BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

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POWER, VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE: REFLECTIONS, RESPONSES and RESPONSIBILITIES

POUVOIR, VIOLENCE ET JUSTICE:
réflexions, réponses
et responsabilités

PODER, VIOLENCIA Y JUSTICIA:
reflexiones, respuestas
y responsabilidades

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Abstracts: Common and Plenary Sessions

A

Pres-1.10

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

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

Pres-1.4

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

ALBANESE, PATRIZIA* (Chair of the Canadian Local Organizing
Committee)

WILKES, RIMA* (President of the Canadian Sociological
Association)

WELCOME ADDRESSES

Inte-21.2

ALBERTH, LARS* (Leibniz University Hannover)

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, DORIS (University of Wuppertal)

Children and Violence - a Childhood Sociological Perspective

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

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

Plen-10.1

ALVARADO MENDOZA, ARTURO* (El Colegio de Mexico)

Access to Justice in Contexts of Precarious State Institutions

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

Inte-20.3

ANZOISE, VALENTINA* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

*Spaces of/in Transition: Epistemic Chances and Methodological
Challenges*

Urbanization entails several material and immaterial changes and triggers
multiple transitions. These might conflict with each other and lead to
consequences stretching this immanent process of becoming over time and
space, and dramatically challenging the ontology and epistemology of flows.

Which dynamics are (re)producing natural and built environment? How people
make sense of changes and emergent properties of these complex living systems?
And what methodologies can we develop to conduct research on them?

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

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

ISA -1033.1

ARCHER, MARGARET* (University of Warwick)

The Iron Bars Get Closer: Anormative Regulatory Coercion

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

Asso-1019.1

ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA* (GC University, Faisalabad)

SIDDIQUI, SAIRA (GC University, Faisalabad)

*Powerlessness of Marginalised Women in the Dialectics of Violence
in Pakistan*

SouthAsia is encumbered by cultural conflicts and violence in the countries it
has and the size of their populations. Four of the ten South Asian nations have the
highest rate of violent cultural conflicts. Around the entire South Asian countries,
Pakistan gives an impression of unsure growth towards women empowerment
and gender discrimination, and remains lower in ranking than others The reason
is clear that Pakistani society has patriarchal setup that little recognizes the
capabilities of marginalized women, rather make persistent problems in their way
towards liberation. Marginalized women often face physical and mental violence
as a result of numerous innate psychological and behavioral encounters and
appear powerless. Powerlessness of marginalized women dwindles in a synthesis
of opposing terms of 'violence' and 'non-violence', and as Battaile thinks about
the same type of two antagonistic concepts, these are 'mutually constitutive and

there is synthesis of opposing terms each lending its power of signification to the other'. In Sadean dialectic, 'opposing terms are united in synthesis which structures their initial emergence into the discursive arena'. The emphasis on violence as a synthesizing force is just one of the ways in which Sade's dialectical system differs from Hegelian dialectic which is essentially historical and operates chronologically through times. The binary oppositions become supportive and constitutive. The dialectics of violence is the central theme in this paper. Keeping this viewpoint, this paper will be based on an empirical research conducted by different government agencies in Pakistan with a sample of 3,687 women about domestic violence that revealed that marginalized women suffered from physical abuse as "hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, or throwing objects" and other "sexual and emotional abuse, controlling or domineering behaviours, intimidation, stalking, and passive or covert abuse."

Pres-3.4

ATZMUELLER, ROLAND* (Johannes Kepler University)

Confronting the Destruction of Social Rights through Considerations on the Crisis of the European Social Model and Options to Tackle It

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

B

Cana-18.1

BALFOUR, GILLIAN* (Trent University)

Carceral Feminism As Colonial Violence

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

Inte-20.4

BAUR, NINA* (Technische Universität Berlin)

Methodologically Grasping Social Processes in Urban Environments. Mixing Visual Methods with Other Methods in Process-Oriented Micro-Macro-Analysis

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

Plen-11.2

BELLO, WALDON* (University of Philippines)

State and Counterrevolution

The paper will focus on the relationship between counterrevolution, capitalist transformation, the state, and the middle class. It looks at how the dialectic of revolution and counterrevolution operated in five societies: Italy, Indonesia, Chile, Thailand and the Philippines. It seeks to understand the motion of different classes in periods of great political fluidity. It explores the relationship between state elites and counterrevolutionary mass movements. Finally, it probes the relationship between domestic counterrevolution and global geopolitics.

Inte-27.1

BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies)

Emotions and Social Movements Activism

Throughout history, social movements and mobilizations have played crucial roles in fostering or resisting economic, political, social and/cultural changes. Since the 1960s, there has been a growing academic interest in social movements that has generated different approaches, starting with the earlier Collective Behavior concerns with mobs, to structural strain models, to Resource Mobilization (RM), Political Process, Political Opportunity Structure theories, and Framing theories in the US, and the various New Social Movements (NSM) theories in Europe. In a sense, these theoretical formulations reflected both the changing theoretical and empirical fashion and knowledge that has accumulated since the 1960s, and the changing character of the social movements of the time. History and knowledge. These theories have explored various aspects of social movements starting with explaining their mobilization, to their organizational dilemmas, identities and culture. Despite the "cultural turn" in social sciences in the 1990s, social movements theories retain a "cognitive" focus and did not look at emotional processes or gave salience to emotions within their analyses. More recently, there has been a renewed interest in the emotional aspect of social movements mobilizations and activity, In this presentation, I would like to further enhance this direction of research and will focus on "Human Dignity" or more specifically on the violations of human dignity as the main situational factor stimulating the emergence of clusters of emotions that lead to mobilization. I will demonstrate this on the most recent progressive movements of Arab Spring, Southern Europe and OWS.

Plen-4.1

BHAMBRA, GURMINDER* (University of Sussex)

Dispossession, Justice, and Social Science: 'In the beginning all the world was America'

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

Plen-5.1

BONILLA-SILVA, EDUARDO* (Duke University)

"Feeling Race": The Field Of Racialized Emotions In Trump America

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

Inte-23.4

BRINGEL, BRENO* (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

Movements and Scholars As Knowledge Producers in the Global South

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

ISA -1033.2

BURAWOY, MICHAEL* (University of California, Berkeley)

Power, Violence and Justice: Re-envisioning The Great Transformation

How shall we rethink *The Great Transformation* and its understanding of capitalism to incorporate the three themes of the ISA's Congress in Toronto?

Plen-7.3

BYFIELD, NATALIE* (St. John's University)

Surveilling Blackness in the 21st Century U.S.A.: Modernity/ Coloniality, Objectivity and Contemporary Forms of Injustice

The contemporary constructions of blackness in the digital age, in which the emergent era of policing in the U.S. focuses on security and risk management and incorporates a variety of surveillance tools and technologies, such as data analytics and algorithms, compels us to think about the lessons of U.S. history concerning the role of science—particularly the social sciences—in creating associations between blackness and criminality. All these are or have been part of the state's or empire's strategies for survival and "development." The incorporation of all these considerations in an assessment of the increasingly digitally-based approach to policing New York City neighborhoods reveals ways in which the forces of modernity/coloniality create new approaches to objectivity and develop new types of injustice.

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

C

Asso-1017.2

CASTAÑEDA SABIDO, FERNANDO* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Popular Protest and Repression in the 21st Century: The Indigenous Movements in Defense of the Earth, Territory and Human Rights in Mexico

The relationship between repression and social protest is an issue that has been studied from various angles, both in its visible and direct dimension based on the exercise of violence that "legitimately" is carried out by the State, as in that which is not necessarily visible but which is exercised in order to nullify the threat to the status quo represented by contentious collective actions.

The paper proposes the study of social movements that are organized around the objective of the defense of land, territory and human rights, constituted in Mexico to face the implementation of "mega projects" of investment in extractive industries, energy and infrastructure, that are settled on indigenous territories. These projects are rejected by the affected communities, which are organized for the defense of rights acquired in the international and national level.

In Mexico, as elsewhere in the world, indigenous demands for recognition of their collective political, social, cultural and economic rights have been expressed through new forms of organization and social movements whose forms of protest are developed at local, national and international. The dynamics of its action usually combines fights and diverse repertoires of collective action, linking through networks with other collective actions that also defend human rights and participation in decision making, systematically confronting existing power structures.

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

Plen-5.3

CASTRO, JOSE ESTEBAN* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council)

Socio-ecological Violences, Resistances, and Orders

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

Asso-1017.1

CHEN, CHIH-JOU JAY* (Academia Sinica)

The Suppression of Popular Protest in China

This paper examines state responses to social protests in contemporary China, thereby demonstrating the institutional logic of governance. The data source for this research is a database of more than 10,000 news events on mass protests from 2000 to 2015. Empirically, the main findings of this study include the following: (1) Between 2000 and 2015, the percentage of police responding to collective protests by force increased steadily; the police were more and more inclined to crack down on social protests. (2) The police's suppression of protests in rural areas was the most serious, followed by those in second-tier cities, and last, by those in large cities. Police in large cities were the most tolerant of collective protests. (3) Erupting violence was one of the main factors leading to police attendance at protest scenes, as well as the arrest of protesters. (4) The larger the scale of a protest, the more likely the police were to appear on the scene. By contrast, the police were more inclined to arrest protesters at small protests. (5) Police responses were influenced first and foremost by who was protesting and not necessarily by the protest issues or targets. When protests targeted local governments (rather than central or provincial governments), or when protesters' claims were administration issues or cadre-related, police were more likely to attend the protests and arrest protesters. The underlying reason for police attendance, however, was that the protesters were members of disadvantaged groups. The suppression of social protests by local governments varied for different people, issues, and areas. To pursue effective governance and protect the authority of the central government, local governments faced with collective protests habitually resort to modes of reaction that enable them quell protests quickly, while sacrificing the interests of disadvantaged groups, making the institutionalization of social conflicts impossible.

Asso-1021.2

CHERNYSH, MIKHAIL* (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

Social Justice in National Contexts: Neoliberalism and Youth Fortunes in the Brics Countries

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

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

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

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

Plen-4.3

CIELO, MARIA CRISTINA* (FLACSO)

Extractivism, dispossession and gendered transformations of territoriality

The primary commodity boom of the last decade – driven by global transformations of emerging and speculative economies – has clearly generated new forms of unequal development and dispossession. Anti-extractive and indigenous movements continue to challenge the expropriation of resource-rich lands, but their resistance is complicated by subjective transformations in these territories. In Latin American countries where redistributive projects benefitted from high oil, gas and mineral prices, "neo-extractive" policies were established at the overlap of social democratic rights and neoliberal appropriation. Dispossession in these contexts does not always mean the direct loss of land, but rather, the transformation of inhabitant's relationships with their surroundings, and the incorporation of these relations into capital accumulation processes.

In the Ecuadorian Amazon, for example, as developmental and extractive projects further intervene in indigenous communities' daily activities, their territories increasingly separate the human from the natural world, the productive from the reproductive sphere. Gendered territories are reconfigured, with women's care work and activities bounded not only to the human, but also to the family and the household. Activities that sustain social and natural reproduction – including participation in cycles of fertility, growth and waste interdependent with nature – are thus progressively gendered, domesticated and devalued. These redefinitions of the situated territories of care differentiate and increase men and women's dependence on commodity and labor markets. New subjectivities – more social than ecological – are shaped through affective, political economic processes, in which the institutionalized violence that structures inequalities is anchored in gendered transformations of territoriality.

Cana-17.1

CLÉMENT, DOMINIQUE* (University of Alberta)

State Funding for Social Movements: Channeling Dissent?

Channeling theory posits that external funding for social movements, rather than coopting activism, channels activism into more structured and less militants forms. Studies on channeling, however, focus on private funding. The following paper examines whether or not public funding has a comparable effect on social

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

movements. It examines several issues relating to channeling: why funders support activism; funding as social control or altruism; how funding is related to consolidating movement gains; and the impact of funding on mobilization, activism and internal movement dynamics. To address these questions, this article draws on an innovative new dataset that includes lists of grants extracted from over fifty years of government budgets in Canada. In addition to demonstrating that public funding has a comparable channeling effect as private funding, this article provides the first comprehensive survey of the extent of state funding for the social movement sector in Canada.

Plen-5.4

COLLINS, RANDALL* (University of Pennsylvania)

Symbiosis of Terrorist Tactics and High Tech

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

Inte-26.2

CONNELL, RAEWYN* (University of Sydney)

Imperial Race, Master Science: On the Whiteness of Sociology

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

Cana-17.2

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

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

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

D

Inte-27.4

DA COSTA, ISABEL* (CNRS-IDHES)

Labor Movements: Whither Industrial Democracy and International Solidarity?

The debate about what kind of voice, democracy or participation workers should have at the workplace and as citizens in the political arena, has been on-going ever since Sidney and Beatrice Webb coined the term "Industrial Democracy" over a century ago. A variety of alternative visions uphold by different social movements emerged, intended on bringing democracy to the workplace and the political arena. Their struggles spanned the 20th century across the globe.

Unlike a century ago, when the Webbs addressed alliances between unions and the Labour Party, in this era of disaffiliation from labor unions and distrust of political elites, distressed workers and citizens are increasingly attracted to modern day Populist and totalitarian rhetorics that promise divisive, nationalist and sometimes violent solutions to their problems. Besides labor unions and political parties, modern day debates and theories about democratic participation include a variety of civil society groups and activists. What kinds of alternative visions and strategies have emerged? How are labor movements coping with the current capitalist crises and changing power relations? Are labor movements responding to the changes and challenges brought about by the by increased globalization with strategies meant to renationalize labor or rather with transnational strategies fostering international solidarity? I will address these issues with a particular focus on transnational labor issues such as international framework agreements and labor clauses in trade agreements.

Cana-18.4

DAWSON, MYRNA* (University of Guelph)

(Dis)Counting Victims: Indigenous Femicide/Feminicide and the Courts

In addition to the ongoing legacy of colonization, the high risk of indigenous women and girls to violence, including femicide/feminicide, is believed to stem from the perceived impunity of their perpetrators and inadequate state responses, similar to other world regions where rates of these crimes are high. For example, some research shows that about one half of Canadian Indigenous femicides remain unsolved. No charges are laid in many other cases. However, the continued absence of systematic data that can link case characteristics to investigation, prosecution and punishment processes and outcomes has largely prevented a systematic examination into criminal justice responses to violence against Indigenous women. This dearth of data is common internationally despite the fact that understanding how the law's symbolic – and real – response might be contributing to risk for these women and girls is paramount. Drawing from data that documents four decades of femicide/feminicide in Canada's most populous province of Ontario, this paper examines court responses to cases involving Indigenous women and girls, compared to cases involving non-indigenous victims, demonstrating some significant patterns while underscoring the need for better data that document law's real response to these killings.

Pres-1.2

DAWSON, MYRNA* (President-Elect of the Canadian Sociological Association)

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Myrna Dawson, President-Elect of the Canadian Sociological Association
OPENING
Amy Desjarlais – Knowledge Keeper
Beaver Clan, Wasauksing First Nation, Ojibwe/Potowottomi Anishinawbe

Inte-23.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* (University of Coimbra)

Social Movements As Knowledge Producers:

This talk will focus on knowledges born in social struggles and the ways they can integrate academic knowedge with the objective of constructing ecologies of knowledges and strengthening the struggles.

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

Plen-4.4

DERANGER, ERIEL TCHEKWIE* (Indigenous Climate Action)

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

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

Pres-1.3

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

OPENING

Asso-1017.4

DIEZ GARCIA, RUBEN* (Spanish Federation of Socidology)

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

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

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

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

Inte-25.3

DOBRUSIN, BRUNO* (CEIL-CONICET)

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

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

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

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

E

Inte-24.1

EL BERNOUSSI, ZAYNAB* (Al Akhawayn University)

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

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

Asso-1017.5

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

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

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

The transition of this avenue from a space that was almost exclusively under the State's authority, to a space of multifaceted political and civic activism has been successfully achieved. Deploying diversity of profiles, opinions and affiliations while protesting has become apparent in this location more than anywhere. The march's course is sub-divided into several sit-in spatial points. How its space has been reconstructed by youth protesting practices? What kind of political, cultural and social meanings have been attributed to this Avenue? How historical militancy and actual practices have mingled to reconstruct this Avenue?

The space itself is not homogeneous or composed of equal parts. On the contrary, the elements that compose this space have different value in terms of expected political outcome, and different impact on the surrounding public. What are the multiple sub-spaces that compose the avenue's space? How do the protesting practices differ while crossing the multiple sub-spaces?

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

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

Inte-22.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asso-1023.2

EL SAKKA, ABAHER* (Birzeit University)

Representations of Colonial Violence in Palestinian Society

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

F

Plen-9.2

FRÍAS, SONIA* (National Autonomous University)

Gender Violence against Girls and Adolescents in Mexico

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

Asso-1020.2

FUKUNAGA, MAYUMI* (University of Tokyo)

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

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

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

Finally, this paper contributes to a growing body of research that engages how local community members encounter and counteract systems and narratives of developmentalist interventions. In particular, this paper engages human and ecosystem landscape functions as (re)generative commons, which offer people discursive spaces where they can acquire historical and multi-cognitive perspectives, which in turn engender positive dialogues that fertilize and cultivate forms of socio-cultural capital and reciprocity networks among local social actors. Most importantly, a (re)generative commons can engender restorative environmental justice, which can produce practices as a nexus for achieving just and sustainable local communities.

G

Cana-18.3

GARCÍA-DEL MORAL, PAULINA* (Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Feminicide in Canada? Framing the Responsibility of the Canadian State for the Murders and Disappearances of Indigenous Women and Girls

In this paper, I explore the possibility of framing the murders of Indigenous women and girls as feminicide. The term feminicide (*feminicidio*) represents an adaptation of the radical feminist concept of femicide. Feminicide emerged as a powerful frame in the context of feminist activism against the killing of women in the Mexican state of Chihuahua that borders the United States. What makes feminicidio different from femicide is that it draws attention to the complicity of the state with violence against women by tolerating its impunity, as well as by sustaining systemic gender inequality. Given that the Native Women's Association of Canada has consistently drawn parallels between the failed response of the Mexican state to gender violence in Chihuahua and that of the Canadian state to the murders and disappearances of Indigenous women and girls in Canada, I suggest that feminicidio has the potential to serve as a frame in their struggles.

Inte-23.3

GARITA BONILLA, NORA* (University of Costa Rica)

Social Movements and Sociology in Latin America

Social movements and sociology in Latin America

Ad H-1034.2

GISLER, PRISKA* (University of Bern)

Topologies of Epistemic Change: Zoological Gardens As Harbingers of Future Lives?

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

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

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

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Asso-1016.2

GOKTUNA YAYLACI, FILIZ* (Anadolu University, Department of Sociology)
YAYLACI, ALI FARUK (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University)

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

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

Inte-25.2

GOODS, CALEB* (University of Western Australia)

: On Contested Ground: The Australian Workplace As Site of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Continuous and alarming scientific research tells us that the world is failing to mitigate and adequately prepare for climate change. To limit or reverse these planetary ecological shifts we need to reimagine the socio-economic and political structures of contemporary society. A central, yet often overlooked, aspect of this reimagining is the contemporary workplace. Climate change is and will increasingly impact work, workplaces and workplace relations. The varying responses of business, policymakers, community, environment groups and organised labour within the Australian context suggests climate change as a workplace issue is not well understood and is highly contested. This paper ask why and in what ways climate change has failed to move from the periphery to been embedded in Australian workplace relations, labour legislation and business practice. This assessment is built upon semi-structured interviews with Australian based employer associations, unions, environmental organisations, human resources managers and sustainability managers. The paper concludes by consider climate change and work as at the core of the various actors positions around climate change and yet very much at the periphery of the wider climate debate. The workplace as site of climate change mitigation remains on contested ground.

Plen-8.2

GOODWIN, JEFF* (New York University)

The irrepressible anticapitalism of movements for social justice, or why every struggle has a Left Wing.

Political conflict almost always involves struggles at the intersection of two or more forms of oppression or injustice. Social movements of many types and constituencies, for example, must necessarily contend with capitalists, including not just labor movements but also democracy movements, women's movements, environmental movements, and movements against racial, ethnic, or national oppression. They do so either because capitalists directly exploit and oppress their constituents (or a large proportion of them) or because capitalists strongly support, if only indirectly, other forms of oppression and exclusion which afflict their constituents. Movements for justice also often seek and even require a fundamental redistribution of resources in society, which invariably pits these movements against the capitalist class, among others. The result of these factors is that movements for social justice invariably give rise to an anticapitalist wing of greater or lesser influence and autonomy, a wing which is sometimes capable, under certain conditions, of leading a particular movement as a whole. At the same time, there are systemic factors which tend to favor strongly the position of opponents of anticapitalists within social movements, especially the resources made available to them by capitalists inside or outside of movements. This talk will attempt to specify the kind of circumstances which favor the position of anticapitalists within movements.

Asso-1021.5

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

The Challenge of Higher Education Transformation in South Africa

The South African higher education landscape has been undergoing structural, institution and curriculum transformation for two decades. New policies, legislation and national higher educational bodies coordinate and guide the transformation process. Government has set particular economic and social priorities for the higher education sector. However, transformation must be normatively framed against academic freedom and institutional independence. Accordingly, the South African contribution will analyse the contradictions that derive from these divergent priorities.

The South African contribution will focus specifically on the changing patterns of student access to higher education; commensurate curriculum change; and graduate attributes for the roles in society and the economy. Accordingly, the aim of the contribution is to highlight the realigned foci of South African higher education from the previous apartheid bias of supporting a minority population and limited economic sectoral base to that of opening up to the majority population and the broader national economy. The contribution will also highlight the challenges of the relationship between South African education and the national economy.

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H

Ad H-1037.2

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University, Sociology)

Risk Culture, Risk Framing and Nuclear Energy Dispute in Japan before and after the Fukushima Nuclear Accident

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

Plen-7.4

HENRY, FRANCES* (University of Toronto)

What's It Like After Fifty Years: Multiculturalism in Canada at the Crossroads

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

Asso-1019.3

HETTIGE, SIRI* (University of Colombo)

Education, Identity Formation and Persisting Ethno-Religious Tensions in Post-Conflict Sri Lanka

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

In this paper, I argue that the ethno-religious conflicts in the country are the result of a state policies pursued by successive post- independence regimes that continue to influence the formation of ethnic identities and perceived inequities between ethnic groups

Plen-9.1

HILL COLLINS, PATRICIA* (University of Maryland)

Violence as a Saturated Site of Intersecting Power Relations

Violence constitutes an important dimension of racism, heteropatriarchy, capitalism and nationalism as distinctive systems of power. Intersectionality contends that these systems of power mutually construct one another, relying upon one another to reproduce social hierarchy. My presentation asks, in what ways might violence facilitate these processes of mutual construction? How might violence constitute a form of conceptual glue that sheds light on the interdependence seemingly separate systems of power?

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

I

Asso-1020.3

INOUE, MAKOTO* (Waseda University)

Principles for Collaborative Governance: Based on Experiences of Forest Management in Asian Countries

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

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

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

K

Ad H-1036.1

KANAI, MASAYUKI* (Senshu University)
SHINOHARA, CHIKA (Momoyama Gakuin University (St. Andrew's University))
YAMAMOTO, HIDEHIRO (Yamagata University)

Career Mobiity and International Activities:an Analysis of the ISA World Congress Participants in Yokohama

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

Ad H-1037.3

KAO, SHU-FEN* (Fo Guang University)
CHEN, YING-FENG (Chinese Culture University)

Energy Democratization in Taiwan: Current Problems and the Civil Society's Advocacy

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

Asso-1017.3

KARDOV, KRUNO* (University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences)
BAGIC, DRAGAN (University of Zagreb)
LAZNJAK, JASMINKA (University of Zagreb)

Discursive Opportunities and Demobilization of War Veterans' Movement in Croatia

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

Cana-15.1

KAZEMIPUR, ABDIE* (University of Calgary)
EVRA, ROSE (Statistics Canada)

The First Decade of the New Life: The Income Trajectories of Canada's Immigrants and Refugees, 2001-2012

Previous research has shown that economic integration of immigrants and refugees is a crucial indicator for their integration into their new countries, as it is a strong predictor of the strength of their sense of belonging to their new homes. Against this background, this study examines the incomes of different categories of immigrants to Canada – i.e., refugees, family-class, business-class, and skilled workers – for a cohort of immigrants who landed in Canada in 2001. Through the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC), those immigrants were surveyed three times – six months, two years, and four years after arrival – between 2001 and 2005. Recently, through a unique pilot project by Statistics Canada, the authors have managed to link the LSIC data with the taxation data for those immigrants for the subsequent years till 2012. This allowed for an examination of the longitudinal trends in the earnings of this cohort of immigrants during the first decade after their arrival in Canada. A regression model is developed, with the logarithm of income as the dependent variable, and six groups of predictors as independent variables, including: a) the demographic traits, b) immigrant category, c) employment, d) source region, e) social capital, and f) religious background. The results show a very interesting pattern of change over time, but also some consistent features for the whole decade. The policy and research implications of these findings are discussed.

Inte-20.2

KAZEPOV, YURI* (Department of Sociology)

Cities Beyond Images

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

Plen-7.1

KESSLER, GABRIEL* (Universidad Nacional de La Plata-Conicet)

Violence, Inequalities and Exclusion in Latin American Sociology

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

Pres-2.4

KHOSROKHAVAR, FARHARD* (EHEES)

Western Jihadism in Sociological Perspective: The Urban and National Dimensions

Jihadists have been mostly analyzed with respect to their "radicalization" process, their networks, their individual and social characteristics and their ideology. They almost set aside the following dimensions:

-the urban sociological aspects (in Europe, the so-called "poor suburbs" or "poor inner cities" and the first, second, third generation people of migrant origin)

- the differences between different nations in Europe, their political culture and their ways of dealing with immigration. To give but an example: the French laïcité and the English multicultural approach have major differences and their attitude towards Islamic mores (particularly the hijab) antagonizes in a differential manner Muslims: French Muslims of traditional background feel more deeply hurt than their English counterparts.

- the differences between different communities in Europe: Moroccans, Turks, Pakistanis, Somalians.... One example: the Turks (that is European citizens of Turkish origin) are underrepresented in Jihadist acts whereas Moroccans (that is the European citizens of Moroccan origin) are rather overrepresented for social, cultural and historical reasons;

-The interaction of these communities with the cultural and social settings in each country: for historical and cultural reasons Algerians who have suffered most from decolonization are less present in Jihadist circles in France than Moroccans in the last decade. In the same fashion, those Jihadists who have returned home are "less dangerous" in Denmark than in France or Great Britain for institutional and cultural reasons.

-The urban setting can play a major role in many cases, particularly in the "banlieues" in France, "poor districts" in many European countries, or simply due to the original attraction of a city (Minnesota in the US for the Somalians (citizens of Somali origin)).

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

Plen-9.4

KHUNOU, GRACE* (University of Johannesburg)

The Violence of Erasure and the Significance of Excavating the Histories of the Oppressed

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

Plen-8.1

KLANDERMANS, BERT* (Vrije Universiteit)

When Repression Fails

Repression aims to increase the costs of participation in contentious politics. Such repression needs not necessarily be real to be effective. Expected or feared repression might have the same effect. In this presentation I will present data on the impact of expected repression. Citizens of nine countries varying in democraticness were asked whether they expected repression in response to participation in contentious action. Theoretically, four possible configurations can be conceived: {expect repression/intent to participate} {expect repression/no-intention to participate}{no-repression expected/intent to participate}{no repression expected/no intention to participate}. In this paper I am especially interested in citizens who expect repression but who nonetheless are prepared to

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participate in collective action re issues they care about. As it appears, repression is not always effective. Substantial proportions of a population previews to participate in collective action despite the repression expected. We try to understand what the perceived socio-political context looks like of citizens who participate in collective action despite the expected repression.

Inte-25.4

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

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

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

Ad H-1037.1

KU, DOWAN* (Environment and Society Research Institute)

The Anti-Nuclear Movement and Ecological Democracy in South Korea

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

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

L

Inte-27.2

LANGMAN, LAUREN* (Loyola University of Chicago)

Right Ressentiment As Reaction: Whither Democracy?

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

Inte-25.1

LIPSIG-MUMME, CARLA* (Adapting Canadian Work and Workplaces (ACW))
WILSON, CHRISTOPHER (Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)
GAIREY, JAWARA (Coalition of Black Trade Unionists)

Environmental Racism and Work in a Warming World

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

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

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

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

Asso-1021.4

LIU, BAOZHONG* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS))

An Empirical Study on the Job Satisfaction of Chinese College Graduates

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

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

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

Inte-25.6

LIU, HWA-JEN* (National Taiwan University)

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

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

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

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

M

ISA -1033.3

MARTINELLI, ALBERTO* (University of Milan)

The Rise of National Populism in Western Democracies.

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

Asso-1021.1

MARTINS, CARLOS* (University of Brasilia)

Recent Changes of Higher Education in Brazil

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

In this direction, certain aspects regarding the current structure of Brazilian higher education will be approached, such as: (i) late emergence of higher education in Brazil: (ii) expansion and institutional heterogeneity of the system; (iii) aspects of higher education financing in Brazil; (v) development of the national graduate system; (vi) policies of inclusion and social justice; (vii) challenges to be faced.

The *paper* aims to highlight that despite the recent expansion of institutions and enrollment in undergraduate courses, the higher education system remains exclusive to a significant part of the Brazilian population. It also wishes to point out that the lack of financial and administrative autonomy of federal universities constitutes a serious obstacle to enhancing higher education in the country. The work will seek to provide data on terciary education in Brazil, in order to compare to the structure and challenges of higher education systems in other BRIC countries, with the aim of creating a BRICs Network University.

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Inte-27.5

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University)

Social Entrepreneurship, Sociological Engagement, and Social Change

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

Plen-9.3

MISKOLCI, RICHARD* (Federal University of São Carlos)

The Moral Crusade on 'Gender Ideology': Conservative Alliances against Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Latin America

In different Latin American countries, religious and agnostic conservative groups have adopted a moral agenda against the recent advances in reproductive and sexual rights which they call "gender ideology". This talk will analyze how their alliances and political actions make use of symbolic violence against so-called minority groups in attempting to prevent their access to full citizenship.

Asso-1019.4

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, Lucknow)

Interjection of 'History' in Struggles for Democracy: A Case of South Asia

The contemporary South Asia has been undergoing socio-political struggles and concomitant upheavals, ranging from local to national levels, which transform the nature of political systems, sometimes ingeniously and sometimes randomly. The last three decades are particularly marked by a range of collective initiatives and people's struggles in making and unmaking polity, economy and society. At the substantive level, three momentous collective initiatives may be underlined – the corporate capital's efforts to integrate economies at the global level, the rise and expansion of collective consciousness and concomitant actions among the vulnerable sections of society for social equality, and the people's struggles to broaden their space vis-à-vis the state. In India, the processes of democratization and contestation for identity with equality entail all-encompassing shared history, and at the same time, comprise multiple and diverse narratives. This ostensive contradiction is called for a conceptual and theoretic explanation offering insight to the unfoldment of uniformities and divergences in various forms of people's awakening and the nature of intensification of the state power. To explain the interplay between people and the state the three basic issues are addressed (i) the interconnections among the assortment of people's struggles vi's-à-vis the state in different phases of history revealing trends of commonality in addition to distinctions, (ii) the analysis in terms of both contextual narratives and the intervening elements of political economy, and (iii) the construction and reconstruction of history (democracy) either by people as collective agencies enlarging the public sphere or by the state limiting democratic struggles.

Asso-1020.1

MIYAUCHI, TAISUKE* (Hokkaido University)

Rural Community Sustainability and the Commons: A Post-Disaster Experience

In-depth field research in the field of Japanese environmental sociology has been conducted on the commons or collective natural resources management. These studies have clarified the diversity and dynamism of the commons. This paper investigates contemporary roles of the commons for community sustainability through an ethnographical case study of a Japanese rural area that was heavily affected by the tsunami that occurred on March 11, 2011.

The area had enjoyed successful collective management of various natural resources such as forest products, fish, seaweed, and river reeds. Community organizations had governed the natural resources, culture, and residents' lives. However, since the tsunami in 2011, the area has undergone community reconstruction and reorganization. Communities were dissolved, divided, depopulated, or merged in this process. This situation, naturally, led to reformation in natural resource management and the related social systems.

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

Asso-1015.2

MOGHADAM, VALENTINE* (Northeastern University)

Patriarchal Authoritarianism in MENA – What Explains Its Durability?

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

Plen-5.2

MOHAMAD, MAZNAH* (National University of Singapore)

Everyday Violence and the Privatization of Coercion

Globalization as exemplified through the use of social media is creating private citizens able to engage in self and communal policing. Everyday acts of violence done in the name of religion have now become normalized as a form of privatized policing. In Muslim Southeast Asia incidents of women without head veils being physically abused in public and one's 'sex' identity be administratively verified by religious authority are but two of the numerous and growing extent of violence imposed on the dignity of self. Rapid and virulent exchange and circulation of images and messages through social media may be contributing towards this privatization of coercion.

Inte-26.5

MORRIS, ALDON* (Northwestern University)

W. E. B. Du Bois' Scholarship and the Case for Canonization

Aldon Morris's study, *The Scholar Denied,* significantly rewrites the history of modern sociology by revealing the primacy of W. E. B. Du Bois' work in the founding of the discipline. Calling into question the prevailing narrative of how American scientific sociology developed, Morris probes the ways in which the history of the discipline has traditionally given credit for the founding of scientific sociology to Robert E. Park, who worked with the conservative black leader Booker T. Washington and to the Chicago School of Sociology. However, by using power and racial privilege, these forces rendered Du Bois' groundbreaking scientific sociology and his Atlantic School invisible. Morris uncovers the seminal theoretical work of Du Bois in developing a "scientific" sociology through his pioneering of a variety of innovative empirical methodologies and examines how the leading scholars of the day disparaged and ignored Du Bois' work. Morris' presentation will be based on *The Scholar Denied* which is anchored in extensive, rigorous primary source research. In so doing, Morris sheds new light on the role that power, economics, and ideology play in the production and transmission of knowledge. By placing Du Bois' work at the center of sociology over a century ago, Morris' presentation will make a powerful argument that Du Bois' body of sociology works need to be canonized. Only through such canonization can contemporary scholars discover and reclaim the intellectual bounty embedded in Du Bois' wide ranging scholarship.

Cana-18.2

MURDOCCA, CARMELA* (York University)

The Politics of Redress and Racial Gendered Violence: The Case of Val-d'or

In 2015, Indigenous women in Val-d'Or came forward through Radio-Canada's investigative program *Enquête* with experiences of physical and sexual abuse and other forms of racial violence at the hands of police officers from Sûreté du Québec. Indigenous community members, advocates and some government officials responded with demands for an inquiry and commission to redress relations between Indigenous people and the police in Quebec. Although a number of officers were placed under investigation, none of the 37 complaints turned over to the police resulted in charges against police officers. This paper will explore the representational conditions of racialized, gendered violence that gives rise to a politics of redress. I will address the following question: How do representations of racial and gendered violence provide content to political calls for redress? I am especially interested in how specific legal and ethical obligations are articulated in the presence of ongoing racialized and gendered violence.

N

Plen-7.2

NEOCOSMOS, MICHAEL* (Rhodes University)

Resisting Xenophobic Violence in South Africa: thinking the character of popular politics

As is well known South Africa has experienced on-going xenophobic violence since achieving democracy. Violent outbursts in 2008 and 2015 were simply extreme examples of a xenophobic culture that is endemic in the population as a whole. I have argued elsewhere that in essence, xenophobia must first and foremost be understood as a particular form of (state) politics, i.e. it is characterised by discourses and practices embodied in state thinking (indigeneity, autochthony, national entitlements, exclusion, etc.). These discourses and practices are accompanied by a (state) produced culture that legitimates the deployment of violence for the resolving of contradictions and differences within the context of a specific mode of rule in what I term a domain of 'uncivil society'. Most research has focussed on analysing xenophobia and xenophobic violence and not on explicit organised opposition to it among ordinary people within uncivil society. This presentation focuses rather on much less well-known political subjectivities: the alternative politics of resisting xenophobic violence and their related attempts at confronting the dominant state politics of exclusion. I will comment on such experiences in order to elucidate what I believe to be indications, in some instances, of a politics of universal humanity emanating from such resistance.

Ad H-1034.3

NGUYEN, NHI HA* (Queen's University)

Our Elusive Neighbours: Imagining and Negotiating Natures with Urban Coyotes

The history of human–wildlife relationships in urban spaces is a socio–historical account of multiple "natures" in the context of environmentalism and city development. Taken for granted in everyday life, urban wildlife appears as an ongoing pragmatic lesson on eco–social coexistence at best, and at its most unruly, a sobering, embodied reminder of a sublime nature, as awe–ful as it is an escapist spectacle for upper–class recreation. A liminal social imaginary that increasingly transgresses modern nature–culture boundaries, the urbanized, non–domesticated nonhumans colloquially known as urban wildlife thus provide a unique lens, through which the complexities of governing human–animal relations can be examined. Situated at the crossroads of public imagination, popular media and narratives of "nature" encounters, this project investigates environmental hermeneutics and the construction of "risk" as a determinant of accountability in urban wildlife interactions.

This research centers on urban coyotes, which belong to a category of non–domesticated nonhumans I define as "urbanized animals". The designation refers to those highly versatile species that have become habituated to, yet not completely dependent on human livelihood (e.g. urban red foxes, pigeons). Partly an effect of their characteristic elusiveness, and partly because of the dynamics of modern nature-culture dichotomies, the presence of urban coyotes is largely inconspicuous unless a risk element makes them visible. The proposed research is an ethnographic inquiry into the discursive framing of urban, nonhuman Others as risks, as entangled as this process is with a triangulation of governance practices, public opinion and popular media. It will contribute to the social sciences through exploring the following questions: In what way is our perspective of elements of the cityscape influenced by and influences governance of humans and nonhumans' behaviours? How are human encounters with urban wildlife coproduced through different imaginations of "nature"?

Ad H-1036.3

NISHIHARA, KAZUHISA* (Seijo University)

Colonialism and Globalism: On Modern Japan and Internationalization of Japanese Sociology

In my presentation, I will talk about problems of colonialism and criticize the internationalization of sociology in the Okinawan context. To begin, I present a short historical overview of the Okinawa's political climate.

Prior to 1879, Okinawa was an independent country called the 'Ryukyu Kingdom'. In 1879, Japan annexed the Ryukyu Kingdom and governed the former kingdom until 1945. In 1945, battles between Japan and the US occurred in Okinawa. Following these battles, the US occupied Okinawa for 27 years. In 1972, Okinawa was returned to the 'homeland' (Japan). Okinawa's return to Japan marked the birth of 'Anti-Return Movements'.

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

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orientations 1) pursuing Okinawan autonomy, 2) moving US bases to mainland Japan, 3) declaring Ryukyuan independence, 4) drafting Ryukyuan transnational constitutions, and 5) developing the cosmopolitan Anti-Globalism movement.

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

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

O

Plen-6.1

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

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

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

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

Asso-1015.3

OZBAY, CENK* (Sabancı University)

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

This paper examines a group of middle and upper-middle class gay men in Istanbul, Turkey, in their prolonged political, spatial, cultural and social journey from the fringes to the center—the normal. This new normality that they actively attempt for being a part of has been largely shaped by neoliberal principles and increasing authoritarianism that underscore (hetero-)normative ideals as well as homogenizing and assimilating policies. "I am living like a hetero," was something I kept hearing from gay men, aged 28 to 60-somethings, during the interviews I have conducted and the ethnographic "home visits," I made between 2013 and 2015. By saying that, they explicitly state that their work life, career and financial situation are their priority; they are oriented towards "serious", long-term, marriage-like intimate relations; homeownership—in both investment and place making senses, is significant; and they are nationalist, secular, anti-Kurdish, and republicanist with a loyal tone of European enlightenment and democracy. In this sense, their political homonormativity simultaneously overlap and contradict with the authoritarian regime in Turkey. Furthermore, they tacitly position themselves against two kinds of public representations of sexual dissidents: Politically engaged, radical leftist queer activists who enact subversive performances in public and stand against the state hegemony by using their bodies as well as the promiscuous, "crazy," gender-bending, and the performatively effeminate individuals who can go wild on social media. This group of men, their predilections and life choices, and their symbolic yet articulate oppositions give us a chance to observe and probe into the dynamics of privilege and norm formation, the everyday and multifaceted impacts of hegemonic masculinity, and the intimate relation between heteronormativity and homonormativity.

Asso-1016.1

ÖZGÜR KEYSAN, ASUMAN* (METU)

Women's Empowerment Policies of NGOs in Istanbul: Experiences of Syrian Female Migrants

Migration has come to the forefront of global event in the last century. The number of migrants all over the world has reached to the highest rate since World War II. Women and children are the groups feeling deeply the effects of wars and migrations. By focusing on especially the problems of women, many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) tend to address the problems of migrants. Turkey faced the greatest mass migration movement as a result of civil war in Syria started in 2011. Due to the increasing conflict and war conditions, the number of female migrant is increasing swiftly and local, national and international NGOs in Turkey carry out relief works and projects for food, housing, medical, legal and psycho-social support for Syrian migrants including women. Although there are some studies conducted for analyzing the impacts of migration on Syrian females in Turkey by looking at their experiences, there is no study on the discourses and activities of NGOs on Syrian females from a gender sensitive approach. This study aims to fill this gap by responding to the questions of what are gender-based discriminations faced by Syrian females, which target NGOs set for struggling with these discriminations, what kind of activities are carried out to support empowerment of women and to what extent they are effective by focusing on the voices of both 10 Syrian females and 10 NGO representatives in Istanbul, Turkey through conducting in-depth interviews and collecting NGO documentation. Key argument of this study is that discourses and activities of NGOs are determinant on empowerment of women. Herein, while NGOs can support empowerment of women, in some instances they may hinder their empowerment sufficiently.

Asso-1015.1

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

Expulsion of Patriarchy from Gender Theory

Over the last decades, patriarchy has lost its prominence among Northern feminist theorists as a conceptual tool for theorizing and describing gender. "Out-sourced" to the global South, in the words of Inderpal Grewal, "patriarchy" circulates to explain violence to women done "elsewhere" while remaining undertheorized and devoid of temporal and cultural specificity in our literature. Yet patriarchy remains a critical and named prism through which women and men negotiate their self-making in a variety of contexts. Our failure to adequately theorize patriarchy thus limits our ability to richly voice the lived experiences of these subjects and their movements against patriarchy. With the rise of the intersectionality paradigm, the anaytical power of investigating how gender domination comes to be constituted, maintained and transformed in particular ways was diminished. In this paper I advocate a conceptual framework to address this missing domain of domination in gender theory and suggest that we must open a thread via gender domination that can provide the anaytical template to link theories produced in different locations that contextualize and particularize gender domination spatially and epistemologically. Empirical material for this paper comes from Turkey where melding neoliberalism with neoconservatism is remaking patriarchy under an authoritarian political regime and resistance to it by feminist and LGBQT movements . The Turkish case raises particular questions and new analytical openings for the concept of patriarchy in gender theory.

P

Inte-23.2

PATEL, SUJATA* (Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla)

Global Social Theory: Towards Inclusivity

This paper examines the way the social movement for global social theory is being reframed in contemporary social sciences. It suggests that both colonialism and nationalism played a major part in theory building. Today contemporary globalisation processes have inaugurated a new phase. In this context how do global social theory not repeat the journey taken in late 18th and 19th centuries?

It assesses this argument by examining the sociological traditions of India wherein social theory was articulated in context of colonialism. Social theory in India remained embedded in anthropological theory and methods because colonialism divided the disciplines of sociology and anthropology into two-one studied the modern world (Europe, North America) and the other the pre-modern traditional word Colonial countries). While there was an effort to confront this divide in order to constitute an interdisciplinary perspective, in India, as in other ex-colonial countries, the nationalist interrogation of colonialism did not completed erase the episteme that organised social theory; rather it allowed for the continuity of colonialist positions within methodological nationalism.

Contemporary globalisation has raised theoretical challenges to this legacy and questioned various nationalist positions in practise both in the Global North and Global South. However because the globe remains unipolar dominated by the countries and regions characterised by the Global North as it did in late 18th and 19th centuries, it is possible that there might be a trend towards reconstituting the late 18th and 19th century episteme of social theory in the 21st century.

In this circumstances, it is imperative to ask how global social theory can be both universal and particular expressing concerns for the entire world and yet engaging with local, regional and national issues. The paper suggests the need for creating a new inclusive language of diversity built on relational ontological differences.

Inte-26.3

PATEL, SUJATA* (Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla)

Race and Caste: The Story of Its Intertwining, Its Erasure and Its Re-Connections in the Last 200 Years.

Contemporary literature on the caste system has discussed its antiquity and has mapped the varied contradictory ways it evolved in the different regions of South Asia. As a consequence, current studies on caste have decentered the standardised understanding of this system as being unique and frozen in time. Instead historians and sociologists have suggested that the caste system has evolved as a consequence of the changing economic and political processes occurring in the region.How did the idea of caste as a unique system of practising graded inequality emerge? The paper focuses on the way the caste system and hierarchy were conceived in the discourse promoted by colonial administrators and the native elites in colonial India. Using archaeological, archival sources and secondary literature, this paper maps the way the discourses of race and caste became imbricated through the Orientalist epsiteme' from the mid-18th to mid-19th centuries. It also records the way the consciousness of this imbrication was erased in discursive memories in the context of formalisation of social science literature in India from mid-19th century onwards, initially in the discipline of anthropology and later sociology. By the early 20th century sociological literature had started asserting that caste was a uniquely Indian system of practising hierarchy and that it articulated the civilizational attributes of the region. Today this understanding is gradually erased as the system's present origin in 19th century colonial South Asia is being acknowledged. In this context, can we argue that contemporary caste system is racist and that caste-ism is a form of racism? Or does one seek to comprehend the specificity of articulation in the region's histories and social and cultural practices? Can race be used as a universal category to assess and comprehend graded inequalities? The paper concludes by positing some dilemmas facing social scientists in the region.

Ad H-1034.1

PODUR, JUSTIN* (York University)
TIMMINS, TRACY (York Univeristy)

Patterns of Illicit Entry: Raccoon Encounters in People's Homes in Toronto

The raccoon has been a focus of attention in the City of Toronto. Raccoons feed from Toronto's green bins and make their dens in the attics of Toronto residents. This study seeks to understand how raccoons use residential space across the city, and into which neighbourhoods they prefer to make their abode. Treated as eternal interlopers, raccoons repurpose urban spaces for their own use. Using data from AAA Gates Wildlife on raccoon entries into homes in the City of Toronto, maps of the spatial pattern of the entries were generated. Toronto neighbourhoods were used as the spatial polygon layer to create a regression model of raccoon density (per ha) explained by elevation, building density, and whether or not the neighbourhood is on the subway line.

Plen-10.4

PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut)

The Arc of Justice in the Era of Routinized Violence

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

Asso-1019.2

PYAKUREL, UDDHAB P* (Kathmandu University)

From Monarch to Republic: Power, Representation and Marginalised Communities in Nepal

Nepal is the youngest republic in the world. One could see a very tempting and radical political transformation in the Himalayan country within a decade. In fact, Nepal's new identity as Federal Democratic Republic has been achieved in a very difficult way. On the one hand Maoists which launched their "people's war" in 1996 were saying that they were fighting for republic in Nepal. On the other hand, the same Maoist party leadership was having a tacit understanding with the Monarchy to abandon other parliamentary political forces. Many Nepalese were suspicious about Maoist party about its transformation from the rebellion to a peaceful democratic party before the party accepted the result of the second constituent assembly elections in 2013. People used to argue saying Maoists still wanted to capture the power by destroying all the existing apparatus. However, Nepal's journey from Monarchy to a Republic has been a reality today even though the process was a bit lengthy and tiring one. Federalism, secularism and inclusiveness are considered as major achievements of "new Nepal" as mechanisms to address the problems faced by minorities and marginalized groups of the country.

This paper discusses how Nepal could deal both the authoritarian monarchy and the rebellion Maoists at a time, and introduced a widely acceptable political system within a democratic framework. Major concerns i.e. power, social exclusion, representation etc. of the minorities and the marginalized groups of contemporary Nepal will be the major focus of the analysis.

R

Cana-17.3

RAMOS, HOWARD* (Dalhousie Unviersity)

Dynamics of Subnational Funding of Advocacy Groups

The social movement literature has long recognized the importance of resource mobilization. In many countries this is tied to political opportunities linked to the nation-state. A growing literature has examined the importance of that funding on social movement and advocacy groups. What is less clear is how subnational polities affect funding and whether they too play a role in sustaining advocacy and social justice groups when national politics turns to neoliberalism and austerity. Looking at Indigenous, Environmental and Women's advocacy groups this paper explores how critical events and political opportunities affect subnational funding and whether it fills the void created by declining national support of social justice and advocacy groups.

Pres-1.5

RAMOS, HOWARD* (Past President of the Canadian Sociological Association)

MESSAGE TO THE WORLD FROM THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Asso-1015.4

RIZZO, HELEN* (The American University in Cairo)

Redefining Masculinities in Anti Gender Based Violence Initiatives Under Authoritarian Conditions

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

Pres-3.1

ROMERO, MARY* (Arizona State University)

Feminism, Motherhood, and the Globalization of Reproduction: What is Justice?

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

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

Inte-20.1

ROMERO-LANKAO, PATRICIA* (Climate Science and Applications Program)

Uncertainty in Climate Vulnerability and Risk. Lessons from Interdisciplinary Sociological Research

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

Plen-6.2

RUGUNANAN, PRAGNA* (University of Johannesburg)

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

South Africa provides an interesting case study for unravelling the reasons for the increase in South to South migration. An Egyptian migrant in South Africa claims his right by stating "Egypt is still in Africa, not like Pakistan. It is still our home you know". The dichotomy of inclusion and exclusion raises questions into how migrants claim a space, a sense of belonging and demarcate territory. Even though South African cities are marked by rising discontent and unemployment, emanating in violence and crime against specific immigrant groups, for many migrants in South Africa's informal sector, out-migration is seen as a form of upward mobility. South Africa's attractiveness as an alternative site for migration is growing, given the potential for entrepreneurial activity, access to new labour markets, freedom to practise their religion of choice, ease of movement and relative peace in the country. Based on empirical research among South Asian migrant workers in the informal sector, this paper examines the extent to which community, space, and belonging impact overtly and covertly on the relationship between migrants and informal work in terms of occupational choices and networks available to migrants under conditions of urban diversity. Even in the creation of ethnic enclaves there is a move towards a politics of inclusion that requires all parties to transcend 'local-foreign' divides that privilege other identities. The narratives show the complex interplay of multiple identities as migrants, workers, and South Asians, sometimes with ambivalent implications for social cohesion.

S

Pres-3.3

SAGOT, MONTSERRAT* (Universidad de Costa Rica)

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

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

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

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

Inte-24.2

SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (El Manar University)

Social Change Challenging Social Sciences: The Case of Tunisia

The Arab uprisings were not simply a speedy process of social change but rather a new phenomenon that challenged assumptions common in the social sciences. For the case of Tunisia, and especially for sociology, the uprising call for a broad and deep mode of observing social actions, a careful classification and analysis of social actors and social facts. My point of view is that it has been a challenging situation for knowledge because of a tendency among Tunisian sociologists to expect change only from above, undertaken by large social structures and at a slow pace.

I will attempt to point out that the explanatory paradigms implemented by Tunisians sociologists are problematic, given the realities of the uprising. I will argue that the mainstream of Tunisian sociology was built upon a profound belief that the State was efficient, and that society was not able to produce contestation and protest forces, let alone force change. The paper will illustrate the inadequacy of that way of thinking by exploring Tunisian youth connections and networks that made themselves known during the Tunisian revolution and over the two to three following years.

Asso-1023.1

SAIDANI, MOUNIR* (Universite Tunis El Manar)

Social Justice Claims and Power Violence in Tunisia. the Cases of 2008 and 2011 Uprisings

To the question to which extent can the Sate exercise power using violence without paying attention to justice as social demand, one can provide different answers from a sociologist point of view. The Tunisian 2008 uprising in the southern west mining area known as the mining basin; then the 2010 continuous uprising until the fall of Ben Ali on January 14th, 2011, seem very appropriate in the attempt to provide an answer to the above-mentioned question. In both cases, social justice was the very central knot in the relationship between a power less and less able to meet the expectations of the sweeping majority of the impoverished middle and lower social classes and a more and more battle-hardened social movement that learned how to enter into social clashes. By putting again in the social justice claims from outside the customary traditional political unionist and associative means and practices in the agenda, the social movement has given another alternative to the usually failing protests and contests under the violent power practices. Comparative analysis of the failure of 2008 uprising in becoming a substantive threat to the established power with the success of the Tunisian 2011 Revolution in beheading Ben Ali's rule in the first hand, and with other Maghrebian (North African) social movements can provide insights into the issue of the relationship between Power, Violence and Justice.

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

Ad H-1035.1

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (PUCRS)

Life-World: The Sociology of Alfred Schutz. Screening and Discussion of the Documentary Film

The documentary film "Life-world: The Sociology of Alfred Schutz" (directed by Hermílio Santos, 60', Brazil, 2018), with interviews on different aspects of the work of Alfred Schutz is divided in four parts: some notes on his biography; the main theoretical influences on his work, as Edmund Husserl, Max Weber and Ludwig von Mises; the main concepts of his sociological theory and how his sociology have been used currently in theoretical and empirical researches. Among the interviewees are Claudia Schutz Gahagan, Michael Barber, Lester Embree (USA), Hisashi Nasu, Mototaka Mori, Masato Kimura (Japan), Ilia Srubar, Martin Endress, Jochen Dreher, Andreas Göttlich, Joachim Renn (Germany), Thomas Eberle (Switzerland), Michel Maffesoli (France), Carlos Belvedere, Silvana Figueroa-Dreher, Daniela Lopez, Mercedes Krause (Argentina), Luigi Muzzetto (Italy) and Tomas da Costa (Brazil). The interviews were conducted in English, German, Spanish, Japanese, Italian, French and Portuguese with English subtitles, with locations in Vienna, New York, Tokyo and Buenos Aires. After the screening the director of the film will discuss some topics explored in the film. The proposal of this *ad hoc* film session is based on the increasing worldwide interest on the sociology of Alfred Schutz, showed by the publication of his complete work in twelve volumes in German, by the creation of the Journal *Schutzian Research*, initiated in 2009, by the establishment of the *Alfred Schutz International Circle for Phenomenology and Interpretive Social Science* (created in 2012), besides the publication of recent books and articles exploring different aspects of his sociology.

Inte-27.3

SCHULZ, MARKUS S.* (New School for Social Research)

Crisis, Contention, and the Possibilities of the Political

The rise of a new rhetoric of "crisis" signals a re-opening of the political horizon. How could or should sociology respond to the crisis of the present? What are the competing options, resources, and obstacles? This paper explores the social construction of selected types of recent "crises" in the context of a broader global crisis and a shifting zeitgeist. It contrasts the spectacles of corporate media and the technocratic narratives of political and economic elites with challenges to austerity and emerging alternative visions. On a theoretical level, it argues for the need to connect economic approaches to crises with studies of contentious politics and futures research. Studying stories of crises is studying futures in the making. This entails the forging of decisions points and narrative devices that broaden or narrow the choices considered to be within "reason". The widely diagnosed decline of utopian visions had left a void. The resentments of disenchantment that seep into this void threaten institutional stability, yet without altering more fundamental power differentials. Deconstructing the enclosures of expectation can help to democratize the imagination of alternative scenarios. In this sense, a sociology of possibilities offers practical relevance for the democratization of the political.

Asso-1018.4

SEIYAMA, KAZUO* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)

Pluralization and Fluidization in Japanese Stratification Structure Under Globalization: A Transformation of Academic Background-Oriented Society

Recent research on social stratification and inequality has focused on income and asset inequality, as typified by Piketty. But sociological tradition of this field has been much more broader, including strata composition, social mobility, inequality of opportunity, and status consciousness. However, the impact of globalization on stratification structure has not been sufficiently studied.

This presentation analyze the impact of globalization, focusing on cases in Japan, and make clear that pluralization and fluidization are the basic changes induced by globalization. To be exact, an important change in the stratification structure among advanced societies had begun with the individualization of the second modernity (Beck 1986), bringing the "decay of class society", which had been conceived as the one where each class based on occupational status has its own specific living level, culture, life-style, and political orientation which are to be carried on through generations. However, due to various factors, such class society characteristics had declined significantly before entering the 1990s.

The impact of globalization comes after the 1990s, which brought about pluralization and fluidization of stratification structure. Pluralization is apparent in the fact that stratification status has become not determined solely by occupational status but increasingly affected by other factors such as academic background, ethnicity, and gender. Fluidization can be seen in the increase of non-regular employment. And also a representative example is the "less assuredness of higher educational background": that is, carrier instability and increased internal disparity among highly educated youth.

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

Asso-1016.3

ŞENTÜRK, BURCU* (EGE UNIVERSITY)

Loss of Status and the Masculinities: The Case of the Professional Syrian Male Migrants in Turkey

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

Ad H-1036.2

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

Internationalization of the Social Sciences in South Korea: The Current Status and Challenges

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

Asso-1018.2

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

Reconfiguration of Social Class and Work in the Globalizing World

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

Inte-25.5

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

Moving Beyond Policies: Unions and Nature

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

Asso-1021.3

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

Globalization and Transformation of Higher Education in India: A Paradigm Shift in the Policies of Development and Social Justice

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

Inte-26.1

STEINMETZ, GEORGE* (University of Michigan)

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

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

Asso-1018.3

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

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

Research has documented a recent decline in education homogamy in Taiwan, but the explanations for this trend are not clear. On the one hand, greater urbanization, increased geography migration, the rise of individualism, and decrease in educational institutions and workplaces segregations should increase contacts between people from different classes and lead to a decrease in sorting on family origin and decreasing influence of parents over partner selection. On the other hand, economic theory posits that economic downturn will reduce intermarriage because whom one married matters more in times of high uncertainty and inequality. In fact, rapid education expansion, growing economic inequality and job insecurity, and stagnation of low wage, together with strong preference of status homogamy or female hypergamy have been linked to delayed transition to marriage and gender differential of marriage rates in Taiwan.

This study examines how inequality within and between generations affects dating, mate selection and marital stability. Although sociologists has long interested in the role of assortative mating on relationship interruptions, their research rarely extends beyond the equivalence of qualifications within the couple. We examine how homogamy at both the individual and family levels affect rates of relationship dissolution in Taiwan. The case of Taiwan is especially interesting because the Chinese family norms that feature frequent intergenerational interactions throughout the life course make the equivalence in status between a couple's families of origin particularly important in shaping the couple's romantic relationship and marital relation. Using data from Taiwan Educational Panel Survey and Beyond, our analysis indicates that, although dating between individual with dissimilar traits are common among today's youth, courtship and marital stability are still highly governed by preferences for status homogamy or hypergamy. Moreover, homogamy in individual characteristics does not make a relationship more stable than similarity in class origin.

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Pres-2.3

SUNDAR, NANDINI* (Delhi School of Economics)

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

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

ISA -1033.4

SZTOMPKA, PIOTR* (Jagiellonian University)

The Moral Capital: Much Needed Resource

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

T

Asso-1018.1

TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA* (Keio University)

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

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

Pres-2.1

TALLBEAR, KIM* (University of Alberta)

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

I examine the caretaking of relations that I see embodied in several recent social movements led by women, two-spirit, and queer people. #IdleNoMore, #NoDAPL, and #BlackLivesMatter are commonly understood as environmental and/or social justice/anti-racist movements that call settler-colonial states, including the US and Canada, to make good on their treaty promises or civil and human rights law, to live up to their supposed dreams of liberty and inclusion. Since 2012, I have watched these movements unfold. Looming large in my vision fed by the 24-hour news cycle and more importantly by friends and colleagues on the ground of those movements and on social media, is Indigenous and black women and queer people caretaking their peoples. In the case of Indigenous-led movements, I also see a caretaking of other-than-human kin, the land and water—*all our relations*. In this moment of crisis—new to some but ongoing for many—is an opportunity to unsettle the American Dream that brings violence to so many at home and abroad. Turning our redemptive attention away from empire to instead focus on caretaking relations defies a foundational settler-colonial narrative—that nature/culture binary that puts humans at the top of a hierarchy of life, and white men and the top of that. American dreaming is rooted in a vision that cannot see bodies in mutually sustaining relation. It objectifies black and brown bodies, women's bodies, land and water bodies, and many bodies on down its hierarchy. The usually white men at the top—be they clergy, statesmen, or scientists—have long viewed it as their civilized prerogative to alternately exploit or steward life according to their animacy hierarchy. Their narratives script a particular structure of violence. This talk proposes instead another productive script.

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Plen-6.3

TASTSOGLOU, EVANGELIA* (Saint Mary's University)

Gender, Violence and Precarity in Displacement

This paper focuses on gender, violence and precarity in various stages of the forced migration process. I argue that the historically contingent, stage-specific, jurisdiction-distinct, intersectional, institutional and interpersonal forms of patriarchal violence experienced by women and families fleeing from conflict and devastation interact with their context-specific forms of precarity in a matrix of mutually reinforcing processes. I draw upon and discuss the sexual enslavement and genocidal violence against Yazidi women and girls under the Islamic state in the Middle East; the predatory, and at the same time systemic, sexual assault and gender based violence by smugglers, traffickers, government actors, community members and fellow refugees against women and families "irregularly" crossing land and sea borders seeking "safe haven" in Europe; and the institutional and every day forms of violence faced by asylum seekers in a permanent "suspension", in camps and at various stages of the asylum process in Greece and "Fortress Europe".

Plen-11.4

TAVARES-DOS-SANTOS, JOSE-VICENTE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

Violence: Theory, Phenomenology and Public Policies

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

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

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

Plen-8.3

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)

Fighting for social justice in Guerrero, Mexico: Creating alternatives to the state's failure to provide security and justice.

Since the nineties, social movements in Latin America have been very successful: theyhave overthrown presidents in Ecuador, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru, and Brazil, they have stopped or slowed down privatizing processes and have forced elites to negotiate and take into consideration their demands. However, questions remain as to whether the resistance can survive if it does not put forward a coherent alternative to the neoliberal state. In this paper, I address the experience of constructing an autonomous, indigenous-based system of security and justice in Guerrero, Mexico, that along with the Zapatistas' Juntas de Buen Gobierno in Chiapas and the Rondas Campesinas in Peru has become an important example of the creative and innovative potential of social movements across Latin America. Based on in-depth interviews with leaders and members of the Coordinadora Regional de Autoridades Comunitarias (CRAC-PC) and from the Unión de Pueblos y Organizaciones del Estado de Guerrero (UPOEG) the paper looks at the rise of the community police force or policía comunitaria in the ultra-violent state of Guerrero, and critically examines in what sense are they succeeding in creating alternatives to the state´s political hegemony and for building social peace.

Inte-26.4

TREITLER, VILNA* (University of California Santa Barbara)

"We Can't Fight What We Can't See: Grading Top Sociology Graduate Programs' Training on Race"

As can be gleaned from a cursory perusal of undergraduate textbooks used currently in introductory sociology courses, it is quite normal to engage students in these classes in discussions about the three major stratifying divisions in US society: race, class, and gender. The professors who write these texts as well as those who ask students to purchase them may believe in the primacy of teaching young North American college students about these divisions. However, perhaps the more appropriate measure of the importance of this knowledge to the discipline is the preparedness we instill in our doctoral students as they train to take on jobs to teach, as well as create and disseminate new research on these key stratifying divisions. Students in US sociology doctoral programs surely cannot graduate without knowing Marx's theories and most often taking qualifying examinations that ask about that very topic. However, attention to theories of race and gender are optional, if courses in the material are offered at all. One might argue that the status quo training we offer doctoral students actively ensures an uneven knowledge base in our professoriate in areas we signal to undergraduates are crucial to understanding how society works, and perpetuates these holes in our collective knowledge base. This paper presents research from a study of US doctoral training programs in sociology, on their engagement with the basic sociological divisions of race, class, and gender, and discusses the implications for the discipline and our society as a whole of this unevenness in doctoral student training.

Pres-3.2

TZUL, GLADYS* (Instituto Amaq)

Claves críticas para comprender las tensiones entre transformación y conservación de la tierra comunal: parentesco, uso y propiedad de la tierra.

¿Cómo conservar la herencia comunal de la tierra?, ¿Cómo se conserva la tierra comunal y al mismo tiempo alteramos las jerarquías en un sistema patrilineal?, ¿Cómo transformamos sin perder lo que tenemos? Estas son preguntas que pueden orientar tanto el hacer político pragmático, así como la incesante discusión de las mujeres indígenas en los momentos álgidos de defensa de tierra frente al cercamiento que producen la economía extractiva. La construcción de la respuesta de las interrogantes me permitirá exhibir una clave en el que las mujeres indígenas piensan la transformación y conservación de los medios concretos para la reproducción de la vida, justamente porque son ellas las principales defensoras y agentes. Ensayaré una explicación de cómo las mujeres indígenas en tramas comunales y en un territorio concreto se inscriben en relaciones sociales que dan cuerpo y forma a la política comunal indígena. Así pues dentro de una amalgama de estrategias para regular las formas de uso y las jerarquías que inaugura el parentesco como una forma de auto regulación social, que sin embargo, ha sido producido como estrategia defensiva de la tierras comunales. Las mujeres en tramas comunales representaría pues una estructura que impide la totalización del capital y la finalización de desmembrar tierras comunales, para dar paso a una sociedad de pequeños propietarios.

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U

Inte-25.7

UZZELL, DAVID* (University of Surrey)

Developing Environmental Labour Studies

Developing Environmental Labour Studies

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

While industrial unions are especially challenged to engage in the environmentally sustainable transformation of their industries, farmers, agricultural workers and indigenous peoples have not been prominent enough in research on labour environmentalism, even though the agricultural sector is a significant source of pollution and carbon emissions. Nor have we paid systematic attention to the service economy, a major component of the political economy employing also the largest number of vulnerable people.

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

V

Plen-11.1

VAN DER SPUY, ELRENA* (University of Cape Town)

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

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

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

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

Inte-22.1

VIETEN, ULRIKE M* (Queen's University)

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

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

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

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

Inte-22.2

VILLALON, ROBERTA* (St. John's University)

Breaking through Knowledge Dissemination Barriers: An Activist Transnational Feminist Approach

As a representative of RC 32: Women in Society, I will articulate how we can build a critique about the dissemination of knowledge and take action towards dismantling its unequal dynamics from an activist transnational feminist perspective. Reflecting on two different action research projects that I developed, I will discuss how to navigate through and beyond the main channels of research circulation (scientific publication, conference presentations, civil society addresses, teaching, and research consultancy) and their dominant languages and styles with the purpose of breaking through the barriers that tend to reproduce social inequalities. A focus on ideology, discourse, language and praxis will exemplify that while intersecting inequalities abound, opportunities to resist and challenge are also plentiful. The application of an activist transnational feminist framework allows not only to uncover overlapping gender, sexual, racial, ethnic, class and

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other inequalities, but also to develop strategies for resistance across social, cultural, geographic, disciplinary, language and style boundaries. By bringing in examples from my studies about violence against Latina immigrants in the United States, and health histories of Ecuadorian migrants, I will share the multiple strategies utilized to close the gap between knowledge creation, knowledge dissemination and its conversion or translation into action for equality and justice.

Plen-10.2

VOLKOV, VADIM* (European University at Saint-Petersburg)

The Sociology of Law as Public Sociology: How Can Empirical Research Enhance Justice

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

Cana-15.2

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

Surveying the Refugee Population in Germany – Challenges and First Answers

Since 2014 1.4 million refugees arrived in Germany and one third of these immigrants are under age. The integration of these newcomers into society represents one of the most urgent issues in Germany today.

The conditions for a successful integration of refugees and factors hindering that integration remain without scientific evidence at the moment due to a lack of appropriate data. To close this gap the Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi) in Bamberg, Germany, conducts a longitudinal refugee study which examines the process of integration into the German education system. The study "ReGES (Refugees in the German Educational System)" concentrates on two key stages of education: (1) early childhood education, and (2) the transition from lower secondary level into the vocational training system.

The proposed contribution will briefly describe the migration situation in Germany and the concept of integration, as far as the social integration of immigrants into the host society is concerned. It will be demonstrated that, for several reasons, a successful integration into the education system of the host country in childhood and youth is an integral part of the social integration of individuals with a migration background. In this context we will also discuss which aspects of existent migration research are transferable to studies on refugees and which specific aspects have to be considered additionally.

We will present our unique research design in detail as an example of an extensive study (starting cohorts, longitudinal design, interviews with important context persons, modes). Particular attention will be paid to challenges based on surveying this specific target group, e.g. cultural heterogeneity, illiteracy and many more. Solutions are discussed and their implementation in the field work is reported. For our presentation we will have results from the first wave of the study available, allowing us to show first descriptive results.

W

Pres-2.2

WALBY, SYLVIA* (Lancaster University)

Theorizing Violence: Neoliberalism, Gender, and the Increase in Violence

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

Plen-4.2

WALTER, MARGARET* (University of Tasmania)

Australian Indigenous Dispossession: The Link between Land and Social Justice

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

Plen-10.3

WEMMERS, JO-ANNE* (Universite de Montreal)

Justice for Victims of Crime

Justice is important for victims of crime. Some authors even consider victims' need for justice to be a fundamental human need, like the need for safety and the need for a love and positive relations with others. Yet, victims often complain of the injustice of the criminal justice system and many do not report their victimization to police. Victims tell us that justice can provide them with a sense of closure and satisfaction, and, therefore, is important with respect to their healing process. But what is justice? In this presentation, I will consider research on the meaning of justice for victims. Victims take a broad view of justice, deriving a sense of justice from different sources such as how they are treated by authorities (interactional justice), their role in the criminal justice process (procedural justice) and the principles and values underlying the distribution of outcomes (distributive justice). Examining the many possible sources of justice and injustice for victims with respect to state-based victim services, including the justice system, we will consider how we might enhance justice and promote healing for victims, while respecting the rights of the accused.

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ISA -1033.5

WIEVIORKA, MICHEL* (Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme)

Preventing and Exiting Violence: A Domain for Sociology?

La prévention et la sortie de la violence constituent un problème crucial pour les sciences sociales. Les connaissances ici proviennent surtout de spécialistes, experts, juristes, diplomates, responsables d'ONGs, psychiatres, diplomates, etc. Il est temps d'en faire un véritable domaine de la sociologie, couvrant un espace allant de questions individuelles (traumatisme des victimes, que faire des coupables par exemple) jusqu'a de grands enjeux géopolitiques (que peut devenir le Moyen Orient après Daech?) en passant par les niveaux des communautés et groupes concernés et celui de l'Etat (construction de la démocratie, justice transitionnelle par exemple). Une idée centrale sera au coeur de la présentation: l'essentiel n'est-il pas de transformer la violence et les logiques de crise et de rupture en débats et en conflits institutionnalisés?

Cana-15.4

WINTER, ELKE* (University of Ottawa)

Perceiving and Receiving (Syrian) Refugees in Germany and Canada: Exploring Small n Comparisons

Canada's Governor General David Johnston called the arrival of roughly 40,000 Syrian refugees since November 2015 a "defining moment" for Canada. Chancellor Angela Merkel's "Wir schaffen das" ("we will make it"), which allowed about 800,000 refugees to enter Germany will mark her legacy. In both countries, the initial reaction to the – very differently arriving – refugees from the Syrian civil war was overwhelmingly sympathetic. Increasingly, however, concerns about refugees' apparent unwillingness to integrate and their seemingly privileged access to social benefits and jobs are getting louder.

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

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

Y

Cana-15.3

YOSHIDA, YOKO* (Dalhousie University)
AMOYAW, JONATHAN (University of Western Ontario)

Trajectories of economic outcomes and adulthood transition of refugee youth and children in Canada

Since the arrival of Syrian refugees in late 2015, several research projects were rapidly deployed to examine the experiences of refugees as well as investigating the responses of host societies. Such rapid research provides valuable insights on the short-term experiences of refugees; however, a longer window of research is required to fully understand the mechanisms of integration. Against this backdrop, we examine how the children of refugee immigrants transition to adulthood and whether their experiences differ from the children of other immigrants. Specifically, we examine whether long-term labour market trajectories and well-being of refugee children and youth converge or diverge from children of other immigrants. We do this by using the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB). The IMDB includes records of individuals who became permanent residents since 1980 and filed tax in Canada at least once since their arrival. Because it can track children into adulthood, the IMDB offers much insight into the life course of newcomers. Focusing on refugees and immigrants who arrived in Canada as children or youths, aged 0 to 17 years old, we examine the trajectories of labour market outcomes and other indicators of adulthood transition up to 35 years later accounting for the 1980 to 2015 period to offer a portrait of people's integration. Our results serve as a baseline of information for other studies on refugee children and youth in Canada and to compare across refugee and immigrant cohorts.

Ad H-1037.4

YUN, SUN-JIN* (Seoul National University)

Citizen Participation-Based Energy Transition Experiments in a Megacity: The Case of the One Less Nuclear Power Plant in Seoul, South Korea

Seoul, one of the world's megacities, has been working since April 26, 2012, towards building an energy self-sufficient and climate-protective city through conservation of energy, improvement of energy efficiency, and expansion of renewable energy use in face of climate change and energy crises under the name of the One Less Nuclear Power Plant. This study examines how citizens in Seoul were involved in the OLNPP initiative and what factors have led to the involvement of citizens, resulting in the successful performance of the OLNPP, based on concepts of emancipatory catastrophism and metamorphosis proposed by Ulrich Beck and energy citizenship. This study finds out deliberative governance, political leadership, transparent information sharing and interactive communication with citizens, experts and NGO activist as policy advisors and facilitators, educational programs are major factors contributing successful performance of the OLNPP. The grand experiment Seoul has conducted is still on-going.

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

Z

Inte-24.3

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

The Syrian Revolution As Seen By Arab Social Scientists

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

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

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

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

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

Ad H-1036.4

ZHANG, HAIDONG* (School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University)
MEILING, DENG (Shanghai Ocean University)

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

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

Plen-11.3

ZUREIK, ELIA* (Queen's University)

Israeli State Security and the Palestine Issue

State security figures out predominantly in discussions involving privacy, citizenship rights and human rights in general. We have come across the debate surrounding state security in the use the internet, social media and various legislations intended to maintain a balance between national security and individual rights. But the use of state security to justify state intrusiveness and violence as forms of defense is seen mot glaringly in the clash between the rights of a subject population and military occupation in conflict zones, as in Israel/Palestine. "In the name of security" Israel has launched preemptive wars against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and abrogated the rights of a subject population under the Geneva Conventions. Many researchers have labeled Israel's violence against the Palestinian population as disproportional. Others have viewed Israel's attitudes to security as a form of "theology" in which the state preaches and practices absolute adherence to its unilateral security declarations. The presentation in this session explores the various mechanisms that distinguish a colonial state in its uses of national security arguments.

Abstracts: Research Committees, Thematic Groups and Working Groups

A

RC02-63.1

ABALDE, NAZARET *(Department of Sociology. University of A Coruña)*
MASSO, MATILDE* *(University of Leeds)*

Towards a Financialised Capitalism?: Evidences from Spain in the Context of Comparative Political Economy

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

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

The first called "financial development", refers to the development of financial markets and intermediaries, the financial economic structure, and the financial integration.

The second dimension called "Political economy" refers to governments' economic decisions on stable exchange rates, sovereign macroeconomic policies and open capital accounts (Kalinowski, 2013; Obstefeld et al, 2005)

The third dimension called "actors" has to do with the structural characteristics of non financial firms.

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

RC01-40.5

ABAZIE-HUMPHREY, MARGARET* *(Office of the Special Adviser to Nigeria President on Niger Delta / Presdiential Amnesty Programme)*

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

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

KEY WORDS: Demobilization, Entrepreneurship, Niger Delta, Amnesty-beneficiaries

RC05-105.1

ABBAS, MADELINE-SOPHIE* *(University of Manchester, United Kingdom)*

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

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

RC05-121.3

ABBAS, MADELINE-SOPHIE* *(University of Manchester, United Kingdom)*

The Terror of Voice(lessness): Hate Speech, Silencing and the Culture of Fear Experienced By British Muslims

The attacks on Charlie Hebdo called attention to the racialising practices that designate what is (un)sayable for certain bodies, where the ability to occupy the position of 'civilised' can transcend restrictions of what constitutes injurious speech for racialised Others. This paper is concerned with examining the politics of representation involved in setting the terms of Islamophobia for British Muslims within the 'war on terror' context and the challenges they face to name practices of terrorisation experienced by them following from the precarious position in which they find themselves within two interconnected set of circumstances relating to freedom of speech: firstly, the increased threat from hate speech, particularly Islamophobia; and secondly, developments to statutory offences in the 2006 UK Terrorism Act on communications that indirectly encourage terrorism. Significantly, these legislative developments contribute to the conditions under which perpetrators of hate speech are afforded greater freedom to espouse Islamophobia unchallenged. This is because this legislation not only in part contributes to the legitimation of Islamophobia by re-iterating Muslims as potential terrorists that require greater securitisation than the rest of the populace, but it places restrictions on Muslims to be able to challenge the speaker of hate due to fear that their actions will be interpreted as evidence of extremist behaviours. This has meant that words come to mean different things when uttered by Muslims which has encouraged practices of self-surveillance to be undertaken by them. These practices provide evidence of the reproductive effects of racial terror which comprise not only self-silencing, but decisions not to present a 'visibly' Muslim identity through Islamic dress or the beard. These strategies suggest that voice must be understood as bodily and relational that is mediated not only by the body that speaks, but by the body that interprets what has been said.

RC14-279.3

ABBASI, PARVEZ AHMAD* *(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK)*

Social Media: An Exploratory Study of Patterns of Interaction

Social media can be described as a set of technologies and services that make self-publishing online very easy and allow the consumers of a particular medium to interact, most commonly through comments of some sort. Facebook, Twitter, You Tube etc. are common example of social media. The reach of these tools is global but in usage they are not universal as access is restricted by the availability and viability of communications, infrastructure, and personal device (i.e. phones, computers/laptops, i-pods), skills and most importantly the interest to actually participate in social media activity. Moreover, participation in certain networks and activities in a social media differs from country to country. It has been observed that *Facebook* is one among the most popular social networking sites for the people of all age groups. It not only connects a person with his friends, colleagues, virtual friends but also with members of his/her family. The patterns of interaction among the family members vary in terms of age, sex, sharing contents, comments, posting messages on timeline and tagging etc. The review of the existing literature indicates that: the teenagers send more friend request to their parents; Married daughters post more on timeline of their parents; Mothers are more concerned about the safety of their son. The present are explores the types and interaction patterns on social media through some case studies.

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RC13-258.7

ABDE AHAD, NARGES* *(University of Waterloo)*
MOCK, STEVEN *(University of Waterloo)*
HAVITZ, MARK *(University of Waterloo)*

Achievement Goal Orientation and Leisure Satisfaction Among Canadian Backpackers: Does Level of Skills Matter?

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

RC14-278.6

ABDUL-AZIZ, DEMBÉLÉ* *(Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales)*

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

The purpose of this Communication is to analyze the role and impact of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the development of agriculture. We will try to see the social, economic and cultural dynamics implemented following the adoption of ICT by rice farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. In other words, what is the relationship between ICT and traditional forms of communication (including interpersonal communication) in the rice production process in Côte d'Ivoire? A case study (base on my PhD fieldwork) on the implementation of a project of information system on rice seeds via Smartphone in Côte d'ivoire will allow us to discuss this issue. In a country which covers only 42 percent of its needs in rice, the establishment under the leadership of FAO Rome of an information system by SMS for the commercialization of rice seed seems to be a good initiative to achieve self-sufficiency. Faced with the seed producers difficulties in finding profitable markets to sell their productions and the inability of buyers (farmers, traders and distributors) to access on time of certified seed varieties adapted to their needs, development and implementation of an information system adapted to this context was expected to raise some of the constraints. The information system on seeds by SMS aimed therefore to provide buyers with updated information on the availability and quality of certified seed on the one hand, on the other hand making information available on seed producers and the varieties volumes requested by buyers. Unfortunately, the project was not renewed after its pilot phase. Starting from the local context, we will try to analyze the main causes of project failures by highlighting the producers' different forms of organization, the existing relationship between the different actors, and local form of exchange and communication channel.

RC31-571.3

ABDUL-KARIM, ABDUL-BARI* *(University of Manitoba)*

Deskilling of Internationally-Educated Immigrants: Critical Evaluation of the Processes in the Foreign Credential Recognition in Canada

Immigration has always played crucial role in the development and sustainability of the Canadian workforce and economy. Estimates suggest that between 60-100% of the growth in the Canadian economy is the result of the labour, taxes and investments that immigrants make (The Ontario Ministry of Finance, 2014). It has been well documented that the majority of those migrating since the 1980s are more highly educated than other Canadians but experience long-term downward social and economic mobility. Immigrants receive comparatively lower rates of return with respect to labour market earnings to foreign educational credentials, despite their higher educational background (Sweetman, McDonald & Hawthorne 2015, Shirpak et al., 2011). Many recently arrived immigrants express disappointment at local employers' failure to recognize their educational credentials, credit their overseas work experience or accept their English accents, and find it difficult to negotiate the everyday obstacles they encounter. This research examines the job-skills match rates among immigrants working in one of the 31 self-regulated professions in Manitoba, by addressing the questions: *what are the processes of recognizing foreign credentials in Canada?, what are the barriers to immigrants' foreign credential recognition and access to regulated professions in Manitoba?, do immigrants' labour market outcomes differ by occupation? And, how do immigrants working in self-regulated professions in Manitoba fare in comparison to those working in other provinces?*

This research uses Critical Race Theory which provides the most comprehensive arguments in identifying immigrants' challenges in the foreign credential evaluation processes.CRT explains the role of institutionalized racism in immigrants' labour market outcomes. This poster uses the most recent censuses of Canada to investigate the processes of foreign credential recognition. This research is necessary because it helps direct policy aimed at addressing inequities in the labour market, and creating evidence-base of knowing if highly skilled workers are in their appropriate professions.

TG07-999.1

ABDULLAH, NOORMAN* *(National University of Singapore)*

Sensory Politics in a Multicultural City-State: Foodways, Religion and the Everyday

In the context of urban and cosmopolitan cities with diverse, intensified migrant flows, questions pertaining to religious freedom have been circulated and debated. The potential for religious tension and conflict has often been pitched as a source of anxiety, given that diversity cannot in itself guarantee racial and religious harmony. This paper unpacks the repressive character of 'harmony' in multicultural and multi-religious societies through the lens of foodways, senses and everyday life. The cases presented empirically examines Singapore's colonial and postcolonial conditions in relation to a range of religious and food practices, and how such logics and discourses have been politically appropriated to institutionalise and legitimise repressive armatures.

What happens when everyday religiosity expressed through food practices and rituals that involve sound, smell and other sensory modalities infringe on the sensory "rights" of other groups in such multicultural, multi-religious contexts? How does this infringement reconfigure talk about racial and religious harmony? The paper therefore draws attention to the sensory micropolitics of friction in the everyday that ostensibly appears less dramatic, less serious and less pressing than the spectacle afforded to religious violence, but which nevertheless remains real and challenging. At a broader level, the cases are connected to the processes involving the bureaucratisation of sensescapes in modern, urban Singapore – invoking the discourse of the greater good by the state vis-à-vis the project of hegemonic consensus.

RC25-479.3

ABE, SATOSHI* *(Nagasaki University)*

Islamic Debates and Hermeneutics: Examination of Environmental Ethics in Iran

Islam is long known to have provided the faithful with a language or conceptual framework through which their ethical attitudes and dispositions are organized. The interpretation of its foundational texts on various matters – from mundane practices at home to state management by caliphate leaders – has crucially shaped the ways ethical practices are configured among the faithful. Contrary to the claim that Islam since its inception has not undergone any changes, this reveals a force of historical contingency that has entailed changes in Islamic tradition at different times and places.

In recent years, Iran, an Islamic Republic that upholds Islam as a guiding principle in state management, has problematized a matter that was previously considered less significant and that now draws greater attentions from its religious establishment; that is the matter concerning the environment. While increasing efforts to bolstering industrial sectors, Iran has recently been experiencing severe environmental problems, especially those pertinent to the air, water, and soil. What was used to be "outside" of Islamic concerns are now contentions of heated debates among religious leaders as well as environmental scientists. These debates freshly give rise to diverse interpretations of Islam and thereby contribute to an Islamic tradition that is distinctively reflective of historical conditions of Iran.

This paper highlights ongoing debates concerning the environment among religious leaders in Iran and relevant practices, and examines how Islam as a conceptual framework is drawn upon to address environmental problems. In doing so, it also investigates emerging ethical attitudes and dispositions generated through such discourses and practices. The paper is making a scholarly contribution to the

hermeneutics of Islam, demonstrating a changing Islamic tradition in contemporary Iran in which the environment is increasingly problematized as such.

RC06-128.8

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

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

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

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

RC39-696.1

ABEYSINGHE, SUDEEPA* *(University of Edinburgh)*

The Experiences of Healthcare Workers Following the Fukushima Disaster

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

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

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

RC31-569.1

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

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

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

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

RC38-677.5

ABID, YOUSSEF* *(Goethe University)*

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

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

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

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

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

RC23-432.5

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

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

The history of post-Soviet science gives us a lot of important information for thinking about how vital the concept of the value framework of science, described by R. Merton. In a sense, the imperatives of scientific ethos, described by Merton, such as communism or unselfishness, coincided with the officially declared model of Soviet science. On the other hand, a rapid transition to market relations, a radical transformation of the economy, social life, interpersonal relations could not but affect the life of science. Hence the question: how have people of science changed, their professional and interpersonal relationships, ideas about the ideal structure of science as a social institution? Our report will be devoted to the search for a response to it. An empirical basis for analysis will be the results of sociological monitoring of academic and university science in Siberia, which has been held since 1992. The hypothesis of our study is that the traditional professional values of science described by R. Merton in the form of ethical categories are relevant for science in Russia and today. Another thing is that under the influence of external conditions they have changed significantly, being an important element of the mentality of a professional scientist. The report will also place great emphasis on

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

RC25-470.4

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

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

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

RC35-642.4

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

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

Addressing the paradoxes of present-day imaginaries and movements for gender diversity implies deconstructing the coloniality of gender as proposed by feminist philosopher María Lugones and an engagement with the 'analysis of racialized, capitalist, gender oppression'. Drawing on ethnographic work and qualitative interviews with trans/gender sex workers carried out in Lisbon and London, I focus on the reconstruction of their transnational trajectories of multiple displacements and how these journeys serve to reproduce colonial subalternity and neo-colonial capitalist political economies. In these existences of bodily reification and commodification, we find important challenges and negotiations to localized discourses of western modernity. While Latin American Travestis and Asian Kathoeys serve to reinvent the images of the exotic subaltern in western contexts, a transnational transgender rights movement, at times sited in the global south, has also taken shape over the last decade. The coloniality of marketized bodies, quite often displaced from south to north, expands rapidly alongside the equal rapid development of a rights-based discourse on gender diversity and a politics of Transgender inclusion. Together, these contradictory flows form a transnational transgender imaginary. Addressing the contradictions anchored in neoliberal capitalist transnational flows of bodies and rights, we explore the disconnections between the exotic and the citizen while bringing the lens of coloniality to discuss what is at stake in such representational struggles. While addressing trans sex workers lives and discourses, I argue that the current transnational economy of gender diversity is being erected upon paradoxical flows of knowledge and practice that circulate from north to south (or otherwise) while contributing to reproduce the contradiction between exoticization and assimilation, even if in more nuanced colours.

RC29-JS-73.3

ABORISADE, RICHARD* *(Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye)*
SHONTAN, ABIMBOLA *(Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State)*

Domestic Homicide in Nigeria: Sociopsychological Profiles of Men Who Killed Their Wives

Without gainsaying, there has been a marked increase in the incidences of domestic homicide in Nigeria in recent times. Meanwhile, research on family violence has vigorously focused on spousal abuse, trends and prevalence of domestic violence, and risk factors, while the most severe of violence-the killing of a spouse, has not received an equal amount of attention. Available statistics show that men are more culpable in abusing their wives to the point of death. Leaning on eclectic adoption of social learning, personality, and marital power theories, this present study examined the psychological factors and sociological background of men who have been charged and convicted of killing their wives as a result of domestic conflict. Qualitative analysis of official demographic and offence history data, and in-depth interviews of 21 purposively selected male offenders of spousal homicide in celled housing units in Kirikiri Maximum, Kirikiri Female and Ikoyi Prisons, Lagos State, revealed that childhood experience of violence and abuse is strongly connected with perception and perpetration of violence in marital life. The events leading to the death of spouses suggested that the killings were accidental rather than premeditated, however, the use of dangerous weapons were prevalent. There is a clear empirical evidence to suggest that qualitatively, men who kill their spouses do not differ greatly from those who use nonlethal violence. It is suggested that parents, religious leaders and significant others should be more attentive to situations between couples and base their interventions on the wellbeing of the couples rather than religious dictates and social desirability alone. It is essential that an understanding of spousal homicide is continuously pursued and that steps are taken to reduce the likelihood of spousal homicide—the final abuse.

RC45-763.6

ABRAMCZUK, KATARZYNA* *(Insitute of Sociology, University of Warsaw)*
BACZKO-DOMBI, ANNA *(University of Warsaw, Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology, Institute of Sociology)*
KOMENDANT-BRODOWSKA, AGATA *(Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw)*

Which Risk? Which Trust? Cognitive Determinants of Participation in Collective Action.

According to the theory of rational choice a decision to engage in a collective action can be viewed as a special case of decision under risk (e.g. Coleman 1994). This implies a cognitive process in which two individual traits play an important role. Trust determines how the decision maker perceives probabilities of various outcomes of the collective action at hand. Risk attitude determines how these probabilities influence the final decision to cooperate (or not). Hence the choice should be related to both risk attitudes and propensity to trust.

We are presenting results of an exploratory study aiming at establishing whether these postulated relationships exist. The crux of the study is the fact that both risk attitude and propensity to trust can be measured in many different ways. For example risk attitudes in economic research are measured via series of choices between lotteries, while psychologists and sociologists prefer various questionnaire items. Trust on the other hand can be measured using the traditional general trust items or more specific questions. Not all these measures are equally adequate in the context of collective action. For instance inquiring about subjects' risky behaviors such as substance abuse, unprotected sex or parachute jumping is not necessarily relevant here. We are therefore raising a question of how to assess trust and risk attitude to predict choices made in public goods dilemma.

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

RC06-136.6

ABRAMOWSKI, RUTH* *(University of Salzburg)*

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

How do power structures and empowerment determine the division of household tasks within couples in the context of different gendered European welfare regimes?

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

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

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

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

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

RC23-426.1

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

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

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

TG08-1010.2

ABRIL, PACO* *(Universitat de Girona)*
ENGUIX, BEGONYA *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*

"No Hay Lugar Para Los Negros": Manteros En Barcelona

Esta comunicación pretende explorar el fenómeno de los manteros en Barcelona partiendo del concepto de "ensamblaje" (Deleuze and Guattari, 1980) para evidenciar y "actuar" las relaciones, componentes, procesos de codificación, estratificación y territorialización/ desterritorialización, entre otros (DeLanda, 2006) que podemos tomar como agentes constituyentes de dicho fenómeno. Los manteros son vendedores ambulantes -hombres negros, principalmente inmigrantes ilegales de origen subsahariano - que venden en la calle copias ilegales de productos de lujo (gafas, monederos, bolsos).

El fenómeno de los manteros es global y se pueden encontrar en las principales ciudades del mundo occidental. Este colectivo que señala que "no hay lugar para los negros en Barcelona" se visibiliza y ocupa masivamente algunos espacios de la ciudad para vender sus productos sobre todo a partir de 2015 cuando se "relaja" la presión policial contra ellos con la llegada del gobierno de izquierdas de *En Comú Podem* al Ayuntamiento.

Desde una perspectiva de "descentramiento" aspiramos a analizar de un modo relacional y complejo las cotidianeidades de estos "hombres", "pobres", "negros" e "ilegales" en tanto hombres pobres negros ilegales cuyos "afectos" incluyen el espacio, las mercancías, la opinión, la represión, la emoción, los sindicatos, la policía, el racismo.

Nos interesan especialmente los procesos de incorporación/intersección del sistema etnia/cuerpo/masculinidad/emoción que se materializan en esos ensamblajes, así como las formas de violencia, exclusión/inclusión, estigmatización, expulsión y racialización que generan esos ensamblajes. La comunicación está basada en un análisis etnográfico que incluye observación, entrevistas y análisis de noticias en los medios de comunicación.

RC31-554.12

ABU, NASARA* *(University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria)*

Sahrawi Diaspora in Canary Islands: Intergenerational Change

Esta comunicación se basa en un trabajo de campo realizado para mi tesis doctoral sobre la diáspora saharaui en Canarias a finales del año 2014 y principios del año 2015.

La irresolución de la cuestión del Sahara Occidental ha contribuido al asentamiento de esta comunidad fuera de su territorio de origen y, por consiguiente, a la conformación de una diáspora donde el grupo hace un esfuerzo por mantener sus señas de identidad. Canarias se considera una de las regiones que mayor número de población saharaui acoge debido a su cercanía geográfica y al vínculo histórico.

El marco teórico se inserta en los estudios diaspóricos y en el concepto de identidad social de Richard Jenkins (2008), desde donde se analiza el caso de la comunidad saharaui en Canarias y los cambios intergeneracionales que se dan en su seno.

En concreto, se centra en el surgimiento de múltiples identidades entre la segunda generación, que oscilan entre la identificación con la comunidad de origen hasta una total asimilación en la sociedad de asentamiento. Cambios que tienen que ver con los distintos tipos de familia existentes donde los niños y niñas saharauis experimentan sus procesos de socialización. Entre estos cambios, se observa una redefinición de la identidad saharaui, la transformación de los roles de género, así como una mayor integración de la segunda generación con respecto a la primera. Así mismo, también se estudia la intersección entre la etnia y el género y cómo estos factores condicionan el proceso de integración social en la sociedad canaria.

TG03-JS-11.1

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

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

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

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

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

RC47-JS-5.6

ACHARD, MARGOT* *(Université Catholique de Louvain)*

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

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

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

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

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

However the subjectivation process is different for every student and it can also lead to some divisions in the organization. For example the repression they

lived in their flesh can radicalize some students, or lead others to stay away from those kinds of protest and try to change the world in others ways.

RC34-616.6

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

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

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

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

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

RC03-73.8

ACHOUCH, YUVAL* *(Western Galilee College)*

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

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

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

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

RC10-212.1

ACHOUCH, YUVAL* *(Western Galilee College)*

Kibbutz Industry Experience and Organizational Democracy

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

RC14-261.6

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

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

En 1971, une politique de multiculturalisme établie par Pierre Trudeau a été mise en œuvre pour promouvoir le respect de la diversité culturelle et le droit des groupes ethniques à préserver et développer leur propre culture au sein de la société canadienne. À cet effet, la question du vivre ensemble ou de l'identité collective au Canada est caractérisée par une diversité de cultures. Cette valeur de pluralité ethnique, permettant à toutes les communautés de préserver leurs caractéristiques culturelles, s'est cependant avérée hétérogène. Elle a très vite été associée à un problème majeur mêlant terrorisme et religion ou origine ethnique. Le multiculturalisme inquiète et l'islamophobie prend de plus en d'ampleur, particulièrement depuis les attentats du 11 septembre. L'islam en tant que religion engendre un sentiment de crainte et de peur au sein de la société canadienne. La communauté musulmane, principalement minoritaire au Québec, souffre d'injustice et le traitement médiatique des événements mettant en cause ce groupe minoritaire et religieux alimente de plus en plus les stéréotypes et les préjugés dans la société et propage un sentiment d'insécurité chez les Québécois. Nous cherchons à connaître la façon de décrire la communauté musulmane dans les quotidiens québécois. Cet article repose sur une recension de la presse québécoise, particulièrement de 2001 à 2016.

Quelle analyse a fait la presse québécoise de la communauté musulmane du Québec? Est-elle traversée par des courants intégristes ou bien est-elle bien intégrée dans la société ? Est-ce que la presse québécoise a mis un lien entre les attentats du 11 septembre et la communauté musulmane du Québec ? A-t-elle propagé un sentiment de crainte et d'insécurité dans la société ? Est-ce que ces articles ont favorisé les relations intercommunautaires? Ce sont à ces questions que nous tenterons de répondre en nous intéressant de plus près à la société québécoise.

RC23-428.2

ACHTERBERG, PETER* *(Tilburg University)*

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

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

RC23-437.3

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

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

The globalisation of social science in developing societies and its trajectories have attracted scholars across the continents. At least two perspectives dominate these studies namely, academic capitalism and academic dependency. While these perspectives are useful to assess the current position of national social science in the global sphere, they seem to pay less attention on the level of development of social science in a country. This paper tries to fill this void, using Indonesia - a country still in the infant stage of social scientific development - as a case study. It aims at explaining the impacts of globalisation-directed state in scientific works upon production of social science in Indonesia. It is argued that publishing social scientific works in reputable international journals is considered as a corner stone for the rise of academic social science and in turn policy social science in Indonesia. Rather than competing for a place in global academic ranking, the rise of both types of social sciences contributes to the modifications of Western social theories and public policies appropriate for a national context. By assuming production

of social science as a field and by employing a perspective of interrelations of institutions, networks, and social skills, this paper raises the following question. Under what circumstances globalisation of academic works directed by the state change the field of production of social science in Indonesian universities. The results of this study reveal that typologies of networks among actors inside and outside universities play a pivotal role in bringing about successful and failure of globalising social scientific works. Resilience and robust networks indicated by the present of academic leaders and characterised by wide ranging relations involving scientific producers, private and public sectors contribute significantly to globalisation of academic works.

RC05-105.2

ACIK, NECLA* *(Manchester University, UK)*

Between Security and Liberty: The Effect of Preventive Counter-Terrorism Policies and Practices on Young British Muslims.

The threat of 'home-grown terrorism' since the 2005 July bombing in London and the wider 'war on terror' has led to counter-terrorism strategies being expanded in the UK with a focus on prevention. The most controversial counter-terrorism measure has been the Prevent strategy, which has been criticized widely for disproportionately subjecting Muslim communities to surveillance and invoking narratives of 'suspect communities'.

Failing to get the voluntary support of the Muslim communities, a subsequent revision to the Prevent strategy in July 2015 made it a statutory duty for schools, universities, health, and social services bodies to implement the Prevent programme. Under this duty, public sector frontline practitioners including teachers are required to identify and refer people at risk of radicalisation and extremism to the government's Channel programme, which delivers early intervention and support to vulnerable individuals.

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

RC05-117.1

ACKAH, WILLIAM* *(Birkbeck, University of London)*

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

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

RC04-100.4

ACKER, SANDRA* *(University of Toronto)*
YLIJOKI, OILI-HELENA* *(University of Tampere)*

Grant Hunting in Corporatized Universities: Experiences from Canada and Finland

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

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

RC32-584.1

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

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

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

RC22-410.2

ADACHI, SATOSHI* *(Kindai University)*

Islam As "Everyday Lived Religion": A Case Study of Japanese Muslim Women Converts

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

RC13-258.3

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

People with Visual Impairment "Watching" Television? Leisure Pursuits of People with Visual Impairment in Ghana.

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

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

RC52-857.1

ADAMS, TRACEY* *(Sociology - University of Western Ontario)*

Changes in Professional Power: The Experiences of Canadian Engineers

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

RC52-873.1

ADAMS, TRACEY* *(Sociology - University of Western Ontario)*

The Changing Nature of Profession-State Relations in Canada

Research on professions and professional regulation in Anglo-American contexts has highlighted the importance of the state to profession creation, but has seldom documented state actors' activity. Researchers have focused on what professions do to 'win' the approval of legislators and, more recently, what state actors have done to restrict professional powers. Our understanding of why and when state actors choose to regulate professions remains limited. This paper will address this gap in the literature by focusing on profession-state relations and professional regulation in Canada historically. Focusing on the creation of scores of regulated professions between the 1860s and the 1930s, the paper examines state discourse, debates, and rationales. Legislators actively debated, contested, and ultimately endorsed professional regulation, and we have much to learn by considering who they regulated, who they did not, and what explanations they gave for the decisions they made. The implications of the empirical evidence for our theoretical understanding of professions and their regulation will also be explored.

RC09-196.3

ADDISON, LINCOLN* *(Memorial University)*

The Gendered and Economic Impacts of Land Reform in Zimbabwe

What are the economic and gendered consequences of land reform in Zimbabwe? Zimbabwe's land reform represents the most extensive redistribution of land to smallholders in the 21st century. Initiated in 2000 when the state decided to support black occupiers on white-owned commercial estates, this land reform program has transferred 4,500 formerly white owned estates – representing 20 percent of the total land area in Zimbabwe – to around 170,000 black smallholder households. Despite the fact that women are crucial stakeholders in rural development processes, and are central to food production, the impact of land

reform on women has been overlooked in favour of political-economic outcomes. Based on ethnographic research with twenty households in Sovelele – a post land reform settlement located in southeastern Zimbabwe – my paper focuses on how the roles and responsibilities of women may be shifting among land recipients. My research suggests that land reform in Sovelele has given rise to a new group of medium-scale farmers able to produce significant surpluses of maize, small grains and groundnuts. Yet, this expansion of agricultural production has also entailed an intensification of unpaid female and child labour. For some women – namely married women – the demand for their labour translates into increased control over land and household income, while for others (such as unmarried daughters), the increased work load expected of young women and men encourages them to seek opportunities outside of the resettlement area.

RC31-573.3

ADEBAYO, KUDUS* *(University of Ibadan)*
OMOLOLU, FEMI G.* *(University of Ibadan)*

'Everywhere Is Home': Paradox of Homing and Child Upbringing Among Nigerian-Chinese Families in China

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

RC20-JS-79.2

ADEFOLAJU, TOYIN* *(Ekiti State University)*

From the Fringe to the Mainstream: Integrating Women into Trade Union Activities in Nigeria. Issues and Challenges

Abstract
Nigerian women's involvement in the socio-economic development of their various societies over the years has been well documented. These activities had been located mainly within their families and communities. However their foray into wage employment has necessitated their participation in other activities within industry. One of such activities is trade unionism whose objectives include clamouring for social justice and equity in the workplace. Trade Unions strive to enable improvement on existing working conditions of members through mass actions. By providing several benefits for their members, particularly a platform for participation in managerial functions in the work place, Unions have become a veritable force within the relationship between workers and management. However, in spite of their agitations for industrial democracy and social justice, women participation in unionism is still limited. Nigerian women are still marginalized in the leadership and decision making processes of their unions despite various official policies supporting participatory democracy. This paper therefore explores the internal workings of trade unions in Nigeria with specific reference to the location and activities of women in these organizations. Using a multi-stage random sampling technique, six hundred and forty workers were involved in this study. Both questionnaire and in-depth interviews were used to elicit information. Specifically, the study looks at activities of women within the administrative structures of the unions. Findings reveal that women are grossly under-represented in the governance of trade unions in Nigeria. Many reasons have been adduced for this state of affairs with the most strident being the patriarchal attitudes of the society. The paper concludes that efforts to move women from the fringe to the mainstream of trade union activities are constrained by some socio-cultural factors. Suggestions on the necessary steps required to ameliorate the situation are proffered.

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RC56-JS-32.5

ADEFOLAJU, TOYIN* *(Ekiti State University)*

Unemployment, Poverty and the Erosion of Family Values in Nigeria

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

RC36-651.6

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* *(Federal University of Paraná)*

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

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

RC27-495.4

ADELMAN, MIRIAM* *(Federal University of Paraná)*
BERNAVA, CRISTIAN CARLA *(Universidade de São Paulo)*

The Many Faces of Rodeo Sport: Intersectional, International and Cross-Cultural Comparison.

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

RC15-288.1

ADEOYE, BEATRICE* *(Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria)*
ORIOLA, BOLANLE *(Federal University,Oye Ekiti)*
FELE, MODUPE *(Federal University,Oye Ekiti)*

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

Abstract

Men's and women's health care experiences differ as they age. While increasing attention has been focused on gender differences in health status, prevalence of illness, and access to quality care among older adults, little is known about differences in their health care in the last years of their lives. To assess age and gender differences among Medicare-eligible adults in their utilization of health care services in the last year of life, gender is much more important as age in explaining most of the variations in the health outcome among people of different statuses. This study utilized structured questionnaire administered on 290 randomly selected respondents. About 86.9 % had prior knowledge about hypertension through different means such as social media, friends, healthcare delivery campaigns etc. However, their knowledge of the cause(s) of hypertension is quite low. Forty-two percent (42.7%) believed that when think or get worry only can cause hypertension. Majority (92.4%) of the respondents in their opinion says people from 50year above are liable to hypertension than people below the same age. Above forty-six percent (46.9%) of the respondents answered "yes" that gender have a role to play in the health outcome of hypertensive patients. Majority of the respondents (53.1%) in the study believe that men are liable to hypertension than women but hold on to the fact that men can survive hypertension than women.Statistical, according to Chi square test it was only age that shown a strong relationship to the health outcome people with hypertension. The study recommends more enlightenment programmes on causes and risk of hypertension and adequate, accessible and affordable health care for all hypertensive patients.

RC01-50.4

ADERINTO, ADEYINKA* *(University of Ibadan)*
OJEDOKUN, USMAN *(University of Ibadan)*

Trends and Patterns of Deaths Arising from Ethnic Conflicts in Nigeria, 2006-2016

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

RC08-170.3

ADESINA, ADEWALE* *(EKITI STATE UNIVERSITY, ADO-EKITI)*

Akinsola Akiwowo: Born to Rebel; His Autobiography As the Pathways to Indigenization Debate in Sociology

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

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RC19-367.2

ADESINA, JIMI* *(College of Graduate Studies, University of South Africa)*

The Idea of Transformative Social Policy: Securing Well-Being in an African Context

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

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

RC36-651.1

ADHAMI-DORRANI, LADAN* *(York University)*

Engulfed Apathy: A Systemic Crisis

Engulfed Apathy: A Systemic Crisis
The xenophobic discourses and practices post 9/11 have led to the proliferation of other-making through fear at the local, national and international levels. The role of emotions cannot be underestimated in the current western cultural politics. Where fear spreads in the political and social landscape, it reaches into the individual body, in a complex interaction, danger, anxiety and love of one's nation (patriotism) lead into engulfed apathy, which is part of a tripartite of alienation in Thomas Scheff's articulation. Through an interdisciplinary approach, the aim of this paper is to explore how this phase of modernity is saturated by certain primary emotions such as fear, anger and hatred that testify to systemic crisis whether economic, political or cultural within the system which breaths apathy, triggering violence. This paper not only relies on Eric Fromm's concept of alienation as developed in his text, *The Sane Society,* Zigmunt Bauman's *Liquid Love*, and Hannah Arendt's *The Human Condition*, but also looks into the effect of the value-neutrality methodology and the expansion of alienation in the realm of knowledge making. Perhaps Hans Gadamer's *Truth and Method* is a text which sheds light into the myth of value neutrality that can be interpreted as a form of concurrent systemic alienation within the modern world of knowledge-making. This paper is an interpretive and genealogical cultural analysis which relies on a post-modern qualitative critical examination.

RC17-333.1

ADKINS, LISA* *(University of Newcastle)*
YLÖSTALO, HANNA *(University of Helsinki)*

Experimenting with Wellbeing: Ubi, Immaterial Labour and the Production of Uncertainty

This paper is concerned with UBI (Universal Basic Income) and especially with the ongoing UBI experiment in Finland. This trial has gleaned praise from progressives around the world, not least because of its apparent break from the compulsions of workfarism. In this paper we stress, however, that the Finnish UBI experiment must be understood as part of a broad programme of government reform and especially as part of strategies aimed at the restructuring of labour. We elaborate how the UBI experiment is a behaviourist intervention designed to enhance the wellbeing of unemployed populations at a time in which productivity increasingly turns around wellbeing, that is, at a time in which wellbeing is increasingly defined as a productive, value producing, capacity. In this context we suggest UBI must be understood as a policy intervention which forms part of a broader strategy of the restructuring of labour and the emergence of new notions of productivity.

RC02-56.3

ADNAN, ZAIRA* *(Western Sydney University)*
MALLIK, GIRIJASANKAR *(western sydney university)*
CHOWDHURY, MAMTA *(western sydney university)*

The IMPACT of Human Capital and Foreign Direct Investment on Productivity in Pakistan

Human capital is a major driving force for better productivity of an economy. Human capital development refers to improvement in skills and efficiency of individuals that leads to higher productivity. This study examines the effect of human capital and foreign direct investment (FDI) on the total factor productivity (TFP) for Pakistan in presence of trade openness, government expenditure and inflation using annual data over the period of 1970 to 2014. The study uses Johansen co-integration technique and error correction method to examine the long run and short run relationship among the above mentioned variables. The results indicate that the variables are co-integrated and therefore exists a long run relationship among the variables. Moreover, a positive long run relationship exists between FDI and TFP in Pakistan. FDI inflows bring in new ideas and technologies in the host country exposing the labor to better methods and skills hence increasing the efficiency of the domestic factors of production and the results of this study are consistent with this theory. Human capital represented by education expenditure is found to have a positive significant effect on TFP in Pakistan. The results also suggest that government expenditure has negative but insignificant impact on TFP. The trade openness however has a significant positive impact on productivity. Pakistan is a labor intensive developing economy and in order to fully utilize its economic resources it needs to improve the quality of human capital to be able to increase productivity growth. An increase in education expenditure, better healthcare facilities and betterment of school conditions is a prerequisite to increase the productive capabilities of people. Government needs to particularly focus on diverting its expenditure on education to create an efficient workforce that would result in an increase in factor productivity which would eventually contribute to long run growth of the economy.

RC22-414.4

ADOGAME, AFE* *(Princeton Theological Seminary)*
TAYLOR-ABDULAI, HANNAH *(Accra Technical University)*

I Am a Witch for Jesus! Ritual, Symbolic Violence and Trauma in African Pentecostalism

Scholarly and public attention has been drawn, particularly in the last few decades, to the dynamism, mobility and public visibility of Pentecostal and charismatic churches within the African and African diaspora religious landscapes. However, little focus has been paid to aspects of the ritualistic dimension, that in many cases have become associated with incidences of ritual abuse, verbal terror and symbolic violence, often unleashed by some religious entrepreneurs on unsuspecting adherents/clientele; acts that could infringe on their human and individual rights, and pose dire health consequences and challenges. This paper analyses the ritual dimension of some Pentecostal/charismatic churches, focusing on the ritual acts and idioms with criminal dimensions and a proclivity for abuse; the attendant trauma faced by adherents and clientele and their personal narratives (testimonies); the public discourses of approval/disapproval that have accompanied such ritual actions and verbal expressions. Using specific case studies from different African contexts, such ritualism will be critically analysed against the backdrop of the social/spiritual capital theory.

RC32-582.4

ADOMAKO AMPOFO, AKOSUA* *(University of Ghana)*

Who Is an African Woman? Towards a New Paradigm of Feminist Knowledge Production and Activism

We have a responsibility to use our knowledge and research to serve as advocates for the continent. As we reflect on Cynthia Joseph's commitment to gender justice broadly and "minority" women's access to justice today in particular, the voices of a new generation of women and feminist scholars is important. Also important are our relationships to the stories we encounter in our work, and the people who inhabit those stories—for our humanity is inextricably linked with that of others. She who knows she is because others are: Ubuntu! Millenial women are almost accused of preferring high heels and lipstick to the hard trenches work of their older 'second' and even 'third wave' sisters. And yet many are taking on issues that some of this "older" generation have not had to confront in our world today where heightened militarization coincides with academic arguments supporting white supremacy. This paper will discuss conversations with young African women about what it means to be a woman and a feminist today, the new challenges that confront them, and their own feminist work.

RC29-537.3

ADORNO, SERGIO* *(University of Sao Paulo)*

Linked Stories: Circuits and Flow of Operations of Organized Crime in Contemporary Brazil.

This proposal is based on partial results from a research in progress whose object is the chain and the flow of operations that move illicit drug trafficking from the production operations in the Andean countries to the distribution operations to the Brazilian consumer market. It aims to identify its main stages, the scope of its expansion, the local and scale social processes that they trigger, their social consequences (the institutional dislocations that these processes provoke) and their political consequences (the conflicts they establish and the corresponding power relations). The main focus, therefore, is the emerging crime economy with drug trafficking. The empirical sources of information include reports from government organizations (national, regional and local) as well as from international and nongovernmental organizations and national press reports. The analysis plan foresees to reconstruct the chain of operations in a temporal perspective (synchronic and diachronic). In empirical terms, the paper will focus on trafficking routes in Latin America towards Brazil and its local effects, such as the flourishing or decay of cities, impacts on public security policies, evolution of crime rates, especially homicides, drug and armaments seizures.

RC29-536.10

ADORNO, SERGIO *(University of Sao Paulo)*
SIMÕES GOMES, LETÍCIA* *(University of São Paulo)*

Racial Profiling in the Literature: A Comprehensive Review

This article aims to present a comparative discussion regarding racial profiling in international as well as in Brazilian literature. The bibliographic review consisted in the scrutiny of the core international and Brazilian databases, with the entries of "racial profiling", "racial bias" and police "violence + racism". Firstly, we present the main perspectives that dictate the international debate over racial profiling; then, we discuss how these perspectives permeate Brazilian literature. We also analyze Brazilian specificities of racial profiling, as well as how the racial problem interacts with public security politics. Underlying the debate over racial profiling there is the concept of institutional racism as an expression of structural racism through the police, which origins mechanisms that reproduce and contribute to perpetuate racial inequalities. The Brazilian case, when compared to the international literature (which is mainly from the United States), presents us peculiarities inherited from Brazilian's racial composition and its interaction with public security forces - promoters of an authoritarian and less transparent order - which generates consequences for measuring and formulating of theoretical-methodological perspectives. In Brazil, the chief way of indicating racial profiling in police activity is through the analysis of police lethality and arrest in flagrante delicto; meanwhile, in other countries, the object is ultimately related to traffic stops and stop and search. Racial profiling, as an expression of institutional racism, relies on the social-historical frame of racial relations in a given society. Thus, we emphasize that in the Brazilian case the formation of its State and its security forces - decentralized and founded in authoritarianism and the criminalization of poverty - joined by the (non)integration of the black population to Brazilian society and citizenship (by the margins of the class structure and with reduced social mobility) generated a deadlier racial profiling, when compared to the U.S.'.

RC42-726.2

ADRIAENSSENS, STEF* *(KU Leuven)*

Class Foundations of Social Exclusion Toward Gay People

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

This contribution attempts to shed light on the historical and occupational structure of the social exclusion of gay people. We will do so by

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

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

RC09-197.3

ADRIAENSSENS, STEF* *(KU Leuven)*

Diffuse Violence As a Road to Social Exclusion: The Recent African Experience

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

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

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

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

RC04-81.22

ADROGUE, CECILIA* *(CONICET - Universidad de San Andres)*
ORLICKI, EUGENIA *(CONICET - CENIT)*

Dropout at Secondary School in Argentina. a Dynamic View

Scholarization rate in secondary school in Argentina is quite high, but graduation is not. During the last decade scholarization has risen considerably, but lots of those who now reach this level are not able to conclude it, many of them belong to poor households. Most empirical evidence on dropout for Latin American countries is based on information collected at one point in time through large scale surveys. Children who are in school are compared with those who were once but who at the time of the survey are not anymore. This approach has two shortcomings. First, most observable factors are measured after children have dropped out from school and are only able to provide post facto explanations of dropout. Second, this approach fails to recognize that dropout is often the complex process which may include sequences of inter related events. In this paper, we study the process of dropping out from school over time and relate it to a number of possible determinants in order to understand its dynamics. Using matched panel data from the Permanent Household Survey (EPH), we could capture the young people aged 13-19 in several surveys within two years (with a maximum of 4 surveys). Hence, we could identify students in the sample that were at school and the next time they were surveyed they declared not to be at school any more, even though they had not graduated. This information allows us to study the educational paths of young people in Argentina according to their socioeconomic background. Also, working with a dynamic panel allows us to see how the socioeconomic situation of the student changes after he drops-out from school. This work intends to contribute with valuable information for policy makers to define strategies to help poor students to conclude their studies.

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RC04-84.9

ADROGUE, CECILIA* *(CONICET - Universidad de San Andres)*
GARCIA DE FANELLI, ANA MARIA *(CEDES - CONICET)*

Unequal Opportunities in an Open-Access and Tuition-Free Education System. the Case of Retention and Graduation from Higher Education in Argentina

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

RC21-382.2

AEBI, JONAS* *(Department of Cultural Anthropology, University of Basel)*
FLACHMEYER, MALTE* *(University of Basel)*

What, If Your Pension Destroys Your Home? Right to the City Struggles Against the Pension Fund of the City of Basel

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

The case shows the conflicting goals between the increasingly financialized logic of investments of pension funds and the increasingly threatened rights of decent housing for elderly. More generally it demonstrates an absurdity of financial market capitalism: With their systemic "financial inclusion" parts of the middle class are prone to become rent seekers and victims of rent seeking at the same time. In our case, the pensioners are shareholders of the pension fund and tenants of its "asset".

In our paper we would like to trace the political formation underlying the process of financialization of the housing market and the rental system in Basel and Switzerland and the resulting actors-logics in the management of real estate, of pension funds as well as of the city government.

These interdependent processes of financialization equally influence the logics of housing provision producing a growing antagonism between a financial logic and one based on the right to housing as an existential good.

Our «rights» perspective shows the limits of a struggle for the right to the city based only on the everyday experiences of dwelling. We will argue that it is only possible to oppose the diffusion of the financial logic in housing if tenancy struggles are connected (or rescaled) to the political constitution of the housing market and to the financial «sources» of financialization such as the pension system.

RC04-91.2

AESCHLIMANN, BELINDA* *(Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training SFIVET)*
HADJAR, ANDREAS *(University of Luxembourg)*

At the Intersection of Gender and Family Type: Does Family Structure Matter for Gendered Educational Aspirations?

Whether or not family structure is a source of inequalities and a mechanism behind (dis)advantages in life chances is a subject of ongoing debate. On the one hand, previous research on family structures showed that single-parent households are more at risk in regard to economic resources (income). On the

other hand, further studies indicated some advantages, for example a higher degree of agency – in terms of the capacity to act independently and make decisions – among children raised in single-parent families. With respect to vocational aspirations and choices, it is still rather under-researched how two-parent families differ from single-parent families. This paper focuses on the intersection between gender and family structure regarding aspirations to participate in STEMM courses.

We conduct empirical analyses based on survey data of upper secondary school students (N = 2445) in their pre-final and final year at school in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. The data was gathered within a project of the Swiss National Foundation Research Programme on "Gender Equality" (NRP 60). Our empirical analysis of vocational aspirations towards STEMM professions involves two steps. First, the different types of families are compared with respect to the percentage of male and female offspring with a gender-typical vocational aspiration. Second, more complex mechanisms are investigated in light of multivariate analyses (controlling for socio-economic status). Results of the descriptive analyses show that gendered vocational aspirations do not vary by family structure, while multivariate analyses indicate a weak effect for girls: if they are raised by their mother only, they are more likely to aspire a gender-typical profession and less likely to aspire a STEMM profession.

RC49-826.2

AFSHANI, SEYED ALIREZA *(Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Yazd University)*
ZAMANIMOGHADAM, MASOUD* *(Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Social Sciences at Yazd University)*

Patriarchy and Defenseless Women: The Qualitative Study of Women's Mental Health in Khorramabad (Iran)

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

RC03-79.3

AFSHANI, SEYED ALIREZA *(Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Yazd University)*
ZAMANIMOGHADAM, MASOUD* *(Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Social Sciences at Yazd University)*
AFZALIAN, MUSA *(Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of social sciences at Yazd University)*

Social Trust and Social Participation in Khvaf City

In order to realize a sustainable and comprehensive development, attention and emphasis on social participation is necessary. According to many researchers, one of the factors that play an important role in increasing social participation is social trust. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between social trusts, as one of the main components of social capital, with different dimensions of social participation. This issue is more important in developing and traditional societies such as the Iranian society, especially in Khvaf city, which have a special status and 123 kilometers of common border with Afghanistan, and religiously with Sunni and Shia religions. Local and ethnic identities are active in it. In addition, the youth population, high percentage of rural population, low employment rate and migration from villages to cities are the main characteristics of this city. The method of this research was survey and the data were collected using a multi-stage cluster sampling method. The population of the active population in the city of Khvaf was 55405 people and 380 people were selected using the Cochran formula. To analyze the data and test the hypotheses using the spss and Lisrel software, Pearson correlation coefficient and structural equation

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model have been used. According to research findings, the relationship between social trust and all types of social participation has been significant. In fact, the relationship of social trust with social participation is 0.52, which indicates the average relation between social trust and social participation. Therefore, there is a positive and direct correlation between social trust and social participation.

RC42-725.9

AFSIN, BILAL* *(York University)*

Talking about the Psychology of Globalization without Mention of "the Powerless"

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

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

RC29-537.1

AGBOOLA, CAROLINE* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Post-Incarceration Experiences of Women Prisoners in South Africa

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

RC46-776.4

AGBOOLA, CAROLINE* *(University of Johannesburg)*

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

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

RC15-295.6

AGHAEI, ATEFEH* *(Phd Candidate of Communicatin)*
SHAFATI, MASOUMEH *(PHD Candidate of Sociology University of Tehran)*

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

With the advent of postmodernism in medicine arena, new interpretations of the concepts of health and its approaches emerged. Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is one of the treatment methods that is consistent with postmodernist interpretations. Due to the lack of different types of CAM, especially music therapy in universities and the lack of music therapy clinics in Iran's social space, cyberspace witnesses the emergence of sites and weblogs about music therapy. Given these limitations, the role of cyberspace in providing an opportunity for a discourse presence that has been marginalized should be considered. This possibility of presence in cyberspace under limited conditions of presence in the physical space is a reflection of postmodernization. Certainly, the actual space constraints affect the quality of the presence of music therapy in Iran's cyberspace. (So, the research questions are as follow: How music therapy is introduced in cyberspace? What dimensions are emphasized on cyberspace in the introduction of music therapy- as one of the types of complementary? How these dimensions are in contrast to modern medicine?

The research method in this study is qualitative content analysis. The target community of the research consists of the updated Iranian websites on music therapy. (Purposive) theoretical sampling was used for sampling and continued to reach the theoretical saturation. The analysis of the 11 sites showed that they emphasize on the seven major dimensions (categories) of music therapy to introduce it to the visitors, which are "scientific dimension", "historical dimension", " therapeutic function "," empowerment dimension "," health benefit"," application comprehensiveness "and" globalization of music therapy ". Meanwhile, music therapy by focusing on some dimensions seek to increase its credibility by bringing it closer to modern medicine and, in contrast, by emphasizing on some other dimensions, challenges modern medicine.

RC05-121.2

AGRAWAL, AYUSHI* *(Indira Gandhi National open University)*

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

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

RC19-368.10

AGU, EMANUEL* *(University of Buenos Aires)*

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

This paper analyzes the impact of the reforms of the Argentinean Pension System (SIPA) on poverty and income distribution between 2003 and 2016. This exercise is firstly aimed to provide evidence about the efficiency of a universal pay-as-you-go system to secure seniors with a decent standard of living. Secondly, this analysis attempts to clarify the way the structure of households composed of seniors influence the conversion of pension benefits into social welfare. Thirdly, this research highlights some aspects of current developments of demographic ageing in Argentina in order to discuss prospective reforms to the SIPA. To assess these objectives, we draw on the Household Permanent Survey (EPH) microdata to calculate changes in relative poverty levels and estimate Gini and Theil decompositions of household per capita income.

RC20-JS-78.11

AGUADO, EMPAR* (Universitat de València)

Women in Docks

The study of the profession of port cargo handling has a particular interest for several reasons: a) It is located in a sector that still remains fully masculinized in any geographical point of the Spanish State, this indicates the level of resistance to the prevailing change in profession by men who compose and having power in such decisions; b) It is a profession or trade not regulated by the Statute of Workers (RDL 1/95) but by an employment relationship of a special nature (RD 2541/1994-RDLG 1/1995-RD 1424/2002-RDL 3 / 2005-RDL 2/2011). Unlike the domestic servants, where we find domestic workers, this sector offers a high level of protection and quality employment; and, c) it is a profession with severe entry barriers in access despite not require high levels of education or training which indicates the high level of existing bargaining power in the sector.

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

RC20-JS-78.10

AGUADO, EMPAR* (Universitat de València)
IBAÑEZ, MARTA (Professor)
BALLESTEROS, ESMERALDA (UCM)
NAROCKI, CLAUDIA (ISTAS)
GARCÍA, ELISA (CUV)
FERNÁNDEZ, ANA BELÉN (UM)
KURIC KARDELIS, STIBOR (Universidad Complutense)

Women in Male Occupations. the Spanish Case.

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

RC44-747.5

AGUIAR, THIAGO TRINDADE DE* (Dept.of Sociology, University of São Paulo)
MELLO E SILVA, LEONARDO* (Universidade de São Paulo)

A TNC from the South: The Case of the Brazilian Vale

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

RC01-37.1

AGUILAR, SERGIO* (UNESP)

The Role of Borders in the Regional Conflict System of the Great Lakes in Africa

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

RC01-40.4

AGUILAR, SERGIO* (UNESP)

The Use of Force in Peacekeeping Operations in South Sudan and Central African Republic

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

RC37-664.5

AGUIRRE JARAMILLO, ANDRÉS* (Universidad Central del Ecuador)

Reparación Integral: Las Expresiones Artísticas Como Instrumento De Reparación Simbólica a Víctimas De Graves Violaciones De Derechos Humanos

En comparación con otros países de América Latina, la macrocriminalidad política impulsada por el Estado, también llego a Ecuador en la década de los ochentas. Este período se caracteriza por la violencia sistemática contra toda opinión contraria al gobierno y por la aplicación de la Doctrina de Seguridad Nacional. En el año 2008, el Estado creó la Comisión de la Verdad, con la finalidad de investigar, esclarecer e impedir la impunidad las graves violaciones de los derechos humanos cometidos en el Ecuador entre el 4 de octubre de 1983 y el 31 de diciembre de 2008. Así, el Estado asumió la responsabilidad objetiva por los delitos de lesa humanidad y las graves violaciones a los derechos humanos, con ello, el ejercicio del derecho a la reparación integral, y la aplicación de medidas simbólicas en favor de las víctimas y la sociedad. Ante tal escenario, la presente investigación, intenta analizar las expresiones artísticas como instrumento de reparación simbólica que contribuye a la reparación integral de las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos. El argumento expuesto, toma como referencia estudios en Colombia de la profesora Yolanda Sierra León. Para ello, la propuesta intenta posicionarse teóricamente desde la sociología del arte que pone especial interés en la estética de lo social, en las ideas de Benjamin y Adorno sobre este asunto. Asimismo, se busca establecer un dialogo con los estándares internacionales que regulan los parámetros en los que debe llevarse a cabo la reparación, desarrollado por los sistemas internacionales de protección de los derechos humanos.

RC32-595.2

AHLAWAT, NEERJA* *(M.D University, Rohtak, Haryana, India)*

Changing Marriage Considerations, Notion of Honour and Choices in Haryana, India

Over the past few years, the institution of marriage is undergoing tremendous change. Marriage remains universal and nearly compulsory both for boys and girls as this is an indicator of one's overall position in society. In case of women, marriage is considered important especially for protecting their sexuality and family honour. In case of men too, marriage is important as it is linked with reproduction, their masculinity and having control on their wives and children. The state of Haryana is fast urbanising, with extensive consumerist culture and individualism. In view of the emerging scenario in Haryana, there is serious crisis penetrating deep inside the rural society where forces of tradition and modernity are in sharp contrast defying each other

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

RC11-232.4

AHMAD, AISHA-NUSRAT* *(International Psychoanalytic University)*

Everyday Reality of Older HIV-Positive Migrants in Germany

In Germany, as in most of the countries in the Global North HIV due to medical advancement has developed to a chronic disease. Now the average age of people living with HIV and AIDS is increasing and so is the proportion of older people among the HIV-infected population. In a couple of years, it is expected that more than half of the people living with HIV in Germany will be 50 years and older. At the same time, another phenomenon that has recently gained increasing significance in science and politics are older migrants in Germany. Until the early 2000s, older migrants were barely noticed in science and politics. However, due to their increase in number and proportion older migrants and their often-precarious situation in old age - which is considered a social problem – an augmented interest can be observed. The group of older migrants are the most growing population group among the elderly people in Germany. Concurrently however, the dominant aging discourse in Germany is neoliberal. The neoliberal aging discourse in Germany promotes active and healthy aging and demands from the older citizens to productively contribute to the prosperous development of the society.

The reality of life of older HIV-positive migrants living in Germany are examined with an intersectional approach. With narrative interviews and social network maps the complexity of biographical compositions of lives that are moulded by experiences of migration, the HIV-infection as a socially highly stigmatised disease and the subjective experience of aging as a significant phase in life are traced. The research's sociological and social-psychological focus is on the subjective dealings with the interactions of the HIV-infection, the experiences of migration and the process of aging against the backdrop of neoliberal aging discourses in Germany.

RC34-613.2

AHMAD, AISHA-NUSRAT* *(International Psychoanalytic University)*
LANGER, PHIL* *(International Psychoanalytic University Berlin)*

Notions of Hope in a Fragile Context – the Afghan Youth Project

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

together with the local co-researchers. For this presentation, the authors will focus by drawing on the empirical data the narratives of pain and suffering but also the notions of resistance and hope among young Afghans and highlighting gender differences in dealing and coping with the experiences of violence.

RC13-260.2

AHMAD, JAVEED* *(Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences(SKIMS))*

Changing Technology and New Ways of Leisure: A Critical Perspective

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

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

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

RC10-202.1

AHMADNIA, SHIRIN* *(Associate professor at Allameh Tabataba'i University)*
KAMEL GHALIBAF, ATENA *(Allameh Tabataba'i University)*

Civic Participation in the Central Region of Tehran: A Study on NGOs and City Councils

Public institutions are not the only agents of urban governance. Focusing on two other institutions namely NGOs and city councils, this research probes the question of participation. The aim of this research is to study the way in which people participate in the procedure of urban governance. To do so, the study concentrates on central region of Tehran, namely 6, 7, 11, and 12 districts. It also draws on qualitative research as the method and conducts 11 in-depth interviews with people from varied NGOs and 8 people from city councils of the above 4 districts. Results show that there is no significant constructive relation between NGOs and city councils, on the one hand, and between these two and the public institutions on the other hand. Neither is there a suitable context for the NGOs and city councils with considerable expertise to participate in the urban affairs. One can also witness the decreasing sense of belonging to the neighborhood even within the traditional districts such as 11 and 12. The research argues that part of this is due to the increasing rate of social problems and decaying social capital. This situation, in turn, tore apart the basis for civic participation.

RC15-JS-64.7

AHMED, HUMAYUN* *(University of Toronto)*
AHMED, SALEEM *(Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre)*
AHMED, SOHAIB *(University of Toronto)*
GLISCH, SOPHIA *(University of Toronto)*

The State and Future of Medical Regulation in Pakistan: Self-Regulatory Corruption in the Aftermath of Colonization

Self-regulation is at the forefront of the medical profession more so than any other healthcare field. While self-regulation is critical to physician autonomy and quality of care, oversight bodies responsible for generating and enforcing quality standards are necessary. While the adherence of medical regulation to its own quality standards is questionable even in the developed world, Pakistan especially houses regulatory structures that do not appear to be in compliance with the standards they set. Specifically, the colonial implementation of an essentially British system that shares salient characteristics with British regulatory structures, but does not successfully account for Pakistan's unique political and commercial landscape, has left gaps in power that demand filling, resulting in corrupt patient resource allocation and physician registration and qualification largely influenced by affiliations with the public sector. Despite a superficial commitment to ensuring registration and continuing education, Pakistan's regulatory bodies do not appear to demonstrate the quality standards that they publicly declare. In order to propose policy and enforcement recommendations to improve the current system, this paper will first look at the state of the current system. We

will describe the standards publicly set by medical regulatory bodies such as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan, and evaluate the extent to which the regulatory bodies appear to comply with their own standards. We will then recommend revisions to the formulation and enforcement of these standards to better regulation in the future.

RC41-717.2

AHMED, KHANDAKER* *(Freelance researcher)*
ATIQUL HAQ, SHAH MD *(Postdoctoral Fellow)*

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

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

RC16-316.1

AHMED, KRITEE* *(York University)*

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

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

RC24-450.10

AHMED, MUFTI NADIMUL QUAMAR* *(Postgraduate Researcher)*
ATIQUL HAQ, SHAH MD* *(Postdoctoral fellow, UCL, Belgium)*

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

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

RC28-513.2

AHN, HYE WON* *(University of Iowa)*
SHIN, SUYEONG *(University of Iowa)*
BILLS, DAVID *(University of Iowa)*

The Stratification of Intergenerational Alignment of Educational Expectations

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

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

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

RC05-JS-63.7

AITKEN, WENDY* *(University of Tasmania)*

Crossing Disciplines to Breach the Frame

Feminism arose within a public sphere formed through masculine subjectivity. This paper proposes that Australian Aboriginal culture, where no separation between public and private existed (Etienne and Leacock 1980), offers a lens from which to view this masculine frame. Patriarchy is interpreted as a psychological process (Aitken 2013) in line with Nandy's (2009) critique of colonialism. Social psychology is drawn on to demonstrate the ongoing sway masculine subjectivity holds over Western cultures, from political ideologies and processes through free market capitalism to the control of knowledge (Aitken 2013). Masculine subjectivity also permeates all the disciplines that feminism was built upon (Tong 1992). In contrast, pre-colonial Aboriginal culture – which is increasingly thought of as matriarchal – demonstrates how knowledge is dispersed, how authority rests upon responsibility, and how balance – within society and with the environment – is maintained (Rose 1992). The argument posed is that matriarchy is not merely a mirror image of patriarchy: a hierarchy with women in power. Matriarchy is the prerequisite for an egalitarian society

RC04-90.5

AIZAWA, SHINICHI* *(Chukyo University)*

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

This paper show, in moving toward universal participation in higher education from the 1990s, Japan has established educational practices and customs that differ greatly from those of developed Western countries. Higher education was not universalized because the Japanese government regulated

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

the new construction of colleges between the late 1970s and the 1980s. This era of government-regulated tertiary education coincided with in the Japanese economy's peak on the world stage. Social scientists around the world focused on Japanese school education because they thought that education was the most important factor in economic success; they discovered many problems with the schools and education, resulting from the severe competition for entrance examinations. These discoveries formed the typical image of Japanese education as an examination hell.

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

RC04-96.5

AIZAWA, SHINICHI* *(Chukyo University)*

High School for All in East Asia

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

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

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

RC37-657.3

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

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

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

At the 56th edition of the Venice biennale in 2015, three of the five countries that participated in the show for the first time were from the African continent. However, very little research has been done to try to understand this phenomenon and analyze the curatorial strategies that are adopted in such exhibitions.

In this context, the purpose of the present research is not only to try to understand how African art exhibitions are curated, but also to identify what motivates African countries and artists to attend international art exhibitions outside the African continent.

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

Through the comparison within and across the contexts of the three different types of art show venues represented by these case studies, we intend to identify the essential elements that characterize the exhibition of contemporary African art in the most important visual art event around the globe.

RC48-805.16

AJAYI, LADY* *(Covenant University)*
SOYINKA-AIREWELE, PEYIBOMI* *(Ithaca College, New York)*

Narratives of Domestic Violence Survivors in Ghana and the United States.

The exponential increase in domestic violence is a global crisis that is pertinent to the struggle to protect women's rights. This problem does not only affect women (and children) in the global south but also in the global north. Interestingly, the United States, often referred to as a global super power is not immune to the epidemic of domestic violence. Academic discourses have historically tended to emphasize the presentation of statistics or discussions of international interventions and humanitarian responses. An area that seems to have been neglected, particularly in political science writing, is that of the personal narratives of domestic violence survivors. This article therefore presents a documentation and analysis of selected narratives of survivors, and their experiences of domestic violence in both Ghana and the United States. By unpackaging some critical commonalities in these experiences, the paper will thus investigate the extent to which the escalation of violence at the household level continues to be driven and affected by cultural and patriarchal norms. It also examines the extent to which these norms negate the effectiveness of international regimes that seek to address domestic violence. The paper adopts radical feminist theory as a framework. It argues that despite a range of efforts to address the problem, diverse cultural and patriarchal norms appear to intensify the tendency to view domestic violence as a private matter that could bring about stigmatization for the women if disclosed to the public. In resistance to that trend, the paper draws on the use of narrative analysis as a powerful tool of highlighting the importance of women's voices in their struggle against silencing, marginalization and abuse. It contends that the struggle to educate women on their rights can only begin when women begin to see themselves not as recipients but as creators and owners of culture.

RC25-479.1

AJIBOYE, ESTHER* *(Covenant University)*
ABIOYE, TAIWO* *(Covenant University)*
OKE, FELIX* *(Anchor University Lagos)*

A Discourse-Onomastics of Selected (Neo)Pentecostal Church Names in Lagos Metropolis

This study is focused on the discourse of church names in Lagos, Nigeria where there is a surge in the growth and popularity of Pentecostal religious practices. Despite several research efforts on naming in general and church names (Ecclesiology) in particular, there seems to be insufficient research on the relationship between church names and people/worshippers' needs. Thus, in examining the discourse of church names in Lagos Metropolis, the paper considers the current patterns as well as the processes of church naming. It not only identifies the linguistic features and functions of church names, but also the nexus between church names and people's socio-economic needs in the region under study. For data, 150 registered Pentecostal and neo-Pentecostal church names are purposively sampled from Lagos Metropolis – a densely populated mega city and former capital of Nigeria. Additional data comprises in-depth semi-structured interview reports from worshippers and founders to elicit information concerning such church names. Data is qualitatively and quantitatively analysed using AntConc software for concordance and collocate**s**. The study is anchored on theories of discourse analysis, onomastics, and Maslow's hierarchy of needs. The findings reveal that while sampled church names reflect the doctrinal outlook of (neo)Pentecostal churches, many of these names are innovative and in response to diverse socio-economic needs of these church groups' respective followings.

RC11-219.2

AJIBOYE, OLANREWAJU* *(Lagos State University)*

Life Course Experiences and Health Statuses of Older Persons in Southwest Nigeria: A Gender Based Analysis.

The life course experience of individual is an important factor in the understanding of the overall health statuses in the later life in any given society. Evidences have shown in literature that there has been wealth of materials documentations in the other areas of older persons but there are dearth of materials on the relationship between life course experiences and health statuses of older persons in southwest, Nigeria. However, the life course experiences of older men and women are not homogeneous hence the need to investigate into differences in older person's experiences and its emerging health issues as individuals passes through the various stages in their life so as to understand its consequences in later life. This study attempts an examination of the nexus of interaction between life course experiences and overall health statuses of older persons. The paper is anchored on the Life Course Experiences Theory to explain the problem. 500 questionnaires were distributed through multi-stage sampling techniques and twenty in-depth interviews were conducted among older persons that were purposively selected. Quantitative data was analyzed using frequency distribution and logistic regression analysis method. Qualitative information was analyzed through content analysis and ethnographic summary. The study found that there are lots of interrelated factors that determine health status and overall well-being of individual in south west Nigeria which includes - family background, educational qualification, skill acquisition, age at first marriage among others. The study therefore recommends all inclusive policies that would be beneficial to older persons, particularly in the area of their health and overall well-being.

RC51-853.4

AKAHORI, SABURO* *(Tokyo Woman's Christian University)*

Rethinking the Collapse of Reality to Live for: From a Perspective of Second-Order Observation

Almost 10 years ago, a mass murder without a logical reason occurred in Tokyo. Following this, one of the most representative sociologists in Japan pointed out the "collapse of reality to live for" as a diagnosis of contemporary times. He also argued that recognition of "real other(s)" is needed as a prescription. However, what indicates a collapse and/or revival of reality?

What sociologists have to do is not to grieve over the loss of existing realities. Instead, we should focus on how the collapse of realities is described and distinguish between logical levels. Then, we move on to explore the mechanism of reality construction.

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

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

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

TG03-964.2

AKBARY, SAYED* *(University of Calgary)*

Why Is Violence Against Women Increasing in Afghanistan? Assessing the Roles of the United States' Policies, the Afghan State, & Islamic Fundamentalism

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

RC40-703.2

AKERMANN, GRÉGORI* *(INRA)*
DAVIRON, ELIE* *(La Cagette)*

Prosumer's Commitments in Food Co-Ops in France

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

consumption. These results call to deepen the effect of the participation on the practices of consumptions, in particular the way the implication of the members in a role of prosumer can bring them to change their practices at the same time as their representation.

RC43-731.4

AKESSON, BREE* *(Wilfrid Laurier University)*
BASSO, ANDREW R. *(University of Calgary)*
HERSCHBERGER, ESTHER *(Wilfrid Laurier University- Faculty of Social Work)*
CIASCHI, PATRICK *(The New School for Social Research)*

The Place Where We Lived: A Typology of Extreme Domicide

Domicide – the intentional destruction of the home (Porteous & Smith, 2001) – is a critically under-researched human rights violation. Extreme domicide, where perpetrators utilize indirect or direct violence to partially or totally remove home occupants, has been utilized as violent means to displace and/or destroy families, communities, and cultures in many differing spatial and temporal contexts. At the turn of the century, Porteous and Smith (2001) estimated that over 30 million people were affected by domicide, a statistic that only accounts for those made homeless within their own country and not including official refugee statistics. More recently, Shao (2013) estimated 30 million people are "suffering [domicide's] ravages" at the beginning of the 21st century. And Nowicki (2014) reported that domicide has resulted in an estimated 43.3 million people being forcibly displaced from their homes due to violent persecution in 2011. Although the literature does a thorough job of *describing* domicide, there is a critical lack of understanding of the types of domicide that occur within episodes of political violence. Grounded in eight case studies of extreme domicide, our presentation will highlight commonalities and differences among diverse examples of domicide from the expulsion of Chechens within the Soviet Union starting in 1944 to the destruction of the homes of the Rohingya minority group in contemporary Myanmar. By exploring the factors that contribute to extreme domicide and the range of effects of domicide on children, families, communities, and societies, human rights actors can begin to hold those who commit domicide accountable and take steps towards preventing its deleterious effects.

RC14-271.6

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

When the Ideological Minority Eclipse the Identity and Linguistic Majorities (Case of Moroccan media)

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

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

Thus, we will focus on the analysis of three aspects of liberalization:

1) The role of law provisions and their level of involvement in the process of linguistic and cultural equality in the media space,

2) The role of regulation, co-regulation and self-regulation and all the media actors in the construction of grids for local radio and television programs,

3) The importance of measurement aggregates to analyze the potential gap between supply and demand for audiovisual content based on an analysis of audience data.

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

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

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

RC14-271.2

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

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

When the Ideological Minority Eclipse the Identity and Linguistic Majorities

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

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RC43-728.1

AKHMETSHINA, EKATERINA* *(Ulyanovsk State Technical University)*

KLYUEVA, TATIANA* *(Ulyanovsk State Technical University)*

Housing Ownership and Housing Satisfaction in Russian Regions

The housing status is surely included in the list of criteria that indicate the material success of the individual and/or family. The mass privatization of housing in Russia has not solved the housing problem. The housing affordability has changed in recent years in both quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Most families in Ulyanovsk (92%) are provided with their own housing. The remaining 8% of families live in dormitories or rent. Housing ownership is usually the result of longterm life savings. Rented accommodation is more typical for the initial stage of the family life cycle. Now it is related not only with age, but also with the territorial mobility of young people [Karavayeva, 2015]. For middle cities natives - mobility to metropolises; for residents of small towns - to middle cities. All families can be divided into three groups by the criterion of "satisfaction with housing": "Fully satisfied" (a fifth); "Partially satisfied" (a half); "Unsatisfied" (a quarter). Dissatisfaction with housing conditions is caused by range of reasons. At first, ecological and geographical reasons(61%): distant place of residence; ecological problems; lack of green zones. Secondly, the social and functional reasons (43%): dissatisfaction with type of building (material, technology), state of house, heating, elevator, water supply. These problems are extremely important for the decrepit houses, where mostly low-income families live. Thirdly, quantitative reasons (30%): dissatisfaction with the housing area (especially for young families, parents with children) and the number of people living (more often for large, multi-generational families). The observed level of housing satisfaction shows that regardless the significant share of the homeownership, the improving of qualitative characteristics and comfort of housing deserves more attention.

RC44-JS-15.3

AKKAYMAK, GULIZ* *(York University)*

CONDRATTO, SHELLEY *(Laurentian University)*

MIRCHANDANI, KIRAN *(University of Toronto)*

SONI-SINHA, URVASHI *(University of Windsor)*

STEEDMAN, MERCEDES *(Laurentian University)*

THOMAS, MARK *(York University)*

Strengthening Participatory Approaches to the Enforcement of Employment Standards in Ontario

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

RC15-287.8

AKRAM, MOHAMMAD* *(Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh)*

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

Introduction

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

Methods

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

Findings

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

Conclusion

The biomedicine practitioners often focus more on technical diagnosis and pay less attention to the illness and suffering narratives of patients whereas the traditional healers practice just the opposite. This paper explains how lack of space for expression of narratives cause 'illness doubts' among patients and distance them from medical practitioners. It becomes detrimental for patients as treatment by non-professionals cause 'healthcare illusion' and makes them chronic patients. There is need to include exchange of narratives in clinical activities of biomedicine practitioners which would humanize the care, empower the patients and won't let the vulnerable patients to go to untrained practitioners or even quacks.

RC41-718.1

AKRAM, MOHAMMAD* *(Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh)*

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

Introduction

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

Methods

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

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

Findings

Findings reveal that cases of injury among the workers is 35 percent. Eighty five percent female workers and 55 percent male workers are suffering from disease or illness like prolonged cough and shivering (16.7%); exhaustion (16%); fever (13%); respiratory problems (8%); headache and gastritis problems (6%) and others including tuberculosis, skin, slip disc problems, STDs etc.

The respondents preferred private practitioners for immediate pain relief without undergoing proper medical treatment in many cases. Government hospitals were used only occasionally. None had any health insurance. Lack of immunisation left the children susceptible to several diseases. Poor food, lack of potable water and use of tobacco products etc aggravated the health challenges.

Conclusions

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

RC08-173.5

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

Colonial Critique, the Sociological Canon and Contemporary Sociology

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

RC16-299.10

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

West Asia as Method

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

TG06-993.2

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

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

Chronic skin conditions such as eczema and psoriasis together affect more than one in twenty people in the UK, while acne is almost universal in young people and remains common in adulthood. The skin is in many ways a social organ, yet the symbolic value attached to the appearance, function and sensory experience of the skin, and the impact of living with skin that is disordered, have received little sociological attention. Combining in-depth interviews with 25 adults (aged 18 to 54) and the production of participant-generated videos by these respondents, this research seeks to address these issues by exploring lived experiences of a range of chronic skin conditions. Framed around the concept of embodiment, the study examines the sensory, social and material dimensions of these skin conditions, and the practices and strategies employed in attempting to manage them.

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

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

RC25-JS-90.5

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

Conceptualizing and Measuring Occupational Language Skills

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

RC37-665.4

ALATALO, AINO* (University of Tampere)

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

Helsinki, the capital of Finland, is currently going through something of a metamorphosis as a number of new cultural buildings have risen or are under construction in the city centre. Joining the Northern European trend, Helsinki has in the recent years invested heavily on culture. A new cultural building has the potentiality to transform the city. It not only re-organizes the socio-spatial relations of a specific field of art, but also occupies urban space and creates new ways for the citizens to dwell in the city. Cultural construction projects can thus be perceived as knodal points where art and city simultaneously take shape. Drawing on the research tradition of Actor-Network Theory, this paper looks into this dual-process of the becoming of cultural and urban space in three Helsinki-based cultural construction projects: the Helsinki Music Centre (completed in 2011), the Amos Rex Art Museum and the Helsinki Central Library Oodi (both ongoing). On the one hand, the projects are examples of cultural-led urban change in the city centre. On the other hand, the realization of the projects is in many ways dependent on how the projects respond to the aspirations of the city of Helsinki. Besides creating new conditions for art and culture these projects act as development tools for the city and are thought to carry out the goals of the city's urban development strategies. The projects hereby attach to them a rich bundle of objectives that blend together and become the ingredients of new cultural and urban space. Against this background, building on a data set of expert interviews, documents and media articles, the paper examines what kind of cultural space and what kind of city do these aspirations assemble and how are these processes connected.

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RC54-887.3

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

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

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

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

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

Communitarian education as a research methodology – emphasizing the participation of the community in the processes of (1) identification of the problematic, (2) construction of the objectives, (3) data collection and analysis, with the Ethnomathematics posture allows interest in a transdisciplinary knowledge from an inter and transcultural approach.

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

RC40-703.1

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

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

In recent years, alternative food networks are emerging as solutions opposed to the mainstream food industry, which is widely controlled by big industrial groups. These innovative ways of producing, delivering and consuming food engender new challenges for social analysis. On the one hand, they reveal new reflexive and resilience capacities (Beck, Giddens, Lash, 1994) and show social actors' creativity in re-organizing their activities as an answer to recent socioeconomic transformations. On the other, the relations between producers and consumers are reshaped, by combining practices, narratives and actions belonging both to the filed of production and consumption. The prosumer (Toffler, 1981) is thus an emblematic figure, as it will emerge in our presentation. Our paper explores the relation between contemporary social movements (Della Porta, Diani, 2009), social innovation and alternative food networks. Starting from the concept of social innovation framed through a territorial approach (Klein, Laville, Moulaert, 2014) we will examine the locally embedded creative capacity of social groups in the field of organic food production, distribution and consumption. Empirical evidence related to an Italian case study, *Genuino Clandestino*, will allow us to show how the issuges of food sovereignity is tackled by small-scale local actors. We will look at how networks (at local, regional and national level) are able to mobilise human and financial resources, ideas and social innovation (meant both in terms of product, organisation and procedures). Through the literature review and the analysis of our case, we will focus on the rearrangement and networking of producer-consumer relation and inter-action, as well as the space of action of these actors and the constraints they experience. We also illustrate through which mechanisms these local initiatives may contribute to the creation of a wider social movement able to transform a collective voice into alternative social practices, creating new meanings and narratives.

RC34-621.12

ALBERT, KATELIN* *(University of Toronto)*

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

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

RC16-302.2

ALBERT, KATELIN* *(University of Toronto)*
SWEET, PAIGE* *(University of Illinois Chicago)*
BRUNDAGE, JONAH STUART* *(UC Berkeley)*

Repositioning Epistemology; Radicalizing Realism

Discussions of epistemology in critical realism are underdeveloped. When critical realists consider epistemology, they typically start from "epistemological relativism," essentially the position that all knowledge is fallible, partial, and changeable over time. We find this position necessary, but we also find it insufficient. This is because it lacks a critique of the (highly unequal) social relations among observers themselves—relations that shape the very production of knowledge. Interestingly, while critical realism never ignored the observer or knowledge producer, we believe that its treatment remained limited by the original, Bhaskarian aim of accounting for the intelligibility of the scientific experiment. In this formulation, the positionality of the researcher is (relatively) unproblematic because it is simply the positionality of the experimenter. If critical realism is to fully move from natural science to social science, and from experiment to experience, however, a much more robust consideration of knowledge producers and their social relations is required.

Accordingly, we seek to develop a critical realist social epistemology. While it is indeed the case that all knowledge is fallible, it is also the case that all knowledge is *positioned*, it has a particular standpoint. What is more, the *social, power* relations between standpoints organize the production of truth in ways that produce systematic distortions (ideology). Grasping this point, far from a rejection of ontology, helps to extend the original promise of critical realism. Just as we must avoid the epistemic fallacy of reducing ontological questions to epistemology, we must equally avoid the ontic fallacy of reducing epistemological questions to ontology. But without reducing one to the other, we must further avoid radically separating ontology and epistemology to begin with, recognizing instead their mutual influences.

RC04-99.4

ALBERT, KYLE* *(Harvard University)*
ZHANG, TINGTING *(Western New England University)*

Comparing the Labor Market Effects of Alternative Credentials across the Careers of US Workers

Competency based certification programs and licensure requirements have grown dramatically in the United States over the past few decades, yet the quality of such credentials is rarely examined. Are competency based certifications and licenses as valuable to workers as credentials earned through the higher education system, and does their relative value vary across the course of workers' careers?

This paper draws upon a new dataset from the United States, the National Household Education Survey, to examine the perceived usefulness of competency-based certifications, licenses, and non-degree certificate programs earned through the formal higher education system. For each type of credential, we compare the reported level of utility of the credential for getting a job, keeping a job, and upgrading one's skills for workers at different phases of their careers. We then compare these types of credentials to each other in terms of their perceived value. Our working hypothesis is that the perceived usefulness of training-based certificates will be higher for younger workers who may lack substantial on-the-job experience, while competency-based certifications and licenses will be perceived as more useful for older workers who may already be proficient in the tasks they perform at work. However, the value of training-based certificates may be relatively more valuable for older workers who work in occupations that involve heavy usage of new technologies. If our hypotheses are supported, this research will point to the need for policymakers to consider how different types of credentials may be more valuable for workers at different stages of their lives. We argue that policies designed to help workers retrain for new careers and remain competitive in later life should consider such differences.

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RC52-860.5

ALBERT, KYLE* *(Harvard University)*

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

In the literature on professions, it is often assumed that professional associations represent the interests of the professions they serve, yet not all professionals are members of associations. How do changes in the numbers and demographics of association members affect their advocacy and closure missions? I conduct quantitative research using membership data from the National Survey of College Graduates in the United States to track the changing demographics of professional membership associations between 1993 and 2015 and revenue data from publicly-available tax documents filed by a sample of professional associations over a comparable time period. I find that professional association membership has been characterized by an overall downward trend among US college graduates, continuing the pattern of falling membership in the 1980s and 90s documented in Robert Putnam's work on social capital. Membership decline has been particularly sharp among older and lower income workers, as well as those in managerial positions. Thus, with respect to membership, it appears that professional associations in American are becoming younger and richer.

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

RC47-JS-22.8

ALBERT, VICTOR* *(Higher School of Economics)*

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

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

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

In this paper I draw on long term ethnographic research of the MTST and propose a relational framework for theorising its emergence and some of the key spheres in which it is active. More specifically, I examine: first, its trajectory and makeup as it relates to the shifting terrain of the political economy; second, its use of a federal housing programme (My House My Life Entities), which has enabled the MTST to construct formal housing for its members; third, the movement's presence in the media, through which it campaigns together with alternative media partners such as Media Ninja; and fourth, the cultural work of the movement that serves to cultivate solidarity and shared values in occupations on the peripheries of the city. I respond to calls to 'bring capitalism back into the study of social movements' by drawing on two elements of the Lancaster school of political economy: political and economic structuration and semiosis.

RC05-121.6

ALBERT BLANCO, VICTOR* *(Université Paris 8)*

Discours Islamophobes: Regards Croisés Entre La France Et l'Espagne

Dans les approches académiques, l'islamophobie revêt différentes dimensions et plusieurs objets d'analyse. Dans cette présentation, la focale est mise sur les représentations négatives que les habitants non musulmans de trois quartiers, un à Paris (France) et deux à Barcelone (Espagne), portent à l'encontre de l'islam et des musulmans.

Dans ces trois quartiers où j'ai mené l'enquête de terrain d'une thèse doctorale en préparation, la visibilité de l'islam se traduit par l'ouverture de nouveaux lieux de culte, par la célébration de festivités dans les places publiques ou, encore, par l'installation de commerces spécialisés. Ces manifestations sont souvent perçues de manière disruptive par certains habitants non musulmans et font naître des réactions d'opposition.

Cette remise en cause de la présence musulmane s'explique et adopte des formes différentes en fonction du pays, de son contexte et de son histoire. Bien que les arguments soient différents, ils questionnent toujours la légitimité de la présence de l'islam. En France, cette contestation s'opère par la mise en avance de « la laïcité », notamment par une interprétation qui dépasse son acception juridique pour s'inscrire dans la construction de l'identité. En Espagne, cette contestation est formulée, en revanche, à partir de la tradition chrétienne, par un discours qui renvoie à une forme de « catholicisme banal ». Cette apparente contradiction (tradition laïque vs. catholique) relève au fond d'un même processus: la construction des frontières symboliques par la mobilisation des ressources culturelles et des conditions structurelles dans lesquelles sont placés les acteurs.

Dans cette perspective, cette présentation prétend interroger ces contradictions apparentes entre deux pays qui, par leurs points communs et différenciés, permettent d'appréhender l'islamophobie en tant que phénomène social. Pour nourrir cette réflexion, l'analyse est portée sur les discours et représentations des personnes interviewées sur les trois terrains.

RC53-879.2

ALBERTH, LARS* *(Leibniz University Hannover)*

The Exodus of Violence: How Child Protection Reframes Abuse and Neglect.

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

Interviews with child protection social workers in Germany show, however, that the professional intervention systematically transforms all three "vernacular" objects, replacing the public discourse of violence by a professional rhetoric of unreason: (1) "perpetratorship" is substituted by the vernacular object of the "overburdened mother", whose rational agency is called into doubt; (2) "harmful behavior" is either framed as circumstantial to the "unreasonable conduct" of the client or replaced by the notion of "unwillingness" or "inability" of the mother to comply with the rational intervention; (3) children are either not portrayed at all or are portrayed as "troublemakers" - the category of "victimship" is either made invisible, transformed into "irrational agency" or even transferred to the professionals, who then put themselves in a vulnerable position when facing clients.

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

RC44-744.2

ALBERTI, GABRIELLA* *(University of Leeds)*
CUTTER, JO *(University of Leeds)*
CIUPIJUS, ZINOVIJUS *(University of Leeds)*

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

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

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

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

In dialogue with past literature on trade unions and migration policies in the US (Milkmann 2011) the authors also reflect on the causes and shortfalls of such uncertainties persisting in the labour movement: at a time of anti-immigrant backlash, British unions may seek to develop an alternative message and strategies to shift the political focus from the restriction of labour mobility rights to expanding socio-economic protections transnationally.

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

RC07-161.4

ALBERTO, ANGEL ANTONIO* *(UADER)*

The Competitive Strategies and Their Importance in the Good Business Management

Competitive strategies that companies develop are a key factor to determine how they will compete in the markets and if their business management will be successful. It is vital for companies to identify the most effective strategy or set of strategies to compete efficiently. Only by establishing the appropriate strategy can companies achieve their proposed goals and objectives. In order for a strategy to be successful, it must be coherent with its values and goals, resources and capabilities, environment, structure and organizational systems

RC16-305.2

ALBROW, MARTIN* *(None)*

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

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

RC31-554.15

ALCANIZ, MERCEDES* *(Universidad Jaume I)*

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

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

RC27-496.4

ALEIXO, IVANA* *(Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)*
NUNOMURA, MYRIAN *(University of São Paulo)*

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

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

and their own characteristics; social relations with colleagues and coach. The experience of being "older" gymnasts helps to understand how particular contexts happen and thus develop a new stage of the career. The identification of body perception with the onset of age could encourage alternative ways of coaching WAG and improve the meanings that competitive sport could assume for older athletes and thus promote the prolongation of the sports career.

RC16-306.3

ALEMANN, ANNETTE* *(Paderborn University, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Dept. of Sociology)*

Between Active Fatherhood and Professional Demands: Conduct of Life and Coping Practices of Middle Class Fathers

The paper presents findings from a research project about German middle class fathers and their efforts to combine (active) fatherhood and a professional activity to provide the family income. Following Sen's capability approach, we assume that individuals have different capabilities at their disposal to achieve what they consider a good life. Social inequality is understood as a system of unequal chances to achieve relevant life goals. We follow Hobson's multilevel approach, proposing an individual, institutional and social/cultural level. Taking a pragmatist perspective, we understand individual action as a process shaped by values and environment as well as habits and personal preferences.

Structural changes in the organization of work over the last decades have significantly altered relationships between work organizations and their employees. Employers offer greater autonomy, yet they also expect a higher degree of employee availability. In spite of public discourses about the importance of family-friendly workplace, many studies have identified problems in the uptake of family-friendly programs.

Fathers' capabilities to achieve active fatherhood are not only shaped by organizations but also influenced by their conduct of life. Understanding conduct of life as an individual attainment (Jurczyk; Voß), we assume that a complex effort is required to mediate between different life areas and balance the specific demands of work and family life. How fathers are able to conduct their lives is influenced by complex constellations of factors, such as their family constellation, their own and their partners' professional and personal situations, and social and regional backgrounds. Furthermore, it is influenced by the fathers' and their partners' cultural models. The conduct of everyday life is the place where fathers experience ambivalent or contradictory cultural models of family, gender, and work commitment, and it is the place where they have to cope with these contradictions.

RC02-JS-44.5

ALEMANN, ANNETTE* *(Paderborn University, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Dept. of Sociology)*

Perceptions of Inequality in Germany's Economic Elite

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

The theoretical frame of reference that links patterns of interpretation to problems of action (Oevermann) shows that self-perceptions, patterns of interpretations and problems of action are mutually supporting components. These patterns help to stabilize the self-concept of a 'performance elite' in a performance-oriented society and thus legitimize their privileged status, even in cases when their position is challenged by conflicting experiences or public demands. The leaders' concepts of (in)equality and justice shape their orientations of action and their business conduct. This becomes manifest in their public statements and their efforts to influence political action. The results lead to the conclusion that patterns of interpretation will only change when inequalities lead to problems of action for the economic elite.

RC16-304.1

ALEXANDER, JEFFREY* *(Yale University)*

What Is Civil Sphere Theory? a Very Short Introduction

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

Introducing this invited session on "Civil Sphere Theory Outside the North," I provide a very brief description of what Civil Sphere Theory (CST) is and how it has been revised and advanced in the decade plus since its initial publication. After outlining a sociological account of the cultural and institutional conditions that sustain democracy, as well as of the contradictions that can undermine it, I describe a project underway that examines the conditions of the civil sphere, and the relevance of CST, in Latin America, East Asia, Europe, and India.

RC47-794.2

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

Classes, Hinges and Socialist Emancipation: South Africa and Beyond

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

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

RC47-792.4

ALEXANDER, PETER* *(University of Johannesburg)*

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

South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world. Unemployment has remained steady at 35% and half the population survives on $2.20 a day. At the same time, South Africa has been described as the 'protest capital of the world', with an average of 2,000 protests occurring a year in recent years. Community protests emanate from black townships and informal settlements in response to the lack or neglect of basic services from the state that the unemployed, in particular, rely upon for survival. However, community protests reflect more than just a battle for basic goods but also a much wider contestation over the quality of post-apartheid democracy. South Africa's protest wave mirrors elsewhere in the world where the forces of neoliberalism have forcibly excluded the most precarious sections of the working class from the post-1994 democratic gains. What is perhaps different about the South African case is the degree to which community protest action remains fragmented both internal to itself and to other arenas of working class mobilisation, such as the labour movement. This paper seeks to put the politics of South Africa's so-called 'rebellion of the poor' into perspective. The paper begins by using data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project in order to make comparisons about protest across the African continent. The paper then goes on to analyse the politics of the rebellion through analysing the particular players and arenas in which protest unfolds. In so doing, this paper considers how protest and its politics are shaped not only by the underlying structures of capital but also the contingent local arenas in which protest plays out. This provides insight into both the fragmentation of the working class and current political struggles but also suggest avenues in which this may be overcome.

RC36-652.3

ALFONSSON, JOHAN* *(University of Gothenburg)*

Alienation on a Flexible Labour Market

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

RC14-278.8

ALGHURAIBI, MUNA* *(King Saud University)*

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

"alphabets were confiscated. words were suffocated in our throats. We have been deprived of writing, but now we have Twitter"(Alhodhaif . Human Right Activist)
This paper undertakes a closer examination of the concept of social capital and its three components: the social networks, trust, and reciprocity. Some scholars claim that formal and informal social networks are important for civic action. Based on the assumption that social media rests a proper environment for bridging ties in collective societies. This paper claims that bridging social capital generated from interactions throughout social media has an equal importance of face-to-face interpersonal social capital in shaping individuals' choice of participating in collective action. However, being a witness of two different cases in reality arises a puzzle whether social media can influence the formation and maintenance of social capital to stimulate civic engagement in a collective society that classified as an autocratic and conservative society such as Saudi Arabia.

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

RC10-202.2

ALGHURAIBI, MUNA* *(The university of Sydney)*

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

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

This paper argues that the lack of civil society organizations was due not only to state policy but also to the traditional social capital. Accordingly, the interpretation of the overlap between state policy and the transformation of the society could be highlighted by the trend of social capital, subsequently, the future of civil society in Saudi Arabia. To carry out this goal, this paper examines basic theoretical hypotheses that have been driven by the worldwide spread of a political principle: that the optimal system of social organization is characterized by strong

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civil societies, underpinned by social capital, and capable of acting independently of the state.

RC04-95.7

ALHO, ROLLE* *(University of Helsinki)*

International Students' Study-to-Work Transitions

International student migration has increased rapidly in the last two decades. As a consequence, there is a growing scholarly interest in international students' migration decisions and experiences of higher education in the receiving countries. However, the study-to-work transitions of the international students have received less scholarly attention. My presentation is based on a one-year study financed by the Finnish Work Environment Fund that looked at international students' study-to-work transition experiences in Finland. Finland has, as a consequence of its good reputation in education, a wide array of English language programmes, and (until 2017) tuition-free studies for all nationalities received a rapidly growing number of international students. This qualitative study builds on 30 semi-structured interviews with international students from several disciplines and countries. The international students are in a disadvantageous position in relation to the natives due to lack of Finnish language skills and lack of 'right type' of social networks that facilitate finding employment. As a consequence, a large share of the international students leaves Finland after their graduation because they do not manage to find employment. The article argues that despite the aforementioned difficulties, the interviewees successfully managed to find meaningful employment in Finland by strategically highlighting their 'international skills' and by making use of 'weak ties' as a job searching strategy. In addition, four higher education experts from Finnish HE institutions were interviewed on their views on the international students' situation. While the findings presented here stem from a single country, it is hypothesised that similar patterns can be identified in other countries.

RC44-744.5

ALHO, ROLLE* *(University of Helsinki)*

Whose Interests? a Comparative Study on Trade Unions' Responses to Migration and Migrants in Finland, Ireland, and Portugal

Trade unions are key non-state actors influencing labour markets and immigration processes in Europe; it is therefore important to understand how they respond to migration. In Europe, trade unions have strived to oppose today's far-right populism, but the issue of immigration is far from easy for them. For example, immigrants in low-wage sectors are often victims of social dumping. Such cases have led in several countries to ethnic tensions. In the best case, unions can oppose this type of development by showing their solidarity with immigrants in concrete ways. My presentation is based on my Academy of Finland-funded postdoctoral project (2017-2020) *Whose interests? A Comparative Study on Trade Unions' Responses to Migration and Migrants in Finland, Ireland, and Portugal*, which compares the responses of trade unions to immigration and immigrants in the above three relative new immigrant-receiving countries. Overall, immigration affects different labour market sectors in different ways. In all three countries, unions' responses to immigration are examined by looking at unions in both the highly regulated healthcare sector and the less regulated hotel, cleaning and restaurant sector. This type of a three-country, two-tier research approach allows us to explore whether it is different national labour market models or the sectors in which the unions operate that best explain the unions' approaches to immigration. Trade unions' approaches have the potential to improve migrants' position in the labour markets. Their responses also show whether they have a capacity to renew themselves and find solutions to the politically complex immigration situation. The empirical material of this project is based on document analysis, interviews and fieldwork in Finland, Ireland, and Portugal.

RC49-828.5

ALI, AMEERA* *(York University)*

Early Childhood Socialization and Mental Health: A Gendered Perspective

Early childhood experiences have deep, instantaneous and long lasting biological, psychological and social effects upon one's health throughout the lifespan (Mikkonen & Raphael, 2010). Early childhood development, particularly in terms of gender socialization is a key determinant of one's overall health status. Yet, mental health is still a largely unobserved area in childhood studies. In my paper, I will explore various agents of socialization (education, family, media) pertaining to childhood and adolescent development. More specifically, I will discuss their role in perpetuating discursive notions of propriety in relation to gendered expectations as they relate to children's and adolescent's mental health. I emphasize my focus on gender identity development considering that the identity construction process in childhood is instrumental in one's development since this is when they are initially beginning to understand themselves as autonomous beings (Banse et al, 2010), which plays a role in their mental health development.

Identity politics are salient to discussions around mental health as an individual's identity and sense of self possesses a profound influence on their mental health and overall well-being. I consider how rigid conceptualizations of gender propriety restrict notions of the 'self' and thus pose particular challenges to the mental well-being of children. I examine implications of gender socialization in terms of identity development, emotion expression, peer acceptance, self-esteem, marginalization, oppression, stigmatization, depression, substance abuse, and coping strategies, as they relate to mental health. Through a comprehensive exploration of childhood socialization and development from a gendered lens, I will elicit how the period of early childhood sets the foundation for (and intersects with) many other social determinants of health including: social exclusion, education, race, and disability.

RC24-444.7

ALI, HARRIS* *(York University)*

Complexity, Black Swans and Environmental Sociology

Ulrich Beck observes that at an institutional level, the bio-physical sciences that deal with environmental problems must adapt to a new reality based on the changing nature of modern environmental risks. This adaptation, for instance, may take the form of the demonopolization of technical knowledge and the rise of sub-politics. But what of the recent changes in the epistemological and ontological basis of the sciences themselves – what implications do these have for addressing current environmental challenges such as climate change from a societal perspective? How do we take these implications into account as environmental sociologists? The epistemological/ontological shift may be seen in the increasing prominence of approaches such as those based on complexity theory and the black swan perspective in ecological thinking. Front-and-centre to these approaches are matters pertaining to confronting irreducible systems uncertainties (due to such mechanisms as positive feedback loops, non-linearity, tipping points, irreversibility, emergent and network effects, and so on) and making decisions while confronting the inherent limitations and incompleteness of scientific knowledge. In this context, we will explore the following: How do these new ways of conceptualizing and understanding socio-ecological systems converge or diverge with conventional and contemporary sociological approaches to the environment? How do they represent new ways of approaching the society-nature nexus that go beyond recent Actor-Network, Post-Humanism and New Materialism formulations? How can such approaches inspire conceptual development within environmental sociology based on a more explicitly socio-ecological positionality? How can these approaches help move towards a philosophical reorientation of environmental management and environmental sociology?

RC32-596.1

ALI, ZAHRA* *(Rutgers University)*

Feminisms in Post-Invasion Iraq: Between Ngoization, Militarization and the Struggle for a Civil State

Feminisms in post-invasion Iraq: between NGOization, militarization and the struggle for a civil state
Zahra Ali, Rutgers (z.ali@rutgers.edu)
This presentation is based on an in depth sociological study of Iraqi women's social, political activism and feminisms based on an ethnography of post-2003 Iraqi women's rights organizations and a detailed research on Iraqi women's social, economic and political experiences since the formation of the Iraqi state. Through a transnational/postcolonial feminist approach I look at the ways in which gender norms and practices, Iraqi feminist discourses and activisms are shaped and developed through state politics, competing nationalisms, religious, tribal and sectarian dynamics, as well as wars and economic sanctions. In this paper, I particularly look at the context following the US-led invasion and occupation and analyse the realities of Iraqi women's lives, political activism and feminisms especially the challenges posed by sectarianism and militarism.

I will focus on three dimensions First, the collapse of the state and the institutionalization of a communal-based system imposed by the US-led administration and its concrete consequences and implications for Iraqi feminists' organizations and mobilizations. I will particularly look at feminists' strategies of struggles and advocacy in a context characterized by militarization and sectarian violence. Secondly, the NGOization of Iraqi feminists' organizations through the various networks of US, UN and European funds that finance their initiatives and campaigns. Finally, the involvements of feminists' organizations within the popular civil society movement that started in 2011 and re-emerged in the context of the invasion of Mosul by the Islamic State Organization in the summer 2014.

RC22-419.5

ALIBHAI, ZAHEEDA* *(University of Ottawa)*

Sanctifying Public "Secular" Space: A Snapshot of "Modern" Canadian Politics

Sanctifying Public "Secular" Space: A Snapshot of "Modern" Canadian Politics

Secularism has a complex history with a multi-faceted relationship to democracy, liberalism, and religion. It is a multivalent notion that means different things to different people in various contexts. In western countries, it most often refers to the separation between the legal public sphere foundations of the state and religious institutions, the private sphere. Most often, secularism is thought of and defined as the separation of religious institutions from secular institutions in government. Rather, more succinctly the division of politics from religion. From the perspective of the public sphere, secularism supposedly transcends religion. One can argue that, as western liberal societies become more religiously diverse, states are gradually shifting the boundaries and contours between the public and private spheres to accommodate a multicultural citizenry. Despite this shift, however, one defining feature of liberal, modern secularism has become the seemingly gradual reintroduction of religious discourse in the public sphere and the strategic form of thin secularism that governments and international bodies of law collude as a mode to create techniques of separation and exclusion. In the twenty-first century nowhere does "secularism," "religion," and governmentality intersect more fully than in policy debates concerning Muslim women and citizenship. This paper critically analyzes the global, national and religious dimensions that form the basis for the 2011-2015 ban against wearing the niqab and burqa during the oath of allegiance at the Canadian citizenship ceremony. It argues that public "secular" space becomes re-configured as the site where increasingly thin lines of secularism are used as a tool to define, shape and govern in ways that strategically create and maneuver boundaries between the secular and religious that are most conducive to the secular complexion of the state.

RC04-101.6

ALIEVA, AIGUL* *(Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)*
HILDEBRAND, VINCENT *(York University)*

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

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

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

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

Our sample includes 14 countries and 370 000 students, of whom around 40% are in vocational education. Our preliminary results suggest no bias towards immigrant students in countries with high share of immigrant students and longer immigration history. The contrary seem to be true for cases with relatively small immigrant population who became receiving countries in recent years.

RC16-311.6

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

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

The term 'power' is usually used as if it refers to an isolated object in a state of rest. Instead process-sociologically seen, power is an attribute of relationships: every relationship between human beings and groups of human beings is a power relationship. It has extraordinary theoretical and practical consequences if the concept of power would not be used in a reified manner, but in a connection with other words such as: *power resources*, *power differentials*, *power chances*, *power balances*, *power potentials*, *power distributions*, *power shifts* and *power ratios*.

Based on this understanding of the concept of power, one could grasp the degree of 'functional democratization' in different more or less democratized societies. The direction of processes of functional democratization indicates the growing distribution of all available *power resources* between all members in a society. On the contrary, processes of de-democratization could gain the upper hand if the power resources in a society become increasingly monopolized by a specific

'sector' and institution or group of influential individuals. Process-sociologically viewed, these two processes are taking place at the same time in all human societies. The question to be addressed is who among the carriers, advocators and supporters of two opposing processes could gain the upper hand at the end: the processes of democratization or the processes of de-democratization.

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

RC56-913.1

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

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

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

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

The emergence of these two socially influential concepts will be explained as the reaction to the authoritarian way of modernization carried out by Mohamad Reza Shah which took place without adequate social and political integration of the people affected. In this sense, these two concepts symbolically represent notions of previously socially marginalized, stigmatized and uprooted outsiders against their western-oriented and alien perceived political elites in the course of functional democratization. Based on this example, it is also possible to conceptualize the very close connection between socio-economic and habitual developments in a society and their possible non-simultaneity.

RC22-410.4

ALISAUSKIENE, MILDA* *(Vytautas Magnus University)*

Some Features of LGBT Community Religiosity in Contemporary Lithuania

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

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

RC11-217.4

ALLAIN, KRISTI* *(St. Thomas University)*

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

In recent years, men's curling, a sport historically linked to the bodies of older people, where older men (and women) can compete at highly competitive levels, has taken a youthful turn. In this work, we investigate this newly celebrated curling masculinity, one that valourizes the bodies and gender expressions of younger men, and the implications of this for older men who curl. We conducted 19 semi-structured interviews with older male curlers, attending to the ways this changing curling culture impacts their gender expressions and understandings of themselves and their aging bodies. We argue that older men express themselves

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as men through their participation in curling, and that the sport offers later life men a way to convey counter-hegemonic expressions of masculinity. However, given the nature of hegemony, these counter-hegemonic tendencies are unsurprisingly not total. The curlers we interviewed for this study use curling as a way to assert their own privileged form of masculine expression, one tied less to their aging bodies and instead linked to their intellectual pursuits. Exploring the intersections of class, gender and age in the under-researched sport of curling, this paper argues that older curlers alternately resist and reinforce curling's new celebration of youth.

RC34-624.7

ALLASTE, AIRI-ALINA* (Tallinn University)
DEŽELAN, TOMAŽ (University of Ljubljana)

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

The impact of Erasmus + on European citizenship: the case of Estonian and Slovenian youth
Allaste, Airi-Alina & Deželan, Tomaž

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

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

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

RC11-JS-81.2

ALLEL, KASIM* (Universidad Diego Portales)
STAUDINGER, URSULA (Robert N. Butler, Columbia Aging Center)
CALVO, ESTEBAN (Robert N. Butler Professor of Sociomedical Sciences Columbia Aging Center)
LEON, ANA SOFIA (Universidad Diego Portales)

Healthy Retirements Begin at School: Education Predicts Health Outcomes of Early Transitions.

The literature on whether education is a significant moderator of the health effects of retirement is equivocal. This article assumes that part of the conflicting evidence may be linked with differences in the variability of educational status between study samples. The present study used Mexico as a sample case because it has a sizable number of older adults who have no or very little formal education, which is no longer the case in most developed countries. Thus, it presents a more balanced test of the impact of formal education on health outcomes of retirement. Drawing on panel data for 4,428 individuals over age 50 from the Mexican Health and Aging Study (MHAS) and combining propensity score matching models with fixed and random effects regressions, this article explores differences in the health effects of retirement timing between older adults with varying years of education. Subjective health is measured using a self-reported assessment of respondents' overall health and physical health is measured as a reverse count of doctor diagnosed chronic diseases. The results indicate that early retirement is associated with worse health outcomes, but years of education fully compensate for its detrimental effect on subjective health and attenuate the detrimental effects on physical health. In conclusion, formal education during childhood and youth provides a long-term protective effect on health and improves the health consequences of early retirement. Policies and programs promoting healthy and active ageing would benefit from considering the influence of formal education in shaping older adults' health during the transition into retirement.

RC23-434.2

ALLEN, HENRY* (Wheaton College (IL))

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

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

In 2017, NAS published a second crucial report about communicating science more effectively.[3] Here, they invite researchers to probe effective methods or strategies for communicating the excitement of scientific investigation, for helping communities comprehend scientific findings, and for engaging diverse communities in the scientific realm. Once again, social factors were stressed explicitly, along with impediments related to the complications of learning science and processing its results. Of course, all of the aforementioned factors affect the formation, execution, and implementation of societal policies. The purpose of my presentation is to analyze these and other new frontiers in the sociology of science for the 21st century.

[1] National Academy of Sciences 2016.
[2] Ibid. The report reveals numerous technicalities and core research questions that must be explored to understand SL. While acknowledging methodological problems, it accentuates the strategic role of the social sciences.
[3] National Academy of Sciences 2017.

RC19-369.3

ALLMANG, SKYE* (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles)
JOU, JUDY (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles)
GADOTH, ADVA (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles)
ROZHENKOVA, VERONIKA (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles)
HEYMANN, JODY (WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles)

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

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

Using data from the WORLD Policy Analysis Center, we compared the level of protection afforded to workers on the bases of gender, age, race/ethnicity, social class, and disability status. We assessed which countries specifically protect workers from discrimination in access to employer-provided training and identified patterns by region and country income level.

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

RC51-855.4

ALMAGUER-KALIXTO, PATRICIA EUGENIA* *(Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability)*

Implications of the System's Observer in Environmental and Ecological Knowledge Systems for Sustainable Development

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

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

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

RC52-JS-26.3

ALMEIDA, FABIO* *(Federal University of São Carlos)*

Contemporary Directions of the Brazilian Medical Professionalism in the Context of the Professional Governance in Health of SUS

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

RC15-JS-64.1

ALMEIDA, JOANA* *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*
SIEGEL, PAMELA *(State University of Campinas)*
BARROS, NELSON *(University of Campinas)*

Governing Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Brazil and Portugal

Sociological research on the governance of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in Western societies has vastly increased in the last decades. Yet there has been a less marked expression of qualitative studies which put such governance into comparative perspective. Furthermore, research has shown that CAM regulation in Western countries has been very diverse, and so is probably best conceptualised on a spectrum containing several regulatory models. This paper investigates CAM's modes of governance in two historically, culturally and politically related countries, Brazil and Portugal. It analyses: (1) the extent to which CAM governance has changed over time in these two countries; (2) the main modes of CAM governance in these same countries, and (3) the implications of these modes of CAM governance for CAM professionals themselves and the public. We conclude that Brazil and Portugal present some similar patterns in the way they govern CAM, but also contrasting differences, particularly in relation to the status of these therapies with the public and the private healthcare systems, and the implications of this status for CAM professionals themselves and the wider public.

RC05-120.3

ALMEIDA, SHANA* *(Ryerson University)*

Mythical Encounters: Challenging Racism in the Diverse, Post-Racial City

Armed with its motto 'Diversity Our Strength', the City of Toronto has garnered a reputation for being a world leader in tackling issues related to diversity, inequality, and racism. As the municipal government of one of the most diverse cities in the world, the City of Toronto is lauded internationally in large part because of how it prioritizes the participation of racialised and Indigenous groups in consultation activities and policy-making, in order to challenge the limits of racism, democracy and belonging, and to move beyond race.

In this presentation, I situate consultations with racial and Indigenous Others in the City of Toronto within the context of diversity discourse and the racial norms that are incited into and by it. A detailed exploration of City of Toronto policy documents which report on consultations with racial and Indigenous Others reveal that diversity discourse and the promise of the post-racial simultaneously invite and reproduce race via commodification of racial Otherness, and the continued abjection of claims of racism in the City. I draw on several policy examples to show how the essentialisation of racial and Indigenous bodies as *lacking* becomes intimately connected with the co-production of the diverse, post-racial City of Toronto and the naturalization of the white male subject, his knowledge, power, and right to space in the City. I conclude by arguing that diversity discourse and promise of the post-racial are racial ideals which are enlivened in the present *because of* the claims of racism made by racial and Indigenous Others in the City of Toronto, thereby making consultation processes with racial and Indigenous Others integral to the reproduction of race in the City.

RC34-616.8

ALMQVIST, ANNA-LENA* *(Malardalen University)*
LASSINANTTI, KITTY *(Mälardalen University)*

Young People Meet Complex Organizations. an Interview Study with Swedish Service Providers

This paper presents findings from a Swedish interview study from 2016-2017 with 20 professionals working with young people, who suffer from a combination of mental ill-health and social vulnerability. They have been recipients of long-term support from multiple welfare service actors with the aim of promoting the young people's wellbeing. The aim of the study is to investigate professionals' experiences of work practices aiming at increased wellbeing for this group of young people. Mental ill-health among young people has increased in the past decades in Sweden as well as in many other western countries. Mental ill-health has also been connected with social vulnerability such as difficulties in completing education, unemployment, out-of-home care or substance abuse. This group of young people are sometimes referred to as *youth with complex needs*. Complex needs is a concept used to categorize people that have multiple interconnected needs that span medical and social issues, people that are considered as especially disadvantaged, or presenting challenges to welfare services. Categorizations of people and needs are prerequisites for legal, bureaucratic and professional systems within the welfare state. Welfare organizations construct knowledge and strategies regarding specific target groups according to these categorizations. In the paper we argue that the expression complex needs, when used as a way to categorize young people, not necessarily take into consideration that the problem instead may be the complex organizations that young people meet. These organizations may not always succeed in catering for the needs of young people.

RC05-JS-63.6

ALOOK, ANGELE* *(Alberta Union of Provincial Employees)*

Am I the Beaded Flower in Your Moccasins? Research Experiences of an Indigenous Feminist in the Labour Movement and Academia.

As an Indigenous feminist researcher working within the labour movement, I came to ask myself: Am I a beaded flower in your moccasins? From the teachings of my Kohkom (grandmother) I came to understand the beautiful flowers she beaded onto moccasins to be a symbol of our Cree Metis heritage, a symbol of our strength and skill as Indigenous women. I've been invited to join several multidisciplinary research projects and grant applications within academia examining gendered experiences in the labour market, the political economy of resource extraction, Indigenous land rights, and Indigenous sovereignty over

economic development. One day leaving a meeting with academics, I began to ask myself whether I was just a cheap version of decorative flowers in the commercially produced moccasins worn by white academics. I began to question whether my years of experience as a labour expert were actually appreciated, or whether I merely fit their quota for including Indigenous scholarship in their grants. I returned to my office at the union, where I realized maybe I was a beaded flower in the moccasins worn by activists, and they appreciated my strengths as a social justice researcher and Indigenous feminist. This personal reflective essay will examine the challenges of practicing Indigenous feminism in my research within academia and activism, and my struggles with thinking of myself as a beaded flower. Is my inclusion on these research projects a symbol of the strength of Indigenous womanhood or am I just a token whose voice will inevitably be silenced? I am currently on two multi-year SSHRC funded research projects, Just Powers and the Corporate Mapping Project These projects are very welcoming to my Indigenous feminist approach. In this essay, I will also reflect on the journey I took to find these respectful allies to work with in academia.

TG04-983.4

ALP-MARENT, ELIF* *(University of Tübingen)*

Un/Certainty, Morality and Symbolic Boundaries in Small-Town Germany

With the recent influx of forced migrant newcomers in small towns across Germany, group identities and boundaries are being renegotiated. Especially in rural areas, where social groups have been formed and stabilized, this creates a unique sense of uncertainty, as insiders and outsider seek to re/create a sense of identity and belonging amidst fluctuating legislation, shifts in asylum status, and housing relocations. What mechanisms do actors rely on in resolving such uncertainties? Current sociologists of morality define morality as that which "encompasses any way that individuals or social groups understand which behaviors are better than others, which goals are the most worthy, and what people should believe, feel and do" (Hitlin and Vaisey 2013, p55). Cultural sociologists maintain that moral boundary work enables actors to construct hierarchies between themselves and others (Lamont 2000). Building on this line of thought, this paper maintains that the deployment of moral discourse best characterizes how symbolic boundaries are settled, focusing on the example of how the quality of deservingness is created between local-level actors. Eighteen semi-structured interviews with forced migrant newcomers, grassroots volunteers, and local administrators across four small-town field sites in the German state of Baden-Württemberg are drawn on in making this argument. Uncertainty around asylum status, marked through the German bureaucratic category of *Bleibeperspektive* (likelihood of being permitted asylum)*,* can have direct social consequences of stigma, such as being undeserving of mentoring services and language help, and is itself a category riddled with presumptions. This research identifies re-labeling, resignation, and accountability as mechanisms actors turn to in combating their frustration with German bureaucracy and the chronic uncertainty that colors the experiences of forced migrant newcomers and those working to integrate them. Although not in the same manner, the harmful effects of uncertainty touch everyone – forced newcomers, grassroots volunteers, and administrators alike.

RC38-679.5

ALPAGU, FAIME* *(University of Vienna)*

Visual and Verbal Strategies of Belonging and Distance in Migration

This presentation deals with the ambivalence of building belonging to a "we-group" and distancing oneself from the group at the same time. The paper aims to juxtapose the way how this ambivalence is handled in visual and verbal narratives. How do "guest workers" build a "we-group" and how do they distance themselves from the group? What kind of relationship do the so called guest workers have to the family, other workers, "host country" and country of origin?

The proposed abstract is part of a PhD project, which deals with "guest worker" photographs and letters that were sent back to family members in Turkey from the 1960s to the late 1980s. These photos and letters are to be complemented with official documents (e.g., working certificates) and recently conducted biographic-narrative interviews. Consequently, this ensures that the complexity of the interaction between the following dimensions is given: *verbal or written/ visual*, *now/then*, *private/official* and *here/there.*

The project follows a reconstructive approach by triangulating interpretative methods such as biographical case reconstruction (Rosenthal, 2005) and visual segment analysis (Breckner, 2010). Of particular interest are interacting narratives created by biographical interviews, photos, letters and documents that provide information about migration experiences.

RC22-422.4

ALTINTAS, IHSAN* *(Ibn Haldun University)*

Locating Ramakrishna'S Revivalist Discourse in the Emergence of Modern Religious Movements in India

The aim of this paper is to analyze Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa's (1836-1886) revivalist discourse based on three perceptions (i.e. God-Nature, Self, and Society) in the context of the emergence of new religious movements in modern India. Unfortunately, the scope of the study of revivalist movements is generally limited to the Middle East and the Western world, whereas, this piece of work is dedicated to South Asia region to make available sources for comparison of Abrahamic and non-Abrahamic religions in the context of modernity. I also aspire to provide an academic discussion to the intellectual scholarships in the field work of studying the religions and modernity.

This paper is composed of an argumentative introduction and conclusion part and literature reviews, my aims and positions in the Ramakrishna studies. I explore the core dimensions of the socio-religious changes in Bengal in order to find the basic elements of the revivalism in Bengal Renaissance during 1800-1830s. More importantly I analyze Ramakrishna's revivalist discourses in his daily speeches as recorded in his holy book the Gospel of Ramakrishna. The rest of my paper concludes an overview of Ramakrishna's life considering his spiritual experience turning into religious doctrines and how Ramakrishna's revivalist discourse was perceived by his disciples, especially by his foremost devotee Swami Vivekananda.

Outcomes of Ramakrishna's revivalist discourse regarding God-Nature shortly are; everything in the universe is an embodiment of God and God is active all the time and takes care of everything,regarding self; attachment to worldly things (i.e. women and gold and egotism) are the main problems of modern man and the solution is realization of God with guidance of a religious leader (guru) by experiencing renunciation, devotion, faith and meditation, regarding society; instead of dogmatism of religions and sects he purposes the idea of harmony of religions.

RC47-787.6

ALTMANN, PHILIPP* *(Universidad Central del Ecuador)*

Inclusion through Organization - Social Movements in the Global South As an Exercise of Self-Inclusion of the Excluded

The major part of the population of the Global South has been excluded from participation in important spheres of society. They cannot communicate following the logics of modern society. Marginalized by politics, law, economy, and other functional systems, these people were and are considered as permanent threat and thus turned into objects of repression or paternalistic social policy – or simply invisibilized. However, exclusion can lead to major integration and by this, to a self-organization of the excluded. This text argues that self-organization of the excluded can be a way to self-inclusion. As organizations, such as community schools, sport clubs, cooperatives, are able to access, albeit in a marginal way, functional systems such as politics, education, and economics, the excluded can, through their organizations, communicate in the systems. Organization becomes therefore a way to participate in society.

This could be a way to understand social movements in the Global South. These movements often differ from the framework of social movement theory. Their organizations are based not only on protest or political engagement, but on the provision of services in their community. At the same time, they are the main pillars of some of the most influential social movements worldwide. This text will discuss how social movements in the Global South can be understood without the need to reduce their complexity to a degree where their everyday activity is invisibilized. Also, effects of the inclusion into society will be pointed out.

RC08-169.1

ALTMANN, PHILIPP* *(Universidad Central del Ecuador)*

Localization of Global Scientific Knowledge – or: How Global Theories Became Local Buzzwords

The production of scientific knowledge is organized around a series of transnationally relevant theories. Neglect or ignorance of those theories generally leads to a rejection of the correspondent studies by fellow scientists. The production of transnationally relevant theories happens mainly in the Global North and is influenced heavily by the institutional frameworks and the academic culture there. The process of transnationalization of a given theory is therefore an act of globalization of one specific locality – the theory on power by Max Weber carries in it German values and ideals of the early 20th century. Transnationalized theories are not simply accepted in other countries, but go through a process of localization by the agents and institutions there. They are translated into the local culture and the local academic sphere. The values in Weber's theory are connected to local values and by this, the theory as such is resignified.

This presentation will study the process of localization of transnational theories in social sciences in the Ecuadorian university. Social sciences in Ecuador have a history as academic discipline since the 1960s and are marked by several breaks

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

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

RC11-219.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

RC29-528.5

ALVARADO MENDOZA, ARTURO* *(EL COLEGIO DE MÉXICO)*

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

This paper proposes a theoretical discussion of the wide and complex irregular and illicit behavior of State Coercive Forces. It builds a framework based on cases from latinamerican security forces (police, the army, special forces) and finally links the discussion to human rights violations and ways to solve this problems.

El propósito de esta ponencia es definir el campo problemático de la delincuencia de las fuerzas coercitivas del estado, examinar sus aristas y describir, comparar y clasificar algunos casos problemáticos con miras hacia A. L.

La violación de derechos humanos por parte de las policías y los militares (como individuos y como grupos) ha sido documentada con alguna asiduidad en la región, pero poco se ha hecho para caracterizar e interpretar el "hecho social" y "comportamiento organizacional" que es la desviación del comportamiento de los miembros de estas corporaciones estatales, las transgresiones que son definidas como delitos. Estos incluyen las violación a reglas, la corrupción, la colusión, la letalidad policial (ver los casos crecientes en los EUA) que empieza a debatirse en México (Pérez y Silva, 2017), como ha sido debatido en Brasil y en Argentina (Gatillo fácil. Kessler). Pero también cubre muchas otras actividades en las que se involucran individual o colectivamente para cometer crímenes, la omisión, la colusión, hasta la formación de organizaciones criminales dentro de los cuerpos policiales (Guatemala, México).

Situación similar ocurre con las fuerzas coercitivas del Estado y para su caracterización (¿legítima, ilegítima, ilegal, monopolio de la violencia legal?). Este campo tampoco ha sido explorado sistemáticamente; no obstante existen numerosos casos de actos. El trabajo precisa la problemática, define una taxonomía, hace algunas comparaciones con policías y fuerzas armadas de A.L. y contribuye a esclarecer este problemático campo de la relación entre violencia ilegal, fuerzas coercitivas del estado y estado de derecho.

RC45-765.3

ALVAREZ BENJUMEA, AMALIA* *(Max Planck Institute for Research on collective goods)*

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

Effect of External Shocks on Norms on Online Hate Speech

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

RC47-785.4

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

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

Spanish far right has been always connected with the regimen of Franco. Their claims, styles, symbols, ideology reclaim the glorious past of the dictatorship. With the advent of democracy these groups didn't have a relevant political or social success. As the surveys show the far right vote was focus on more moderated political options as Partido Popular, and the relation with the ideology and imaginary of Franco's dictatorship dispelled most of people.

The Spanish far right didn't have an important evolution, being limited to different neo-Francoist and neo-Nazis formations more visible on sports events as football than on political or social arena.

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

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

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

RC34-JS-87.1

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

MONTAÑES JIMENEZ, ANTONIO *(Autonomous University of Barcelona)*

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

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

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

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

This study is part of a larger research project funding by the Spanish Government (Proyecto I+D el Plan Nacional "Nuevas Formas de Vulnerabilidad Socio-Existencial, Soportes y Cuidados en España 2017-2021") on existential vulnerability and is based on previous author´s work and the empirical work carried out by the project team throughout 2017.

Research methodology includes treatment of socio-demographic data, netnography and internet-based analysis as well as discourse analysis of interviews, press releases and statements.

RC14-266.3

ALVES, PAULO* *(ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon)*

The Portuguese Unions in the Health Sector and Social Media - from Bureaucracy to Infocracy

The trade union movement is facing "hard times" (Chaison, 1996) since the 70s. Trying to overcome the problem, they are implementing a set of actions towards their revitalization (Frege and Heery, 2003). The adoption of the ICTs, mainly the Internet, emerges as an important tool for supporting those actions.

The unions adopted the ICTs later than their counterparts (Pinnock, 2005), but the competitive advantages they offer and their flexibility encouraged them to adopt these tools more and more.

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

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

The main issue is that underlying the ways how the unions use Internet and social media, are social processes that the futuristic, speculative and techno-euphoric perspectives forgotten frequently.

RC44-744.4

ALVORD, DANIEL* *(University of Kansas)*
MENJIVAR, CECILIA *(University of Kansas)*
NICHOLLS, WALTER *(University of California, Irvine)*

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

In September 2017, Tyson Foods, Inc. announced plans to build a new chicken processing plant in the small, eastern Kansas town of Tonganoxie. Within just two weeks of the announcement, however, the town had effectively mobilized to prevent the plant from being built. This paper examines the mobilization and framing of the "No Tyson in Tongie" protest to understand why and how the town rejected the meat processing plant. Drawing on content analysis and qualitative interviews, this paper analyzes the meanings that residents and movement organizers attached to the anti-Tyson movement. We argue that plant jobs and immigrant labor have been so closely associated that the anti-Tyson movement effectively mobilized fears of how immigrant newcomers might change the town if the plant were built. Specifically, the town mobilized a two-pronged effort to establish and maintain social distance from immigrants. First, town residents mobilized against the kinds of jobs associated with immigrants that would be brought to the town. The anti-Tyson movement pushed back against the association of their town with low-income immigrant jobs. And second, the town mobilized against the immigrants themselves that would come to the town. Residents effectively mobilized narratives about threats to quality of life in the town and channeled fears of over-burdened infrastructure and institutions to assert that the town would not be better off because of the plant. This research furthers our understanding of contemporary conservative populist movements. Populist leaders have vowed to bring jobs – particularly factory jobs – to rural, white, working-class communities. While Tonganoxie largely fits this description, our case suggests that residents of those communities judge the worth of those jobs by who would benefit. Jobs that are stigmatized by their close association with immigrant labor are rejected as being undesirable for locals and harmful for the community.

RC25-JS-30.4

AMADASI, SARA* *(University of Modena and Reggio Emilia)*

The Relevance of the Interplay between Positioning and Narratives in the Study of Cultural Identity Negotiation in Classroom Interactions.

In the last decade, in the field of linguistic and sociological studies, positioning theory has been adopted to investigate classrooms interactions (e.g. Menard-Warwick 2008; Katz,DaSilva Iddings, 2009; Yamakawa et al. 2005)

Against this backdrop, this paper aims to focus on the operational interplay between positionings and narratives in interactions in intercultural classrooms.

In particular, the interest is directed on how the dynamism of these two concepts allows to study the construction and negotiation of cultural identity inside classroom groups in an institutional context.

By analyzing empirical data collected in workshops with children with migration backgrounds and experiencing frequent international journeys, I will focus on how participants engages at an interactional level and play with different available positionings and stories.

In particular, the interplay between positionings and narratives in communicative processes where multiple choices related to belonging and cultural affiliation are available, is relevant to reflect upon what children choose to reveal about their own personal experiences, their negotiations, and how they decide to employ these narrative choices in relation to the context and the interactional environment to show certain aspects of their cultural identity.

In this sense, observing identities' negotiation from this point of view, offers an insight into participants' agency and choice possibilities in contexts that present multiple but also conflicting and ambivalent opportunities. Culture, identity and belonging are therefore here observed as products of linguistic and interactional processes. This approach avoids and criticizes an essentialist understanding of these concepts which look at participants to a social event through the lens of pre-existent cultural features merely based on a specific national affiliation.

RC11-225.5

AMAIKE, OMOBOLANLE* *(Department of Sociology, University of Lagos)*

Informal Care Giving in Old Age : Exploring Opportunities and Challenges in Lagos State, Nigeria

Population ageing is a global phenomenon that portends great consequences for the elderly and their families. With modernization, globalization and formal education, the traditional care givers, women and adult children, are increasingly unable to discharge their filial responsibilities to their ageing relations. Thus, the roles and status of older people in the family are eroded. Unfortunately, the family is expected to cater for the welfare of older people in spite of the changing social and economic realities. While the family may be handicapped to discharge its duties, the State agencies are also grossly incapable of ameliorating the situations of older people because ageing is occurring within the context of poverty and falling state resources in Africa. Although there are enormous opportunities in informal care giving, such as bonding, dignity, reciprocity, there are equally challenges that constrain intergenerational relations depending on age, gender, health and social status. Similarly, filial obligations may be accepted but there are cases of conflicts, abuses and neglect which may compromise the quality of care and life of older people. This paper examines the roles of family members (spouses and adult children) in informal care giving, the effects of these roles on well-being of older people and the social cost of care giving to care givers. Using multi-stage sampling method, 1321 older Nigerians in Lagos State were covered to explore the opportunities and challenges inherent in informal care giving. Findings indicate that daughters provided both material and non-material support while sons provided mostly financial support. The benefits of informal care giving outweighed the challenges which buttress its importance and the need to boost informal support. Modernization and social exchange theories of ageing are adopted as explanatory tools. The paper concludes with recommendations that can improve informal care giving and enhance filial relations in Nigeria.

RC05-105.3

AMAN, AAMIR* *(McGill University)*

Exploring the Identities of a Madrassah Student in Canada: Navigating Constructions of the Menacing Muslim Man

Islamic Madrassahs have been painted as houses of terrorism and spaces for radicalization by Western discourses in the post 9/11 period. These discourses spread the continued misunderstanding of Muslims, their faith, and Islamic ways of knowing, creating a binary juxtaposition of Islam and the West, where the West is viewed as rational, humane, and developed, while Islam is inherently irrational, undeveloped and inferior. Similarly, Muslims are perceived as of two varieties: good Muslims and bad Muslims. Where good Muslims are rational, western educated and secular, while bad Muslims are irrational, extremist and

undeveloped. Consequently, Madrassah students fall under the categorization of the "bad" Muslim for their adherence to Islamic ways of knowing and being. Therefore, a "counterstory" narrative is required to empower and repair identities that have emerged from generations of dominant-group representation of Madrassahs and the students that attend them.

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

RC24-453.3

AMBEKAR, JAYAWANT* *(Shivaji university)*
AMBEKAR, NIKHIL *(Nielsen India Pvt ltd)*

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

1. We can broadly classify the habitats of the tribal and semi-nomadic communities of the region into :
1)Thick forest habitats 2)Hilly and mountainous habitats and 3) Plains and Semi-arid rural habitats.By taking such a cultural- ecological perspective we can view Indian society as an Integrated one analogous to a biological community made of a number of socio-cultural groups.

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

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

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

This paper with the help of these two communities illustrates that the path of sustainable development will ensure the allround socio-economic development of indigenous communities and protection of natural resources and hence brings social justice to them .
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RC31-558.3

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

Prenatal Sex Selection after Migration: Evidences from Italy

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

Our objective is to go beyond these studies, analysing births from mothers with a foreign background, from countries where sex selection at birth is widespread and that are among the largest immigrant communities in Italy. The paper aims at assessing 1) if a skewed sex ratio at birth is observed among overseas communities; and 2) the possible factors affecting skewed SRB in the migratory context. When studying the phenomenon of sex selection before birth, it is important to stress that the SRB increases with birth order, as prenatal discrimination with first births is generally infrequent (Guilmoto, 2015). Prenatal sex selection is practiced for higher order births, while first and second births are often left to chance.

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

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

RC31-JS-65.4

AMELINA, ANNA* *(Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus)*

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

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

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

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

RC25-JS-30.1

AMELINA, ANNA* *(Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus)*

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

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

RC04-85.8

AMIN, NYNA* *(University of Kwazulu Natal)*

Portraits of Labour: Teachers' Work in Situations of Inequality

Public schools in South Africa are financed by the state with more funding allocated to historically underprivileged schools than those institutions which benefitted under apartheid. Unequal funding has not narrowed the gap between the haves and the have-nots as poorer schools cannot rely on parents to subsidize the employment of professionals to deal with the severe psychological, emotional, sociocultural, health and cognitive support that children require. The predicaments teachers' face are related to issues of work including growing dissatisfaction with work conditions (heavy workloads and low salaries), and the growing attempts by the state to control teacher work in the wake of globalization.

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

Three questions framed the inquiry: I) What work do teachers' do? ii) How do teachers' perform their work? ii) What is the nature of teachers'work?

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

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

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

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

RC13-250.8

AMIN, PIRZADA* *(Kashmir University)*
PIRZADA, RIFAT* *(Civil Society)*

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

Shrines are vital institutions of faith structure in the sacred geography of the world, therefore, given the emergence, significance and role of Shrines in the different socio-religious settings one can hardly afford to underestimate their vital role at the macro and micro level .Right from times immemorial the religious, social, cultural and leisure requirements of the communities and societies across the spectrum of faith structure are met by the institution of Shrines. The pilgrimage sites associated with different worldviews such as The Mecca, the Vatican, Jerusalem, Medina and the other significant pilgrimage centers like Varanasi, Haridwar, and Ajmer are frequented by the faithful and tourists in order to serve their religious and socio-psychological needs. By virtue of the religious significance the pilgrimage centers have emerged the vital source of mobility and social integration. The pilgrimage has an internal and external dimension which helps in the collective consciousness of the humans. The sacred institutions owing their origin to different faiths have offered numerous avenues of functions in shaping the behavior of the pilgrims as rightly called communitas by Turner. Thus the pilgrimage sites across the world have had a crucial role in the integration and coexistence of communities and societies cutting across their socio-economic, sectarian and geographical inequalities.The pilgrimage does not only serve the spiritual needs of faithful but enable the pilgrims and visitors to serve their socio-psychological needs. Thus role of pilgrimage sites need to be seen beyond the ritualization of faith as they continue to serve as the catalyst of integration, recreation and harmony.

RC22-409.23

AMIN, PIRZADA* *(Kashmir University)*

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

Kashmir is widely known for Shrines and pilgrimage centers of diverse faiths such as Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam. With the onset of Islam toward the end of 12th century AD various shrines and tombs associated with different *Silsilas* (schools of thought) came into existence as a consequence of which Valley acclaimed a title of *Pir-i-Weird;* the valley of saints. Thus there is hardly any part of Kashmir where shrines and *Khangahs* are not located. These shrines have been the source of mobilization for all shades of life. The pilgrimage to shrines is an essential part of the religious behavior of the Kashmiri people. Thus social and behavioral aspects of pilgrims are to be explained in the context of wider cultural sphere which is enrooted into the customs, folkways and mores that have assumed a vital significance in the religious behavior of pilgrims. The ritual disposition at the shrine does not only help the pilgrims in gaining the religio-spiritual solace but as well the needs of socio-psychological nature. Given the increasing nature of personal and public troubles, these shrines have emerged as centers of healing .Therefore; ethno- methodological approach is relevant to seek empirical reality of the shrine visiting in the holistic manner. This paper would focus on gender, youth and aged in order to locate out the role of shrines in the everyday life of pilgrims.

RC56-JS-32.2

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

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

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

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

RC42-720.5

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

Sustainable Happiness & Sustainable Development in Iran

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

RC06-141.5

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

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

This paper discusses procedures related to Persians' outgroup partner selections in the United Kingdom. The first section explores the Persian traditional process for selecting a spouse, and compares it with the process followed by the 36 research participants selecting a non-Persian partner in the UK. To explain partner selection practices, I examine how most participants in this study are caught between traditional norms and their individual choices. Based on Smart and Shipman's (2004) argument, I explain how participants amended and changed the traditional norms related to partner selection. To explain why Persians chose partners from other social groups, I discuss a series of practical issues, such as obtaining UK citizenship and overcoming a lack of social acceptance in the host country. However and more importantly, I analyse the parts of the Persian cultural identity that participants were in conflict with, which mainly revolved around gender constructs and relations. Finally, based on Hall's (1990) notion of cultural identity, as well as Bhabha's (1994, 1996) concept of hybridity, I explain how Persian 'inbetweeners' look for those closest to their adapted position on the continuum of cultural identity –people with Irish descent for example. The final section highlights the importance of Persian family values when selecting a partner, and elucidates the role of the emotional dimension of relationships for Persians, which appears to be important when choosing a partner, despite differing from what Giddens (1992) describes as 'the pure relationship'.

RC20-372.4

AMOR, MEIR* *(Concordia University)*

The Strange Career of Occidental Citizenship - Patrimonialism and Cities

The strange career of Occidental citizenship - patrimonialism and cities
Meir Amor
Was Weber's occidental citizenship theory a Euro-centric prejudice? One can argue that modernity's hallmark is citizenship. Conventional wisdom traces citizenship to "state of nature" argumentations, to social contractarianism and to Enlightenment thinkers. Classical sociologists hardly developed a clear notion of citizenship. Marx - in his well-known debate "*On the Jewish Question*" - regarded political emancipation as falling short of human emancipation. As a result, citizenship did not play a central role in Marxist scholarship as an emancipatory effort and goal. In contrast, Weber's analysis of citizenship is hardly known or discussed. In this regard, Weber's article on citizenship is unique; and, it towers above other classical renditions of citizenship's perceptions.

Cities, according to Weber, played a crucial role in the development of occidental citizenship. Patrimonialism was a hindrance not only to cities' development but also to citizenship's progression. The fact that "the army of the prince is older than the city" had tremendously important significance in the development of a seemingly unrelated world phenomenon: citizenship. Hence, patrimonialism - or in other well-known appellation such as "Oriental despotism" - rooted in the hydrographic imperial ruler-ship, had a decisively negative impact on cities' development and on city-dwellers' ability to become independent political players. Such unique developmental trajectory has occurred in the Occident. However, occidental citizenship was also related to general economic as well as to religious circumstances and conditions. Weber's occidental citizenship theory presents a historically breathtaking synopsis of materialist as well as cultural conditioning of citizenship. The mode in which economy and society intertwined in such cities, could have no better demonstration than the probable but strange career occidental citizenship has developed.

RC51-848.2

AMOZURRUTIA, JOSE ANTONIO* *(UNAM)*

An Approximation to a Self-Organizing Computer Program Addressed for Social Complex-Projects.

A good approximation to a "Self-organizing cybernetic program addressed for Social Complex-projects" (Complex-projects in the realm of the social sciences), grounds itself in being attentive and observant of the transition and stable states of a system. The general organizational model of a system derives from the general model of a cell: membrane, organelles and nucleus. This is equivalent to building a vast mechanism of assimilation by means of observables, with a permanent empirical and reflexive abstraction of the organelles that integrate the information into the operational closure of the system – the nucleus, and with a strong generalization of the principles, all of which derive into a -wide margin range coupling- with the surroundings of the system. The assimilation, abstraction, generalization and accommodation processes must be in permanent transformation in order to adapt with the environment and therefore organize the working plan of the system.

The cognitive processes that have been addressed come from Jean Piaget and conform a *functional-structure*. Jean Piaget was a systemic epistemologist that participated since the 1960's in the general principles of Socio-cybernetics. The "Self-organizing cybernetic program addressed for Social Complex-projects" which we will call "Adaptive System for Social Analysis" (ASSA) known for me as "SIAAS" due to its Spanish description "Sistema Adaptativo para el Análisis Social", has been used in several projects developed at the UNAM, México (Mexico's National University). In this article we synthesize the principal criteria used for the assimilation of observables, and the abstraction / generalization expressed in graphic and text accommodations that have been applied in various social projects. We consider that Piaget's epistemology can be of great help in or as part of the Socio-cybernetic's general strategy.

RC29-534.4

AMPARO, TAYSA* *(Autora)*
MACEDO DE MIRANDA SANTOS, BARTIRA *(Co-autora)*
SANTANA, SELMA *(Co-autora)*
MATOS LEMOS, JULIANA *(Co-autora)*

Violence, Criminality and Human Rights: From Restorative Justice to the Dignity of the Human Person

Globalization generates a network of power and control over the importance that knowledge and information have in a world context. With that in mind, in a post-modern society, with pluralities and yearnings, there's a need to regulate, through norms, the appropriate behaviors to the social coexistence. The control aims to shape, through mechanisms, the acting exercise to avoid the misbehavior of a conduct, such as crime. An example might be criminal law, which's goal is to protect the fundamental rights of the individuals and society's, basing itself over a criminal policy of protection of said fundamental rights. Insofar, in a transforming society, the conduct's deviations are inevitable, and, as a consequence, the criminal conflict. Aside from that, despite society's reliance's over a retributive and verticalized criminal justice, violence and criminality have increased in a considerable way decharacterizing on how one deals with crime, if the punishment fits the crime, or if that's enough to maintain social order. Therefore, it was inevitable to criate a criminal justice model that brings efficient and adequate results to combat criminality. On that note, Restaurative Justice's arises as a new way to analyze crime, based on dialog, change, prevention, and, most of all, on the respect to human dignity. Restaurative Justice's purpose is not the crime, per se, but the individual and social's consequences as well as the relations between the actors (victim, perpetrator, community). From that premise, the model of criminal justice utilizes a participative democracy to emphasize the benefits of consensual resolution, from the minimum intervention to the development of Restaurative practices to offer a response to the crime based on human dignity, equity and social harmony, proposing not the substitution of the system, but a complement to the effectiveness of justice and human rights.

RC34-622.5

AMSELLEM-MAINGUY, YAËLLE* *(CERLIS)*
COQUARD, BENOÎT* *(Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire (INJEP))*
VUATTOUX, ARTHUR* *(Ecole des hautes études en santé publique (EHESP - School of Public Health))*

Incarcerated Minors and Their Health: The Lack of Data and the Risk of Institutional Stigmatization.

In 2015, the French ministry of health proposed to launch a study on a very small population, the incarcerated minors (which represent no more than 800 minors at a given moment). The question was to document the behaviour, knowledge and representation of that population in respect of HIV (and other STIs), contraception, consent, and other matters relating to their sexuality.

In order to answer this question, we decided to realize a qualitative study, based on in-depth interviews with 72 youths incarcerated in 5 French prisons. We assumed that this question was best addressed qualitatively, because of the lack of knowledge about the health and sexual issues in this population, and because of the characteristics of this youths, often dropouts, and not very familiar with the exercise of the questionnaire which could be seen as a police interrogation.

Indeed, the only studies about youths and sexuality were conduct on youths in school, whereas the young we study are often dropouts from school before their entry into sexuality. Then, the design of our study reveals the need of data collected qualitatively on such vulnerable populations. This choice could also be problematic, because it supposes that the population we are studying is "specific", in a context where these youths are sometimes considered as "deviants". Our results suggest that these youths are relatively similar to others, referring to their sexual behavior, knowledge and representations, though their living conditions impact in some ways their entry into sexuality.

In this paper, we propose to deal with the restitution of the sociological knowledge produced about invisible youth populations, to official institutions which tend to stigmatize them as "specific" or deviant "population". Finally, our study highlights the need of rhetoric precautions in order to account the complexity of their situation and to avoid miscalculated judgments about them.

RC19-352.1

AN, MI YOUNG* *(School of Public Administration and Public Policy, Kookmin University)*

Gender Division of Housework Among Couples with Preschool Children in Welfare States: The Good and the Bad in Social Investment Approach

Social investment approach to social policy has increased redesigning gender and family in relation to welfare states. This article examines how the approach is related to gender division of housework. It first discusses how the institutional arrangements may be pertinent to the micro level of gender stratification. It discusses differences in social investment approach to family policy across welfare regime which are importantly related to relative resources for bargaining power and attitudes on gender roles. Second, it analyses International Social Security Programme Survey on Changing Families and Gender Roles 2012 for fifteen welfare states. Preliminary results show that mothers' relative earning power is found to be positive for equal division of housework in social democratic, conservative and liberal regime. By contrast, attitudes on how mothers' (women's) employment affects child's development and family life as a whole found to be important for the familialistic productive regime in East Asia. Based on findings, this article contributes to the (ongoing) debate on social investment, with

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

RC14-279.9

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

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

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

RC37-662.5

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

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

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

RC54-889.3

ANANE-BEDIAKOH, BEATRICE* *(York University)*

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

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

RC27-501.4

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

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

"The practice of sport is a human right. Every individual must have the possibility of practising sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play"
The fourth principle of the Olympic Charter summarizes the widespread belief that the values of friendship, solidarity and fair play should characterize the practice of sport and, especially, the modern sporting event *par excellence*, the Olympic Games. These Games combine these values with an additional aspect: that of universality. Internationalism was, in fact, one of the beliefs of Baron de Coubertin, the creator of modern Olympics, and found its graphic representation in the symbol of the Games: five intersecting circles signifying the creation of bridges between cultures and peoples.
Unquestionably, the Olympic Games have increased contacts among nations. It is more difficult to say whether these exchanges have contributed to the cause of internationalism, understood as the increase of solidarity relationships among countries. The paper aims to analyse precisely this question, in particular: is it possible to claim that the modern Olympics fostered the development of international solidarity among nations? And if so, did they contribute only to the reinforcement of pre-existing dynamics or have they served as a catalyst for developing new relations, perhaps opposing previous trends?
In this regard, the article examines five Olympic Games, which can be considered a microcosms of the international relations of their period: Athens 1896, Berlin 1936, Rome 1960, Moscow 1980 and Barcelona 1992.
The paper circumscribes its analysis to only the relations among European countries, since, in the 20th century, these nations were involved in major upheavals (World Wars, Cold War, the process of European integration), which make it a fruitful starting point for examining the influence of the Olympics in international relations.

RC06-143.7

ANBI, ABDERRAHIM* *(Unversity Ibno Zohr- Agadir)*

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

**Transnational Families across Africa
Constructions of Family Networks
Between Morocco and The other African countries**
The notion of family is never regarded as homogeneous. The cross-cultural mobilities among south-north syndrome threaten the predominant configuration of home and family in its traditional ways.
Globalization has forced the new diasporic to belong elsewhere: a place where stability is motivated. Taken these new contemporaneities, it is demanded that new approaches must be reconfigured so as to measure how new familial alterities affect to a certain degree the homogeneity of traditional definition of family.
To this end, the aim of this paper is to delve into questions of home and family in their transnational context. In so doing, I would like to shed light on the new transnational families and how these new modes of belonging help in deconstructing the segments of social relations in one's constructed home. It will also help in enforcing the aspect of Benedict Anderson's view of the communities as imagined.

RC40-JS-21.3

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

Metrics for New Perceptions and Representations of Sustainability Issues

In an attempt to critically assess the accountability of metrics posed by bureaucratic modes of environmental governance special attention should be given to projections of fair environmental (planetary) boundaries on the imperative of economic growth, given its severe burden on the environment and the basis for future social reproduction (D'Alisa et al. 2014). From the sociological perspective, it is of special interest to have insights in knowledge creation and alternative processes of redefining problems that can be found within the expanding concept of *degrowth*. This concept underlines that degrowth should be a voluntary transition towards a just, participatory, and ecologically sustainable society with the necessity of developing new non-monetary indicators to assess the achievements of the proclaimed degrowth goals. The conventional metrics assumes uncontested perceptions and representations of sustainability challenges which is under criticism of the degrowth thinkers. In our presentation

we use the arguments that "crunching numbers" first, in a way of re-evaluating old metrics and exploring new metrics, is a mode of achieving novel perceptions and representations of sustainability issues (Giampietro, Mayumi, Sorman, 2012.). As Meadows accentuated, "we measure what we care about" and "we care about what we measure" or in other words, changing the metrics can be one of the most powerful and easiest ways of making system changes (Meadows, 1998). The aim of our paper is to improve the understanding of "the social context" in which environmental degradation occurs through combining of various indicators in the web of societal-biophysical analysis from which the socio-ecological transition posed by the degrowth goals could be measured. Empirically, we connect different aspects of the material flow, comparative developmental attainments and prevalent social attitudes. We employ survey data on representative national samples over the past 5 years and set it against the comparatively advantageous biophysical funds and flows.

RC01-48.2

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

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

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

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

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

1. testing the application of 'universal' theories in specific countries or subsamples

2. replicating studies at later points in time

3. the tenability of results even of 'representative' surveys and the need for more replication studies

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

RC33-606.2

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

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

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

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

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

1. temporal intervals between the replication of studies,

2. country differences,

3. methodological issues including latent constructs and measurement equality.

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

TG04-972.4

ANDERSON, ANNA* *(University of Liverpool)*

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

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

RC55-908.1

ANDERSON, RONALD* *(University of Minnesota)*

Evaluating Alternative Policies and Actions to Avoid Global Catastrophes

The first half of 2017 has tossed the world order into a new set of vulnerabilities not previously experienced. The world has been previously threatened by high risks of nuclear war but not simultaneously with giant storms generated by rapid global warming. All out nuclear war and climate catastrophes produce such devastating damage and death that humanitarian considerations give these threats highest priority for preventative measures. In other words, the suffering from these possible future events is so terrifying that measures to curb the probability of future disasters are critical for present day decision-making.

In addition to such malaise and risk of catastrophic suffering, there are a number of existing major sources of societal malaise such as racism, inequality, poverty, hunger, and disease. Using world surveys, I take on the challenge of identifying and prioritizing both of these types of catastrophic sources of disorder. This pioneering work aims to avoid stagnation in the social order and collapsed social institutions. The importance of tackling this challenge is based upon the fact that society faces serious risks of societal extinction. Therefore, improvements in public policy-making demand new urgency. Once solutions have been charted for global chaos, preparations for local disasters may be more obvious.

RC55-898.6

ANDERSON, RONALD* *(University of Minnesota)*

Global Decline in Affective Well-Being

Advances in international development require better methods for evaluating both procedures and outcomes. The need to carefully track human progress mandates that we develop better ways to assess outcomes and to link them back to development and other action programs. As this report demonstrates, greater accuracy in monitoring well-being depends upon improved measures of negative well-being such as suffering and the ongoing experience of negative emotions. Such an approach may give a very different view of the world than that provided by global economic indicators alone. Without better systems for monitoring changes in negative well-being, we lack the tools needed to shape human destiny.

Based upon the Gallup World Poll data used in this study, suffering and other negative experiences worldwide have been slowly increasing during the past decade, despite positive economic global growth. One way to characterize these findings is that the benefits of global economic growth have been overwhelmed by harmful forces such as ethnic conflicts, the so called 'war on terror,' widespread armed conflict and the resulting refugee crisis. Another culprit is the rising inequality of income and wealth. In a world where those trapped in poverty produce the highest population growth, any forces such as inequality of power, income and even suffering contribute to increasing negative well-being.

These findings lend support to international post-development and related theories that emphasize the importance of social forces other than economic growth. Positive well-being and the economic indicators remain flat across the past ten years, but negative indicators mostly have gone up. The global decline in well-being appears primarily among indicators of negative well-being. This finding calls into question the conventional wisdom that world poverty has been rapidly declining and global well-being rising.

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

RC03-69.8

ANDERSON, SIMON *(Independent research consultant)*
BROWNLIE, JULIE* *(University of Edinburgh)*
JAMIESON, LYNN *(University of Edinburgh)*

Slow Solidarities

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

Nixon, R. (2011) *Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press

Barnwell, A.(2017) Durkheim as Affect Theorist *Journal of Classical Sociology*: 1-15

RC39-687.2

ANDHARIA, JANKI* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences)*

Intersectionality and Transdisciplinarity in Disaster Studies

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

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

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

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

RC11-228.2

ANDO, KIWAMU* *(Nagoya City University)*

The Compressed Grandparenthood in Japan: The Influence of the Change of Social Policy, Low Fertility Rate, and the Lack of Social Pathway of Long Grandparenting

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

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

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

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

RC06-135.8

ANDRADE, DARLANE* *(FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA)*

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

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

RC03-80.1

ANDRADE, LUCIANA* *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)*

New Expressions of Resistance and Community Organization in Neighborhood Contexts.

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

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of the residents. Before these two experiences, the article will contemplate the protection of the neighborhood as a city's heritage in 2016, a result of the local mobilization. This work is part of an ongoing research project since 2016.

TG06-998.2

ANDRE-BECHELY, LOIS* *(California State University, Los Angeles)*

Conceptualizing an Institutional Ethnography Contribution to Education's Use of Improvement Science

There is a long history of reforms in U.S. public education that have not always resulted in effective, sustainable change. Administrators and teachers/faculty are well-intentioned in trying to bring about more equitable outcomes however they often encounter organizational processes and practices that stunt the local work they are trying to do. Recently, some educational leadership programs have advocated for the incorporation of "improvement science" into professional educational doctorate programs. Improvement Science focuses on two different types of knowledge: basic knowledge of the discipline (in this case education), and a "system of profound knowledge" (Langley et al, 2009) drawing from sociology and other disciplines to understand organizations and complex systems. One of the features of improvement science are the questions that practioners ask to drive their improvement work: 1) What are we trying to accomplish; 2) How will we know that a change is an improvement; and 3) What change can we make that will result in improvement? While these educators are studying various data at local sites, planning change and so forth, missing in their initial questioning of the problems and issues they attempt to address is the foundational question of Institutional Ethnography, "*How does it happen?*" In this case, "*How do the inequities you want to address happen?*" should be asked before considering what kind of change would be an improvement. This paper will examine improvement science in use in doctoral study and then conceptualize how Institutional Ethnography can expand theoretically and methodologically, the ways in which educators in professional doctorate programs can study problems of practice. Drawing on the work of institutional ethnographers Smith and Turner (2014), Griffith and Smith (2014) and Pense (2011), the paper brings Institutional Ethnography into conversation with those in education who are exploring improvement science as part of the organization of schooling.

RC18-346.3

ANDREEV, ANDREY* *(Institute of Sociology, Moscow)*

Post-Christian Europe and Modern Russian Identity

For the Russians the relations with Europe are not purely pragmatic ones. They are deeply rooted in the core of Russian identity. Up to recently the majority of the Russians were strongly attached to a European perspective for their country. Being asked a question "Should the Russian Federation aspire to the integration with the EU?" the majority of the people (52 %) in 2002 answered "yes". The opposite view expressed only 35 %. But since then this ratio has inversed. This change has multiple causes, but it is evidently related to the religious background. Russia differs from Europe not only because it historically belonged to another branch of Christianity, but also by the attitude to religion as such. The level of religiosity in modern Russia is lower than in Poland, but much higher than in Western Europe. According to The polls (2016) about 69% of Russians certified themselves as adherents of Orthodoxy, while the proportion of atheists amounted to only 11%. Accordingly, post-Christian Europe, whose values are increasingly divergent from the Christian understanding of the meaning of life and the Christian model of the family, is causing increasing rejection among Russians. In fact, Europe has nearly lost the central position which it occupied in Russian worldview since Peter I. By now this central position seems to be captured by CIS. In 2002 the index of positive emotional reactions to the word "European Union" among the Russian respondents was about 60 %, while in respect to the word "CIS" that index was only 34 %. Since 2002 both figures upgraded. But if in the first case the growth was approximately 6 %, in the second case the index grew twice. These and some other empirical data witness that nowadays the European identity of Russia probably changes to Eurasian one.

RC09-JS-39.1

ANDREJCZUK, MAGDA* *(Warsaw School of Economics)*

Startups – Remedy or Damage to the Economy? Analysis of Startups in Poland

Startups are usually placed reductively in the sector of digital economy, often specialize in information processing and related technologies that comprise their key business model (digital native). Startup as a concept is usually equated with a new business venture, for example in the IT sector. According to one of the report, Poland has about 3 thousand startups. However, the number of initiatives, accelerators, incubators and all kinds of support for startup development is increasing. The government, business, private investors are putting a lot of effort to create 'Polish Silicon Valley'.

The goal of the proposed work is to understand the operations of startups in the conditions of Poland's capitalist. The Poland's capitalism is extraordinary approach to economy, where parallel experience post-socialist transformations are confrontated with phenomena late capitalism and post-Fordist societies. The key question is: startups could be remedy or damage to the economy in Polish conditions of capitalism.

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

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

RC23-439.1

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

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

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

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

RC03-74.1

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

Sharing Economy Platforms and Reciprocity: A Controversial Relation

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

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

Based on a statistical representative sample of 1699 different platform users in several European countries, this contribution investigates whether, and to what extent exchanges on online sharing platforms are mediated

through reputational systems and create new long-lasting and trustful relations. Our results seem to point to few trustful relations and little reciprocity. To explain how everyday use of sharing platforms (and connected mobile apps) may inhibit the creation of reciprocal ties, we will also draw on focus group results with users of sharing platforms. The survey and focus groups have been carried out within the EU Horizon 2020 European project PS2share: https://www.bi.edu/research/find-departments-and-research-centres/research-centres/h2020/.

RC47-789.4

ANDRIYANTI, YULIA* *(Qbukatabu)*

The Construction of Indonesian Lesbian Bisexual and Transgender (LBT) Collective Identity after Reformasi

In Indonesia, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender (LBT) has become a common term, not only amongst LBT group and organisations, but also women organisations. The aim of this dissertation is to understand how the women movement recognises LBT as a movement and also how LBT activists mobilise their political identity within women movement. The method used semi-structured interviews and documents' analysis. There were eighteen research subjects who were the key leaders of woman and LBT and/or LGBT organisations. They were from four regions in Indonesia, such as Aceh Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Solo. Using the collective identity construction tools of analysis with queer politics and the Black feminist perspective, this research found that Indonesia LBT face the oppression in all domain of power; structural, disciplinary, hegemonic and interpersonal. Consequently, they experience interlocking oppression in which the hetero-patriarchal dominant system constructs the controlling images, as sinner, abnormal and criminals. Furthermore, the LBT movement is located as an outsider within under the universalised global gay politics. As this research view the collective identity as cohort, the result delineated three different cohorts in which both woman and LBT activists contributed to construct the LBT meaning. They are: 1) the 1990s cohort or the emergence of political lesbian movement; 2) the 2000s cohort or the LBT movement's development; and 3) the 2010s cohort or the transformation of the LBT movement. Regarding the LBT activists negotiation, they used the coming out and coming home narrative, realising their multiplicity of identities. It strengthened the positionality of Indonesia LBT movement, as neither falls under the 'West' nor 'East' categorisation. Indeed, the queerness is not only reiterated at the cohort's journey, but also manifested at the LBT activist identity.

RC31-558.7

ANNEN, SILVIA* *(BIBB)*

Labour Market Matching Processes of Immigrants in Canada – Results from Case Studies in the Health and Information Technology Sectors

The Canadian society is characterized by a plurality of immigrants and its migration policy is strongly geared to economic criteria, qualifications and skills (cf. Walker 2007; Guo/Shan 2013). By using a mixed methods approach, the presented project aims to gain knowledge regarding how immigrants to Canada use their foreign qualifications and skills in their current employment. This presentation focuses on the results of qualitative case studies conducted in Canadian enterprises to identify the approaches and methods which employers use to make decisions regarding foreign qualification and skill recognition. The fundamentals and reference points of these decisions and the considered information will be discussed. Furthermore, the underlying reasons for the application of differing approaches and methods, as well as their relations to operational requirements are examined.

The analysis also focuses on how immigrants present and document their foreign qualifications and skills to employers. The selection mechanisms and proposal criteria of further qualification measures by employers and education providers to immigrants are investigated. The analysis incorporates discussion regarding the theoretical concepts of signalling (Spence 1973) and screening (Stiglitz 1975).

Following a maximum variation sampling (Patton 2001), the case studies were conducted in the health and information technology sectors, which vary in their degree of regulation and their occupational requirements. In addition, the analysis considers the geographical differences between Canadian provinces and institutional frameworks. In each case study at least two employees with a migration background and two recruiters are interviewed to gain a multi-perspective analysis. Further, documents regarding relevant organizational structures, recruiting strategies and support measures for the integration of immigrants into the enterprise are analyzed. The results aim to make an empirical contribution regarding the relevance and provision of information in the recognition of foreign qualifications and skills and in doing so to support the stakeholders involved in this process.

RC28-525.1

ANNEN, SILVIA* *(BIBB)*

The Usability of Foreign Qualifications and Skills in the Canadian Labour Market – Results Using Piaac

The Canadian society is characterised by a plurality of immigrants and the Canadian migration policy focuses on economic criteria, qualifications and skills (cf. Walker 2007; Guo/Shan 2013). The aim of this project is to gain insights how immigrants use their foreign qualifications and skills in the labour market. Income differences and over-education of immigrants have been mainly explained by the imperfect transferability of human capital across country borders (cf. e.g. Li 2008), depending on how closely the country of origin compares to the host country in terms of economic conditions, educational systems, industrial structure, institutional settings, language, etc.

Using quantitative analyses and case studies, the project identifies approaches and methods that employers use to make decisions regarding foreign qualification recognition. This presentation focuses on quantitative analyses of PIAAC data to investigate if the assumptions of human capital theory (Becker 1964) or the theories of signalling (Spence 1973) and screening (Stiglitz 1975) apply to the Canadian labour market. Concrete the Mincer wage regression (1974) is used to analyse impact factors of individual wages, focusing on migration status. The findings confirm the discrimination of immigrants in regards to their current income. Furthermore, a comparison of immigrants with native-born Canadians highlights the issues of qualification and skill mismatch. These results indicate that immigrants disproportionately face the problem of qualification mismatch compared to the domestic population. Differences in the skill mismatch between the two groups are smaller. The study indicates that both qualification and skill mismatch have a negative income effect, confirming human capital theory, which assumes the lower usability of foreign qualifications due to the lack of host country specific human capital. The results also indicate that the signalling effect of foreign qualifications is lower than the one of domestic qualifications.

RC43-734.3

ANOSIKE, NWABUEZE* *(Department of Building, Federal University of Technology, Owerri)*
ENENMOH, CHIKE *(Department of Quantity Surveying, Lagos State Polytechnic, Ikorodu)*

Issues on Affordability of Social Housing Schemes for Low- and NO-Income Earners in Nigeria

There are myriad of housing schemes of the federal and state governments including private developers towards providing affordable houses for all categories of citizens in Nigeria over the years. Available data indicate that while so many of the houses are either abandoned or uncompleted, the completed few are usually hijacked by higher powers. The study categories house seekers in Nigeria into super high-, high-, medium-, low- and no-income (aged, unemployed, special) earners and currently, it is estimated that about 17million people are homeless in Nigeria, a deficit that majorly affects the no- and low-income earners. The study reveals that the reasons for this imbalance stem from political, economic, environmental, ethical, other problems include high rental value of houses, high construction cost, high cost of land, dearth of mortgage loan, among others. These forces were examined and their impacts highlighted, for example, it observed that, if the lowest income earners in Nigeria who receive a minimum salary of eighteen thousand Naira only monthly monetary value cannot afford the monthly cost of renting a one-bedroom apartment of about ten thousand naira only, it then surmise that no-income earners, who constitute a larger population will never do. It reveals that due to the slow pace of housing provisioning in Nigeria, the forces of demand and supply will always prevail, resulting in the super- and high-income earners hijacking the available few. As a result, the financially weak no- and low-income earners will continue to wallow in abject homelessness unless urgent remedies are proffered. It recommends that Nigeria, a member of so many international organizations and treaties such as UN-Habitat, which encourages member Nations to provide affordable houses for all its deserving citizens should muster the political will to consciously and progressively decrease the housing deficit to alleviate the suffering of her teaming homeless citizens.

RC01-45.7

ANTON, MIHAIL* *(National Defense University)*
ANTON, ELIZA *(Ministry of National Defence)*

Conflict and Cyberspace: Challenges for Military Higher Education Institutions

Since the cyberspace is an extremely complex and large-scale social system we can consider it as a main factor with a very impressive influence on conflict and war. Therefore, study of the cyberspace related to security and defence is becoming more stringent. However, even though the diversity of matters in cyber security

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and defence require multidisciplinary thought and expertise, there is no a large interest to the development of cyber defence training and education initiatives. Work in cybernetics and systems science suffers from a lack of educational programs in universities. According to Herb Lin, from sociological perspective, some of the specific study topics are as following: cyber decisionmaking during times of uncertainty; socio-psychological effects of cyber warfare; cyber security awareness; cyber narratives and cross-cultural views; successful cyber-aware organizations; organizational dynamics in cyber security; organization of the national government for cyber security; command and control of offensive operations; private cyber security companies; civil liberties and cyber security etc. A permanent challenge for the military higher education institutions is to prepare sufficient high quality cyber trained people. In this respect, we express the view on role of education as main factor for enhanced digital readiness.

RC01-34.2

ANTON, MIHAIL* *(National Defense University)*

The Impact of Sociological Research on the Military in Romania

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

RC47-784.2

ANTONELLI, FRANCESCO* *(Università degli Studi "Roma Tre")*
MUSOLINO, SANTINA *(Università degli Studi "Roma Tre")*
SODANO, PINA *(Università degli Studi "Roma Tre")*

The Scientific Representation of the Radicalization: A Meta-Analysis on Scientific Journals (2014-2017)

The purpose of the paper is to present main findings of a quantitative research on the scientific literature about radicalization. it is a part of an ongoing Horizon 2020 European Project called TRIVALENT "Terrorism Prevention Via Radicalization Counter-Narrative" (2017-2019). This meta-analysis is focused on International Scientific Journals publishing articles on radicalization from 2014 up to 2017 (the time of ISIS rise) and it is based on automatic statistical textual method. The analysis points out: 1. Although, during the considered time, the focus of journals has moved from a focus on socio-cultural dynamics of radicalization to international conflict in Meddle East, the prevalent analytic approach is been based on a micro-approach. 2. Main factors used for analyzing radicalization have been ideology, cultural factors and group dynamics rather than macro-social factors such as inequality or social disintegration. 3. A psychological centered over the Self and the individual is the main framework of contemporary scientific literature on radicalization, independently from Journal Topic (Sociology, International Affairs, Political Science and so forth). In conclusion our meta-analysis show that the international academic community tends to uderstimate systematically macro and political factors when it studys radicalization process.

RC07-161.2

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

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

Social representations of NEETs are a typical example of how cultural stereotypes can affect public innovation policies. The acronym NEET stands for "Not in Employment, Education or Training" and refers to large amounts of youth - aged 15 to 29 - who are involved in neither working, nor studying nor training activities.

Many are the causes of this huge social problem - especially economic and cultural -, however public opinions tend to ignore this complexity, by reducing this phenomenon to the sole "voluntary" dimension. In other words, NEET seems to be a condition uniquely caused by youth's laziness, low attitude to sacrifice and/or snobbish attitude of only considering qualified jobs. Broadly speaking, this point of view reflects the wide-spread attitude of representing social criticalities just a as a matter of individual responsibility or even as psychological problems. Thus, this paper aims at reconsidering the whole complexity of NEET phenomenon, within the theoretical frame of "the end of working society", by analyzing the structural trends that may be the ground for the large diffusion of this condition within contemporary societies. This paper will consist of the following steps:

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

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

RC16-312.4

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

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

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

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

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

RC45-755.3

ANTOSZ, PATRYCJA* *(Jagiellonian University)*
VERHAGEN, HARKO *(Stockholm University)*

Increasing Complexity of Agent-Based Models with Experiments – the Case of Structural Shirking

The paper explores possibilities of using experimental data to introduce additional complexity into agent-based models. The model under development was the model of structural shirking 1.0 - *THE CORE*, in which the manager distributes work chores among employees, who are set to complete assigned work tasks on a deadline. The manager sets the deadline on the basis of her perceptions of task difficulty and employee competence level. The employee, who knows his competences better, has an informational advantage over the manager (i.e. adverse selection). Yet, reality may outsmart both actors, who do not know the true level of task difficulty (i.e. reality fluke). The unintended consequences of the work process include shirking and overworking. Both aberrations from manager's expectations have two dimensions: qualitative (insufficient effort and working too hard), and quantitative (insufficient working time and working too much). As the model specification and simulation results proved theoretically and empirically useful, we decided to introduce interactions among employees and discover the extent to which they influence the emergent level of shirking in the organization. The first experiment was devised in order to validate assumptions regarding learning functions of employees implemented in the core model. In addition, it provided information on descriptive statistics of main variables of interest and stimuli, which were used in research design of the subsequent stage of the study. The second experiment tested the degree to which peer influence and self-efficacy in task performance impact qualitative and quantitative shirking/overworking. Results of the second experiment were used to inform behavioural rules of agents in the model of structural shirking 2.0 - *PEER INFLUENCE*.

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TG03-954.3

ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA* *(Center of Just Society Network)*
CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL *(CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University)*
MUANPAWONG, SUNTARIYA *(Dr. Jur.)*

Revisiting Distributive Justice and Justiciability of Social and Economic Rights in Thailand

In the context of the need to reform the country in 2010, social justice research in Thailand became to flourish across social science discipline, including sociology, political science, economics and laws. Nevertheless, the requirement of immediate policy recommendations had restrained theoretical research and policy research were constructed on justice concepts, which were seldom deliberated. Besides, most of researches contributed to states of economic and social inequality and social injustice causes more than social justice resolutions, especially which based on social and economic rights conceptions. This paper explores social justice concept among young Thai researchers through multidisciplinary lens and looking for the justiciability of social and economic rights. Ten young researchers, from various universities and various disciplines including political economics, economics, anthropology, sociology, social science, political science and laws are invited to co-learn and share knowledge from their own perspectives. Field trips to visit marginalized people, meetings with social work leaders, dialogue with senior researchers and among themselves are organized. Five of them generate academic papers, which are consulted by a senior research judge and peer-reviewed by three senior researchers for publication purpose. Their papers shed the light to spheres of justice they interested in, stakeholders of injustice they see, principle of justice they use. Additionally, social, legal and institutional mechanism toward resolutions, which are introduced by them, demonstrate an approach to justiciability of social and economic rights from multidisciplinary lens as well. However, this study requires more insight about procedural justice, especially in the recent authoritarian era, in which social justice became development agenda but without participation from civil society. More research papers from law, political science and social psychology perspectives are desirable.

RC57-933.4

ANZOISE, VALENTINA* *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)*
GHIROTTO, LUCA *(Department of Life Quality Studies, University of Bologna)*
SLANZI, DEBORA *(European Centre for Living Technology, Ca' Foscari University of Venice)*
POLI, IRENE *(European Centre for Living Technology)*

China's Urbanization: Dealing with the Complexity of Fieldwork Practices and Data Analysis

Integrating methods of data collection and analysis can be more effective to address complex issues, but at the same time it makes the research process increasingly demanding, in terms of time, competences and finances needed to collect, organize and analyze data, and constructively feedback research outcomes. A crucial issue then is to develop strategies to deal with the mountains of words, images and numbers that researchers track, collect or produce in the whole research path, so that social sciences can effectively contribute to enhance social understanding of complex phenomena not only by developing novel empirical techniques of inquiry, but by enhancing the debate on the kinds of knowledge we are producing, and the worlds we occupy as well as make (Back & Puwar, 2012). The paper will draw on a two-years research about the perceptions of the transformations induced on landscape and imaginaries by the current patterns of urbanization in China, in particular those driven by the planning of high tech zones. A comparative research has been conducted within a Constructivist Grounded Theory framework (Charmaz, 2014). Data have been collected through several techniques and approaches (e.g. participatory workshops, photo-elicitation interviews, visual ethnography, etc.) and have been analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively, combining visual and narrative analysis with the estimation of statistical models to discover complex latent structures in the data. Nonetheless, much information (e.g. spontaneous conversations, reports, social network posts and chats) and data collected (official statistics, maps, etc.) have been under-analyzed. The authors will discuss the strategies developed, together with the difficulties encountered and choices undertaken. To conclude some proposals will be advanced to deal with the above issues and "reduce the complexity" without giving away the richness and sensitiveness of data nor of the process initiated but achieve the engagement of multiple publics, in multiple ways (Buroway, 2005).

RC24-450.15

AOYAGI, MIDORI* *(National Institute for Environmental Studies)*

Risk Perception, Attitudes Towards the National Energy Choice and Climate Change Among Japan, UK, Norway, Germany and France

Climate change and Fukushima nuclear power plants' accident are the two major policy factors for defining energy choice in each country. But responses are different among these five countries. This paper tries to analyze the differences and similarities of risk perception, attitudes towards the national energy choice and climate change among four countries, Japan, UK, Norway, Germany and France. Although Japan was severely damaged by the earthquakes and nuclear power accidents in 2011, the Japanese 2030 GHG reduction target still includes nuclear power as a main source of energy, while Germany decided to fade-out nuclear power in the long run.

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

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

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

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

TG04-976.3

APAVALOAE, ALEXANDRA* *(Universidad Nacional de Córdoba)*

Living Uncertainty in an Argentinian Villa

In-depth interviews were conducted with residents of a *villa (*an informal urban settlement) in Argentina, a South American country that historically experiences cyclical economic crises and their corresponding political consequences, although at the time of the study it was going through a period of relative stability. Participants identify a number of urgent issues, related to employment, living conditions, the possibility of being translocated, delinquency and drugs, that impact their daily lives and, in response, they demand solutions. Intuition, based more in the researcher's experiences than the participant's, would have us think that the prevailing sentiment in such a micro and macro social context would be vulnerability driven by uncertainty. However, enriching interactions with the participants and deep critical analysis grounded in the data invalidate these preconceived notions and point towards the normalization of uncertainty. As such, the local experience is lived not as trauma but as "more of the same", a continuous and circular recurrence of events in mundanity. In consequence, a call to individual action prevails as a coping strategy among participants who perceive not only a need, but also an obligation to fend for themselves. Thus they become trapped in a contradiction between the perceived individual responsibility to "get ahead" on their own through work and study and the ability to voice criticism of insufficient social policy. In conclusion, we explore a few avenues for future research that are opened by the reflections in this article.

RC40-708.4

APPAVOO, DONNA* *(Ryerson University)*
KORZUN, MONIKA* *(University of Guelph)*

The Potential Role of Geographical Indications in Supporting Indigenous Food Systems in Canada.

The European Union has encouraged the protection of agricultural products since the 1800s. Currently, the protection of agricultural products and foodstuffs is operated by a unified geographical indications (GIs) system that was implemented in 1992. GIs provide intellectual property protection and give permission to producers to use the registered name. Arguments in favour of GIs include the financial benefits to producers, viability of rural economies and the transparency about the products and their production. Others point to the protection of local and traditional knowledge required to produce cultural foods. Not only does this have the potential to empower rural communities, but help protect culture and traditional ways of life. As awareness of Indigenous peoples' history and experiences continues to rise; the need to protect Indigenous knowledge and traditional ways of life, including Indigenous food systems is increasingly being recognized as a vital component of improving the complex circumstances of Indigenous populations in Canada. The Canadian market economy has largely expressed a critical view of GIs stating GIs are a form of protectionism and interfere with the free market. Nevertheless, the authors believe it is important to examine the potential role of GI schemes in Indigenous food systems in Canada. There is potential for GIs to not only protect traditional foods and culture, but to also empower communities, educate the public about Indigenous history

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and traditions and provide Indigenous producers with market protections. Issues arise when thinking about the geography and movement of Indigenous peoples, assigning agricultural products and foodstuffs to specific groups and the potential for exploiting Indigenous knowledge for profit. The paper will address these issues and aim to develop a concept map, outlining the potential actors required for implementation and the benefits and challenges of implementing GIs in Indigenous food systems in Canada.

RC04-97.7

AQUINO ZÚÑIGA, SILVIA* *(UNIVERSIDAD JUÁREZ AUTÓNOMA DE TABASCO)*
MARIN OLAN, PABLO *(UNIVERSIDAD JUÁREZ AUTÓNOMA DE TABASCO)*
IZQUIERDO, JESUS *(UNIVERSIDAD JUÁREZ AUTÓNOMA DE TABASCO)*

The Social Context of Rural Education in Mexico: A Barrier for the Academic Achievement of Tele-Secondary School Learners

Tele-secondary schools constitute an educational option for students in rural areas of Mexico. In these schools, one teacher covers all the areas of the curriculum with audio-visual materials delivered through satellite TV programs. Thus, these schools have contextual, structural and pedagogical characteristics different from other types of secondary schools. The TALIS 2013 report indicates that tele-secondary teachers hold higher qualifications (postgraduate studies) in comparison to teachers in other secondary school types. They also exhibit more frequent participation in professional development programs. Despite these qualifications, the PISA 2012 and EXCALE 2015 results indicate that their learners' mathematics and Spanish achievement scores are below the national average.

The TALIS survey provides an overall picture of the working conditions of teachers and the learning environment in schools in regards to school leadership, teacher development, teacher appraisal and feedback, and teaching practices, beliefs and attitudes. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of these variables on learners' achievement, we conducted a qualitative study in four tele-secondary schools located in the southeast of Mexico with funding from the *National Institute of Educational Evaluation* (*INEE*; grant number 0277083_201601). Based on the theoretical framework of school effectiveness research (Murillo, 2007), the study explored the factors that influence learners' educational achievement from the perspective of teachers, parents and principals. The data were collected through focus groups and in-depth interviews. The schools were selected from a larger quantitative study that examined variables associated to educational achievement such as family, student and school management. The qualitative data revealed that negative climate, little family's involvement, students' low expectation, inadequate facilities, lack of leadership, and the social context severely hinder learners' academic achievement.

RC28-518.6

AR, ANUPAMA* *(Jawaharlal Nehru University)*

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

This paper will examines, the strategies to maintain and reproduce educational aspirations and advantage among the Syrian Christians in Kerala. The paper specifically looks at the intergenerational practices among the families which make education central to the community's advancement. The paper draws with the Bourdieuxian perspective which highlights the differential nature that exists in the reproduction process at the family level.

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

RC22-407.4

ARAT, ALP* *(Cardiff University)*

Mindfulness Meditation and the Evolution of Secularity

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

RC09-198.3

ARCIDIACONO, DAVIDE* *(University "Sacro Cuore" of Milan)*
REALE, GIUSEPPE* *(University of Catania)*

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

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

RC24-450.9

ARD, KERRY* *(the Ohio State University)*
KELLY, PAIGE *(the Ohio State University)*

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

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

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RC15-JS-72.9

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

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

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

RC30-546.3

ARIAANS, MAREIKE* (University of Siegen)

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

Organizing long-term care (LTC) for the elderly is a growing public concern in all modern welfare states. Growing life expectancy and demographic ageing lead to a rise in the number and the severity of LTC needs. In this situation governments face increasing LTC costs and at the same time pressure for a high quality of care. Thus, the question arises how countries react to these challenges. Because labour is the most expensive part of LTC and also the most important component of care quality developments in the labour force are highly important and are thus at the centre of reform processes. So the main question is: How do countries' LTC workforces develop in times of increasing cost and quality concerns? Do they opt for cheap, lowly educated labour (including informal LTC) in order to save costs, do they invest in expensive, highly educated labour to increase the quality of care or do they try to combine both strategies? Thus, do they professionalize, deprofessionalize or polarize? Trends in the LTC workforce on education and occupational degrees, as well as on organizational power and reputation are assessed by using national and international comparative data. Therefore, a professionalization continuum is used, which includes both formal and informal LTC work. By comparing two LTC systems with a similar problem structure and similar structure of occupations in LTC – Germany and the Netherlands – since the early 2000s, specific policies and institutions can be traced to influence the trajectory of the LTC workforce.

RC15-296.3

ARIAANS, MAREIKE* (University of Siegen)

Trends in Medical and Psychological Explanations for Unemployment in German Parliamentary Debates

During the last two centuries labour market policy turned to focus on pre-active, preventative and active labour market policy, rather than reactive mostly monetary benefits. This change in labour market policy also shifted the responsibility for reemployment from the society and the societal and political institutions to the individual. With this individualistic turn in labour market policy it is expected that the reasons for unemployment get more individualized and with that medical and psychological explanations for unemployment are increasingly given, whereas structural causes for unemployment are pushed into the periphery of the political discourse. Thus the main questions are: How do political and organizational actors construct explanations for unemployment in different labour market reform processes? Which actors push medical and psychological explanations for unemployment? To answer these questions, parliamentary debates on

labour market reforms in Germany since the year 2000 are analysed using content analysis. These include large individualizing labour market reforms at the beginning of the 2000s when Germany struggled with high unemployment levels, as well as small instrumental reforms in the mid-2010s where unemployment levels approximated nearly full employment. It is hypothesized that medicalization and psychologization play a bigger role in reforms that retrench unemployment benefits and rights, because these individual explanations are used as a blame avoidance strategy by the government. Furthermore, two rivalling hypotheses can be made. On the one hand, it can be expected that leftist parties and actors use medical and psychological explanations more frequently then rightist parties, because they tend to see each unemployment case as an individual case. On the other hand, it can be hypothesized that rightest parties and organizations use these explanations more frequently, because they emphasize the self-responsibility for un- and reemployment.

RC03-68.6

ARIKAN, YASEMIN* (Urban Innovation Analysis, Inc.)

Review of Neighborhood-Level Quantitative Studies for Studying the Arts As a Tool in Community Development

Most of the literature developed to date on the role and impact of art and culture in community development is based on case study research and quantitative studies at the regional or city level. This makes generalization and neighborhood level decision-making difficult. This paper discusses the analytical design (e.g., range and tendencies in types of regression analyses, variables, time frames, arts definitions, and strategies to measure arts growth and neighborhood context and change) and findings of 10 studies that model and empirically examine the relationship between the arts and neighborhoods at the county, zip code, or city block level. They were published since 2010 and focus on explorations in the U.S. and Canada. In broad strokes, the 10 studies can be divided into two streams of inquiry: where do the arts tend to grow, and what is the impact of arts growth on neighborhoods. The present paper includes an analysis of what is getting systematically omitted or under emphasized, and how we may move ahead to improve neighborhood-level specificity and generalizability in the policy and planning debate on creative city and community development. This work informs a separate forthcoming paper that extends the past work by using regression analysis to explore the impact of arts growth on neighborhoods in the national context and quantiles of neighborhood disadvantage, employing different definitions of disadvantage and arts growth, taking into account the cultural life within the neighborhood, and comparing the impact of arts growth on individual versus clusters of neighborhoods.

RC03-69.2

ARIKAN, YASEMIN* (Urban Innovation Analysis, Inc.)

Using the Arts As a Tool for Community Development: Identifying Opportunity Neighborhoods for Artist-Led Revitalization

Can artists drive growth? What neighborhoods in the U.S. are ripe for artist-led revitalization? Using regression analysis, we explore the impact of arts growth on neighborhoods in the national context and quantiles of neighborhood disadvantage, using different definitions of disadvantage and arts growth. We also take into account the cultural life within the neighborhood in terms of amenities, and compare the impact of arts growth on individual versus clusters of neighborhoods. Results suggest that there is strategic value in considering all of the following dimensions in using the arts to drive change in neighborhoods: (a) The more arts establishments are developed, the greater the impact tends to be, across various definitions of disadvantage. (b) The arts do not have a uniform relationship to neighborhood characteristics. To achieve a desired level of impact, consider the type and range of arts establishments to develop and prioritize. (c) The moderate to higher levels of disadvantage experienced in a neighborhood dampen the impact of the arts. Efforts in these contexts may need to develop a greater number of arts establishments and/or favor another type or wider range of arts to effect a desired amount of change. (d) Sometimes the speed of arts growth matters to the outcome. In certain neighborhood contexts, achieving the desired impact level may require going intentionally slow or fast about the arts growth. Which neighborhoods these tend to be, however, depends on how one defines a disadvantaged neighborhood. (e) Sometimes locating the arts growth in an adjacent neighborhood rather than directly inside the target neighborhood may better support the intended impact. (f) The impact of the number of arts establishments is subject to the particular set of pre- and co-existing neighborhood amenities, which may amplify or weaken the intended impact.

RC30-540.2

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

The Big Game: A Society of Conflict and Social Dialogue

Collective bargaining has been one of the most important legal instruments used by the Welfare States in decision making of public policies in Europe and in Latin America. It is potential for resolving conflicts among the actors of a society is a powerful mechanism to battle the inequalities generated by the markets. The acquired rights of workers are defined mostly in formal and informal spaces, logic established in the labor relations system, by institutional actors. Considering as a reference both cases at different stages in implementing the Welfare State, this analytical work perspective have a goals to understand the logic about negotiation and social cohesion like the basis for determining the minimum wage and the recent policies of their increase in value in Brazil and Portugal. The study takes in a social transformation phase experienced by the two countries. In contrasting moments in the political guidelines of their respective governments. That can tell a lot about social issues and the possibilities about socio-economic achievements, by workers in each context, both in the framework of the dismantling of the Portuguese-welfare state, and the expansion of social policies that are associated with the strengthening of a Brazilian-welfare state. This proposal is a methodological relevance for the purposes of sociological and economic, in qualitative and quantitative research, the comparative study of institutional focus, in the forms of organization and trade union action, and recovery measures in the minimum wage that influence into categories negotiations wage workers organized in both countries.

RC25-JS-90.1

ARITA, SHIN* *(University of Tokyo)*

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

In line with the increasing flexibilization of the labor market, the number of non-regular workers, whose working conditions and rewards are much less favorable than those of regular workers, has increased in many countries. This is also the case in Japan.

Japanese non-regular employees, however, are unique in how they are defined and measured; they are captured in official statistics not based on objective working conditions, such as period of employment contract or working hours, but based on respondents' self-identified appellations at the workplace (e.g. "regular worker," "contract worker," or "part-time worker"). In this study, I use the analysis of social survey data and statements from the authorities concerned to explore the differences in circumstances of regular and non-regular workers in Japan, particularly focusing on why they are counted based on their appellations.

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

TG08-1009.4

ARIZA, MARINA* *(UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO)*
GUTIERREZ, SILVIA *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-X, México)*

The Development of an Affective Disposition Towards Immigration in Donald Trump's Speeches

Following the Sociology of emotions as a theoretical perspective and discourse analysis as a methodological tool, we analyze the argumentative strategies used to build a collective anti-immigrant feeling in a selection of speeches of the former presidential candidate Donald Trump. We emphasize the anti-immigrant content based on two reasons: 1) it constitutes a key articulation axis of the populist appeal of the nowadays president of the United States; 2) far beyond de North American scenery, international migration constitutes a global fact with strong emotive shades which has acquired tragic proportions in the second decade of the 21st century.

The empirical information comes from an extensive database gathered in the frame of mayor research. Taking as a starting point the assumption that emotions are a central part of the judgments we make, we point out the exaltation of hatred, distrust fear and resentment as affective collective dispositions towards international migration, which is in a great scale merely Mexican. From the point of view of the Sociology of emotions such states constitute convergent affective and synchronous answers of collective nature (von Scheve e Ismer, 2012), that on the one hand, stigmatize the foreigners (aliens) as enemies, and on the other, promote cohesion among those who feel aggravated.

From the preliminary analysis of the data, three recurrent argumentative strategies used in the development of the above mentioned hostile disposition, emerge: 1) the stereotyped construction of the referent (the "other", the immigrant), 2) the use of metaphors in order to re-direct and to intensify the perception of risk; 3) the exemplary narratives that anticipate and apocalyptic ending.

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RC24-463.6

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

Regulatory Chill and Environmental Governance: A Case of India

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

RC14-264.5

ARJOMAND, NOAH* *(Columbia University)*

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

Much of the news that informs a global audience about Turkey is produced by teams of foreign journalists and local news assistants or "fixers." Similarly to researchers who rely on local partnerships or "key informants" for help with accessing communities, journalists need fixers' help making contacts and overcoming cultural barriers. Fixers also interpret their own societies for journalists, providing background information and explaining the perspectives of news subjects. Foreign journalists usually plan or are at least able to leave the area or country, sometimes within days. This contributes to a short-term perspective when it comes to considerations of safety, cultivating trusting sources, and risking problems with powerful local figures through critical reporting. Fixers, by contrast, necessarily have longer time horizons when reporting a story because they have roots in and likely plan to stay in the area, and because future journalist clients may ask them to secure access to the same communities or individuals. This research is based on interviews with foreign journalists and fixers reporting on Turkey as well as ethnographic fieldwork in Istanbul and Diyarbakir. I consider the ways that Turkish and Turkish-Kurdish fixers deviate from their employers' demands due to the asymmetry between their and client journalists' temporal relations to their work and how these behaviors shape the news that reaches the wider world. I analyze the ways in which fixers present themselves to interviewees and other local contacts, creatively translate between languages, and are selective about the introductions they make and background information they provide to their clients. I also address the strategies that foreign journalists use to manage the disjuncture between fixers' interests and time horizons and their own.

RC22-403.6

ARMBRUSTER, ANDRE* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*
BONGAERTS, GREGOR *(University Duisburg-Essen)*

Bourdieu's Field Theory As General Theory of Religion

The sociology of religion is still divided between approaches of secularization (Weber) and market structures (Stark, Bainbridge, Iannaccone), because both present themselves as opposed to each other. In our paper *we propose Pierre Bourdieu's field theory as a general theory of religion.* By conceptualizing religion as a social field, we can integrate the two paradigms and solve some of the key theoretical problems of the sociology of religion. First, we locate the religious field in relation to other social fields, in particular the political field and the field of power. With illustrations from Germany and Lebanon, we provide a theoretical framework to answer ongoing debates of secularization and how to capture

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power relations between politics and religion. Secondly, the religious field is an arena of competition, where the professional agents struggle for specific social groups or individuals as potential religious consumers. Therefore, Bourdieu speaks of an economy of symbolic (i.e. religious) goods. However, while the theory of religious market structures reduces the religious meaning to solely economical motives of the supply-side (Iannaccone), field theory provides a comprehensive framework to reconstruct the motives of the competition as specific religious motives of the producers and the consumers as well. Thus, the competitive struggles can be understood as processes of a specific symbolic economy, with specific social structures of professional agents and religious capital as media of exchange. Both market structures of religion and religious meaning can be linked to each other. Within our contribution we will consequently show how Bourdieu's theory of fields resolves the theoretical problem of combining religious meaning and the market structures of religion. Furthermore, by analyzing secularization and religious competition with the same theoretical approach, we demonstrate field theory's capability to integrate different and until now opposed theoretical concepts of the sociology of religion.

RC35-636.2

ARMBRUSTER, ANDRE* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*

Social Relations As Processes of Configurations of Events

With its focus on actors, Relational Sociology (RS) has not developed a general account of social relations. Even the radical RS (Powell) regards (observable) relations as between social actors. To resolve these theoretical shortcomings of RS, I conceptualize social reality as consisting of events: "The world is a world of events" (Mead). A social event is not a substance, rather it is an observable social phenomenon that is shaped and gets meaning by other events. For example, events are actions, organizational decisions or historical events like the French Revolution. According to Abbott (1992), events differ in duration, may overlap and are moving at different speeds. With Abbotts eventful sociology, I propose a definition of a social relation as *a configuration of at least two events*. Relying also on processual sociology, these connections of events are *dynamic processes*; they are embedded in a (structured or interactional) context and are influenced by the number, shape, and duration of the elements. Essential to the dynamics of processes are turning points, understood as intense changes that affect the direction of the ongoing processes (Bidart et al. 2013). Therefore, processes that connect events are whether determinable nor predictable. In my paper, I will show that several benefits arise from conceptualizing social relations as dynamic processes of configurations of events: First, it is a throughout relational approach without any essentialism. Second, I offer a general definition of relations that can operate at any scale and is in line with other forms of relations (e.g. figurations or agency [Emirbayer/Mische]). Third, the temporal dimension of events and turning points of processes contradict a "general linear reality"; "time matters" within a dynamic process of configuration of events.

RC48-JS-51.1

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

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

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

RC30-546.5

ARMIJO, LORENA* *(Universidad Santo Tomás)*

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

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

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

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

RC48-810.2

ARMSTRONG, JOSHUA* *(York University)*

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

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

RC15-286.1

ARMSTRONG, NATALIE* *(University of Leicester)*

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

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

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

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

This paper will argue that a sociological perspective on overdiagnosis and overtreatment recasts them as issues that must be understood as a consequence of the organisational, financial and cultural attributes of the system, not just individual interactions. Social theory exploring accountability, governance and regulation can enhance our thinking about how features of the health system may make

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it challenging for clinicians and patients to do less rather than more, not least because of concerns that doing so might be considered deviant.

TG04-984.3

ARMSTRONG, NATALIE* *(University of Leicester)*

The Risk Work of Overdiagnosis and Overtreatment

Overdiagnosis and overtreatment are increasingly being recognised as a significant problem in contemporary healthcare but are yet to receive any significant sociological attention. Overdiagnosis and overtreatment occur when a diagnosis is 'correct' according to current standards but the diagnosis or associated treatment has a low probability of benefitting the patient, and may instead be harmful.

There are now numerous resources and tools available that seek to facilitate decision making and support patients and professionals to become comfortable with doing less rather than more. As an example, the Choosing Wisely campaign provides lists of interventions that may be unnecessary and seeks to support patients to ask questions of professionals about the necessity of these.

As yet though scant attention has been paid to the 'risk work' that such initiatives create for health professionals. Taking decision making about population-based screening as an example, this paper will explore the work professionals do in order to attempt to navigate the risks and uncertainties of screening for both themselves and their patients. While participation in screening is increasingly being framed in terms of informed choice and emphasis is being placed on decision aids and shared decision making, evidence shows that professionals lack confidence and guidance on how to support patients to make decisions, feel uncertain of the evidence about harms and benefits of screening, lack external triggers to prompt meaningful engagement with patients, and, importantly, are concerned about being held accountable for decisions.

Examination of the interactional work at the 'sharp end' of screening offers important insights into the way in which this form of work gets done by professionals and is experienced by patients, including problematizing ideals of non-directive counselling and the challenges of working with ambiguous or contested knowledges about risk and uncertainty.

RC11-216.2

ARMSTRONG, PAT* *(York University)*
ARMSTRONG, HUGH *(Carleton University)*

Privatization in Long-Term Care Homes

This paper is a product of our major collaborative research initiative, "Reimagining Long-Term Residential Care: An International Study of Promising Practices". The initiative brought together in 2010 Principal Investigator Pat Armstrong with 26 faculty from six countries (Canada, Germany, Norway, Sweden the UK, and the US) and from a dozen academic disciplines in addition to sociology. About 60 graduate students, postdoctoral fellows and research associates have also participated.

We employ two main methodologies: analytical mapping and rapid, site-switching ethnography. Mapping enables us to examine developments on issues such as legislation and regulations, funding, access, quality measures, staffing models and levels, and outcomes. In our ethnographic approach, teams of 12 to 14 researchers together spend up to a week observing and interviewing in one of the 27 nursing homes we have visited. Some bring long experience in nursing home research; others bring fresh eyes to the sector. Over 50 publications have resulted from our collective teamwork.

It has become increasingly clear that financing and ownership issues have an impact on the project's other three central themes: work organization, approaches to care, and accountability and governance. The impact is demonstrably felt at the level of public and non-profit vs. for-profit ownership. The focus here is on several other forms of privatization. We examine the insertion by branches of for-profit nursing home chains and consulting firms into the management of non-profit and public homes. We consider the adoption of the practices and the language of business in these homes. We explore the influence of increasing for-profit ownership on the state's regulatory, inspection and data collection activities. We assess how restrictions on the numbers of publicly funded nursing home spaces impose in turn increased burdens on that other private realm, the household, and on the predominantly unpaid female workers there.

RC17-333.5

ARNTZ, MELANIE *(ZEW Mannheim & University of Heidelberg)*
GREGORY, TERRY *(ZEW Mannheim)*
LEHMER, FLORIAN *(IAB Nuremberg)*
MATTHES, BRITTA* *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*
ZIERAHN, ULRICH *(ZEW Mannheim)*

Do New Digital Technologies Generate or Kill Jobs

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

To estimate worker-group specific labour demand as a function of firm's technology investments, we conduct a representative firm survey among about 2.000 firms in Germany. Within the survey, we ask firms about their technology investments between 2011 and 2016. We then link the survey data to employment biographies from social security records of all workers employed in the surveyed firms. We decompose aggregate firm-level employment into a part reflecting capital-labour substitutions and product demand effects. So, we are able to empirically quantify the relative size of job creation and job destruction channels.

Our preliminary estimates suggest that technology investments are not associated with negative aggregate employment effects as job creation and job destruction effects seem to balance out. In particular, certain occupational and task groups benefit from technology, depending on the degree of automation, whereas others workers are replaced. We also find that certain task combinations are responsible for lower and higher group-specific labour demand effects from technology investments.

RC28-507.7

ARONSON, PAMELA* *(University of Michigan-Dearborn)*
FLEMING, MATTHEW *(University of Michigan-Dearborn)*

The Factors That Influence Completion and Non-Completion Among Disadvantaged College Students

Previous research has found that college graduates are more advantaged than those who drop out. However, little is known about the subjective differences between low income graduates and dropouts. Based on in-depth interviews with 100 students at a four-year commuter university in Metropolitan Detroit, U.S., and an analysis of their academic transcripts six to eight years after the interviews, we found that high income students were much more likely to graduate from college than low income students. To focus on the factors that influence completion and non-completion among disadvantaged college students, we examine data from a sub-sample of 59 students, who were all below the 2010 U.S. median household income. Considering the characteristics of low income graduates and dropouts, we found that the graduates were, on the whole, slightly more disadvantaged than the dropouts: graduates had lower household incomes and were more likely to be students of color and first generation college students. Although both groups overcame many obstacles, graduates (more often than dropouts) reported overcoming extreme hardships, such as homelessness and taking out loans to pay for food and housing. Our analysis further revealed that dropouts reported difficulty assessing their academic needs and weaknesses, and often took no action when confronted by negative circumstances. In contrast, graduates were able to effectively confront their challenges, and more often displayed high self-efficacy (the view that they can influence their conditions). This perspective suggests the development of "grit" (the ability to persevere toward long-term goals). Graduates drew on their own resilience to make use of what we call a "toolbox" of strategies to overcome their obstacles. Thus, we find that self-efficacy, resilience, and the ability to confront obstacles are important factors that enable some disadvantaged students to complete college while others drop out.

RC38-672.4

ARONSON, PAMELA* *(University of Michigan-Dearborn)*
FLEMING, MATTHEW *(University of Michigan-Dearborn)*

The Methodological Foundations of Studying Negative Emotions in Biographical Research

Researchers face a dilemma when negative emotions emerge in biographical research. When they ask participants directly to reflect on difficult experiences, they risk provoking negative reactions or the mobilization of protective barriers. Alternatively, when researchers avoid direct questioning, they risk missing important information for understanding biographical decisions. Both of these approaches can create obstacles to meaningful disclosure and reflection. This paper will examine the methodological foundations of studying negative emotions and experiences in biographical research.

This research focuses on one particular emotion, regret, which is a negative assessment of an action committed or a path not taken. Biographical regret can be painful, as the actions (or inactions) have typically altered one's life path in a negative or detrimental way. While experienced in many life spheres, we focus on education, a life domain that is one of the most common areas of regret. Our

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insights are based on an analysis of 204 in-depth interviews at a four-year public commuter university in Metropolitan Detroit, U.S..

We propose three methodological approaches when examining negative emotions in general, and the concept of biographical regret in particular. First, we argue that a comprehensive, highly structured, yet flexible interview guide is ideal in this circumstance. Second, we examine an interview question that assesses what respondents would change about their biographies. Finally, we examine an interview question that asks respondents what advice they would provide to someone in a situation similar to their own. These questions ask respondents to think about biographical regret from a positive, rather than a negative, standpoint. They encourage disclosure because they do not dwell on problems but instead focus on alternatives and solutions. These methodological foundations are effective at eliciting information in a meaningful and respectful way and can be incorporated into a variety of biographical studies where negative emotions emerge.

RC17-323.5

ARRIGONI, PAOLA* *(un)*
BIFULCO, LAVINIA* *(University of Milano Bicocca)*

The Theoretical and Empirical Contribution of the Interstitial Organizations to the Study of Power and Elites. Fobs, Think Tanks and Political Foundations

The paper discusses the heuristic potential of interstitial organizations such as FOBs (banking foundations), US think thanks and German political foundations. These organizations share significant features:
- They are interstitial space (Eyal, 2010) among different fields such as politics media, academic, business, financial, philanthropic fields (Dakowska, 2014; Medevetz, 2012).
- They have a prominent decision-making role in issues of public concern without having a specific responsibility.
- They are difficult to place because of their interstitiality that however seems to be a key to enlight central dynamics about power.

In the context of financialization and philanthrocapitalism two focuses seem relevant: the depoliticization dynamics associated with the rise of arenas and devices that "do politics without saying it"; the relationships between power and knowledge.

The paper focuses on Italian FOBs and their potential for theory building in the sociology of organizations also trying to shed light on affinities and divergences with US think tanks and German political foundations. Fobs are an exclusive Italian institution, born with the privatization of banks in the 1990s that separated financial and philanthropic activities. They appear to be real institutions of government, which influence public issues at local, national and (partially) international scale, and are fundamental places where political, economic and financial Italian elites meet and 'mix' together. In spite of that, little is known about how they act.

The first part of the paper introduces the theme of interstitial organizations. The second part analyses the three cases focusing in particular on the results of the study on Italian FOBs, carried out through an interpretive and socio-historical approach from the 1990s to the present day. In the third part, we discuss and argue how research paths coming from the analysis of interstitial organizations can contribute to studies on elites and power.

RC05-114.2

ARSLAN, ZERRIN* *(Hatay Mustafa Kemal University)*

Encounters between Native Peoples and Recent Syrian Refugees in Hatay, Turkey

Recent Syrian refugee crisis is fundamental issue not only the classic immigrant countries and the neighbours but also the other far countries and also the region as the European Union. The order people are not interested in the refugee just international or political subject. Rather, they encounter within everyday life, live and work together in same or next/closed neighbourhoods and places. Beside these, states take extreme security precautions to protect the borders. Border people and their practices are affected these precautions and required to take intersectional positioning.

In the Syrian refugee crisis, Turkey has applied and changed different refugee politics since the war started. Recently, it takes extreme precautions to prevent the refugee flows. The border people should deal with difficulties from these precautions on the Turkey-Syria border. Thus, both the natives and refugees have taken position to live and survive under new conditions. Cities on the Syrian border have different and difficult intersectional positioning in Turkey. This study aims to understand and explain socio-cultural and economic intersectional positioning in everyday life in Hatay as a Turkey-Syria border city.

This research aims to answer the questions: How and where the natives and the refugees come across in everyday life? How and what kind of relations emerge among them? What kind of positioning are taken by the natives and what kind of interaction are realized in Hatay?

This study scrutinizes the patterns of intersectional positioning and interaction in everyday life in Hatay. In this qualitatively designed ongoing research, data provided by 50 in-depth, 30 focus group, many spontaneous interviews, small

talks and observation in the border villages and neighbourhoods of Hatay since July 2017. The findings are shared in the presentation. This study is supported by Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Sceintific Project Foundation by the Project Number: 16776.

RC54-JS-27.5

ARSLAN, ZERRIN* *(Hatay Mustafa Kemal University)*

Social and Symbolic Violence in the Construction Process of Turkey-Syria Border Wall in Hatay

After the fall of Berlin Wall in 1990, it is thought that any new Wall cannot be installed in the globalization era to restrain the circulation of capital, goods, political ideas or images as well as human in the World. However, the construction a Wall is still in-use to separate between peoples and the states. Walls is not only drawing borders but also reinforced the sovereignty and power of states using the Wall's social, political and also symbolic violence. Beside installation process of a Wall includes social, economic and political relations as well as power dimensions.

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

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

Used data in this qualitatively designed ongoing research is provided by in-depth, focus group, many spontaneous interviews, small talks and observation in the border villages and neighborhoods of Hatay since July, 2017. The findings will be shared in the presentation. This study is supported by Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Project Foundation by the Project Number: 16776.

RC30-541.7

ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, IZASKUN* *(University of the Basque Country)*

Construyendo Vidas: El Impacto De La Incertidumbre En Las Trayectorias De Los Jovénes Adultos

Planificar el futuro es un hito ineludible en la transición de la juventud a la edad adulta que requiere de una estructura temporal normalizada y de unos contrafuertes lo suficientemente sólidos que otorguen cierta guía de certezas a la hora de organizar la propia biografía. El ciclo vital estandarizado, fuertemente ligado a la norma social del empleo propia de la época dorada del capitalismo, trajo consigo algunos de esos elementos clave, contribuyendo a crear un mecanismo de simplificación que ayudaba a los jóvenes a detectar la siguiente etapa vital a enfrentar. No obstante, las transformaciones de los mercados laborales de las últimas décadas, unidas a la crisis financiera que comienza en 2008, han provocado que estos pilares se erosionen. Desde la tesis de la desestandarización del ciclo vital se sostiene que el ciclo vital estandarizado, hoy, tiende a sustituirse por un ciclo de vida desestructurado e individualizado desde el cual, elaborar un plan de futuro se complica. El objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar de qué manera los jóvenes enfrentan y resuelven este escenario de incertidumbre y buscan estrategias que contribuyan a (re/des)configurar sus futuros. Para ello, presentaremos cuatro perfiles de trayectorias (avance, espera, deriva y resiliencia) y ahondaremos en sus principales características (oportunidad, distanciamiento, riesgo, reflexividad, pérdida de agencia, crecimiento, inestabilidad, desengaño generacional, empoderamiento, frustración, adaptación, vulnerabilidad,…). Lo expuesto se apoyará en los datos producidos a través de veinticuatro entrevistas en profundidad realizadas a jóvenes en transición en el ecuador de la crisis. Además, este material se complementará con una serie de gráficos dibujados por los propios entrevistados que muestran de forma visual algunas de las características más significativas que acompañan a cada uno de los perfiles: la linealidad, la inestabilidad, la ralentización, el caos, la discontinuidad, etc.

RC48-804.6

ARTEGUI ALCAIDE, IZASKUN* *(University of the Basque Country)*
PERUGORRIA, IGNACIA *(University of the Basque Country)*

To Share or Not to Share? the Maker Movement and Agroecology As Cases of Collaborative Collective Action

The concept of collective action has long been ubiquitous in the field of sociology, and has even given birth to the area of social movement studies. Our interest lies, however, in an aspect of collective action that has so far remained relatively understudied: its collaborative dimension. We argue that collaborating

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implies a shared and active participation in the design and operation of initiatives. It entails, as well, the development of a collective identity generating a sense of belonging, and a conscious commitment to living in a community of equals. Collaborating means, thus, much more than the "mere" act of sharing associated to the booming sharing economy.

Our paper sets out to unpack some of the arguments and debates that are emerging in the context of the novel sharing economy scenario. We will begin by presenting a theoretical and genealogical analysis of what we understand for collaborative collective action. We will then examine the empirical continuities and disruptions with regards to previous forms of cooperation.

Our analysis will be based on the comparison of two a priori dissimilar case studies: the maker movement and agroecology. The former constitutes the epitome of innovation, new technologies and open source code. The latter rests on tradition, sustainability and responsible consumption. We argue that despite their marked differences in terms of origins, trajectory and goals, both have developed a certain "politics of sharing" and have managed to satisfy individual and collective needs while pursuing the principles of equality, justice, horizontality and the reconstruction of the commons.

Data will come from a qualitative study conducted between 2017 and 2018 in the Basque Autonomous Community through in-depth interviews, non-participant observations and the analysis of secondary sources.

RC23-430.4

ARTUKKA, KALLE* *(University of Turku, RUSE)*
HEDMAN, JUHA *(University of Turku, RUSE)*
KIVINEN, OSMO *(University of Turku, RUSE)*

The "Flagship"-Institutions of Current Higher Education and Research Policy Under Scrutiny

According to current policy, global university rankings are assumed to identify successful HE- and research policy in the style of the more universities a country has at the top, the better is its HE-system. However, the fact is that rankings grant prominence only to a limited number of universities and thus do not tell a great deal about any national HE-system as a whole, not to mention the scientific level of universities in various fields.

The paper asks to what extent the top 200 universities in scientific publishing in four main research fields (biological, physical, social and life sciences) also reach the top 200 positions in global university rankings. Currently there are 53 such universities that are among the 200 most publishing universities in each of the four main fields and reach top 200 in three most distinctive global rankings NTU, URAP and USNWR. Most 'all-rounders' 19 (out of 53) reside in EU countries and 18 in the United States. In the rest of the world remains 16 'all-rounders' so that five in both of Canada and Australia and one in each of Brazil, China, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan. As opposed to a common assumption that "money matters", the paper finds that from the best of the best research universities (53 'all-rounders') fewer than every other is listed among the hundred wealthiest in the world.

Undoubtedly any region is proud of its every 'all-rounder', and for a good reason, but the few 'all-rounders' do not represent accurately the level of research conducted in region's universities. The paper assesses the extent to which the number of 'all-rounders' indicate the level of scientific publishing of universities in four main research fields by regions and territories.

RC23-427.2

ARUN KUMAR, DURU* *(Netaji Subhas Institute of Techology)*

Challenges of Pursuing Traditional Technology Based Occupations in Contemporary India – a Case Study of Chhipa Community of Balotra, Rajasthan, India

Block Printing on textiles has been a traditional occupation practiced by the Chhipa community of Rajasthan, India, since many centuries. It involves multi-generational households in various processes of block-printing and is an important criteria of their social and professional identity. However the number of families pursuing this occupation in this region has drastically declined due to various reasons. Some have adopted other means of earning livelihood. But most members of this community are facing economic hardships and social exclusion. The present study focuses on the conventional technology methods followed by the people in this occupation. It analyses the sustainability of these practices in the present conditions, and the challenges posed by the new 'modern' methods available in the market in the pursuit of this occupation. The present study is an ethnographic approach and is based on primary data collection comprising of interviews, formal and informal interactions, census reports and site visits.

RC29-535.7

ARUNA, JUSTINA* *(Adekunle Ajasin University)*

Ugly Trends in Child Sexual Molestation, Rape and Incest: A View from South West Nigeria.

Out of the blues, sexual molestation especially rape and incest is suddenly on the increase in Nigeria. It seems, somehow, that many Nigerians have lost their once cherished values of decency and responsibility, with several cases of adult males assaulting young under-aged girls being widely reported daily in both the print and electronic media. Most times, these heinous acts are perpetrated by trusted neighbours, uncles, respected grandpas, revered pastors, imams, or teachers and even fathers. Benefitting from documentary data **assessed from the internet and national newspapers, In-depth Interviews (IDIs) were conducted with some personnel of NGOs, the Police, Courts and notable victims for the study.** The paper submits that sometimes, the victim is cajoled and benignly taken advantage of; but oftentimes, it is forceful, violent rape; leaving the victim physically and psychologically bruised and scarred. In some extreme cases, the victims – especially those who resist, lose their lives or get maimed for life. The study identifies that both the Criminal and Penal codes in Nigeria, on child sexual abuse, are not stringent enough, while the Nigerian Child Rights Act, has not been enacted by many States of the Federation, to address the problem and also the issue of delay in the Courts. The Police are equally hampered by lack of specialised training/skills and poor logistics for quick responses. **The study strongly** suggests that child sexual molestation can be significantly reduced through aggressive mass sensitisation programmes at all levels, while the formal punishment for sexually abusing a child should be quite severe and even to the limits of the law, to serve as deterrent to others. Parents/guardians especially mothers should be careful and vigilant.

RC13-255.5

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* *(Monash University South Africa)*

Interrogating Leisure and Development from an African Perspective

The interrogation of leisure and development from an African perspective is imperative within the context of globalization and the theoretical musings of the terms in Sociology of leisure. Modern discourses and usage of the terms, from an African perspective, raise important theoretical and practical issues, and not solely on the nuances that are associated with them. Implicit in the theorizing of the terms and in discussions surrounding them is the presumptions of their universal applicability. In this paper, we attempt to address the following questions: what is the nature and components of leisure? How do we conceptualize the relationship between leisure and development? And what implications does the knowledge so derived have on African nation-states? We propose that studies in this field will lead to the issue of contextualization and the particular situation of the intellectual production.

RC15-283.4

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* *(Monash University South Africa)*

The Historical Entanglement with Power and Interest: Western Medicine Versus African Medicine.

Modern discourses and usage of the terms "Western medicine" and "African medicine" raise epistemological focus on the "how" and "whose" knowledge, and not solely on the functions of these forms of knowledge and practice. Implicit in discussions of indigenous knowledge, with accounts of the historical variability of structures of thought and action, is the ontological predicate of a difference in identity; the entanglement with power and interest, of rational subjects as embodied and practically engaged in their life worlds, traditions and worldviews. Hence, African medicine stands as alternative to Western medicine. The idea that Western medicine involves the production of knowledge that has as its components, logic, rationality, and replicability and, therefore, has a universal applicability, in itself, is a hegemonic narrative, which taints other medical systems as inferior to it. To entrench this hegemonic power relations, African medicine is portrayed as revolving around the issue of identity and the culture on which it is predicated. In this paper, we contend against the common assumptions that every paradigm of African indigenous knowledge, from a non-African ontology and perspective, has as its elements impreciseness, vagueness, contingency, and lack of synthesis and reflexivity. Thus, from an African cosmological stand point, we argue that African medical system is grounded in the theory of embeddedness; the co-existence of the real and the illusion; the stable and the unstable, the spiritual and the physical, separate at one level of awareness but enmeshed at another level of opacity. As a preliminary submission, we contend that there are multiple realities and the real and the unreal are a matter of degrees and methods of inquiries. This is what makes Western and African medicines distinctively different: it is in the arena of the methods of inquiry, knowing, and practice.

RC13-255.4

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* *(Osun State University)*
CHOENE, MILISWA *(Monash University South Africa)*

An Analysis of Transformations in the Mass Media Constructions of Black Women's Hair - the Leisurely Way

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The Negroid woman has gone through various physical transformations in terms of her body and shape but for this paper specific attention will be on her hair which has passed through transformations in terms of shape and texture. The mass media through the entertainment industry has over the years visually presented and verbally described the Negroid woman in terms of her hair through adverts, celebrities and fashion. Exposure to such mass media messages for many is a leisure exercise which nevertheless has served as symbols of Black identity while re-enforcing concepts such as political and social class. Through the lens of the mass media Black women all over the world have been exposed to leisure coated messages that promote a desire and craving to change the shape and form the Negroid hair takes; a shape that has ensured that the Black hair care industry stays alive and thrives. Through drama, documentaries, news and adverts; constructed with the use of words and visuals, the African Negroid woman has been encouraged to hide her natural hair texture and replace it with long and straight hair in order to look 'acceptable' or 'sexy' thus promoting a false sense of self-worth. Today the story has changed slightly with more Black women coming out to express a sense of freedom through the grooming of their natural hair. Blogs and YouTube sites are created and designed to teach Black women the skills of growing and maintaining their natural hair. This paper considers some of these social media websites in order to analyze the new vocabulary and images associated with this transformation through leisure. To achieve this, a qualitative method of discourse analysis is employed using Multimodal techniques to analyze the words and images used by Black women in defining, describing and discussing the Negroid hair.

RC15-283.3

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* *(Osun State University)*

Beyond Western Medicine: Interrogating Magun As a Cultural and Medical Reality

Sickness, disease and healing are elements the human species has sought to find answers to; mainly because they can determine the unfortunate possibility of death. In a number of African cultures, sickness and disease begin with the spiritual leading to a physical manifestation thus healing begins with the spiritual. This is unlike Western beliefs that theorize that the physical manifestations of bacteria and viruses lead to diseases; thus, healing methods only prescribe medicines that deal with the apparent ailment. However, there are some African ailments that cannot fit into Western theories of sickness, disease and healing. One of such is the Yoruba concept of *Magun*. *Magun* is based on the theory that a man can lace his woman with *Magun* if he suspects that she is sexually unfaithful. *Magun* is spiritually transferred and the female victim is usually unaware. If she has sexual intercourse after the lacing, her sexual partner dies; if she is innocent and does not have sex within the stated timeframe, she dies. Western trained medical practitioners have classified this phenomenon as the mere imaginations of primitive and illiterate Africans and thus both its existence as well as healing methods are considered barbaric. These contentions form the core of the paper. Using Qualitative and descriptive methods, the Nigerian home video titled *Magun (Thunderbolt)* is analyzed. Through drama *Magun (Thunderbolt)* presents the complexity of an ailment initiated spiritually and treated through interventions of custodians of the spiritual. The fact that Western trained practitioners did not believe in its existence and contended against it through Western based theories of experimentation to physically prove this; did not mean it was not real. It is hoped that this paper can spur more discourses on the s power relations behind African and Western definitions and theorization of sickness, disease and healing.

RC34-616.4

ASANO, TOMOHIKO* *(Tokyo Gakugei University)*

Why Are Japanese Youth More Satisfied Than before? : Structure of Youth Life-Satisfaction

Life satisfaction is one of the important factors of well-being. According to several statistics, Japanese youth today feel much more satisfied with their life than before, despite deteriorating socio-economic conditions surrounding them. This study examines the factors which contribute to life-satisfaction among Japanese youth, and also investigates whether the combination of those factors could individualize their well-being, or it could encourage social and political participation against inequalities and contribute to the promotion of justice. This presentation is based on quantitative analysis of the data collected in Tokyo and Kobe, two urban areas of Japan, in 2012. Respondents are randomly sampled from Basic Resident Register, aged from 16 to 49. We grouped those from 16 to 29 into youth and others into middle-aged.

In this study, we conducted a multivariate regression analysis, in which the dependent variable is life-satisfaction measured with 4 point scale. We put several variables supposed to affect the life-satisfaction into the model. To summarize the results;

1) Their life-satisfaction are sustained by mainly three factors: present life conditions, future prospect and intimate relationship.

2) In contrast, life-satisfaction among middle-aged respondents is sustained just by two factors: present life conditions and future prospect.

3) Life-satisfaction and intimacy, particularly good relationship with their friends, among youth do not affect the degree to which they participate in social or political activities.

The fact that youth satisfaction is sustained by intimate relationship seems to imply some risk that their well-being could be individualized or even privatized and that social and political participation could be discouraged. Results show that this is not the case. However, the participation rate among Japanese youth has been quite low for the last half century. A new way of participation should be developed along with the structure of their life-satisfaction.

RC23-439.5

ASANTE, RABIU* *(University of Ghana)*

"Taming the Beast": Exploring the Adoption of Mobile Phone Innovation through the Daily Routines of Traders in Ghana

Most studies on the mobile phone in sub-Saharan Africa traditional markets have not considered the social "journey" that one takes on the "journey" of owning and discarding the mobile phone handset. The purpose of this paper is to explore an aspect of this process and examine how the social journey of owning and using a mobile phone can contribute to our understanding of technological innovation and adoption among traders. Using a survey of 363 traders this paper argues that technological innovations gain acceptance and are adopted when they fit into the daily routines of traders. When these technologies fail to be routinized by the traders, they easily get abandoned. However, these routines are ignored when governments develop policies for technological acceptance in Africa either at the micro or macro level.

RC06-140.4

ASHBOURNE, LYNDA* *(University of Guelph)*
BAOBAID, MOHAMMED *(Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration)*
AL JAMAL, ABIR *(Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration)*
BADAHDAH, ABDALLAH *(Doha International Family Institute)*

Effects of Displacement,Forced Migration, and Resettlement on Arab Family Relationships

This qualitative research examines the subjective effects of displacement, forced migration, and resettlement on Arab family relationships. Interviews were conducted with 30 mothers and fathers who were displaced by war in Syria and Iraq, lived in transit countries for varying amounts of time, and arrived in Canada in the previous 7 years. They reflected on their family life in their country of origin before and during wartime, in transit countries, and post-migration. A thematic analysis of the interview data was guided by the principles of constructivist grounded theory methodology.

Identified themes suggest a complex intertwining of the following influences on family relationships over the course of displacement, migration, and resettlement: (i) dramatic sociocultural changes challenge and emphasize gender norms in public and family contexts; (ii) trauma associated with living in and fleeing from conflict zones affects personal and relational well-being, risk, and resilience; (iii) the unique and complex aspects of each family's journey direct the course of family interactions, decision-making, and settlement; and (iv) key aspects of cultural and religious values, traditions, and practices guide parents' decisions and hopes for the future.

This presentation highlights how accepted gender norms in the pre-migration context become secondary to safety and security priorities in temporary flight, while gender role changes during resettlement in a new sociocultural context can create conflict and distance in spousal relationships. Traumatic experiences contribute to distress and conflict in family interactions, furthering suffering and increasing risk of violence in some families. For others, or at different times, family interactions and support from others contribute to resilience. Skilled service providers can play an important role in addressing personal and interpersonal struggles during resettlement. These families report a tension between integrating into a new context and holding onto valued aspects of their former family life.

RC02-53.11

ASHENDEN, SAMANTHA* *(Birkbeck College)*

What's 'doux' about 'doux Commerce'? the Case of Surrogacy

What's 'doux' about 'doux commerce'? The case of surrogacy
Samantha Ashenden, Birkbeck College, University of London
Practices of kinship are currently being re-written by the development of markets in reproductive technologies and associated services and by transformations in legally recognised family forms. In particular, the emergence of international commercial surrogacy has raised a number of legal and ethical concerns: many assert that making people should not be the result of market transactions, and

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many states attempt to proscribe commercial surrogacy specifically because it is seen to undermine the dignity of women and children.

This paper examines the apparent contradiction between markets and morals thrown up by commercial surrogacy. It does so both by looking at practices of family formation historically, and by exploring the idea that altruism can be clearly distinguished from commerce in this set of practices in the present. Historically, marriage as alliance made kinship part of an economic calculus. In the present the idea that altruism and commerce stand opposed to each other undergirds opposition to commercial surrogacy in the idea that women working as surrogates are engaged in 'exceptional' labour.

In the paper this new nexus of relations is investigated by looking in detail at a number of recent cases in which a commercial market in surrogacy and the normative horizons of states have come into direct conflict.

RC23-432.1

ASHEULOVA, NADIA* (outdated)

Research Committee on Sociology of Science of the International Sociological Association and First President Robert K. Merton

The paper is concerned with the history of the Research Committee on Sociology of Science of the International Sociological Association (RC23, ISA). The author presents a detailed study that based on the analysis of the academic activity of board members and first president Robert K. Merton. The history of the Research Committee is very rich by scientific events and important contributions. The study has been primary focused on the scrutiny of the RC23's correspondence, programs of events, meetings reports, publications from the archive of the International Sociological Association. For those who have worked in the area for decades, it is an interesting trip down memory lane. For those who are new to the sociology of science and technology, the appreciation will be strengthened through an awareness of the way that RC23 has contributed to the development of the field.

RC52-865.2

ASHLEY, LOUISE* (Royal Holloway, University of London)
SOMMERLAD, HILARY (University of Birmingham)
DUBERLEY, JO (University of Birmingham)

The Paradoxical Repertoires of Diversity and Professionalism: Exploring Socio-Economic Diversity and Change in the Elite Professions.

In recent years, the critical literature on diversity has underlined the extent to which associated practice and policy tends to reproduce the status quo. In order to do so, attention has turned to discourse, to demonstrate how language exerts power within organisations, to naturalise social reality and secure managerial control. This literature offers important insights, yet recent contributions have implied a clarity in the performativity of organisational and individual texts, in favour of continuity not change, and overlooked how the inevitable dilemmas of diversity are negotiated and managed in everyday life, with what effect. The current paper contributes to this debate. Drawing on 51 interviews with professionals at ten leading law and accountancy firms in the UK, we explore how they understand and articulate the contradictory relationship between socio-economic diversity and professionalism, and how they manage the tensions that emerge. Elite professional service firms provide an interesting context in which to study the difficulties of doing diversity because they are currently presented with a clear dilemma: as external pressures to diversify on the basis of socio-economic background increase, their legitimacy as assessed by multiple stakeholders increasingly rests on demonstrating both exclusivity *and* inclusivity at once. Using an analytical method grounded in a critical discursive psychology approach, we show that diversity is framed by organisational actors in relation to 11 'interpretative repertoires'. Inconsistency within and between these repertoires may be interpreted as a form of hypocrisy and therefore viewed in negative terms. However, we argue that the ideological dilemmas that result may constitute an important resource, by offering professionals new ways of talking about the relationship between professionalism and diversity, thus facilitating some progressive change. In sum, we show that organisational actors concerned with diversity work both in and through paradox, which (paradoxically) represents potential for both continuity *and* change.

RC22-410.5

ASHRAF EMAMI, HENGAMEH* (University of Nottingham)

Conceptualising Complex Identities of British Muslim Women

In this controversial era of Trump in the USA, and Brexit in the United Kingdom, Muslims and immigrants and their identities have come to the forefront of public debates. Highlighting and understanding immigrant identities is essential. To date, there has been little research focus on exploring the intergenerational identities of Muslim women in the West. This paper offers multi-sited ethnographic research

that explores the complexity of identities across the generations and cultures of British Muslim women in the UK cities of Newcastle-upon -Tyne and Glasgow. To achieve the aims of this study, forty in-depth oral history interviews were conducted, alongside the participant observations of the researcher, in a variety of settings and situations. The methodology of the research provided a profound insight into the complex and sometimes contradictory notion of identity, through the intersection of the gender, ethnicity and religion of the research participants. The paper will discuss the multiple challenges and opportunities experienced by the research participants in the secular space of the UK. Theories of double consciousness and black feminist thought, in conjunction with intersectionality, were utilised in order to demonstrate and explore the multiple identities of the research participants at the micro and macro level. The study investigates not only family and community issues and tensions, but also includes the research participants' interaction with the wider society, and the impact of this interaction on the construction of their identities. Thus, the study intends to empower the research participants, through the provision of a platform for their voices to be shared with the wider society.

RC34-626.2

ASLAM, AWISH* (University of Western Ontario)
NONOMURA, ROBERT (Western University)

Name-Based Discrimination and Resume Whitening: How Do Second-Generation Immigrants Understand and Navigate "Anticipated Discrimination" in the Canadian Labour Market?

Research on name-based discrimination in the Canadian labour market shows that job applicants with "non-White"-sounding names tend to receive fewer responses from prospective employers when compared to those with "White"-sounding names. The phenomenon of name-based discrimination has largely been studied though audit studies, which help to capture the pervasiveness of racial discrimination in the hiring process. However, less is known about job applicants' awareness of such discriminatory practices or about how applicants use their own knowledge of racial discrimination to navigate labour market inequalities. Additionally, of the literature that does exist, very little has been conducted on the experiences of racialized second-generation immigrants. This is quite surprising, given higher rates of "perceived discrimination" reported by racialized second-generation immigrants than either their first-generation or their non-racialized peers.

The present study explores the phenomenon of name-based discrimination (and racially discriminatory hiring processes more broadly) from the standpoint of young racialized second-generation immigrants themselves, as they make their transitions from school–work. Through the use of interviews, open-ended surveys, and focus groups with second-generation immigrants, this paper examines not only the attitudes of our participants toward name-based discrimination, but also the ways they come to know, understand, and navigate this phenomenon as social actors. Findings revealed a high level of awareness of name-based discrimination among these young people. Some participants engaged in "resume-whitening" tactics that are intended to circumvent anticipated discrimination, but they expressed varying levels of moral consternation about using these tactics. Participants also shared their views on the intersections of racial and gender discrimination, including the assumptions employers may have made about them. Overall, participants' responses indicated a critical, reflexive, and agentic awareness to the challenges they faced, and a proactive orientation to navigating these phenomena.

RC07-153.2

ASOCHAKOV, YURY* (St.Petersburg State University)

Thinking of Social Future: The Paradigms of Theoretical Constructing

This paper analyzes theoretical-methodological approaches to the study of the social future. Sociological research aims at the description and the explanation of the social phenomena in the regime of "here and now". At the same time, sociology always has in its view the project of a better future society. The features of a futuristic/social-utopian concern can be seen in the concepts of postindustrial society as well as in the studies of urban conflicts over parking lots and playgrounds. The object and the subject of sociology are asynchronous: the object of sociology is the present whereas its subject (overt or latent) is the future. Three main theoretical paradigms in sociology are based on different ratios of the present, as the obvious object of the research, to a hypothetical project of the future, as not so clearly reflected subject.

The "revolution" paradigm suggests viewing present as a moment on the eve of the arrival of the future, whose models become a dominating subject of the researched are constructed in the opposition to the realities of existing society as its observable object.

The "historical" paradigm brings the research to the systematization and interpretation of the past and the present as its objects, turning the statements about their nature into the formal historical universals where social future is presented only in the reduced form of theoretical idealization.

The "dialectical" paradigm, in its study of the progressive future-oriented social dynamics, focuses on the present as its research object. It constructs the models of the social future as resulting from the resolution of the contradictions in the hidden trends of the present. The application of this approach to the analysis of current version of capitalism allows us to study the emergence of the new forms of social interactions, control and inequality.

RC09-197.1

ASOMAH, JOSEPH* (University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada)

Explaining the Problem of Political Corruption in Ghana's Fourth Republic

Political corruption involving illegal use of power to advance private interests by government officials is one of the major problems impeding development in Ghana since the country gained independence in 1957. In the recent decade, however, reported cases of pervasive political corruption from the judgment debt saga to the recent bus rebranding scandal have caused public outrage. Using relevant publicly available data on specific cases of corruption scandals, this paper proposes a corruption-ignition framework, which argues that the problem of corruption in Ghana mainly stems from an interaction of greed, power, and dysfunctional institutions of accountability. This proposed framework integrates and builds on other theoretical insights, including Klitgaard's model, opportunity theory, global anti-corruption framework, and rational-choice theory to illuminate the opportunities and the incentives shaping the spate of political corruption in Ghana. It concludes that uncontrolled political corruption is primarily a function of the consistent political leadership failure to aggressively regulate greed, and limit power by enacting, amending, and strictly enforcing relevant legal provisions. It calls on major stakeholders, particularly the political leadership, to critically analyze power structures, and how the mechanisms of accountability are easily compromised with impunity to help institutionalize robust systems, which are not easily amenable to manipulation. This paper extends our current substantive knowledge of the fight against corruption, and the implications this has for anti-corruption crusade, particularly in Ghana and Sub-Saharan Africa generally.

RC31-560.1

ASOR, BUBBLES BEVERLY* (De La Salle University Manila)

'more Than a Home': Sacred Spaces, Home-Making Strategies and Filipino Migrant Communities in South Korea

In this paper, I examine migrant home-making as a process of not only forging communities and expressing ethnic identities but also as an (in)visibilizing and (re)politicizing strategy of migrants' presence in the public sphere of a host society. Based on multisited ethnography of Filipino migrant communities in South Korea, I explore how migrants employ religious resources and Catholic affiliation in carving ethnic identity, new subjectivities and migrant collectivities through various home-making strategies both in the sacred and secular spaces. These home-making strategies have the performative power to challenge spatial and integration regimes through which the Korean state and its apparatuses manage the migrant population in the public sphere. I specifically look at two of the creative strategies of recreating 'imagined' Filipino communities and 'homes' in South Korea: (1) how Filipino migrant communities observe calendrical religious rituals such as *Santacruzan* and processions as embodied performance of Filipino identity and collectivity in public spaces; and (2) how Filipino migrants replicate and restage their 'homeland' through the most mundane and quotidian activities such as buying and selling Filipino products at Filipino stores and markets, sending remittances and meeting co-ethnics. These home-making strategies operate in two intertwined levels. First, the intramural level occurs between and among co-ethnic Filipinos in the (re)creation of an idealized notion of home through collective memory, nostalgia and continuity of religious and cultural practices and beliefs. Second, the extramural level transpires when home-making is performed for non-Filipino spectators to assert social and cultural identities which Filipino migrants perceive as 'unique' from Korean culture. I argue that although migrant home-making are strategies for migrants to 'survive and thrive' in the host society, they are also powerful tool to negotiate and resist migrants' invisibility and marginal positionality.

RC31-557.3

ATASU - TOPCUOGLU, REYHAN* (Hacettepe University)

Construction of the Fight Against Human Trafficking: An International Analysis

Construction of the Fight Against Human Trafficking: an International Analysis
Human trafficking has been conceptualized as a global problem especially after the fall of the Soviet block. Slavery-like experiences of migrants differ according to gender, class, race and age. How governments deal with irregular and regular migration affects migrants' legalization conditions and their chances to survive and get access to human rights. Within the contemporary migration policy discussion, irregular migrants are conceptualized either as criminals or as victims. The common image of human trafficking has been key for the construction of the 'victim/criminal migrant' image as well as for the development of policies for fighting human trafficking and the securitization of migration. The study explores the ambiguities of the migration-trafficking nexus and investigates the development of the fight against human trafficking as a transitional field in which some migratory experiences are defined as human trafficking. It tries to show how "connected stances against a global social problem" - common policies - are produced internationally in general, and nationally in particular, within the example of three countries which are defined with different positions according to the phenomenon: Ukraine as a "source country", Turkey as a "transit and destination country", Germany as a "destination country". The study is based on field research, 50 semi-structured expert interviews carried out with relevant bureaucrats and activists in the abovementioned three countries, as well as documentary research covering 141 research papers, 57 best practice studies, 33 international conventions and agreements, 11 EU documents, 34 action plans and national legislation texts. It uses a Bourdieusian approach and investigates the relation between the structure of the field and the produced discourses and policies within the construction of counter-trafficking and current migration policies, and provides suggestions for integrating a gender-sensitive and human rights approach into counter-trafficking issues.

RC48-805.3

ATATA, SCHOLASTICA* (University of Ibadan, Ibadan)
OMOBOWALE, AYOKUNLE (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Biafra Renaissance in Communities in South-Eastern Nigeria

More than four decades after the cessation of the Nigerian Civil War, there has been a resurgence of Biafran consciousness and agitation for a return of the defunct Republic of Biafra among the people in South-Eastern Nigeria. The end of the Nigerian Civil War only signalled a long silence by Biafran 'secessionist-activists', but it did not signify an end to the appeal of Biafran ideology to the succeeding generations. With the re-introduction of multi-party democracy in 1999 and the emergence of the Movement for Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) in the year 2000, the hitherto comatose Biafra consciousness and agitation have once again been reactivated. It is important to note that, within the last fifteen years, the idea of 'Biafra' has once again gained social value among the Igbo people in South-Eastern Nigeria. Biafran agitation and its popularity have continued to foster repeated open and violent confrontations between members of Biafra activists, their supporters and coercive forces of the Nigerian state. This study, with particular focus on the violent agitation, examines the context of Biafra renaissance in South-Eastern Nigeria. Using social identity theory, we illustrate how group formation gives an individual a sense of identity and how people tend to ally with their in-group identity against another out-group in relation to group cohesion and violence in explaining the social context of Biafra resurgence. Using qualitative methods and exploratory research design, the study was conducted in three communities in South-Eastern Nigeria where Biafran activism and activities are prevalent -Onitsha, Aba and Okigwe. The interviewees were selected using purposive and snowballing methods while data were collected using both secondary and primary sources. This study presents the sociological underpinnings of the context of the violent Biafra activism and activities in South-Eastern Nigeria.

RC41-711.2

ATATA, SCHOLASTICA* (Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State)

Violence Against Aged Women: Implication of Witchcraft Label in South-Eastern Nigeria

Of what essence is graceful aging and growing old to the Nigerian society? Belief in existence of witchcraft has remained a strong phenomenon in our society today. It cuts across the Nigerian society, gender and age group but mostly associated with old women, thus old age is synonymous with witchcraft. This phenomenon against every other societal problem increases the level of violence and mortality in places where witchcraft believe/practice is prevalent. Thus the need curb this menace becomes inevitable. This study is descriptive and twenty interviews were conducted with aged women who are victims of violence associated to witchcraft label and their relatives using qualitative methods of data collection (Key Informant Interview and In-Depth Interview). The interviewees were selected using purposive and snowballing methods while the data collected were analysed using ethnographic content analysis. The findings show how aged women when been labelled a witch are subjected to different forms of dehumanized violence such as, dejection, battering that result to death. This study suggests that laws should be made to protect aged people especially women against this witchcraft label, abuse and to defend their human rights in the Nigerian society.

RC20-371.4

ATKINSON, WILL* *(University of Bristol)*

Capital Composition in Capitalist Social Orders: Examining the Applicability and Variability of Bourdieu's Model of Class across Nations

This paper reports on efforts to test the contemporary applicability and generalisability of Pierre Bourdieu's recasting of class as a multidimensional 'social space'. Specifically, the task is to determine whether a prime vertical principle of stratification based on volume of all pertinent forms of capital (economic, social and cultural) is consistently accompanied by a secondary, horizontal 'capital composition' principle distinguishing those richer in economic capital from those richer in cultural capital and, if so, whether there are any national divergences in its strength. Drawing on data from the 2009 International Social Survey Programme's Social Inequality module and deploying multiple correspondence analysis, separate models of social spaces for twenty mature capitalist countries are constructed. The main finding is that Bourdieu's model generally holds good for a wide range of nations in the 21st Century, but the strength of the capital composition principle, and thus its likely salience in everyday perceptions of social difference, varies considerably from country to country. While limits of the data encourage caution not to overstate conclusions, the potency of the capital composition principle does seem to correspond with the level of economic inequality and average years of education within nations.

RC20-JS-78.1

ATOBE, CHISATO* *(Shizuoka university)*

Does Japanese Women's Labor Force Development Cause Gender Inequality?: A Focus on Maternity Leave Substitute Jobs in the 1940s-70s.

In this paper, I explore the social segregation surrounding female labor in recent years in relation to the historical case of the Japan Teachers' Union (JTU)'s movement. The Women's Bureau of JTU had been demanding a substitute teacher system for maternity leave since 1945. This system was finally established in 1961.

A previous study insisted that this system realized the continued employment of women after childbirth. On the other hand, we can point out the system had a problem in that non-permanent substitute teachers support permanent teachers. That is, despite aiming for gender equality, the substitute teacher system has created a new unstable employment for women. Thus, this system has made the issue of gender inequality more serious. However, the previous study did not regard the process of establishing the maternity leave substitute teacher's system.

Therefore, I considered, from the interview survey and historical document analysis, how the maternity leave substitute teacher system was formed, and whether the problem of the treatment gap between regular employment and irregular employment had to intervene in the institution establishment process.

As a result, female teachers revealed that they attempted to overcome poor treatment, paying attention to the treatment of substitute teachers during maternity leave at the time of system planning. On the other hand, in an era when the housewife increased in Japan, this movement did not spread beyond gender. Also, they could not realize the original concept of maternity leave substitute teachers being regular employees pooled into each county or city. This historical case suggests that it may lead to a disruption of hierarchy, for example between permanent and non-permanent employees, if we don't have a comprehensive view of female labor when we think about the contemporary policy issues in women's labor force development.

RC42-JS-49.4

ATRIA, JORGE* *(Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)*
CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS *(Pontificia Universitad Catolica de Chile)*

The Moral Economy of Merit and Meritocracy: An Analysis of the Chilean Lower-and Middle-Class

Merit represents an expanded principle in modern societies, related to social mobility, equal opportunities, redistributive preferences and the legitimization of inequality. Although it is commonly used to study unequal results in school, divergent work trajectories, and access to different income levels, there are still great gaps in understanding the elements that form part of the concept of merit, the values that sustain it, as well as its competing justice ideals.

This article analyzes the principle of merit from a moral economy perspective. To this end, it explores popular consensus on legitimate and illegitimate practices in social exchange and collective orientations related to meritocracy. The analysis is based on an extensive review of the literature on merit and meritocracy, as well as 9 focus groups carried out on lower-and middle-class individuals in three large cities of Chile. The results show the main conceptions of merit and meritocracy, the extent of their desirability and the contrasts between these perceptions and everyday social experiences. Finally, we discuss the extent to which the moral di-

mension of merit is linked to redistributive preferences, providing insights on the role of the state in financing social rights and confronting inequality.

RC04-96.4

ATTERBERRY, ADRIENNE* *(Syracuse University)*

The International Baccalaureate: International Sensibilities, Global Mobility & Social Science Textbooks

This article builds upon research related to capital, migration, and education in its analysis of four social science textbooks from the history, economics, and business management courses taught as part of the International Baccalaureate Degree Programme (IBDP) at an international school in India. It illuminates how textbooks fulfill the IBDPs dual purpose of inculcating global-mindedness in students while also giving them the skills necessary to excel educationally and professionally. This article argues that these textbooks represent important sites of cultural and cosmopolitan capital that includes information and activities that facilitate students' development of global sensibilities, while also enabling them to develop skills in public speaking, writing, literacy, critical thinking, as well as the ability to work as a team and independently. In addition to providing students with important forms of capital, these textbooks also help lead to a credential that helps facilitate students' transnational mobility to well-resourced western universities, such as those in the United States. Because access to international schools that provide the IBDP in India remains limited to those from relatively affluent families, this article suggests that textbooks represent an important site of social reproduction within India; however, because it provides access to globally renowned universities to those who may otherwise not be able to attend, the IBDP represents an important source of potential social change in terms of educational inequality on a global level.

RC34-624.10

ATTERBERRY, ADRIENNE* *(Syracuse University)*

Transnational Indian American Youth: Redefining What It Means to be Second-Generation Indian American

Using in-depth interviews with 18 alumni of international schools in Bangalore, a city in southwest India, this article examines the role of migration in ethnic identity formation among transnationally mobile second-generation Indian American youth. It seeks to examine the following questions: How does transnational migration affect the development of ethnic identity for Indian American youth? How does transnational migration complicate what it means to be a second-generation Indian American? Building upon literature related to transnational migration, ethnic identity, and youth the findings indicate that transnational Indian American youths' experiences of travelling between the US and India before reaching the age of majority shapes their orientation to India and Indian culture in such a way that makes them fundamentally different from US born and raised second-generation Indian Americans. This brings into question what it means to be a second-generation immigrant youth and the role of transnational migration in shaping youths' ethnic identity.

RC25-JS-20.4

ATWAL, ABNEET* *(Ryerson University)*

Where Are the Children? Deconstructing the Ontario Autism Program

The Ontario Autism Program (OAP) provides behavioural supports and services to autistic children and youth, and their families. This study applied a critical discourse analysis (CDA) to examine the OAP policy documents using a children's rights framework. The purpose of the study was to examine how autistic children's rights are respected in the OAP policy documents. A CDA of the documents led to three key findings: the difference in roles of different social groups, quantifying and classifying autistic children, and the one size fits all approach in the program. The three themes present in the OAP policy documents are power and dominance, ideologies of childhood, and the medical model. The ways in which children are presented suggests that children's rights are being neglected. The paper concludes with recommendations for how clinicians can facilitate children's participation when implementing the program and changes required in the policy documents to incorporate a children's rights framework.

RC11-JS-81.3

AUDEN, DANA* *(University of North Texas)*
CREADY, CYNTHIA *(University of North Texas)*

Retirement Status, Retirement Conditions, and Sleep Quality Among Older U.S. Adults: Findings from the Health and Retirement Study

Research suggests that work experiences can adversely affect sleep among U.S. adults, yet the impact of retirement has not been adequately assessed. This is an important oversight as poor sleep continues to garner attention as a public health problem and the "Baby Boomer" generation, which comprises nearly a quarter of the U.S. population, exits the paid labor force. This study ascertains the likelihood of trouble sleeping by retirement status and retirement conditions with a large, probability sample of U.S. adults over age 50. Using the 2014 wave of the Health and Retirement Study, we estimated eight separate logistic regression models—four to evaluate the effects of retirement status on 1) trouble falling asleep, 2) staying asleep during the night, 3) waking too early, and 4) feeling rested after sleep, and another four among the subset of retirees to evaluate effects of selected retirement conditions. Those who considered themselves completely retired had consistently higher odds of reporting troubled sleep compared to those who were not retired at all. The same was found for those who identified as partly retired, with the exception of not feeling rested after sleep. Among the retired, those who expressed dissatisfaction with retirement were more likely to report troubled sleep in each model compared to those who felt very satisfied. Other retirement conditions yielded mixed results. These findings suggest that trouble sleeping among older U.S. adults is patterned by retirement status, and to some degree retirement conditions.

RC22-418.4

AUDET GOSSELIN, LOUIS* *(Centre d'expertise et de formation sur les intégrismes religieux et la radicalisation)*

Social Media Control and Christian Churches in Burkina Faso

In recent years, Burkina Faso has experienced a significant growth in the use of social media platforms. This trend has touched religious organisations in particular, with Christian Churches, both Evangelical and Catholic, increasingly turning to Facebook and other platforms to convey their messages. However, despite this growing presence and a larger democratization context marked by the ousting of President Blaise Compaoré in 2014 and a subsequent liberation of public speech in the country, Christian social media have remained remarkably consensual and uniform. This uniformity is seen in the constant circulation of the same content and an almost complete absence of contradictory debate. This presentation analyses the main social media publications from Christian Churches and associations in recent years in Burkina Faso and shows how a limited number of key actors, or gatekeepers, control the quasi totality of the Christian social media presence. It will also show how this situation gives rise to the creation of virtual sectarian practices where radical content flows without contradiction.

RC21-382.1

AUGUST, MARTINE* *(University of Waterloo)*

"Apartments Make Money!": The Financialization of Canadian Multi-Family Housing

After twenty years of disinvestment in multi-family rental housing in Canada, new vehicles for financial investment began to target ageing apartment towers in the 1990s. In 1999, Canadian Apartment Properties Real Estate Investment Trust (CAPREIT) triumphantly proclaimed that "Apartments Make Money!" on cover of their Annual Report, a reversal of the real estate industry's common wisdom for decades. This paper explores the financialization of multi-family rental housing in Canada – a process initiated jointly by state and industry players – and the role of this process in intensifying gentrification and uneven patterns of urban development. This paper documents the rise of financialized landlords in Canada, and their consolidation of ownership of apartment housing from the 1990s through 2016 – efforts that have intensified in the post-crisis period. Financialization has enabled investors in Canada to overcome former barriers to investment in multi-family housing, posed by the multi-family sector itself and by the country's diverse regional geography. Financialized landlords have, in fact, capitalized on these barriers to preserve a competitive advantage, from remote Northern communities, to resource boom-towns in the Alberta tar sands, to trailer parks in the Maritimes. This shift in multi-family ownership, and the novel treatment of multi-family homes as pure financial assets has led to property management strategies that are putting new pressures on tenants, via rent increases, new fees, harassment, and renovations to attract higher-income renters. The practices of financialized landlords also intensify existing patterns urban socio-spatial polarization both within and between communities, exacerbating gentrification pressures, and squeezing revenues from low-income tenants living in marginally located properties. This paper also touches on efforts to contest these pressures, led by tenants in Toronto's Parkdale community, who have fought back against financialized landlords via city-wide organizing, rent strikes, media engagement, and legal battles.

RC17-JS-18.2

AULAKH, SUNDEEP* *(University of Leeds)*
KIRKPATRICK, IAN *(University of Warwick)*

Financialization and Organizational Change in Professional Service Firms: The Case of Externally-Owned Alternative Business Structures in England and Wales

Financialization is a distinct form of capitalism, elevating the significance of financial markets, financial actors and financial motives (Cushen and Thompson, 2017). At the organizational level, financialization entails the process by which external financial actors are able to influence or control the internal organizational strategies and management practices of non-financial firms (Batt and Appelbaum, 2013). To date, scholarship exploring financialization in the context of professional services has largely focused on firms owned by professionals (e.g. Faulconbridge and Muzio, 2009; Alvehus and Spicer, 2012). Yet, with regulatory reform in some countries enabling the emergence of publicly-owned accounting and law companies (Pickering, 2012) our knowledge of how financialization may affect externally owned PSFs is sparse. Taking the legal services field in England and Wales as an illustrative case, we focus on a new type of legal practice – Alternative Business Structures – and draw on qualitative interviews undertaken with senior lawyers and investors to illustrate an intensification of performance monitoring, managerial control, and a professionalization of governance following a change in firm ownership. We compare the different financialization approaches adopted by investor type – private equity (Wright et al., 2013) and publicly listed companies (Roberts, 2001) – illustrating that, in accordance with the corporate finance literature (Kaplan and Strömberg, 2009; Gompers et al., 2015), the two investor types differ as to the performance metrics they prioritise. Our study also provides insights as to why legal practices in sub-fields are more inclined to seek external investment and which investor type is likely to be preferred. Faulconbridge and Muzio explained how a proxy indicator (PEP) "unexpectedly reproduced the logics of finance capitalism" amongst large law firms (2009: 659). Building on this, we show how financial logics have permeated other sub-fields.

RC19-355.1

AULENBACHER, BRIGITTE* *(Johannes Kepler University)*
LEIBLFINGER, MICHAEL *(Johannes Kepler University Linz, Institute of Sociology TSS)*
PRIELER, VERONIKA *(Johannes Kepler University Linz, Institute of Sociology TSS)*

Care Provision By Home Care Agencies – Insights from 24H-Care in Austria for Trans- and Cross-National Research on Care and Inequality

Comparative studies have shown that conservative, family-oriented welfare states have become forerunners of the marketization of domestic care. Austria is one of them pushing marketization by legalizing and professionalizing 24h-care and by cash-for-care policies in a subsidiary model of welfare. Home care agencies are new actors on the increasing care market providing 24h-care by recruiting female care workers from Eastern Europe and offering care services to Austrian private households. Drawing on the sociology of care, research about the welfare state in Austria and Eastern Europe and the Institutional Logics-perspective the paper takes three steps: The first part presents findings of our policy analysis showing how 24h-care and care provision by home care agencies are embedded in the Austrian welfare state. The second part discusses the findings of an analysis of the homepages of all (roughly one hundred) Viennese care agencies and sheds light on their recruitment of care workers and the services they offer. Our analysis focusses on the following questions: How are home care agencies addressing care workers and describing the demands and tasks of 24h-care? How are they addressing the households and which services are they offering? How are they referring to values and ideas associated with the institutional logics of the family or the profession, the market or the state, the religion or the community etc.? How the care arrangements they are providing are stratified by and reproducing differences and inequalities of gender, ethnicity, and class? How the provided care arrangements are legitimized? The third part emphasizes in how far and how the perspective on the embeddedness of care markets in the welfare state, on the institutional logics of the market, the state, the family etc. and on the legitimation of care arrangements including social differences and inequalities is instructive for trans- and cross-national approaches.

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

RC07-152.1

AULENBACHER, BRIGITTE* *(Johannes Kepler University)*
DECIEUX, FABIENNE *(Johannes Kepler University)*
RIEGRAF, BIRGIT *(University of Paderborn)*

The Economic Shift in Child and Elder Care: Conflicting Demands and the Logics of the Market, State, Profession, and Family

The paper shows how elder and child care is going along with changing demands, tasks, needs and forms of care provision. In the first part, it argues that the social reproduction and constituent care and care work are reorganized under the auspices of an economic shift in contemporary capitalism. In a Polanyian perspective on the relation between market and society this "movement" of marketization and quasi-marketization of care and care work can give a rise to "countermovements" of protection or protest in civil society. Neo-institutionalist and pragmatic perspectives as well as approaches of the sociology of care invite to investigate how these processes touch hitherto existing relations of care provision between the public and the private sphere and which role the logics of the market, state, profession, and family play. In the second part, referring to these research strands and to our empirical findings in Austria and Germany we discuss such a Polanyian "double movement" in the case of home care agencies, residential care communities and social investment policies. The studies shed light on contradictory and conflicting demands and the way how care provision is embedded in a new mixture of the public and the private, family and professional engagement, market principles and political regulation of the welfare state. Furthermore they show how conflicting demands in care provision are challenging the discussion about (in)equality and (in)justice, decent care and decent work in the field of care and care work. The third part discusses the Austrian and German case in the frame of a global sociology of care and care work showing how national, trans-, inter- and supranational dimensions of the reorganization of care provision are interwoven.

RC30-550.4

AUNIS, EMILIE *(CRISES (centre de recherche sur les Innovations Sociales))*
POGLIAGHI, LETICIA *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*
HANIN, FREDERIC* *(Université Laval)*

L'Impact Sur Les Conditions De Travail Et d'Emploi De l'Arrivée d'Uber Dans l'Industrie Du Taxi : Une Comparaison Québec-Mexique.

L'arrivée d'Uber au Mexique en 2013 et au Québec en 2014 a suscité de nombreuses mobilisations de la part des chauffeurs de taxi. Se présentant dans un premier temps comme une société de covoiturage, ainsi non soumise à la réglementation de l'industrie du taxi. Cependant, l'entreprise réalise de fait le lien entre des chauffeurs et des passagers. Pour autant, et malgré la volonté de nier toute relation d'emploi avec les chauffeurs impliquant une relation de subordination, l'entreprise impose différentes formes de contrôle de l'activité aux chauffeurs. C'est à ces formes de contrôle que la communication est consacrée, à partir d'entrevues avec des chauffeurs et des représentants des entreprises, ainsi que la documentation législative.

L'activité du taxi est une forme très particulière de travail et d'emploi, traditionnellement exclue du cadre général des rapports collectifs. D'où le développement de formes hybrides d'encadrement et de contrôle de l'activité, entre le salariat et le travail indépendant. Cependant, à certains égards, les spécificités de l'activité du taxi sont devenues des caractéristiques plus générales des rapports de travail dans la « nouvelle » économie, et plus largement dans le secteur des services. Le vocable « d'ubérisation » du travail et de l'emploi traduit bien cette perspective de généralisation, et même de modèle, des nouveaux rapports au travail et à l'emploi à l'ère du « *digital labor* ».

Les cas québécois et mexicains seront ainsi comparés afin de mieux saisir les enjeux pour l'emploi dans les deux pays sur les conditions de travail des chauffeurs et sur le diptyque autonomie/dépendance de la relation d'emploi. Il s'agira d'examiner précisément les modalités d'encadrement et de contrôle de l'activité portées par les intermédiaires classiques et par Uber pour mieux saisir ce que l'arrivée d'un nouvel acteur transforme dans les relations d'emploi et les conditions de travail dans le secteur.

RC16-311.14

AVAR, ADILE* *(Izmir Institute of Technology)*

A Critique of Assemblage Urbanism Focusing on Conceptual Constellations and Research Practice

This paper is composed of two parts. The first part elaborates on the relations between scientific concepts and practice by drawing on the Works of Georges Canguilhem, the founder (together with Gaston Bachelard) of the epistemological history of sciences. The second part offers a critique of "assemblage urbanism." The latter is backgrounded by De Landa's "assemblage theory of society," having used the Deleuze-Guattarian conceptual apparatus. However, assemblage urbanism relegates the very critical impulse of the Deleuze-Guattarian concept of "assemblage [*l'agencement*]."

Ian Hacking puts forward that Canguilhem's method of epistemological history can be used for making the history of other disciplines, as he used it in the history of statistics. Nikolas Rose, on the other hand, argues that Canguilhem's way of working the concepts and their relations can also be applied on the current state of scientific disciplines. For Canguilhem's works offer us methodological and heuristical tools to inquiry into how, and at which levels, social, ideological, political and technical concerns are articulated to a particular scientific discipline. As Canguilhem shows in the history of life sciences, concepts precede the formation of theories. Especially in the exploratory field they are formed and used without rigorously established theories. Furthermore, concepts regulate the relationships between the field of theory and the empirical research.

Then, the second part of the paper develops a critique of assemblage urbanism by focusing on how its founding concepts, its problems, its methodology and actual empirical researches are connected to each other. The critique is structured around the question how its overemphasis on the empirical materialities of urban phenomena relegates the problematique (founding) concepts, exploratory tools of critical urban theory like 'capital', 'state' 'accumulation', 'dispossession', 'deprivation', 'inequality', 'uneven spatial development', 'territorialities', different structural contexts.

RC28-525.5

AVOLA, MAURIZIO* *(University of Catania)*
PICCITTO, GIORGIO *(University of Milan)*

Blocked or Short-Range Mobility? Immigration and Labour Market Integration in Italy

In recent decades, Italy has been one of the main destinations of international migration inflows. Even the socio-economic effects of the Great Recession did not reverse the trend: from 2008 to 2016, the number of legally resident foreigners increased about 50%. These dynamics are closely related to the need of immigrant labour force expressed by the segmented Italian labour market, characterized by a substantial qualitative mismatch between the labour demand structure and the native supply.

Thus, differently from the old receiving countries of Centre-North Europe, in Italy immigrants face a trade-off between low (or none) penalty with respect to natives in terms of employment entry chance and high occupational segregation at lower levels of the professional hierarchy (Kogan, 2007; Fullin-Reyneri 2011; Avola, 2015; Ballarino-Panichella, 2015; 2017).

Furthermore, recent studies (Fellini-Guetto-Molinari, 2017) have highlighted that such segregation characterizes not only the entrance of immigrants into the Italian labour market, but their whole career. Upward mobility chances are indeed very limited.

From this evidences, this work has two research questions. The first aims to understand whether, and to what extent, the occupational immobility of immigrants is due to their status of foreigner (ethnic penalty), or instead is the effect of a structural immobility characterizing the Italian labour market. The second research question aims to shed light on the chances of short-range (horizontal\intraclass) mobility and\or changes in working conditions (contractual regularity, stability of job, wage, etc.) that can improve significantly life and working conditions of migrants without modifying their class position.

The analysis is conducted on two dataset from Istat: Multipurpose survey (2009, nearly 40.000 observations) and Condition and social integration of foreigners (2011, nearly 25.000 observations). We compare natives' and immigrants' occupational trajectories with OLS techniques, so to grasp the magnitude of the eventual mobility and the characteristics associated with it.

WG05-951.1

AWASTHY, RUCHI* *(JNU)*

Ecological and Social Impact on Lower Riparian States: A Case Study of Brahmaputra Basin

The Brahmaputra River flows through the three most populous countries in the world which are China India and Bangladesh. Therefore, management of its vast water resources warrants adequate regional as well as international cooperation and pooling of resources and expertise at the national and global levels. The life of a region is intricately linked with its water resource. Any form of alteration in it leads to changes and impacts the society. Brahmaputra is the lifeline of Himalaya region and the entire northeast India. This region is also the homeland of many ethnic tribes like Garo and Mising. The dam will impact not only the natural flow of the river but the flora and fauna dependent on the river. The dams will restrict fish migration, availability of water downstream on which large number of people and wildlife depends. Building of dams at such great height, especially a region which is prone to earthquake poses an ecological risk of floods also. Further the pollution from the dam construction will also be carried downstream, impacting farmland and depleting fish stocks, adding to food security concerns. Another adverse impact would be on the natural heritage of the region. Brahmaputra has

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direct impact on the Kaziranga national park, Majuli Island and Sunderban delta. These areas are the home of some of the most endangered species of plants and animals. . A strong political will is needed both at the state and national levels and a sustained popular zeal to convert the water resources of the region into a force for sustainable development of the region through an integrated, multidisciplinary approach that covers not only technological aspects but also social, economic and environmental dimensions. Under the existing circumstances, modest interventions with minimum possible impact on the environment appear to be the safest option for this region.

RC43-734.4

AWLIYA, SAHAR* *(King AbdulAziz University Housing Department)*
BRUIN, MARILYN *(University of Minnesota - Housing Studies)*

Experiences Housing Developers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

The rising demand for suitable housing for low- and middle-income Saudi residents in the Jeddah, Saudi Arabia metropolitan area exceeds the supply. This study explored the possibilities and obstacles facing private sector real estate developers in the development of suitable housing in the Jeddah metropolitan area. The study identified and described developers' perspectives relative to supply and demand trends; obstacles that inhibited the development of suitable housing; incentives that might help build suitable housing; and possible long-term solutions to address the ongoing mismatch between supply and demand. The study employed a qualitative case study design, and the case was private sector real estate development in Jeddah. The researcher conducted semi-structured, open-ended interviews with 16 private sector, residential real estate developers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Case study findings revealed four major obstacles: bureaucratic frustrations with the Ministry of Housing and the Municipality of Jeddah; lack of financing options for potential homeowners and private sector developers; lack of land with the necessary infrastructure to create communities; and potential homeowners' culture-based desire, or housing norm, for large, expensive villas. Future research could investigate the efficacy of the solutions recommended by the study's participants; how other nations' housing solutions could be adapted to the Saudi context; and best practices for integrating the study's findings, conclusions, and recommendations with the Kingdom's *National Transformation Program 2020* and *Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030*.

RC25-477.1

AYASS, RUTH* *(University of Bielefeld)*

The Media of (Qualitative) Methods

In the methodological discussion, surprisingly little attention is generally paid to the technology and the media used in the research process. This is astonishing in that devices, machines, software tools, and media of all kinds play a key role in the production of empirical results. The discipline of Science and Technology Studies has been concerned mostly with the *natural* sciences in its descriptions of how technology and media influence the generation of scientific knowledge. However, technology and media are also highly relevant for empirical research in *sociology*. The technologisation and mediatisation of research activities affect empirical research in general, but it is of particular importance within the *qualitative* paradigm. The reason for this is that the constitution of the data material and the reflexivity of the research process, for methodological reasons, are of special relevance here. Thus far, the discussion of the media's contribution to the research process has been rather erratic: ethnography, for instance, in "Crisis of Ethnographical Representation", analysed the role of *writing* and the authority of the author; in Conversation Analysis, there is an intense ongoing discussion about the status of the *transcript* in the research process. However, these debates mostly regard themselves as the problem of the individual methods and are considered a specific problem in each particular case – nothwithstanding the fact that they are relevant also in other methods. This is because the media, devices, and machines inscribe themselves in the research process and thus in the result of the empirical examination. The presentation will discuss the media-driven constitution of qualitative methods as well as its methodological consequences.

RC13-251.6

AYER, NADINA* *(University of Waterloo)*
MCCARVILLE, RON *(University of Waterloo)*

Exploring the Power Dynamics in an Online Sports Fan Community

Technology can change the way sport is consumed and experienced (e.g., Sage & Eitzen, 2016; Sanderson, 2011). For instance, sports consumption increasingly takes place within electronic settings with fans joining thousands of others from across the world in online communities. Each of these communities is comprised of "a collection of people who adhere to a certain (loose) social contract and who share certain (eclectic) interests" (Rheingold, 1998, p. 116). These collections can offer a convenient, timely, and a reliable way to socialize (Chayko, 2008) as well as the opportunity for self-expression, companionship, and stimulation (Nimrod,

2014). In many ways, they place power and opportunity in the hands of users. Where power typically resides in the hands of leagues, team owners, television broadcasting systems, and the players themselves, online communities can liberate the individual users from the shackles of traditional power structures (Jenkins, 2013). It is the fan base that populates and maintains online forums by deciding what is posted, what voices are heard, what questions are asked, and what topics are debated. We were interested in how power relations between forum members and administrators play out in an online community. We monitored group dynamics within 3,431 messages posted to 21 discussion threads of a popular tennis forum. Results suggest that posters tend to interpret, critique, and debate events and practices within the online community and their sport at large. The online dynamics were often complex as posters sought to fulfill their various goals. They exchanged information, shared experiences, and expressed emotion all within a simultaneously harmonious and adversarial environment. We demonstrate how an online forum offers a setting that is both supportive and acrimonious and where norms, values, rituals, and traditions can emerge and evolve.

TG03-957.4

AYOYO, DAMILOHUN* *(University of Alberta)*
MPIANI, ANTHONY *(University of Alberta)*

Rescued but Endangered? the Plight of Women and Children in Idp Camps in Northeast Nigeria

The accidental bombing of an internally displaced persons' (IDP) camp in Rann, Borno state on 17 January 2017 by the Nigerian Airforce brought global attention to the danger IDPs face in the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency. More than 100 IDPs were killed in that attack, most of whom were women and children. Drawing on data and reports from international organizations such as UNICEF and Amnesty International, and media reports on the narratives of IDPs and aid organizations, the paper analyzes the plight and experiences of women and children in IDP camps in northeast Nigeria. The paper demonstrates that despite being rescued from Boko Haram's captivity, the concentration of IDPs, particularly women and children, in camps exposes them to new forms of danger and victimization. The paper argues that the victimization of women and children in IDP camps is reminiscent and iterative of the cultural and structural violence against women and children in the society. In all, the paper adds to the scholarly conversations on the impact of the Boko Haram insurgency.

RC41-713.4

AYSAN, MEHMET* *(Istanbul Sehir University)*

Change in Family Structure: New Challenges and Social Policies

In the second half of the 20th century, total fertility rates (the average number of children per woman) in Turkey declined gradually as it had in many industrialized countries. In 2010s, total fertility rates in Turkey were down to two children and even lower in certain regions, especially in Western Anatolia. This situation has mobilized an effort to formulate policies that counter the adverse economic effects of the rapid decline in fertility rates and, indirectly, of the aging population. However, comparative demographic studies show that the decline in fertility has a complex causal structure and that it is impossible to understand this process through economic causes alone. This study makes use of data on Turkish families (Turkish Family Structure Survey) conducted by the TURKSTAT in 2006 and 2016 to explain the factors that influence fertility from a sociological perspective with special emphasis on the transformation of families in Turkey. The main argument of this paper is that low fertility rates can be understood through social and cultural changes in Turkey, and particularly through the analysis of the transformation of the Turkish family structure. Social policy recommendations will be discussed at the end of the study.

RC16-315.1

AYYASH, MARK* *(Mount Royal University)*

Is War an Instrument of Politics? the Flux of Violence and Social Theory

This paper critically examines a prevalent mode of explicating violent armed conflicts, which posits war as fundamentally *instrumental* in nature. There is certainly some analytical validity to this approach, but it limits the conception of violence to a one-dimensional view that does not take into account the flux of violence. Within the instrumentalist perspective, violence appears explicable strictly as an instrument of politics and is consequently posited as inexplicable outside of its instrumental purpose, often as chaos, a black hole, and/or nonsense. There are two major shortcomings to this approach: (1) it subordinates violence to something greater that explains it – most often politics (the mechanisms/ structures of governance) or some conception of the political (the theoretical ground of what constitutes a political act/event) – thus directing the analytical gaze away from violence; (2) the subordination of violence as means to political

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ends is often driven by an untenable analytical distinction between so-called productive and destructive violence. Instead of delimiting violence, I argue for a "freeing" of the concept of violence, *not* in the sense of discussing the gruesome details of violence or glorifying violence, but in the analytical sense of following the flux that is inherent to violence. The paper examines how two prominent theorists and their respective trajectories in social theory (Carl Schmitt-realism school; Antonio Gramsci-critical school) fail in their attempt to theoretically subordinate the flux of violence. To capture violence is to think of it as residing within a delimited and fixed space from which it operates but never leaves. To free the concept of violence is to think of violence in its continuous movement. An analysis "in accordance with the flux" offers the most fruitful way of "freeing" the concept of violence, which will help us understand the diverse impacts, paths, and roles of violence in society.

RC34-627.2

AYYASH, MARK* *(Mount Royal University)*
HADJ-MOUSSA, RATIBA* *(York University)*

Protests and Generations: Legacies and Emergences in the Middle East, North Africa and the Mediterranean

The aim of the book is to problematize the relations between generations and protests in the MENA and the Mediterranean. We contend that the articulation between generations and protests relies on the tension between historical ties and their rejection. The contributions to the book address this tension in specifically documenting several case studies that highlight the generating processes by which generations and protests are correlated. What the production and use of generation brings to scholarly understanding of the protests and the ability to articulate them is one of the major questions this collection addresses. Our book is divided into three main sections. The first, "Forms of Protest and the Production of Generations," examines how "generation" can act as a frame of reference that enables a tactic/strategy of protest, a sense of unity and solidarity, and as constituting the novelty of protest practices. The second, "Genealogies of Generational Formations," explores entangled temporalities and the production of generations, particularly as this production revolves around the category of "youth." The third, "Memory, History and the 'New Generation'," challenges scholarly work that associates forms of protest that seem to appear from nowhere with the category of a "new" generation. Investigating how generation works in those three different ways is crucial for further understanding the challenges that these protests present against the injustices of social and political orders and, just as importantly, the obstacles that they themselves might face in advancing their causes.

RC36-645.2

AZAR, RIAD* *(The University of Texas at Austin)*

Boom Town Poison: Political Culture Under the Shadow of Lead Poisoning in West Texas

How do citizens reconcile conservative politics with the daily consequences of state inaction? How does the lack of access to basic services, such as clean water, shape particular forms of political ideology? Based on 40 in-depth interviews, three months of participant observation, and historical and archival research, this paper examines how political culture is produced and contested in a small working-class community in rural West Texas, USA. An oil boomtown of the early 20th century, the population of our field site has steadily declined over the last one hundred years. Save for a small boom in the 1970s, the crumbling infrastructure, lack of jobs, and contaminated water containing twenty-eight times the federal limit of lead are consequences of socioeconomic transformations that are not unique to West Texas, but are characteristic of rural America. Rather than seek to argue that residents are beholden to an ideological contradiction and/or false consciousness, this project seeks to understand a "paradox" (Katz 2001): how support for authoritarian populism emerges from rural dispossession and is legitimized through everyday practice. By paying particular attention to not only what residents say, but also what they do (Jerolmack and Khan 2014), we argue that political ideology must be understood as a lived experience rooted in the routines, decisions, and practices of everyday life. While some residents resist the evidence and continue to consume the water, many residents purchase bottled water for consumption, cooking, and bathing. By observing and analyzing how residents engage with a contaminated water supply, we argue towards a moral economy of rural dispossession which provides ideological support for populist authoritarianism.

RC11-227.5

AZAR DENECKEN, ARIEL* *(University of Chicago)*
CALVO, ESTEBAN *(Universidad Diego Portales)*
STAUDINGER, URSULA M. *(Columbia Aging Center)*
SLACHEVSKY, ANDREA *(Center for Advanced Research in Education, Universidad de Chile)*

From Snapshots to Movies: The Association between Retirement Sequences and Aging Trajectories in Limitations to Perform Activities of Daily Living

Objectives: This study analyzed the dynamic association between retirement sequences and trajectories of functioning to perform ADLs. **Methods:** Health and Retirement Study data for 7,880 older Americans were analyzed using hierarchical linear models. **Results:** Functioning trajectories were similar for sequences characterized by complete retirement from full- or part-time jobs, baseline functioning was lower for sequences characterized by early retirement and being out of the labor force, and functional decline rates were slower for sequences characterized by partial and late retirements. **Discussion:** The conventional model, in which people completely retire from a full-time job at normative ages, and the new conventional widely-promoted model of late retirement, are both associated with better functioning in old age. But unconventional models, where individuals keep partially engaged with the labor force, are also associated with better functioning. These findings highlight the importance of using dynamic approaches to inform novel policy solutions for unprecedented demographic challenges.

RC04-93.8

AZERBAEVA, NATALIA* *(Tula state University)*

The Teacher Is a Victim of Education Modernization in Russia

In light of the reforms currently taking place in Russia and related to the globalization processes, the education modernization problem has become an acute one – especially the pedagogical problem.

Presently, the entire policy in the educational sphere in Russia, starting the signing of the Bologna process agreement, ultimately comes to the educational institutions being now united, now separated, one day new standards are introduced, another day they are altered or dismissed, today additional examination tests are assigned, tomorrow their content is changed.

It should be pointed out that at the end of the day, it is the teacher's shoulders that have to bear all aspects of the education modernization, the teacher acts as some "progress driver" in the implementation of innovations in the teaching methods and ways. Yet, is it really so? No, rather the "victim" of this entire crazily cooked "stew" called education modernization. Because the victim…

- of educational standards. The teacher must comply with the standard, because the standard is an education's outcome and if it is an outcome then it is the teacher's performance quality. What is perceived by a standard? It is still an open-end question for the Ministry of education.

- of the educational process. Not only is the teacher required to draw educational programs, but he/she should also yield continuous new educational technologies, innovative methods of teaching, interactive means of education, etc. All this must be clearly manifested and meet the standard.

-…

So as a result, since the moment Russia entered the Bologna process and integrated into it, we have the fact that the entire national intellectual and pedagogical experience that was accumulated over the years is now being lost in all these changes where the teacher becomes the one to be blamed and deemed guilty.

RC12-243.4

AZEVEDO, RODRIGO* *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul)*
VASCONCELLOS, FERNANDA* *(Universidade Federal de Pelotas)*

Incarceration and Penal Alternatives in Brazil - Elements for a Sociology of Punishment

The Brazilian prison population grows throughout the post-Constitution period of 1988. In this period, the so-called penal alternatives were expanded, with rights-restrictive sentences and the precautionary penalties in criminal proceedings. The expansion of the use of penal alternatives does not present a direct and necessary relation with the reduction in the use of the prison, and may even occur the expansion of both them. However, from the possible conclusion that the penal alternatives did not break with the centrality of the prison does not follow that such alternatives are incapable of any rupture. The effects of such alternative strategies to imprisonment are linked both to the interactions between the various political-criminal tendencies present in its emergence and implementation, as well as to the forms of understanding about the crime and

the criminal that, at a given moment, guide its specific configuration. Thus, if it is relevant to question what the penal alternatives "did", that is, the impact of its implementation on reducing incarceration, it is equally relevant to question "what has been done" with the penal alternatives, that is, in what way the actors involved in its production and implementation, as well as in other areas of the judicial field, sought to lead, implement or oppose them. In this sense, this study intends to analyze the rates of incarceration and the application of alternative penalties and measures in Brazil, especially after the 2011 edition of the precautionary law in the criminal process, which creates alternatives to provisional incarceration , in the context of a sociology of punishment, seeking to verify the relations between the imprisonment movements and the criminal policies adopted, as well as to deepen the theoretical possibilities of interpretation of these data.

RC29-534.2

AZEVEDO, RODRIGO* *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul)*

Police Violence, Provisional Imprisonment and Control Mechanisms - an Analysis of the Implementation of Custody Hearings in Brazil

Brazilian society is still characterized by the abusive use of violence by public security forces. The interactions between civil society and the police are still marked by abuse of power, lack of criteria for the use of force and distrust, which produce high rates of police killings and police victimization, evidence of an authoritarian model of police. In addition, research has shown the increasing participation of the military police as an institution responsible for prisons in Brazil, through the arrest warrants in the act, which have been converted into pre-trial detention until a future criminal conviction. The present research aims to compare data on flagrante arrests and police violence practiced by the Military Police of the State of Rio Grande do Sul during the years 2016 and 2017, based on records made by the Human Rights Reference Center of the Public Defender's Office RS, with data of reports of police violence presented at custody hearings in the region of Porto Alegre. Through the analysis of the collected data, it is sought to identify the context in which arrests occur, and the elements that characterize the cases of police violence, as well as the referral given by the judicial institutions for the reported cases.

RC44-742.2

AZZI, DIEGO* *(Federal University of ABC (Sao Paulo, Brazil))*

Labour Movement Action Against Free Trade in the Americas: A "Tale" of Two Campaigns

This paper presents a comparative analysis about the building process of two major anti-free trade campaigns, in which the labour movement has played a key role: the *Continental Campaign against the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)*, that took place during the 90s and early 2000s; and the *Continental Campaign for Democracy and against Neoliberalism,* ongoing since late 2016, that mixes an anti-free trade agenda with the broader opposition to the recent right-wing rise in the Americas.

The work focuses on both the broad political context in which these campaigns have emerged and unfolded - a state-centered approach -, as well as on issues concerning non-state actors in general and the labour movement in particular - alliance building strategies, repertoirs of action, the relations towards national governments and the construction of alternatives "from below". Through this double perspective, this paper highlights the main differences and similarities between the two campaigns.

The methodology is based on research of scientific literature, trade union official documents and publications; as well as governmental documentation and news from mainstream media. Qualitative interviews with trade unionists and social activists in the region who are/were active in both campaigns are explored in addition to the collected data.

The final considerations point out to the fact that at the present time - in a context of right-wing rise and a "race to the bottom" in labour rights - new and different challenges arise for the workers' struggle, making it much harder to repeat the building of a broad and strong hemispheric alliance in the Americas led by the labour movement. However, the negative social effects of the conservative-neoliberal comeback might be the unforeseen ignition that will strenghten social resistance again in the near future - as it once did in the late 1990s.

B

RC06-134.5

BAAR, MARYSE* *(Université catholique de Louvain)*

The Use of Innovative Methods with Children from Mixed Parents Living Under Shared Custody Agreements.

This paper will draw attention on the identity construction of children from mixed couples (Unterreiner, 2015) (parents from different ethnical backgrounds) who are living under equal shared custody agreements after the separation of their parents. I will seek to understand how they position themselves in reference to both cultural backgrounds in the context where family socialization takes place in two different households.

Drawing on fieldwork conducted in Belgium with children aged 10 to 13, in the context of the research program "*MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation families*" (*ERC Starting Grant project* under the supervision of Prof. Laura Merla), the paper will focus on innovative and active methods used for an egocentric network analysis: Network map (Hertz, Olivier, 2012) and Socio Spatial Network Game (Schier, 2015). By playing, those methods will allow us to understand the strategies used by the children to navigate between these two households where the norms and values may be different (Winther, 2015) in a multi-local and multi-cultural context.

While transnational families and mixed families have been extensively studied in the recent years (Baldassar, Merla 2014; Fresnoza-Flot, 2017), studies focusing on the experience of children living in post separation mixed families have largely been overlooked up to now.

RC26-489.3

BACAL ROIJ, AZRIL* *(Uppsala University)*

Refugee Catastrophe, Ethno-National Conflict and the Crisis of Democracy

The aim of this theoretical study is to understand the relationship between the refugee catastrophe, the increase of nationalism, inter-ethnic conflict and violence and the crisis of democracy in the 21st Century. The refugee catastrophe alludes to the estimated 70 million migrants/refugees expelled from their homes and home countries by a complex set of factors, such as: global and national inequalities, climate change, growing xenophobia, inter-ethnic conflict and violence. The increase of nationalism refers to the appeal of "essentialist," "communalistic" notions, and mythical claims of imagined "volks" and "nations," which ignites "normal" ethnocentrism to its heights. The crisis of democracy alludes to the growth of fundamentalism and authoritarian regimes in all corners of the world: India, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, and recently the USA, accompanied by the rise of national-populism and far-right political movements and parties in all corners of the world. The poor management of a similar refugee crisis in the past century, accompanied by the growth of nationalism, fascism and nazism, produced the most violent century in world history. If these developments are not better managed, in a humane and democratic way, the likely outcomes in the 21st Century are to be feared. What to do? For a short time, policies such as the "New Deal" helped to confront the systemic crisis of the 30s, same as the welfare societies in the post-war period, ECOSOC at the time the UN was created, namely, development to diminish the socio-economic gap between the haves and have nots, as a platform to sustain democracy, might be looked anew - as an urgent alternative to global militarization and violence, before is too late. Is another world possible? The answer lies in each and all of us, sociologists or not.

RC05-106.2

BACAL ROIJ, AZRIL* *(Uppsala University)*

Understanding Ethnic Identity Politics in the 21st Century

The primary aim with this theoretical study is to understand ethnic identity politics against the background of the contemporary world crisis, a crisis characterized by: increasing levels of inequality, international migration, nationalism, populism, xenophobia, ethnic identity politics, and threats to democracy from far right movements and authoritarian regimes. Ethnic identity politics is linked with nationalism, racism, and ethno-mobilization. This study looks at ethnic movements and at the interface with the ethnic identity orientation of their members. The sociological problem is defined by the relationship between inequality, international migration, xenophobia, and a new wave of ethnic identity politics in American Society, and it further examines the divergent responses of the white and non-white ethnic segments of the U.S. population to inequality and immigration flows from Mexico. Alternative explanatory factors are examined to account for the rise of white national-populism, ethnic polarization and confrontation in the USA. The two ethnic movements examined are: White National-Populists and Brown Latinos. The argument asserts that growing global and national inequalities, in conjunction with international migration explain

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the upsurge and bifurcation of ethnic identity politics. This study draws from a previous conceptual model to account for ethnic identity orientations among Mexican Americans. This model is extended to examine the nexus of white national-populism with the white identity orientation of their members. The results show that growing global and national inequalities, in conjunction with (a poorly managed) crisis of international migration, partially explain: rising levels of xenophobia, ethnic discrimination, the new saliency of ethnic identity, and the upsurge and bifurcation of ethnic identity politics.

RC34-616.9

BACALSO, CRISTINA* (Youth Policy Labs)

How Does "Age Matter" in Relation to Youth Wellbeing? An Examination of Minimum Age Legislation Research in Europe and Central Asia

Minimum age legislation are contentious, contextual and at times, contradictory. They directly influence the realities of young people: for example, when they can make independent health choices, be tried and held in adult courts and prisons, access financial credit for business, be heard in judicial proceedings, or consent to marriage.

In 2016, UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office commissioned a the multi-year research project called "Age Matters!: Age-related barriers to service access and the realisation of rights for children, adolescents and youth". The first phase, completed in October 2016, was a desk-based mapping of minimum age legislation in the region. The second phase, due to be completed in January 2018, is a consultation with adolescents in five countries in the region (Armenia, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Romania, Ukraine) to understand how the knowledge, perceptions and experiences of adolescents with minimum age legislation impacts their subjective well-being and aspirations for the future.

This paper looks specifically at the way the project considers the relationship between minimum age legislation, access to rights, and service provision, and concepts such as "vulnerability" and "wellbeing" as conceived by UNICEF. In particular, it will zero in on two key components of the project explicitly relating to wellbeing: the research scope, where the thematic domains selected are tied to domains of youth well-being popularised by global-level youth indicies, the Youth Wellbeing Index (2014, 2017) and the Youth Development Index (2013, 2016); and the outcomes of responses by adolescents during the consultation phase, in relation to their subjective wellbeing. Lastly, the paper will reflect and interrogate the policy, programmatic and advocacy impacts of research like "Age Matters!" for child's rights organisations like UNICEF.

RC28-508.1

BACHSLEITNER, ANNA* (German Institute for International Educational Research)

Social Background Effects in the Transition to a Doctoral Degree

Social inequality in early educational transitions, especially the transition to secondary school as well as to tertiary education, is well documented. Most studies have shown decreasing social background effects over educational careers, thus, the question arises how far the social background and the aspiration to avoid downward social mobility are still relevant for late transitions after university, like the transition to doctoral studies. Socially unequal access to doctoral programmes is individually and societally relevant, since a doctoral degree is linked with positive labour market effects, e.g., subject-specific higher incomes (e.g., Mertens and Röbken 2013).

The aim of this study is therefore to examine the relevance of social background at the transition to a doctoral degree based on data of the longitudinal study "Learning Processes, Educational Careers and Psychosocial Development in Adolescence" conducted in Germany. The study is drawn on the theoretical concept of primary and secondary effects of social background developed by Boudon (1974). It is analysed what proportion of the social background effect is transmitted via performance differences in final secondary school and university marks and standardised tests. Further, the relevance of mechanisms of a cost-benefit analysis and education-biography-related factors is examined.

The results show, that tertiary graduates from higher educational backgrounds are more likely to start doctoral studies, especially if at least one of their parents holds a doctoral degree. The social background effect can be traced back in particular to differences in final marks and previous decisions made at the beginning of the tertiary degree, the subject and type of tertiary institution.

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RC04-93.19

BACZKO-DOMBI, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology, Institute of Sociology)
KOMENDANT-BRODOWSKA, AGATA (Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw)

Between Preconceptions and Reality. Perception of Higher Education for Polish Youth.

Over last decades the world has witnessed a tremendous expansion of higher education. Poland has been one of the countries that have undergone a rapid transition from an elitist system, in which only tiny minority of secondary education leavers could pursue further education, to a massified one that widely broadens the access to tertiary education. The rise in educational attainment is by and large perceived as a positive development, however it has its downsides as well. The increased supply of university graduates has deprived them of their 'privileged' status in the labour market, lead to the rise in graduate unemployment rate as well as overskill and overeducation. This has sparked a debate over improving higher education system in order to make graduates more suitable for the labour market by among others steering them towards academic programmes granting better occupational prospects.

High student attrition is another problem of the Polish higher education system. Poland has one of the highest rates of premature departure among OECD countries, which makes the system inefficient for students and higher education institutions. Moreover, it poses unnecessary burden on the public purse as higher education in Poland is in large extent publicly funded. Research suggests that student attrition can be partly attributed to a wrong choice of studies.

Any policy aiming at improving the prospective student's decision making requires a good understanding of it. That was the goal of several mixed-methods research projects conducted in the last few years, concentrating on such described decision processes of youth from upper secondary schools and students of University of Warsaw, problems associated with their motivation and generally their perception of higher education.

RC30-545.3

BADAWY, PHILIP* (University of Toronto)
SCHIEMAN, SCOTT* (University of Toronto)

How Flexibility and Control Affect Stress in the Work-Family Interface: A National Longitudinal Study of Canadian Workers

The ability to control when and where we work is a coveted job resource that can help workers fit their multifaceted lives together easier. Much scholarship

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reveals that through its link to flexibility, workers with schedule control may be better able to achieve a more harmonious fit between their work and non-work roles. Yet, schedule control's actual functions as a "resource" are not entirely understood, especially its potential negative consequences for our well-being in the work-family interface. As the stress of higher status perspective suggests, schedule control may be accompanied by excessive job demands and greater expectations that workers will fully devote themselves to work even when they are at home, potentially undermining its utility as a resource. This paper scrutinizes the assumed flexibility benefits of schedule control when workers find themselves in high pressured overwork contexts. Most research on schedule control and the work-family interface has been cross-sectional and tentative regarding causal inferences. While longitudinal studies exist, they have either been done outside of a North American context governed by different overarching expectations about work, or they have utilized group-randomized trials in an experimental design but have been confined to a single organization. Within a fixed-effects framework, the present study tests and elaborates on both Job Demands-Resources and border/boundary theories by moving beyond analyses of between-worker differences to focus explicitly on within-individual changes over time. This approach helps address bias from dispositional attributes or unobserved value orientations that might be influential. We analyze four waves of data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health Study (CAN-WSH), a large national sample of working Canadians from 2011 (wave 1), 2013 (wave 2), 2015 (wave 3), and 2017 (wave 4). Preliminary analyses suggest that while increases in schedule control alleviate work-family conflict, there are potential downsides to this resource within particular contexts.

RC16-312.1

BAERT, PATRICK* *(Cambridge University, United Kingdom)*
MORGAN, MARCUS *(University of Bristol)*

Intellectuals in Pursuit of Populism: A Historical Perspective

In this paper we present a historical perspective on the relationship between intellectuals and what is current referred to as 'populism', arguing that the current political developments have a long pedigree. We focus in particular on the interbellum and how, in the context of the trauma of WWI, various writers in France and Germany expressed reservations about liberal democracy, deplored its alleged degeneracy, accused the establishment or of conspiring against 'ordinary' people, and advocated a more direct relationship between leadership and the 'masses'. We explore the similarities and differences with the current wave of 'populism' that has engulfed various countries.

RC18-342.8

BAH, BELINDA* *(University of Montreal)*

What Defines Citizenship? Perspective of Immigrants Living in Northern Metropolises

In the context of globalisation, the big cities of the North tend to attract migrants from the South. International immigration to these metropolises raises controversial questions about citizenship. This is one reason that citizenship needs to be thought of not only as a legal status, but also, as a cultural construct. The concept of "cultural citizenship" is increasingly present in the literature and implies the existence of diverse "citizen identities". Cultural citizenship is often analysed through the study of concrete participative practices, or the ways in which individuals engage in collective action. In this context, if "being a good citizen" is "being an active citizen", what does this really mean in big cities of the North? We propose to understand the dynamic of cultural citizenship through the concept and process of "citizen acculturation". To this end, our doctoral research focused on the (trans)formation of citizen identity of individuals for whom this process might be more problematical than for others: international immigrants. In Montreal, we interviewed twenty-seven immigrants with diverse profiles, identified by others and above all by themselves as "active citizens". Through qualitative interviews, followed in some cases by a questionnaire, we elicited their idea of "active citizenship" and analysed how this interpretation was constructed. Because our goal was not simply to list what being an active citizen might mean in the context of our study, we also looked at identity content, referencing three ideological frameworks: communautarian, liberal and republican. Based on this field work carried out over a year and a half, the presentation will focus on the results regarding the meaning of active citizenship for international immigrants in a so-called pluricultural metropolis.

RC31-557.6

BAHADUR, BALI* *(Guru Nanak College for Girls)*

Social Exclusion, Discrimination and Xenophobia in the Middle East: A Sociological Study of Indian Emigrants

History of the world can be seen as the history of migration. People have been migrating since the beginning of their existence. Today, it has become a predominant phenomenon in the world. The present paper deals with the

emigration from the Punjab state to the Middle East countries. It is a state situated in the northwest region of the Republic of India. People living in this area are known as Punjabis. Emigration is the part of Punjabi heritage, for centuries the Punjabis have been migrating to the different parts of the world; they have followed different trends and patterns in different periods to different destinations. But a totally new dimension was added in the profile of Punjabi emigrants after the oil boom in the gulf countries. Large numbers of Punjabis youngsters started migrating as semi-skilled or unskilled workers to the gulf region to meet the need of huge construction work in this region. This paper examines the migration of Punjabis to the Middle East countries and their trends and process of emigration. Attempts have been made to examine their interaction with the citizens of host countries and the reaction of the governments and citizens towards them. This paper also highlights violation of human rights of the emigrants by the host countries by focusing on the problems faced by them and their miserable conditions at work and in labour camps and as a result how this large group has been ignored by the government and socially excluded by the host country. The present paper is based on the two types of data: first, three hundred interviews conducted from the returned emigrants from the Middle East countries, and second, some secondary sources such as news papers, reports of various government and non government departments of both sending and receiving countries.

RC32-586.3

BAHAR, MEHRI* *(University of Tehran)*
FOROUGHI, MARYAM* *(Kashan University)*

Mosques, Women and Charity Activities in Iran (A Study of Women's Charity Activities in Isfahan Province)

The charity-based activities in Iran from the past can be known affected by the factor of power in the micro, middle and macro ranges. The mosques in this country were one of the most important centers of charity social organization, following a good relationship with political and economic institutions, they followed the pattern of a traditional city. The effective and active presence of women around the charitable activities of the mosques and during religious ceremonies and religious rituals is evident. It seemed that women, through participation in the proclamation, mourning, and ..., had the opportunity to temporarily suspend the men's power and on the other hand, after this presence, through the establishment of charities, they obtained the opportunity to make decisions independently of the patriarchal society and its constitutions, which violently was depriving many of the rights of women, including the right to comment and decision-making at a high level.

According to the evidence, the presence of women in mosques after the Islamic Revolution and in the form of charity can be divided into three periods including *Iran - Iraq war* and support for fronts, *construction period* (after the war) and attending reconstructive and relief activities, *the post-construction period* and the formation of new charities. Studying the experience of women in how to set up, form and attend these charities can provide an analysis of the social context of the Iranian society and the experience of women's civil activities.

Therefore, in this article, using qualitative research methods, we will study the women's charity activities in the mosques of Isfahan and the experience of women in attending these activities in different periods after Islamic Revolution. Considering the interpretive social approach adopted in this topic and using the phenomenal methodology, the Colaizzi method is used to analyze the findings.

RC14-276.6

BAHAR, MEHRI* *(university of Tehanr)*

Typology of the Quiddity of Charity in the Virtual Network (With emphasis on the telegram messenger)

Introduction: Religious and cultural traditions alongside with technology has provided extensive facilities for development of charitable aids. The aim of this study is to understand the new quiddities of charity in virtual networks. This study has demonstrated that social aid has been influenced by technology in such a way that it has significantly changed our perception of charity in the past few years. The use of technology has increased the components of individualism and possibilities. In other words, it has changed the social group that used to be involved with charity and it has brought in individuals from different backgrounds seeking different varieties of charitable acts.

Methodology: Qualitative content analysis has been used as the main method for data gathering in this project. Deep data analysis has been done in order to extract and show the concepts of charity and the donor's motivations.The data has been sampled from many different Telegram messenger groups of charity institutions.

Findings: On the baseis of social constructionism and deductive methodology, data is categorized in two main parts: Person-Centered data (which contains actions of a person who is identifiable without cohesive organization) and NGO-related data. Eight dedicated categories were associated to people-centered data, and twenty categories were associated with NGO-related data.

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

Conclusion: Technology has caused charities institutions to undergo a revolution from the traditional method they were pursuing which surprisingly has not ended badly for them. It has caused an increase in the number and specialization of NGOs in general so everyone can now donate to any institution that they want and can relate more to. Components of individualism, humanism, religion-belief, micro needs assessment, anonymity and impersonality have been changed in the NGOs from the way they were before and these are all thanks to the influence of technology in the people's lives.

RC33-JS-41.1

BAHL, EVA* *(University of Goettingen)*
WORM, ARNE* *(University of Goettingen)*

Involved Outsiders – Reflections on the Combination of Ethnography, Biographical Research and Figurational Sociology

In this presentation, we will discuss how we combine biographical and ethnographic research methods within the framework of the research project "The Social Construction of Border Zones", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

We will tackle the question of the benefits and challenges of combining participant observation and (biographical) narrative interviews by reflecting on the various figurations that frame (and are framed by) our interactions with members of different groupings. We will show how patterns of interaction, as well as presentations of images of the self, of the we-group and of other groupings represent the complex web of power relations within the research field (including our position as researchers). This includes the different levels and ambivalent dynamics of being an 'outsider' or a 'stranger' as a researcher while at the same time becoming involved with affairs in the field. For example, in some circumstances, conducting interviews as an 'outsider', in the sense of not being part of the local everyday interactions and relations, may turn out to be beneficial in gaining access to certain perspectives, especially when it comes to the members of marginalized groupings. In other cases, we may only gain access by closely participating in everyday interactions.

From our perspective, both methods – which are rooted in similar sociological backgrounds – can benefit a lot from each other if we reconstruct these (unequal) power balances in the field as a part of the research, and reflect on how this relates to a specific methodical approach. We argue that we need to adjust our methods to the circumstances in the field, and that a figurational perspective sensitizes us to the socio-historic genesis of these figurations.

RC21-JS-19.2

BAHL, EVA* *(Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen)*

Perspectives on City History and Their Interdependency with Constructions of Belonging in Ceuta and Melilla

In my paper, I will discuss the interdependencies between life- and collective histories, perspectives on history and constructions of belonging in Ceuta and Melilla. These two Spanish cities in the north of Africa were conquered in the wake of the so-called *Reconquista* in the 15th century and have been Spanish ever since. The two cities played a central role in the colonial period of Spanish-Morocco (1913-1956) and were the setting for a military coup that led to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Today they are known all over the world because of the high fences that surround them to prevent illegalized migrants from entering this small piece of the European Union on the African continent.

My research, which deploys biographical and ethnographic methods, explores how these border cities' conflictual histories are remembered and referred to by members of different groupings and how these historical perspectives relate to their respective constructions of belonging. It is part of the project "The Social Construction of Border Zones", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

Nowadays, the proportion of the population in these two cities that is Muslim and/or Moroccan is growing constantly. As a result, power balances are shifting slowly, and part of the Christian-Spanish population feels endangered by this societal change that is perceived by them as "Moroccanization". Furthermore, there is a tendency in the established population to harmonize the conflictual history (and present) of these cities by a discourse of peaceful coexistence ("*convivencia*"). On the basis of my empirical analysis, I argue that this discourse essentializes cultural differences and hinders the negotiation of historical conflicts and power inequalities.

WG05-944.3

BAHRI, ANUPAM* *(panjab university)*

Abuses Against Street Children

There is no way to thoroughly enumerate the various ways in which children around the world are economically exploited and physically mistreated. But the numbers are great and the suffering widespread. Behind the hideous imagery of children beaten or sexually abused by parents; ravaged beyond their years by hard living and drug abuse on the streets; maimed by landmines or turned into killers by war; stricken with AIDS are the all too common struggles against disease, hardship, and family or social traditions that compromise children's humanity or subject them to physical and emotional suffering. While 18 million children work on the streets of India, it is estimated that only 5-20 percent of them are truly homeless and disconnected from their families.

RC32-578.4

BAHRI, ANUPAM* *(panjab university)*

Child Trafficking: A Global Challenge for the Whole World.

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or of receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person's, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons 'According to NHRC Report on Trafficking in Women and Children, in India the population of women and children in sex work in India is stated to be between 70,000 and 1 million of these, 30% are 20 years of age. Nearly 15% began sex work when they were below 15 and 25% entered between 15 and 18 years. The law has relevance to addressing the problem of trafficking. India has also adopted a code of conduct for Internet Service Providers with the objective to enunciate and maintain high standard of ethical and professional practices in the field of Internet and related services. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 Enacted in consonance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and Consolidates and amends the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and to children in need of care and protection. The law is especially relevant to children who are vulnerable and are therefore likely to be inducted into trafficking

RC54-JS-38.1

BAHTINA, DARIA* *(Finnish Centre of Excellence in Research on Intersubjectivity in Interaction)*

On Constructing the Self and the Other in Imitation Game Experiments: The Role of Interactional Expertise in Multicultural Societies

Intersubjective differences are often used to construct the image of 'the other' (Kapuscinski 2008) and cement stereotypes that 'invent the enemy' (Eco 2012). The threat of a social divide is even bigger in modern societies: in addition to classical majority/minority tension there is a shift towards polarization as a result of changing media landscapes. Estonia presents a good case study, with over a quarter of Russian-speaking population. Estonian restoration of independence in 1991 upon decades of Soviet occupation led to Russian losing its dominant status of 'majoritized minority' (Ozolins 2003), which nowadays is reflected in a complex mix of unresolved tensions but also merged identities and new opportunities to build social cohesion. In this paper we propose an innovative research method to address the processes of social group construction in this multicultural reality.

We use the imitation game format adapted from Turing's Test (1950) to explore the dynamics of group formation and maintenance through interactional expertise. The latter is claimed to complement formal propositional knowledge and embodied skills as interlocutors try to understand the conceptual structure of the social world of the other (e.g., Collins & Evans 2002, Collins 2004). In our experiments the participants are involved in an interactive game: their task is to display their actual membership, imitate belonging to another social group, or provide a judgement about another person's identity as recognized through interaction. We seek to replicate findings from previous studies that demonstrate a striking difference between how majority and minority groups use these resources in social interaction. These results and the data from focus group interviews are expected to shed more light on how fluid various social boundaries are and indicate which elements are used to construct relevant identities. The insights have the potential to avert conflict situations by promoting the acceptance of diversity.

RC14-280.2

BAHTINA, DARIA* *(Finnish Centre of Excellence in Research on Intersubjectivity in Interaction)*

The Power of Talk: Reducing the Potential for Conflict through Constructing Common Ground

The notion of common ground (henceforth, CG) refers to shared knowledge that advances both interactional efficacy and social affiliation (Enfield 2013).

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The existence of CG is often taken for granted, yet when insufficient it poses risks not only to mutual understanding, but to overall acceptance of 'the other' (Kapuscinski 2008): limited CG may hinder social cohesion and trigger intergroup tensions. We explore how interactional participation practice enables the shift from 'imagined certainty' towards 'acknowledged complexity' (Holliday 2008) and promotes a more diversified view on social boundaries. More specifically, this paper reports on an experimental study with Estonian and Russian-speaking Estonians to demonstrate how group membership is negotiated through active co-construction of CG.

The Imitation Game is an experimental approach adapted from Turing's Test (1950), in which a 'judge' (here, an ethnic Estonian) through a series of questions detects a 'pretender' (a Russian-speaking Estonian) and an actual 'representative' of their social group. The method has proven itself valuable in the assessment of interactional expertise, a key element that enables cooperation between different social groups (Collins et al. 2006, 2015). In this paper we zoom in on the communicative characteristics that facilitate a dialogue across putative group boundaries. To this end, we focus on the interactive means people use to achieve informational and interactional CG. To analyse the processes behind the establishment of CG we adopt and appropriate a number of concepts, such as psycholinguistic alignment (Pickering & Garrod 2004), joint action (Clark 1996), affiliation and affective stance (Stivers 2008, Stivers et al 2011). Each is served by meta-communicative strategies for monitoring CG in more tacit or more explicit manners (Bahtina-Jantsikene & Backus fc.). Finally, we investigate the interplay between pre-existing and emergent CG (Liu & Liu 2016) and how their manifestation in conversation reflects the formation and maintenance of social groups.

RC34-617.1

BAHULE, BOIPELO* *(North West University)*
ODHAV, KIRAN *(North West University)*

Influences of Socio-Economic Status of Parents on Youth Identity:Exploring Youth Identity and Consumerist Fashion in South Africa

Fashion is a symbol of culture and is often used to express various identities. Youth today create, replicate or imitate various subcultures which in turn form their identities. Very often the youth deviate from social norms, as is the case with the Izikhothane subculture in South Africa. The subculture is characterised by extravagance and destroying the expensive items they buy. The parents of these young people are predominantly middle class to lower class as they live in townships and therefore cannot afford their children's lifestyles, leading to them living in debt.

The purpose of this study, with an efficient literature review on youth, fashion, identity, parents influence on young people's consumer behaviour as well as desire and conspicuous consumption is to find the relationship between youth identity, with particular focus on fashion as an expression of identity and how it is affected by the socio-economic state of the parents. It also seeks to identify other social problems that may arise thereafter.

This is a qualitative study, making use of focus group interviews as a research tool. The study is conducted amongst the students of North West University-Mahikeng Campus including an analysis of literature and media reports on Youth Cultures and Consumerist Styles in South Africa.

Various findings are discovered and recommendations are given and the most important finding is one that proves that parents do have an influence on youth identity and preferred consumer fashion styles which go with the identity of choice.

RC28-518.4

BAIER, TINA* *(Bielefeld University)*
LANG, VOLKER* *(Bielefeld University)*

Social and Genetic Influences of Educational Attainment and Their Variation According to Social Background.

Abstract:
Genetically informed studies provide consistent evidence that genetic influences account substantially for individual differences in nearly all inequality-related outcomes. What is more, the empirical literature comes to the conclusion that the relative importance of genetic influences even exceeds the importance of shared family influences. Strikingly, educational attainment differs from this pattern as shared family influences are almost as important as genetic influences even in adulthood. So far mechanisms leading to this divergent finding are poorly understood. In this paper we examine whether this pattern for educational attainment replicates for Germany. Germany, represents an interesting case due to its highly stratified schooling system which is characterized by an early tracking system. Drawing on sociological theories on class-specific education decisions we hypothesize that the finding of a substantial role of shared family influences replicates. In contrast to previous studies we investigate whether the relative importance of shared family- and genetic influences varies by social background. In line with previous evidence that impoverished environments suppress genetic expressions we expect that the relative importance of genetic influences increases with social background. We test our hypotheses by estimating ACE-variance decompositions of educational attainment based on about 950 young adult twin pairs in their early 20s based on the novel German twin family panel study *TwinLife*. Preliminary results reveal a substantial impact of shared family influences for educational attainment in Germany and support the hypothesized larger share of genetic influences on educational attainment among higher social status families. Furthermore, our results indicate that more advantaged families provide family influences under which children can realize their genetic potential.

RC44-748.15

BAILEY, CHRISTOPHER* *(York University)*

Deep Organizing in Education: An Analysis of Teachers' Union Strategies in Ontario and British Columbia

This essay assesses the neoliberal restructuring of kindergarten to grade 12 public education as well as the character of teachers' union struggles to defend good quality public education in Ontario and British Columbia. I will focus on the recent struggles over education reform and collective bargaining in Toronto and Vancouver to demonstrate this shifting policy environment as well as the declining working and learning conditions facing teachers and students in those cities. I contend that in the face of mounting pressure from neoliberal reformers, teachers' unions continue to be a progressive force in defense of accessible public education, however, the degree to which they have been successful in halting or reversing the restructuring and cuts to public education varies from province to province. Drawing upon the work of Jane McAlevey (2014; 2016), I aim to examine how teachers' unions can effectively develop their capacities to mount resistance movements that move beyond the realm of any particular round of collective bargaining and into the social sphere via the whole worker approach to deep organizing (McAlevey 2014; 2016). This entails an examination of the organizational character of each teachers' union as well as the dominant strategies they employ to achieve success. Here each teachers' unions' relationship to their employer, the communities they serve, their own members, and the wider labour movement will be explored.

RC17-324.5

BAILEY, SIMON* *(University of Manchester)*
PIERIDES, DEAN *(University of Manchester)*
BRISLEY, ADAM *(University of Manchester)*
WEISSHAAR, CLARA *(University of Manchester)*
BLAKEMAN, TOM *(University of Manchester)*

Dismembering Organisation: How Medical Algorithms Are Remaking the Human in Healthcare

Algorithms are increasingly being adopted and implemented within the English National Health Service, promising increased safety, productivity and efficiency in the delivery of health care. Following Berg (1997), medical sociological literature on algorithms often conceptualises these technologies as 'decision support' (e.g. Peiris et al., 2011). More recent work makes a corresponding move in analysing the meaning-making practices of algorithmic data users (e.g. Maiers, 2017). Both kinds of analyses involve a coupling of the algorithmic world with the social world of medical practices, and proceed according to the negotiations involved in making this coupling 'work' (Turnbull et al., 2017). By building upon analyses of financial algorithms, we present a slightly different argument, calling attention to the essential and non-negotiable disjuncture between the algorithmic and the social, and the consequent need for a reconsideration of the forms of human agency available within health care organisations.

We build our argument with ethnographic data from a study across two hospitals of the implementation of an algorithm that aims to identify cases of acute kidney injury (AKI). By analysing the differences between the approach taken in each hospital to implement the algorithm, we juxtapose two problematisations of the concept of 'algorithmic work', in which the technological and social worlds are coupled. We then draw upon 'interruptions' in the smooth flow of the algorithm within each setting in order to highlight the 'dismembered' (Lenglet, 2013) organisational state that constitutes the ideal expression of this technology. In discussion, we draw lessons from our data for rethinking extant conceptions of the technological and social, which, we argue, are remaking both the caring and the cared-for human. As the use of algorithms becomes widespread, sociologists of organisation may find our analysis helpful for understanding how organisations split tasks from human experience in the automation of work.

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TG04-974.2

BAILLERGEAU, EVELYNE* *(University of Amsterdam)*
MYTHEN, GABE *(University of Liverpool)*

Responding to Violent Radicalization: Contextualized Resilience and Risk-Focused Prevention in Europe

Recent terrorist attacks in France, the UK, Belgium, Spain, Germany and Sweden have led to renewed attention being directed towards risk-focused responses to terrorism, such as those exemplified by the Prevent strategy in the UK. There are many equivalents to Prevent across mainland Europe which seek to reduce the threat of future attacks by deploying policies of pre-emption and intervention. Aside from well-documented problems with ascribing risk factors to specific ethnic and religious groups, risk-focused prevention measures have tended to lack appreciation of social, political and economic context. Partly as a consequence of public, media and academic criticism, risk-focused measures have been modified and increasing attention in policy making circles has been paid in recent years to the positive potential of developing resilience amongst communities and individuals considered to be susceptible to radicalization.

Addressing the issues raised above, this paper examines the uses of resilience in the context of policies directed towards preventing violent extremism in Europe. In particular, we will examine the utility of context sensitive alternatives to risk-focused prevention, for example, those geared toward enhancing dialogue through community mediation and improving social cohesion. Drawing on empirical evidence developed during explorative area-based research in a few European cities recently affected by terrorist attacks, we elucidate the possibilities of and limits to engaging key actors such as teachers, youth workers and community-leaders in building trust and promoting social optimism. In so doing, we confront critical questions that are crucial in developing appropriate policy responses to the threat of terrorism. How is resilience understood and mobilised by the various actors involved in preventing radicalization? Which structural factors encourage or inhibit the building of resilience? How do contextualised resilience approaches work in relation to risk-focused approaches to violent radicalisation?

RC34-616.1

BAILLERGEAU, EVELYNE* *(University of Amsterdam)*

Wellbeing and Prescription. Self-Realization and Social Recognition in a Sociological Perspective

This paper discusses youth wellbeing from the angle of how adolescents define the goals of their lives and of how they are told what is respectable in matter of a 'good life' to aim for. In the context of the knowledge economy, engaging in higher education and getting a university degree have been repeatedly been pushed forward as highly respectable aspirations. However, encouraging young people facing social inequality to engage in higher education has also been arguably criticized for being imposed upon them, at the expense of other understandings of a fulfilling life that may be more in line with young people's aspirations. Yet, that alternative understandings of wellbeing – such as 'self-realization' – are not prescribed may seem doubtful in many ways. Is there any non-prescriptive understanding of a 'good life' that could be useful for the sociology of youth? To what extent can sociologists escape from top-down definitions of youth wellbeing? This paper questions the relevance and the limitations of social recognition as a pivotal concept for sociological research regarding desirable futures, drawing on a discussion of Sen's holistic framing of wellbeing and Appadurai's reflection on the 'terms of recognition' and building on qualitative observations amidst young people facing social inequality in the European context (chiefly in the Netherlands).

RC57-922.1

BAILLIE, ROBIN* *(National Galleries of Scotland)*

Can Contemporary Art Really Liberate Young People?: A Critique of the National Galleries of Scotland's Outreach Project and Exhibition, the Untitled: Bad Entertainment (2014 - 2016)

'Only if we learn to aestheticize the lack of gifts as well as the presence of gifts, and thus not differentiate between victory and failure, do we escape the theoretical blockage that endangers contemporary art activism.' Groys (2014)

Faced with (post)-crisis personal, social and economic uncertainty, young people in Scotland participating in The UNTITLED, were offered the chance to describe the reality of their lives by creating their own 'contemporary art'. This paper will assess the meaning and impact of the art they created; on the young 'artists' themselves, on their peers and on the wider audience who visited their exhibition at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. What kind of testimony did they deliver about the challenges that faced them, springing from societal conditions that they hadn't created? The participants were drawn from social work centres, employability courses, mainstream and special schools, in an attempt to engage those excluded from cultural representation. Would anyone take notice of their artistic statements, and would anything change as a result?

An assessment of the inequalities surrounding the much-promoted panacea of 'creativity', and an examination of the unequal distribution of the entitling designation of 'artist', in relation to young people, forms the core of this paper. Contemporary art in Scotland, as promoted by the government funded arts agency, is seen as a 'place-making' success story, whose 'effect' it seeks to spread throughout society. In this context, could the participants transcend the instrumental nature of their collaboration with the gallery, and could they utilise the supposedly 'rule-breaking premise' of contemporary art methodology, to actually alter their own life chances and affect the perceptions of a public audience? The paper concludes by assessing whether The UNTITLED challenged the current distribution of the power of representation and if so, by what (evidenced) means it did so.

RC30-541.2

BAIMURZINA, GUZEL* *(The Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Young People in the Russian Labour Market: Challenges and Responses

The problems of youth is always under scrutiny by the government officials, humanitarian scientists and international organizations. The most unsettling and topical problems in the contemporary field of work is related to significant changes in economic structures, forms of employment and work organization, work content; raising diversity, flexibility and dynamic. Young people all over the world face with more and more challenges.

Our investigations show that young people in Russia are actively involved into the economic life of the country. In 2015-2016 they were more likely to start working earlier, to combine work with study, to engage in entrepreneurship than in 2006-2008. Generally, the population notes the increase in the jobs' opportunities, and especially for young people. At the same time, we have revealed a series of specific features and contradictions in the youth labor market of Russia: increasing demand for quality jobs against decent jobs deficit and precarization; bigger number of the youth employed in the economy and smaller number of youth, registered in social insurance funds; increasing share of young people with higher education along with delay in modernization of the economic structure and jobs; growing differentiation of regional labour markets despite of globalization and intensified migration etc.

The author examines the labor market situation of young people (at the age of 18-24 and 25-29) at the national (Russia) and regional (the Republic of Bashkortostan of the Russian Federation). Based on sociological and statistical data, the author analyses challenges of the transformational processes and problems of young people, their feelings, expectations and career strategies; compares with available data, characterizing global tendencies and processes.

RC57-JS-7.1

BAIXINHO, ALEXANDRA* *(Goldsmiths, University of London)*

Cruise Corporations Step Ashore: Urban Waterfronts As Sites of Power

Adding to the proliferation of leisure and recreational activities - an overall trend in the post-industrial urban context -, port-cities now host new leisure driven actors and practices, specifically related with cruise ship tourism.

Given the exponential growth of cruise industry, and the magnitude of cruise ships themselves, the landscape of many European port-cities has been changing rapidly in the last decades. However, the transformative power of these aquamobilities in the visited places goes well beyond their almost daily visual impact, playing a part in the co-production of their urban space and everyday life. This happens, for instance, through the investment in new cruise terminal infrastructures, often linked to wider regeneration projects. Here, power issues are frequently related with unaccounted surroundings, and lack of community involvement in urban planning process, raising questions about the 'right to the city'.

Surprisingly, or not, the huge power of cruise mega-corporations is also gradually stepping ashore, as they extend their holdings to other tourism segments, and even port facilities and services. This paper will discuss how cruise aquamobilities actually unfold at, and co-construct, the visited places. Drawing on empirical research in several port-cities, I will highlight the more fine-grained findings reached through my visual/sensory approach.

RC52-864.1

BAJARD, FLORA* *(LEST (Institute of Labour Economics and Industrial Sociology) - France)*

Are the "Grey Zones" of Employment Reconfiguring the Relation of "False Employees" to Their Occupation?

This proposal focuses on a particular form of "grey zone" of employment: collective working spaces and organizations through which self-employed persons get paid through wages, whether these organizations are cooperative - cooperative, mutual - or not – "umbrella companies" or portage wage companies.

These workers are therefore somehow "false wage-earners", because they consider themselves as self-employed, and yet, they receive a pay slip; in other words, they are "autonomous employees" (Grégoire et al.). So, once inscribed in these organizations, productive activity might be perceived differently, as well as the categories associated with it: self-employed /wage earner, boss /employee, capital/labor, etc. Based on a first phase of investigation among people from a variety of occupations but grouped together in these organizations, this communication sheds light on the mental categories that workers use to situate themselves in social space: do they still consider themselves as freelance workers, and what relation do they have to such visions (and divisions) of the world? To what extent are these categories used in a logic of self-assignment, reject/foil, or claim? In connection with the topic of the session, an attempt will be made to understand the impact of these evolutions on occupational groups: how do the individual appropriations of these categories consolidate the occupations or, on the contrary, divide them (logics of segmentation and unity)? Do they transform the social image of occupations, i.e., the way in which workers are subjectively connected with it? This proposal is part of the first phase of an inquiry into work collective spaces in France and Belgium (*Cooperative d'Activité et d'Emploi, Scop-*Cooperative society, portage wage societies, mutual work companies).

RC52-868.5

BAJPAI, SHEEREEN* *(Barkatullah University)*
SINGH, BHUPINDER *(Barkatullah University, Bhopal)*

Efficacy of Jacobson's Progressive Muscular Relaxation Therapy in Strain, Anxiety, Caregiver Burden and Quality of Life of Caregivers of Cancer Patients in Bhopal City, India

The present study was undertaken to investigate the efficacy of Jacobson Progressive Muscular Relaxation Therapy (JPMR) in alleviating the strain, anxiety and caregiver burden experienced by caregivers of cancer patients and also in improving the Quality of Life of cancer caregivers. A sample of 80 subjects with specified inclusion-exclusion criteria was selected with caregivers divided equally into experimental (n=40) and control (n=40) groups. The study was an experimental, two group comparison design with pre and posttest intervention assessment. Assessment was done using Semi-structured Interview Schedule, Caregiver Strain Index (CSI), Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A), Zarit Burden Interview and WHO Quality of Life - BREF scale. The Intervention program consisted of Jacobson's Progressive Muscular Relaxation Therapy, Psycho education, and Counseling to significant others. The duration of intervention program was 60 sessions over the period of three months and each session of 30 minutes. Subjects, each of the experimental group and the control group, completed participation. The two groups were statistically comparable at baseline on socio-demographic, clinical and outcome variables. Following the intervention, at post intervention assessment, the experimental group showed a significant improvement on Strain, Anxiety, Caregiver Burden and Quality of Life measures. No significant changes were noticed among the control group at post assessment on these variables. The implications, limitations and strengths of the study along with suggestions for future research for cancer caregivers are discussed.

WG05-941.3

BAJWA, GURSHAMINDER* *(guru nanak dev university amritsar)*

Examining Relationship between Urbanisation & Health: A Case Study of Metropolis in Punjab,India

India is witnessing rapid urbanisation. The total urban population has increased from 28.6 million to 37.7 million during the period from 2001 to However absolute increase in urban population is 9.1 million which is one million more than increase in the rural population.There are 53 million plus cities out of which two are located in Punjab one Ludhiana and Amritsar having population of 1,613,878 and 1,132,761 respectively(Census 2011) and they constitute 26.7 percent of the total urban population of Punjab.

The process of urbanisation tends to have profound stress on the urban infrastructure on which Indian government spends US$ 17 per year .The metropolitization drive would lead to increased demand for basic services that include water supply, sewerage, and sanitation, solid waste management which are inadequate and deficient in service delivery. The fast pace at which urbanisation is occurring has impact on urban environment which directly or indirectly affects the human health. The impact is felt greater by those who are living in slums as they do not have access to basic necessities of life. The inadequacies of basic services affect the poor slum dwellers more as they forced to live in unsanitary living conditions. This brings in plethora of issues relating to personal health of slum dwellers in particular and public health in general.

The campaign by the Prime minister of India Narinder Modi for cleanliness and sanitation proves that *Swachta hai toh Sehat hai* Thus there is a need for examining the complex relationship between urbanisation and health in a comprehensive manner.The universe of the present study would be the 'notified slums' of Amritsar. Focused group discussions and interview schedule would be used to elicit response from the slum dwellers and stakeholders in healthcare system.

RC03-77.5

BAKAS, FIONA* *(Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)*
DUXBURY, NANCY *(CES, University of Coimbra)*

Creatour: Creative Tourism Initiatives As a Tool to Promote Sustainable Rural Futures in Portugal.

Addressing the theme of how sustainable rural futures can be realized by taking into account 21st century realities, this paper presents a unique project on the future of rural economic development and social cohesion through the initiation of creative tourism products in rural areas and small cities.

The promotion of crafts to fuel rural socio-economic development is gaining momentum and simultaneously a change towards what is known as 'transformative tourism' (Pritchard et al. 2011) is observed, as tourists demand more immersive experiences. Creative tourism, which differs from cultural tourism in terms of being an active transfer of the past into the present via local-visitor interaction, rather than a passive observation of the past (Richards & Marques 2012), offers a novel rural development tool that this paper investigates through a co-creation approach.

The CREATOUR project investigates how rural organizations, tourists and rural communities interact and forge new alliances in the Portuguese context. This three-year project started in 2016 and has 20 pilot projects, which will grow to 40 by 2018. Pilot projects are entrepreneurs or organizations who propose innovative creative tourism products for rural areas and small cities, which will be actualized by the end of the project. Whilst at a preliminary stage, by the time of the conference, this project will have a large amount of data from tourists (through questionnaires handed out by pilot projects), IdeaLabs (meetings of pilots and researchers for knowledge exchange), e-portfolios, a documentary and researcher site visits, which we intend to analyze and disseminate.

Pritchard, A., Morgan, N. & Ateljevic, I., 2011. Hopeful tourism: A New Transformative Perspective. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(3), pp.941–963.

Richards, G. & Marques, L., 2012. Exploring Creative Tourism: Editors Introduction. *Journal of Tourism Consumption and Practice*, 4(2), pp.1–11.

RC50-834.3

BAKAS, FIONA* *(Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)*

'out of Time and out of Money': How Female Tourism Micro-Entrepreneurs in Greece Attain Sustainability in a Crisis.

Handicraft tourism increasingly is conceptualized as a legitimate avenue to encourage women's engagement in micro-entrepreneurship by development programs which aim at alleviating poverty and promoting gender equality. However, women who become entrepreneurs face conflicting gendered expectations to be primarily responsible for the activities necessary to maintain life on a daily basis and intergenerationally. These activities, referred to in political economy literature as 'social reproduction', are used here as a lens through which to examine how female tourism entrepreneurs survive an economic crisis.

As an economic crisis brings on additional pressures to accumulate and options to hire privatized social reproductive help diminish, I investigate how the delicate balance between entrepreneurs' caring and productive roles is affected. Situating the study in Greece during June-December 2012, I use the ethnographic methods of participant observation and semi-structured interviews with female tourism handicraft micro-entrepreneurs. The analytical approach focuses on how gender permeates and operates within tourism labour, by exploring the ways in which micro-entrepreneurs remain sustainable during a macro-economic crisis. As time is intricately woven into life-processes and the ability to re-distribute time is increasingly valued by neo-capitalist discourses where work hours merge into 'rest' hours, I investigate the gendered significance of time in tourism labour.

I find that the female tourism entrepreneurs' sustainability is highly influenced by gender's operation at the intersection of economic activities with feminine caring subjectivities, with the economic crisis accelerating intra-familial negotiations to accommodate new economic demands. Female entrepreneurs use intriguing techniques to combat some of the negative effects of the crisis, such as recruiting unemployed husbands into feminised types of handicraft entrepreneurship, and renegotiating household duties in order to have more time to engage in craft-making and selling.

RC05-123.3

BAKER, JAMES* *(McMaster University)*

Racism and Social Media: Post-Secondary Youths' Observations of Peer Attitudes Towards Canada's Response to the Syrian Crisis on Facebook and Twitter

While Canada's response to the Syrian crisis has been commendable, there are those within Canadian society who view this response with apprehension. Indeed, Angus Reid (2016) noted that while 44% of Canadians oppose the Liberal's plan to resettle Syrian refugees, 58% of Canadians aged 18-34 supported it. When the broader public express disparaging views or opinions about refugees, the

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result, whether intentional or not, is the reinforcing of negative prejudices and stereotypes. Using Integrated Threat Theory, this paper explores the social media observations of post-secondary youth regarding Canada's response to the Syrian Crisis. While primarily a psychological and social-psychological theory, Integrated Threat Theory has been adapted to sociology, particularly when examining, for example, racial threat (Stephan & Stephan 2000). While there is evidence to support the argument that these youth perceive their peers as viewing the Syrian arrivals as a threat, interestingly, they respondents were generally supportive of the Government's plan.

RC04-81.5

BAKER, ZOE* *(The University of Sheffield)*

Educational Strategies of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Students in England: Locating a Means of Broadening the Higher Education Choice and Decision-Making Landscape

In presenting data from a longitudinal narrative inquiry exploring the Higher Education decision-making and choices of English Further Education students over a two year period, I show the ways which socioeconomically disadvantaged young people construct their own capital to assist them in this process. Existing literature that has explored HE decision-making and choice amongst socioeconomically underrepresented groups have often used Bourdieu's notions of habitus, field and capital as a conceptual lens, demonstrating how unequal access to resources leads to the perpetuation of inequalities (Ball et al., 2002; Reay et al., 2005). Yet, by considering the role of agent's reflexivity (Archer, 2003, 2007, 2012) alongside the forms of capital (Bourdieu, 1986), the diverse and strategic ways that participants made their HE decisions and choices, without access to beneficial resources, were able to emerge. Participants showed instances of 'bridging' social capital (Putnam, 2000) to access 'hot knowledge' (Ball and Vincent, 1998), and the mobilisation of experiences into valuable capital during the HE application process (Bathmaker et al., 2013; Shuker, 2014). Moreover, students strategically used national and HE-delivered widening participation schemes and initiatives to overcome constraints arising from limited access to economic capital, and lower levels of prior educational attainment (cultural capital in its institutionalized state). In adopting such strategic approaches in their HE choices and decision-making, some participants were able to successfully broaden their landscapes of choice.

RC04-93.21

BAKER, ZOE* *(The University of Sheffield)*

'It's Just Not Financially Doable': The Higher Education Decision-Making Journeys of Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Students in England

The purpose of this presentation is to show how financial concerns shape the Higher Education (HE) decisions and choices of Further Education (FE) students from socioeconomically disadvantaged areas in England. Scholars have highlighted how financial concerns and constraints can influence HE choices and decision-making, with potential applicants employing various strategies to minimise the financial burden of HE. This may consist of applying to HE institutions located in areas where living costs are low (Callender and Jackson, 2008), or remaining within the family home (Patiniotis and Holdsworth, 2005). Drawing on findings from a qualitative longitudinal narrative inquiry, the presentation provides enhanced insights into the ways that financial concerns shape and restrict students' HE decisions and choices over a 14 month period. Issues arising from financial constraints were found to emerge early in the decision-making process, limiting participation in institutional visits, and in turn, restricting access to information. Delays in the realisation of financial limitations were also apparent, with the longitudinal approach allowing students' 'ideal' HE plans and later renegotiations of these, to be fully captured. The findings collectively convey that the majority of participants were unable to go where they *preferred* in their HE decisions, and, instead, had to decipher the 'reasonable' option when financial constraints were realised.

RC41-710.1

BAKER-HUGHES, SHARON* *(Texas A&M University)*

Forms of Income and Economic Disparity for Lesbians, Gay Males, and Bisexuals

Research on the economic impact of sexual orientation has consistently revealed disparities in the wages of gay males and lesbians, relative to their straight counterparts. Most of these research studies rely on a single measure of sexual orientation for analyses, and compare differences between gay and straight respondents. Little is known about the impact of other sexual orientations, such as bisexual men and women, on economic outcomes. Few studies have examined multiple measures of sexuality to determine whether the definition of sexual orientation impacts income. This study is an attempt to bridge these gaps. Using the NSFG Public Use Data Files, I found that people with a sexual majority status

(e.g. those who are straight) do have significantly different incomes than gay males and lesbians. My analysis also reveals that people with a sexual majority status have significantly different incomes from people with any sexual minority status, and from those who are defined as bisexual men and women. Additionally, *how* sexual minority status is measured changes the impact of sexual orientation on income. I compared sexual behavior, sexual attraction, self-identity, and combinations of these measurement variables and found that the measurement variable chosen impacts the significance of economic disparity. Finally, I examined the forms of income across sexual orientations and found significant differences based on sexual majority or minority status. That is, the likelihood of being self-employed, working for someone else, or receiving disability income varies significantly based on sexual majority/minority status as well as between minority statuses.

RC20-372.6

BAKKER, JOHANNES* *(University of Guelph)*

Patrimonialism

The essence of the story is that Max Weber's ideal types concerning traditional authority have been largely ignored in sociological theory and comparatiive historical sociology, even by Weberians and Neo-Weberians. Thankfully, the translators of Thomas Piketty have recently re-activated the use of the term patrimonialism in the English-speaking world (Bakker forthcoming). I have been working on patrimonialism since my Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Toronto (1979). Bakker, J. I. (Hans) 2006, "Patrirnonialism." Pp, 668-670 in Bevire, Mark (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Governance.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

RC36-644.1

BAKKER, JOHANNES* *(University of Guelph)*

Social Movements and Comparative Historical Sociology: Alienation at the National Level

The conceptualization of alienation in Karl Marx's original work on the topic includes the alienation of the proletarianized worker from the products of his or her labour. But there has not been as much emphasis on the ways in which citizens of nation-states also help to "produce" the nation itself. We tend to see "labour" in terms of manufacturing products ("widgets"). But citizens also "manufacture consent" (Herman and Chomsky 2002 [1988]). To fully grasp that requires taking a long-term historical and comparative perspective. The Frankfurt School implicitly had such a perspective but did not always develop it fully, due in part to the necessity of dealing with the immediate situation in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s, and after. A Comparative Historical Sociology (CHS) based on key ideas found in Marx and Max Weber's *verstehende Soziologie* helps us to grasp the link between key factors. The idea of "self-alienation" should not be restricted to the level of individual psychology or small group social psychology. Work on the concept of the "nation" and the development of the "nation-state" by thinkers like Zygmunt Bauman, Ben Anderson, Charles Tilly and others should also be consulted, even though they are not usually included in the Frankfurt School pantheon. Walter Benjamin's solutions are somewhat different than those put forward by Adorno and Horkheimer. Jurgen Habermas' communicative action is often regarded as too "liberal" rather than Marxist or even Neo-Marxian, but there is much to be said for his defense of Englightenment rationalism. Complete freedom from alienation is a utopian ideal but a transparent representative democracy is more likely to benefit the average person dependent on wages or salary. Global neo-liberalism is not the answer. Social movements must be directed to clear goals. A combination of strategies is required. Good theory is essential.

RC15-JS-17.5

BALA, RAJNI* *(Baring Union Christian College, Batala)*

Surrogacy Regulation Bill 2016, India: A Critical Analysis

India has emerged as a surrogacy hub for all those couples from different countries, who have difficulty in attaining parenthood biologically. In spite of this flourishing market, there have been reported incidents of exploitation of surrogate mothers, unethical practices, rackets of intermediaries, and abandonment of children born out of surrogacy in India. Print-and electronic media have also highlighted the need to prohibit commercial surrogacy and all the exploitation going on in the name of surrogacy services

In the light of all these, Union Cabinet of Government of India has given approval to the "Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016", which will ensure effective regulation of surrogacy by establishing National Surrogacy Board at the central level.. This bill totally bans commercial surrogacy in India and allows those married infertile couples to go for surrogacy, who have not been able to produce their own child after five years of their marriage. Only a close relative woman, who already has given birth to a healthy child, is eligible to be a surrogate mother. Homosexuals, live-in-couples, foreign nationals and single persons are not allowed to go for surrogacy in India. Although this bill has been introduced to regulate surrogacy

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services and to stop exploitation of surrogate mothers, yet, this bill raises many social, ethical and legal issues, which need to be addressed.

The present paper presents a detailed analysis of the Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016, India. It focuses on the violation of the rights of certain groups and discusses how this bill is in contradiction with the right to equality provided by Constitution of India. The data used for this paper are based on secondary sources as Government reports, Surveys, newspapers etc.

RC34-622.1

BALACHANDRAN, LAVANYA* *(Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore)*

"They Don't Need Me to Amplify Their Voices, I Need Them to Render Visibility to My Research.": Making Sense of Marginalized Ethnic Minority Youth Narratives

Discussions about researching marginalized groups have often acknowledged the politics endemic in knowledge production and the research practices that produce them. To deal with that, reflexive practice in qualitative research has urged scholars including 'natives' and 'insiders' to be honest and upfront about their class, race and gendered locations, recognize their privilege and appreciate the 'difference' between themselves, as knowledge producers, and the researched, their subjects. Despite the calls for transparency, the ultimate act of knowledge production – theorizing - has often been less than rewarding because it remains distanced from the pain of alienation experienced by disadvantaged subjects whom researchers at worst patronize and at best feel guilty about. This paper is situated within the broader context of destabilizing the alleged mutual exclusivity of the outsider/insider, native/non-native, us/them, colonizer/colonized binaries. In particular, I draw upon my own methodological trajectory in my study of educational underachievement in Singapore amongst ethnic minority Indian youths in terms of how their lives intersect with my biography as a researcher from the same ethnic community. Here, I suggest how reflexivity carries with it a certain responsibility of humility that sensitizes us not just to differences between the researcher and researched but also the shared experiences of anxiety about belonging and acceptance, fear of failure, moments of exclusion, articulations of resistance and expressions of resilience; about how all of us as social actors are embedded in multiple hierarchies in the same context that simultaneously make us advantaged and disadvantaged, outsider and insider, us and them, accommodate and resist; and how when these experiences translate into acts of theorizing, they still require a language of reason that can be inclusive without showing benevolence, and intellectually contribute towards understanding the struggles of the marginalized and produce morally and politically enabling knowledges.

RC10-200.1

BALAN, P.P.* *(Ministry of Panchayati Raj)*

Democratisation of Justice: Learning from Indian Experience

DEMOCRATISATION OF JUSTICE: LEARNING FROM INDIAN EXPERIENCE
No body can deny the fact that democratisation of justice system should start at the grassroots level through transforming and sensitising the existing dispute settlement mechanisms to human rights and constitutional values and linking with formal justice system.The traditional dispute resolution system in India has got a new vigour with the introduction of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act . Strengthening the Panchayats(rural local bodies) and empowering people at the grass roots to resolve their disputes amicably would solve many of the problems that are faced by the conventional justice dispensation mechinary in its attempts to percolate to the lowest levels.Democratisation of justice by making use of the potential Panchayat Raj institutions can be seen a best practice that can be emulated.The author explores it's possibilities.

RC18-344.5

BALASUBRAHMANYAM, T* *(Jawaharlal Nehru University)*

Women's Political Participation in Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas of India: An Analysis of Women's Empowerment through Political Reservations

Political participation of women and their engagement in electoral process is an important marker of the maturity and efficacy of democracy in any country but women representation in political arena has long been overlooked in the process of development. Women in India, after being marginalized for long are being granted statutory status in the local bodies' leadership with the passage of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment and extended it to Scheduled Areas by PESA Act. Though, the constitution guarantees legal equality to woman but male dominated political spheres has thwarted the woman's political participation. Political reservations for women can be a channel to address issues of women empowerment as many research evidences suggests that political reservations to woman at the local bodies, has not only enhanced the overall status of woman

in terms of health and decision making choices but has also led to several potentially positive advances for women as well as for the local political system and administration. In this backdrop, the paper attempts to draw linkages from reservation at panchayat level to woman empowerment and advocacy for political reservation at the levels of parliament and state legislatures. This paper has three main objectives. The first objective is to assess the socio-cultural factors that affect the political participation of women. Second objective is to assess the impact of women's political participation at local bodies on to the development indicators. Last objective is to have a comparative analysis based on few studies done across on woman's political participation in panchayats and scheduled areas. By this the entry of women into politics and decision-making structures can change the policies, vision and structure of institutions leading to an overall development of humankind in totality, as said by Anthropologist Marget Mead, every time you empower a woman you actually empower a man

RC34-JS-87.3

BALLESTÉ ISERN, EDUARD* *(University of Lleida, Department of Geography and Sociology)*

Political Participation and Activism in the POST15M Era: Young People's Political Identifications in Lleida, Catalonia

New spaces for political participation have emerged since the beginning of the Los Indignados 15M movement, in 2011. Drawing on an ethnographic inquiry into youth activism in Lleida (Spain), the authors identify and analyse new forms of political participation generated since 15M. They focus on the discursive construction around the actors' own accounts of what they call 'new political activism', and consider how it differs from more conventional understandings of political participation. In this way, two post-15M movements are analysed, including their evolution and how the involvement of the young activists has changed them. In that sense, their focus is on the intergenerational tensions that emerged between the so-called White Tide (*Marea Blanca*), in defence of public health, and the Platform for People Affected by Mortgages (*Plataforma de Afectados por las Hipotecas*), which was committed to stopping home evictions and to fighting for citizens' rights to adequate housing. This communication pay special attention to examining youth activism in Lleida from the perspective of the dichotomy of the 'good' and the 'bad' political practices.

The communication starts with a description of the conceptual approach of different types of young political activists in the post-15M era. Next, the authors analyse the participation of young political activists in both movements, from December 2014 until summer of 2016, establishing some conclusions on youth political participation and its relation with other (older) actors in these movements.

Finally, these dynamics are traced using data obtained through participant/engaged observation in these political movements, semi-structured interviews guided by the ethnographic process and a discussion group in each movement, together with a review of the information produced by the media and the movements themselves. This analysis enables the authors to examine the concepts of 'new' and 'old' politics, and the understanding that the young activists have of them.

RC32-576.10

BALOCH, GUL MUHAMMAD* *(Taylor's University, School of Medicine)*

Gender, Food Choices, and Body Image: The Intersections of Health, Behavior and Beauty

This research investigates the relationship between gender, ethnicity, eating habits, food choices and body image among the Malaysian youth with age range of 17 to 35 year. Total sample size was 309 (Malays 148, Chinese 103, Indians 53 and 5 from other ethnicities) where 195 were female and 114 were male. Questionnaire was adapted from the Eating Attitude Test-26 (EAT-26), the Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ), the Body Image-Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (BI-AAQ) and the Figure Rating Scale (FRS) to explore the differences in perception among ethnicity regarding body image as well the differences in perception among gender regarding body image and eating habits. The association between body image and eating habits was also assessed. Findings showed that more females preferred slimmer bodies. Results also suggest that Indians had a higher body satisfaction as compared to the other two races. We also looked into the respondents' fear of gaining weight and practicing unhealthy eating habits

My research interests are, generally, in the areas Social & Behavioural Sciences, Gender, Sociology of Health, Health Psychology, Public Health, and Qualitative Research. Funnelling down a bit, I am interested into understanding the dynamics of social and cultural contexts for the determinants of health and healthy lifestyle at individual and community level. It is not the bacteria and viruses only that determine the health conditions, but social, tribal, religious and 'patriarchal' paradigms also regulate the outcomes and indicators for health conditions. For example how 'institutional patriarchy' affects the maternal health, how sexual orientation is treated and approached by the institution of religion and how violence against women affects the physical and mental health of women, especially in Asian underdeveloped countries.

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I would be eagerly looking to have discussions, interaction, and get guidance from the seasoned scholars in these areas of the intersections between sociology and health.

RC32-577.7

BALOCH, GUL MUHAMMAD* *(Taylor's University,)*

Released from One, Confined into Other Prison: The Suffering Continues for Female Offenders in Pakistani Society

Whether they did the crime on their own, lured, forced, or trapped into it, the suffering for the female offenders has no end. From police station to prison to after-release scenario, it is the prevalent multi-faceted patriarchy that endlessly persecutes them for their whole life. This study was conducted with all the 100 women prisoners in the Sindh province of Pakistan. The study explores the problems, needs, helplessness, after thoughts about the crime, worries about the children (inside and outside the prison), and the trepidations about their acceptance by family and society, their livelihood, and the life security of female offenders, once they are released from the prison.

Problems inside the prison included upbringing of children, financial support, communication issues and the remission. A total of 25 children were living inside the prison with ages from one month to eight years; there was no educational facility for these children. The 'most needed assistance', while in prison, was the legal help in their cases and the majority of these inmates was housewives, belonged to poor families, and was illiterate. Ten under-trial inmates who expressed feeling very helpless, depressed, and having suicidal ideation, had never received any psychological support inside the prison. Regarding needs after release 25 needed financial help, followed by 19 fearing safety of life and 14 mentioning need for getting education and skills and help to get a job.

The findings show that there is dearth of social reintegration interventions as there are very little or no institutional efforts are taken in this regard. Irrespective of whether a women prisoner is acquitted innocent or released after serving the conviction, the taboo that she went to prison is enough an stigma for the rest of her life for re-integrating in the society; if lucky enough to not axed to death.

RC26-483.2

BALOURDOS, DIONYSSIS* *(National Center for Social Research)*

Immigrant Multidimensional Poverty in Europe and the Reaction of Civil Society

The paper overviews the main trends and empirical evidence regarding immigrant poverty in Europe. Providing first descriptive analysis on trends and current characteristics of the immigrant populations at risk of poverty, it is then discussed key policy integration problems. It is also explained that immigrants – in particular those from non-EU countries – are severely disadvantaged in most EU countries, presenting among the highest at risk of poverty and severe material deprivation rates. The situation is worst for children, youth and low skilled adult immigrant in secondary and precarious occupations (working poor) that awful affected by the recession. Immigrants are predominantly positioned at the lower parts of the overall wage distributions. Misuse of vulnerable workers – especially immigrants – has been an increasing concern during the period of recession with high unemployment while there face high risk of labour market detachment. This has crucial implications for policymakers as they must ensure effective targeted integration measures; active labour market policies to assist vulnerable immigrant and native workers.

State partnerships and civil society involvement through multi-level governance, may benefit governments by contributing to actual debate and intervention towards more effective implementation of policies and/or delivery of public services.

The crucial hypothesis to be tested is that broad involvement of civil society organisations, representing the various social and ethnic segments of the population, is essential to influence immigrant antipoverty policies in Europe.

The key questions to be addressed are:
- What similarities and differences can be identified on immigrant poverty in European countries?
- What is the effect of recession on immigrant poverty?
- Is the strengthening civil society necessary for the enhancement the immigrant inclusion?
- Do Civil Society Organisations influence policy formulation in immigrant and poverty issues?

RC26-483.4

BALOURDOS, DIONYSSIS* *(National Center for Social Research)*
PETRAKI, MARIA* *(University of Athens)*

Multi-Tiered Poverty in a Tiered Europe

In many European countries, the consequences of the budget cuts and the unprecedented economic and social crisis on poverty have been considerable.

As the available data indicate, it is not only the level of poverty that matters, but also the way in which it should be examined and interpreted. New concepts such as "new poor", "severe poor", "near poor", "persistent poor" "subjective poor", "materially deprived" indicate that we deal with new forms of poverty, completely differentiated from the "old poor". The "old poor" have become poorer and stay in poverty for extended periods of time. Nevertheless, a new category of poor appears that is the persons who fall for first time below the conventional poverty line and have never dropped in on before.

These developments show the multidimensional nature of poverty lead to a multiple measurement approach. In this paper, we use four dimensions each one presenting separately a unidimensional measure: monetary relative poverty, monetary absolute poverty, subjective poverty and severe material deprivation-severe poverty. Each of these different ways of perceiving and measuring poverty offers a different perspective on the same phenomenon.

Using EU-SILC data, we perform a correlation analysis to investigate the relationship between different poverty concepts and their measures. We also analyze the poverty identification patterns of the population by country and country group. According to our results, multiple dimensions of poverty are identified in all Member of the EU, although the extent of each one displays fairly large cross-country differences. The percentage of those living in extreme poverty situations is highest in the New Member States and the Southern countries including Greece one of worst -hit countries by the economic depression.

RC31-564.1

BALTA OZGEN, AYSEGUL* *(University at Buffalo, SUNY)*

Impact of Immigration Policies on Syrian Refugees' Integration in Canada, Germany, Turkey, and the United States

This research compares the integration experiences of recent Syrian refugees who have been displaced since 2011 in four countries: Canada, Germany, Turkey, and the United States. I ask: How are possibilities of integration shaped within different policy contexts? Why do refugees in one host country perceive a better future for themselves than refugees in another host country? Among Syrian refugees, what are their experiences and perceptions of integration in Canada, Germany, Turkey, and the United States? How do representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and resettlement agencies in these countries understand and explain the impact of national policies on Syrian refugees' integration? The primary method of data collection in this qualitative project is in-depth interviews with Syrian refugees and other key informants such as representatives of the NGOs who work with refugees. At least twenty interviews with refugees per country are conducted, and key informant interviews are conducted as needed. One city in each country serves as the primary source for sample respondents: Toronto, Canada; Buffalo, New York; Istanbul, Turkey; and Berlin, Germany. A purposive snowball sampling method is used to recruit respondents. Findings suggest four common themes: (1) a sense of temporariness related to refugees' legal rights, (2) a loss of economic capital, (3) cultural change, and (4) a sense of being unwelcome. When refugees think that their future in one place is uncertain, when they perceive a loss of economic and cultural status, and when they feel negative public attitude toward themselves, then their perceived prospects of integration seem worse. As contribution, examining this topic with an international comparative study design allows for the development of a typology of different countries' reactions to refugees, as well as similarities and differences in the mechanisms of integration. This research aims to find out what works best in different countries, and why.

RC45-756.3

BALTAR, RONALDO* *(Universidade Estadual de Londrina)*
BALTAR, CLÁUDIA SIQUEIRA *(Universidade Estadual de Londrina)*

Social Norms As Connections: An Agent-Based Model to Understand Changes in Social Network Dynamics

The present study aims to investigate how to find changes in social behavior patterns, combining analysis of social networks and agent-based models. The research takes the concept of norms as reference to discuss the methodological limits of the analysis of social networks for the understanding of emerging social phenomena. Social network analysis provides analytical resources for measure connections among agents, but it is not the best tool for the perception of emerging social patterns. On the other hand, agent-based models can become entangled in unnecessary details when applied to identify social action patterns. Agent-based models facilitate the construction of emerging systems, but have limitations for modeling dynamic interconnections between agents. These limits can be enhanced when combining social network analysis and agent-based models, having the idea of norms as conceptual reference to understand the emerging phenomenon. The research developed an Netlogo agent-based model with analytical parameters of social networks to check the possibilities of identifying patterns of change in social norms simulation. The paper first reviews the different concepts of social norms and their applicability to computational sociology. Argues mainly with the BDI models. The second part is the exposition of the agent-based model combined with social networks parameters. The results

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expect to contribute methodologically to studies about the emergence of complex social phenomena and the identification of patterns of social change.

RC24-442.3

BALZEKIENE, AISTE* (Kaunas University of Technology)
ECHAVARREN, JOSE (University Pablo Olavide)
TELESIENE, AUDRONE (Kaunas University of Technology)

Politics or Nature? Factors Explaining Climate Change Risk Perception in Europe Using a Multilevel Analysis

The cross-national differences in climate change risk perceptions has been the focus of many empirical studies (e.g. Brechin and Bhandari, 2011; Capstick et al., 2014). The models, explaining climate change concern include both individual level factors and macro level factors. For example, the role of direct experiences for climate change risk perceptions was identified as a significant factor in several studies (e.g. Lujala at al., 2015; Cardona et al., 2012), on the other hand the climate change concern in different countries is also shaped by dominating political discourses (e.g. Leiserowitz, 2006, Whitmarsh,2011).

One of research questions addressed in this presentation is to explore if climate change risk perceptions in Europe is framed by policy discourses or it is rather influenced by country's vulnerabilities related to natural hazards and climatic abnormalities.

We use multilevel analysis that combines first level variables at individual level and second level variables (at country level) into one analytical model. For the dependent variable of climate change concern and first level variables we use the Eurobarometer 80.2 (2013) on climate change, which provides information from over 28,000 individuals in 27 countries. For second level variables we use data from Manifesto Project, Eurostat, United Nations University Institute, Germanwatch Institute and else. We also take into account the institutional context by introducing the role played by the policies of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Employing multilevel logistic regressions we find a double mechanism to explain climate change perception in Europe. Whereas in Mediterranean countries the effect of natural hazards are more important), in Northern countries the trigger seems to be the pressure of Green parties.

This presentation is a part of the research project 'Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective', funded by a grant (No. MIP-17-183) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

RC19-352.3

BAN, GA WOON* (KRIVET)

Measuring Depreciation Rates of Human Capital and Use of Skills in Comparative Perspective

This study measured depreciation rates of human capital and compared the rates of Korea and other OECD countries. The effect of skills use on the depreciation rates was also analyzed. Findings suggest that Korea faces the largest depreciation of human capital and Korean young generation undergoes severer depreciation in the workplace. Moreover, young Koreans have larger depreciation rate while being employed than while being unemployed. Korea has the largest depreciation rates while being employed in all age groups, compared to the surveyed countries, suggesting that it has results from low demand for skills in the Korean workplace. Contrary to Korea, UK faces the lowest depreciation rate among OECD countries whereas its level of skills is similar with Korea's level of skills. It can be inferred that UK maintains human capital although its initial level of human capital accumulated through formal education is not as large as Korea's one. Analysis with distinguishing the states of being employed and unemployed also showed clear difference between Korea and UK. In case of UK, depreciation rate of young people while being unemployed is distinctly larger than that of while being employed and accumulation of human capital is observed while being employed in all ages groups, except the elderly. This study supports the intellectual challenge hypothesis and the 'use-it-or-lose-it' hypothesis, meaning that the demand for skills and actual use of skills in daily life and workplace is important in the depreciation and maintenance of human capital whereas the supply of education and training is important in the accumulation of human capital. However, demand for skills is a relative concept. Korean young people possess high level of proficiencies but low level of skills in the workplace, while British young people possess low level of proficiencies but high level of skills in the workplace.

RC57-928.2

BANCHIK, ANNA* (The University of Texas at Austin)
BECK, CARLOS* (University of Texas at Austin)

Sensing, Seeing, and Striking: A Case Study of Two U.S. Airstrikes on Protected Sites

Drone, satellite, and other remote-sensing technologies enable dramatic lines of imagery, visuality and forms of power. Studies have revealed that, far from being self-evident or unproblematic, the processes by which "civilians" are visually distinguished from combatants and thus made into appropriate military targets vis-a-vis drones and other aerial surveillance technologies involve ways of seeing that are situated, assumption-laden, and technically and epistemically fraught. While much research has focused on problematic classifications of individuals from the "view from above," little work has examined the interpretive logics, technical mediations, and visual habits through which architectural structures are made sense of from this vantage point--whether as targets, sites outlined as protected by international humanitarian law (IHL), or both simultaneously.

Through an analysis of two U.S. air strikes targeting protected civilian structures, a hospital in Kunduz, Afghanistan and a mosque in al-Jinah, Syria, we examine two questions: 1) How do protected structures become visualized and interpreted as military targets? 2) And, how do state actors and NGOs strategically deploy images to support or challenge official narratives regarding these attacks? We find that visual artefacts play a central role in displacing and assigning accountability within debates over the operations' legality, successes, and failures. U.S. military actors mobilize images "from above" to simultaneously justify force and construct its attacks on the buildings as "precise" and "proportional," while conceding to gross organizational and technical errors. Drawing on local knowledges and visualities, NGOs instead produce and circulate visual material to challenge state narratives and its mis-recognition of the buildings' lived uses. Our analysis points to the ways in which a range of novel image types--from drone images to multimedia composites and architectural reconstructions--become enrolled in these contestations and help to unsettle meanings of "precision" itself.

RC14-269.3

BANCHIK, ANNA* (The University of Texas at Austin)
LAGESON, SARAH (Rutgers University-Newark)

Surveillance and Social Control through the Collection and Distribution of "Mug Shots" in the U.S.

Recent years have seen a dramatic surge in the release and circulation of booking photographs on third party or official police webpages. While some advocates of this practice uphold booking photographs as evidence of justice being served and of law enforcement doing its job, others frame such images as a *check* on law enforcement, arguing that they warrant disclosure precisely because the facial expressions captured therein are capable of signaling police misconduct or abuse.

In contrast to these utilitarian arguments, a surveillance lens extends debate by highlighting the profound reputational and material consequences wrought on those depicted through disclosure. Magnified by the internet's reach, the stigma of arrest carried in a digital booking photo has been found to extend well beyond an individual's involvement with the legal system to pervade myriad areas of life including employment, housing, and dating (Lageson 2017). In this paper, we draw on theories of privacy, surveillance, and photographic evidence to analyze arguments concerning the release of mug shots as expressed within public debate, court cases, and Freedom of Information Act lawsuits. Positions challenging and affirming the release of such photos are found to be undergirded by starkly disparate assessments of their probative value. These findings point to evolving public understandings of the affordances and dangers of mug shots and surveillance footage in the digital age.

RC22-409.3

BANDELE, OLUWAFEMI* (Stellenbosch University)

Cattle Fulani Herdsmen Attacks, the Changing Face of Violence in Nigeria: Responses and Reflection

In recent times, Nigeria has been plagued with the Boko Haram insurgence. The rise of Cattle Fulani Herdsmen attacks has further complicated the security situation as increase in violence and crime is becoming alarming. Thus, alternative responses from various parts of the country for example the Southern Kaduna and Agatu killings has further complicated the national security situation. This has placed the government in a huge dilemma. This study reflects on the identity of the perpetuators, their violent attacks, strategies, responses of affected communities and its implications to the national unity of Nigeria as a nation. Data is drawn from news media, personal interviews and visit to some of the communities affected. The finding of this study shows that it is a far more greater threat than the Boko Haram insurgence and solutions seems to be farfetched and eluding both affected communities and the government.

RC47-789.5

BANDELLI, DANIELA* (LUMSA University)
CORRADI, CONSUELO (Department of Human Studies, Lumsa University)

Women's Movements Facing Surrogacy. Frames, Alliances and Reflections on Freedom.

In Italy Women's Movements are facing a new divisive struggle of reproductive politics. Some groups, inspired to the philosophy of difference and eco-feminism, joined the international campaign Stop Surrogacy Now, born in the US in 2015, and along with pro-life activists, call for the universal ban of all forms of gestational surrogacy. Core arguments of WMs in this coalition build upon a frame of commodification of women and children. Other women groups, close to gender feminism and social constructivism, disagree with the abolitionist demand and frame surrogacy as a space of freedom and reproductive rights. In Italy surrogacy is illegal as provided by the law 40/2004 on assisted reproduction. However, increasing number of babies are born to Italian parents from surrogacy arrangements undertaken abroad. Although majority of commissioning parents in the surrogacy industry are heterosexual couples, the topic has risen in the Italian public debate during the Parliament discussion on a new law on same-sex marriage and parenting in 2015. This discursive context share similarities with the surrogacy debate in France, where WMs started to mobilize for the universal ban before Italy.

Our paper will outline key diagnostic and prognostic frames employed by both WMs fronts in Italy, and their alliances with other social movements (in particular with pro-life and LGBT) at a national and transnational level. Also, we will highlight similarities in the evolution of discourse, and its connotations, as well as mobilization strategies applied by WMs in Italy and France.

Through the action theory of Hannah Arendt and Jurgen Habermas's critique of liberal genetics, we will argue that surrogacy are posing to WMs a defining challenge: reflection on the meanings and boundaries of freedom and power in the procreation sphere is urgently needed.

RC16-309.6

BANERJEE, ADWAITA* (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action)

The City Resists: Questioning Infrastructural Reconfigurations in Bombay

In south-east Asian urban centres, gentrification, urban development, pressures of capital, together with broader neoliberal trends have led to hardships, precarity and displacement for the urban poor and working classes, especially in terms of eviction and access to infrastructure. Poor urban residents are increasingly evicted into informal settlements.

This paper tries building on current conceptualizations of the term eviction as contextualized within the socio spatial complexities in the marginal communities of Mumbai, India. Through ethnographic practices set within a slum settlement in Mumbai, the research tries to investigate the practices of resistance in the face of infrastructural transformations. While making use of a critical geographies methodology, the work is mainly concerned with the concept of eviction at an everyday experiential level in the micro-spaces of everyday life.

I explore the structures through which people resist the transformations and the unmet expectations of urban citizenship, that plays out in the everyday. Cresswell (1997:343) writes, "the geographical interpretations of metaphors as they are thought and acted out in the realms of politics and ideology can do much to delineate the praxis of everyday life". The objective of the paper is to theorize eviction in terms of repeated metaphors within the respondent's collective unconscious and secondly to contribute to the growing literature of marginalised experiences of uncertainty and waiting (Yiftachel 2009; Datta 2012; Auyero 2011) through a focus on the infrastructural and spatial anxieties of those displaced.

The concepts of eviction and infrastructural transformation are looked at from a critical geographies perspective with a particular emphasis on caste/class experiences in making evictions an everyday imagination. Making my way through the daily spaces and routine situations I try to document how infrastructural resistance is embedded in the domesticities. Unpacking these metaphors of transformation can help us theorise and problematise the spaces of urban transformation.

TG04-977.4

BANERJEE, LOPAMUDRA* (Bennington College)

Class Situation, Spatial Location, and the Risk of Exposure to Weather Extremes

The role of global warming in generating extreme weather patterns is well-recognized in climate sciences. These extreme fluctuations are being associated with rising incidences of disaster events, including heatwaves and flooding, in various regions of the world. It is argued that the poor are at greater risk of exposure to these events than the wealthy. The reasons offered are two-fold.

First, weather extremes are more frequent in tropical regions (vis-à-vis temperate regions) where poverty is also endemic and population density is higher. Thus, risk distribution is indirectly associated with spatial distribution of global population. Second, risk distribution is directly associated with wealth distribution within a region's population. It is argued risk is less for richer households than the poor even when both face similar conditions of natural hazards, as, the former has the wherewithal to avoid exposure and the latter does not. My study examines the "spatial location" and "wealth distribution" hypotheses using nationally-representative household survey datasets from two countries – Bangladesh and Germany – where rises in weather extremes are increasingly being linked with human-induced global warming. Measuring risk as the probability of disaster exposure for a randomly-chosen household in the population, I, however, find that neither wealth nor the relative hazardousness of a households' spatial location can explain risk asymmetries in the population. Instead, I find risk follows a pattern of class distribution in the population when classes are identified based on their access to various forms of capital – economic, cultural, social. I employ latent class analysis to identify the classes and a hierarchic linear regression model to explain risk in terms of class situations and spatial situations of households. I present a Weberian reading of Pierre Bourdieu to explain my results, and associate the conditions of disaster vulnerability with rising conditions of precarity in global north and global south.

RC06-128.2

BANERJEE, PALLAVI* (University of Calgary)

Middle-Class Indian Immigrants and Transcultural Parenting

In this paper, I examine if and to what extent might Annette Lareau's theory of middle-class parenting - namely concerted cultivation – works in the context of Indian immigrant families where one parent holds a professional job in the US and the other spouse is highly-qualified but is dependent and stays at home due to visa restrictions. Lareau (2003, 2011) proffers two distinct parenting styles – *concerted cultivation,* as the kind of parenting done by black and white middle-class parents and the accomplishment of natural growth, as the parenting path enacted by working class parents. Here I explore if dependent visa laws that prohibit one parent from working influence parenting in these middle-class families or do they simply engage in concerted cultivation. The data for this paper is based on interviews with both parents in 40 families (total of 80 parents) in the United States, where the breadwinner is a highly skilled male immigrant worker with a dependent wife and in families where the breadwinner is a highly skilled immigrant female worker with a dependent husband. In my findings, I unpack the parenting styles in these middle-class immigrant homes using Lareau's lens. What I find is that Lareau's theories don't completely explain parenting styles in these families. The parenting done by my participants lie squarely between Lareau's concerted cultivation and accomplishment of natural growth due to the immigrant parents' evocation of transnational and transcultural parenting norms. Additionally, the particular parenting activities undertaken by the dependent mothers and the dependent fathers are gendered in nature but, both the mothers and the fathers spent equal amount of time parenting their children. The parenting goal is to provide what they thought were the best of the (East) Indian and American cultural and child-developmental practices. I call this form of parenting "transcultural cultivation."

RC22-410.1

BANERJEE, PALLAVI* (University of Calgary)

Muslim Immigrant Bangladeshi Women and the Politics of Gender, Class and Religion

In this ethnographic study, I explore how participation in two types of religious groups - mosque-based and home-based - structures the material lived experiences of Muslim immigrant Bangladeshi women in terms of their immigrant experiences and gendered relationships within the families. I deploy "multiple intersections" approach to find that women's participation in the two forms of religious groups is filtered through their class identities such that their religious participation is largely mediated by how they perceive their own class positions. This approach "interrogates the boundary-making and boundary-defining process itself" and focuses on "social groups at neglected points of intersections" (McCall 2005, 773-74). Class dictates what religious groups and institutions the women can access, their experiences participating in religious groups and what it does for them as women and migrants in the context of these groups, their own conjugal families and the larger American social structure. I interrogate how different forms of religious participation (in the mosque and in the home) become the site of contestation over multiple identities filtered through class, immigrant subjectivities, religious participation and gendered relationships. The strength of this work is twofold: first, it illuminates the importance for qualitative researchers to tease apart nuances in their data. Second, it shows that even small differences in class locations can alter access to religious participation, which in turn has incremental but lasting influence on familial gendered relationships and overall affective well being of the women participants of this study.

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

RC44-738.6

BANK MUNOZ, CAROLINA* *(Brooklyn College- City Unviersity of New York)*

Mobilizing Strategic Capacity: Logistics and Retail Unions at Walmart Chile

Chile has long been described as the "cradle of neoliberalism." Its mainstream labor movement severely weakened by changes in the labor law under the dictatorship. Yet there is an emerging labor movement, mobilizing outside of the confines of the main labor federation the Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT), that is inspiring a new generation of activists. In the last 15 years we've witnessed these activists engage in a series of important labor strikes and mobilizations. A significant subsection of Walmart workers in Chile, belonging to independent labor federations who are part of this movement. These workers have been making unprecedented gains in terms of wages, rights, and working conditions. How do we explain the success of these Chilean workers against Walmart, possibly the most anti-union company in the world? This paper argues that logistics and retail workers in 3 federations are changing conditions at Walmart by mobilizing what Marshall Ganz calls "strategic capacity." These workers have strategic capacity because they have been able to effectively mobilize their associational and structural power in unique ways. A central part of their success is related to building grassroots democratic unions, where workers have a day to day stake in the decision making of their organizations. These unions place a strong emphasis on building power from below and political education, thereby allowing workers to maximize their leverage against Walmart.

RC09-197.2

BANKOLE, ADEYINKA* *(Bowen University)*

The Political Class and Tokenization of Pro-Poor Social Policy in Nigeria

Pervasive poverty despite huge resource endowment is no doubt a defining feature of the contemporary Nigerian society. It is a problem that has generated different responses from state and non-state actors. Tokenizing social policy in this paper is operationalized to describe the chosen trend by the political class to use non-formal and quasi-formal measures to 'deliver' dividend of democracy to the massively impoverished Nigerian citizens. The emergence of the concept of 'stomach infrastructure', traceable to the failure of the state, became instrument of entrenching the structure of inequality by both the incumbents of and aspirants to political offices.

On the framework of social exchange theory, this paper examines the transactions, commoditization and symbolism of non-formal option of 'delivering' social policy intents to the Nigerian people. The sources of financing these 'stomach infrastructure' products are identified and the propriety of these sources vis-à-vis the ideals of good governance. The findings reveal interconnectedness between this trend, endemic corruption, and failure of the state to meaningfully and sustainably perform its roles to the citizens.

The paper concludes that the Nigerian experience of tokenizing social policy provides a case study of how the political class maintains its hegemony and the status quo of inequality through conscious acts of dehumanizing the vulnerable masses. The need to chart a new course of governance system where corruption is minimized and the state becoming alive to her primary responsibilities is recommended. Value reorientation is also crucial to the overhaul of the warped social system.

RC18-344.1

BARA, ANJU* *(Central University of South Bihar)*

Lying in the Margins: Environmentalism and Making of Adivasi Subjectivities in India

This paper tries to reflect on the question of how the new development intervention through Forest Department is affecting the rural subjects. How this is affecting the forest management and how it is changing the relation between State and tribals. Taking Foucault's notion of power I argue in this paper that in this transnational developmental regime, the developmental State and transnational flows are transforming the adivasis community by creating new subjectivities. Here I will bring into the notion of domination. I understand 'being subject' as being dominated and subjugated. There is an argument that subjectivity of tribals started with colonial rule (Bose, 2011; Skaria, 2009; Sivaramakrishnan, 2005). I argue that even before the colonial rule, subjectivity of the tribals had started. In Odisha, we see the making of the subjects among the tribals. First, through forest regulation and laws which categorized them into various categories like backward groups then to scheduled tribes. The current forest regulation which needs people's participation is another technique of state to make them subjects. This is another technology for surveillance and control. I argue that through villagers participation state wants to monitor each and every movement of the villagers, keep them in good terms hence to avoid resistance. On the other side,

they take people's help in protecting forest which is physically and economically not possible for the forest department. However, we also see people not resisting and they want to be controlled. Why they are not resisting. People themselves want to be subjects. This paper tries to bring this antagonism and reflect among the making of subjects in tribal belt of Odisha in India.

RC46-769.4

BARALONGA, LOUISA* *(Université Sorbonne Paris Cité (Denis Diderot - Paris 7))*

Entre Extrémisme De Droite Et Racisation De l'Engagement : Quelle Place Pour La Lutte Antiraciste En France ?

De 2002 à 2012, la *radicalisation* des partis de droite français (Haegel, 2012) s'est caractérisée par des prises de position racistes afin de séduire l'électorat du Front national (parti d'extrême droite). Ces discours politiques et des évènements tels que la loi de 2004 interdisant aux femmes portant le voile d'accompagner les sorties d'école et la mort de Zyed Benna et Bouna Traoré (mort à l'origine des émeutes urbaines de 2005) ont entraîné la création de l'association antiraciste Les Indivisibles. Déclarée en 2007 au Journal officiel, elle s'était donnée pour objectif de lutter contre les discours médiatiques et politiques ethnoraciaux (Safi, 2013), appréhendés par ses membres comme leviers du racisme ordinaire (Hajjat, Mohammed, 2013).

Grâce aux données issues de la monographie réalisée au sein de cette association, ma communication portera sur la position hétérophile/hétérophobe (Taguieff, 1988) de ses sympathisants et membres affiliés. Pierre-André Taguieff (1988), en étudiant la rhétorique raciste/antiraciste, a montré l'aporie des positions prises par les antiracistes. J'expliciterai dans ma communication les processus psycho-sociaux (Giust-Desprairies, 2005, 2009) par lesquels les sympathisants et membres affiliés au sein de l'association Les Indivisibles ont été traversés par des positions hétérophiles/hétérophobes dans leurs mobilisations antiracistes.

RC49-829.5

BARANWAL, ANSHU* *(International institute for Population Sciences)*
CHATTOPADHYAY, APARAJITA *(International Institute for Population Sciences)*

Infertility in Men and Coping Strategies: A Study from India

Diagnosis of male factor infertility questions on men's procreativity and masculinity. There is insufficient knowledge of how male-factor infertilityinfluences the wellbeing and Coping ability of men (Johanssonet al., 2011). This cross-sectional study was conducted at infertility centres in Mumbai, India. It aims to explore about the coping strategies adopted by the infertile men receiving infertility treatmentin Indian scenario. Coping questionnaire scale developed by Schmidt et al, (2004) has been used. The principal component method was used to extract components for each four of the coping scales i.e. Active avoidance strategies, Active confronting strategies, Passive avoidance strategies and Meaning based coping.The results indicate significant increased use of Active avoidance coping as intensity of infertilitytreatment increases compared to the lower intensity infertilitytreatment. Meaning based coping was used by most of the educated males and those having high income. They think about infertility problem in a positive way, they search for other life goals, try to analyse the problem.It was seen that Active Confronting coping was used largely by the lower age group men than higher age group.Passive avoidance was largely used by Muslims and in other religions than in Hindus.Problem solving strategies or active confronting was chosen bylower age group as there were more chances of successful infertility treatment and high hopes for having a child. The Study shows that the socio-economic determinants influence the coping strategies of males undergoing infertility treatment.

RC06-130.3

BARANWAL, ANSHU* *(International institute for Population Sciences)*
CHATTOPADHYAY, APARAJITA *(International Institute for Population Sciences)*

Infertility in Men and Treatment Seeking Behaviour: A Study from India

Diagnosis of male factor infertility questions on men's ability to reproduce and their masculinity. There is a status of inadequate knowledge on how men with male factor infertility seek help, especially when men are considered as not so important part of infertility treatment as women. This study aims to understand the treatment seeking behaviour of men undergoing treatment for male factor infertility. This cross-sectional study was conducted at infertility centre in Mumbai on 150 male infertility patients. An infertile man is defined here as one, who is diagnosed with primary or secondary infertility and undergoing infertility treatment, irrespective of fertility status of wife. Results shows that after knowing about their infertility status for the first time, many of them felt depressed, some

felt guilty, got shocked and many of them got stressed and felt isolated. On asking about the discussion of the problem, it was found that every respondent discussed the problem with his wife for the first time and then with parents, In-laws or other family members. A big proportion of the respondents (32 percent) never discussed the problem with anyone except their wives. In almost 70 percent of the cases both husbands and wives decided to go for medical treatment while only in 21 percent cases, husbands themselves decided to seek medical help. Out of 150 respondents, 65 percent of the respondents sought only Allopathic while 35 percent of them opted for AYUSH. On asking about the religious and traditional practices to cure the childlessness, 60 of them confirmed the use of these practices. Destiny, bad luck, life style, medical reasons, late marriage were found as perceived causes of their infertility status.

RC25-475.3

BARAT, ERZSEBET* *(University of Szeged)*

Transformative Knowledge Claims: Ironic Disidentification Against Hate Speech

In my talk I wish to discuss the ways irony may contribute to the empowerment of disadvantaged communities by exposing the coercive logic of the dominant regimes of truth in contemporary Hungary in the wake of their recognition of the consequences of forced migration since the summer of 2015. In response to the past two years that have seen an intensification of hate-speech organized by the Hungarian Government, I will focus on the symbolic (conceptual) aspect of agentive power in favour of political mobilization for transformative action that could emerge in spite of the overwhelming presence of the official political discourse of hate. I shall expose, on the on hand, the three major strategies of hate-speech in the current Orbán Government's ongoing billboard campaigns. I will argue that the Hungarian Government's coercive campaign routinely tap into the rage of the 'white angry men' in their anti-refugee campaign since the summer of 2015 to date. On the other hand, I shall explore the subversive logic informing the discourses of the Hungarian mock-party, the Two-Tailed Party (MTTP) and analyse the strategies of disidentification as a viable disposition that can eventually result in moments of agency articulated in the refreshing voice of irony. I shall also claim that their ironic discourse is much more effective in bringing about transformative knolwdge of/about 'migration' than the three major models of 'integration' in Europe: multiculturalism; assimilation, or selective exclusion; and transnationalism.

RC23-428.1

BARBER, KATHRYN* *(York University)*

Ignoring and Embracing Science: Psychometry, Intelligence and Race

The idea of the "post-fact" era associates right wing populism with the denial of 'facts', 'expert' knowledge and 'science', particularly with regards to climate change. Yet websites like American Renaissance, which advocate a genetically-based racial hierarchy, contain references *not* to pseudo-science published on the blogosphere but to *legitimate, peer-reviewed, scientific* works published in academic journals conducted by tenured academics and researchers at well-known universities (See, for example, the work of Richard Lynn and Santoshi Kanazawa). These articles affirm the rationality and rigor of the 'scientific' tradition through their embrace of the concept of race. This paper suggests that rather than a full denial of science, the current moment sees (at least) two contradictory approaches to science used by right wing populists. One is centered around the denial of 'science', as in the case of climate change; the other is a full embrace of the rhetoric of science as in the case of 'racial' IQ differences. Examining the psychological sub-field of 'psychometry' (with a focus on intelligence testing), this paper will examine two phenomena: 1) 'Spearman's hypothesis' or the idea that ethnic differences on intelligence tests are the result of innate intellectual differences between ethnic groups; 2) the 'Cold Winter theory' which suggests that differences in IQ between racial groups are the result of "different evolutionary pressures faced by the ancestral humans who left Africa, compared with those who remained.... plac[ing] a natural-selection premium on higher IQ" (Pesta and Poznanski, 2014, p. 271). It will demonstrate how the language and practices of science are being used to advance the idea of heritable racial differences in intelligence. It will then draw on Karl Popper, Donald MacKenzie, Pierre-André Taguieff, Pietro Basso, and Sandra Harding in order to contextualize and understand this simultaneous denial and embrace of 'science'.

RC31-565.3

BARBER, PAULINE* *(Dalhousie University)*
BRYAN, CATHERINE *(Dalhousie University)*

Great White North Vs. Tim Hortons: Filipino Service Workers and the Mobilities of Capital and Labour

This paper explores the entanglement of domestic and transnational labour mobility policies in the case of Philippine migrants entering Canada as temporary foreign workers. Various studies have explored how labour export and import policies in both countries have been finely calibrated to secure maximum economic benefit from this highly motivated mobile labour force. Typically the existing literatures reflect what Wimmer and Glick Schiller described as "methodological nationalism" in that they maintain a primary focus upon either the site of labour export, or labour import. Filipino migrant workers thus become products of their nation's labour brokerage, or emplaced within Canada as temporary workers exploited by the capital friendly "just-in-time" immigration system.

Here we wish to complicate the relevant mobility scenarios through an emphasis upon how workers engage with and are subjected to the mobilities (and fictions) of capital. We do so through an examination of labour recruitment and capital accumulation scenarios attending the labour import strategies of that most quintessential of Canadian fast food chains, Tim Hortons. In reality, Tim Hortons is owned by Brazilian based global corporation, RBI. Through 2016 and 2017, the corporation sought to enhance its profitability by pressing cost-saving measures on North American franchisees, while at the same time expanding its global reach, including into the Philippines. Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Manila in 2017 and 2018 with migrants seeking employment contracts in Canada, and with recruiters interested in deploying these mobile workers to Canada, or indeed, any available global labour market acceptable to the workers, we examine various relevant mobility scenarios. The respective sets of class interests and accumulation projects underlying the intersecting inter-national modalities of labour and capital are central to the analysis.

RC46-771.3

BARBERET, ROSEMARY* *(John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY)*

The Prevention of Violence Against Women in Latin America

Violence against women has come to the forefront of international policy debates on crime, security, development and gender. This presentation will examine the prevention of violence against women in Latin America, examining legal and policy directives as well as the current state of research on the effectiveness of policies and programs to prevent violence against women.

RC05-122.3

BARBERIS, EDUARDO* *(DESP - University of Urbino Carlo Bo)*

Countryside Ghettoes? Segregation in Small Towns and Rural Areas in Italy.

Migrants' settlement trends in Italy have seen a major role of small towns and rural areas well before recent humanitarian flows. A mix of labour and housing market opportunities resulted in a significant share of non-metropolitan migration. Such trend was even reinforced in the last 5 years of so-called "migration crisis" in the Mediterranean basin -- due both to resettlement policies and to the inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees in the severely exploited labour force of the agrifood industry.

This presentation describes reasons and dynamics of migrants settlement patterns in Italy outside gateway cities in a comparative perspective, focussing especially on the creation of concentration and segregation areas -- usually considered a typically urban-metropolitan pheonomen -- in micropolitan and rural areas in Italy. In particular, after a framing based on relevant literature, attention will be paid on some case studies from Central and Southern Italy, focussing on the link between concentration/segregation, radical social exclusion, and downward subordinate economic participation.

As a final discussion, this presentation debates on the inadequacy of usual segregation measures for countryside ghettoes, due to the limited availability of reliable data, and the coexistence of proximity and exclusion.

RC05-111.5

BARBERIS, EDUARDO* *(DESP - University of Urbino Carlo Bo)*

The "Headscarf Affaire(s)" in Italy: A Socio-Juridical Analysis of Institutional Practices and (non-)Policy

Even though not debated so much at the national and international level, Italy had quite a number of "*affaires du voile*" - the first one dating as back as 1994. The "affairs" that took place in Italy concerned the right of wearing hijab (a) on ID and driving licence photos and (b) on the workplace, and the right of wearing niqab and burqa (c) to access public facilities; (d) in public spaces.

This presentation will analyse the "hijab affairs" in Italy focussing on some cases and practices of exclusion and the following institutional management of the case. Evidences will be shown that the management of the cases is mostly local, sometimes informal, never "scaled up" to the national arenas (if not with procedural regulations). In most cases, a local practice of exclusion is managed either informally or by regional administrative courts. The evolution of jurisprudence shows an increasing acceptance of discrimination, but also a persisting "local treatment".

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

As a consequence, rights are never affirmed in a clear way, and are mostly conceded here-and-now. Conflicts are retained at local level, but never really solved, provinding the grounds for the risk of enduring and repeated discriminations.

RC30-545.9

BARBIER, PASCAL* *(Universite Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)*
SEILLER, PAULINE* *(Université de Caen)*
BERTRON, CAROLINE* *(Université de Caen)*

Taking Care of Others' Work-Family Balance : The Case of Family Child Care Providers in France

This paper presents preliminary results of the collective research on child care professionals' work practices we initiated in France in April 2017. This qualitative research relies on a series of interviews and observations with family child care providers during their working time, at their home and at collective child care activities provided for them by the city council. The research analyses how parents of young children (employers) and professionals (employees) negotiate their own work and family imperatives with one another. We analyze how both parties engage specific resources in order to weigh in the work/family bargain. How do professionals/parents take into account the fact that they are a key element of the others' own conciliation of work and family? This research on child care proposes a twofold contribution to the research field of work/family balance. First, through studying one of its very old modalities, we aim at increasing knowledge on the expanding sphere of work-at-home employment. Second, the analysis will focus on the social outcomes of such negotiations of work/family for woman professionals working from home, who are coming from modest social backgrounds, and whose skills and social status are relatively neglected.

RC04-81.23

BARBOSA, MARIA LIGIA* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)*
TAGLIARI SANTOS, CLARISSA *(UFRJ)*
RODRIGUES, LEONARDO *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)*

Class Strategies in Higher Education: Reproduction of Elites and/or Professional Closure

The literature on educational stratification has shown that the differentiation of higher education diverts non-elite students away from first-tier majors (like Medicine, Law, or Engineering), and that the chances of college access and graduation are still strongly affected by the students' social background and higher education institutional features. In a previous study we could show that the private colleges clearly reinforce the advantages of the students from the highest-income families in graduating in higher education. The medical courses illustrate this pattern beyond any doubt. On the other hand, the public sector consistently favors the graduation of students with more educated parents (with the notable exception of Education). Medicine and Law, which are traditional and prestigious professions in Brazil, remain niches of the elite. The completion of STEM majors is barely affected by family income or parents' education. In the Brazilian case, where the educational system is an essential factor of social inequality, there seems to be at least two main strategies for controlling social opportunities. The first strategy, which was developed by the educated and relatively traditional elite, would use the public system of prestigious universities. The second one, promoted by more recently enriched social groups, would tend to value the private higher education system, with less prestigious but more easily accessible careers. These two strategies involve different values regarding education and distinct orientations towards the diverse academic degrees conferred by the Brazilian colleges. In this study, we propose a more qualitative and conceptual analysis of the evidences of these strategies, in order to be able to label them as reproductive or as forms of professional closure. The supposed strategies to be examined include: exams for professional licensing, system of access to medical residency, certification of jobs by professional councils, access to postgraduate courses.

RC22-405.15

BARCENAS BARAJAS, KARINA BERENICE* *(National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM))*

Scenarios of Strategic Secularism and Neoconservatism in Mexico

In Mexico, as in the rest of Latin America, the evangelical churches have become the second strongest religious group, after the Catholic Church, that is, they represent the religious minority with the largest number of people in each country. In view of the legal, cultural and social achievements of the feminist movement and the sexual diversity movement in favor of the construction of a secular sexual morality, evangelical churches, from their places of religious enunciation, have established a citizen and political position to challenge the regulation of contemporary sexual morality. Even the specialization of some of its representatives in political, juridical and social issues has led to legitimizing the

defense of a conservative sexual morality based on rights, liberties and scientific arguments, secular practices that have characterized the feminist movement and the sexual diversity movement. Through a qualitative methodology, this paper will analyze the religious and political tactics of the evangelical churches in Mexico in three scenarios in which the construction of a secular sexual morality is disputed: 1) The right to decide on one's own body, which implies freedom to express the sexual orientation and build the gender identity. 2) The right to same-sex marriage and 3) The right of homosexuals and lesbians to build a family.

RC40-702.5

BARDHAN ROY, MAITREYEE* *(Diamond Harbour Women University)*

Politics of Demonetization: Its Effect on the Village Economy in India.

The Government of India`s call for demonetization on 8th August 2016, banning Rs500/-and Rs1000/- notes was promoted as a positive step against black marketers and black money hoarders. The long term effect of such decision became disastrous to the agri-business chain, run on soft cash. Affected group included the producers, small and big Agri- business houses and prospective consumers too. Producer lost sustainability, market lacked buying capacity and the pressure on the customers will be the long term outcome of the chain .The producer failed to buy inputs for better production. The Middleman incapacitated to buy the produced goods for instant sale and for storage for off season .The consumers expected to be the future victim of scarcity .The overall effect of demonetization thus came on all involved in agri-products. The overall effect of demonetization thus created a negative impact on the rural economy for the present as well as for the future years. The present article while offering an insight on the effect of demonetization on rural economy made an effort to extend first hand information on the position of rural farmers and also to the business houses as an effect of demonetization .The paper while emphasizing the adverse effect of demonetization in West Bengal would prefer to extend first hand information on the negative effect of thoughtless policies . The main focus of the study is to expose the effect of demonetization on agri –business chain in the country and more specifically in West Bengal . The findings of the present study will be used to evaluate the socio-economic impact of policy initiative like demonetization on the economy of the country.

RC40-702.7

BARDHAN ROY, SUBIR KUMAR* *(Centre For Strategic Studies)*

Does Small Farmer Really in Distress Under Neoliberal Agriculture Policy ? – West Bengal Scenario

Moderate temperature regime, sufficient rainfall, different agro-ecologies and agro –systems allow West Bengal farmers to grow different kinds of Tropical and sub-tropical crops in Southern Gangetic Plain and in Northern Himalayan ecology round the year. Rice is the main crop covering 80% of net cropped area. Average land holding <0.6ha. Potato, vegetables, jute , Oil seeds are few commercial crops cover the rest. However, Rice culture is main stay of livelihood and contributes subsistence rural economy.

New crop production technologies, weather resilient crop varieties and agro-infrastructural support help the farmers to increase their production . Neo-liberal policy of the Government along with globalisation open a new vista for quality crop and fish and poultry farmimg for export, value added processing for increasing urban culinary demand, bestow improved village economy. Food giants like Pepsi, Relience, Caventer, Metro , Spencer etc consumes farmers produced at a higher rate at farm gate. Geographical location of the state opens a path of exporting farm produced and value- added processes food to adjacent Asian countries and also in the neighbouring states. Thus contribution of Agriculture and allied farming in states economy has increased gradually.

Over the decades, there is hardly any report of suicidal death of small farmers due to failure of rice / cereal crop in the state. Commercial crop like Potato,fish culture, poultry need high monetary investment which small farmers unableto spend.. Big farmers, urban business people invest on it in large scale for a quick return. Environmental hazards, Over production , Market glut contribute heavy loss in certain years. Failure to repay loan leads to suicidal death.

RC04-88.3

BARG, KATHERIN* *(University of Glasgow)*
BAKER, WILLIAM *(Cardiff University)*

The Intergenerational Transmission of Parental Involvement in Education: Evidence from British Data Spanning over Three Generations

An important body of research has studied the intergenerational transmission of parenting behaviours in order to identify the causes of child maltreatment and harsh parenting. The intergenerational transmission of parenting behaviours, however, has received less attention as a potential driver of social stratification

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in parental involvement in children's education. In this paper, we ask whether parental involvement in education is transmitted inter-generationally and, if so, whether this helps to explain social class differentials in parental involvement in education. Understanding the transmission of parental involvement is important because recent evidence suggests widening social class differentials in certain types of parenting, including reading to the child (Richards et al. 2016, Putnam 2015).

We use data from *The 1970 British Cohort Study* (BCS) to explore the relationship between intergenerational transmission of parenting behaviours and social class. The BCS is ideal for this task: it provides information on the involvement of the cohort members' parents and the cohort members' own involvement in their children's education. We use information collected in 1975, 1980 and 2004. We examine how much the cohort member's mother reads to her child when the child (i.e. the cohort member) is 5 years old and the mother's involvement in the child's schooling at age 5 and 10. We then analyze the cohort member's own reading to their children and involvement in school when they are 34 years old and their children are between the age of 5 and 16. Hierarchical regressions are used to identify the extent to which the involvement of the participants' parents in 1975 and 1980 can account for social class differences in the participants' involvement when they were 34 years old (2004). We also include factors related to cohort member's social class and involvement behaviour such as the social class of the cohort members' parents.

RC45-758.1

BARGSTED, MATIAS* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

The Social Structure of Acquaintanceship Networks in Chile

What makes some people develop larger networks than others, and consecutively benefit from the material and non-material resources nested in those networks (Lin, 2002)? To respond this question, we track down and systematize previous work on social homophily and primary networks, as well as develop some new insights following Blau's (1977) macro-structural approach. Our main claim is that people who belong simultaneously to social groups that partially overlap at the societal level, and therefore are exposed to social divisions that reinforce each other, will have less contact with members of other social groups, which in turn, will decrease the size of their acquaintanceship networks. We test this claim using data from a national probability sample that included twenty-five items of the form "How many X's do you know?" where "X" represent a sub-population of interest (also known as aggregate relational data). With these measures we estimate the size of respondent acquaintanceship networks using the scale-up estimator developed by McCarty and colleagues (2001). While controlling for an ample set of demographic variables, we find support for our social group configuration hypothesis. For example, we show that Chileans who simultaneously identify as Catholics, lean towards right-wing positions and have a high educational level, all three traits that are positively correlated, have significantly smaller networks that other Chileans who have a crossed group membership configuration.

RC22-412.1

BARKER, EILEEN* (London School of Economics)

Religious and National Identity in Trans-National New Religious Movements

New Religious Movements (NRMs) often tend by their very nature to be considerably more important in their members' lives than their religion is for members of older, more established religions. They also tend to have a dichotomous world view which makes clear distinctions between good and bad; Godly and satanic; and, significantly for this paper, 'them' and 'us'. You are either a member or you are not a member, and if you are a member then your membership is the primary identifying characteristic. One's religious identity is, thus, more important than one's national identity. For a number of reasons, this can become particularly significant when members move to different nations. For example, the NRM usually has a *lingua franca* that the members need to share. Frequently this is English (though it could be French or Japanese or some other language, if, like the Raelians, the movement is predominantly in Francophone countries). Tensions can arise, however, when the second-generation comes along and cannot speak the language of their parent's nation. One problem is that grandparents can be very upset when they find difficulty in communicating with their grandchildren. This paper examines some of the tensions that can arise between an individual's religious and his or her national identity in a number of situations, not least when official claims (for, say, pensions or medical insurance) require not just a subjective identity but also an official citizenship.

RC34-JS-75.1

BARN, RAVINDER* (Royal Holloway University of London)
CHANDRA, VINOD (J N P G College, Lucknow University)

Conceptualising Belonging in the Context of Well-Being Among Young People in Contemporary India

The notion of belonging is invariably discussed in relation to social locations and identity within sociological literature. Ideas of being and becoming, belonging and longing, performativity, and intersectionality are at the core of understanding the social meaning of belonging (Butler, 1990, Bell 1999, Yuval-Davis, 2006). By drawing upon a new qualitative empirical study focused on young people's own meanings and actions, this paper utilizes Nira Yuval-Davis's conceptualisation of belonging (Yuval-Davis, 2006) to offer fresh theoretical and empirical insights in relation to gender, and space and place. Study findings related to 11-14 year old young people's conceptualisations of well-being, in both city and village settings, in India, are discussed along three different analytical levels - social locations, identifications and emotional attachments, and ethical and political values. Using the framework of the sociology of childhood that constructs children as agentic beings, the paper stresses the importance of the involvement of children in the research process as active participants with their own narratives and authentic authorial voices. Mixed-methods data from in-depth interviews, small group discussions, 7-day diary, and written exercises are utilized to triangulate disparate sources to advance thinking in the area of youth and belonging. A total of 92 young people contributed to the data collection. By contextualizing the debate and discussion within the notions of space and place, this paper seeks to contribute to new understandings of the meaning and sense of belonging among young people. This study is part of an international research initiative involving 25 countries engaged in qualitative study of child well-being.

RC48-801.21

BARNARTT, SHARON* (Sociology, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC, USA 20002)

Disability Protests in India 1970 - Present

Protests relating to disability issues, whether or not carried out by people with disabilities, have occurred at least since the early 1970's in India, but there has been little attention paid to them by social movements scholars. This paper examines over 200 such protests which occurred during this time period. It asks about patterns in timing, impairment type, protest demand, type of tactic, organizational involvement, and societal reactions, including police presence and arrests. Data are part of a larger event history analysis project on disability protests around the world. Data are primarily drawn from English language newspaper articles, although other sources, such as web sites and interview data, are used when possible. While newspaper articles do have problems of reliability and validity, their use can begin to provide an introductory picture which can then be analysed more intensively. Variables are coded and analyzed quantitatively. Cultural differences in protest history and meaning, as well as in views of disability in general and impairment types specifically, exist, but some cultural comparisons seem possible. Preliminary analyses show that, while the largest group of Indian disability protests relate to issues which potentially touch all persons with disabilities, the second largest group of protests focused on blindness issues. This is somewhat unusual, since, in most other countries analyzed, blindness-related protests comprise only a small percentage of all protests. (In some other countries this can be explained by patterns of organizational mobilization.) Other analyses suggest greater protest disruptiveness than in many other countries and greater social control attention paid to the protests. For example, hunger strikes and protests setting themselves on fire are more common in this context, as are arrests. This analysis attempts to consider these and other patterns within the Indian context as well as how data limitations affect the results.

RC33-598.6

BARNES, REBECCA* (University of Leicester)
DONOVAN, CATHERINE (University of Sunderland)

Using Online Surveys to Research Diverse Sexualities and Gender Identities: Opportunities and Challenges

Cyber spaces and digital technologies have created new opportunities for minority and/or stigmatised groups to test, claim and live out identities and to form communities. A key example concerns diverse sexualities and gender identities, whereby online spaces potentially facilitate freedoms which may be inaccessible in 'real' life, providing political, educational, expressive, relational and even intimate opportunities. In parallel, the rapid expansion of digital access has fuelled the growing popularity of online surveys amongst social scientists, not only for reasons of cost and efficiency, but also because of their capacity to access harder-to-reach and/or stigmatised groups. This has had important implications for research with lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer and/or transgender populations, and others who seek to explore or self-define beyond binarised gender identities

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and/or heterosexuality. However, whilst online survey methodologies have increased researchers' access to larger and more diverse samples in terms of sexuality and gender identities, there are various challenges which researchers need to consider including: 1) questions of representativeness, such as the extent to which online surveys reach the most marginalised within these communities (for example, the poor representation of minority ethnic people); 2) the development of appropriate, inclusive language to describe sexualities and gender identities which can be highly politicised and fluid; and 3) the diversity and uniqueness of the terms through which participants articulate their identities in free-text responses, where the freedom to self-define comes into tension with the constraints of quantitative measurement and analysis. This paper explores these issues, drawing from online surveys of lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer and/or transgender individuals, including our own study which collected data in the UK on homo/bi/transphobia, intimate relationship expectations and the experience and enactment of abusive behaviours.

RC02-JS-8.7

BARNES, TOM* (Australian Catholic University)

Articulating Interests: How Kinship, Caste and Regional Identity Enable and Impede Union Organising in an Indian 'Industrial Village'

Arguments that unions should adapt to advance informal or precarious workers' interests often sit uneasily alongside claims that these workers have different interests to traditionally-unionised workers. This paradox has been accompanied by increasingly discursive treatments of informal and precarious work, with some arguing to collapse the former into the latter or into broader concepts of social class. In accepting views that concepts of informal work, precarious work and social class address overlapping but distinctive processes, this paper goes further in arguing that a more refined theory of work-based social interests would help to critically assess the possibilities of solidarity between workers with diverse experiences and identities. The paper uses a study of a recent unionisation campaign among automotive components workers in an 'industrial village' near New Delhi to illustrate a framework of 'articulated interests', which represent work-based interests held neither in-common nor in-conflict. The study shows how 'local' workers leveraged gendered networks of kinship, land ownership and caste identity to enable a unionisation drive and found common cause with migrant workers brought in by labour contractors via a union-hostile local labour control regime. However, these same local networks also limited the campaign's impact and produced radically different outcomes for workers in different 'employment configurations'.

RC54-895.1

BARNES-CEENEY, KEVIN* (University of New Haven)
LEITCH, LAURIE (Threshold GlobalWorks)
GIDEON, LIOR (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Building Individual and Community Resilience through Global Health Literacy: Responding to the Trauma, Somatic and Mental Health Needs of Incarcerated Genocide Perpetrators in Rwanda

In today's rapidly changing world with global conflicts, climate change crises, immigration challenges, and economic inequities individuals live with a near-constant presence of stress, distress, and trauma. A cascade of physical, emotional, cognitive, and spiritual symptoms arises from each of these crises, straining the capacity of heath care organizations to respond to all who are in need.

Drawing upon our research with incarcerated genocide perpetrators in Rwanda, this paper introduces a global health literacy approach, called the Social Resilience Model (SRM). The model equips trauma survivors with leading-edge neuroscience information about ways the mind-body system is wired to respond to threat and fear, and how people can harness the brain's capacity to change itself for the better using neuroplasticity. Accompanying the "neuroeducation" is a practical set of self-regulation skills which can be easily used for self-care and care of others.

Our paper will first describe incarcerated génocidaires' experiences of somatic symptoms, posttraumatic stress, mental health difficulties, attitudes towards unity and reconciliation, and hopes and fears for the future. We found strong associations between trauma experiences, somatic symptoms anxiety and depression. In addition, hostility was strongly correlated with somatic symptoms, anxiety, and depression. Through interviews we learned that reconnection with children, rebuilding destroyed homes, and resolving land disputes were the immediate post-release challenges to be overcome.

In our paper we will then present SRM's core neuroscience concepts, provide an overview of the self-regulation skills, and describe the ways the model builds individual and community level resilience in Rwanda, and promotes positive physical and emotional health outcomes. In addition to post-genocide Rwanda SRM has also been used globally after large-scale catastrophic events such as the Thailand Tsunami, hurricanes Katrina and Rita in the U.S., and the earthquakes in Sichuan Province, Haiti, and Nepal.

RC49-828.6

BARÓ, SILVANA* (Ministerio de Salud de la Nación)

La Situación De Los Jóvenes De 18 a 24 Años Que No Trabajan Ni Estudian En El Marco De Los Determinantes De La Salud the Situation of Young People Aged 18 to 24 Who Do Not Work or Study within the Framework of Health Determinants

RESUMEN

La investigación, de corte cualitativo, se realizó en el Departamento de Caucete, provincia de San Juan, aborda el tema de los jóvenes que no trabajan ni estudian y su vínculo con la salud mental en relación al consumo de sustancias y cómo responden los servicios de salud a esta problemática; cuyo objetivo es describir y analizar la situación por la que atraviesan desde sus percepciones e intereses.

El estudio se hizo posible a partir de observaciones y entrevistas a los jóvenes, familias, profesionales de la salud y diversos representantes de la comunidad. Estos instrumentos posibilitaron dar voz a los actores, quienes aportaron información suficiente para describir el espacio social, ciertos esquemas de pensamiento que dominan la estructura social, el problema del consumo que no es exclusivo de la población estudiada y los servicios de atención de la salud. De esta manera, el estudio considera determinantes sociales en la salud de los jóvenes.

El análisis del material constituye un insumo a tener en cuenta para la ejecución de políticas públicas que contemplen el trabajo entre diversos sectores por los que transitan los jóvenes, y a la vez ofrecer un conocimiento para el campo de la Salud Pública respecto de la situación que viven estos jóvenes que dejaron de pertenecer a las instituciones de la comunidad.

RC28-JS-82.4

BARONE, CARLO* (Sciences Po)

Information Barriers and Social Inequalities in Participation in Higher Education: Evidence from a Field Experiment

The presentation addresses the possible contribution of information barriers to socio-economic and gender inequalities of participation in Higher Education (HE). Relying on models of bounded rationality, we consider information barriers concerning the costs, benefits and chances of success of investments in HE, and we assess whether these barriers affect continuation to HE, the choice between university and higher vocational education, and field of study choice.

For this purpose, we ran a multi-site clustered randomized controlled trial that involved all of the senior students of 62 Italian high schools. The experimental treatment provided senior students with detailed information concerning the profitability of educational options, that is, their costs, academic selectivity and occupational prospects, with particular attention to differences between fields of study and between college and postsecondary vocational programs. We met each single class separately on three occasions for a total of six hours. Longitudinal data concerning the students' initial college plans and final college decisions were collected among treated and control students before and after the information treatment. Our first substantive conclusion is that information barriers do not affect the choice to continue to HE in Italy, but rather the "horizontal" preference between university and vocational programs, and between different fields of study. Our second result is that these barriers affect gender inequalities more than socio-economic inequalities. In the presentation we discuss the methodological and policy implications of these results.

RC09-198.1

BAROZET, EMMANUELLE* (Universidad de Chile)

Corruption, State Capture and Informal Institutions in the Public Sector in Latin America: The Case of Chile

This paper makes several contributions to the existing literature on corruption and informal institutions in the public sector in Latin America, using the case of Chile as an example, a country where corruption in the political arena associates with practices of elected officers to reproduce themselves in power rather than personal enrichment. Addressing the question about how social and political transformations impact institutional and structural corruption, and based on the theoretical framework laid out by Helmke and Levitsky, we analyse the compared outcomes of corrupt practices at the local, regional and national level. We extend the list of commonly analysed informal institutions to mechanisms that have not been considered from these perspectives before, such as campaign finance arrangements, rules of public appointment, nepotism, transversal arrangements, informal decisions or clientelism, as well as their impact on social inclusion of lower and middle classes. Second, we examine the dynamic nature of these informal institutions and their operation in six different social and geographic backgrounds, analyzing how the transparency laws applied

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since 2015 impact on political practices in an environment of low institutional trust and high corruption perception. Finally, following Granovetter's approach on corruption and its embeddedness in social relations, we show that similar practices in different contexts may or may not be corrupt: in some cases they allow part of the population to solve their problems while in other areas, they foster resource concentration in local caudillos' hands. Our research reveals that informal institutions shape politics and policies as well, but have similarly helped grease the wheels of post-authoritarian politics in Chile and supply social benefits to lower classes. We use data from legislative debates and 130 interviews to experts and local, regional and national actors conducted in the last two years in six territories of the country (Fondecyt project).

RC33-JS-41.4

BARR, MICHAEL* *(Newcastle University)*

Where Biography Meets Ethnography: The Psychoanalytic Foundations of Autoethnography

Autoethnography combines biographical narrative with ethnographic methods. It operates at the intersection of the personal and the cultural, where the author thinks and observes as an ethnographer but writes as a storyteller (Denzin, 2014). In recent years autoethnography has become an established, if at times contested, method across the social sciences. Yet despite its popularity, autoethnography remains undertheorized. As a method, it is indebted to a social constructivist project that rejects binary oppositions between the researcher and the researched, objectivity and subjectivity, process and product, self and others, and the personal and the political (Ellingson and Ellis, 2008). Yet beyond these broad claims, many proponents resist articulating a firmer basis for the ontological, epistemic and reflexive status of autoethnographic writing. In this paper I argue that a reluctance to underpin autoethnography with a more robust theoretical justification ends up harming the attempt to combine biography and ethnography. The paper draws on empirical data from a course on autoethnography at a British university where MA level students were asked to consider their own autobiographies as political texts and to systematically analyse and relate their personal experience to wider political, cultural and social events. I combine this data with variants of psychoanalytic theory (Ruti, 2009) and insights from the literature on philosophy as a way of life (Hadot, 1995) to critique autoethnography's epistemic inadequacy of strong reflexivity. The aim of the paper is both facilitate a dialogue between ethnographers and biographical researchers and to bolster the theoretical underpinnings of autoethnography.

RC40-JS-4.6

BARRAL, STÉPHANIE* *(Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique)*

Ecological and Management Dimensions of Metric Production in Conservation Banking

Since the 1990s conservation banks have grown in the USA as one market-based instrument allowing developers to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). They have been developed unevenly in the different States of the country, two third of them being currently in California, other States bearing a dozen of them at the most. Conservation banks can respond either to regulatory requirements of the ESA only, thus being certified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, or to multiple regulatory frameworks intertwined at the State and federal levels. This is for instance the case in Sacramento County, California where the certification of a bank requires the coordination of eight agencies.

As regulatory frameworks such as policy and implementation guidance don't compel with the use of specific metrics, these can be designed, produced and negotiated on a case-by-case basis by the bank sponsors and the relevant State and federal agencies (through the work of the Interagency Review Team). The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between the organization configuration of a bank certification process and the metrics being produced and implemented during this process. It is based on qualitative interviews with bank developers and members of bank review teams in several States. They show that the production of one metric is carried out through a negotiation process between those stakeholders within which not only ecological considerations but also economic and management ones can be addressed in order to ensure the outcome of the project. This reflects how the economic imperatives of the bankers are embodied in the scientific grounds of the projects on the one hand, and how the multiplication of regulatory bodies in the certification process can lead to the use of a simplified metric in order to limit coordination hindrances on the other hand.

RC32-581.3

BARRATT, SUE ANN* *(The University of the West Indies)*

Are We There Yet? Contemporary Struggles for Gender Justice and the Legacy of Caribbean Feminisms

In this presentation I draw on two projects in which I examine the development of feminism in the Anglophone Caribbean, to contemplate feminist consciousness

and its mediation of contemporary struggles for gender justice within the region. From activism to academia, Caribbean feminisms have long been built on movements of women propelled by challenges to gender justice emerging in multiple political, social and economic sectors, such as politics, labour, religion, social development and health. These issues are structural and systemic, affecting all women though the effects may be felt differently depending on the intersection of social identities such as race/ethnicity, class and religion.

From the first project, I am informed by observations of my feminist theory students who, on the one hand, express a theoretical awareness of the legacy of Caribbean feminisms and an understanding of self as postcolonial subjects, connected locally, regionally and globally to systems of political, social and economic subordination. However, at the same time they express, through their in-class discussions and independent work, a presumption of self as inheriting a secure agency and a preoccupation with issues that threaten, above all else, individual body sovereignty and personal freedom. This preoccupation, I suggest, diminishes if not erases the relevance of persistent social, political, economic and cultural challenges to gender justice in the region.

From the second project, I add to my consideration of their perspective, their experience of self in a creole (understood as mixed/hybrid) society, where, as part of an intersectional identity, many negotiate mixedness as part of their gendered identity. I reflect on this mixedness through the experience of *douglas,* one mixed race group well recognized in Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname, considering how this group may see themselves positioned within feminism, a positioning that may influence their feminist consciousness.

RC29-536.5

BARREIRA, CESAR* *(UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARA)*

Insecurity, Fear and Cruelty in Contemporary Urban Settings

Insecurity, fear and cruelty in contemporary urban settings
The debate about violence, which is taking place in several cities across the world, acquires contemporary specificities either because of the growing number of cases of cruelty categorized as heinous crimes, or because of their unexpected widespread. The growth in the absolute number of cases entails other variables, such as fear and feeling of insecurity, which impose long-lasting effects in the social order, not to mention their difficult resolution. This paper seeks to reflect on questions that stand out in contemporary urban settings, intertwined with the issues of insecurity, fear and cruelty. In this perspective, the aim is to shed light on this topic based on core analytical standpoints: widespread violence, actions of intensity categorized as heinous or cruel, and new practices of sociability crosscut by fear and the feeling of insecurity. For experts, the emerging challenge is to interpret the latest configuration of this phenomenon, which presents broad manifestations as well as practices identified as violent. This research is particularly based on debates taking place in Brazil and brings about ways to understand different aspects around the phenomenon.

RC35-639.2

BARREIRA, IRLYS ALENCAR F.* *(Universidade Federal do Ceará - Brazil)*

Gender Recognition and Political Representation in the Postcolonial Debate

GENDER RECOGNITION AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN THE POSTCOLONIAL DEBATE
Postcolonial debates are reshaping the discursive field that gives meaning to hierarchical relations, repositioning the various ways of domination, such as practices and narratives of gender. This paper focuses on the participation of women in political representation in Brazil, analyzing their processes of presentation of self and recognition. Relying on empirical data from previous research projects, the aim is to take into account how women present themselves in electoral campaigns, and the recognition that is mobilized in settings of political representation within the National Congress, both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, over the last decade.

It is important to emphasize that seats of representation in the National Congress indicate relatively long-term political careers, with a previous experience in running electoral campaigns and serving terms. In spite of a gradual increase of political capital, women who currently serve as members of Congress account for 10% of the seats. How do women in Congress understand this condition of representation?

Moving beyond the quantitative dimension of representation, the work reflects on the markers of gender associated to the symbolic conflicts performed during the impeachment process of former president Dilma Rousseff, in 2016. Power and subjectivity stood out as important markers to think about the issue of representation, based on non-formalized references of male dominance in politics. In this sense, it became relevant to assess how women interpret their own presence in politics, and how they create collectives that adhere to references of both gender and party ideology. Finally, the data is based in postcolonial debates, which contribute to the understanding of subjectivity in politics, as well as highlighting

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the tensions and possibilities involved when taking part in a field of practices that has been historically built by men.

RC53-JS-6.1

BARRETO, ALDECILENE* *(University of Brasilia)*
FREIRE, JULIANA *(University of Brasilia)*
WIGGERS, INGRID DITTRICH *(University of Brasilia)*

Education of the Body and Childhood: Power and Coercive Violence to the Body of Children at School

This research seeks to discuss the social relations established through the body of children and adults control in the school play, as well as analyze the issues of power and violence that permeate these relationships. Therefore, it is based on the assumptions of the Sociology of Childhood, which considers children as social actors, capable of interacting with the environment where they are inserted and assign senses to their actions. The methodology used was ethnographic orientation, focused on childhood and children culture. The research was developed in a public school in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, through participant observation and conversations with the children. It was observed the children's daily life in the times and spaces where they used to play at school, during 4 months. The data were categorized and analyzed based on interdisciplinary theoretical references. The results suggest that children are not inert to the social action logic established by the institution. On the opposite, they are active and react to the conditions imposed upon them. By playing, the children are able to exert power through the interactions with their pairs, but not with coercive purpose – as adults do. Thus, it is also possible to infer that the children are organized in their social relations expressed in the games and that in turn reflect the relations of power. The children reveal this set of relationships by their body when they play. As a central challenge, we highlight the necessity need to reflect about the education of the body, on the organization and socio-cultural systems, which can generate symbol violence and injustice against children.

RC57-925.3

BARROMI PERLMAN, EDNA* *(Kibbutz College of Education, Technology and Arts)*
KARK, RUTH *(Jerusalem University, Mount Scopus)*

Analysis of the Visibility of Bedouin Women in the Negev, As Reflected in the Private Photographic Archive of Dr. Ben-Assa, an Israeli Physician.

This paper presents a private archive of photographs of Bedouins living in the Negev Desert in Southern Israel in the 1950s–1960s. The archive is the personal collection of Dr. Benjamin Yehudah Ben Assa (1917–1976), a medical doctor known to the Bedouins as Abu Assa. The study explores the forms of presentation of women in his photographs, mostly while being treated in his clinic during his medical practice. The analysis of the photographs relates to lifestyle and traditions of Bedouin women, the way in which these affected his construction of images. The exploration relates to the forms of visibility of Bedouin women in the public sphere, expanding on traditional practices of photographing Bedouin women in the Middle East in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Among the tens of thousands of photographs taken from the mid-19th century to the end of the second third of the 20th century in the Middle East and Palestine, there are relatively few photographs of Bedouin women. The paucity of photographs of Bedouin women in the 19th and early 20th centuries affected visual constructions of Bedouin women by Western photographers, allowing room for stereotypes, which circulated and influenced image production in the Western world, as well as cultural practices of viewing Bedouin women by Western audiences.In general, Bedouin women, living in a "traditional male dominated society" were absent from the visual public sphere (Abu Rabia and Oplatka, 2008, 398). Behrend explains that there exists an "ideal (gendered) modesty, purity and seclusion that does not allow themselves to expose themselves in public" (Behrend 2013, 148).

The study explores his photographs and aims to understand whether, under his circumstances as healthcare provider, he succeeded in creating an alternative visual representation of Bedouin women, taking into account the social status of women in Bedouin society and gender discrimination against them.

RC51-852.2

BARRON-PASTOR, JUAN CARLOS* *(UNAM)*

Anticipation and International Media Communication: How Do Interaction Shifts Happen?

In previous papers I have explained that it seems that Donald Trump has created a media character using social media to gain a reputation as an unpredictable performer, a troublesome person, and a punishing negotiator. At least at international level, we can suspect that international audiences are somehow learning to grasp Trump's media strategies and hence his bluffs could be resulting less effective. Can we anticipate a shift in Trump's media strategies by observing certain events along 2017 due (maybe) to balance his loss of success? If we can, how we did it as international audiences and how can we anticipate his forthcoming moves? According to Christensen and Hooker, "Self-directed systems anticipate and evaluate the interaction flow, directively modifying the interaction process so as to achieve goals that regenerate or improve the system's autonomous closure conditions (n. d. P. 18)". If this is true, how do international audiences could be "directively modifying the interaction process"? This presentation will analyse six media events and the possible adjustments among them will be inferred seeking to observe anticipation dynamics in international communication affairs.

RC51-851.4

BARRON-PASTOR, JUAN CARLOS* *(UNAM)*

Phronesis and Kybernetes: International Civil Society Using Social Media after the Earthquake in Mexico

How society is organized through social media in the event of an earthquake, such as the one occurred in Mexico on September 19, 2017? How does the concepts of phronesis and kybernetes can work together to explain how this event is been constructed through non-present means of communication? What are some of the implications for geopolitics, mass media and social movements' studies? In this presentation it will be shown how critical sociocybernetics can explore new forms to understand power reproduction by exploring situations of exception. To illustrate the argument, it will be some intersections among international civil society related to the related event. Particularly, the study will display some intersections between building international cooperation among North American civil society; which means the links of solidarity between the organized society of Mexico, United States and Canada, beyond the governments.

RC35-639.4

BARROS, FLAVIA* *(ELA / University of Brasília)*
TAVOLARO, LILIA *(University of Brasilia)*

The Post-Colonial and Decolonial Perspectives in the Production of Knowledge on Latin America in Brazil

The Post-Colonial and Decolonial Perspectives in the Production of Knowledge on Latin America in Brazil

Latin America has been an important object of knowledge in the Social Sciences, both in the region and abroad. It has not only figured as an important field of the so-called AreaStudies in the United States, but also the main subject of some of the most relevant contributions of Latin American social scientists to the field. Most recently, the Post Colonial and decolonial theories' influences on the field of studies on Latin America has prompted a change of perspective as for the place and status of Latin America, now figured not only as mere object but also subject of research and knowledge. Even though this perspective has gained terrain in in this area of study, the impact of such an approach in the production of knowledge and information on Latin America in Brazil is something to be still investigated. The present paper seeks to be a contribution in this regard as it seeks to examine the importance and relevance of the Post-Colonial and Decolonial theories in the research agenda of the study groups that investigate and do research on Latin America in Brazil and that are registered in the CNPq (Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology) database

RC35-642.3

BARROS, LUIS* *(Universidade Federal do Ceara)*

Brazil's Development Brokers: A 21st Century Reading of Internal Colonialism

This paper discusses the legacy of colonialism in 21st century Brazil by analyzing the role of development brokers (Bierschenk, et al., 2002). Development brokers rely on social capital to construct and maintain their privileged positions of power (Vásquez-León, 2009; Wolf, 1990). To understand the structures and institutional arrangements that result from brokerage, it is useful to draw on Durkheim's (2010) distinction between mechanical and organic solidarity. On the one hand, there is the mechanical solidarity characteristic of Brazil's authoritarian culture (Holanda, 2014; Martins, 1999; Sondrol, 1991). On the other hand, there is the organic solidarity of transnational power structures, which operate through a new kind imperialism (Harvey, 2003). By analyzing the way development brokers navigate these different forms of solidarity it is possible to better describe the ways in which internal colonialism functions. It is then argued that the incompatibility between these two coexisting forms of solidarity partially explain both the failure of capitalism to function productively in Brazil (Soto, 2000) and some of the dysfunctional aspects of postcolonial institutions – such as relationships of clientelism and patronage (Barreira, 1999; Nelson and Finan, 2009) – present in the country. The paper concludes by suggesting a way forward in the construction

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of a "theory for weak and fragile states" (Magrath, 2010) that could contribute to the debate of postcolonial capitalism.

RC15-287.3

BARROS, NELSON* *(University of Campinas)*
PEREIRA, FLÁVIA LIPARINI *(UNICAMP)*
BARDINI, SILVANA *(UNICAMP)*
PALANDI, ELAINE *(UNICAMP)*
MIXTRO, JOSÉ LUÍS *(UNICAMP)*
RODRIGUES, BIANCA *(Unicamp)*

Sick Role Non-Identification and New Regime of Representation: Effects of the Non-Conventional Practice in the Type II Diabetes Treatment

Illness narratives have been allowing the advance in the understanding of the health, disease and care of people with chronic diseases. It has helped to understand the variances related to different medical systems treatment for type II diabetes, in primary healthcare in Brazil. Although all patients take medicines, some places have been associating the Lian Gong, body practice from Chinese Medicine, obtaining positive results. The aim of this paper is to discuss comparatively the narratives of type II diabetes patients, who associate and do not associate Lian Gong to the conventional treatment. Semi-structured interview were conducted with 96 people with type II diabetes undergoing treatment in primary healthcare in a large Brazilian city. 45 out of the participants were Lian Gong practitioners and 51 were non-practitioners. The interviews were recorded and the data were processed from the content analysis and narrative analysis. Although the practitioners' tales coincides with those of non-practitioners regarding the dependencies, invalidations, and dismay brought about by diabetes, there are significant differences in their plots associated to the non-identification to the disease labels and the oppression imposed by the diabetes. The narratives of non-practitioners are composed by expressions such as "you are always taking medicine"; "you have to always be controlling, always be alert"; "always being on the doctor, having tests". On the other hand, the narratives of practitioners bring expressions such as "I try to live as if I didn't have a disease"; "I do not feel like a sick person, even though I know I have to take all these medicines, I feel like a healthy person". It is concluded that people with diabetes who associate Lian Gong with conventional treatment in primary healthcare develops sick role non-identification and new regime of representation of health, disease and care.

RC46-777.4

BARROS LEAL, ANDREA* *(Laboratoire de Changement Social et Politique - Université Paris 7)*

Building My Place in the World: A Clinical Sociological Approach of Young Migrants Experience in France

This proposition focuses on young foreigners arriving in France without their legal guardians: the so- called "unaccompanied minors". Since the years 1990 the migration of young minors by themselves challenges European countries to develop welcome policies regarding child care. If the International Convention on the Rights of Children establishes the responsibility of public authorities regarding the vulnerability of their situation, it is for us today to observe the specificities of educational-protective work and the mishaps of care provide to this population.

The research centers on these young people experience of welcoming and "un-welcoming" in the region of Ile de France (Paris), more specifically for those who are relegated outside the child care institutional walls.

Following a clinical sociological approach, our research noticed the many effects of a policy of un-welcoming, referring subjects constantly on the condition of "not being". For the XIX ISA Congress, we propose to focuse on one aspect of this research: the social and psychological support that these young migrants mobilize to be able to build their professional and life projects despite the difficulties faced. What kind of strategies they develop to face this un-welcoming policies? What type of support they are able to find and to invest – in and outside institutions / in and outside themselves?

Based on the work of G. Devereux (2012) and J. Favret-Saada (1977), this communication grants an important matter to the notion of implication and transference / counter-transference in research. Our results propose an interdisciplinary dialogue between sociological, psychological and philosophical fields in order to understand the complexity of this contemporary situation. These young migrants crossing borders challenges countries around the world to think and re-think immigration patterns.

RC34-629.6

BARROS LEAL, ANDREA* *(Laboratoire de Changement Social et Politique - Université Paris 7)*

Unaccompanied Minors and Young Migrants in France : Challenges for a World-Wide Child Care System

This proposition focuses on young foreigners arriving in France without their legal guardians: the so- called "unaccompanied minors". Since the years 1990 the migration of young minors by themselves challenges European countries to develop welcome policies regarding child care. If the International Convention on the Rights of Children establishes the responsibility of public authorities regarding the vulnerability of their situation, it is for us today to observe the specificities of educational-protective work and the mishaps of care provide to this population.

At first, this research focuses on the social care of these young people provided by the Aide Sociale à l'Enfance (ASE), a French institution of child protection, as well as the tensions produced by the encounter of two opposing institutional discourses within the care/host organizations: the child protection discourse and the regulation of migration discourse. Secondly, as a result of the current migratory situation, this research focuses, on the experience of young people who are not hosted by the ASE, those who are relegated outside the institution's walls.

Following an interdisciplinary approach, between clinical, sociological and philosophical fields, we propose to analyze the types of investments around this youth and focuses on the effects of a policy of "un-welcoming" referring subjects constantly on the condition of "not being". For the XIX ISA Congress, we propose to focuses on this youth who crosses borders in the search of a place to "be" an active social and political subject and found themselves confronted with the dimension of "not possible", relegated to the margins of institutions. Analyzing the life story of three young migrants, their choices, paths, arrivals and projects for the future, we will approach the complexity of this migrant population and the challenges it engages world-wide.

TG04-984.4

BARTELS, MARIE* *(Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

Conveying Risks through Storytelling

As critical infrastructure systems such as energy grids and communication networks become increasingly complex and intertwined, there is more need to evaluate and communicate risks of failure, the systems' vulnerabilities, and scenarios of possible operational failures. This is true not only within organisations that operate infrastructure networks but also across organisational borders as in interconnected systems by definition effects can be transboundary. In this case it is a major obstacle that stakeholders aren't experts for the respective technology that may affect their own operations, e.g. firefighters depend on communication services in emergencies but mostly are not familiar with the technical functionality and default risks of mobile networks.

During contingency planning discussions with experts from different infrastructures we observed that the participants often conveyed risks within and towards their own systems by telling stories of incidents or near-misses rather than elaborating on the functionalities of their system architecture. This way they raised awareness of malfunction risks and explain their operative processes to react to disruptions in way that is easier to understand and remember. The importance of storytelling for raising risk awareness within organisations has been widely acknowledged (Weick 1993; Hayes/Maslen 2015). Little attention though has been given to its role in overcoming organisational borders.

Our observations showed that with external stakeholders the participants tended to tell stories that described extremes: On one hand they told stories that emphasized the reliability of their networks and how well they are prepared for disruptions as especially heroic stories are remembered and passed on. On the other hand the representatives stressed the importance and complexity of their systems by focussing on worst case scenarios. This contribution identifies types of stories that are commonly told in such settings and reflect on the chances and shortcomings of awareness this story-based risk communication induces.

TG04-979.1

BARTELS, MARIE* *(Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

Scenario Development for Collaboration Exercises

During disasters which affect or are caused by supply infrastuctures, system operators and public authorities have to cooperate closely in order to minimize damage, help those affected, and control the situation. This collaboration is regularly hampered a lack of communicative routines, different expert languages, incompatible organisational and professional cultures, and a lack of knowledge about each other's mode of operations, resources, and constraints (Kapucu et al. 2010; Crowther 2014; Ansell et al. 2010).

Scenario-based training is commonly used to conduct exercises which address the abovementioned problems under conditions that are characterized by (a) an overflow of uncertain information, (b) difficult to assess risks of escalation, and (c) distributed responsibility and expertise for the evaluation of the situation across

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organisational borders. Due to the increasing functional interconnectedness between infrastructures, especially (c) becomes a major challenge for disaster managers (Pescaroli/Alexander 2016).

Little attention has been paid to methods to develop scenarios that exercises are based on. As the storylines are supposed to be realistic, transboundary in nature, and beyond what has been experienced yet in order to confront the trainees with the unknown, different organisations have to participate in the scenario creation. This is barely ever reflected upon scientifically which is even more surprising as while the value of collaboration exercises has shown to be limited (Moats et al. 2008; Berlin/Carlström 2015) most practitioners who have participated in the preparation of exercises have emphasized the learning effects during this phase.

This presentation will introduce research conducted in Berlin, Germany with ten organisations from different sectors that would be involved in case of crisis or disaster. Over three years different approaches to building scenarios have been tested and evaluated. Measure centred scenario building has proven to be more revealing to the participants than approaches based on incidents, hazards, coping resources, or working along timelines.

RC49-819.5

BARTHWAL, PRAGATI* *(D.A.V(P.G)college)*

Neighbourhood and Social Capital in Urbanising India- Mental Health Implications for Women

Neighbourhood as a social capital has become a prominent field of study with recognition of social capital as an important determinant of mental health outcome of urbanising societies.The complexity of the relationship is not so well understood though.This holds special relevance in case of Asian countries like India.India is witnessing a rapid social change reflected in her growing urban population, breakdown of joint families and inadequate provisions for growing socio-economic aspirations.Uprooted from their socio- cultural milieu and bearing the brunt of caregiving, women in urbanising India are particularly vulnerable. With men being out for the greater part of the day to earn a living , women have to often fall back upon neighbours for support.Not many studies have examined the mental health outcomes of neighbourhood related social capital in Indian context .Such studies become all the more relevant in context of emergence of nuclear families as a norm and breakdown of familial and community accountability in urban settings.

OBJECTIVES-The major goal of this study was to find the relationship between neighbourhood related social capital and mental health outcomes using a sample of 200 women from Mumbai suburbs in India.Neighbourhood social capital is operationalised in terms of perceived neighbourhood trust , neighbourhood ties, perceived safety and reciprocity.

METHOD-The relationship of neighbourhood related social capital and other demographic variables like age, income , education, marital status with mental wellbeing is measured using qualitative and quantitative data collected through in depth interviews. Warwick Edinburgh mental wellbeing scale was used to measure mental wellbeing.

RESULTS- Path analysis was done to find relationship between various neighbourhood variables and mental health outcomes.Results showed mediating role of collective efficacy and individual factors like income.Out of neighbourhood indicators perceived safety predicted mental wellbeing.The study advocates a more complex model of neighbourhood social capital ..

RC11-227.6

BARTL, WALTER* *(Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg)*

Health and Reemployment of Older Workers in Germany

Demographic ageing has promoted different approaches of 'age management' in many countries of the world as the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging (MIPAA) shows. The extension of working lives is one of these approaches leading to an increasing activation of older workers. In Germany, the employment rates of age groups 50plus have increased considerably during the last decades due to decreasing possibilities of early retirement and to decreasing risks of unemployment of older workers. Complementary to these developments unemployed persons 50plus have become a special target group of labor market policies. Unemployment is known to deteriorate psychological wellbeing and physiological health. This is one of the reasons why labor market policies in Germany have started to offer health courses for older workers. Against this backdrop the proposed contribution will analyze determinants of reemployment of older unemployed persons and pay special attention to effects of health status and participation in health courses.

The theoretical framework of this study is based on an institutional life course perspective. From this point of view legislation on the official retirement age and on criteria of employment disability pension schemes are crucial for processes of reemployment because they influence decisions of employers and (potential) employees as opportunity structures. Furthermore, organizational characteristics of potential employers (e.g. age stereotypes), personal features of the unemployed (e-g- qualification, health, search behavior) as well as the regional context (e.g. level of unemployment) play a major role in the reemployment process.

The empirical analysis is based on nine waves of the panel study 'Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS) by the German Institute for Employment Research (IAB). First results show that both, subjective health status and participation in health courses increases the chances of reemployment significantly. However, this effect is smaller for older unemployed.

RC11-215.2

BARTLETT, RUTH* *(University of Southampton)*
BRANNELLY, PETULA *(Bournemouth University)*

Fitting into the Public Milieu: Findings from a Participatory Inquiry Study on Use of GPS Technologies By People with a Dementia

This talk explores the complexities of aging and use of GPS technologies by men and women with a dementia in middle-age and later life. The discussion is based on a 28 month empirical project, completed in February 2018 and funded by the Alzheimer's Society. It was called Using Technologies for Safer Walking: A Participative Inquiry and sought to address this question: How effective and acceptable are technologies for promoting safer walking? We took a disability-rights perspective and centralized the opinions, concerns, and experiences of citizens with dementia.

The project had three phases. Phase one involved focus groups with the police (*n*=20), and individual interviews with people with dementia (*n*=16) and family members (*n*=16). Phase two employed go-along walking interviews with people with dementia (*n*=15) who were using some form of technology, such as a GPS device or phone app, when they went out. The third phase involved an overnight residency with key stakeholders including research participants.

Here we present a key finding from phase 2, which involved participants of different ages; two were in their 50s; four were in their 60s; six were in their 70s; and three were in their 80s. We found that safer walking is not simply about going outside independently or avoiding risks but fitting into the public milieu. The fitting occurs whenever there is a 'harmonious interaction' or agreeable encounter with a material thing, which might be a GPS-enabled device. Significantly, several participants referred to their dementia as a 'thing' that got in the way of them fitting in, and participants in their 70s and 80s related to their GPS device in a less harmonious way than younger participants. By the end of this talk we hope delegates will be more informed about GPS use by people with dementia.

RC16-309.4

BARTMANSKI, DOMINIK* *(Technische Universität Berlin)*

Situating Social Performances: Material and Spatial Contexts of Cultural Change

Within the material turn in cultural sociology, there is a range of specific agendas that thematize the constitutive role of materiality for social life, from means of symbolic production to forms of embodied practice. But social life is not only represented and embodied; it is also emplaced and spatially configured. This insight is present in various intellectual traditions, from phenomenology to critical realism, and yet only recently was space approached in non-reductive ways. Today sociologists increasingly recognize that the contemporary processes of reconfiguration of space are not of merely representational or discursive character but emerge out of experiential formations based on reciprocally conditioned spheres of discursive performance and spatial situatedness. These processes are said to engender novel forms of localisation, interconnectedness and spatially shaped self-experience. This presentation offers a range of preliminary observations regarding this topic drawn from my research projects on social resonant performances in media and urban spaces. Key implications for more general theory of culture and meaning making are then presented, reconsidering ways in which linguistic, phenomenological and critical realist perspectives can converge on this topical ground.

RC51-855.2

BARTONE, SHAUN* *(U. New Brunswick, Fredericton NB Canada)*

A New Subsystem Called Ecology: A Way out of the Ecological Dilemma in Luhmann's Ecological Communication

Abstract. Ecology is at the early stages of formation, not only as a scientific and moral discipline, but as a *new functional subsystem*, whose specialized purpose is to develop communications about the system/ environment difference for the whole social system. Historically, the discipline of ecology has always been both a social and natural science, thus enabling it's specialized function to communicate the system/ environment difference. As both a social and natural science, it has the capacity to perform second-order observations of both the natural environment and the social system. Functionally it acts as a gateway between the environment and the social system that allows in certain kinds of information and translates it into a coded form of communication (fit/unfit) that other subsystems can comprehend. As such it mitigates the problem of the under-resonance and over-resonance of the social system to ecological crises. I will show that the

development of the new subsystem 'ecology' is possible within all the parameters for the social system and its subsystems that Luhmann specifies in both *Social Systems* (1984) and *Ecological Communication* (1989). Not only is it possible, but it is necessary for the continued evolution of a social system whose closure from its environment and division into functional subsystems renders it unable to steer itself as a whole system in relation to its environment, which reduces it's capacity to accurately adequately address threats from the environment. Without an apparatus to perceive and communicate threats from the environment, the social system threatens its own demise as a system. The new subsystem ecology is a functionally sufficient and rational subsystem that is capable of communicating the system/environment difference to society as a whole, thus ensuring its continued autopoiesis.

RC51-856.4

BARTONE, SHAUN* *(U. New Brunswick, Fredericton NB Canada)*

Critical Evolutionary Systems Theory: Social Movements As System Attractors

Critical Systems Theory bridges the work of the Critical Theory of Habermas and the Frankfurt School with evolutionary systems theory devised by Luhmann. Christian Fuchs' Critical Systems Theory argues that 'cognitive liberation' is an essential condition for the emergence of protest and social movements. The mere fact of system failure, defined in one sense as 'social problems', is not sufficient grounds for the emergence of social movements. Critical consciousness emerges when there is a break in the fit between social structures and subjective expectations, yielding an 'issue' for discussion, and when individual consciousness reflects upon and debates the issue

Blüdhorn's Systems theory of social movements also employs elements of Critical theory but those critical elements are constructed within his Systems' theory and are explained as a outcome of functional systems. Blüdhorn restates Luhmann's definition of the radical function of protest movements as *maintaining the possibility of system difference and change.*

I propose a Critical Evolutionary Systems Theory which explains that social systems generate social problems defined as the exclusion of issues from functional systems. Individuals develop a critical consciousness to critique functional systems and the exclusion of those issues. Individuals communicate with others to deploy deviant semantics in the form of *protest* to simulate as *within* systems that which has been excluded, including issues that lie entirely outside the system, i.e the natural environment. Protest movements are self-organizing movements which autopoietically generate alternatives for functional systems. Protest movements self-organize around a new cognitive *attractor* that can generate new patterns for a ground-up production of new social forms. Protest movements network on an as-needed basis to create emergent social movements. Protest movements select among those alternatives and generate new functional subsystems which increase the complexity of the system and continue the evolution of the social system.

RC19-360.1

BARTRAM, DAVID* *(University of Leicester)*

Does the UK "Citizenship Process" Lead Immigrants to Reject British Identity? a Panel Data Analysis

In societies where solidarity and cohesion are experienced primarily via shared national identity, immigration raises questions regarding how non-nationals can gain social membership, so that they are not perceived as undermining solidarity and cohesion. A key aspect of immigrants' experiences is thus whether they embrace the national identity of the destination country. Governments in many destination countries increasingly seek to ensure that they do, via policy initiatives that impose specific requirements for gaining legal citizenship: applicants for naturalization are commonly required to pass a test (ensuring sufficient knowledge of e.g. "life in the UK") and attend a ceremony that includes a pledge of loyalty.

This paper considers whether the British version of these requirements is effective in leading immigrants to embrace British national identity. It uses data drawn from the UK household panel survey ("Understanding Society") to facilitate a comparison between those immigrants who become citizens and those who do not. The main finding is that those who become UK citizens significantly increase their attachment to British identity, relative to those who do not become citizens. Whether they do so specifically because of the policy requirements (the test and ceremony) is debatable: possibly this pattern comes despite (not because of) the policy requirements. It nonetheless seems clear that these requirements do not inhibit development of a sense of Britishness among the immigrants who meet them.

RC31-JS-13.1

BARTRAM, DAVID* *(University of Leicester)*

The UK Citizenship Process: Integration or Marginalization?

The UK 'citizenship process' subjects immigrants (especially those who want to become citizens) to a set of requirements ostensibly intended to enhance their identification with 'British values'. What impact does that policy have on the immigrants themselves? Proponents of the policy suggest it will facilitate their integration: as they learn about 'life in the UK', they will become better able to understand and navigate core institutions. Many external observers, by contrast, believe that the requirements exacerbate marginalization, by constructing immigrants as objects of presumptive suspicion and concern.

For the most part, this debate has been conducted via analysis of policies and documents. In this paper I adopt an empirical strategy focusing on outcomes for the immigrants themselves. Using panel data from 'Understanding Society' (the UK household panel survey), I investigate interest in politics among those who are non-citizens at Wave 1, comparing those who became citizens by Wave 6 to those who remained non-citizens.

The analysis indicates that those who became citizens subsequently reported lower interest in politics, controlling for other determinants. The longitudinal nature of the analysis suggests that this decrease comes as a consequence of their naturalization, rather than indicating lower interest already prior to naturalization. This unexpected finding reinforces the concerns of critics of the 'citizenship test' regime: the policy appears to do more to alienate new citizens than it does to facilitate their integration in the political sphere.

RC54-892.4

BARUTCU, ATILLA* *(Bulent Ecevit University)*
YAMANER, GUZIN *(Ankara University)*

Performance and (Re)Construction of the Body: Queer Perspectives on Köçeks

The relationship of masculinity and dance in Turkish society has always been problematic. One of the reasons is the fact that many dances are mostly identified with femininity except for the types dominated by "masculine" forms in the last few decades under the influence of Western countries such as hip-hop and break dance. Therefore dancing can be seen as a threat for masculinity by men. Turkish culture, on the other hand, includes a tradition that is performed by dressing directly as "woman" and often performed by acting "feminine" and it still continues to exist in certain regions of Anatolia. The dancer who performs this traditional dance is called as *Köçek*.

*Köçek*s represent the traditional dancer boys in Turkish culture who wear the clothes which are attributed to women today like skirt and fancy waistcoat. They first emerged in the palace life in Ottoman Empire as servants who provide the sultan and establishment of the palace entertainment and sexual service and this tradition survived until contemporary times as part of a wedding and celebration culture especially in the North-western region of Anatolia. The problem of this study is to question the historical progress of *Köçek* tradition which can be thought to open different doors to the reproduction of the body by performance. Our aim is to reread this tradition from Ottoman Empire to Turkish Republic with queer perspectives and to demonstrate that *Köçek*s, as already accepted traditional male dancers, provide a queer stance that can be destructive for gender roles by their performance which implies deconstruction and reconstruction of the body at the same time. This study is supported by the opinions and performances of 15 *Köçek*s, who are interviewed and recorded while performing, and is willing to support the queer colors of Anatolia.

RC33-609.2

BARUTCU, ATILLA* *(Bulent Ecevit University)*

Power Relations of Men in (Pro)Feminist Research: Two Fieldwork Experiences from Turkey

This study focuses on how a male researcher who has questioned any kind of identity politics and rejected all kinds of power relations finds himself mostly in such relationships with his male participants during his research studies.

While feminist standpoint theory, which is often used in feminist studies, aims to see the experiences of the researched women by their point of view, it attempts to destroy the "outsider" position of the researcher at the same time. This attempt involves the rejection of researcher's superior position and the act of dominating the group or individuals studied. Can we apply standpoint theory's approach to methodology to the research contexts in which the research is conducted by a man who adopts (pro)feminist values and who examines men? I focus on this question from the point that the outsider position of the researcher who rejects the privileges of being a man is generally created and enforced by the hegemonic position and domination of the male participants. I argue that the relations of men in the research field which have been progressed with the knowledge and views of men can ensure the continuity of superior position and oppression of participants. With the masculine domination of researched men, fluid positions of researcher and participants can be stabilized in such men-to-men relations. I share the fieldwork experiences I gained in two field studies on two separate male groups, which can be perceived as quite different from each other, namely, men in the coffeehouses in Turkey and (pro)feminist fathers in Turkey. I also show how my fieldwork experiences actually resemble each other in the eye of

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the researcher and how similar they can be in terms of power relations which are created in the field.

RC22-405.4

BARYLO, WILLIAM* *(EHESS)*

A Theology of Social Care: Muslims and Sikhs Serving London's Homeless

Since the early 2010s, various Muslim and Sikh faith-based initiatives have been emerging in London for serving soup kitchens to the homeless. As opposed to large-scale social organisations, they are local, small and have little means; most of them started as unregistered informal groups and managed by unpaid volunteers. However, they successfully gather dozens of mainly young people each night, who do not necessarily share the same culture, social background or orthodoxy. These open community hubs happen to weave a cloth of strong social bonds through conviviality where are expressed alternative forms of democracy and citizenship. They are accessible and therefore attractive means for action for many who do not believe in state-level politics. Paired with a theology of social care, serving the homeless becomes a devotional practice and means to shift the perceptions about Sikhs and Muslims in Britain at the same time. Presenting three Muslim and Sikh initiatives, this paper explores the internal dynamics, the outcomes and the social impact of these grassroots charities.

RC22-413.1

BARYLO, WILLIAM* *(EHESS)*

From Enorb to 'Sacred Activists': The Changing Face of Multi-Faith Grassroots Movements?

Launched in 2016 by St Ethelburga's Centre in London, Sacred Activists is an ongoing training programme aiming at building a network of young people from various cultural and religious backgrounds committed to social justice. Offering workshops, fieldtrips, retreats, mentoring and activities such as a week of volunteering in a refugee camp, the programme supports 20 people (Sikhs, Muslims, Sufis, Buddhists, Jews, Brahma Kumaris, Christians, Baha'i etc) for whom activism becomes a shared devotional practice. Similar 'multi-faith action initiatives' differ from traditional structures based on 'inter-faith dialogue' (European Network of Religion and Belief (ENORB), Christian-Muslim Forum, London Boroughs Faiths Networks etc) in terms of audience, motivations and outcomes, which reflect dynamics previously existing only within particular faith communities. This paper offers insights from four years of fieldwork in both established 'inter-faith dialogue' and recent multi-faith grassroots initiatives, analysing their characteristics and the factors explaining how in the span of a few years they have build a strong social capital. Moreover, these initiatives are illustrative of how young people articulate religion and spirituality with current social issues in a hyper-modern, increasingly secular and neo-liberal society.

RC48-805.17

BASHONGA, RAGI* *(Human Sciences Research Council)*
KHUZWAYO, ZUZIWE* *(Human Sciences Research Council)*

'This Thing of the Victim Has to Prove That the Perp Intended to Assault Is Kak!' Social Media Responses to Sexual Violence on South African Universities

Since 2015 South African universities have emerged as central sites for the decolonial project which manifested through various movements such as 'Fees Must Fall' and 'Rhodes Must Fall'. Understood as Fallism, these movements have looked towards the deconstruction of various forms of oppression not only in universities but across South African society. Although issues of race and class were central to the recent wave of student activism, the issue of sexual violence became a critical feature of the project. Public protests and social media were important platforms on which the issues of South Africa's rape culture, as well as a space in which university policies on sexual violence were interrogated.

Using the theoretical framework of gender-based violence and rape culture, this paper explores public opinion regarding sexual violence on university campuses. This paper analyses university policy as well as social media data on the topic using the approach of document and content analysis. An examination of these narratives reveals the ongoing power of patriarchy and its impact on sexual violence. Findings show dissatisfaction with university policies on sexual assault which are perceived as outdated and ineffective. Rape culture at universities is depicted here as a symptom of broader patriarchy in society.

RC33-602.6

BASIMOV, MIKHAIL* *(Russian State Social University)*

Modern Interpretations of Correlations in Sociology As a PATH to Mock-Scientific Results

In sociological science traces the exodus (intentional or subconscious) to low values of the correlation coefficient, when non-zero correlation (the hypothesis for correlation coefficient equality to zero) is sufficient to describe the statistical relations as strong.

This can be explained as a shortage of the really strong linear statistical relation with in magnitude higher 0.6 in the analysis, when studied sociological objects mostly non-linear in nature but used tools, still represented the linear models, and researchers do not want realize the synergy paradigm and non-linear models.

Let's consider the model of exponential dependence within solving the problem of investigation of statistical relations using the author's method for 58 parameters: mathematical functions and regression lines for them, based on the correlation coefficient.

A dependency for a function with a single maximum (cut off on the right):
$Y=-X^2$ (left from the maximum);
$Y=-0.7*X^2$ (right from the maximum)
In this case, the correlation coefficient is equal to 0.25.
Dependence of the parameter Y from the parameter X as comparative weightiness of the parameter Y for quinters on a scale X:
X-1(Y=-12902); X-2(Y=-4658); X-3(Y=-742); X-4(Y=-3362); X-5(Y=-10978)
Dependence of the parameter Y'(regression line) from the parameter X:
X-1(Y'=-9616); X-2(Y'=-8328); X-3(Y'=-7196); X-4(Y'=-5730); X-5(Y'=-4866)
If we build graphics it will be apparent what a small part (21%) causation (and obviously one-sided) describes the regression line near the average value of the dependent parameter. While sociologists announce this correlation the «significant" and describe the dependence between parameters as linear.
A dependency for a function with a symmetric maximum:
Dependence of the parameter "Y=-X^2" from the parameter "X":
X-1(Y=-11944); X-2(Y=+6356); X-3(Y=+12310);
X-4(Y=+6356); X-5(Y=-11944)
Factor of the connection strength=1.65 (feedback is weak=0.00)
Coefficient of correlation=-0.00
The correlation is absent. In this case, is lost out of consideration not just the strong dependence but the dependence stronger than a linear function.

RC31-564.6

BASOK, TANYA* *(University of Windsor)*
ROJAS WIESNER, MARTHA LUZ *(El Colegio de la Frontera Sur)*

Between Humanitarianism and Control: Mexico's Treatment of Undocumented Migration.

Mexico's 2011 Immigrant Law proclaimed unrestricted respect for migrant rights. Yet, policies adopted in the last six years seem to contradict this commitment. The intensification of migration control and the rise in the number of detentions and deportations are the examples of the double speak the Mexican state uses in its approach to migration. Within this context, even though the 2011 Immigration Law, and the Regulations that followed, set procedures for the regularization of undocumented migrants, due to inadequate dissemination of information, excessive costs, and stringent requirements, for many migrants interviewed in our study conducted between 2013 and 2015, residency status was an unfulfilled dream. Recognizing the limitation of the legal provisions of the 2011 Law and the inadequacies in the execution of the 2015 special status regularization program for undocumented migrants, the Mexican government launched another special program in 2017. In this article, we will evaluate both the 2015 and 2017 status regularization programs, governing rationalities and contradictions behind both programs, and the role of civil society organizations in promoting the programs and assisting migrants to negotiate status, placing the analysis in the context characterized by the tensions within Mexico's immigration approach between humanitarianism and control.

RC16-317.2

BASOV, NIKITA* *(St Petersburg State University)*
DE NOOY, WOUTER *(University of Amsterdam)*
NENKO, ALEXANDRA *(NRU ITMO)*

Emergent Meaning Structures: A Socio-Semantic Network Analysis of Artistic Collectives

This paper explores meaning structures in the social practice of small groups. While social and institutional fields impose meaning structures, they are put to practice (emerge) in the context of specific activities that take place within a field. Collaborating in small groups, field participants form such practical contexts. It enables playing on gaps and overlaps among imposed meaning structures and

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joint creation of emergent meaning structures that define them as a social group. Difficult to capture, emergent meaning structures are largely disregarded by institutional and field perspectives on meaning structures. As a consequence, the importance of collective practice to meaning structures is underrated.

We investigate imposed and emergent meaning structures in artistic collectives. The field of contemporary art does not impose its meaning structure explicitly, so meaning structures that emerge in artistic practice are relatively free to vary across social groups. In particular, we study two St. Petersburg collectives of artists, who intensely interact with each other and engage in joint creative work and exhibitions. We show that these collectives elaborate their own meaning structures within the framework of field-specific meaning structures, blending meanings corresponding to the different fields and field positions occupied by members of the collective.

The duality of semantic and social structure is central to the notion of meaning structures. We use word collocations in natural language as semantic structure and interaction ties as social structure in a mixed methods socio-semantic network analysis. In this approach, social networks help to understand semantic networks.

RC03-76.1

BASOV, NIKITA* *(St Petersburg State University)*
KHOKHLOVA, ANISYA *(St. Petersburg State University)*

Material Matters: The Duality of Persons and Objects in Everyday Life of an Artistic Community

The aim of this paper is to highlight the role of materiality in dual ordering of the social and the cultural. Within Bourdieusian theoretical tradition, we argue that throughout trivial everyday material activities, often unnoticed but concrete, culture continuously intertwines with interpersonal ties, ordering the micro structure of physically collocated individuals and objects with regard to social macro structure. To enable a search of the principles of socio-material micro structuring, the paper proposes a mixed method network-analytical approach that combines ethnographic and statistical (multilevel exponential random graph models) components. We study a collective of artists based in Barcelona, Spain and find that in the everyday life of small groups material culture not only facilitates the reproduction of social fields, but also mediates between them, invisibly securing cohesion in the collective that 'large' social forces are taking apart.

RC24-455.3

BASQUES, MARIA DE LOURDES* *(Universidade Federal Fluminense UFF)*

Great Environmental Projects in the State of Rio De Janeiro and the Licensing Process in Inea / RJ: Appraisal Agency and Inspector or Partner?

This research focuses on the licensing processes granted by INEA / RJ for large enterprises in areas of socio-environmental interest, which are analyzed by the Public Prosecutor's Office through the Specialized Environment Group / GEAMA, a sector of the MP that acts in the conflicts and divergences detected in the granting of prior license from the technical opinions that challenge significant aspects of the EIA / RIMA studies and respective environmental impact reports presented by the entrepreneur in the initial stage of the licensing. Thus we highlight some examples such as the licensing process of the Port of Jaconé in Maricá / RJ, which had the previous license granted by the INEA in 2015 and the GEAMA / MPRJ was activated through a Public Civil Action contesting the locational consent accepted by the organ evaluator INEA, listing technical factors such as lack of infrastructure, adequate roads, water resources for the city and for the enterprise, among other factors contrary to the initial license (LP). In other cases, such as the Resort in São Bento da Lagoa at the APA of Maricá / RJ, similar situations occur demonstrating a possible "fragility" of the environmental issue in the licensing process to the detriment of the economic aspect, establishing a relationship between the public and the private hour investigated. It is necessary to understand the "political game" and the present judicial struggles. The methodology of exploratory research, based on documentary research and process monitoring, public hearings, institution visits and semi structured interviews. The theoretical approach in line with environmental sociology theorists emphasizing the ensure of popular participation in decision making, exercising the right to the city and building sustainable development paths.

RC25-JS-20.5

BASS, LORETTA* *(University of Oklahoma)*

Childhood within the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda

The UN General Assembly opened the Convention on the Rights of the Child for signature in 1989. The Convention addresses child-specific needs and rights, and it requires the 196 countries that have ratified it to act in the best interests of the child as they are now bound to it by international law. While the 2018 ISA Congress in Toronto sets itself as an ideal point at which to take stock of the progress in this area, as it is the year running up to the 30th anniversary of its Declaration. This paper then takes the more recently passed UN Sustainable Development Goals Agreement (passed in 2015), which sets out human, social and economic goals to be accomplished by 2030 and compares across the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the SDG 2030 Agenda. To what extent is there progress, and to what extent does the SDG 2030 Agenda stand to bridge the gap? This paper examines human development markers that engage metrics and goals set out within the 1989 UN Rights of the Child and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015-30).

TG04-978.2

BASSEY, CHARLES* *(Central Bank of Nigeria)*
OGEGE, SAMUEL O. *(Delta State University)*

Consumerism, Risk Commodification and Transformation in Nigeria: A Reflective Discourse

This paper offers a critical evaluation of the widespread consumerist culture in Nigeria, a consumerism that is not just about tradable goods and service, but consumption of public service inertia, discontent, fragility and distrust. Like every consumable good, there is a saturation point as a precipitant for transformation. Based on the above, the paper draws on existing data to present economic risk landscape of the country by highlighting the resource curse mentality and how this has affected sectors of economy while also impeding social change efforts. The intent is to note how risk has become a tradable public good among businesses and politicians and how this commodification distorts the market and development. The second dimension of the paper focuses on regulatory governance through a reflective lens as a means of understanding government response to the peculiar characteristics of each economic sector. Through this analysis, the paper seeks to explore the implications of regulation on economic wellbeing, while admitting the challenge of balancing the scale of protectionism and laissez-faire approaches to market capitalism and adapting this as a model for regulatory governance and risk management at a country-wide level. Beyond the above, the paper raises questions about the role of consumerism in Nigeria society, and how the construct of economic actors, aligned with perceptions of prevalent risks in the society, can serve as instruments for advancing a new socio-economic system that does not necessarily focus on expansionary economic interventions, but rather on market governance system that optimizes resource utilization for inclusive human wellbeing.

TG03-959.1

BASTAS, HARA* *(LaGuardia Community College, City University of New York)*

Girls Rights & the Human Rights Enterprise: Public/Private Partnerships

Creating awareness of the girl child is in many ways the beginning steps of advocating for girls rights. Understanding girls rights comes with an appreciation that the girl child has rights and that her rights can in fact be violated. Due to her precarious position in the social order, girl children become trapped within the confines of a social category of age that denies her agency and gender that denies her legitimacy.

Without a larger understanding of girls rights itself within the most utilized global space of the United Nations, without the general discourse of girls' rights exposed within global capitalism, the contextualized differences of the girl child can become misplaced in the battle between public and private interests. Without a structural understanding of the discrimination and social inequities that affect the lives of girl children, the social problems become individually located. But, what happens when the private interests are given more value than public interests? What are some challenges and triumphs to this newer relationship in the human rights enterprise? Are we globally addressing the structural conditions or hiding them with individual "success" stories?

Through content analysis of thirty transnational and national organizations dedicated to the girl child, my research seeks to offer a primarily substantive contribution using a feminist human rights analysis. Understanding the contradictions within the human rights enterprise offers the context for how the girl child becomes simultaneously the social problem and the social redeemer. In this complexity, the over 250 million girl children take on new interactions within multiple social institutions that both silence and allow her voices to be heard for sustainable social change. The public/private relationship of advancing girls' rights within the global community through the United Nations allows for multiple social categories to be centered which are usually left to the margins.

RC37-664.3

BASU, NAYANEE* *(San Diego State University)*

The Power of Healing:Art Workshops in Select Prisons of West Bengal

The paper is based on the field study undertaken in select prisons of West Bengal where creative art workshops have been introduced for purposes of inmate-rehabilitation following a penal change. Qualitative methodology have been used to collect data that reflect centre-periphery realities of governance and how artist-activists are creating a difference among the beneficiaries behind bars. Digitally recorded primary data has been analysed and presented that bring out the healing potential of art for marginalized people in a post-colonial India. The complexities of access to and management of resources to the centre-periphery debate are highlighted through the paper.

RC33-JS-41.2

BASU, NAYANEE* *(San Diego State University)*

'Healing' through the Arts: Notes on Methods and the Researcher's Dilemma

The paper attempts to look at how narrative interview and the ethnographic method of participant observation contribute to discern the reality of the field in qualitative sociological research as well as give rise to dilemma for the sociologist in creating a Rashoman effect when representing social phenomena that span across the level of the individual and that of the larger collective process as each remain enmeshed in the other. This is experienced while conducting a field-based research in West Bengal, eastern India where certain artist-activists belonging to the civil society enter into long-term workshop relationship with inmates of prisons and with survivors of (and those belonging to sections economically and socially vulnerable to) human trafficking. Digitally recorded on-site data from interviews, with both the artist-activists and their beneficiaries within select prisons and in the space of an NGO working with rehabilitation through art training of survivors and people vulnerable to trafficking, and field observational notes, form the primary data. Questions of interpretation of such data is deeply embedded in the relationship that these two data-collection methods have with each other and this is what I try to present through a discussion of the complexities that confront the researcher.

RC04-93.4

BASUMATARY, FWISHALI* *(Tata Institute Of Social Sciences)*

Human Rights Education in Indian Universities

Abstract
HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
Author: Fwishali Basumatary
The process of developing into a modern nation, with new socio-political and economic institutions, and with emphasis on science and technology, has moulded up many new values and challenges in all aspects of our life. While also, the rapid social transformation in the contemporary society is forcing the weaker and the marginalized sections feel as just individual consumers and bare minimum beneficiaries of policies and schemes. Therefore, it is important that higher education institutes examine these challenges and prepare our youth to face and resolve them. The second phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (2010-2014) decided to focus on human rights education for higher education and on human rights training programs for teachers, educators, civil servants, law enforcement officials and military personnel. Taking note of the dire consequences, it is relevant to encourage universities and colleges to undertake academic and other activities pertaining to teaching, research and extension programs in respect of values and practices of quality education.
In this context, the paper examines the practices and patterns of teaching human rights in Indian Universities.
Key Words: Human Rights, Education

TG03-959.2

BASUMATARY, FWISHALI* *(Tata Institute Of Social Sciences)*

Human Rights Education: A Critical Analysis of North Eastern Region of India

Abstract
HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NORTH EASTERN REGION OF INDIA
Author: Fwishali Basumatary
Globally, human rights has emerged as a pertinent tool for governance for both State and Civil society addressing range of issues and rights covering caste, tribe, gender, minority, women and child rights, et al. linked to peace and development. People's experiences have given the quest for ensuring peace through human rights awareness and education plays a major role. Here, Human Rights Education (HRE) is seen as a pivotal medium to preserve and promote human rights. There are various dimensions of human rights out of which only civil and political rights were focussed upon for a long time. However, today the economic, social and cultural rights are also being given importance. As such, human rights in the broader sense have paved the way to new laws, charters and covenants. There is emerging synergy between the global human rights movement covering UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, Indigenous rights, et al. and national laws with its own gaps in the implementation. In spite of the existing human rights framework at national level, there are serious threats to human rights and its various features.
India's North-East although endowed with rich natural resources, is economically backward with intra-regional disparities in levels of development. The region has been undergoing through multiple transitions of identity and culture at the local, sub-regional, regional as well as in national levels. Development of state depends on access, equity and quality.
A multi-sectoral holistic model is required to address the various cross cutting issues and challenges of human rights education. Therefore, this paper explores the status and promotion of human rights education in the state of North-East India to ensure peace and prosperity in the state
Key words: Human Rights, Education

RC08-178.4

BATAN, CLARENCE* *(University of Santo Tomas)*

Recent Developments and Prospects in the Teaching, Training and Practice of Sociology in the Philippines

This paper documents recent developments and prospects in the teaching, training and practice of Sociology in the Philippines as result of the establishment of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) in 1994, the state-based regulatory body of higher educational institutions (HEIs), and the recent-promulgation of K-12 Basic Education Law in 2013, which shifted the ten-year basic education training to 12 years in the country. It reports the process and dynamics of developing *Policies, Standards, and Guidelines* (PSGs) for offering academic degrees in Sociology including baccalaureate, masters, and doctorate levels. Correspondingly, it relates how Sociology and social science experts from CHED were tasked by the Department of Education (DepEd) to assist in developing and shaping Grades 11 and 12 curricula guides for the humanities and social sciences track. Using archival documents and ethnographic observations, this paper examines how these recent structural developments in Philippine educational system project an emerging set of academic scenarios and challenges for Philippine Sociology both as an academic discipline and profession. This paper argues that while state regulation in the teaching and training of Sociology has relatively been in place, and earlier introduced as a social science discipline as part of the new K-12 curricula, the pursuit to develop a more-grounded and contextualized Philippine Sociology (in terms of theory and methods) remains wanting. In so doing, the paper ends with concluding insights on how Philippine Sociology may continue to evolve as a relevant and engaging discipline and profession through academic departments from various HEIs and the Philippine Sociological Society, the recognized-professional organization of sociologists in the country.

RC34-625.4

BATAN, CLARENCE* *(University of Santo Tomas)*

Unearthing Structural & Symbolic Violences in the Lives of Filipino "Istambays" (On Standbys)

This paper interrogates the concept of structural and symbolic violences in the lives of selected self-reported Filipino istambays (on standbys) in relation to the widely perceived notion of "waithood" particularly experienced during youthhood, locally known in the Philippines as the "istambay" phenomenon. Using life course data from the *Social Investigation on the Lives of Istambays in the Philippines (SILIP)* project covering four marginalized research sites, this study examines how istambay experiences constitute, shape and influence what may be considered as experiences of violence impacting specifically their education and employment life trajectories. The paper argues that the limited education and employment experiences (and the lack thereof) of selected istambay respondents unravels both structural and symbolic violences that entrench the stereotypical perception of their idleness and inactivity. These violences appear to constitute and engender varying dynamics of social interruptions that these istambays encounter, negotiate, and to some, able to overcome. The paper concludes with some research insights on how further analysis of violences and social interruptions as working concepts may offer new avenues in studying istambay phenomenon in the country.

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RC46-776.3

BATISAI, KEZIA* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Gender and Reproductive Health Violence: Experiences of South African and Migrant Women in Johannesburg

Critical mapping of existing scholarship reveals that in many African countries, mainstream systems have historically failed to meet health care demands of the public. Failure, in a context like South Africa where the gap between the rich and the poor is wide, has produced a healthcare system that is stratified along class and racial lines. As South Africa's rich exclusively access private healthcare, the poor, who often bear the brunt of mass unemployment, not only rely on a failing healthcare system, but they resort to parallel systems. Building on bio-politics theorisations that emerged as I interrogated questions about, and the realities of natalism in Zimbabwe, this paper explores South African and migrant women's experiences of access to reproductive healthcare in Johannesburg, South Africa. The central argument here draws on earlier observations that migrant women are often framed as a burden on the healthcare systems for destination countries because of the limited general healthcare services for citizens, let alone sexual reproductive health needs. The situation of migrant population is further worsened by the mismatch between policy and reality in contexts like South Africa where policy guarantees every one access to health care but access is hindered by lack of immigration documentation such as passports and visas. Thus, this paper works with the theorisation that when juxtaposed with the reality of a failing healthcare system, the reproductive experiences of South African and migrant women tell a particularly interesting narrative about reproductive violence and gendered access to reproductive healthcare in South Africa. Questions emerging out of this paper are theoretical and practical lenses through which clinical sociologists could move into discursive spaces from where they engage in critical debate that furthers our understanding of reproductive violence and the subsequent interventions meaningful to the sexual reproductive healthcare needs of South African and migrant women.

RC32-JS-37.1

BATISAI, KEZIA* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Re-Reading Masculinities and Gender-Based Violence in South Africa

The sight and thought of women whose throats have been slit open; who are burnt to/after death; sexually and brutally abused in the name of corrective rape; and violently battered for challenging patriarchal loved ones and strangers push intellectual activists and feminists to the limit. It is against this backdrop that this article reads masculinities and gender-based violence in the context of socio-economic and political volatility in South Africa. The article juxtaposes constructions and realities of masculinities with past and recent ruthless attacks and brutal murders of women in South Africa within and beyond their private spaces. The juxtaposition allows the article to unravel the reasoning behind these violent and brutal actions that have characterised the post-apartheid nation. Furthermore, it paves way for interrogating whether the attacks and murders hint at manhood at threat and the subsequent urge to re-assert one's masculinity; a lack of a moral campus or social fibre; a mere reflection of a 'violent nation'; or a deeper revelation of a failing state and its legal system. It is within this zone of theorisation that the article pays particular attention to the subjective meanings South African men – across racial class and age categories – assign to the violent contours that women constantly navigate in this country. Being a feminist who works with 'talk' as a way of generating knowledge and solutions to complex realities, I draw meanings from the narratives gathered during a six-month long fieldwork journey in different pockets of Johannesburg South Africa. Overall, the article strives to arrive at a meaningful synthesis of the impact shifting socioeconomic and political landscapes have on the everyday, and how 'talk' and the subsequent language emerge as powerful tools for tackling violence against women in South Africa irrespective of race, class, sexuality and age among other subjective positionalities.

RC07-152.2

BATTHYANY, KARINA* *(FCS UDELAR)*

La Organización Social Del Cuidado. Políticas, Desafíos y Tensiones En Uruguay

El tema del cuidado, principalmente el cuidado de los niños y las personas dependientes, plantea de manera directa la interrogante acerca de la posición de las mujeres y su igualdad en distintos ámbitos de la sociedad, pero principalmente en la esfera de la familia y el trabajo. Si bien existen rasgos comunes a todas las mujeres que tienen responsabilidades de cuidado, éstas no son un grupo homogéneo, pues sus responsabilidades dependerán de la clase social a la que pertenecen, su pertenecía racial, la edad, el estado civil o el lugar de residencia.

El aumento generalizado de la tasa de actividad femenina, particularmente de las madres, replantea la pregunta acerca de las obligaciones familiares y la forma de compartirlas. ¿Quién asume los costos del cuidado de las personas depen-

dientes, en particular de los niños y los ancianos? ¿Cómo deben repartirse los roles y la responsabilidad entre el Estado, la familia, el mercado y la comunidad? Las diferentes respuestas que puedan darse a estas preguntas, la intervención y articulación de diferentes actores en el cuidado de las personas dependientes, es un elemento estructurante de la posición de las mujeres en las familias y en el mercado de trabajo, así como determinante de la efectiva capacidad de ejercer los derechos vinculados a su ciudadanía social.

Uruguay implementa desde 2015 un Sistema de Cuidados como respuesta a esta problemática. En este artículo se presentan, desde una perspectiva de género y derechos, las bases conceptuales que llevan a colocar el cuidado como un elemento central de las políticas sociales y los principales elementos de este proceso analizados desde una perspectiva de género.

RC03-72.1

BATURINA, DANIJEL* *(Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb)*

Impact of Third Sector Organizations in Croatian Local Communities: Welfare State Helping Hand?

From the turbulent post-socialists and war period in the nineties third sector (in this paper was presented as one between market and state) in Croatia has reached a certain degree of institutional and infrastructural development (Bežovan, 2017). But in the social policy still, there is a notion of the centralized and paternalistic state that is over-regulating the development of services and social programs. So, development of local social programs is not coordinated and planned (Stubbs, Zrinščak, 2012). Synergy effects in strengthening the welfare mix are missing (Bežovan, 2007).

This paper aims to show how the third sector impacts the socio-economic development of local communities. We will present part of the results of the research conducted in the frame of a doctoral dissertation, "The impact of the third sector on the socio-economic development of Croatia"(Baturina, 2016) and research conducted as part of EU Seventh Framework Programme project Third Sector Impact 2014-2017 (grant agreement 613034). Both types of research were conducted using the qualitative methodology that included interviews with key stakeholders and case studies of different types of organizations in the sector.

The impact of the third sector on local communities was found in several different areas: building of social infrastructure and social capital, the creation of community identity, social inclusion of different social groups, providing social services developments and enhancing the local economy.

We will discuss the potential of the third sector as possible carriers of modernization on Croatian social policy. Changing characteristics of the third sector/welfare state relationship would be especially highlighted. In conclusion, we will explore what are some obstacles to realizing bigger decentralization of Croatian social policy that presumes cooperative relationships between state and third sector and further development of welfare mix and good governance principles for achieving the greater quality of life and social cohesion in communities.

RC13-250.6

BAUER, MICHELLE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Exploring Single, Stay-at-Home, and Gay Fathers' Perspectives on Their 4-12 Year Old Children's Outdoor Risky Play

Parental perspectives on risk and danger are important to consider in leisure and child injury prevention research, as they influence children's adoption of safety strategies and influence how children approach risk and danger. Despite single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers' increasing numbers and the important roles they play in their children's development, there has been a lack of research on their perspectives on children's engagement in outdoor risky play until now. This research is comprised of two studies, which were informed by poststructural feminist theory. In the first study, I used semi-structured and photo-elicitation interviews and critical discourse analysis to explore single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers' perspectives of their 4-12 year old children's engagement in outdoor risky play and how they relate to tension-filled discourses of "good" fathering. In the second study, I also used semi-structured and photo-elicitation interviews, but I explored single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers' perspectives of masculinity and its influence on their understanding of their children's outdoor risky play. Taken together, the findings from both studies showcase the important roles that single, stay-at-home, and gay fathers play in their children's outdoor risky play and leisure experiences.

RC10-205.1

BAUMGARTEN, BRITTA* *(ISCTE-IUL, Av. das Forças Armadas, Lisbon)*

Transnational Cooperation in the Brazilian Struggle for Social Rights

Transnational cooperation in the Brazilian struggle for social rights

The history of transnational cooperation of Brazilian social movements goes back several decades. It has, however changed with economic conjunctures,

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world politics and changes in national policies since Lula da Silva came into power in 2003. Based on a four-month fieldwork in six cities in Brazil in 2013, namely 39 interviews and several informal conversations with activists and movements and organisations that fight for social rights on behalf of the poorest, I explore changes in transnational cooperation and their meaning for such groups.

With the government of Lula da Silva and Dilma Rousseff the structure of political opportunities, social movements have become more favourable. Access to political decision making and to resources has become easier for most groups struggling on behalf of social rights. There are more members of trade unions and social movements in parliaments and political administration, more opportunities to participate. Brazil has become an example of best practice regarding political participation. Also, a great part of the resources come from private national institutions, state or closely related to the State. At the same time, resources from abroad have been cut tremendously. International partners have shifted their resources to other regions. These shifts do have a great impact on transnational cooperation as such, especially in terms of power relations and extent of cooperation.

RC16-316.2

BAUR, NINA* *(Technische Universität Berlin)*
HERING, LINDA* *(Technische Universitat Berlin)*

Learning from the Past. How Local Economic Conventions Influence Responses to Global Crises

Reactions to global crises vary locally, and the specific reaction to a particular crisis does not only depend on structural aspects (such as city's placement in the world system) but also on local economic practices. Based on concepts from 'Economics of Convention', we argue that people handle complexity and contingency in everyday life by drawing on knowledge of approved routines and practices of how things are typically done. This knowledge is highly context-specific. Adopting the idea of the 'Intrinsic Logic of Cities' which tells us that cities create and maintain their own distinct constellations of knowledge and modes of expression that are reflected in their everyday practices, we conceptualize the space of local economy as a figuration that develops procedurally and depends on the hidden structures that over time get inscripted in the urban space. Comparable to an imprint, one can track the history of the conditions that pre-structure this figuration over time. Using material from a comparative study carried out in four cities – two in Germany (Dortmund and Frankfurt), two in Great Britain (Birmingham and Glasgow) –, we show that the specific reactions to a crisis and the ability of coping with it can only be grasped by understanding a city's past.

RC18-336.10

BAYAR, YESIM* *(St. Lawrence University)*

Religious Minorities and Navigating Exclusionary Landscapes

The story of nation-building has long been told through the eyes of the state and through the actions of the political elite. This particular focus remains warranted especially for late nation-building cases such as Turkey, where the political elite undertook sweeping societal and political changes swiftly and single-handedly. It was again in cases such as Turkey that the formation of a minority regime by the state have been at the heart of the process of nation formation. While examining the formulation and treatment of minorities by the state has its obvious merits, the story remains incomplete. The present discussion follows those works which aim at rectifying this state-heavy focus. To this end, and rather than looking at the actions of the state, this paper looks at the exclusionary state practices and rhetoric from the perspective of the minorities themselves. More specifically, it discusses the case of Armenians from Turkey and their experiences of growing up in a nationalist political and social landscape.

The discussion here draws on the in-depth interviews conducted with Armenians who have grown up in Turkey and who have eventually immigrated to Canada. The findings elucidate the complexity and multi-layered quality of the lived experiences of my participants as well as the ways they navigated a highly exclusionary and nationalistic social and political landscape. The nationalist policies and rhetoric of the Turkish state have long simplified, and reduced the understanding of the religious and ethnic minorities to their respective identities. Contrary to this, my data presents a clear challenge to the treatments of ethnic and religious minorities as homogenous entities. The findings further suggest that ethnic and religious identifications are often subsumed under other ones such as identifications with a particular geographical area, political preferences and class.

RC16-303.2

BAYATRIZI, ZOHREH* *(University of Alberta)*

Nature, Culture, Ruin: Toward an Alternative Conception of Socialization

This paper argues that a narrow reading of Durkheim's legacy as well as constraints imposed by the need to institutionalize sociology in the US after

WWII led to a narrow and one-sided account of the process of socialization that is still common in sociology, despite decades of theorizing informed by post-structuralism, feminism, and psychoanalysis. This dogma pervades introductory textbooks where we expose students to basic, widely accepted sociological teachings, representing the sociological consensus. In this narrow account individuals are still portrayed as blank slates that submit to socialization with little or no resistance. Tension, conflict, oppression, and resistance are all wiped from these accounts. My paper argues that a re-reading of Durkheim, especially his 'Dualism of the Human Nature', enriched in light of insights from Simmel and Freud, reveal that Durkheimian sociology was never meant to produce a conflict-free process of socialization. I will draw on these classical writings to offer an alternative conception of socialization that is more conflictual, more realistic, and inevitably darker.

RC24-445.3

BAYKAN, BARIŞ* *(Yeditepe University)*

Lost in Scales: The Turkish Climate Movement between Global,National and Local

Since the beginning of 2000's, the Turkish climate change movement set up a political agenda largely related to the United Nations Climate Summits. It became a part of global climate action days through European and international networks (European Greens, Greenpeace, 350.org,Via Campesina) by organizing national marches and meetings and participating in global protests during the summits. The main objective was to put pressure on Turkish government to take real action against climate change by setting national greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Yet years of politically "addressing" the solutions for the climate change problem at the global level made lose sight of national and local levels. Climate movement shifted strategy after Copenhagen Summit failed to deliver a binding climate deal. Firstly, a national umbrella group "Climate Network" established by mainstream environmental NGOs to monitor national and sectoral policies. Secondly, there has been an effort to band together local environmental struggles of energy (coal-fired thermal power plants, hydropower projects), industrial activities and mining under the climate movement. This mostly remained limited to the operational level through organizing marches and meetings, lacking a strategic coalitional framing. Certain groups have initiated the "climate justice coalition" which also proved to be ineffective and short-lived. This paper aims at examining what accounts for ineffective linkages across different scales and organizational fields within the Turkish climate change movement. Why national and local organizations did not coalesce around into a strong climate movement? How local environmental struggles tackle climate change in a highly centralized political and administrative system?

RC19-369.10

BAYON, MARIA CRISTINA* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM)*

Dealing with Class Contempt. Reframing Stigmatization in Mexico City.

Social scientists have increasingly recognized the relevance of moral and symbolic dimensions in the persistence and deepening of social inequality. Together with the satisfaction of material needs, recognition, respect, and feeling valued by others, are essential for well-being. Misrecognition includes both material and symbolic deprivations, usually resulting in severe distress, shame and self-contempt.

One of the defining features of the neoliberal rationality is the morbidity of the social sphere, evidenced from the hegemonic perspective toward all things public and collective, recasting social problems as individual problems, blaming the underprivileged for their "own failures". Representations of most disadvantaged sectors become spatialized; negative valuations are often translated into a pathologization of their spaces (neighbourhoods, schools, streets, etc.) resulting in demonized place images that associate *types of places* and *types of people* . Disadvantaged groups are not only aware of the stigma attached to them and their places; they have to deal, respond, and cope with these denigratory images.

In this paper, we analyse the place images and stigma, circulating in the mass and social media, attached to disadvantaged public high schools and neighbourhoods in the periphery of Mexico City. Based on qualitative research –in-depth interviews, newspaper notes, and social media images- conducted by the author, the social perception of both spaces is analyzed through the lens of the stigmatized subjects. We focus on students' and dwellers'narratives on their experiences and perceptions of (dis)respect, (mis)recognition, and stereotyping, and their implications on school and community belonging. By relying on this two cases, I pursue two complementary aims. First, to dismantle the myths, stereotypes and stigmas on the poor and their places underlying the public discourse. Secondly, to identify the coping mechanisms deployed by disadvantaged residents and students to deal with class contempt and a dominant discourse that stigmatizes and denigrates them, daily and systematically.

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RC06-141.8

BEAUBATIE, EMMANUEL* *(Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, Institut de recherche interdisciplinaire sur les enjeux sociaux)*

The Gendered Temporality of Sex Changes. Relational Lives and Social Trajectories Among Transgender Men and Women in France.

The social diversity of the transgender population is rarely mentioned in academic research on sex change. The heterogeneity of trans paths is neglected in transgender studies just as the plurality of women's lives was -and still is- in feminist research. Although most studies on sex change are pursued in the field of gender studies, they don't compare the experiences of transgender women and transgender men. Drawing from a qualitative study of 30 biographic interviews and from a quantitative survey (381 respondents) carried out in France, this presentation proposes an analysis of the gendered temporality of sex changes. MtFs (male-to-female or transgender women) and FtMs (female-to-male or transgender men) do not have the same social trajectories, and they experiment different living conditions. Young transgender women experience more violence within their families and relationships than transgender men. Thus, half of the MtFs try to give up on their sex change and engage in a lasting marital and familial life as men. They transition around middle age, while FtMs generally engage in this process at a young age. As a result, the median age of the beginning of the sex change is much higher for transgender women than for transgender men. As for MtFs who engage in their sex change at a young age, they face precariousness more than FtMs, who receive more support from their families and relationships. The description of these different transgender paths will enable a discussion on sex as a social determinant of family acceptance/non-acceptance of members belonging to gender and sexual minorities, and on the impact of these relationship lives on the living conditions of LGBTQ2 people.

RC34-621.13

BECERRA ROMERO, AMERICA* *(UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NAYARIT)*
HERNANDEZ, DIEGO *(UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NAYARIT)*
LOPEZ, NAYELLI *(UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NAYARIT)*
RYZHKOV, ANDRII *(UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NAYARIT)*

Jóvenes y Narcocultura: Otra Forma De Colectividad

La relación entre los jóvenes y la narcocultura cobra relevancia por el incremento y diversidad de productos culturales como la músicas, series de televisión y películas de ficción sobre el tráfico de drogas, y porque los jóvenes son sus principales receptores, tengan o no relación con el narcotráfico.

En Nayarit, México, se realizó una investigación donde participaron 217 jóvenes del poblado de Pantanal, de entre 15 y 20 años de edad a través de una encuesta y grupos de enfoque. Entre los hallazgos se encontró que es notorio que estos tres productos culturales están entre sus elecciones como medios de entretenimiento, lo que conlleva su consumo, apropiación e interiorización. La predilección de estos productos no depende necesariamente de su nivel económico, ya que los consumen jóvenes de familias de bajos y altos ingresos; lo hacen tanto hombres como mujeres, aunque el sentido que le dan es distinto: para ellos representan imaginarios de una vida llena de acción, riqueza y poder, mientras para ellas es la imagen de la mujer que triunfa por ser la esposa de un capo o logra estar al frente un cartel. La apropiación de estos productos va más allá del mero entretenimiento, ya que también los toman como fuentes de información sobre aspectos que los jóvenes consideran reales, sobre todo la corrupción del gobierno, la inteligencia de los narcotraficantes para lograr lo que quieren, así como el poder que adquieren aunque pongan en riesgo su vida o su libertad.

Ante un entorno de elevada exclusión y desigualdad social, los jóvenes encuentran en la narcocultura pautas de significación que llegan a configurarse en rasgos de identidad y pertenencia a grupos, basados en ideales de transgresión y en la búsqueda de reconocimiento y movilidad social fuera del orden y la legalidad.

RC34-625.8

BECHAR, SHLOMIT* *(Beit Berl Academic College)*
MERO-JAFFE, IRIT *(BEIT BERL COLLEGE)*

Glocal Youth Culture As a Bridge between Two Ethno-Religious Adolescents Groups As Mirrored in Body Perception and Self-Image

The study investigated how in a multicultural society, adolescents from two ethno-religious groups, Israeli Jews and Muslims perceive themselves and their body. The adolescents construct a glocal youth culture in order to cope with two cultural competitive influences: traditional versus global, expressed by contradicted values and norms that impose practices of body maintenance and self-images. Traditional influences mean maintaining a local social order where collective values and norms prevail over individual needs and desires; global influences mean entitling individuals to shape their lives according to individual desires.

Data were obtained from 1560 adolescents, 804 boys (397 Jews, 407 Muslims) and 756 girls (355 Jews, 401 Muslims) aged 13-15. Participants completed a questionnaire modified by language and gender, assessing self-image, body perceptions, and attitudes towards otherness.

Similarities between the ethno-religious groups were greater than differences. The results support the existence of a glocal youth culture, influenced by new media technologies, integrating local-traditional and global values. Differences are associated with traditional ethno-cultural norms while similarities, with global processes.

Jewish and Muslim girls share a positive self-image; they ascribe characteristics like beauty, respect, and happiness to the slime body (global influence). Muslim girls compared to Jewish girls appreciate slimmer bodies of girls and tolerate chubbier bodies of boys (ethno-cultural norms versus global influence).

Jewish and Muslim boys prefer a slim body for girls and boys alike (global influence). Muslim boys, more than Jewish, tolerate chubbier bodies for both boys and girls (ethno-cultural norms versus global influence).

A noticeable difference between Jews and Muslims was found concerning acceptance of "otherness" (handicapped etc.). Jews are more tolerant than Muslims; within the gender groups, girls are more tolerant.

Findings partly reflect a "collaborative individualization" process, based on similar age, exposure to global media, identity formation, and individual desires that bridges between the two ethno-religious groups.

RC46-769.1

BECHAR, SHLOMIT* *(Beit Berl Academic College)*
MERO JAFFE, IRIT *(Beit Berl Academic College)*

Power Relationships and Pressure to Perform at Work: The Case of Medical Clowns Vs. Animal Assisted Therapists and Evaluators Vs. Stakeholder

Power relationships at work are a common phenomenon that appears in a variety of contexts. In organizational literature we find two types of explanations to this phenomenon: one that focuses on structural characteristics like organizational climate or organizational culture that encourage poor relationships, dissatisfaction, lack of motivation, and even bullying; the other one, focuses on personal or professional factors that illuminate power relationships and pressure to perform.

Based on our experience evaluating two programs in which power relationships created undesirable outcomes; we suggest to adopt a dialogical approach that integrates between organizational, professional and personal aspects that better explains power relations.

One program was an intervention conducted by an animal assisted therapist (AAT) and a medical clown (MC) in an emergency center for young kids, and aimed to be a relaxation activity; the other program was an innovative training program for teachers who intended to become school headmasters, that was conducted by an expert in that field.

In both programs, performance expectations were high, the time table was limited and proven outcomes according to goals were required. These prerequisites formed problematic work relations among the actors; impaired performance and even bulling were detected. For example, *At the structural level*, the lack of clear role definitions and clear division of labor created professional and personal tension; AAT didn't give MC enough leeway in choosing how to carry out her role; having fear of evaluation, the training program head didn't accept the evaluators' role, didn't cooperate, and limited access to information. A different perception of professional and organizational culture (AAT-MC/program head-evaluators) led to professional disagreements that permeated *the personal level* and caused personal disparagement and incredibility.

In order to cope with power relations that impair personal, professional and organizational performance, an ethical contract that characterized by a dialogue approach is proposed.

RC20-379.1

BECK, SYLVAIN* *(University of Paris IV-Sorbonne)*

Comparing Frenchs in Casablanca and London: A Daring Experimentation As an Original Socio-Historical Approach of Post-Colonial Memory

This proposal aims to provide a reflection about comparison from objects apparently incomparable: Casablanca and London. Actually, following the typology of Sassen (1991), the second is a global city that could only be compared to other global cities like Paris, New-York and Tokyo. This insight comes from my PhD thesis in sociology, defended in 2015, that is still regularly criticized because of this apparent incomparability. Yet, following a *similar system design* would be a normative standard that shall be counter-argued. Whether comparing similar

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objects allow us to make emerge differences, from a comparison between apparent different objects may emerge astonishing results or new insights.

Actually, I argue that everything can be compared if justified as said by the French historian, Marcel Detienne (2000) to dare experimentation and constructivism. In my PhD, the comparison with ethnographic and qualitative methods within both cities allowed to go beyond the methodological nationalism. As French schools and teacher's position were compared, this method provided strong results on French colonial memory. Actually, as an unexpected results, comparing a city in Morocco, that is obviously a French post-colonial one (1912-1956), it reminded that London and a part of UK could be considered like an old French colony (Anglo-Normand) after 1066.

In term of colonial memory, this is revealed in some interviewees and readings on history of international relations, especially French-English relations (Tombs, That sweet Ennemies, 2006). The rivalries also emerge from French expression like « Perfide Albion » and daily jokes in English tabloids or Rugby games between national teams.

Finally, this sociological comparison looks important to avoid the continuation of the theft of history (Goody, 2006) as it shows complexity in international relations on a long term period. In this case, it shows for example that international relation are more ambivalent than the recent post-colonial memory.

RC28-514.16

BECKER, DOMINIK* *(University of Tuebingen)*
HILLMERT, STEFFEN* *(University of Tuebingen)*

Subjective Demands on Occupational Positions and Their Consequences for Social Mobility Analyses

Modernization theories and empirical trends point to fundamental structural changes both within and outside the domain of work. In post-industrial societies, the amount of physically demanding work in the industrial sector has decreased in favor of non-manual jobs in the service sector. Moreover, theories of cultural change posit that younger cohorts have not only aspired material security but have also increasingly emphasized values such as self-enhancement or personal autonomy.

These trends are consequential for determining which occupational positions individuals aim to obtain and which they wish to avoid, and for their subjective experience of mobility. Given that jobs involving physically demanding manual work have become exceptional in many industries, working conditions have become more relevant as a dimension of social inequality. Similarly, if subjective demands for self-enhancement and personal autonomy are comprehensive and also hold for the realm of work, the complexity of job tasks and the flexibility of working time have also become increasingly important. We therefore believe that a topical classification of socio-economic positions and an analysis of relevant social mobility processes should account for these aspects of social inequality.

Following these considerations, we utilize a large-scale dataset of detailed occupational characteristics, the German BIBB/BAuA Labour Force Survey of 2012 (N = 29,737). We first provide a multidimensional classification of occupations which takes employees' working conditions into account. Second, we analyze the distribution of central job characteristics such as income and sociodemographic characteristics such as gender across our classification. Third, we merge this new occupational classification to individual-level longitudinal data. We use two recent waves of the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP) in order to assess amount and patterns of intra-generational occupational mobility. Preliminary findings indicate a satisfactory model fit of our classificatory scheme and corresponding mobility patterns which differ markedly from findings that are based upon conventional classifications.

RC45-763.7

BECKER, DOMINIK* *(University of Tuebingen)*
WESSLING, KATARINA* *(University of Cologne)*

The Teacher and the Ghetto – Applying the Model of Frame Selection to Investigate the Influence of Neighborhood Contexts on Teachers' Evaluations of Primary School Students

We apply the *Model of Frame Selection (MFS)* to investigate the relation between neighborhood-level conditions and the formation of primary-school teachers' expectations of their students.

It is well-known that teachers' expectations of their students ground on individual-level factors such as achievement, but also social and ethnic background. Moreover, evidence suggests that teachers take contextual-level factors (e.g., school or school class) into account. However, empirical analyses mostly lack a theory-based concept that integrates contextual-level explanations. We aim to close this gap in research by utilizing the MFS to deduce hypotheses about the variable rationality of teachers' expectations on the level of *frames*, action *scripts*, and *action* itself.

On the level of *frames* we expect a less advantageous neighborhood to *automatically* reduce teachers' expectations in students' capability of being successful. Consequently, teachers' *rational reflection* on students' aptitude should be attenu-

ated. Furthermore, framing effects of neighborhood contexts should vary by the *link between situational objects and the frame*. Hence, framing effects should be stronger for more visible neighborhood characteristics (e.g., ethnic composition, housing conditions).

Moreover, framing effects of neighborhoods on teachers' expectations depend on the *chronic accessibility* of the *script* they activate. They should therefore be moderated by teachers' beliefs about the impact of social and ethnic context on student ability. Additionally, the *temporal accessibility* of this script is triggered by teachers' perception of school and classroom composition.

Finally, the extent to which the script determines the *action* of an automatic evaluation depends on the *type* of teachers' expectations (e.g., short-term vs. long-term evaluations).

The theoretical model is tested by utilizing data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC2). Elementary school teachers' evaluations are queried on a yearly basis from 2nd-4th grade. Information on teachers, students and school classes is linked to contextual-level information on the socio-economic composition of schools' neighborhoods.

RC06-134.10

BECKER, JOHANNES* *(University of Goettingen)*

Migration, Family Memory, and the Tightening Borders in the Middle East

Based on biographical and family-story interviews in Amman, Jordan, my presentation deals with families whose history is strongly marked by multiple migration processes over the past three generations as well as in the present.

I will show that interpreting migration processes solely in the framework of nation states (e.g. as transnational migration) might overlook that in the Middle East, borders were only introduced gradually, and their porosity varied in different socio-historical periods. Family memories might still be permeated by memories of unhindered travel which has a positive connotation of migration for the purpose of connecting family members living spatially apart, and as a general strategy of mobility. These memories and migration practices increasingly clash with border regimes that have been gradually intensifying in many Middle Eastern countries in recent decades.

I will illustrate this argument by introducing the case of a woman (born in Syria and holding a Syrian passport) whose mother's family resides in Jordan and who has other family members spread over the Middle East. The family memory is shaped by family members' successful migration experiences in past generations. I will show, however, how her self-initiated process of migration from Syria to Jordan before the start of the war in Syria was later 'belittled' when she needed to register as a refugee in Jordan. However, the changing socio-political situation affected not only her, but the family system as a whole, changing the figurations or power relations of the family members and their terms of interaction, and creating rifts which, again, contributed to migration processes.

My research is part of a larger project on 'Dynamic figurations of refugees, migrants, and long-time residents in Jordan since 1946: between peaceable and tension-ridden co-existence?' which is being sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

RC38-678.5

BECKER, JOHANNES* *(University of Goettingen)*
ABDUL KARIM, DOLLY* *(Center of Methods in Social Sciences.
    Qualitative Research)*

Understanding Dynamics of Belonging through Complex Migration Processes and Intertwined Experiences of Violence

Our presentation builds upon research in Amman, Jordan, a city in which a majority of inhabitants or their families have migrated to the city, mostly as refugees from violent conflicts. On the basis of narrative-biographical interviews with members of several groupings and generations of refugees, we will reconstruct (multiple) processes of migration and how they are intertwined with differing and multi-layered experiences of violence. Central to our presentation is an analysis of how experiences of 'individual' and 'collective' migration, and 'individual' or 'collective' violence in the context of life-histories are interrelated with shifting we-I balances and feelings of belonging to various groupings in different places at different times.

We will introduce case reconstructions of interviews with two women who came to Jordan from Kuwait (in 1990/1991) and from Syria (in 2009). The analysis highlights the ways processes of migration and experiences of violence – for example in the context of wars or state persecution and/or within the family – can be interpreted not only as changing the conceptions of national or ethnic belonging, but also, for instance, as altering conceptions of family, education and liberal or less liberal 'lifestyles', and therefore also the interviewees' social positioning in Amman.

Our discussion is based on first results from our research in the context of the project 'Dynamic figurations of refugees, migrants, and long-time residents in Jordan since 1946: between peaceable and tension-ridden co-existence?' (located

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at the University of Göttingen and funded by the German Research Organisation, DFG).

RC28-505.5

BECKER, REGINA* *(Research Center on Inequality and Social Policy (SOCIUM), University Bremen)*

Employment Mobility of European Doctors in Germany: The Importance of Occupational Setting.

The EU constitutes a unique opportunity for its citizens to be mobile beyond national borders without formal restrictions. This implies a promise of an improvement in an individual's occupational situation in the context of employment-related mobility. Especially high-skilled are assumed to move more freely within the EU whilst not facing barriers as they usually possess more "transnationally valid forms of cultural capital" (Weiss 2005: 716), making upward mobility more likely. However, even this group face difficulties – proving the 'frictionless mobility' assumption wrong (e.g. Ryan and Mulholland 2014). Nevertheless, we still know little about the employment mobility of high-skilled intra-EU movers.

This paper aims to diminish this gap by observing employment mobility of EU medical doctors in Germany as an intriguing example of high-skilled intra-EU movers. It builds on previous research that traces career mobility of immigrants measured by comparing the 'last job before moving' to the 'first job upon arrival' and the 'second/current position' (e.g. Chiswick et al. 2005, Favell and Recchi 2011). This paper however, emphasizes that employment mobility is strongly shaped by profession-specific factors such as labor shortages and professional regulations/requirements. The central research question is; *to what extent are European physicians able to improve their occupational situation through geographic mobility and which factors influence their success.*

Building on previous approaches of skill transfer and human capital, this paper develops hypotheses that consider the setting of the medical profession and its implications for European doctors in different regions of Germany. Based on detailed original survey data (Teney et al. 2017), it adds to the current research on European mobility with an in-depth analysis of one professional group in a specific context going beyond a class scheme approach. This further enhances our understanding of the workings of an integrated European labour market.

RC52-873.4

BECKER-LENZ, ROLAND* *(University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland)*

MÜLLER-HERMANN, SILKE* *(University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland)*

Professionalization By the State – the Case of Child and Adult Protection in Switzerland

In our presentation we want to explain, how in Switzerland the state respectively the government has tried to professionalize the practice in the field of child and adult protection by a law reform in 2013.

We will concentrate on the adult protection and describe first the practice before the law reform. Then we will describe the reasons, intentions and goals of the state in the law reform. In a third part of our presentation we describe the changes in the practice according to the law especially in respect to the professionalization goals. In the last part we discuss the question whether the changes could be interpreted as professionalization and how far the state was successful in his goal. Our presentation presents central findings of a three year research project in the field of adult protection in Switzerland. The aim of the project was to clarifiy how organization and professionals interprete law prescriptions and how they make use of degrees of freedom in creating a practice based on new law prescriptions.

RC52-859.4

BEDARD, JEAN-LUC* *(TÉLUQ - Université du Québec)*

DIENG, MOUSSA *(Université de Montréal)*

BEAUCHAMP-GOYETTE, FRANCIS *(Université de Montréal)*

Mobility Among Regulated Professions Facing Various Institutions Towards Entry to Professional Practice: From an Empirical to a Literature-Based Analysis.

The process of admission of foreign-trained professionals (FTPs) by a profession's regulating body reveals much of the profession's identity and its role in society. It is also an expression of various institutions' ability to respond to this challenge. Indeed, regulated professions are more and more pushed to open their admission procedures and articulate its process with immigration and complementary training institutions in order to offer a more efficient, transparent and fair entry into professional practice for FTPs in various countries. This presentation will first show how case studies on French professionals in

Quebec brought our attention to these processes' characteristics. This is at first surprising since French immigrants in the selected professions benefit from mutual recognition arrangements (MRAs) between France in Quebec since 2010. Following this empirically-based analysis among 7 regulated professions in Quebec, a literature review on disjuncture or lack of coordination among institutions in these processes leads to questioning regulating bodies' rules of admission, in the context of transformation of professions through globalization and rising flux of migrating professionals worldwide. When some countries succeed in allowing given categories of FTPs to practices, how can others who don't allow similar categories of FTPs, not give the impression of protecting themselves? Such questions are bound to be raised within today's paradigms of mobility (Pellerin, 2011) or hyper-mobility (Hawthorne, 2013). Literature analysis shows that admission of FTPs in regulated professions is a complex issue and "how institutions think" (Douglas, 1986) can contribute to further inertia through disjuncture or coordination problems between institutions.

RC23-426.6

BEDNAREK, INGO* *(Braunschweig University of Art (HBK Braunschweig))*

The Gender of Technology. Approaching a Feminist Actor-Network Theory.

My PhD Project focuses on gender in sales environments and sales negotiations in digital technologies and digital media. Key terms characterizing the change in technologies and their social uses from analogue to digital media are interactivity, hypertext, and virtuality. They are characterized by new images of the flexible, the flowing, and the differentiation in process; gendered images of transformation. Media and their specific uses are, however, mistaken almost exclusively for genderless and, supposedly, neutral objects, whereby the (re)producing properties of society and gender are lingering in hiding. For a scientific recording of media transformations, new perspectives are, therefore, needed on the subject of media in order to decipher the images mentioned and take their effects seriously. Actor-Network Theory (ANT) offers such a perspective, which allows the actions of human and non-human actors to be taken seriously in their interconnectedness. With a research perspective inspired by Actor-Network Theory, the project asks how gender and gender inequality are produced in this human-machine encounter, which characterizes current sales environments. The dissertation project stands out through an innovative approach to the field of media studies, since it integrates the material practices of use and sale with new digital media. It is located at the intersection of Media Studies, Sociology of Science and Technology, Science and Technology Studies, and empirical social research. The Actor-Network Theory, which is relevant to all these disciplines/subjects, is to theoretically develop out of a gender-sensitive perspective and to be contrasted with and enriched by empirical case studies in the field of new digital media distribution, which has not yet been explored from this perspective. In the panel I would like to take the opportunity to present my project and its progress, developing further the sociological and social research elements which are central to my project.

RC51-851.1

BEDOYA, GERSON* *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)*

GALLON, LUCIANO *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)*

Advances in the Characterization of Global Development Models

The Global Models to explain human development on the planet have been conceived to be important and useful. They are the result of simulation methodologies and paradigms for viewing the world in that macro dynamics, considering many possible causes of the problems that arise, and that, based on historical data, shows how the world will behave in a determined future in different possible scenarios. They were born due to worldwide concern about the impact that human actions would have on the environment, the unsustainability of population and economic growth, and the disappointing results of the programs that governments have repeatedly adopted to combat these ills. The objective of the Global Models is to provide the necessary tools to formulate alternative responses so that humanity moves towards the best scenario. Many have been formulated, but it is necessary to develop others that may serve to analyze specific contexts such as South American or Colombian. Continuing what was presented at the 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology Vienna in 2016, this paper includes the advances in methodology, results and analysis of the realization of a representative inventory of Global Models developed in the last sixty years, which allows to characterize them and identify the components that could be useful for the design and future construction of a System Dynamics model that studies the performance of the implementation of development policies.

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TG07-1002.4

BEECHAM, NELL* *(London School of Economics)*
UNGER, CLIO *(Royal Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London)*

Designing the Female Orgasm: Omgyes and the Virtual Disciplining of Sexual Pleasure

Since 2015 the sex education platform OMGYes has been working on "closing the orgasm gap" (Allen, 2016). A website aimed at improving and exploring the female orgasm, the pay-to-view service offers videos and 'hands-on' touch screen interaction to teach their users different techniques of sexual stimulation.

Through the mediation of motoric practices the website contributes to the regulation of the sensorial experience of the female orgasm. OMGYes operates within the context of a widespread emergence of disciplinary technologies and discourses of the quantified self. It thus requires critical analysis into the affective performance and sensorial expectations of the sexual wellness and its associated technologies.

Bringing together design and performance studies, this analysis of the female-focussed sex education platform OMGYes explores the entanglements of neoliberal iterations of the sexual entrepreneur and design thinking. Taking Parsons' definition of design as "the intentional solution of a problem, by the creation of plans for a new sort of thing" (2015), the paper explores the platform's utilisation of design thinking in the context of the website's aim to "close the orgasm gap". Emphasising the gendered dimensions of product design and the domination of male thinking within design practice (Schroeder 2010) and engaging with debates about asymmetries within sextech design (Devlin 2015), the paper explores OMGYes's attempts to centre the female body within design processes. It uses Harvey and Gill's (2011) framework of the contemporary sexual entrepreneur to analyse the website's emphasis on technique (over fantasy or desire), its sterile design, and its techno-plastic transference of erotic touch. It examines OMGYes within the conditions of neoliberal subjectivities and sexual commodification and draws out key questions surrounding OMGYes claims of neutrality and feminist emancipation.

RC48-805.14

BEHAN, CORMAC* *(University of Sheffield)*

Resistance, Repression and Resilience: The Evolution and Disappearance of Prisoners' Rights Movements

As long as prisons have existed, prisoners have challenged their confinement. Prisoners have protested against the conditions under which they were held and resisted the disciplinary limitations inherent in the denial of liberty. Protests have manifested themselves in many forms: violent and peaceful, legal and illegal, individual and collectivist. As long as individuals have been held against their will and their freedom restricted, they have attempted to circumvent the rules, regulations and standardisation inherent in daily life in prison.

While resisting the constraints of confinement is as old as the prison itself, this paper will examine the prisoners' rights movements which emerged in a number of European and US jurisdictions throughout the 1970s. It will investigate how prisoners organised in such difficult conditions and consider how their resistance manifested itself through a variety of different forms, political and non-political. It will analyse why prisoners' rights movements faded away, not just as organisations, but also from narratives around social movements and accounts of penal history. Finally, it will argue that there is a need to excavate the history of these movements in order, not just to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the penal experience during this period, but also to understand the relative lack of prison organising in the 21ˢᵗ century.

RC22-407.2

BEHRENS, KATHRIN* *(Heinrich Heine Universitat Dusseldorf)*

Secular Constitutions? the State-Religion-Relationship in National Constitutions

The separation between state and religion is integral part of what can be called the western type of modern secularity. The relationship between the newly formed nation-states in Europe and religion, respectively churches, has its legacy in the Treaty of Westphalia establishing the "unity in diversity". However, these relationships have taken on different forms during the course of the national histories. One way to study the diverse state-religion-relationships comprises of analysing the formal descriptions provided by the nation-states' constitutions. As constitutions incorporate basic rules, regulations and values of a society, they additionally mirror the nations' self-understanding, which potentially reflect the status of secularity at the time of their enactment. The presentation focuses on the regulations concerning freedom of individual religiosity, consciousness and worshiping as well as religious institutions (as churches, communities or parishes) and their rights and duties. The presentation contains results of a unique explorative, quantitative analysis of constitutional texts and contributes to the comparison of state-religion-relationships in different national and cultural contexts. Thereby, the formal distinction of secularity and religion as constitutional regulations of the state-religion-relationship is highlighted. The comparison between constitutions of countries from different continents reveals that the separation between state and religion in fact is a feature of a particular westernized modernity.

RC31-559.5

BEHTOUI, ALIREZA* *(Södertörn University)*

The Presentation of Self: Identity Construction of Young Descendants of Migrants in Sweden

This study is the result from a survey conducted on a sample of young people aged 17 to 18 years old, born in Sweden with family roots in Iraq, Iran, Somalia and Bosnia. We have moreover included in the survey a reference group of youth with Swedish-born parents in the same age group.

The aim of the study is to illuminate processes of the constructing of the identity positions shared by descendants of different migrant group in a European context. Compared to North-American experiences, the specific European mode of "ethnic" identification restrict the range of identity positions. By focusing on how these young people perceive themselves in various context of everyday life in Sweden, the paper problematize the way mainstream society perceive their identity. Using a relational approach, i.e. who our relationships with other contribute to shaping of identities, we explore who embeddedness in various social networks have an impact on our respondents' way of identity construction.

As results show, the majority within different groups of young people with immigrant background identify themselves as both Swedish and of their particular grouping. In line with our relational approach that rely on the assumption that we construct our identities in a dialogue with others, our results demonstrate that, respondents class background, their friendships network, their relationships within schools with teachers and other adults and their participation in various extra-curricular activities have a significant impact on the processes of the identity construction.

RC08-172.2

BEIGEL, FERNANDA* *(INCIHUSA-CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo)*

A World of Circuits: Academic Fields in the Crossfire of the Local, the National, the Regional and the Global

Academic publishing is the main support for the evaluation of academic careers and university accreditation, through a set of bibliometric indicators currently used world widely. It has become the universally accepted unity of measurement of global exchanges and the production of knowledge has become in turn more dependent on the opportunities and rewards given by diverse publishing circuits. Several studies (Wouters 1999, Ortiz 2009, Guédon 2011, among others) have discussed the emergence of the "mainstream science" established starting with the creation, in 1959, of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). The "universalization" of the SCI criteria of evaluation was impulsed by the increasing interest of journals around the world to enter the ISI complex, including journals from peripheral communities eager to be indexed. The local and the international, both inseparable features of scientific production (Gingras, 2002) became divisible in terms of the process of academic recognition: peripheral scientists ended circumscribed to local rewards while scholars from central universities accumulated "international" scientific capital.

Even if truthful as a general historical pattern, this picture simplifies the diverse and complex forms of integration and/or resistance observed recently along science in the periphery. More than reinforcing the spatial asymmetries separating marginal communities versus "centers of excellence", in the last decade the logics of circulation led to the segmentation of different principles of recognition. The internationalized elites that only write in English and publish in mainstream journals, and the scholars attached to writing in non-indexed journals gifted with local recognition. In this paper, I observe the dynamics of four circuits that cross-through the national spaces in particular combinations related to the paths of professionalization and internationalization that must be observed empirically in the field. Theoretically, I put forward a combination of field/circulation approach by merging Bourdieu and Dependency Analysis.

RC38-675.2

BELA, BAIBA* *(University of Latvia)*

Ethical Considerations in Biographical Research on Vulnerable People

Paper addresses the ethical challenges during the research on subjective experience of poverty and social exclusion, focusing on respect to dignity of research participants during fieldwork and during final stage of research - writing. Analysis focuses on research under the programme SUSTINNO 2014-2017. The

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project's goals are in-depth analysis of Latvia's post-crisis social problems, the options to overcome these problems and their impact on sustainable social and regional development. Data for this study is collected using quantitative and qualitative research methods. The biographical research is used in order to elucidate the lived experience of vulnerable persons. Twenty five life story interviews with persons representing various experiences of adversity were recorded.

The problem is that the terms 'poor' and 'socially excluded' is perceived as humiliating and stigmatizing by people in temporary or prolonged difficulties (Walker 2014) and research participants are reluctant to identify themselves as 'poor'(Fahmy, Pemberton, 2012). In the same time, social scientists are using poverty objectification language in all quantitative research and also in many qualitative research.

At first, ethical issues addressed by students involved in interviewing will be analyzed (for instance, how to explain research aim and interview purpose without injuring dignity of potential research participants) and at second, the challenge to write about personal experiences of vulnerable narrators avoiding poverty objectification language and further discursive marginalization of research participants (for instance, how to relate to body of texts exploring poverty and social exclusion and in the same time not reproducing dominant discourse of poverty objectification). There is few excellent examples of ethical writing on subjective experiences of poverty in English, but not in Latvian - it was very difficult to find a different discourse in Latvian in the discussion about the experiences of living with limited resources and long-term accumulation of difficulties.

RC15-JS-1.1

BELAND, DANIEL* *(University of Saskatchewan)*

Welfare State Support in Aging Populations

Critical examination of the explicit intent and implicit capacity of current social policies to mitigate health inequalities among the elderly population.

RC37-665.7

BELANDO, MARIA VICTORIA* *(University of Barcelona)*
ZARLENGA, MATIAS *(Universidad Tres de Febrero)*

Broadening Conceptual Horizons of Creativity. a Comparative Analysis of Creative Processes through the Case of Community Managed Socio-Cultural Centers in Two Differentiated Urban Contexts.

Economics, management and political sciences have been deeply influencing the definition and uses of creativity in cities during the last thirty years. As many scholars have shown, this fact -that has been related to welfare state retrenchment and the rise of cultural-cognitive economy-, has led to a fuzzy, narrow, instrumental and normative approach to creativity. Despite the increasing efforts to "unpack" the notion of creativity from different perspectives, the sociological analysis of practices that allow broadening the understanding of creativity is an incipient area of research. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to contribute to the development of a sociological approach to the analysis of creativity in urban dynamics. We argued that creativity cannot be reduced to a market rationality point of view because empirical reality is challenging this reductionism. Since the crisis in 2008 the proliferation and consolidation of bottom-up creative practices (as community and self-managed socio-cultural centers or the so-called creative brownfields) based on redistributive and reciprocity social relations are claiming for the adoption of perspectives that consider creativity as a socially and historically embedded process. Thus, we wonder, what kind of rationalities and social relations shape this kind of creative practices in a determined socio-territorial context?, what kind of notion of creativity arises from these alternative practices?, and how urban and organizational context shapes and guides this kind of cultural creativity processes? We examine this problem through a comparative approach that analyzes a significant sample of community-managed socio-cultural centers located in Barcelona and in Buenos Aires. We have collected data using qualitative methods that include observation, in-depth interviews and the study of documentary sources.

RC10-209.6

BELANDO, MARIA VICTORIA* *(University of Barcelona)*

Governing the Socio-Cultural Field of the City from the Bottom-up. Potential and Limits of Community-Management in the Case of Barcelona.

Global crisis has prompted different social reactions that have been manifested in mobilization and collective organized practices to contest and overcome welfare retrenchment but also to claim the democratization of the forms of governing common goods. Under European austerity policies, cities have become a laboratory of bottom-up initiatives aimed to cover different types of needs. This

phenomenon, particularly meaningful in the social and cultural field of cities, is challenging local level state institutions since arise as a socially innovative force that seeks to counterbalance the dominance of bureaucratic and market rationalities in the city. In the case of Barcelona the proliferation since 2008 of self-organized initiatives to transform urban wastelands, old industrial complexes and other infrastructures (many of them state-owned) in socio-cultural spaces, illustrates a new scene regarding community participation through socially innovative initiatives. The aim of this contribution is to study the nature of these *socially innovative initiatives* and their capacity to contribute to the democratization of decision making processes in urban affairs. We examine this issue by analyzing a significant sample of community-managed socio-cultural centers located in Barcelona that have emerged since 2011 as an outcome of social contestations against the deepening, during the first years of the crisis, of a market-centered view of culture and creativity within urban economic growth strategies. We propose to answer how and to what extent this socially innovative initiatives (1) led to a democratization shift in the forms of governing the socio-cultural field and the city (2) encourage alternative discourses and practices regarding culture and creativity in urban life (3) represents a mean to decommodify social relations and urban dynamics through culture. We have collected data using qualitative methods that include observation, in-depth interviews and the study of documentary sources.

RC50-837.1

BELHASSEN, YANIV* *(Eilat Campus, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*
ADIS, EFRAT TRONGO *(Eilat Campus, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*
LITVAK HIRSH, TAL *(Program of Conflict Management & Resolution, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*

Roots Tourism of Israeli Ethiopian Jews: Stories of Identity Reformulation

The Ethiopian Jews, also known as Beta Israel and/or the Falasha, are one of the most distinct ethnic groups in Israeli society. In 2015, approximately 141,200 Ethiopian Jews live in Israel, out of which 85,700 were born in Ethiopia and 55,500 born in Israel. Researchers who studied Ethiopians' integration in the Israeli society suggested that Ethiopian second and third generations would undergo identity crises due to the cultural gap between old and young members in the community, their unique racial features as black Jews, the questions raised about their Jewishness, and the low status awarded them in Israeli society. In light of this premise, the current study seeks to examine the travel experiences of Israelis of Ethiopian descent who have visited Ethiopia as tourists. Informed by narrative theories, it seeks to explore personal stories related to the decision to travel to Ethiopia, the actual experience there and how travelers believe this experience influences their life in Israel. The study will follow the psycho-cultural analytical tradition by which identity is conceived as a social construct that derives from one's own understanding and intersubjective articulation of experience. More specifically, the study employs a framework of identity reformulation as a theoretical standpoint to understand how their travel experience shapes the way they describe their ethnic, national, cultural and religious identity. By recognizing repeated themes, the study also seeks to shed a broader light on social processes and issues related to the Ethiopian community in Israel.

RC27-496.3

BELKIN, SAM* *(University of Leicester)*
SHEPTAK, RICHARD *(Baldwin Wallace University)*

Jerseys Off: An Investigation of Basketball Players and Body Commodification

From amateur wannabes to professional superstars, the stereotypical mental picture of basketball players in the United States is intertwined with tattoos. Whether purposeful or happenstance, the prevalence of highly visible tattoos in the NBA and college basketball world has been growing rapidly. With the increased prominence of tattoos, fans in the United States are commodifying the tattooed bodies of basketball players leading to their objectification. Furthermore, the tattooed portions of player's bodies become commodified as objects of their own. As both whole bodies and individual tattooed body parts, the commodified body takes on meanings associated with the experiences of those interpreting them. These commodified tattooed bodies and tattooed body parts combine the idea of the Maussian symbolically charged gift, due to the symbolism the body adopts while necessitating reciprocity, and the Marxian notion of a good. In this study, we discuss how the commodification of the tattooed body and body parts of professional and collegiate basketball players are symbolically charged objects that can be bought, sold, and traded. Furthermore, using symbolic interactionism and Norbert Elias' ideas as a framework, the study investigates how tattooed bodies act as commodities influencing marketing, identity, performance of

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masculinity, and the chains of interdependency inherent in the player/player, player/team, and player/fan social structures.

RC15-282.26

BELL, BRANDI* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*
GALLANT, SARAH *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

Youth Mental Health, Poverty, and Social Inequality: Youth, Parent & Service Provider Perspectives

Youth mental health policy is quickly emerging and shifting in many western nations as new data emerges. However, this policy is lacking in nuance as to how social inequality and poverty operate and how new data could feed policy and practice. This paper provides data for such nuance and direction.

In this presentation, we explore the complicated relationships between poverty and social inequality on the access and care that youth encounter in their mental health journey. Interviews (n=164) were conducted as part of the *Atlantic Canada Children's Effective Service Strategies in Mental Health* (ACCESS-MH) project, funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. Drawing from these narrative and story-based journey interviews with youth experiencing mental health challenges (n=42), parents of such youth (n=45), and mental health service providers (n=77), we examine multi-vocal lessons as to how poverty and social inequality operate in these journeys.

We take a multi-vocal approach in this presentation to highlight not only the complex relationship between youth mental health and social inequality/poverty but the details as to how these three groups make sense of the way in which it operates. As young lives continue to be marked by increasing challenges with mental health, it is crucial that the links between mental health, poverty, and social inequality are fully established, nuanced, and recognized in policy and practice. Particularly for impoverished youth, it is important that policy and practice reflect the tiered system of access and care that remains inequitable.

RC17-323.2

BELL, INNA* *(Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Organisational Survival from Communism to Post-Communism: Czech Youth and Environmental Organisations, 1945 - 2017

Sociology, with its nuanced contextual views on social change, is ideally suited to analyse how organisations survive dramatic rearrangements of the social and political environment. Organisation studies in the disciplines of business and management often limit their focus to quantitative accounts of organisational mortality and economic factors, even within the context of crises in established democracies. To broaden the use of sociology for the study of organisational survival, I suggest the following: (a) to push the boundaries of studies of organisational mortality by analysing organisations in extreme social and political conditions, such as authoritarianism and post-communist transformation, and (b) to employ in-depth qualitative methods. This paper employs these approaches to theorise on, and empirically address, the complex process of organisational survival during regime change by synthesising new institutionalism, rarely applied by organisational research in these contexts, with sociological theories of social and political transformation. Specifically, using archival research and in-depth interviews with leaders and participants, I explain how four Czech youth and environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs) manage the shift from the communist regime (1945-1989) to an aspiring liberal democracy (1989-2017). I find that NGO survival in the post-1989 Czech Republic reflects the challenges and processes of post-communist transformation, including the issues of lustration, collective memory, 'voluntarism,' and trust in social and political institutions. I also find that instability and conflict between views of the communist past and prospects for the future are key factors in whether and how organisations survive.

RC03-71.4

BELL, MICHAEL* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

The Absolute and the Unsolved: Community, Difference, and the Seductions of Populism

Why is populism so seductive? Weren't modern, liberal societies supposed to be done with that kind of thinking? In this paper, I contend that we have been misled by the civilizationist and evolutionist biases of modernism, leading us to misframe the dynamics of community such that we were unprepared theoretically and politically for the re-emergence of populist authoritarianism. It is common to call populism a form of "tribalism," implying that populism represents the primitive backwardness of jungle life. Such implicit racism is unhelpful. Rather, I argue that populism is a thoroughly modern social form, and equally thoroughly traditional. I do so by reframing an old strand of social theory, most strongly represented by Durkheim's distinction between mechanical solidarity (solidarity of sameness) and organic solidarity (solidarity of difference), and by Tonnies's related distinction between *gemeinschaft* (affective action) and *gesellschaft* (instrumental action). I offer instead the distinction between *absolute community* and *unsolved community* which accepts that Durkheim and Tonnies were not completely off the mark, but rejects their civilizationism, evolutionism, and modernism, and rearticulates their understanding of the motives and logics of community life. Instead of seeing populism as a solidarity of sameness based on affect, I argue that understandings of difference and instrumentalism are equally crucial to it, and for all community forms. What is the decisive difference, rather, is the absoluteness of their boundaries and their resulting moral movement. The moral world of the absolute community, including populism, is that of the *difference of samenesses*, with sameness within and difference without, and moral motion from sameness to difference. The moral world of the unsolved community, on the other hand, is that of a *sameness of differences*, of difference within and sameness without, and moral motion of difference to sameness. The social context of modernism, alas, often promotes the former.

RC57-JS-28.2

BELL, SUSAN* *(Drexel University)*

Crossing Borders: Power and Violence in New York City Galleries

This paper considers two recent exhibitions that used artifacts and other tracings left by refugees when they crossed the Mediterranean from North Africa to Northern Greece and undocumented migrants when they crossed the Sonoran Desert from Mexico into Southwestern United States. Both combine objects (e.g., backpacks, clothing, prayer cards, boots and shoes, water bottles) with documentary films, stories, photographs, text, and other media to explore state violence, suffering and resistance.

"Laundromat" (2016) focuses on clothing, shoes and boots left behind when Idomeni refugee camp was closed and residents were forced to leave. Ai Weiwei and his team documented the camp's closure and laundered the objects and displayed them at the Deitch gallery. The exhibition reflects the artist's long-standing commitment to art and activism: to make art that speaks truth to power and hold states accountable for their violence, negligence, and authoritarianism. "State of Exception/ Estado de Excepción" (Amanda Krugliak and Richard Barnes, with Jason De Leon, at Parsons School of Design, 2017) focuses on a wall of more than 700 backpacks. Each was retrieved by anthropologist Jason De Leon after 2009, when he began a study of the border crossings in response to the US immigration enforcement strategy known as "Prevention through Deterrence."

This paper takes a comparative focus to look critically at how these contemporary artists and social scientists depict experiences, situations and social contexts of displaced people in contexts of power and violence. What stories and identities are carried in/by the exhibitions' images of walls, water, and documentation practices? What relevance and responsibility do they have to contemporary politics in the Americas, Europe and Northern Africa? What risks do they take in reclaiming and transforming objects and stories in their efforts to understand and resist violence and suffering in crossing borders?

RC57-JS-28.1

BELL, VIKKI* *(Goldsmiths, University of London)*

Chacabuco and the Crystal: Relating Narratives and/As Refracting the Past

This paper takes the gift of an interview that emerged unexpectedly on fieldwork in Chile with an ESRC(UK)-funded project. As part of the project, we visited the ex-detention centre Chacabuco in the Atacama desert, where hundreds of political prisoners were held in the 1970s during Pinochet's dictatorship. The paper considers how we meet the past multiply in such research, as the story of 'what happened' emerges via several routes: experientially, visually, cinematically and biographically. Drawing on Benjamin's comments on story-telling and Cavarero's arguments concerning 'relating narratives', the paper considers how the story told by our interviewee, Osvaldo Valdés, a survivor of the camp, adopts a mode of a narrating the history he has lived that shares and supplements the 'crystalline' approach adopted not only in Gúzman's majestic 'Nostalgia de la Luz' (2010) but also in the film 'cited' by Gúzman, 'Yo He Sido, Yo Soy, Yo Seré'(1974), shot clandestinely in the camp at the time it was being used as a detention centre. Valdés shares the telling with a friend, another survivor, and they distribute not only the story but the sentiments between them, allowing a web of generosity and receptivity between us that like a game of cat's cradle (Haraway, 2016:34) enables the remarkable story of torture, creativity and laughter to be gifted to us.

RC16-298.9

BELTON, ADAM* *(University of Alberta)*

Golems, Superman, and Social Theory? ... Connecting Dialectical Myth to Popular Fiction

Social theory is as readable as a popular novel or comic book. This is a hard sell to many people until they learn that there are numerous commonalities between social theory and popular fiction. The Golem myth emerged from pre-Enlightenment Jewish mythology to deeply encode its dialectical three-part structure in early sociological theories, especially on the work of Karl Marx. The

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importance of the Golem's mythic structure surpassed Enlightenment rationality and became embedded in Marx's critique of capitalism as much as in Mary Shelley's gothic novel *Frankenstein* (which Marx most certainly read). The idea of an Übermensch expressed by Nietzsche (and popularized today in the comic book character Superman) is a recasting of the Golem as a hero in the last stage of the mythic structure. Christopher Knowles (2007) recognizes Nietzsche's *superman* is where Superman creator Jerry Siegel most likely encountered the name. So get comfortable while we explore the connections between social theory and popular fiction.

TG03-JS-11.4

BEN DAVID, YAEL* *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*
IDAN, ORLY *(Interdisciplinary Center Herzlia (IDC))*

Talking Politics: The Delimitation of the 'Political' As a Gendered Disciplinary Mechanism in Intra-Group Dialogue Among Young Israelis.

The current research concentrates on the discursive mechanisms that construct the way young Israeli women and men talk about politics. Our work is based on two case studies of intra-group dialogue groups comprised of Israeli women and men that were held between the years 2013-2015 at Ben Gurion University in the Negev. Each group met for weekly sessions along two semesters. In the meetings, the group members encountered Palestinian collective narratives followed by processing sessions in which they discussed and expressed their thoughts and feelings regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Analyzing the discourse in these two groups, we argue that the political space is being marked, defined and delimited through gendered discursive practices, creating hierarchies between emotional and cognitive knowledge. We present the different roles participants take in the group, and address the different disciplinary mechanisms and practices of resistance that are being used by participants in the group. We address three main strategies: cognitive talk, emotional talk and silence and their manifestation within different phases in the group process.

Finally, we discuss the meanings of the internal group dynamic in face of the external socio-political processes that happened in these years, and in particular related to the 2014 Gaza war.

RC01-34.1

BEN-ARI, EYAL* *(Kinneret Academic College, Kinneret Center)*

Between Academic Ornament, External Expert and Suspect Ally: Lessons from Research on the Israeli Military

This paper offers some reflective insights from three decades of research on the Israeli armed forces. The perspective I take is that of the sociology of knowledge, that is the social structures and dynamics by which my participation in a variety of forums shaped the kinds of "military knowledge" that was created. In other words, I trace out the social situations through which my research (often in cooperation with serving officers) was amalgamated in forms that military actors used. I explore four key experiences that I encountered: first, writing about the reserve infantry battalion in which I served during the first Palestinian Intifada to show the kinds of obligations and self-censorship that were involved in the ethnography I eventually wrote about it. Second, being invited to a multiplicity of committees as an "expert". Here I deal with the tension between contributing critical views or functional advice and the fact that I was often turned into little more than an "academic ornament|. Third, I analyze the research that I have carried out along with serving officers to explore the ways these officers used me to offer critiques of army policy as well as to mediate academic knowledge so that it can be ingested by the military institution. Fourth, I analyze my work outside the IDF on military issues to show how my arguments and findings are usually ignored or at best selectively cited. In all four cases, I offer reflections on the kinds of ties that bounded me to the military, the emergent "contracts" that these ties entailed, and the knowledge that was created.

RC22-415.2

BEN-RAFAEL, ELIEZER* *(Tel-Aviv University)*

Jewishness and Antisemitism: Transnationalisms Confronted

As discussed by Bauman and Sandauer, Jews have often been the target of singular – mostly hostile – attitudes on the side of their environments. After a few decades of relative decline following the discovery of the amplitude of the Shoa, to-day, as shown by Taguieff and Fishel, antisemitism is again on the rise in the context of globalization and the migration of Muslim population groups in many non-Muslim countries. In the context of the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict, from among those groups, extremist elements come out who articulate a judeophobia drawing from their ethno-religious support of the Palestinian cause. This hostility vis-à-vis Jews does not stem exclusively out of racism and nationalism like in the past, but of anti-racism and anti-nationalism associating Jews and Israel to racism

and imperialism. The pro-Palestinian atmosphere propagated by this hostility attracts leftist and media people sensitive to third-world causes. This kind of confrontation is new. Jews and Muslims share indeed in common their constituting transnational diasporas disseminated in numerous countries where they make up ethno-religious minorities. These minorities also refer to countries that are homelands to their folks as majority groups – the Muslim nations on the one hand and Israel on the other. The conflict in the Middle-East fuels on either side the animosity between those diasporas granting it a dimension of transnational confrontation. While, however, Israel may seem to be the stronger party on the "battlefield", diaspora Jews may seem to be in a vulnerable position vis-à-vis neo-antisemitism. Among the several sociological issues at stake, this case evinces the possibility that forces speaking on behalf of diasporas become transsocietal opponents. The consideration of these issues leads to new perspectives on our era of globalization.

RC50-841.6

BENALI, AMIRA* *(university of Geneva)*

Beyond the Smile: The Infra-Politics of the Host in a Nepalese Orphanage

Central to the volunteer tourism experience is the encounter with the host community. Despite this fundamental role, most of the research focused on the volunteers, while little attention was paid to the local community (Wearing &McGehee 2013). Local are often depicted as an object of action and not as active. They play the role of the submissive. In this paper, I try to challenge this established configuration of power, applying Scott's (1990) concept of Infra politic. An ethnographic study in an orphanage in Nepal was held. I follow an Extend Case Method methodology (Burawoy 1998) in order to sucribe the individual narratives in the global postcolonial context.

The analysis reveal a dialectical tension between resistance and compliance. In fact hosts are aware of the business making out of their orphanage. They are also not impressed by the western volunteers. Their bitterness and revolt are expressed through disguised forms of resistance. However, at the same time, they are conscious of their powerlessness against the global market and the advancement of western world. That is why they encourage and sustain the volunteer tourism market. It seems that Nepalese try to be selective, deciding what to learn from western and what to keep from their own culture.

RC19-365.3

BENASSI, DAVID* *(University Milan Bicocca)*
ROSSI, PAOLO *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*

The Construction of Administrative Big Data As an Innovation for the Regulation of Social Welfare Benefits Delivery: The Case of Milan

In Italy, as in most Mediterranean countries of Europe, social assistance benefits are poorly developed and regulated mainly at local level. Reforms in the last 20 years have strengthened the 'municipalization' of social assistance. Local public bodies (firstly Municipalities) currently enjoy a remarkable degree of discretionary power in the regulation of the provision of welfare benefits. However, this institutional discretion is rarely supported by an adequate process of evaluation of the conditions of the recipients, apart from administrative practices of "means-testing" in the initial assessment of applications.

This paper aims to fill this gap using a large database on recipients of monetary benefits in the city of Milan (the second largest city in Italy) that we obtained by the local administration. This archive is the result of a complex operation of merging of data originating from very different sources: the national fiscal administration, the national and local registers of buildings, the register of motor vehicles, the register of social housing, the local chamber of commerce, the registry office of the city, and so on. This is the first time that researchers have access to such a complete set of micro data.

The availability of administrative big data emerges both as an institutional innovation for policy design and as a professional and organizational challenge, since the construction, maintenance and use of administrative big data require a strong political involvement. The first findings of our analysis point out how the provision of local welfare benefits reflects broader social trends, such as the aging of native inhabitants and the growth of young immigrant population. Likewise, our data show how benefits provided at local level can overlap benefits provided by other institutions who operate at a regional or national level: this raises some questions about the multi-level regulation of social welfare benefits.

RC19-350.4

BENAZHA, ARANKA VANESSA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*
PALENGA-MÖLLENBECK, EWA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Transnational Care Agencies: Formalization As a Fig Leaf?

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

A new division of care work and the transnational migration of care workers related to it is a permanently increasing global phenomenon. At the same time, it continues to be better understood with newly developed analytical frameworks, both on the micro-level and the macro-level. In our presentation, we address two aspects that we believe deserve attention in this context. First, we take a look at the so far neglected meso-level, exemplified by transnational organizations that act as intermediaries between home-care givers and home-care receivers. Second, we go beyond the conventional, methodologically nationalist framework in order to capture the specific transnational character of the emerging care-work-labour market in Germany.

In our comparative, cross- and transnational research project *"Decent Care Work? Transnational Home Care Arrangements",* we track migrant care worker recruitment by transnational agencies in Central Eastern European Countries, and follow migrant 24-hour care givers in the global city of Frankfurt (Germany). Hereby we employ a comparative framework which covers two other global cities, Vienna (Austria) and Zurich (Switzerland). Our first results show that transnational care agencies are filling a gap in the German care regime: Providing a hidden narrative, they satisfy a deeply culturally rooted demand for care work, traditionally performed by female family members which is now outsourced to cheap mobile workers.

At the same time, the agencies's narrative adds legitimacy to migrant care work and promises to guarantee professional care and "decent" working conditions. However, the agencies' promise of formalizing an informal economy appears dubious. Their business model relies on rendering the actual nature of the contract invisible to both care givers and care receivers by relying on a complicated legal framework and public policies (in both the sending and the receiving countries), which can be characterised as semi-compliance and complicity.

RC01-30.3

BENCHERIF, ADIB* *(Université d'Ottawa)*

Memories, Violence, Tuareg Rebellions and State Building in Mali and Niger

The aim of this article is to compare the memories of the Tuareg rebellions in the postcolonial states of Mali and Niger. These countries lived two synchronic Tuareg rebellions during the 1990s. However, after the peace agreements, they took two very different paths. The Malian state is now considered as trapped in cyclical Tuareg rebellions while the state of Niger seems to have achieved the reconciliation with the Tuareg communities. Many authors are explaining the Tuareg rebellions by using a functionalist framework. For them, the causes of the rebellion are the lack of political and economic inclusivity of the Tuareg minority in the two countries and the failure of the decentralization implementation in the northern parts of the country. However, the process of decentralization seems more advanced in Mali than in Niger. Furthermore, we can observe significant progress in the integration of Tuareg in Mali and Niger since the 1990s. Then, to understand the difference between the two cases, we must focus on the memories and representations of the political violence. The representations and memories of the Tuareg communities, particularly of their elites, are under-studied. However, memories and how they are used by the actors are a key piece of the puzzle to explain the emergence of an armed rebellion or the acceptance of the political national rules. To answer the following question: "How the Tuareg communities are depicting their relations within the state?", we used two methodological tools: discourse analysis and ethnography. Based on a field research and semi-structured interviews conducted in Mali and Niger, we will be able to map the different representations and memories of the Tuareg communities and mobilized by their elites.

RC14-JS-69.3

BENCHIMOL, GUILA* *(university of guelph)*

Crime in Their Midst: A Thematic Analysis of a Crime Committed in an Orthodox Jewish Community and Its Impact on Community Members

Much is unknown about insular communities as they are often closed and guarded. This is especially so when it comes to crimes committed in their midst. Furthermore, a community's interpretation of crime committed within may differ from that of the general public. Online forums geared to community members can reveal the discussions they have following a crime and the thoughts and feelings of the group. Using a functionalist approach, this study fills a gap in the literature on crimes committed in insular communities by and against community members by asking: what topics of discussion arose for Orthodox Jewish community members following a crime in their midst and were community members united or divided in their discussions? More explicitly, the sociological importance of what they discussed and how this affected community cohesion was examined. To address these questions, the comments following articles about a murder committed in an Orthodox Jewish community in New York on two Orthodox Jewish news websites (*Yeshiva* World News and *Vos Iz Neias*) were examined. The comments were posted in response to articles about the murder in

the mainstream media that were posted on these two Jewish websites. Qualitative thematic analysis was used to examine how community members reacted to the murder through the discussions they had and whether these discussions affected and reflected community cohesion. Implications for better understanding crime in insular communities are discussed, as are directions for future research.

RC46-768.1

BENCHIMOL, GUILA* *(university of guelph)*

Victims Are Doing It from Themselves: Examining the Move from Sexual Victimization to Anti-Sexual Violence Advocacy

Conversations about sexual violence have been front and center since 2016 in both Canada and the United States. Victims' voices have fueled the global conversation around sexual violence and many have characterized themselves or have been characterized as activists or advocates (Brothers 2016; Houpt 2016; Yashari 2016; Kort 2015). While victims raising awareness about sexual violence is not a new phenomenon, the experiences involved in the move from victim to advocate have yet to be studied. Therefore, this study asks: *How do some victims of sexual violence become anti-sexual violence advocates?*

Drawing upon labeling and stigma theories, it examines the parallels between primary, secondary, and tertiary deviance (Lemert 1951) and primary, secondary, and tertiary victimization (Kenney 2002). Primary and secondary deviance can explain the process of becoming a victim through the conceptual counterparts of primary and secondary victimization (Karmen 2007; Taylor et al. 1983). Tertiary deviance, in which those who have been shamed, silenced, and marginalized demand recognition and rights, can explain victims' move to advocacy (Kitsuse 1980; Kenney 2002).

To examine the avenues out of victimization and the new identity that may be found in the tertiary stage (Lemert 1951; Osborne 1974), narrative interviews were conducted with participants who have experienced sexual victimization and are currently anti-sexual violence advocates or activists. Interviews captured participants' life stories beginning with their experiences of victimization, including their disclosures and reactions to these disclosures, and their subsequent involvement in advocacy (Kenney 2002; Kitsuse1980). Discussions around the tensions in being both victims/survivors and advocates/activists provided an understanding of how participants manage competing identities. The life stories shed light on how participants' advocacy work has been affected by their experiences of victimization at each stage as well as how they construct and claim their identities as they continue to evolve.

RC11-222.4

BENGS, CARITA* *(Umeå university)*
STATTIN, MIKAEL *(Department of sociology, Umeå university)*

Health Care Workers' Motives for and Experiences of Working in Late Age

Ageing populations create a number of challenges for labour markets, and extending working lives has emerged as one possible solution among policy makers. Labour shortages combined with high retirement rates means that employers increasingly face difficulties finding experienced and skilled labour. The possibility to retain older workers is therefore considered as a key challenge for employers in both the private and public sector. However, research shows that although the interest in retaining older workers has recently increased, few organizations have well defined age management strategies in place. To develop such strategies, knowledge of what may facilitate labour force participation in late age is needed. This includes a better understanding of older workers' own experiences and perceptions of their role in the workplace. Therefore, in this paper we explore older workers' own motives for and experiences of their careers after the age of 65. The study draws on qualitative data derived from a survey of employees working in a large health care organisation in Sweden. Eighty-six employees, from various occupations, shared their positive and negative experiences, including their views on the hindrances and promoters they have encountered in this late stage of their careers. Participants commonly identified interesting and stimulating work as a motivation to continue working, and this reason was often paired with a wish to make use of the substantial knowledge and expertise gained over the years. Participants also identified a lack of appreciation and flexibility as problematic, among other organisational drawbacks and difficulties. Findings also indicate differences in prolonging the working life based on occupational and socioeconomic status. We conclude the paper by pointing to relevant areas for organisational interventions.

RC55-903.9

BENITEZ, PAULINA* *(Universidad de Concepción)*

Análisis De Los Principales Indicadores De Desigualdad De Ingreso Del Período 2011-2015 En Chile.

Una explicación de la masiva acción colectiva de los estudiantes universitarios de 2011 fue la existencia de un malestar en la sociedad debido a la desigual distribución de los resultados del modelo de desarrollo (Mayol, 2011, 2012) que correspondería a que el crecimiento económico chileno no cambió su estructura en los últimos años. Calderón y Castells (2016) señalan que no hubo desarrollo informacional que orientara el crecimiento económico en Chile e incluso los gobiernos democráticos dejaron que el mercado condujera el proceso.

El presente trabajo analiza esta hipótesis en base al examen de la desigualdad en la distribución de ingresos en el territorio nacional y regional de Chile, para lo cual se generaron algunos de los principales indicadores de desigualdad de distribución de ingresos: Coeficiente de Gini, Índice de Palma, Índice de Theil. La base de información es la Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica Nacional (CASEN) de los años 2011, 2013, 2015. A partir de lo anterior se presenta la discusión acerca de los cambios temporales y territoriales más significativos, lo cual se apoya en los indicadores de ingreso medio y la línea de pobreza.

RC13-260.6

BENIWAL, ANJU* *(GOVT. MEERA GIRLS COLLEGE, UDAIPUR)*

Critical Analysis: Influence of Video Games on Youth Leisure in India

In our future society patterns of our Indian culture and leisure will change according to technological development. India is a humanistic, prosperous and technologically progressive society. Leisure is very important factor for entertainment and technology provides us lots of tools. Nowadays, leisure activities may change, as we can see that charm of digital games specially video games or we can say addiction of video games increased in youth. But still the meaning and purpose is unchanged. It's fundamental to our spiritual, mental and physical well-being. Globalization does some changes in leisure acts and it has challenged our traditional values and thought process.

The growing interest in video games or increasing use of social media, research on the influence of video games on youth leisure is very low in India. Youth seems to be spending their leisure time in front of mobile, computer and TV screens. We can call them the digital generation. Technology has the potential to force people to mould themselves according to its uses fracture. Therefore, it is necessary and indispensable to understand the use of technology for the purpose of recreation and leisure by the youth and consequently be used by the policy makers to improve on National Youth Policy on youth recreation and leisure in India. Very few studies have explored the critical aspects of these games. As sociologists of leisure we need to be aware that virtual leisure has the potential in negative sense and we have to struggle against this for better world .This empirical study will focus on understanding how the video games influence youth and how youth allocate time in active leisure as they used to spend more with video games.

RC06-136.8

BENJAMIN, ORLY* *(Bar Ilan University)*

Gender and Government Procurement in Israel: How Do Privatization Contracts Promote Gender Inequality?

In contemporary public administrations worldwide, principles of marketization and managerialization are held applicable throughout the social services: education, welfare and healthcare. The applications of the marketization and managerialization toolkit was recently examined, showing that the applied practices of quasi-marketization reduce levels of professionalization and knowledge preservation across various services. The deterioration of job quality and service quality that occurred in this context was already dealt with. However, the gendering impact of these processes is still somewhat blurred because of the failure to include the different stand points of the women who are exposed to its impact. Here, I examine the gendering impact of the contracting out of Israeli services from three distinct women's stand points: professional women employed as administrators shaping services contracts (17 interviews) whose professional knowledge is undermined in the contract design; contracted out services' employees whose skills are not recognized leaving their level of remuneration very low (45 interviews); and, finally the stand point of low income mothers who depend on services for their work life balance but are unable to trust their quality (60 interviews). Three processes have emerged from a grounded theory analysis which the interview material was subjected to: firstly, contract design is based on a rhetoric of dialogue which disguises a forceful erasure of professional knowledge in the area of care; secondly, an ambivalence emerged to reflect the making of privatized entitlement where employees insist of valuing their work in the context of deskilling and devaluing but they their sense of entitlement does not help negotiate their jobs quality. Finally, low income mothers whose young children rendered them dependent on health, welfare and education services described the incongruity between the needs of their children and accessible services. I discuss the gendering impact of each of these processes and its contribution to gender Inequality.

RC14-270.2

BENNETT, COLIN* *(UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA)*
HUGHES, JEFFREY *(School of Management, University of St. Andrews)*

Surveillance, Big Data, Micro-Targeting and the Profiling of Western Electorates

The recent publicity surrounding the influence of the firm, Cambridge Analytica, on the 2016 US presidential election, and the Brexit referendum in the UK, has raised to public consciousness the larger roles played by data analytics in contemporary elections. The conventional wisdom, whether accurate or not, is that the modern political campaign needs to be "data driven" to consolidate existing support and to find potential new voters and donors. The capture and consolidation of these data permit the construction of detailed profiles on individual voters and the "micro-targeting" of precise messages to increasingly refined segments of the electorate, using the most efficient medium. The logic of 'Big Data' has clearly now penetrated electoral politics.

This paper is based on documentary and interview research (funded through the Big Data Surveillance project) and interrogates the influence of consumer micro-marketing techniques within the electoral arena within European parliamentary democracies, rather than the United States. We consider personalized "micro-targeting" on three levels: conceptual, organizational and technological. The segmentation of the electorate, using consumer profiling techniques, has a range of normative consequences that deserve to be analyzed through a surveillance lens. Mindful that the surveillance literature is driven by empirical work in criminal justice, the workplace, and consumption, the norms, dynamics and consequences of surveillance in this campaigning and electoral context are, and should be, different. The subject is the voter (or potential voter) rather than the suspect, the employee, or the consumer. Different subjectivities, we know, dictate different power dynamics, organizational relations, and technological practices.

RC39-688.4

BENNETT, DEEDEE* *(University of Nebraska at Omaha)*

Agency Collaboration on Social Media during Disasters

Agency collaboration is an important function in the management of disasters and catastrophes. For effective emergency management the need for intergovernmental and cross sector collaboration grows as the scale of the disaster increases. This study explores the use of social media platforms as a means to establish and maintain agency collaboration for emergency management related agencies. Using qualitative observational and coding analysis, this study identifies the types of connections made by theme and context. While several researchers have examined the use of social media during disasters. Most studies examine the use of social media by the public. The findings from this study will assist emergency management practitioners in developing social media strategies that incorporate methods to connect with other agencies on social media.

RC21-391.1

BENSON, MICHAELA* *(Goldsmiths)*

FDI, International Property Markets and the Individualisation of Risk: Structuring Lifestyle Migrant Investments in Panama

In this paper, I illustrate how state-led promotion of property investment in international markets, are a significant feature of the structures that support and facilitate lifestyle migration. As I argue, the explicit pursuit of migrant capital through property investment is embraced by nation-states as a channel for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). With many countries involved in courting FDI through such mechanisms, there is a competitive arena for such investments, an international and global market in international property investment. A vast industry has grown up around international property investment including the myriad smaller property fairs, magazines, investment seminars and workshops, and broadcast media. The global middle classes, the prime neoliberal entrepreneurial subject, are courted and rewarded, their needs and desires for a better way of life met, through an industry that has been set up to pursue international and individual investment capital.

The paper brings together understandings of the relationship between migration and development with the emerging body of work on transnational gentrification to highlight how (middle-class) migrant capital is being courted in the service of neoliberal economic development strategies. It presents the case of lifestyle migration to Panama, highlighting the development of the lifestyle industry that supports this. It outlines the place-making and marketing through which Panama was made one of the best places in the world to retire to. Further, it highlights how this understanding of Panama becomes part of the cultural logic of lifestyle migrants, feeding into the practice of their everyday lives in the destination. And yet, income distribution in Panama is one of the most unequal in central and south America, widening as neoliberalism seeps further into the economy. As I conclude, such foreign investment through property is part of the problem in ways in which the migrants themselves are unaware.

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RC31-566.1

BENSON, MICHAELA* *(Goldsmiths)*

Lifestyle Migration in the Political Economy of Migration

In this paper, I critically reflect on the question of who is a migrant; or rather, how might our understandings of what counts as migration need amending to recognise what current global economic structures do to population movements? It takes as a starting point my experience of working with relatively privileged populations who have moved to and settled in other parts of the world, primarily to enhance their lifestyles. As this panel makes clear, such movements are often positioned as a case apart from migration studies. And yet, as I argue, careful observation reveals how neoliberalism articulates with postcoloniality in the practice of privileged migration. I illustrate this through my research into North American migration to Panama, outlining the structural and material conditions that support such migrations alongside their agency in this process. While labour migration was a solution to industrialised and agricultural economies, the creep of financialisation—and profit without production—into capitalist economies, similarly makes migrants. The difference is that these migrants are drawn as consumers, attracted to relocate their finances to other economies through individual property and business investments.

This case, and others like it, demonstrate that the relationship between economics and migration would benefit from being reconceived so that it better reflects contemporary economic realities. Such a move would permit the recognition of such privileged populations as migrants, and bring further into the light those structures—currently obscured from general view—that facilitate the migrations of the world's elites and relatively privilege in ways that fully recognise the contemporary political economy of migration. Simply put, in a world economy that functions not only through labour, but is being increasingly financialised, might we also need to reconceive of who is a migrant?

RC32-581.5

BEOKU-BETTS, JOSEPHINE* *(Florida Atlantic University)*

African Feminism(s): Contemporary Standpoints and Sites of Interpretation

Debates in the field of African feminisms have grown exponentially over the past three decades and interpreted from multiple and shifting sites. These debates are not mutually exclusive. They share common goals of empowering women to realize their full potential, share concerns about poverty, illiteracy, health, reproductive rights, political participation, and many recognize the importance of addressing issues of race, class, ethnicity, religion, and bodily and sexual integrity in their analysis of issues affecting women's empowerment in Africa. African feminisms are also informed by local and global geo-economic, political, and cultural processes, and by engagement with transnational and regional feminist movements.

This presentation will critically examine commonalities and variations in African feminist dialogues, ranging from neoliberal feminism, "sociocentric" feminism, "negofeminism" or indigenous African feminism, to transformatory models informed by scholarship and activism and an open commitment to the goals of global and African feminist dialogues. In addition, I will discuss some of the distinctions between African feminist and women's movements, collaborations between activists and scholars, dialogues on women's empowerment and emergence of increasingly politicized and ideological feminist agendas which are informed by critical theory and praxis.

RC13-256.1

BERDYCHEVSKY, LIZA* *(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*
STODOLSKA, MONIKA *(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*
SHINEW, KIMBERLY *(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*

Violence, Risk, and Leisure Lifestyle in Gangs: The Impacts on Health, Well-Being, and Life Prospects

The purpose of this qualitative research was to explore leisure lifestyle in gangs, the roles of violence and risk in it, and its impacts on health, well-being, and life prospects. The data were collected with 39 in-depth, semi-structured interviews (lasting on average 1-1.5 hours) with former gang members and practitioners working with potential, current, and previous gang members. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed using constructivist grounded theory and the elements of the situational analysis. The findings revealed that violence (both perpetration and victimization), vandalism, substance abuse, and sexual risk taking were prevalent in gang leisure lifestyle leading to various detrimental physical and mental health consequences as well as negative repercussions for life prospects. Violence was described as a "glue" that holds the gang together, defines the hierarchy in it, and underpins many of the gang members' leisure practices. Participants explained that gang members' perceptions of risks are distorted because many of them believe that the only two ways to get out of the gang are through death or prison and some even

presume that they are destined to die young. Former gang members reported having been shot, stabbed, beaten, raped, abducted, and addicted to drugs, which resulted in severe health-related ramifications (e.g., coma, paralysis, or acquired disability). The gang lifestyle was the cause of various subsequent mental health issues, including depression, paranoia, suicidal ideation, posttraumatic stress disorder, sleep disorders, loneliness/isolation, nervous breakdowns, emotional detachment, and anger issues. This lifestyle also led to psychological wounds, traumas, guilt, regrets, self-doubts, fear of exposure, and trust issues. Some former gang members noted that their experiences in gangs had altered their personality and sense of self, and this has affected their ability to relate to others in both their personal and professional lives, which continues to influence their life course negatively.

RC04-89.1

BERG, JANA* *(Deutsches Zentrum für Hochschul- und Wissenschaftsforschung)*

International Prestige or the Burden of Charity: A Comparative Investigation of the Perspective of German Higher Education Governance and Administration Actors on (prospective) Refugee Students

Education is a crucial topic for refugees: It determines their access to the labour market and influences their chances of integration in the host country. In reaction to the strongly increased number of Asylum applications, German higher education institutions (HEI) and preparatory colleges started programs to assist prospective refugee students on their way to and through higher education. If and to what extend such support programs are available and whether (refugee) applicants can enrol, depends largely on the individual HEI.

Within the research project "WeGe – refugees on their way to higher education", I am working on my dissertation, focussing on whether governance and administration actors understand and position refugees as a part of higher education internationalization and how different positioning in connection with different strategies of integration and internationalization influence the self-perception, aspirations and academic achievement of refugees; also considering the influence of educational background as well as social, economic and cultural capital on the positioning and the academic achievement of refugees.

In this paper, I will first identify specific challenges for refugees on their way to German higher education and the way HEIs address them. After that, I'll reconstruct and compare the perspective of different HEI-members on refugees. The aim is to establish a comparative perspective on various positionings and strategies and to develop a hypothesis on their influence on prospective refugee students. Therefore, I will analyse internationalization concepts as well as access and integration strategies for refugees in addition to qualitative interviews with prospective refugee students and expert interviews with higher education governance actors at different HEIs in Germany. I will relate the results of content analysis to a theoretical framework of organisational and education sociology and forced migration studies and discuss hypotheses on the influence of this positioning on prospective and enrolled refugee students.

RC08-173.4

BERGER, YVONNE* *(Institute of Sociology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich)*

Eurocentrism in Social Sciences – Does Chinese Sociology Remain Voiceless in Global Academia?

My presentation will discuss the question of hegemonic language(s) of publication in a globally connected academic world. This question will be discussed on the basis of interviews which were conducted with social scientists from China (PRC). I will argue that a linguistic eurocentrism in social sciences produces a structural voicelessness of the 'other' in academia. On the basis of the empirical data I will discuss the role of eurocentric practices of publication in a system of global knowledge product ion. In the presented empirical data the social scientists talk about their challenge how to voice their academic findings on a global level. The interviewees link this question essentially to their choice of language in their publications. In their view English is required as a hegemonic means of communication to be recognized in a global academic system. The discussion of these empirical findings raises more general questions of language and knowledge legitimization, their embeddedness in a neoliberal exploitation logic and the question if English is the hegemonic language of academia. Therefore I want to link my empirical data to questions of how this hegemony in academia makes certain knowledge unheard and therefore voiceless. And how this practices of publication reinforce hegemonic power relations in global knowledge production.

RC15-296.4

BERGEY, MEREDITH* (Villanova University)
CONRAD, PETER (Brandeis University)

ADHD Goes Global: Notes on Variations in Medicalization and Responses to a Diagnosis in 16 Countries

Sociological research on medicalization has provided important insights into the ways in which social problems come to be defined in medical terms. There has been little research on medicalization occurring beyond national boundaries, especially beyond Europe and North America. This paper is based on an examination of the definitions and treatment of ADHD in 16 countries with an analytical focus on medical, cultural and administrational aspects of the ADHD diagnosis (see Bergey et al., 2018). Until the 1990s ADHD diagnosis and treatment was largely limited to the United States and a few other countries. By 2015 the diagnosis had migrated to many other counties, though its manifestations may differ considerably (Conrad and Bergey, 2014). For example, the prevalence can range from 1% to 15%, in some countries there is a medication-first orientation while others could be called family-intervention first, in some countries an ADHD diagnosis reduces behavioral stigma while in others the diagnosis actually increases stigmatization. Using the case of ADHD as a model we will reflect on the role of states, cultures and markets in the global medicalization of ADHD. Seeing the 16 countries in a comparative frame allows us to begin to analyze differences in global migration and medicalization of this increasingly diagnosed medical category.

RC23-434.11

BERGH, ARILD* (Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI))

Heroes and Zeroes: The Anatomy of a Failed Software Project

Any software use, whether posting messages on Facebook or analysing cancer data, emerges from the work of programmers. Despite this, little sociological work examines programmers and their worlds, where they act as creators, mediators and translators of ideas into tangible applications. Existing work tends to focus on practical aspects such as education or management of programmers or they provide journalistic "hero" accounts that focus on clichés such as all night coding marathons to create compelling narratives with little in-depth analysis. Emerging research areas, e. g. software studies, seem uninterested in empirical work rooted in programmers' social interactions. The programmer is either invisible, or at best, an interchangeable element in a broader discussion.

This paper attempts to fill this gap by examining a failed software project from the inside. The author is a former programmer and current sociologist who in this case provided specifications to external programmers and evaluated the resulting web application. Using a combination of auto-ethnography and document analysis I will apply a micro-sociological perspective to discuss an "ideal type" timeline from the "dream" stage to the "final breakdown". The purpose is to highlight social interactions, power issues and conflicts between different actors' goals and actions, how events were perceived and framed and the role of individual mediators in the larger "software development chain". Using a grounded theory approach for a tentative, initial exploration of very rich data will hopefully lead to further research regarding programmers and their roles in science and technology.

Understanding software development failures also have a value in itself. Although failure is fetishized in start-up environments, the reality is that in most cases failure happen in custom software development; thus a real-world need goes unfulfilled. Evaluations tend to focus on management issues; this paper will thus also provide additional perspectives for assessments of such failures.

RC01-45.6

BERGH, ARILD* (Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI))

Rebel with a Temporary Cause: The Asymmetrical Access to Distrust, Hipness and Intensity As Resources in Cyber-Conflicts

Research indicates that online interactions can be more conflictual and aggressive than face-to-face interactions. This, combined with a sense of exclusion among certain constituencies in mature democracies, can provide an opportunity to harvest angry online exchanges as a form of free, crowdsourced microwork, similar to Amazon's "Mechanical Turk" marketplace. The energy expended in brief, angry online exchanges can thus be funnelled into a broader cyber-campaign against a target.

This paper suggests that the political term "useful idiots", meaning someone who is not fully aware of the implications of a cause they (temporarily) support, can be used *as an analytical lens* to examine how negative campaigns in cyberspace, whether voluntary or organised by governments, attract additional support. It will examine the asymmetrical access that parties have to non-tangible resources which may help recruit such supporters. Resources include distrust of authorities, the hipness that comes from rebelling and the equivalent of an endorphin rush that may arise when participating in online attacks on individuals. Being against something is more exciting than defending the current situation;

the fact that it may be unsustainable does not matter to those who want to attack the status quo. This also ties in with the attention economy where actions that provide higher-intensity affects while demanding less investment in time will be more successful than actions by nation-states who need to consider more diverse needs.

To examine the implications of this for the defence of the nation state this paper will unpack recent examples of well documented cyber campaigns, such as "gamergate" and the use of so-called fake news in the 2016 US election. A particular focus will be on how those trying to defend nation states can be overwhelmed in cyber campaigns by the sheer number of temporary followers of the attacker, i.e. the useful idiots.

RC04-83.3

BERGSTRÖM, YLVA* (Uppsala University)

Sustainability, Higher Education of Civil Engineers and the Art of Social Engineering in Sweden

Sustainability, Higher Education of Civil Engineers and the Art of Social Engineering in Sweden

Sustainable Development (SD) has become a catch word in contemporary educational debate and even become a metaphor for welfare in Sweden as well as many other countries. This paper analyze SD as an area of education during the period 1993-2010 at Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, one of the elite institutions in higher education in Sweden. The main focus is the change in content in this area of education and its nearby areas of knowledge: ecology and environment, and how the recruitment to these courses and programs has developed over time: analyzing students' social origin, admission qualification, gender and students educational strategies. It is shown that a higher proportion of female students enter engineering programs profiled towards sustainable development. The paper also disclose SD as an area of education that has shifted from specific knowledge of environmental protection towards abstract skills and insight into the social environment of engineering as a technology. In this sense SD is interpret as a general ethical subject within the engineering programs. It appears the art of "social engineering" is occupied by its opposite, according to which it is the civil engineer who enters areas where social science traditionally hold a prominent position and addresses social and political issues.

RC55-907.7

BERHEIDE, CATHERINE* (Skidmore College)

The Effect of Increasing Satisfaction with Work-Life Balance on Faculty Wellbeing

Employed parents often struggle to reconcile their work and family lives. The demands of work, such as the number of hours worked, and the demands of home, such as caregiving, are the main sources of work-family conflict, which can have a negative effect on employees' quality of life. For university faculty, the years immediately following receipt of the doctorate are critical for launching one's career and for starting a family. This overlap between the prime childbearing and working years may negatively affect the wellbeing of faculty who want to combine a career with a family.

Using data from the 2009 baseline and the 2012 follow-up survey of work life administered to faculty at two elite private liberal arts colleges in the United States, this paper examines whether increases in satisfaction with work-life balance between 2009 and 2012 predicted a higher score on the nine-item wellbeing index (happy, fatigued, stressed, nervous, depressed, short-tempered, well rested, healthy, and physically fit) in 2012. The 2009 survey had a 70 percent response rate with 237 responses, 136 of whom also completed the 2012 survey.

OLS regression analysis revealed that controlling for hours worked, the college of employment, faculty rank, marital status, parental status, gender, race, and age, a positive change in satisfaction with work-life balance between 2009 and 2012 significantly predicted greater self-reported wellbeing in 2012. One measure of work demands (rank) and one measure of family responsibilities (children) were also statistically significant predictors of wellbeing. Full professors reported greater wellbeing than those in lower faculty ranks. Faculty with children reported lower wellbeing than faculty without children. These nine variables explained 20 percent of the variance in faculty wellbeing (R^2 = .197; p < .05). To improve faculty wellbeing, universities need to improve faculty satisfaction with work-life balance by providing a more family-friendly workplace.

RC35-638.1

BERIAIN, JOSETXO* (Universidad Pública de Navarra)
PEREZ-AGOTE, JOSE MARIA (Public University of Navarra)

Cultural Performance, Creativity and Social Change

Social performativity and social creativity are the two sides of the same token. In this paper we analyze the ingredients needed to build up a theory of social creativity borrowing ideas from Georg Simmel, Cornelius Castoriadis and Hans

Joas. With this theoretical frame we analyze modern forms of social action that express social creativity. Creativity and performativity go together. Those types of social action embody, are carriers of social creativity and, therefore, social change. Thus we study the rise of the carisma as well as the rise of the first modern revolutionary personality according to Max Weber, the power of modern collective revolutionary mobilization in Tocqueville, the power of collective effervescence and the new modern resacralizations according to Emile Durkheim and the power of social performativity and "re-fusion" according to Jeffrey C. Alexander.

RC34-613.15

BERKOVICH, EVE* *(Amherst College)*

From Tips and Tricks to Ideology and Empowerment: Adopting Liberal Feminism to Encourage Makeup Use on the Internet

This paper explores the recent adoption of liberal feminist concepts such as self-empowerment by authors of makeup-related articles on the Internet. I use qualitative analysis to code and identify themes of 24 makeup-related non-advertisement articles targeted at girls and young women. According to the authors of the articles, the main problem surrounding makeup is "makeup shaming," or, the discouragement of women from wearing makeup. Makeup use, thus, is a subversive and feminist response to this "dominant" norm of makeup shaming. According to the articles, makeup use is a feminist act because it is an expression of agency and a vehicle of empowerment. I evaluate these claims and ultimately argue that makeup use is not a feminist act because individual acts do not lead to social empowerment. I also argue that the idea of makeup shaming as a dominant norm is a red-herring meant to encourage the use of makeup. The true dominant norm coerces girls and women to wear makeup as part of the general encouragement of their conformity to the subordinating construct of femininity.

RC17-335.1

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE* *(CNRS (UMR5303), TSM-Research)*
SOUCHAUD, ANTOINE* *(ESCP Europe, Labex ReFi (ESCP Europe, ENA, La Sorbonne, CNAM))*

Determinants and Role of a Business Meta-Organization in Regulatory Changes and Market Development

Crowdfunding is a growing financing system. Its emerging business models deeply disrupt traditional banking activities, but also pose risks for consumers and therefore call for the development of new regulatory frameworks around the world (Philippon, 2016). How may crowdfunding platforms collectively organize to successfully dialogue with public actors and develop a new regulatory framework?

In France, January 2013, a legislative assembly commission invited crowdfunding platforms to a hearing to initiate a dialogue about the regulatory requirements to develop the market. Rapidly during the meeting, participants realized that the hearing was destined to fail for a lack of structured collective action. Our article examines this specific moment in time, when participants realized that they needed to organize themselves in an industry representative capable of engaging in regulatory dialogue. This representative took the form of a meta-organization named "Financement Participatif France".

The paper studies how this meta-organization emerged and developed from an informal network. It also analyzes how the MO contributed to co-construct crowdfunding's regulation with public actors, thus breaching half a century of banking monopoly. Our methodology builds upon a body of legal literature and interviews to reconstitute sequences in this co-construction and identify determinants and roles of the meta-organization.

Our results show that the transformation of collective action from an informal network into a strong meta-organization happened by: 1) defining governance mechanisms within the meta-organization, 2) borrowing legitimacy from traditional sectors such as consulting or banking, and 3) ensuring market trust by building members' ethics. The MO became a strong and credible device for Business Collective Action, which facilitated the successful co-construction of industry regulations. This article helps develop the idea of an "organizational gap" in policy networks, i.e. the lack of a structured intermediary in negotiations and regulation, that meta-organizations may fill under certain conditions.

RC17-332.1

BERKOWITZ, HELOISE* *(CNRS (UMR5303), TSM-Research)*
BOR, SANNE* *(Hanken School of Economics)*

Meta-Organizations and Inter-Organizational Arrangements: A Partial Organization Framework

Recently, scholars have called for increased collective research efforts to theoretically and empirically investigate meta-organizations (Berkowitz & Bor, 2017; Lawton, Rajwani, & Minto, 2017; Spillman, 2017). The concept of meta-organization (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2005), covers a broad range of phenomena of collective action among organizations. Berkowitz and Bor (2017) show that while there is a growing understanding of the nature and functioning of meta-organizations, little work has closely examined differences between them and other devices for inter-organizational coordination and governance. Yet, Bor and Cropper (2016) have highlighted that meta-organization theory can richly borrow from multi-partner alliances literature (see for instance Das, 2015), whole networks (Provan, Fish, & Sydow, 2007) or other interorganizational arrangements (Phillips, Lawrence, & Hardy, 2000). Understanding where meta-organizations stand in the broad range of collective action among organizations is a critical issue to further develop a "European school of meta-organization".

In this paper, we compare inter-organizational arrangements, including meta-organizations (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2005), policy networks (Jordana & Sancho, 2005), multi-partner alliances (Das, 2015), industrial districts (Becattini, 2004), and supply networks (Harland, Lamming, Zheng, & Johnsen, 2001). To do so, we develop a framework based on the concept of partial organization (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2010). For each arrangement type, we review five criteria: hierarchy, membership, rules, monitoring and sanctions. We then attribute grades for each criterion (from 0 to 5) depending on the level of strength. This leads us to develop spider-web diagrams for each inter-organizational arrangement, allowing us to compare them based on a partial organization profile.

This paper compares types of inter-organizational arrangements with two main objectives: 1) applying an organization theory framework to a literature that has mainly been using network theory, thus contributing to contrast inter-organizational arrangements 2) positioning meta-organizations on the spectrum of inter-organizational arrangements thus providing finer theoretical understanding of meta-organization's nature.

RC53-875.2

BERMAN, RACHEL* *(Ryerson University)*
BARNIKIS, TIFFANY *(York University)*
MACNEVIN, MAGGIE *(Ryerson University)*

Research with Children: Ethical Issues and Dilemmas of Power

In this paper, the three authors discuss ethical issues and dilemmas of power connected to experiences of conducting research with children in three qualitative studies. All of the children participating in these research studies were enrolled, or had been enrolled, in a laboratory school childcare setting, and ranged in age from two and half to six years. Two projects, one building upon the other, explored children's perceptions of their experiences in two different learning environments. Another project sought to explore children's perceptions of 'race' and racial identity. The authors reflect upon their experiences with the goal of provoking further thought and discussion on how we might move towards a more equitable and fuller participation for children in research. Uncertainty and new and unanswered questions emerge through the discussions of the various stages of the research process. More specifically, we consider issues of: adult-initiated research; researcher's positionality and social location; gatekeepers; consent and assent; and conversation and drawing as data collection methods. Looking towards future research, recommendations based on lessons learned are offered.

RC51-847.2

BERNAL PONCE, EDEN* *(UNAM)*

Webdocs Interactivos: Reflexiones Sobre La Construcción De Alternativas Narrativas, Procesos Artísticos Colaborativos y Sus Implicaciones Como Sistema Complejo De Información

El cine es un importante medio para la construcción de imaginarios sobre el mundo, se ve trastocado por el surgimiento de las tecnologías digitales audiovisuales y la utilización de la computadora. Con la evolución de los procesos cinematográficos digitales basados en el ordenador, a finales de la década del 2000 surgen los *webdoc* interactivos; formas híbridas donde confluyen el género cinematográfico documental y la operatividad de un sitio web. Estas propuestas incorporan elementos como la hipermedialidad y la interactividad con el usuario para generar una estructura rizomática y una narrativa no lineal. Esto implica un cambio en el paradigma de construcción de discursos de no ficción. El presente estudio es un análisis de dicha transformación a partir de en tres *webdocs* interactivos: Prison Valley (2009), de Philippe Brault y David Dufresne; *Mapa Fílmico de un País* (2012 -), del colectivo MAFI TV; y *Las Sinsombrero*, de Tania Balló (2015). Esta obras nos permiten identificar de los elementos principales del cambio de paradigma: a) las formas alternativas de montaje cinematográfico que permiten que las películas habiten fuera de su dispositivo tradicional; b) los diseños colaborativos que permiten la participación del usuario –normalmente pensado como espectador-, lo cual trastoca la experiencia cognoscitiva del mismo; c) los procesos de investigación que, a través de un medio artístico, permite el *webdoc* interactivo; y 4) la organización de la investigación en un sistema de información con características similares a las descritas por Edgar Morin como propias de la epistemología de la complejidad; tales como el reconocimiento de la presencia del sujeto, el conocimiento como organización de datos bajo una lógica que

admite su imperfección y que permite la interacción con la sociedad y que esta exprese sus dudas con respecto a la información presentada.

RC07-158.6

BERNARD, GODFREY ST.* *(The University of the West Indies)*

Historical and Projected Population Dynamics of Caribbean Youth Populations: Implications for Youth Policy Agendas

Population dynamics are reflected in changes in the sizes and composition of youth populations in all societies and have a profound impact in shaping current and prospective youth policy agendas. This paper traces such dynamics over a period of one hundred years beginning in the post World War II period and ending in 2050. These dynamics permit today's governments to learn from the errors of earlier administrations and appreciate the power of population dynamics in informing pro-active thrusts toward framing youth policy for subsequent generations.

Given such policy thrusts, the paper focuses on population dynamics in six Caribbean countries - Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. These dynamics are explored to discern the extent to which cohorts of youth in the immediate post-indpendence eras, may have been disadvantaged due social planning strategies that may have either overlooked or inappropriately addressed population dynamics in framing youth policy agendas. Specifically, the paper seeks to demonstrate the value of social planning in embracing population dynamics as a pro-active mechanism for bestowing advantages upon emergent generations of youth between 2020 and 2050.

Secondary data are obtained from all population census counts in each of the six countries between 1946 and 2012. From the mid-2010s until 2050, population projections are provided in accordance with five–year intervals. Descriptive statistics are used to link changes in youth population sizes to the variable fortunes of different youth cohorts in their quest to participate in education at different levels and in their pursuit of labour force activities.

Notwithstanding similar youth demographic trajectories that are likely to characterize emergent youth populations between 2020 and 2050 in each of the six countries, current socio-demographic outcomes characterizing the first decade of the 21st century imply that some countries may experience likely differences in framing their youth policy agendas.

RC30-547.3

BERNARD, LISE* *(CNRS)*

Les Rapports De Pouvoir Chez Des Précaires En Col Blanc. Enquête Sur Les Négociateurs Immobiliers.

Les négociateurs immobiliers ont pour tâche de chercher des logements à vendre et de leur trouver des acquéreurs. Ils peuvent être indépendants ou salariés. Dans ces deux cas, ils se trouvent en fait dans des situations hybrides entre salariat et indépendance : les négociateurs indépendants au regard du droit du travail travaillent pour des entreprises leur demandant de respecter des règles qui ne sont pas toujours loin de certaines formes de subordination ; quant aux négociateurs salariés, leurs rémunérations sont en grande partie déterminées par les ventes qu'ils réalisent et leur avenir économique est ainsi très incertain. Cette communication analysera les effets de ces conditions d'emploi sur les manières dont les négociateurs exercent leur travail, sur les relations et les rapports de pouvoir qui se nouent entre collègues, et sur les revendications des négociateurs. Elle s'appuiera sur une enquête ethnographique attentive au travail et aux styles de vie des négociateurs immobiliers, ainsi que sur des analyses statistiques menées à partir des enquêtes Emploi (INSEE)[1]. On montrera, tout d'abord, que les négociateurs sont conduits à déployer diverses stratégies pour trouver des biens à vendre, à trier leur clientèle, et à vivre les négociations avec leurs clients comme des rapports de force. Nous verrons ensuite que, au sein des agences, la concurrence entre négociateurs est particulièrement vive, que l'argent est source de prestige, d'influence, et qu'il est au cœur de tensions récurrentes. Nous montrerons aussi que ces tensions s'accompagnent de nombreux moments de complicité. Enfin, nous analyserons les revendications des négociateurs les plus précaires et montrerons que la très petite taille des entreprises et les rapports – souvent ambigus – qu'ils entretiennent avec l'indépendance limitent la mise en place d'actions collectives.

[1] Lise Bernard, *La précarité en col blanc. Une enquête sur les agents immobiliers*, PUF, « Le lien social », 2017.

RC30-547.1

BERNARD, SOPHIE* *(Paris Dauphine University - PSL Research University - IRISSO)*
ABDELNOUR, SARAH *(Paris Dauphine University - PSL Research University - IRISSO)*

Une Mobilisation Improbable Dans Les « Zones Grises » De l'Emploi. Le Cas Des Chauffeurs VTC En France

Uber symbolise l'émergence d'un nouveau modèle économique dans lequel les entreprises prennent la forme de plateformes numériques et jouent le rôle d'intermédiaires entre clients et prestataires de service indépendants. Si Uber a attiré en France 15 000 « partenaires » en quelques années, des tensions sont néanmoins rapidement apparues. Après la mobilisation des taxis, ce sont aujourd'hui les chauffeurs des plateformes eux-mêmes qui s'organisent contre Uber. Des premières contestations devant le siège ont lieu à l'automne 2015 et c'est une contestation plus organisée et institutionnalisée que l'on observe en hiver 2016.

Au moment de son implantation en France, les conditions tarifaires proposées permettent aux chauffeurs VTC de se dégager des niveaux de rémunérations relativement élevés. Ils apprécient le fait d'être des travailleurs indépendants et de bénéficier d'une forte autonomie au travail. Cependant, une fois qu'Uber s'est imposé comme un acteur incontournable dans le secteur, les conditions tarifaires ont été revues à la baisse. Bien que travailleurs indépendants, les chauffeurs VTC deviennent ainsi de plus en plus dépendants des applications. Ils s'organisent alors collectivement pour résister à l'emprise et à l'influence des applications. Or au vu de leur statut d'indépendant, de leur jeune âge et de leurs parcours sociaux, ces mobilisations semblent à de nombreux égards largement improbables. Comment débute et s'organise cette mobilisation ? Quels sont leurs représentants ? Quelles sont les registres d'action mobilisés ? Quelles sont leurs revendications ?

Pour traiter ces questions, nous nous appuierons sur les résultats d'une enquête en cours s'inscrivant dans un projet de recherche collectif portant sur le « capitalisme de plateforme » (ANR CAPLA). Le matériau mobilisé comprend des observations de manifestations, des entretiens avec des chauffeurs VTC et avec des représentants de chauffeurs, les résultats d'un questionnaire passé auprès de chauffeurs, l'analyse des échanges sur un forum de discussions.

RC23-437.2

BERNARDI, CHIARA* *(University of Stirling)*
FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS *(University of Tehran)*

Iot Opportunities and Challenges in Developing Countris

Terms such as smart cities smart data and smart world have become part of our daily language. We have grown accustomed to connectivity in this digital age. The mechanisms through which data, cities and the world become 'smart' however derive what is now being called Internet of Things (IoT) or the ability of remotely connecting devices and interact with them wirelessly. IoT, it will be argued, can be seen as a metaphor, indicating the metamorphosis of our attitudes and behaviors, as well as subjectivities.

Digitization of human existence, although not a new issue, is being further transformed through and thanks to IoT. This paper will address the potential effects of IoT on the life of citizens in the developing countries such as Iran. Particular emphasis will be put on the positive consequences of IoT such as a growing sense of responsibility toward others and the environment. The aim is to demonstrate how connectivity can go hand in hand a growing sense of responsibility and social cohesion.

RC28-509.3

BERNARDI, FABRIZIO* *(EUI)*
HERBAUT, ESTELLE *(EUI)*

Unfolding the Mechanisms of Compensatory Advantage: An Instrumental Variable Approach

In this paper we study how previous school results affect parental responses and expectations concerning the age at which their children will leave the educational system. We are particularly interested in how these responses and expectations vary depending on parental socio-economic status, in the case of poor academic results. Our analysis draws upon the longitudinal survey "Panel d'élèves du second degré, recrutement 2007-2013". We start with naife OLS regressions with measures of parental responses and expectations as dependent variables, and social origins and previous school performance as independent variables. Previous school performance is measured with the results in a national test at the beginning of lower secondary education and with a dummy that distinguishes those have repeated a year during primary education. In the next step, we address the issue of the possible endogeneity of previous school performance using an IV framework. The IV analysis is our specific contribution to the session. As instrument we use month of birth. Previous studies have shown

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that in countries like France with a strick rule for admission to primary education based on the date of birth, those born just before the cut-off date for admission are at higher risk of retaking one year and have lower school results. Previous studies have also shown that month of birth is not related to social class or to other factors that might affect parental responses or expectations, outside the causal path through school performance. Preliminary results suggest that the effect of previous school performance and also its heterogeneity by social origin is larger in the IV estimation. Our study is important because it sheds light on the mechanisms underlying compensatory advantage ie. the disproportionally large likelihood to move on to higher education for initially low performing students from socio-economically advantaged social background.

RC39-694.3

BERNDT, VIRGINIA* (University of Delaware, Disaster Research Center)

Different Disasters, Differential Impacts: The Effect of Droughts and Floods on Women's HIV Burden in Developing Nations

Environmental change is an under-examined factor impacting women's health, globally. Climate-related disasters lack research in their connection to HIV, but nevertheless potentially have a tremendous impact on women's health in a variety of ways. Drawing on ecofeminist perspectives as a theoretical basis, I conduct analyses examining if the HIV burden among women is higher in nations that experience elevated rates of floods and droughts. In so doing, I examine whether different disasters impact women's health in different ways. Specifically, I posit that droughts, which are unpredictable, prolonged, and less understood, more negatively affect women's HIV burden than floods. I utilize two cross-national datasets and conduct ordinary least squares (OLS) regression to explore and interpret these relationships between climate-related disasters and women's HIV burden across developing nations. Overall, the results support the hypotheses, and also reveal important interaction effects between droughts and urban growth. Together, these findings suggest that suffering from disasters and moving to rapidly growing urban environments differentially impact women's health, as transactional sex likely becomes a coping mechanism in the face of such hardships.

RC12-247.3

BERNHEIM, EMMANUELLE* (Université du Québec à Montréal)
BERNIER, DOMINIQUE (Université du Québec à Montréal)
GESUALDI-FECTEAU, DALIA (Université du Québec à Montréal)
SYLVESTRE, MARIE-ÈVE (Université d'Ottawa)
PAQUIN, JULIE (Université d'Ottawa)

A Matter of 'access'? an Exploration of the Patterns Leading to the Non-Use of Law in Canada

Despite the numerous reforms aiming at making courts more accessible to citizens in Canada and Quebec in the last 50 years, access to justice is still considered to be a pressing social issue. In line with past efforts to eliminate "barriers" to courts, the problem is generally conceptualized as matter of the judicial system's capacity to meet existing "legal needs", with the emphasis being put on structural issues such as the complexity and formalism of the legal system, the availability of legal information, and the costs and delay required for a judicial decision to be rendered.

The focus put on unmet legal needs suggests that there actually exists an un-tapped reservoir of problems ready to be seized by the legal system, with little consideration being given to the processes by which specific situations come to be perceived as "legal" ones by social actors, and the reasons why the legal system seems unable to fulfill the existing needs. Our research project aims at examining those questions by shifting the focus from the structural issues limiting access to justice to the subjective constraints (conscience and knowledge of the law, moral conception of justice, anticipated profits...) preventing individuals from either constructing their problems as legal issues or perceiving the legal avenues offered as valuable solutions. Starting from the idea that the non-use of law can result from deliberate choices (*voluntary* non-use), the inability to identify and/or construct problems in legal terms (*involuntary* non-use), or the differential impact of certain characteristics of judicial institutions on certain social groups (*provoked* non-use), we propose to document the patterns leading to the non-use of the law and identify the subjective and structural constraints at play in four case studies involving different areas of law (criminal law, consumer law, labor law and youth protection law).

RC12-243.1

BERNHEIM, EMMANUELLE* (Université du Québec à Montréal)
OUELLET, GUILLAUME (CIUSSS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal)

Le Droit Comme « Agent Thérapeutique »? Judiciarisation Et Psychiatrisation Des Problèmes Sociaux

Nous faisons ici la proposition théorique d'un double mouvement de judiciarisation et de psychiatrisation des problèmes sociaux. Ce processus implique la traduction de situations, de comportements, de rapports sociaux en termes experts, psychiatriques et / ou juridiques, impliquant l'exclusion de tout ce qui ne peut être appréhendé par les cadres conceptuels de référence. Cette interface droit-clinique s'observe à différentes étapes du processus judiciaire compris dans son sens large.

À partir d'exemples tirés de nos recherches en santé mentale et en déficience intellectuelle, nous montrerons comment les notions mobilisées dans l'interface sont établies selon une logique binaire (dangereux ou pas, apte/inapte) qui exclu-ent la complexité des réalités cliniques. Elles sont considérées par les cliniciens comme difficilement opérationnelles et aucun consensus n'existe dans la com-munauté scientifique sur les méthodes d'évaluation. Elles sont pourtant mobil-isées de façon récurrente pour gérer les problèmes sociaux et produisent leurs effets.

De même, toujours à partir de nos recherches, nous discuterons des enjeux méthodologiques alors qu'une pluralité de professionnels aux formations divers-es produisent des évaluations dont la cour ne peut apprécier les fondements sci-entifiques.

Nous conclurons en discutant de la remise en cause de l'interface droit-clinique par les tenants du mouvement de la jurisprudence thérapeutique. L'incapacité des tribunaux de répondre aux besoins de certains groupes sociaux ainsi que la volonté des juristes de contribuer au changement social se transpose dans la mise en place et la multiplication des dispositifs d'adaptation judiciaire avec l'am-bition explicite de faire du droit un agent thérapeutique.

RC10-211.3

BERRA, MARIELLA* (University of Turin)

A Long Path to Full Citizenship. Women and Technology

Gender digital gap is based on a gender stereotype that affects women jobs and careers in one of the most promising economic sector. Despite their higher qualifications, women have often little presence in most qualified and well paid tasks, while men are advantaged in technical, scientific, executive and entrepreneurial roles. Furthermore, there are whole segments of the ICT labor market in which women are absent. Women under-representation reinforces traditional power dynamics between men and women. If the information technology sector represents the future, women seem to be partially excluded. Technology is still stereotyped as a male role. This bias is strengthened through a vicious cycle that sees young student girls still poorly oriented (primarily by families, but also by the school and the social representation of technological professions) to STEM (Science, Tech, Engineering, Math) choices.

The present paper aims to provide a review of the research on Italian and Pied-mont situation in a comparative European perspective through secondary insti-tutional databases, taking into account the areas of education, labor skills and careers. The goal is twofold. On one hand I want to provide deep insights of this complex phenomenon based on some statistical evidence. On the other trough case study analysis. I want to identify the actions implemented by the Digital Agenda of Piedmont in order to reduce the gender digital divide. In particular, the paper will evaluate the way in which public and private interventions and polices, addressed to Millennials generation, reach the goal of bridging the gender digital gap in order to offer new and adequate opportunities for future professional ca-reer of young women coming out from high school courses or universities.

RC23-425.6

BERRA, MARIELLA* (University of Turin)

Pluralization and Democratization of Innovation Sources. the Relation between Producers and Users.

The last twenty years have seen the rise of a third way to produce innovation, characterized by a pluralization and decentralization of sources of innovation. This mode outlines a form of democratization based on the relationship between producers and users that is defined as a "private collective innovation model. Protagonists are often non-economic private subjects who, through a cooperative exchange in global learning process, contribute to the creation of an innovation heritage available to everyone, which may constitute a public or collective good. On the base of literature and empirical research on digital entrepreneurs, the paper will provide a framework for this new model, describing characteristics and advantages for SME, big companies and local economy.

The aim of this paper is to highlight how models of innovation in the ICT sec-tor, strongly marked by open and cooperative relationships are likely to promote an appropriation and a widespread use of ICT through the involvement and par-ticipation of a variety of social actors. Starting from the relationship established between the technologies and its use it could become possible to think of ap-propriate ICT policies that facilitate the interconnections between people, ideas and resources in different contexts of action. In fact, many innovation policies, in-cluding the European ones, are already based on the assumption that promoting innovative processes requires not only an increment of investments in enterprise activities but also an increasing process of mutual involvement of enterprises, public players, research centers and users. This line of actions goes beyond the

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well-known triple helix models .In fact the massive entry of innovative collective actors suggests the need to add a fourth helix, which is activated by individual involved in innovative activities for both ethical or utilitarian reasons .

RC11-213.3

BERRIDGE, CLARA* *(University of Washington)*
WETLE, TERRIE FOX *(Brown University)*

Divergent Perspectives in Care Dyads on Remote Monitoring and What That Portends for Older Adults

Increased use of passive remote monitoring technologies is based on the assumption that diminished privacy, autonomy and other risks are outweighed by new efficient means of enhancing safety, reducing hospitalizations, and allowing people to remain living in the community; however, the potential benefits and harms of these socio-technical practices fall differently to older adults and family caregivers. We report findings from a dyad study that employed cognitive-based interview probing and value-centered design techniques to understand how older women and their adult children think about GPS location tracking, activity sensing, and webcameras – three categories of technologies that are now covered in the U.S. through Medicaid home and community-based services programs in some states. Individual interviews were conducted with 18 Meals on Wheels clients and 10 adult children. We compare their assessments of each technology's impact on privacy, safety, independence, freedom, relationship with family member, social life, and identity, as well as the meanings each participant attached to "privacy" and "independence." Older adult participants found each technology less appealing than did their children, and children underestimated their mothers' ability to comprehend the technologies. This underestimation influenced the extent to which children reported they would seek their consent. Adult children perceived that they have the ability to persuade their parents to adopt those technologies that the adult children found useful despite anticipated resistance. For both groups, privacy was the most-cited concern, but participants perceived overlap and interdependence between values of privacy, independence, identity, and freedom, highlighting privacy's instrumental role in enabling and protecting these values. Differences in perception of need for and comfort with these devices have not previously been examined. These findings describe significant differences that should be understood to promote remote monitoring practices and public policies that are consistent with older adults' values and to prevent conflict and caregiver overreach.

RC36-649.5

BERRUECOS, LUIS* *(Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana)*

Kinship and Politics in Mexico.

Kinship and Politics in Mexico.
The anthropology of kinship is closely linked with belonging to a social group, the transmission of heredity and the rights of a lineage, and even influences the dynamics of social relations. Basically, Anthropologists recognize four types of social relations of kinship: consanguinity or blood, affinity or marriage also called political kinship, ritual like compadrazgo and adoption. Based on authors such as Peter H. Smith and Roderic Ai Camp, among others, we analyze the change and continuity in political career structures, the issue of elections, the Mexican political system, organized crime, violence and security in Mexico as well as the always complicated relation with the United States to explain the dynamics of the succession of those who occupied leadership positions. In the light of the above, the research attempts to apply the ethnographic methodology of anthropology to the analysis of social relations of kinship to elucidate the extent to which they have influenced the trajectory of some characters of the Mexican political system to try to explain how and , above all, why there are individuals who, without being part of the political elite, become part of it, or how, being part of it, they even inherit via kinship their charges to their descendants or related, ritual or even adopted relatives.

RC24-444.2

BERSETH, VALERIE* *(University of British Columbia)*
HAWKINS, TIM *(University of British Columbia)*
TESLUK, JORDAN *(University of British Columbia)*
MATTHEWS, RALPH *(University of British Columbia)*

Genetically Unsound?: Science, Technology, and Risks in Salmon Production

Rapid advancements in the field of genomics in recent years have produced technologies that are revolutionizing human-environment interactions. New levels of precision in our capacity to understand and alter plant and animal genomics are pushing the boundaries of environmental sociology to consider genes as important objects of sociological inquiry. This paper uses the controversies around salmon hatcheries in Canada and the United States to look at contrasting

perspectives on the social construction of nature and ecological modernization in environmental management. Hatchery programs have responded to declines in Pacific salmon stocks by breeding juvenile salmon and releasing them into rivers and waterways. However, genomics research has shown that hatchery-produced salmon are biologically and behaviourally distinct from "wild" salmon, fostering concerns that hatchery salmon are replacing vanishing wild stocks and polluting their gene pools. Two key debates have emerged: are hatchery fish wild? And, should hatcheries be "modernized" through technological innovation or should they be closed to protect wild stocks? We trace these two debates through an analysis of interviews with 20 genomic scientists and 25 hatchery managers in Canada and in 234 newspaper articles from 2005 to 2015. We demonstrate that conflicting constructions of nature at the genomic level have consequences for environmental governance (e.g. endangered species protection) and can forestall solutions to environmental issues. These findings suggest the need to move beyond perspectives that treat nature as socially constructed to also consider nature itself as a constructed entity.

RC24-452.5

BERSETH, VALERIE* *(University of British Columbia)*

Privileging the Few: Boundary Work and the Multiple Roles of Expertise in Environmental Decision-Making

Although environmental governance and decision-making has conventionally been the exclusive domain of scientific experts, several Western countries have experienced a "participatory turn" that has opened government and scientific institutions to greater participation of non-experts. Recent work in environmental sociology has emphasized the need to examine the power dynamics of expertise that frequently privilege a narrow definition of legitimate knowledge. In this paper, I draw on scholarship on boundary work (Gieryn, 1983) to examine how divisions between experts and non-experts were constructed and reinforced in the 2009-2012 Cohen Commission of Inquiry. Following record-low returns of sockeye salmon to the Fraser River in British Columbia, the commission held public forums and gathered evidence from 179 "expert" and "non-expert" witnesses to determine what factors caused the decline and made policy and management recommendations to the Canadian government. Experts were overwhelmingly scientific researchers, while non-expert participants included First Nations and Canadian government representatives, local fishers, NGOs, and fishing industry members. Through an analysis of the procedures, transcripts, and final reports from the inquiry, I find that although public engagement was a key objective of the inquiry, participants designated as experts were substantially more involved than non-experts in both the design and the content of the inquiry, which elevated the importance of scientific knowledge and knowledge-holders in the decision-making process. In addition to understanding expertise as performative or relational, I argue that institutionalized boundaries between experts and non-experts can undermine efforts to support public participation in environmental governance.

RC23-425.10

BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA* *(Research University - Higher School of Economics)*
KARPENKO, OLGA *(Modern University for the Humanities)*
VOZNESENSKAYA, YULIA *(Modern University for the Humanities)*

Dynamics of the Results of Brics Countries in the Ranking Web of Universities (2012-2017)

The paper presents the results of a study on the development of mass higher education in BRICS based on the analysis of Ranking Web of Universities - the only international university ranking that promotes the development of mass higher education.
Tasks of the analysis: study of the dynamics of BRICS performance.
Indicators: number of national universities starting with the top 2000: N_{2000}, N_{3000}, N_{4000}, N_{5000}, N_{10000}, N_{20000}, N_{25000}.
Results:
India leads the scale of mass higher education and the pace of its development. A sharp increase in the number of ranked universities in July 2016 (2,5 times) provided India with the first place in the world in terms of N_{25000}. Since July 2015 India is in top ten countries with six out of seven indicators. However the quality of education in mass universities remains low: the quality indicator (ratio N_{5000} to N_{20000}) is only 12-13%
China ranks third in the world in number of ranked universities (after India and the USA). It leads the BRICS by the quality of education and is among the top ten world countries by all seven indicators. In relation of N_{5000} to N_{20000}, China ranks second among countries with a large-scale system of higher education (after the USA).
Brazil and Russia are close by the scale of higher education. But the quality of mass universities in Brazil is higher than in Russia. Brazil consistently enters the top ten countries by six indicators; Russia since July 2015 - only by four. According

to the conditional quality indicator Brazil ranks second in the BRICS; in Russia this indicator is extremely low (10%).

Taking into account demographic factors, it can be stated that attention to the problems of youth in these countries will determine the pace and ways of developing mass higher education on a global scale.

RC04-81.11

BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA* *(Research University - Higher School of Economics)*

CHEPURENKO, ALEXANDER *(Research University - Higher School of Economics)*

SEROVA, ALEXANDRA *(Research University - Higher School of Economics)*

ZIMA, ELENA *(St. Petersburg State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Academy)*

Indicators of Achieving the Competencies of Graduates and the Quality of Mass Higher Education

The low quality of mass higher education is one of the global causes of social inequality in education. The aim of the research is the formation of competencies of graduatesas a means of improving the quality of mass higher education.

The methodology for forming competencies is based on the identification of indicators for achieving each competency and the distribution of all indicators according to the elements of educational programs. It will allow to increase the effectiveness of each element in the formation of professional competence of graduates.

Stages:

- Monitoring of Russian educational programs for bachelors and masters regarding the formation of competencies of graduates;

- Drawing up the list of indicators for achievement of each competence;

- Definition of the descriptors for each indicator;

- Distribution of competency indicators and descriptors by the elements of the educational program.

Results:

1) Based on the analysis of domestic and foreign documents there were proposed the lists of indicators for the achievement of universal competencies. For ensuring continuity of educational programs of different levels it is provided the development of each indicator from bachelor to master;

2) professional-level descriptors are proposed for each competency indicators. Using the example of educational programs in Sociology, it is shown an approximate distribution of indicators for the achievement of universal competencies;

3) there are given the examples for achieving bachelor and master degree competencies in Sociology with labor market requirements.

The proposed lists of indicators for achieving competencies are planned to be introduced into the educational programs of Russian universities after the stage of discussion. For mass use in Russian universities the main criteria are: clarity in the wording of indicators; verifiability of indicators; completeness of the lists of indicators for each competence; the development of each indicator from a bachelor to a master.

RC38-672.1

BERTAUX, DANIEL* *(Dynamiques Européennes, Université de Strasbourg)*

Two Styles of Biographical Research

German-language scholars are numerous in biographical research. Many of them seem to believe hopeless to ascertain the degree of "truth-value" of life stories. They have developed complex *hermeneutic* procedures for making explicit the implicit levels of meaning that are entrenched in interviewee's mind. They see this psychological step as leading to another, sociological one, as society is *constructed* by individuals acting according to their mind's (diverse) semantic structures. The next step however is quite steep...

Another way to proceed is the reverse. The researcher will first choose to focus and study a small piece of the mosaic (it was done e.g. with the artisanal bakery in France – a *social world* in H.S. Becker's sense – or with the *category of situation* of poor lone mother in various European countries). Then s/he will, among other observation methods, collect life stories of differently-located actors (e.g. as bakery apprentice, bakery worker, baker, or bakers' wife) as *testimonies* about their lived experiences in the bakery's social world; or as lone mother in various European countries with diverse social rights systems, e.g. Sweden vs. Portugal). While interviewing, and later on analysing and comparing narratives, researcher will keep in mind the kind of socio-structural relations, recurrent configurations, generating mechanisms, logics of situations and logics of action, dynamics from conflicting interests, unwritten rules of games, recurring moves from given situations to resulting courses of actions, and other sociological features of the underlying fabric of the *societal piece* under study (social world or life situation). As such focused life stories get collected and analysed, recurrences will emerge from one

to the other, leading testimonies to cross-check each other (thus solving the issue of their truth-value) and opening the door to first generalisations, to be critically examined and confirmed only after a search for "negative cases".

RC47-788.6

BESCHERER, PETER* *(University of Tubringen)*

Facing the Populist Challenge – Bringing Labor Movements and Urban Social Movements Together

Social change (precarious work, labor market liberalization, workfare programs etc.) has broken up the connection between wage labor and social security and has caused fear of losing social status among many people. Furthermore, wage labor has lost social recognition. Labor is hardly considered a reason to feel proud and the working class is usually represented by the so called underclass. In both respects, material as well as cultural, the transformations of labor bring about worries and frustrations for the working class. Working people consider unions and parties to be part of the elite that has betrayed them and prevents them from enjoying the fruits of their labor.

Next to the working place housing and neighborhood are crucial points for peoples political attitudes and ideas of society. The less labor could cover social security and the more it looses its reputation, the more important those other ways of social integration become. Urban politics is, however, as well a site of insufficient democratic representation as labor. But it also became a major issue for social movements all around the world. They address the whole range of people who suffer from the rejection of their material as well cultural interests. Urban social movements, therefore, are important for initiating a counter-movement. Cross-movement building means to address common interests (e.g. the distribution of the surplus value on the job and on the housing market) but also to bring the ethical debate among different forms of life and their contribution to a 'good life' back in the liberal political public sphere.

Based on an outline of the "populist gap" in labor as well urban politics, I discuss first empirical findings of urban activism in the struggle against right wing populism conducted in the context of a research project on populism and democracy in urban areas.

RC23-441.7

BESEDOVSKY, NATALIA* *(University of Hamburg)*

How Non-Sociologists Study the Social: The Case of Social Neuroscience

The traditional divide between natural and social sciences is crumbling. Not only have social sciences started to be interested in medicine, artefacts, technologies, or mathematics. Natural and life sciences have increasingly started studying instances of "the social", be it in epigenetics, evolutionary biology or artificial intelligence studies. Overall, it seems that there is a strong interest of different "hard" sciences to study what is traditionally regarded as the domain of sociology. On the other hand, while there is a huge body of work in science and technology studies studying these "hard" disciplines, less is known about this recent trend to include social phenomena. Using interviews with leading scientists and participant observation in graduate-level courses, this paper studies the conception of "the social" in the field of social neuroscience. It finds that their concept of social behavior is based primarily in philosophical thought, such as theory of mind, and that sociological concepts play almost no role in the development of research designs or curricula.

RC24-444.15

BESEK, JORDAN* *(University at Buffalo, SUNY)*

On the Logics of Social and Biophysical Change: From the Asian Carp Invasion to the Reversal of the Chicago River

Increasingly unsustainable relationships amongst societies and environments are drawing considerable attention across disciplines. In sociology, this attention has largely focused on developing theoretical frameworks for explicating how various social processes negatively impact the environment, however, what this literature has done less well is develop rich understandings of the other side of this relationship, namely how ecological change can create instability in social processes. To fill this gap, I connect recent theory from environmental sociology geared towards explicitly "bringing nature back in" with contemporary theoretical developments in historical sociology. In particular, I incorporate how George Steinmetz, Neil Gross, Chares Demetriou, and the late Charles Tilly have developed an approach in which social relationships are understood to be loosely structured via interactive causal tendencies, articulated as "mechanisms", which, contingent upon social context, can organize particular sorts of social events. I then demonstrate how biophysical "mechanisms" can also structure social relationships through an extended case study of the interplay between the social and ecological processes related to the introduction of Asian carp, an invasive species that has set into motion considerable contestations across political,

cultural, economic and scientific social processes in the greater Chicago area as well as the Great Lakes. Through this case study I demonstrate how biophysical "mechanisms" such as invasion can impact social processes. I finally provide an historical analysis of the 1900 reversal of the Chicago River to show how social responses to the Asian carp invasion are structured through previous histories, thus demonstrating that the interaction of social and biophysical mechanisms is not, in itself, a single transformative process, but rather a cumulative development generated and constrained via several connected social and ecological histories.

RC23-436.3

BESIO, CRISTINA* *(Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg)*
GROTHE-HAMMER, MICHAEL* *(Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg)*
FEDTKE, CORNELIA* *(Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg)*

Big Data and Decision-Making in Insurance Organizations

Insurance, manifested in countless forms like health or liability insurance, is a key component of risk management in modern society. In recent years, big data analytics and data-driven algorithms have increasingly influenced the work of insurers and its impact on people's lives. Car insurers often use big data analytics to monitor and analyze the driving behavior and performance of policyholders and adjust their rates accordingly.

Yet although these changes have significant social implications, we know surprisingly little about how digitalization is affecting the organizational processes of insurance companies. We believe that an inquiry into the effects of digitalization on insurers as organizations can hold important insights, as it may also contribute to our understanding of how their processes affect society.

Drawing on an extensive review of existing research and a content analysis of insurance documents, we highlight the following three aspects: First, we see the use of big data as the result of a sensemaking process that has brought a new species of knowledge production into the preparation of decisions. We stress that although new techniques such as data-driven algorithms promise increased analytical precision, they still remain socially constructed interpretations. Second, numbers are excellent "persuaders" because they suggest rationality and objectivity, with the end effect of creating legitimacy. Therefore, big data-based decision-making promises a new dimension of credibility that enables insurers to make a fundamental switch: from solidarity-based policies to insurance based on the principle of individual accountability. Third, the power of digital computing makes it possible for decision makers to be replaced by algorithms. This raises the question of whether automated decisions can actually still be considered decisions and to what extent decision-making, the core element of organizations, is in the grips of transformation.

RC34-623.4

BESSANT, JUDITH* *(RMIT)*

Hijacking Political Art and Youthful Imagery: The Di Lampedusa Principle

New information communication technologies have promoted a rich repertoire of political communication embodied in digital cartoons, satire, poster art, political memes, music, street art and performance art. These technologies provide an almost global reach and unprecedented opportunities for co-operation which has positive implications for politics and art. In this context I observe the persistence of an old practice: the co-option of political art and images of youthful resistance by traditional power holders.

In this paper I examine contemporary examples of how political art and images are appropriated by traditional power holders. Attention is given to how the material is repackaged, how the political sting is dulled and how the meanings are altered so it is transformed into something else and ready to sell merchandise or promote the agendas of government and other institutions. A series of cases are offered including the appropriation of street art by private and public organizations to sell tourism and to promote institutional policies, and the appropriation of 'Black Lives Matter' protest images by Pepsi to sell soft drink.

In a bid to understand what is happening I draw on theorists like Adorno and Marcuse and contemporaries like Critchley, Goehr and Ranciere who argue that art practice forms a part of the politics of liberation. While their work is helpful I note they omit to say what makes art political. I attempt to clarify the political nature of 'political art' and images of youth resistance as a prelude for understanding what is happening: Do we, for example, see the interest of governments and corporations in 'repressive tolerance' (absorbing critique into safe spaces to neuter or negate the political message)? Or, do we see the *di Lampedusa* strategy in play, a strategy that involves co-opting the symbolism, terminology and expressivity of 'the discontented' to prevent significant change?

RC23-431.3

BESSANT, JUDITH* *(RMIT University)*

The Great Transformation and the Techno-Axial Age: Politics, Labour and Learning.

**The Great Transformation and the Techno-Axial Age:
Politics, Labour and learning.**

This paper draws on a five-year research project into the radical transformation arising from new technologies. This transformation is producing socio-cultural and economic changes (eg reduced demand for human labour), how we represent and experience reality and indeed the human condition. I draw parallels with the first Axial age (800 BCE-200 BC) that bought forth our modern (theoretic) consciousness (Jaspers 1954, Eisenstadt 1984, Bellah and Wittrock 2008). Evidence indicates we are encountering a new axial age, what I call a Techno-Axial age that is changing human consciousness.

Critical of determinist and social determinist accounts of technology, I draw on two non-reductionist theoretical traditions: the tradition of historical sociological theories of continuity-change (Comte, Marx, and Weber through Wallerstein, Eisenstadt, Collins and Arnason). It's a historical sociology that engages different orders of time including structural or long time (*longue duree*) (Braudel 1984), the medium time of conjunctures and the short time of events.

The second theoretical frame informing this project is co-evolutionary cognitive science (Donald 1998, Corballis 2015) that focuses on historical and co-evolutionary change over very long time spans, using relational or ecological accounts of the human mind, body, consciousness and culture. For Donald (1998) Corballis (2015) and Tallis (2010), human cognition and consciousness is a consequence of an interactive and evolutionary relationships involving human biology, social arrangements and sites of external cognition and memory (eg language, books, libraries, the internet...). Along with Midgley I argue that such complimentary explanations encourage a linking of the social with the biological (2004).

I explain how these two traditions of historical sociological and cognitive science, which address the question of change in complementary and insightful ways helps provide an understanding of the transformation now taking place.

RC33-599.4

BESTE, JONAS* *(Institute of Employment Research)*

Cross-Cultural Measurement Invariance Among German Migrants

An emphasis of many surveys is the measuring of subjective indicators concerning a wide field of topics. The measurement instruments used for these purposes (e. g. batteries of multiple items) rely on the assumption of measurement invariance. This means, that all respondents have a similar understanding of the measured underlying construct as well as each individual item. To compare means of different groups of respondents we must ensure that these groups understand and respond to the questions in similar ways. Otherwise comparison between groups can lead to incorrect conclusions. Previous methodological research has shown that measurement invariance is not given for all instruments and groups. Particularly, differences appear between groups of different cultural background (Davidov et al., 2014). Therefore testing measuring invariance is of utmost importance for surveys including respondents with cultural diversity. The Panel Study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS) is an ongoing yearly household panel study of German welfare benefits recipients and is concerned with their living conditions, socio-economic situation and the dynamics of welfare receipt. Culturally the PASS respondents are very heterogeneous due to the large proportion of individuals with a migration background. This is intensified by the rising number of refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan over the last years, which enter the study through annual refreshment samples. The recent developments and their socio-political implications increase the need for valid sociological insights. To assure comparability between groups of different cultural background we test multiple measurement instruments for multiple subjective indicators in PASS (e. g. self-efficacy, gender role, psychometric measures) using a multi-group CFA framework (see Vandenberg & Lance 2000). We operationalize cultural background using questions on migration background, spoken language, religion and nationality.

RC55-908.3

BESTE, JONAS* *(Institute of Employment Research)*

The Role of Financial Literacy at the Transformation of Income into Living Standard

In welfare research, many different approaches of measuring welfare have been developed. The most basic distinction is between indirect and direct approaches. Indirect measurement concentrates on the resources available, while direct measurement tries to capture an actual deficiency. The resource approach based on income is the most popular indirect measure. The standard of living approach provides a direct way of measuring welfare. It refers to goods of the household and the pursuit of activities of household members.

The living standard is generated primarily from the available income. However, similar income must not lead to a comparable living standard. There are several reasons responsible for differences in the transmission. In addition to individual preferences, also debts and assets, support networks, household composition and regional differences can affect this process.

In the transmission of available income into living standard also the ability of a person to use knowledge and skills to manage financial resources effectively is of central importance. This ability is described by the concept of financial literacy.

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

While financial literacy has a large impact on the financial situation, it is supposed to have also an impact on the transformation of income into living standard.

To investigate the relationship of income and living standard respecting the financial literacy of a person, we developed a questionnaire module which runs on waves 8 and 11 of the Panel Study `Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS). PASS is a longitudinal data set for Germany that focuses on welfare receipt and labour market participation.

RC46-779.3

BESTER, VIDETTE* *(University)*

The Development of a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Conceptual Framework to Address Unregulated Artisanal Gold Mining in South Africa: A Micro - Developmental Approach.

Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) is a worldwide occurrence with the majority of artisanal mining occurring in the global South. With the availability of mineral resources, coupled with high unemployment and poverty, many are pushed into this source of livelihood. Therefore, ASM is widely considered as a viable livelihood strategy to alleviate poverty. Yet, the sector falls mostly outside the state's legal framework and mining laws, making the activity extra-legal. This, causes much unease for government and the mining houses, and the question on how to address the growing challenges of the ASM sector has become a general concern globally.

Unregulated artisanal mining has become a problematic issue over the past couple of years in South Africa too. The sector, which falls outside any regulatory framework, has a serious impact on the country's socio-economic landscape, and a need to develop a framework to support the sector has become urgent. With limited formal responses from the government, this marginalised growing sector is being left to a great extend unaddressed by the state and mining companies. Yet, there is an increasing recognition on the role that Large-scale mining (LSM) cán play in supporting the ASM sector. Large-scale mining companies must start seeing the ASM issue as an essential part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy. Equally important is that the plan (strategy) to address artisanal mining in South Africa should involve a multi-stakeholder approach which involves governments, civil society, ASM representatives, LSM officers and international development agencies working collaboratively.

Through discussions with relevant stakeholders around the issue of artisanal mining and CSR, the paper aims to discuss findings that can contribute to the development of a CSR conceptual framework to address unregulated artisanal mining in South Africa.

RC10-206.3

BETHOUX, ELODIE* *(Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris Saclay)*
DUPUY, CAMILLE *(Université Rouen Normandie)*
JALETTE, PATRICE *(School of Industrial Relations, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC)*
JOBERT, ANNETTE *(Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris Saclay)*
LAROCHE, MELANIE *(University of Montreal)*

Questioning Negotiating Skills in Light of the Transformation of Collective Bargaining: Lessons from France and Quebec

From the 1980s the onward decentralization of collective bargaining, from national or sector level to company level, has received much attention in the literature, in North America as well as in Europe. But the growing number of agreements concluded at company level is not a mere quantitative process. It is closely related to a more complex shift in regulating employment relations and in defining labor rules which questions the autonomy of industrial relations actors at company level and their capacity to act as rule-makers. In the aftermath of the 2008 economic crisis negotiation practices at company level have given rise to even more complex practices and issues for unions and for management, both of which have seen their routines put to the test.

In this context the paper questions negotiating skills in light of the transformation of collective bargaining, examining the difficulties that industrial relations actors experience in their daily practices. The paper is based on a comparative study on the cases of France and Quebec, which allows to compare countries with different bargaining structures (longer experience of decentralized bargaining in Quebec than in France) but also to compare how collective bargaining training is diversely thought of and is organized in these contexts. It thus reveals to what extent negotiation is considered (or not) as a professional activity by the very actors who participate in the rounds of negotiations.

The research design combines focus groups and individual interviews with union leaders and negotiators, labor relations experts and human resources managers in the two countries. Three questions are addressed to: How has collective bargaining evolved over the past 10 years in terms of agenda, process and outcomes? What are the impacts of these changes on negotiators' activities and profession? Which skills are considered necessary to act as a professional negotiator?

RC28-521.5

BETTHAEUSER, BASTIAN* *(University of Oxford)*

Educational Inequality after State Socialism: The Effect of German Unification Revisited

In 1990, German unification led to an abrupt and extensive restructuring of the educational system of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) as the latter was reintegrated into the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). However, the consequences of the large-scale institutional change in East Germany for the educational inequality between children from different social class backgrounds continue to be poorly understood. This paper exploits the quasi-experimental nature of German unification to examine, first, whether state socialism in the GDR succeeded in realising its ideological commitment to increasing the educational attainment of children from working-class backgrounds, relative to children from more advantaged backgrounds. Second, it assesses whether the restructuring of the East-German educational system and economy in the wake of German unification led to a convergence in the level of educational inequality in East Germany towards that of West Germany. To address these two research aims, we compare changes in the class gradient in educational attainment in East and West Germany across six birth cohorts, including three cohorts of individuals who completed their schooling after unification. We use the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) as the primary data set for our analyses and we verify the robustness of our results by replicating all our analyses using the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS/GGSS). Contrasting with past research, our findings show that before unification, educational inequality at the mid-secondary, upper-secondary and tertiary level was substantially lower in East Germany than in West Germany. German unification then led to a sustained increase and convergence of the level of educational inequality in East Germany towards that of West Germany. Our findings suggest that large-scale institutional reforms can have a profound and lasting effect on the level of educational inequality in society.

RC28-514.13

BETTHAEUSER, BASTIAN* *(University of Oxford)*
BOURNE, MOLLIE *(University of Oxford)*

Understanding the Mobility Chances of Children from Working-Class Backgrounds in Britain: How Important Are Cognitive Ability and Locus of Control?

Research in social stratification has shown that children from working-class backgrounds tend to obtain substantially lower levels of educational attainment and lower labour market positions than children from higher social class backgrounds. However, we still know relatively little about the micro-level processes that account for this empirical regularity. Our study examines the roles of two individual-level characteristics – cognitive ability and locus of control – in mediating the effect of individuals' parental class background on their educational attainment and social class position in Britain. Contrary to recent claims that differences in cognitive ability account for most of the educational and labour market inequalities between individuals from working-class backgrounds and individuals from higher social class backgrounds, we find that cognitive ability mediates less than 40 percent of the parental class effect on individuals' educational attainment and social class position. Moreover, our results show that, while individuals' locus of control also plays a role in mediating the parental class, this role is substantially smaller than that of cognitive ability. Contrasting with previous studies on the subject, we measure individuals' social class positions at two crucial points in their careers: labour market entry and occupational maturity. We find that the mediating roles of cognitive ability and locus of control remain stable across individuals' working lives.

RC15-294.3

BEUTEL, TILL* *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz)*
LETZEL, STEPHAN *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz)*

Workplace Conflicts of German Teaching Staff – Prevalence, Work-Related Aspects and Health Issues of a Burdened Sample

Objective: Cooperation and support between colleagues are important resources for work satisfaction and also for health aspects. The aim of our contribution is to present data of an occupational medical/psychological consultation concerning teacher's health. We present characteristics of teachers seeking consultation and focus on workplace conflicts and its consequences. Methods: We analyzed medical records of N = 634 teachers and educational staff who had attended an occupational medical/psychological consultation between 05/2011 and 08/2016 at the Institute of Teachers' Health at the University Medical Center of the Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz (Germany). We used a comprehensive set of measures containing demographic and work-related

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variables as well as health-related aspects from the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ). Preliminary analyses of the data (05/2011-07/2016) are presented in this abstract. Data from 05/2011-12/2017 will be presented at the conference. Results: The majority of the clients were women (approx. 73%), the mean age was 49.6 (SD = 9.1) years. Approximately 37% of the clients reported on conflicts with colleagues or supervisors. Extreme or severe conflicts were indicated by every fifth client. Preliminary results showed highly significant correlations between the severity of conflicts and work-related demands (rs = .34, p<0.001) as well as job satisfaction (rs = -.36, p < 0.001). Further associations were found between conflicts and health issues concerning subjective general health (Eta = .19; p < 0.01) and depressive symptoms (Eta = .31; p < 0.001). Conclusion: Conflicts at the workplace are a major topic and a common reason for consultation. We found significant associations to work-related aspects and health issues. Professionals who are concerned with occupational health management should consider multiple impacts of workplace conflicts. In order to support those clients and to prevent early retirement or health-related problems specific intervention should be offered, such as support for professional conflict solutions or coaching.

RC55-900.2

BEYCAN, TUGCE* *(University of Neuchatel, Department of Sociology)*

The Capabilities Based Multidimensional Poverty Determinant Analysis: Case Study from Turkey

Sen's capability approach has been widely recognized for measuring well-being and poverty from a multidimensional perspective in the past three decades. With United Nations Development Programs, the capabilities approach has been operationalized based on poverty dashboards for different purposes such as Millennium development goals or most recently sustainable development goals, and also based on composite indices like the Human development and Multidimensional poverty indices. These measures have helped to see the life in the global south from a different angle focusing on non-monetary perspective to assess the quality of life. For long time, the evaluation process of living conditions in these developing countries were reduced to monetary basis. However, Sen showed that the life is not about the money but it is about the combinations of opportunities, resources, and means. Arguing the importance of Sen's framework, in this study I shed light on education, health, dwelling, financial, and material well-being related capabilities in Turkey by using the 2011 Statistics on Income and living conditions survey. Based on different combinations of these capabilities captured in the data, I identify different groups of poverty such as the most prosperous, the most deprived and the in between of well-off and destitution. After this identification process, the regression based multivariate analysis shows the significance and magnitude of various socio-economic indicators on poverty groups. As a result, comparative analysis shows how different poverty groups are affected in a multidimensional perspective. This study, therefore, aims at better understanding the complex configurations of poverty and contributing to the development of new quality of life programs in Turkey.

RC32-594.2

BEYER, HEIKO* *(Institut for Social Sciences)*
SCHNABEL, ANNETTE *(Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Dueseldorf)*
LACH, MONA *(Goethe-University Frankfurt)*

On the Social Conditions of Antifeminist Speech

With a focus on antifeminist social norms the present paper investigates the mechanisms of modern antifeminism both on a theoretical and empirical level. By adopting the concept of "cultural codes", antifeminism is discussed as a form to communicate a general authoritarian worldview and an opposition towards "political correctness". The results of an empirical study based on a German sample show that antifeminism in fact correlates with concepts connected to this worldview, namely authoritarianism, social dominance orientation and distrust in public and political institutions. Using a factorial survey design the study further analyzes which situational characteristics determine whether individuals agree with antifeminist speech. Looking at the gender of the speaker, the expressed form of devaluation of women and feminists and the expression of different feminist topics it is shown that not only antifeminist statements uttered by women are more likely to be accepted but also that situational factors and personal traits of respondents work together when complying with an antifeminist social norm.

WG05-942.4

BHADURI, SANJUKKTA* *(SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE)*

LOCAL Area Plans As a Tool for Inclusive City Planning

Inclusive city has been defined by several researchers, scholars, professionals of various disciplines ranging from sociology, economy, urban planning and governance as well as by UN bodies, i.e. UNESCO and funding organisations, like World Bank. The connotation incorporates the concepts of social and economic inclusion, inclusive planning and empowered, place- based democratic institutions. The inclusive city

encompasses the concerns of stakeholders, equal rights, opportunities and ability for access to affordable land, housing, services, employment and participation in the processes of city development and governance. Inclusive city thus targets to overcome the issues related to marginalisation, exclusion, gentrification, inequality and inequity. At the heart of the "Inclusive City" are three inter-related ideas that contribute to the realization of full citizenship: respect for human rights, good urban governance and equitable growth.

Whereas the policies, guidelines and approaches have echoed the same thought, however in reality it has been a challenging task to plan for and achieve inclusive cities. There have been problems pertaining to participation in development and decision making; one of the significant reasons being the top down approach in existing situation fails to effectively involve the citizen in the process of development planning.

Local Area Planning has been conceptualised as a participatory, collaborative, bottom up approach to city growth and development so as to counterbalance the top down approach. The Master Plan of Delhi 2021, has put forth Local area plans as the third tier of plan with Master Plan and Zonal Development plan being the first two tiers respectively. "Local area "for the city of Delhi is understood as 'Ward' as the administrative unit. Local area plans is the right scale of plans that would help to achieve inclusive cities.

The paper thus explores the role of local area plans as a tool for inclusive city planning.

RC35-639.3

BHAMBRA, GURMINDER* *(University of Sussex)*

Epistemological Justice in Postcolonial Times

As Horkheimer most famously set out, critical theory is not simply about understanding emancipation or the conditions for emancipation, but contains also the practical aim of 'emancipation from slavery'. For this latter claim to be borne out, it would require an acknowledgement of the ways in which freedom in the old world came into being alongside the introduction of slavery in the new world. Epistemological justice in postcolonial times would require an address of the ways in which slavery was integral to the Enlightenment project – structuring its knowledge claims – but rendered invisible to it. Further, the reparative history that brought slavery back into a consideration of Enlightenment's 'reason' would then also have to consider the very real question of reparations for slavery by those who call themselves the inheritors of the Enlightenment. Challenging Enlightenment reason, has the related consequence of making reparations 'reasonable'.

RC06-125.3

BHANDARI, ASHA* *(National Law University)*

Domestic Violence, Family Structure and Status of Married Women- a Comparative Study of Joint Family and Nuclear Family System in Jodhpur (India)

Domestic violence against women is a global problem and present in every country cutting across the boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Domestic violence is related to family structure, and to greater extent to social structure and the prevailing systems of values and beliefs of a particular culture. In the specific context of familial relationships, social norms dictate the specific roles and expected behaviour of the various members of the family which have impact on and violent act in the family system. It is interesting to research these power differentials within the family – power differentials that structure the occurrence, the subjective experience, as well as the adjudicatory evaluation of domestic violence. In India, the joint family system has been in existence since ancient time; however, with the passage of time, the joint family system has disintegrated, giving rise to the nuclear family system. Women belong to joint or nuclear family varied significantly on the issue of domestic violence. In this backdrop this paper tries to explore the relationship between family structure and incident of domestic violence on the women of age group of 21-50 in the city of Jodhpur. This is a cross sectional study in 100 families (50 joint families and 50 nuclear families). Families are selected by using random sampling method including all married members of family with a semi structured questionnaire to interview the respondent members of family. The questions included demographic profile, satisfaction with current family pattern, opinions about changing trends of family, occurrence of violent act, socio-psychological impact on the women, awareness about legal norms. Finally the suggestion are provided based on the research conducted to overcome the situation.

RC18-340.2

BHARGAVA, NARESH* *(Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur Rajasthan, INDIA)*

Dalit Politics and Its Place in Indian Polity - the Issue for Identities

Dalit selfhood, Dalit subjectivity as well as the war against inequality have been a few major issues included for political activities in India. These issues

have created movements and even political parties. The phenomena has roots in the pre-independence colonial modernity when two contradictory approaches appeared. While Gandhi pleaded for a peaceful reformist action, Ambedkar supported radical step elimination of caste system and equal socio economic political status to those who were an excluded lot. The political war continues and with lot of concessions and reservations the reform mode have improved the status of the people but not the social identity. The current Dalit polity in a way still carry the demands which may bring a change in their identity. However, the polity has brought new classes, neo caste explanations and religious sermons in question.

RC14-263.3

BHARTI, SACHIN* *(Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)*
REDHU, DIVYANI *(Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University New Dehi)*

Social Media As a Tool for Social Disconnectedness – Analyzing the Facebook Usage Pattern of Youth in Delhi

Today, we all very proudly boast of the fact that we live in an era of technology. It has become immensely easy for us to know what is going around the world with merely a click on the screen. Undoubtedly, today we are highly connected with each other. We know what our friends, relatives and acquaintances are doing every day in their respective lives. But, the irony lies in the fact that the connection that has been established today among us is primarily limited to social media. Quite possibly, for an instance, we might never even talk to our neighbor next-door if we pass by them on the street. But, what updates they make on their Facebook profiles are of utmost interest to us.

Particularly, talking about youth today and their engagement on social media platforms, it would not be wrong to say that they are living in a virtual world of social media and are very distant from their real lives. This excessive usage of social media by youth has certainly changed the way they behave and also communicate. Ranging from few hours to staying online almost the whole day on social media, youngsters are today more interested in their virtual lives rather than the one they lead in reality. Gone are those days, when youngsters used to share their problems with their parents, siblings or close friends. Owing to the same, the bonds among the youth with either their families or friends has undergone a massive change.For an instance, it has now become more important for them to update photos of any event online rather than enjoying the same. Thus, by analyzing the Facebook usage pattern of youth in Delhi, an effort has been made by the researchers to understand social disconnectedness as a result of social media.

RC13-259.3

BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA* *(Department of English)*

Sri Ramakrishna Seva Samity (RKSS) and Leisure Opportunities for the Urban Aged in Dibrugarh, Assam, India

Sri Ramrikshan Seva Samity(RKSS), Dibrugarh is a private centre established in 1928 and registered as a Religious Trust under the Societies Registration Act and follow the spiritual and ethnical ideals and principles of Sri Ramakrishna. Sri Ramakrishna (1836-1886) was a great 19th century saint of Bengal, who is regarded as the Prophet of the modern age. The Ramakrishna Math and the Mission together have more than 187 branch centers in India and in other parts of the world.

In this paper we have tried to focus the different leisure opportunities availed by the urban aged (age 60 and above) from RKSS Dibrugarh. We have interviewed fifty (50) numbers of such urban aged who resides in and around RKSS along with ten (10) local leaders and five (05) office staff of RKSS. We have altogether 65 respondents in total. Secondary source of data is also taken into consideration.
Major findings are :

1. In the Morning session from 6 to 8, urban aged come to RKSS and performs yoga and Jogging.
2. There is a library which is used by the aged for reading.
3. Regular medical camps are attended by the aged organized by RKSS.
4. In the evening 6 to 8 pm urban aged participate in the regular prayer program of RKSS.
5. Aged Women during evening time engage in preparation of the Prasad(offerings made to god).
6. They participate and pass time in all different religious activities organized through out the year.
7. Some of the aged respondents are also office bearers of RKSS and they along with other aged ordinary members participate in official assignment and welfare activities like flood relief, to spread the ideals of Ramakrishna, spreading education, rendering medical services, extending help to villagers, upliftment of poor and the downtrodden.

RC31-558.2

BHATTACHARYYA, PALLABI* *(Department of Sociology)*

The Immediate Settlement Service Needs of Refugees – a Study on Recently Arrived Syrian Refugees to Canada

The purpose of this study is to investigate the settlement service needs of refugees in Canada. Baseline information was collected using a survey examining the use of settlement services of 624 newly arrived Syrian refugees in three Canadian provinces. I address the following research question, "How the resettlement capacity of the state can be used most effectively to resettle large numbers of refugees depending on the composition of families within a limited time period?" A theory of *two-sided matching systems model* was used to evaluate the available settlement services that each province provides to refugees and if those services match the needs of family units during their first months in Canada. Though the provinces encourage the individual localities and private organizations to participate with extra funding and support to newly arrived refugees, from a sociological standpoint, real diversities such as cultural, linguistic, racial, gendered, religious, etc., differences are compressed and homogenized through settlement policies. There are many factors such as housing issues, language acquisition problems, lack of knowledge on job hunting, etc. that require attention while matching the available resources to the individual family needs. The results indicate that there are multidimensional service constraints and certain mismatch among the services provided versus settlement needs among refugees, challenging the process of resettlement. Families with higher number of children have different needs with regards to housing, language training and childcare, whereas, families without children have different sets of needs. For example, families with small children need houses close to schools, bus stops and playgrounds, whereas families without children can live in studio apartments without these amenities. In case of single parents with small children, special quota should be made for their language class enrollment and it is the responsibility of the employment service providers to provide extra help with their job search.

RC31-554.17

BHATTACHARYYA, PALLABI* *(Department of Sociology)*
RAHMAN, MOHAMMAD AZIZUR* *(University of Manitoba)*

Understanding the Economic Integration of Refugees into the Host Societies

According to the UNHCR, economic integration is a key factor of refugee integration. Research shows that active participation in the labour force hastens integration in other aspects of life. Although there are numerous studies on employment integration, the bulk of them has not made the distinction between labor immigrants and refugee immigrants. Coming with pre-settlement adversities, refugees face various post-settlement challenges while integrating into the host communities. Though the host societies try to facilitate labour market integration among refugees through settlement programs and integration policies, they still face structural barriers that act as obstacles in achieving economic integration. Due to cultural, economic, and political differences within the host societies, the factors/processes that influence the labor market success of refugees are not likely to be the same. The lack of economic integration of refugees is associated with many other issues like joining gangs or criminal activities, welfare dependency, safety and security. In this round-table discussion, we aim to get a global perspective on these different obstacles that the refugees face while entering the labour market and what integration strategies should be adopted to rid the market of obstacles to integration. Knowledge of local language, education, appropriate professional and vocational skills are considered essential requirements for labour market integration which, in case of refugees, act as deterrents to integration. Refugees may lack employable human capital resources and therefore they tend to remain mostly unemployed or in low paid, low skilled jobs. Questions such as, what are the different ways that the host society prevents refugees from entering the labour market?; what strategies can be adopted to increase refugee employability as well as measures to overcome personal and structural barriers to the labour market integration?; etc. will be discussed. From this round-table, we will think globally to inculcate strategies for acting locally.

RC42-727.3

BHOI, DR. DHANESWAR* *(National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi-110016 and Completed PhD from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)*

Cultural Repression, Caste in Educational Sphere and Psycho-Social Experiences: Sociological Interpretation from Dalit Narrations in India

Culture has become an important part of social life which gets birth from home and grown up in society and strengthen in educational sphere and died either

in social/educational or home setting. It has also faced isolation and supports in a sociological phenomena. It also fights one against another, it dominates, dominated, appropriate, assimilate, integrate with the different group of society (Bhoi 2016). Caste derived from the cultural communities or ethnic groups, then it spread away, fight each other from one community to another, survival became question in one group against another. Then the diversity became closer and the unit became deviated from its origin (Natrajan 2016). *Diversity spread by acknowlding group, communities, caste, religion and nationality* (italics mine). In Indian context the formation dominant vs. domination, pure vs. impure comes from the superior vs. inferior, raw vs. ripe as culture.This paper looks at how cultural hegemony of superior community repress inferior community culture both at the societal and education level and how transmitted from social sphere to academic sphere. It also examined how a particular group of students has experienced cultural repression and heard their psycho-social experiences in the academic sphere. The methodology of this paper was exploratory in nature and mixed methodology approach was adopted to collect the data analysed. The sample size was 250 for quantitative and 10 for qualitative and descriptive and thematic analysis was applied in the analysis and interpretation. The findings of the study concludes that in India the society is based on caste ridden structural hierarchy where the dominant caste students have reproduced caste domination at educational sphere. However, the Dalits students were dominated by the upper caste students and they have been facing cultural repression and bitter psycho-social experiences in educational sphere.

RC10-204.1

BIALAKOWSKY, ALBERTO LEONARD* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

CARDENAS TOMAZIC, ANA *(Institute for Social Research (ISF München))*

PALERMO, ALICIA ITATI *(National University of Lujan)*

LUSNICH, CECILIA *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

COSTA, MARIA IGNACIA *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

SCHENK, ANDREA *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

Intellect and Labour Revisited: Collective Alternatives of Self-Management and Co-Production

Productive labour is being penetrated and constrained by systems of control, regulation and violence based on current neoliberal knowledge. This paper aims to discuss and answer the following question: Is the *decolonization of knowledge* possible without transforming its epistemic foundations? The hypothetical answer is that social emancipation cannot be thematized without referring to and discussing the epistemic foundations of productive labour. Based on Latin American critical knowledge as well as social movement praxis, the purpose of this project is to discuss and develop a theoretical perspective on self-management experiences in academia, firms and prisons in Argentina and Chile. These productive spaces at first glance seem very different, but today reveal very similar regulatory logics.

RC35-634.3

BIALAKOWSKY, ALEJANDRO* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales - Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

DE MARINIS, PABLO* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires, Insituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, CONICET)*

Be Aware of "Mass Societies". Simultaneities between the 50's and 60´s Sociologies of Argentina and the United States

From the 1930s onwards, the social-theoretical problematization of masses and crowds took a new path in almost all over the world. On the one hand, greater emphasis was placed on technical progress and bureaucratisation of organizations (both State and business, as well as the media, political parties and trade unions). On the other hand, the various effects of these processes, from the democratic blurring of cultural distinctions between elites and non-elites to the transformation of the class structure that could –and did– lead to totalitarianism were stressed. Authors like José Ortega y Gasset or Karl Mannheim were illustrative of these positions.

Starting from a previous work, in which we have comparative studied the perspectives of David Riesman and Gino Germani, this paper proposes a broader effort. To do this, we will recover the comparative perspective of the "simultaneous approach" between theories of the South and the North that we had deployed there, although we will leave aside the specificity we had then reached by comparing only two perspectives. Now, we intend to systematize more generally the

dominant characteristics, similarities and peculiar features that the analysis of these problems assumed in sociology in the United States and in Argentina during the 50's and especially the 60's. At that time, sociology reached higher levels of institutionalization in Argentina and, consequently, a greater volume of research and theoretical reflections, while in the United States its elaborations and research proposals achieved global reach. There, we will highlight certain common "epochal crossroads", related to the emergence of the so called "mass society", and at the same time we will trace the different ways in which both sociologies elaborated and intervened on such crossroads, based on public opinion, social structure, long-range historical or organizational studies.

RC45-757.2

BIANCHI, FEDERICO* *(University of Brescia)*
FLACHE, ANDREAS *(University of Groningen / ICS)*
SQUAZZONI, FLAMINIO *(University of Brescia)*

Solidarity and Competition: Simulating Social Support between Competing Collaboration Partners

This study aims to understand the consequences of competition between collaborating partners on the emergence of solidarity between them. Previous research has suggested that peers engaging in economic exchanges, e.g. professional collaboration, can develop expectations of social support if trust arises between them, which fosters confidence in receiving support from the partner. Yet, these results might have been favoured by context-specific lack of competition. In order to study this, we developed a stochastic Agent-Based Model (ABM) which includes a multiplex network of collaboration, trust and social support. The model is an adaptation of Stochastic Actor-Oriented Models simulation algorithm. By running computer simulations, we manipulated heterogeneity in resource endowment and need for social support among agents who competed over resource-rich partners for collaboration. This allowed us to study the connectivity and integration of the emergent social support networks. Preliminary results showed that competition in collaboration can be detrimental for the connectivity of the emergent social support network if resource heterogeneity was sufficiently high. Moreover, the emergent networks were highly segregated along differences in resource levels, giving rise to a core-periphery structure in the collaboration network, in which resource-rich actors found the most attractive partners to relate to. However, once heterogeneity in need for support is added, the effect of resource heterogeneity is neutralized by a 'double-edge' effect of heterogeneity on social support relations. Resource-poor but needy actors established mutual help relations due to their stronger social activity in search for attractive partners, which made them less peripheral in the emergent network than without heterogeneity in neediness. Finally, resource inequality could generate networks where integration between high- and low-resource agents was similar to what was produced without competition. Our study also showcases the potential of ABMs to expand the scope of empirical network research results.

RC10-202.4

BIANCHI, MICHELE* *(University Carlo Bo urbino)*

A New Place a New Community. the Case Study of Gillet Square, a Community-Led Urban Regeneration Project.

The urban regeneration is not merely a process that affects the physical structure of cities but it deals with many other aspects, such as the local social structure and the environmental issues. This article focuses its attention on the inner cities and asks questions on the possible redevelopment of them, with particular attention to the social innovation. I refer here to social innovation as Moulaert et al. (2003, 2009, 2014) have theorised it. This aims to find innovative solutions for a range of problems that affect people such as exclusion, deprivation, poverty, lack of wellbeing. This process involves many actors and it fosters inclusion and wellbeing through the implementation of social relations and people empowerment. This article presents the main features of Gillet Square, a project promoted by Hackney Co-operative Developments (HCD) a community interest company based in the London East End. This area is one of the most disadvantaged in England. Moreover, it is witnessing a strong gentrification process, which is excluding many dwellers from local services and house affordability. This qualitative research assesses the coherency of the Gillet Square project with its objectives and values, and how the HCD has worked in partnership with other organisations for the renewal of the square. Findings show how a community-led initiative can involve local stakeholders in the regeneration of a critical area and develops a new local asset for the promotion of social cohesion and integration of marginalised citizens. Elderly isolated people are more engaged in community life, teenagers have designed the temporary skate park and families can enjoy leisure activities. The Action Group, which is composed by members of ethnic groups, local businesses, charities and the Hackney Council, have created the wide cultural program of Gillet square. All the activities are free entry and promote a good social mix.

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

RC14-274.3

BIBANG, CLAVER* *(Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3)*

De La Surhumanisation Religieuse a La Deshumanisation Sociale DES Albinos Enquête Sur Le Processus De Négation De l'Humanité Des Minorités En Afrique Subsaharienne

L'Albinos, minorité visible en Afrique, est dans un processus permanent de déshumanisation, sa couleur, qui n'est pas ethnique, mais génétique (déficit de mélanine), constituant, par le pouvoir quasi divin qu'on lui confère préalablement, l'élément axial du *stigmate* dont il est l'objet. Elevé au-dessus de l'humain du fait de sa peau blanchie, toute violence contre l'Albinos n'est alors plus vécue comme un crime, constituant désormais le droit de l'homme ordinaire à exploiter les pouvoirs qui lui sont faussement prêtés. Ainsi, le rejet de l'Albinos, transformé en groupe ethnique à part, s'explique dans une superstition mercantile que Patrick Imbert appellerait « un stéréotype de croyance »[1]. L'albinisme, attribut génétique qui fait prétexte à la stigmatisation sociale du groupe ethnique ainsi constitué, repose donc également sur la cupidité de différentes personnalités africaines, en mal d'enrichissements rapides et sans effort, qui vont consulter des prêtres traditionnels véreux, dans le farouche espoir - qui est aussi une conviction identitaire séculaire - que par l'exploitation rituelle du corps de l'Albinos ainsi rendu extraordinaire, l'ascension de l'échelle sociale et la réussite matérielle sont garanties. Comment la télévision rend-elle compte de cette barbarie instituée, ainsi que les méthodes de sa cessation ?

[1] Patrick Imbert, « Le Stéréotype de la croyance que la vie est un jeu à somme nulle et sa remise en question au Brésil, au Canada et dans les Amériques », in *Brésil / Canada : Visions, Paysages et Perspectives, de l'Arctique à l'Antarctique*, Rio Grande do Sul, Editions Abecan/Furg, 2006, pages 147 à 162.

RC23-439.2

BIBIMOUNE, KELTHOUM* *(University of Batna1)*

Algerian Family Life "Online" and "Selfie Culture" from the Social Exposition Expectations to the Challenges of Digitalization. the Field Study of a Sample of Algerian Families Using the "Messenger Application" in the City of Batna –Algeria

The present study is supposed to detect the changes occurring in the role of socialization of the Algerian contemporary family by focusing on the effects of adopting « selfie culture», as a daily practice, on its daily life. This happens when the family members expose their family life photos in Digital Networks in order to achieve social presence/exposition and satisfy their expectations towards global culture's openness and communication. That is why the present study tries to highlight some reflections of the selfie culture implications on the nature of the family's socialization role which is gradually taking a new character. Additionally, the study aims at highlighting the challenges of these digital socializations over the daily life of the Algerian family. The present work relies on the results of a field study held on a sample of Algerian families using the messenger application in city of Banta . Discussions of those challenges, within the sociology of everyday life, are supposed to give way to the suggestion of some new mechanisms that enable the contemporary family's rationalization and management of its everyday practices within the digital space in a way to promote its openness to the other, keeping safe its stability and human sense of the effective interaction in the family daily life.

RC57-JS-7.3

BIDIAN, OLIMPIA* *(University of Toronto)*

Towards a Holistic Understanding of the Spatial and a-Spatial Social Life of Toronto's Newly Developed Urban Public Spaces

The historical functions of urban public spaces are to create a physical link between buildings and land use, and to sustain the economic, administrative, and transportation functions of a city. They also link people, facilitating social interactions and communication, binding the social order of local communities, by creating a realm in which the greatest amount of human contact takes place (Gencel and Velibeyoglu 2006; Tibbalds 1992). They are an important component of the social communication system that brings people together to discuss important aspects of their lives and form relationships (Hampton, Goulet, and Albanesius 2015).

However, with the emergence of internet technologies, the lines between the physical and digital worlds are constantly being crossed, the traditional qualities of public spaces are being redefined, and the very ways in which we make sense of the surrounding world, and attach value to our environment, is modified (Jackson 2012). As such, understanding of the social life of urban public spaces needs to take into account not only the spatial, but also the a-spatial processes brought about by internet technologies.

The purpose of this project is to examine this synergetic relation between urban public spaces, social interactions, and internet technologies, to ascertain the ways in which internet technologies help redefine the traditional qualities of ur-

ban public spaces and transform the ways in which people experience them. Ethnographic methods are being used along video-recordings and content analysis of images posted on Google and other social media sites.

RC22-409.21

BIDIKHOVA, IYA* *(Saint Tikhon's Orthodox University)*

The Models of Attitudes of the Population Towards Significant Sacred Objects in the Context of Modern Sociological Theories (an example of the city of Sergiev Posad (Russia))

In the modern world there are a lot of rapid global changes in the different spheres of existence: economic, political, cultural and others. One of the consequences of this is the change in the system of values and the emergence of the phenomenon of the "consumer society".

Due to this it is interesting to investigate how modern people perceive sacred objects and values: do they see in them objects of the realization of spiritual and religious needs or the historical and cultural artefacts, or do they perceive them as source of some advantages?

We tried to answer these questions using the results of a survey in the city of Sergiev Posad where there is one of the most significant sacred objects in Russia – Trinity-Sergiev Lavra. The data analysis shows that there are several models but two of them were most common "Lavra as capital" and "Lavra as value".

These two models are quite common for the investigated set of respondents. However, the larger percentage of the people whose answers can fit to the model "Lavra as capital" shows that in modern Russian society there is a specific consumer attitude towards significant sacred objects. This attitude fits in the framework of the sociological concept of capital with its symbolic, economic and cultural meanings. We can confidently say this about the inhabitants of this city.

We can make a conclusion that such an attitude is largely the consequence of the spread of consumer values and patterns of behaviour. For example, Baudrillard, one of the main researchers of the consumer society compared consumption with religious ritual when authentic meaning replaces simulacrum. Thus, we can assume that the attitude towards sacred objects as capital is such a replacement.

RC44-742.3

BIELER, ANDREAS* *(School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham)*

Towards an Alternative Trade Regime: What Are Potential Joint Demands By Labour Movements from Around the World?

There have been divisions within the global labour movement over free trade agreements (FTAs), part of an expanded free trade agenda covering not only trade in goods, but also services, trade-related investment measures, intellectual property rights and investor-state dispute settlement mechanisms. European, export-oriented trade unions have tended to support new FTAs, as they perceived them to be beneficial for "their" companies, thereby securing their members' jobs. By contrast, labour movements in the Global South have objected as free trade has often signified deindustrialisation and loss of jobs in their countries. In this paper a number of key demands are developed for broader discussion, which can potentially be supported by labour movements from all over the world in the collective struggle for an alternative trade regime.

One set of potential demands is suggested around the re-assertion of national sovereignty including demands for more democratic, participatory ways of decision-making on trade policy as well as the right to food sovereignty. Another set of potential demands is directed against the increasing structural power of transnational capital, undermining the right of people to determine their own way of development.

RC23-432.7

BIELINSKI, JACEK* *(Collegium Civitas)*
TOMCZYŃSKA, ALDONA *(National Information Processing Institute)*

Ethos of Science and the Marketized Mentality of Academics in Contemporary Poland

In this paper we response to the Panofsky's (2010: 141) appeal for sociologists to return to the topics of the ethos and autonomy of science. The domination of other institutional fields over science may have both positive and negative effects for advancement of certified knowledge (see Merton 1938; Storer 1973: xix). Science dominated by some other social institution may encourage deviant or non-conformist behaviour (Zuckerman 1977; Steh 1978: 175). The result is some form of incompatibility between the scientific ethos and the normative structure of dominating social institution: "the source of deviance lie outside of the ethos itself, in the wider social environment" (Sztompka 1986: 57).

In recent decades we have observed the increase of neoliberal attitude to knowledge creation. It is based mainly on the expectancy that effective allocation of resources leads to more efficient knowledge production. Thus, the economic norms are values supersede those of traditional ethos of science, i.e. economy

dominates over science (see Messner and Rosenfeld, 2001). The case of Poland is of special interest because over last 27 years this country has undergone a significant economic and political transformation that in many ways covered the scientific governance.

The goal of this paper is to examine how the ethos of science changes under the conditions of excessive pressure from the economy and market values by investigating the relationship between the ethos of science and the marketized mentality (Hövermann et al. 2015a; Hövermann et al. 2015b; Hövermann et al. 2016) in contemporary polish academic community.

The empirical basis for statistical analysis is a survey conducted from December 2015 to January 2016 on a representative sample of academics in Poland. The sample size was N=801. The results show negative correlation of marketized mentality with ethos of academic science and positive correlation with industrial science ethos.

RC01-39.8

BIERI, ERWIN* (unknown)

What caused variation in compliance and non-compliance with military disciplinary laws over time, across units, and within units during the decolonization war in Indonesia?

In 1945, shortly after the end of World War II, many young men enlisted for military service in the Dutch armed forces. The government was, at the time, actively recruiting people to re-occupy one of its former colonies, the Dutch-Indies. When the recruitment campaign started, Japanese forces still controlled the archipelago. Yet by the time the Dutch military arrived, Japan had surrendered. The Dutch government expected a smooth re-occupation. But to its dismay, it faced a stiff nationalist movement – a movement that had begun to emerge in the Dutch-Indies at the end of the nineteenth century, and that had become quite powerful under Japanese rule (see generally Kahin 1952). The nationalists did not want the Dutch to return. A decolonization war started, and lasted until late 1949 when Indonesia officially became independent.

This dissertation project explores that war at the micro-level. It combines military personnel files with other primary sources to explore variation in discipline – compliance and non- compliance with military disciplinary law – by Dutch soldiers. The dissertation is embedded within a larger research project that focuses on the social histories of military units. Accordingly, the dissertation will have a strong historical character. But it also aims to contribute to the social sciences. Most importantly, it seeks to further our understanding of compliance and non- compliance with the law (e.g., Tyler 1990). The socio-legal question at the heart of the project is: What caused variation in compliance and non-compliance with military disciplinary laws over time, across units, and within units during the decolonization war in Indonesia?

RC19-365.2

BIFULCO, LAVINIA* (University of Milano Bicocca)

Social Innovation, Knowledge and the Inclusive City

The theme of social innovation has gained a growing space in European agendas centred on welfare/urban policies thanks to the perspective that sees cities both as places of crisis and as places of experimentation of new governance relations.

In the basic meaning of the term, social innovation refers to new answers to the needs of a community, by means of new products, services, organizational structures or activities. In a more profound sense, the concept involves new ways of defining and facing situations of social exclusion in connection with integrated approaches of local development.

Yet social innovation is a quasi-concept. This makes it malleable and adaptable to different points of view - even here its success - and at the same time elusive and ambiguous. Moreover, the picture emerging from the empirical investigations on its inclusive effects is far from univocal. In addition, it is unanimously recognized that local innovative experiences are fragile, fragmentary and uncertain unless they cross wider scales, resources and powers. The need for an institutional infrastructure that supports upscaling processes - through regulations, policies, and rights - is consequently one of the main indications given by the research on the theme.

Following these indications, in this paper I discuss how institutions are important for social innovation by focusing on two connected points: the relationship between innovation and knowledge, and the role of the state as an institution for public knowledge. In the first part, I illustrate the general framework in which social innovation develops as a social/urban policy strategy in European cities, highlighting its elements of vagueness and heterogeneity. In the second part, after getting some research data that corroborate the importance of the institutions, I discuss the importance of the cognitive and ideational dimension of social innovation.

RC06-135.5

BIJAOUI, SYLVIE* (College of Management Academic Studies)

Patriarchy, Religious Radicalization and Social Media in Israel: The Case of Yad Le'Achim

Religious radicalization is generally perceived as the belief that people should refer to unchangeable rules established in the past; that these rules allow for only one interpretation, and that religious rules should prevail over modern - secular ones. Moreover, it is also agreed that these components foster engagement in direct action- **violent or nonviolent.**

In the last decade, as many research works have shown, social media has become a major platform for the dissemination of religious radicalization, via recruitment of adherents, communication with supporters and fundraising.

Few studies, however, have recognized the patriarchal underpinnings of this process i.e. the romantization of the patriarchal family and its gendered hierarchies. Actually "The Family", with its rigid gendered spheres and clearly marked boundaries between "us" and "them" appears as a central theme in radical religious discourses, the answer to "corrupt modernity".

In this paper, I illustrate this approach by analyzing the textual and visual posts appearing in the randomly chosen months of July-August 2017 on the Facebook of Yad Le'achim . An Ultra-Orthodox Jewish (Haredi) organization, Yad Le'achim focuses now mainly on preventing intermarriage between Jewish women and Muslim men.

Six interrelated themes promote Yad Lea'chim's ideology: the presentation of Haredi Judaism as the single authentic Judaism; the fight against intermarriage - "the silent Holocaust"; the rescue of "failed Jewish women" who marry Arabs; the fight against the(demonized) Arab man; the "poor children" of intermarriage; the " good people" of the Haredi community.

My analysis refers to the transformation of "the family" and to the growing numbers of mixed families in post-industrial societies, including Israel, and to the way this evolution is constructed on social media to radicalize people for social change.

My conclusion relates to the need to integrate these issues on the family research agenda.

RC07-152.4

BIJAOUI, SYLVIE* (College of Management Academic Studies)

The Politics of Cooptation: The Kibbutz Movements' "Gender Equality Departments".

The kibbutz is a collective, democratic, socialist-inspired form of settlement that grew out of the Jewish national movement in Palestine., at the very beginning of the 20th century. As with (some) other voluntary forms, of association that were influenced by socialist visions of utopia, the promise of gender equality emerged as a fundamental principle in this collective community-but was not fulfilled. As a consequence, the historical unequal gender order was historically reproduced.

In this paper, I use the concept of cooptation – the formalized inclusion of challengers into the authority system they are challenging so as to neutralize them (Selznick, 1949)- to analyze the institutional role of the kibbutz movement's "Equality Departments" founded by kibbutz feminist activists and functioning at different times, from the 1980's until now.

Retaining a dynamic approach to Selznick 's classical definition, I first point to the fact that in the long run, as demonstrated in recent scholarship (Couto 1988; Body-Gendrot, Carré and Garbaye 2008; Prilleltensky 2014; Korteweg, 2017), cooptation, can transform the power structure and further economic redistribution and/or cultural recognition and/or political representation.

In the second part of my work, on the basis of documents and of interviews, with the heads of the Equality Departments, conducted between 2011 and 2015, I apply this dynamic approach to the feminist sections.

In the third part of my research, I map alternative possible scripts for the actual cooptation process, in the kibbutz

My conclusion relates to the possible joint futures between co-optation, social justice and social change in diverse socio-political contexts.

RC06-128.3

BILAND-CURINIER, ÉMILIE* (Rennes 2 University)

Family Justice and the Culture of Parenthood. a Cross-National Comparison of Gender and Class Entanglements (France-Québec)

This paper studies the culture of parenthood that is conveyed by legal interventions regarding marital dissolutions. It is based on a long-term (2009-2016) collective ethnographic research project that was led in two countries, France and Québec (Canada), in courts as well as in law firms.

It shows that lawyers and judges strongly encourage what they call, along with psychologists and social workers, "coparentalité" (shared parenting). However, this norm does not end with gender inequalities regarding childcare. Women remain exposed to an *obligation* regime, while interventions targeting men are more likely to be *incentives*. Those maternal obligations are hardly the product of

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explicit constraints: in most cases, they are based on consent, which is anchored in gendered socialization and in parental investment prior to divorce.

However gender roles vary a lot across the social ladder. Precarious men tend to deviate from the norm of shared parenting, because of their difficulties on the labor market and because of their distance from legal institutions. In this social group, women remain the main caregivers – they cannot pass away when fathers do not show up. Among middle-class and upper-class fathers, the professional incentives find more echo: these fathers can pay for child alimony and they can mobilize legitimate educational resources with their children. Therefore, middle and upper-class women are enjoined to give them a place, although these fathers' involvement remains very variable.

These gender-class entanglements depend on national contexts. In France, the norm of shared parenthood is mainly defined in symbolic terms, whereas in Québec, it has got a practical sense. Shared physical custody is then more frequent in Québec than in France, as well as child support payments. Canadian middle-class mothers are more likely to get child support that their French equivalents. Their openness to sharing childcare is counterpart to economic "joint parenthood".

RC12-244.1

BILAND-CURINIER, ÉMILIE* *(Rennes 2 University)*

Gender and Class Inequalities in Access to Family Justice (France-Québec)

Since the 1970s, along with the unprecedented increase of marital dissolutions, major changes have occurred in the ways the legal profession intervenes in family disputes. Across Western countries, adjudication through the Courts has become less common, whereas alternative dispute resolution devices have involved more and more ex-partners. From a public policy standpoint, these trends follow two main rationales. They are inspired by liberal ideas, which supports individual rights; they also aim to ease the financial burden of Court adjudication, both for litigants and for public spending.

The paper aims to assess the effects of such changes on class and gender inequalities regarding legal services. It is based on a long-term (2009-2016) collective qualitative and quantitative research project that was led in two Western jurisdictions: France – a civil-law country – and Québec (Canada) – whose legal tradition mixes civil law and common law influence.

In both jurisdictions, the diversification of ways and means for family disputes has led to large class inequalities. Upper-class families manage to choose, and to combine, intervenors from the public sector (judges) and from the private sector (expensive lawyers). But working-class litigants have less scope to decide who counsel them and they depend on public-funded services, which may be difficult to access or less accurate.

Gender inequalities add to these class inequalities: working-class women are the first to be targeted by public interveners, while precarious men tend to be left out by them and have to deal with the procedures on their own.

In Quebec, this diversification is much higher, so that class inequalities are larger than in France. In the former, the "each according to need" official goal is rather an "each according to means" system. In the latter, adjudication through the Courts is still massive, but it varies a lot depending on social status.

RC11-226.1

BILDTGÅRD, TORBJÖRN* *(Stockholm University)*
ÖBERG, PETER *(University of Gavle)*

From Society of Widows to Society of Divorcees – Late Life Singlehood Revisited

More than four decades ago Lopata coined the concept "society of widows" to describe the gendered reality of late life singlehood, where widowed women were excluded from coupled social life and had to depend on other widows for social integration. We have coined the concept "society of divorcees" to describe the changing reality of late life singlehood. More people enter later life as divorcees or become divorced at a high age. Among Swedes 60+ divorcees outnumber widowed people, and the incidence of late life divorce has more than doubled since the millennium in what has been called the grey divorce revolution. Many other Western countries follow the same demographical trend, posing important questions about late life singlehood. Based on two Swedish studies we will show that the structure of the late life single community is becoming less gender skewed as a consequence of the emerging society of divorcees, and that in this society relationship careers are increasingly complex, attitudes to repartnering increasingly liberal and partner sanctification seldom an issue. We will conclude by discussing the consequences of the emerging society of divorcees for late life support structures.

RC05-118.1

BILGE, SIRMA* *(Universite de Montreal)*

Intersectionality As Critical Pedagogy: Some Issues and Challenges

How is intersectionality embedded in actual pedagogical practices? Building on a review of scientific literature as well as an on-going (SSHRC-funded) research project on minority knowledges and neoliberal academy, this paper provides an overview of classroom initiatives that put intersectionality into action for critical education and frames some of the main issues and challenges for the praxis of intersectionality as a critical pedagogy in a context of the increasing neoliberalising of higher education along with the diversity work within it.

The theoretical framework relies on the neoliberal governmentality which addresses neoliberalism as an educational project that aims to transform society to its own image of market relations and expands itself by successfully absorbing and neutralising its own critiques, among others counter-hegemonic knowledge projects and producers. Building on a substantial literature tackling the neoliberal extension of economic logic beyond the borders of the economic sphere to irrigate all parts of life, wherein all aspects of social conduct are reconfigured along economic lines and a person's relation to all their activities and even to themselves is to be given "the ethos and structure of the enterprise form" (Rose 1999: 138, 141), the paper focuses on the actual pedagogic practices that sustain, accomplish or counter the incorporation of intersectionality (as an initially racial justice and social justice oriented academic formation) into the operations of neoliberalism. A specific focus is given to the ways in which teaching intersectionality can hinder, albeit unintentionally, the antiracist education.

RC16-312.2

BINDER, WERNER* *(Masaryk University)*

Populism and the Power of Performative Transgressions

Jeffrey Alexander's theories of civic sphere and social performance suggest that political actors have to orient themselves toward the shared code of civil society in order to be successful. They have to obey to the norms of civility and avoid any form of symbolic pollution in order to become a sacred representation of a societal community. The performative strategies of populist politicians around the world and in particular the electoral success of Donald Trump suggests otherwise. I propose to revisit our theoretical assumptions regarding the theory of the sacred and performance theory. More specifically, I will explore the theoretical implications and political consequences of performative "transgressions", drawing on the works of Durkheimians like George Bataille as well as on a more recent paper by Dmitry Kurakin (2015). In order to understand the power of transgression, we have to follow the suggestion of Kurakin and rediscover the ambivalence of the sacred in Durkheim's theory, in which the sacred is not only opposed to the profane (understood as mundane), but exists in two forms, the pure sacred and the impure sacred (often conflated with the profane). I will argue that the transgression of sacred norms is an overlooked populist strategy to perform "authenticity" (1) and to create new forms of the sacred as the impurity produced by transgressions can easily become purified (2). Finally, the power of transgression will be illustrated using examples of performances by the Czech president Miloš Zeman as well as by the American president Donald Trump.

RC04-91.8

BING, ALEX* *(Carleton University)*

Children of the Knowledge Economy: Gendered Experiences of STEM Youth from Skilled Migrant Families in Canada

This paper explores the gendered experiences of East and South Asian youth from skilled migrant families in the secondary and undergraduate STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) educational settings in Canada. Feminist scholars have made note of both the gendering of skilled migration (Boucher, 2007; Meares, 2010) as well as the gendering of STEM careers (Faulkner 2007), but these two lines of inquiry remain disconnected. My study asks three questions which will ultimately connect the gendering of migration and the gendering of STEM. [1] First, I ask whether the gender-asymmetric de-skilling of skilled migrant labour can impact the identity formation of the children in the migrant family. Literature on migration has in recent years recognized the gendered nature of skilled migration, especially how skilled migrant women are more likely to be de-skilled than skilled migrant men. Thus if skilled migrant families come with children, it is worthwhile to ask whether the career identifications of these children could be impacted. [2] Secondly, I ask whether the daughters of these families face additional contradictory cultural messaging with respect to STEM education and careers. In particular, when working with racialized women in STEM from the East and South Asian diaspora, it is worthwhile to ask whether contradictions between STEM-affirming racial stereotypes and STEM-averse gender stereotypes create persistent double binds, whether this troubles our ability to celebrate the existence of minority women in STEM as simple success narratives, and whether there are stories of chronic suffering behind the cases of success. [3] Thirdly, I ask whether these young women can in fact rely on the male STEM members of their own ethnic group for solidarity, in the face of the competition-based reward structure of STEM curricula as well as the unique challenges faced by Asian men in STEM.

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RC05-117.4

BINKS, EVE* *(Liverpool Hope University)*
FERGUSON, NEIL *(Liverpool Hope University)*

Islamophobia: An Exploration of the Lived Experiences of British Muslims

While there is considerable research exploring Western attitudes towards Muslims, little is known about what it is like to live as a Muslim in Britain and how Muslim's feel they are perceived and represented in the UK. Previous research has determined that British Muslims are viewed as having values that are incompatible with British society (Kundnani, 2007), while Saeed (2007) suggests that social and political concern related to Muslim groups in the UK constitute cultural racism. In addition to this, the British media have been seen to represent Muslim groups in ways described as hostile and negative (Poole & Richardson, 2006) while Sheridan (2002) highlights an 83% post-9/11 increase in British Muslim reports of implicit and indirect discrimination with overt discrimination rising by 7%. In order to examine the lived experiences of British Muslims, an Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was employed. Analysis of interviews with nine British Muslims revealed four key emergent themes grouped around media influence, the role of education and integration, experiences of anti-Muslim racism, and the perpetuation of antecedent risk factors. The findings highlighted a frustration with media-fuelled generalisations of British Muslims, a desire for increased integration between Muslims and non-Muslims, experiences of anti-Muslim racism, and a perpetuation of antecedent risk factors for radicalization stemming from UK governmental policies which have the potential to lead into harm's way the very communities that these policies purport to protect. Findings will be discussed with reference to psychological theory and recommendations made for improving intergroup relations.

RC05-124.6

BIRCAN, TUBA* *(University of Leuven)*

Should We Support or Should They Go? Public Opinion on the Role of State in Helping Refugees in Europe.

The Syrian crisis has reached its sixth year and the durability of the crisis bolsters tensions occurring at a political level between European countries. Alongside political disagreements and differentiation between states, another source of concern derives from the growing discrepancy in citizen's support to the refugees. There has been an on-going debate about the responsibilities of the European countries towards more than one million (Syrian) refugees fled from the war zone. Variant political rhetoric, mainly focuses the challenges with refugee influx, is stuck between "controlling" the refugee inflow and "helping" refugees in need. In this context, the socio-economic burden of the situation rivals with its humanitarian aspect. There exist no unanimous response to the refugee crisis among European countries on a political and individual level. The aim of this paper is thus to explore the role of states in helping refugees and asylum-seekers on the public opinion about refugee support. Due to the hierarchical nature of the research question, we will opt for a multilevel approach. Data from 2016 Eurobarometer survey will be used to employ multilevel models to analyze the impact of the refugee influx on the public opinion on if the country is responsible for helping refugees. On contextual level, in particular, the magnitude of the refugee inflow in the host country, the political standing (supportive or critical) of the government towards refugee crisis, and European state typologies (Western, Nordic, Eastern) will be investigated to explain individual differences in attitudes toward their countries' support for refugees.

RC04-89.5

BIRCAN, TUBA* *(University of Leuven)*
SALMAN, MOHAMMAD *(Free University of Brussels)*

Syrian Refugee Youth Seeking Hope: Educational Aspirations and Integration of Refugee Youth in Belgium

The aftermath of Syrian civil war has expanded to the entire world. Since the WWII, one of the largest forced migrations has been experienced as a mass influx of Syrians. The durability of the crisis in Syria intensifies the urgency for refugee support. Recent policy agendas include education on the top of their lists. Tertiary education, which will enable refugee youth to have better careers and become more integrated within the community, is also a facilitator for economic growth as much as being an investment in the human capital of refugees. Therefore, a better understanding of the refugees' perspective might be a convenient tool for developing better integration strategies. A large body of empirical research and policy documents documented the traumatic experiences of refugee youth and their families before or during the migration. However, except a limited number of reports, there has been little discussion and evidence on the educational experiences of refugees in the host communities. Therefore, this study intends to discuss the educational aspirations of newcomer refugee youth in Flanders and Brussels. This proposed research will be based on qualitative methodology.

The data will be collected through semi-structured interviews and two focus groups. In this study, based on content analysis with NVivo, we will report on the experiences of the refugee youth, perceived discrimination, the aspirations for higher education, future expectations/plans/hopes. Findings from our study will provide new insights about educational aspirations of refugee youth between the ages of seventeen and twenty-six who arrived in Belgium between 2011 and 2017, the challenges they encountered during their efforts in assessing higher education, their solution attempts and the help they have received from governmental or non-governmental institutes. Our critical discussions will reckon with the social and political aspects of the intersection between the humanitarian refugee policies and immigrant integration policies.

RC31-570.5

BIRKE, PETER* *(Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Goettingen an der Georg August Universitaet)*

Refugees@Work: Re-Composition of the Workforce and Re-Regulation of Border Regimes in Germany

Refugees@Work: Re-Composition of the Workforce and Re-regulation of border regimes in Germany

The demands of capital to mobilize skilled labour plays a major role in current debates and reforms. This affects the definition of political and social rights of refugees, notably in Germany. While the majority of refugees is prevented from entering the EU by way of a militarization of the border regime, access of refugees into the German labor market is facilitated by the latest reforms of immigration law. After all, some degree of brain drain is regarded as acceptable, given that it serves to reduce the shortage of labour and skills in some parts of the German economy. This tendency has been analyzed in depth, as far as its consequences for the legal status of migrants are concerned. Its potential influence on the stratification of workforces is, however, rarely discussed in current sociological research. If a commodification of migration regimes occurs: how does this influence the composition of workforces in industries that see an influx of new migrants? In this presentation, we will discuss preliminary results of our research in the meat industry, metal works, the steel and the chemical industry in Lower Saxony, Germany. This will include the question of how trade unions react to the re-composition of the workforce and of whether the promotion of citizenship rights and equal conditions for all are promoted (or neglected) at the point of production.

Project Website: http://www.sofi-goettingen.de/projekte/refugeeswork-perspektiven-der-betrieblichen-integration-von-fluechtlingen-in-niedersachsen/projektinhalt/

RC47-788.3

BIRKE, PETER* *(Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Goettingen an der Georg August Universitaet)*

The Politics of Strikes: Strike Movements and Social Movements in a Global Perspective

Whether new organisations of informal workers in much of Asia, wildcat strikes in textile factories in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vietnam, the crucial role of trade unions for the Arab spring in Tunisia and Egypt, mass strikes in emerging economies like China, Brazil and South Africa or the wave of general strikes that hit Europe after the crisis in 2008 – the new forms of strikes and workers organisations across the globe are widespread. But they also differ a lot concerning their political orientations, relationships with state institutions and the general social conditions in which they operate. This paper examines the interrelation of strike movements and social movements in the framework of an international comparison. It is based on a book project on the politics of worker's resistance against neoliberal politics in 15 countries around the world (edited with Madhumita Dutta, Ohio State University and Jörg Nowak, City University of Hong Kong). The paper will compare strategies of workers struggles and social movements in four countries: Germany, India, Brazil, and China. Based on this comparison, the diffusion of social movement strategies within strike movements will be discussed. Finally, the notion of the "political" strike will be revisited: In which sense can current strike movements in those four countries currently be considered as anti-systemic movements (Wallerstein) and what does this notion mean in the four named cases?

RC34-620.5

BIRZLE, MAIKE* *(University of Basel)*

Situational Accounts of Collectivity and Individuality Among Un(der)Employed University Graduates in Burkina Faso

University graduates in Burkina Faso very often face great difficulties to enter the labor market and thus attain the social markers of adulthood. Moreover, they have to cope with high expectations by their families, as well as the individual disappointment they experience when their intended careers are inaccessible after graduation. Students and university graduates face uncertainty

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concerning the future; and their former image of being the country's elite has changed into today's image of them being potential troublemakers and future unemployed masses. This paper inquires the way their self-presentation as (a group of) graduates switches between collectivism and individualism by applying a narrative analysis approach. The empirical data consist of annually successive interviews I conducted with 30 informants over a period of three years. Most narrations refer to a collectivity of young graduates who deal with a lack of possibilities due to a labor market that is most often only accessible by helping relations. University graduates present themselves as abandoned by the government and despised by society. Nevertheless, there are further discursive threads woven in these narrations, which highlight individual agency that enables the narrators to overcome the blocked situation. On the one hand, there is a sort of habitual collectivity emerging when it comes to future imaginations, because graduates share the idea that their diploma has to pay off after all and underline the role they should play as intellectual elite. On the other hand, strategies for an amelioration of the situation are imagined on an individual level, rarely involving ideas of collective action.

This paper aims to explain which strategies of self-presentation and placing occur under which circumstances in graduates' life courses, in order to give an insight in ideas and implications of collectivity and individuality among Burkinabe university graduates.

RC46-781.3

BISHOP, JOHANNA* *(NA)*

An Ethnographic Journey into Raising Human Trafficking Awareness with Students

The United Nations Palermo Protocol and the United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act have brought attention to the problem of human trafficking. Millions of people are being trafficked, forced into labor and servitude, and being held in debt bondage, and according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, human trafficking has become the third largest international crime industry behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking. Within the United States alone, the National Human Trafficking Hotline has received over 143,000 calls of suspected human trafficking since 2007, and documented 36,270 victims of human trafficking with the predominant form of human trafficking occurring in the sex trade industry. At greatest risk for being trafficked and exploited are women, youths, and children, and often they are being trafficked in our midst. This presentation will describe the emerging and ongoing ethnographic journey of faculty and students working to raise awareness about human trafficking in their region, and building local capacity among citizens and professionals to be able to recognize suspected cases of trafficking. Student research projects have documented levels of human trafficking awareness in their communities. Throughout this process, human trafficking has gained visibility in academic dialogue and become legitimate academic study.

WG05-951.2

BISHT, BHUPENDRA* *(National Centre for Good Governance)*

Climate Change, Famines and Conflicts in Globalized World: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management

Human development is affected by climate change due to direct and indirect impacts on environmental, social and economic spheres. One of the impacts of climate change is negative effects on crop yields due to uncertain weather pattern, which pose a threat to food security as stated in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This aggravates the condition of people by impacting their livelihood and availability and access to food. A recent study conducted by researchers from the Columbia University established a link between the extreme severity of drought due to climate change and crop failure in Syria. As a consequence of this, food prices increased and many people lost their means of income further deteriorating their situation. This triggered the migration of population from rural to urban areas further stressing the system. Such a situation exacerbated poverty. This effect combined with poor governance sparked violent conflict in Syria further leading to people fleeing the country to escape civil war. The example of Syria highlights interlinked explicit and implicit threats posed by climate change and lack of good governance worsens the problem. Considering the future climate change impacts and risks stated by IPCC, and some parts of the world already experiencing these impacts, it becomes important to discuss the role of governance to address such issues. This paper explains the need for the change in conventional governance systems and planning required to tackle the challenges posed by climate change. It further discusses the kind of new dimensions required in governance systems and the importance of participation of people or various stakeholders in climate adaptation efforts to the build resilience of systems to face these challenges.

RC05-111.6

BISKAMP, FLORIS* *(University of Kassel)*

Prejudice, Hegemony, and Distorted Communication. Three Ways of Conceptualizing Anti-Muslim Racism

While there is a growing consensus that such a thing as islamophobia or anti-Muslim racism does exist, the ways of conceptualizing this phenomenon differ strongly. The two most common approaches are conceptualizing it as prejudice or as hegemonic discourse. In my paper, I will elaborate the strengths and weaknesses of both approaches and then propose a third approach combining their strengths while avoiding their weaknesses.

The discussion of Islamophobia as a prejudice was prominently introduced by the 1997 Runnymede Report and has since been particularly relevant for quantitative scholarship. From this perspective, Islamophobia is discussed as a phenomenon of individual consciousness. The most commonly named defining marks of prejudicial consciousness are homogenization, rejection, and distortion. This implicitly distinguishes prejudicial consciousness from a consciousness living up to the standards of critical thinking. The resulting ability to discern prejudice from rational critique is the most important strength of this approach. However, the focus on individual consciousness makes this approach blind to dynamics of discourse and power.

The understanding of anti-Muslim racism as a hegemonic discourse can be traced back to Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) and has recently been employed by a growing number of scholars. Building on notions from Foucault and Gramsci, this approach highlights the very dynamics of power and discourse to which the prejudice approach remains oblivious. However, abstaining from a strong concept of reason, this approach shows reductionist tendencies, rendering it unable to distinguish racist speech from legitimate utterances.

To combine the strengths of both approaches, I propose introducing Habermas's concept of "systematically distorted communication". Since this concept builds on a notion of reason not located in individual consciousness but in discourse itself, it is able to distinguish racist discourses from critical debates while also accounting for dynamics of power and discourse.

RC16-312.8

BISKAMP, FLORIS* *(University of Kassel)*

Uneven and Combined Populism in the European Union

While there are some very general theoretical claims about populism (e.g. those connected to the names of Mouffe and Eribon), empirical research (e.g. that connected to the works of Mudde and Rovira Kaltwasser) shows a more complicated picture, suggesting only medium-range theories can hold. I combine these medium-range theories with research on EU's economy and politics in order to develop a more systematic understanding of populisms in Europe as *uneven and combined populism*.

Most European countries have witnessed a surge of populism – but the populisms differ strongly from country to country. While the most successful populists in most countries are from the right, those in Greece and Spain are from the left. Moreover, there are significant differences among right-wing populists. While some stick to a neoliberal agenda, others reworked their position in an almost socialist fashion. These programmatic differences correspond with different social bases.

Yet, in their unevenness the populist movements are combined in many ways. The most obvious combination is that populists on the right collaborate and learn from one another, as do those on the left. These direct combinations account for similarities but not for differences. There are, however, indirect links that partially explain why certain types of populism are more successful in some countries than in others. These indirect links are to be found in the economic and political system of the EU. Different countries have very different positions within these systems – some running trade surpluses, others deficits, some being net contributors of EU funds, others net recipients, some wielding more, others less political power. Using the cases of Germany, Greece, and France, I argue that their respective positions within the European system make the success of different kinds of populisms likely. These populist successes in turn have ramifications for the political and economic system.

RC14-JS-16.3

BITTNER, VANESSA* *(Yale Sociology)*

"Man, Superman, Gunman". the Rise and Fall of Oscar Pistorius. a Cultural Sociological Analysis of Celebrity Discourse.

This paper takes into consideration the empirical case of the media representation of South African athlete Oscar Pistorius. The portrayal of the disabled sprinter changed dramatically following the murder case of his girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp: While the man himself went unchanged, the image put forth by news outlets shifted from a public national hero to a villain figure. In this paper, I present an analysis of this case by weaving together three similar but disjointed strands of sociology: Goffmanian and cultural sociological approaches

to performance and facework, Weberian approaches to the relationship between charisma and stigma, and dramaturgical theories of social tragedy. Through this theoretical lens I illustrate how his murder trial was not only a scandal but in fact a social tragedy, promulgated by challenges to Pistorius' authenticity as a charismatic hero who had overcome stigma. This analysis shows how the drama of the Pistorius case is a social one, rooted in South Africa's specific social and cultural structures, as well as in its history of Apartheid. This paper contributes to understanding how stories of violence and (in)justice connected to celebrity are covered in the media, while giving insight into more subtle questions of how power is related to race and status in post-Apartheid society.

RC22-419.6

BIZARRIA, JULIO* *(Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO))*

Post-Fascist Cosmologies and Civil Religion Revisited: On Black Ethnocide and Secular Sacrificial Processes in the City of Rio De Janeiro

This study analyses the fading boundaries between secular and religious discourse in the Brazilian public sphere from the perspective of the far-right sympathies stirred in the context of the 2016 coup and of the social groups standing as their most visible alterity in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the favela dwellers. On the one hand, ostensibly religious discourse, as a corollary of its continued deprivatisation, has been progressively called to postulate its agenda in secular terms; on the other hand, predominantly secular discourse, such as that of the Brazilian far-right, have come to display many cosmological features, ever more commensurate with a full-blown religious dimension. By revisiting and problematising the hypothesis of the civil religions and the contemporary characterisations of fascism, this paper seeks to illustrate this transit, evincing both the post-fascist cosmologies and the endogenous resistance against them, stemming from favela dwellers and militants defined by a composite stigma, simultaneously racial and territorial. The frequent "resistance killings" and "stray bullets" that victimise black favela youth, more than mere bureaucratic forms of the black ethnocide, may be conceived, within either group, as different forms of secular sacrificial processes, whereby political action and resistance may draw novel and as yet unknown potentialities. Evidence of this conflict and its centrality abounds to such an extent that even incidental observation of the cityscape, particularly of mortuary graffiti and urban epigraphy, may provide a valuable empirical ground to comprehend the rise of authoritarianism in Latin America and the many intricacies and fractures of the secular-religious divide in the 21st century.

RC09-192.4

BIZBERG, ILAN* *(El Colegio de México)*

He Diversity of Capitalisms in Latin America, a Regulationist Approach

The diversity of capitalisms in Latin America, a regulationist approach
Against the dominant institutionalist perspective on Latin American capitalisms that believes that all countries in the continent have followed the same mode of development, we defend the idea that there are significant structural and socio-political differences them. This does not mean that every country is radically different and that we cannot find any general trends, but that we can find that there are clusters of countries that have had similar historical trajectories, analogous economic and class structures that make them react in a comparable manner to changes in the world economy.

This perspective is not only different from the ones that seek to find general patterns to the impacts of liberalization, for example. But it also differs from macro-economic analyses that try to define the best manner to react to a crisis, or to a favorable economic situation in order to extract most of its benefits. It is rather an analysis in *political economy* based on the manner in which socio-political conformations determine economic policies. It is an explanation on why States make economic decisions that are not always the "best way". This perspective also judges that every capitalism in Latin America has its own crisis that must be distinguished from others.

We propose a theoretical perspective that analyzes certain "determinants" of a type of capitalism: On what is the economy of the country based: commodities, industrial products, both? What are the characteristics of the wage relation: the labor market and social policies? What is the character and the form of intervention of the State? What are the fundamental socio-political groups that dominate political and economic decisions? What is the character of the political system?

RC47-786.6

BIZBERG, ILAN* *(El Colegio de Mexico)*

The Actionalist Perspective of Social Movements Vs. Resource Mobilization; With References to the Mexican Case.

This paper defends the perspective of the significance of social movements developed by Alain Touraine, against the hegemonic outlook to study these phenomena owing to the contentious politics/resource mobilization school developed in the Unites States by Tilly, Tarrow, McAdam, and others. I will defend the idea that to understand social movements, it is necessary to move away from most of the current sociological studies that are dominated by the perspective of resource mobilization, according to which social movements have to be analyzed in terms of their ability to influence the power system of a society, considering their action merely as strategies to seize opportunities to impose their power or influence a government. This perspective analyzes movements based on their ability to consolidate themselves internally and accumulate resources to influence the political system. It distinguishes the character of social movements according to whether they are competitive, reactive or proactive, but does not analyze the signification of their action.

In this paper we endorse the idea that although it is important to analyze the capacity of social movements to impact on the political system, we miss the point if we do not study them according to the meaning that they themselves give to their action (so to speak: the inner face of their action), as does the actionalist school of Alain Touraine. From this perspective, movements that seem unimportant if viewed on the basis of their immediate political impact may be strongly charged with an ethical sense, which may (or may not) have a greater influence in the future, or in a place other than that of its emergence. In the case of Mexico, movements that have not had a weighty political impact like #Yosoy132; MPJD, and the movements over Ayotzinapa, are the basis of a reconstruction of the Mexican society.

RC34-621.14

BLAALID, BJORNAR* *(Nord University)*

Transitions, Risks and Rehabilitation of Young Drug Users in a Life Course Perspective: How Young Individuals with Drug Related Problems Can Integrate Themselves Back to Society through Social Intervention and Rehabilitation Programs

Title:
Transitions, risks and rehabilitation of young drug users in a life course perspective: How young individuals with drug related problems can integrate themselves back to society through social intervention and rehabilitation programs
Abstract

This research project will study the lives of young drug users as they transition into adulthood, with an intention to observe changes in their lives as they participate in rehabilitation programs carried out by local humanitarian organizations. The drug users participate in intervention programs aimed at rehabilitation through one-to-one guiding and social integration in a medium rural town in Northern Norway. The study's focus is on the process of rehabilitation, social difficulties and risks that the drug users face in this period of their life. As the study's design is concerned with temporality and changes that can happen in their lives over time, the study will make use of a life course perspective. By including such a framework, one is able to properly structure and order the different events and changes that happens in the lives of the young drug users as they come in to contact with the rehabilitation programs. Two specific and overarching research questions are formulated to guide the research: The first question addresses what experiences do young drug users have from participating in humanitarian rehabilitation programs. The second question is concerned with what factors that can be important for young people with substance-related problems, when they over time try to integrate themselves back into society. The two questions imply that the study will be conducted on an individual level, focusing on the participants themselves and their experiences with a specific rehabilitation program. Methodologically the design will have a Grounded Theory approach. Methods will include ethnographic observations, analysis of documents and biographical interviews that together will produce thick descriptions on the informants.

RC42-725.2

BLACKBURN, MARIE-EVE* *(ÉCOBES-Recherche et transfert)*
GAGNON, JOSÉE *(EquiLibre)*
DION, JACINTHE *(Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)*
BRAULT, MARIE-CHRISTINE *(Université du Québec in Chicoutimi)*
AUCLAIR, JULIE *(Cégep de Jonquière)*
DIOUF-TALL, GAMOU *(Université Laval)*
GAGNÉ, ANNE-SOPHIE *(Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)*

Evaluation of a School-Based Program Designed to Develop a Positive Body Image and the Adoption of Healthy Lifestyle Habits Among Youths

Introduction: During adolescence, body image and self-esteem are associated with youths' mental health and quality of life. However, intervention-based

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

programs intending to improve body image satisfaction, global self-esteem and healthy lifestyle habits in youth do not seem effective: More than 50% of Quebec's (Canada) teenagers report body dissatisfaction.

Objectives: The major purpose of this research is to evaluate the short and mid-term effectiveness of the school-based *Healthy Mind, Healthy Body* program. This program, designed by *EquiLibre*, aims to develop a positive body image and adopting healthy lifestyle habits among youths.

Methods: This case-control study was conducted in two high schools in the province of Québec. All students in Grade 8 (mean age = 12.0 years) and Grade 11 (mean age = 15.2 years) were invited to complete online questionnaires at three stages of the research (baseline, T0 – Oct. 2016; one month at the end of the five-hour session school-based program (T1 – May 2017); and six months later (T2 – Oct. 2017). A total of 740 girls and boys in T0 (intervention group = 401 and control group = 339) had completed the questionnaire on body dissatisfaction, self-esteem and lifestyle habits, such as dieting attitudes.

Results: As expected, preliminary analyses reveal a variation in global self-esteem and various measures of body dissatisfaction throughout the school years. Our results show a significant effect of the intervention program, at least in the short-term: compared to the control group, youth in the experimental group reported an improved body image satisfaction and global self-esteem. Results of the six-month follow-up will also be discussed.

Conclusion: The effectiveness of the *Healthy Mind, Healthy Body* program was assessed. This will contribute to the identification of school-based program's best practices and to promote the use of these practices in schools.

RC23-434.1

BLACKBURN, MARIE-EVE* *(ÉCOBES-Recherche et transfert)*
DUFOUR, CAMELIA *(Cegep de Jonquiere)*
FRIGON, MARIE-PIER *(Université de Montréal)*
TARDIF, SUZIE *(Université du Québec à Chicoutimi)*
TREMBLAY, KARINE *(Université de Montréal)*

Social Representations of Pharmacogenetic Testing in Clinical Practice: How to Speed up Knowledge Transfer?

Introduction: Some pharmacogenetic tests (PGt) are recommended by Health Canada when prescribing drugs that can cause adverse events or be ineffective according to specific gene variants. However, medical professionals do not apply PGt testing in Quebec (Canada), even if the possible advantages, such as improved therapeutic dosage and response, are generally well-recognized.

Objectives: In this original research, objectives are 1) to understand how medical professionals and patients stand with regard to PGt and 2) to make recommendations to improve the social acceptability of PGt and knowledge transfer.

Methods: We have conducted six focus groups in the Saguenay−Lac-Saint-Jean region (Quebec, Canada): two groups composed of general practitioners (GPs) (n=25), two groups composed of pharmacists (n=11) and two groups composed of patients (n=30). Part of the interview was based on real-life situations with drug examples that are commonly prescribed. In addition, we had asked all participants about their knowledge and perception of genetics in medical practice and what could be the roles of different professionals in regards to PGt.

Results: The data highlighted a willingness in regards to PGt application in all interviewed groups, but it also highlighted the central role of social representations on the acceptability of this technology. GPs and pharmacists had expressed the limitation of implementation of PGt in healthcare system mainly because of a lack of information about the accessibility of these tests, the delay of obtaining results, cost-benefits studies and ethical considerations. The patients were generally in agreement with the PGt and they trusted the medical professionals.

Conclusion: We have been able to highlight the social representations of PGt which have led to a set of recommendations that could help better apply PGt knowledge in clinical practice.

RC02-58.4

BLAD, CORY* *(Manhattan College)*
FERRAGINA, EMANUELE* *(Sciences Po Paris)*

'Road to Nowhere' and Complex Transitions: Why We Are Not Living in a Post-Neoliberal Age

The most recent global recession exposed significant cracks in the façade of neoliberalism, so much so that many viewed the post-recession era as one of renewed Keynesianism or perhaps a more amorphous 'post-neoliberal era'. This article seeks to conceptualize the contemporary political climate by critiquing the concept of post-neoliberalism and arguing for a different understanding of the 'strange non-death' of neoliberalism. By analysing the protracted period of what has been called permanent austerity, we interpret the present period as a long transitory phase within which the crumbling of neoliberalism reduces political legitimacy of mainstream parties in the West, but does not seem to produce the passage to a new era. This protracted instability reflects the absence of viable political alternatives and seems to analytically assume the form of a

'road to nowhere' in which neoliberalization continues in a climate of exacerbated material hardships and weakening legitimation.

RC18-347.3

BLAIN, MICHAEL* *(Boise State University, Sociology)*

Progressive Violence: Theorizing the War on Terror

Many sociologists have idealized sociality to legitimate their role as "positivist" social scientists and fulfill their desires for progressive social change. They have ignored or played down the intense in-group solidarity generated by hatred of out-group enemies. It is anathema to many social scientists that groups can fall into hate as well as love, that we get intense pleasure from vicarious participation in power elite orchestrated victimage rituals (VR) that feature the ritual domination and destruction of villainous powers.

As a corrective, theorists should deal directly with the actual geopolitical practices of political and military violence. The power / terror dynamic was central to the emergence of the liberal nation state, Empire and settler colonialism, and the social sciences. This dynamic continues to essential to any theory of the US lead WoT. The imperial tradition survives in the contemporary strategic practices of the national security state. Geopolitics produces cycles of resistance and political violence.

The WoT is conceptualized as a mode of empire by means of global victimage ritual, involving the practices of vilification and glorification of heroes and the ritual destruction of villainous powers. Conceptions of power, good and evil, and life and death organize and glorify these violent power struggles. Heroic sacrifice has appeared in mass media spectacles broadcast to a global audience —for example, the "man-hunt" and "assassination" of Osama bin Laden and its reflection in contemporary politics and culture.

This paper proposes that sociologists should reengage with the problem of theorizing political violence by reactivating the Weberian tradition of historical sociology and its elaboration in terms of research in political sociology derived from C. Wright Mills' theory of the US power elite. This argument is elaborated in terms of three related issues: power, knowledge, and ethics.

RC40-708.8

BLANCANEAUX, ROMAIN* *(Sciences Po Bordeaux)*

When the European Commission (dis)Credits Experts (un)Fit to Its Needs : The Decline of the French Label of Origin in Wine

Since Brussels has set regulatory measures for the wine sector in the 60's, the French government has endorsed policies offering a high level of recognition of its traditional, "Denomination of Origin" (D.O.) wines at a European scale. In 2007, however, it voted a reform calling for a more industrialized European policy with a new hierarchy for its wines. This article defends the hypothesis that this switch is ascribable to a change in the institutional relations between French experts and the European Commission. In the early European Community, French experts gained legitimacy among European officials, whose demand for expertise, and sociological background, favored them. Whereas the French expertise production was fit to the Commission's demand in the 1970's, the situation differed dramatically fifty years later, as the Commission's expectations in terms of expertise had evolved. Its changing institutional role progressively played a pivotal role, as it contributed to depreciate the French expertise at the origin of the European wine regulation. It inclined the French Ministry of Agriculture to recourse to other experts in order to fit to Brussels' demand in terms of expertise. Adaptation to Brussel's orientation led the French Ministry of Agriculture to regain power over the experts in wine Law, and develop its own expertise to negotiate with the Commission. As it did, it also adapted the wine sector to European norms, and abandoned the specificity of its D.O. wines. Thus, the French Ministry of agriculture's vote in 2007 took a radically different stance, as compared to the past.

RC11-219.5

BLANCO-MOLINA, MAURICIO* *(National University of Costa Rica.)*
PINAZO-HERNANDIS, SACRAMENTO *(University of Valencia)*
MONTORO-RODRIGUEZ, JULIAN *(The University of North Carolina at Charlotte)*
JIMENEZ-MARTÍ, MARÍA *(Universidad de Valencia)*

Well-Being and Successful Aging Predictors in a Costa Rican Sample of Older Adults

Purpose: Successful aging was defined as the older adults' ability to experience low risk of disease and disease-related disability; maintain high mental and physical function; and continue engagement with life, which includes relations with others, supportive and productive activities (Rowe & Kahn, 2015). The model identifies specific mechanisms impacting older adults' adaptation and satisfaction with life while controlling by a constellation of factors related to health, cognitive

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and social functioning. This study examines which factors are associated with the life satisfaction of older adults attending a lifelong learning program at the National University of Costa Rica.

Method: Using a questionnaire including socio-demographic information, health, social and psychological factors and wellbeing outcomes, data was collected on a sample of 282 older adults (55 and older) in participating at programs at the National University in Costa Rica. Items referred to variables related to well-being like life satisfaction, spirituality, social support, self-efficacy, social support, self-perceive health, and others. A structural equation model with latent variables were specified and estimated using AMOS.

Results: SEM results indicated a good model fit (Chi-squared 1.426 p<.000; *df* 726; CFI = .901; RMSEA = .059). Main findings suggested that life satisfaction for older adults attending programs at the National University is primarily impacted by health (physical and emotional troubles, beta = -.17), social and emotional support (beta = .38), self-efficiency (beta = .14) and spirituality (beta = .22) while controlling by age.

Discussion: Results are consistent with the traditional variables included in successful aging models, with particular attention to the significant weight of spirituality and self-efficacy among older adults in Costa Rica. We will discuss the role of attending lifelong learning programs in improving the well-being of older adults.

RC36-651.5

BLASKO, ANDREW* *(Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)*

Taking the Role of the Other in Submission

The general issue addressed in the present discussion concerns the ways in which interaction within systems can be determined by forces, processes, and media apparently beyond the voluntary control of individuals. The particular focus in this regard is the medium of power. We will ask whether and how the exercise of power, especially subjection to power, can potentiate interaction such that particular types of interaction tend to occur with a significantly higher degree of probability than others. We will argue that the addition of subjection to power as a potential to interaction can lead to specific types of meaning being constituted in interaction that may facilitate the functioning and propagation of power. In this respect, looking at ourselves through the eyes of the other becomes the dominant mode of self-reflection such that we become, on the level of interaction, what the other wants us to be.

RC36-645.3

BLASKO, ANDREW* *(Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)*

When Dignity Is Impossible

This presentation questions whether and how the exercise of power in the form of the submission to power can act as a formative force upon the operations of the imagination, perception, and cognition by making the constitution of certain types of meaning significantly more likely than others. This restricts not only the types of meaning that can emerge in what is taken to be the objective world, but also the types of self-reference, with the latter extended to include possibilities for action on the part of individuals. This results in social life operating with a determining causality to the degree that social interaction constitutes subjection to power, the restriction or reduction of alternative ways of thought and action, and the perpetuation and expansion of alienation in both subjective and objective forms.

RC11-228.5

BLÄTTEL-MINK, BIRGIT *(Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main)*
WENZL, LUIGI* *(Goethe-University Frankfurt/Main)*

Borrowed Grandfathers – If Men of Older Age Care

What if old, i.e. aging, men in transition and/or during retirement engage in intergenerational and extra-familiar care relations? The phenomenon of older men who decide to care for young children who are not related by blood is still a niche phenomenon and has until now found very little scientific attention. If we consider the increasing number of people of old age, the increasing occupation related mobility and the increasing share of female workforce within Western industrialized countries and the economic, cultural, political and social effects, borrowed grandfathership might play an increasingly important role in society.

But, why do aging men engage in such a care relation, how does the care practice look like and what effects does it have on processes of "doing aging"? The discussion of the care-crisis, and the debate about active aging are, as we suggest, fruitful approaches to explore this phenomenon. Furthermore, borrowed grandfathership may also challenge hegemonic masculinity and concepts of grandparentship as such.

In order to get insights into the practice of borrowed grandfathership we carried out semi-structured interviews with men involved in such care relations and with a small control group of women in a federal state of Germany. One result being that borrowed grandfathership seems to be pushed by a female partner or

closer friends being involved in such care relations. Secondly, borrowed grandfathership very often is initiated by a sense of regret of not having been a good father to one's own children due to occupational duties.

In this paper we will present further results of our research as well as some thoughts on the social relevance of this phenomenon in future. It would be very interesting to get some insights of borrowed grandfathership in other countries, i.e. differing social-cultural frames.

RC47-785.1

BLEE, KATHLEEN* *(university of pittsburgh)*
DEMICHELE, MATTHEW *(RTI International)*
SIMI, PETE *(university of Nebraska)*
LATIF, MEHR *(University of Pittsburgh)*

How Racial Violence Is Provoked and Channeled

Drawing on interviews with a broad set of former racist activists, this paper explores the relationships between violence and the vicious racist ideologies of modern white supremacism in the United States. Through this empirical approach, this paper contributes to a conceptual understanding of the linkages between micro- and meso-level dynamics of race and violence. In particular, we examine how racist ideologies and violent practices shape individual experiences, motivations, and actions as well as group dynamics.

RC52-871.3

BLOK, ANDERS* *(University of Copenhagen)*

Ecologies of Boundaries: Boundary Work in Emerging Trans-Local Professional Jurisdictions

In recent years, ecological approaches to professional work, authority and regulation has seen a resurgence in the sociology of professions, as epitomized in the linked ecologies framework of Andrew Abbott (2005). Alongside this resurgence comes a renewed attention to the wider and multi-scalar set of socio-spatial relations in which professional groups operate, including the way symbolic boundaries within and between professions, as well as between professional, academic and political institutions, come to be defined, negotiated and changed as part of professional projects. So far, however, the varieties of situated boundary work (Fournier 2000; Liu 2015) in which professions and professional actors engage in order to forge jurisdictional claims, niches and linkages has yet to be fully interrogated. Building on and comparing case studies set in Denmark into three emerging trans-local professional jurisdictions – of climate adaptation, lifestyle disease prevention and innovation management – this paper seeks to identify key modalities of intra- and inter-professional boundary work, as this is set within wider reforms in the linked ecologies of professional, academic and political institutions. In doing so, the paper makes two theoretical contributions to an ecological approach in the sociology of professions. First, it grounds Abbott's meso-level framework of linked ecologies in more situated accounts of inter- and inter-professional boundary work, by way of reconnecting to a wider tradition of symbolic interactionist studies of professions. Second, and conversely, it updates these latter approaches for a world of trans-local professional governance, by way of highlighting the multi-scalar relations and boundaries whereby linked professional ecologies are constituted.

RC21-392.5

BLOKLAND, TALJA* *(Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)*

'I Don't Have a Project Mentality'. Stories of Crafting Life in the Context of Intersectional Stigmatization of Black Women Living in US Public Housing

This paper asks how the stigma of public housing impacts the ways in which Black young mothers crafted their lives outside of a now demolished US housing project, addressing this question through ethnography. Much has changed since I conducted ethnographic fieldwork in a US public housing project in a small New England college town in the early 2000s, in how academia engages with studying intersectionality and marginalization and in how Black female experiences of racism and discrimination are publically discussed and perceived. This paper aims to highlight only one particular dimension of public housing stigmatization that brings together the intersection of housing stigma, race and gender, namely that which categorizes those with a 'project mentality' from those who lived in the projects but distinctively distanced themselves from this way of life. I explore how this idea was used in conversations of young Black female project residents, to what it referred, and how they constructed the notion in the context of the settings of marginalization they encounter when they are crafting their lives outside of the physical space of the projects. Similar to some categorizations also used by scholars between hoodlums and decent poor, these categorizations include aspects of behavior linked to violence, crime and 'not doing the right thing'. However, I aim to show that an approach that orients on the women as agents

crafting their urban lives rather than as subjects reacting to a stigma imposed requires us to rethink some of the standard understandings of stigmatization.

RC09-186.4

BLUMBERG, RAE* *(University of Virginia)*

Women Traders in Southeast Asia Vs Sub-Saharan Africa: With and Against the Odds

I've begun applying my theories of gender stratification and gender and development to trade – in which women are important in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, areas where I've done research on gender and economic power. I posit that a prerequisite of female involvement in trade is participation in significant production activities. But the nature of the kinship-property system can facilitate or complicate women's trade. In Southeast Asia's overwhelmingly bilateral or matrilineal groups, women freely engage in trade ranging from selling in local markets to long-distance and/or cross-border trade. In sub-Saharan Africa, however, 75% of ethnic groups are patrilineal and women rarely inherit land. Yet, especially in West Africa and increasingly in Southern Africa, women are crucial in both local and informal cross-border trade. In Southeast Asia, women traditionally worked in horticulture in the uplands; in the lowlands both genders cultivated irrigated rice, with many women trading seasonally, while others traded year-round. In Africa, formal trade takes 12 days to clear customs whereas women informal cross-border traders take hours, greatly enhancing food security: Polygyny is common in sub-Saharan Africa, as are "separate purses" for husband and wives, especially in West Africa, where cultivation is horticultural and men are primary cultivators in <20% of ethnic groups. Women there often organize to facilitate their trading. But female trading is so entrenched that after the 1800 jihad that imposed Islam and seclusion marriage on the Nigerian Hausa, women began running their businesses from their homes, aided by non-secluded pre-adolescent daughters or brothers – with ~98% having income-generating activities. Women traders face many obstacles and dangers (in 2016, I found sexual coercion at one Malawi border and having to use wild animal corridors at night in Northern Botswana). But few governments facilitate their situation, reducing their development contributions. I end with some policy suggestions.

RC22-409.7

BLUMENSTOCK, JAMES* *(Asia Biblical Theological Seminary)*

Strangers in a Familiar Land: Negotiating Christian and Thai Identities in Buddhist Thailand

In Thailand, the perspective that "to be Thai is to be Buddhist" pervades everyday social existence, fundamentally defining the unifying essence of community, national, and ethnic self-understandings. Within this contexture, Christian conversion introduces not only the restructuration of personal beliefs and allegiances, but also the displacement of the convert from pre-existing group memberships and social identities. By imbibing the new world of Christian belief and identity, Christian converts concomitantly become members of a socially marginalized sub-group. To cope with life "on the hyphen," therefore, converts must unravel this presumed interpenetration between Buddhism and Thai national identity while, at the same time, imaginatively reintegrating "Thainess" with "Christianness."

How exactly this identity negotiation transpires has not been adequately explicated by existing sociological, anthropological, or social psychological theories. While theorizations such as the "marginal man" or the "stranger" have contributed much to our understanding of this phenomenon, up to this point, a thorough description of the "lived" nature of religious identity negotiation in marginalized contexts has received little attention. In this paper, I will present a phenomenological explication of the lived experience of marginalization and its effects on identity (re)formation as arising from religious alternation among Christian converts of Northern Thailand. The descriptions are based on in-depth interviews that were conducted with Christian converts in Chiang Mai, Thailand, and processed utilizing the social science methodology of interpretive phenomenology. I argue that the integration of national and religious identities among Christians in Northern Thailand is negotiated via the convert's everyday, lifeworld performance and is founded on core personal and social legitimations which provide both meaning and interpretation to that performance. This negotiation process allows converts to re-define the elements of accepted national and ethnic identities such that Christian identity is perceived as not only an acceptable, but possibly even superior, mode of "Thainess."

TG07-1000.4

BO, BOROKA* *(UC Berkeley)*

Beat of Your Own Drummer? the Entanglement of Time and the Embodied Witness in 87 Capital Cities

The human sensorium and our experiences of time are intimately interdependent and intertwined. Time is additionally an integral, deterministic component of the social world, palpable through our collective pace of life. Pace matters, as our conception of temporality itself springs from our encounters with, and traversing of, space. There has been a long-standing interest in measuring this pace, as it allows us to glimpse what it means to experience time as it is embodied differently in different contexts, constrained both by the infrastructure of urban spaces and by our individual, gendered biological trajectories through life. In this paper, by using the latest live stream video technologies, I build and improve upon the existing measures of the pace of life. In addition to expanding the data from the previously measured 31 to 87 cities, I standardize the measure for greater accuracy, while also taking gender and age in consideration. My contribution extends beyond the descriptive. As the pace of life is multifaceted, with technological, economic and social drivers, I examine how country-level population characteristics along with socioeconomic drivers influence this pace. Moving from macro to micro: to illuminate how time influences our biological temporal rhythms - through an examination of the relationship between temporality, fertility, birth spacing, and health - I also touch on the ways in which the pace of life interacts with the constitution of humanity through space and time.

RC33-600.2

BO, BOROKA* *(UC Berkeley)*

Identifying Vulnerable Populations through a Combination of Big Data, Demographic and Qualitative Techniques

Despite long-standing interest in the health of the most vulnerable segments of the population, assessing the situation of hidden and hard to reach minority populations is impeded by a seeming lack of data. This perception persists, as social scientists have not fully tapped into our ongoing 'big data revolution': We are surrounded by individually generated digital data deposits; invisible to us, perpetually documenting our location, health, socioeconomic status, thoughts and habits. Yet, we do not routinely use this wealth of historic and live data available to us to address enduring gaps in social scientific research. In this article, I use a novel combination of research methods, relying on qualitative, machine learning and demographic techniques. I test my method through a case study of a high-profile, yet also highly stigmatized and vulnerable refugee population - the Hungarian Roma refugees of Canada. My work is guided by the following questions: *(1) What are some shortfalls in the existing, commonly deployed methods of counting hard to reach populations such as the Roma? (2) How does my holistic methodological intervention differ when it comes to tangible differences in the population portraits uncovered? (3) How can researchers apply my proposed methodological intervention to other hidden and hard to reach populations?* I illustrate that by using comprehensive sampling, data, and statistical techniques, in contrast to the existing crude population portraits of the Roma, we can arrive at a much more nuanced and ethically responsible representation of this population. My contribution extends beyond the descriptive, as I also examine and contrast the socio-demographic realities facing both the Hungarian and the Hungarian Roma populations of Canada. In an effort to aid the design of appropriate interventions, I highlight some ways in which the socioeconomic constraints the Roma contend with shape their survival strategies in their new homeland.

RC55-903.3

BOADO, MARCELO* *(Universidad de la República)*

Education Impact on Heritage and Social Mobility, a Comparative Study between Argentina and Uruguay.

Comparative analysis on sex education and occupations drive to develop several mobility models for Uruguay and Argentina, 2 countries with strong investment in education systems and in gender equality. Several hypothesis deal on OED triangle, specifically on support time latent effects. New developments on structural effects on population discuss which effects are stronger and conceptually clearer.

RC05-119.2

BOATCA, MANUELA* *(Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg)*

The Centrality of Race to Inequality in the World-System

Recent scholarship on racial and ethnic inequalities (Dunaway/Clelland 2016, 2017) takes the increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the transnational capitalist class in the past decades as an indication of the ways in which nonwestern semiperipheries will increasingly cause and/or exacerbate most of the world's ethnic/racial inequality in the 21st century. This paper instead argues that the boom in the number of non-Western capitalists seeking the advantages of residence and citizenship in the U.S. and Europe is no challenge to core dominance or white supremacy. Rather, it points to the paramount role that race continues to play for a global stratification in which the "premium citizenships" of core Western states highly correlate with whiteness; and to which only very wealthy non-whites have recently gained access through the commodification of rights in semiperipheral states that share a visa-free travel zone with core Western states. For wealthy

non-Westerners, investment residence and citizenship of Western states constitute global social mobility as well as a means of "buying into" whiteness. Such capital-facilitated moves up the citizenship ladder are themselves ways of buying into whiteness, or what has been referred to as "whitening with money" (Hasenbalg 2005). At the global level, they are strategies of eluding the ascription of citizenship of one's place of birth. As such, they belie the experience of the great majority of transnational labor migrants, for whom international migration in search of upward economic mobility entails the risk of downward racial mobility through reclassification as non-white.

RC20-370.3

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* *(University of Trento)*

For a Comparative Sociology of Home(s). Tracing Variations in a Universal Need and Practice across Settings, Notions and Emotions

This paper outlines a theoretical and methodological agenda for the comparative study of home. Sociologically, this notion stands for a socio-material setting, a kind of social relationship with place, and a value-laden category for the discursive production of identity, belonging and the boundary between insiders and outsiders. Each of these analytical foci is significant in itself and as an entry point for research into housing, care, social reproduction, emotion, material culture and majority-minority relations. Each of them raises significant methodological challenges. In both respects, the ways in which home is conceived, sensed and enacted by individuals or social groups are a promising terrain for comparative analysis, at several levels: between countries, socio-cultural groups, housing and household arrangements, and degrees of (im)mobility – or through a combination of these axes, in light of the "usual" socio-demographics. Large-scale comparison, particularly through collaborative and multi-sited ethnography, can advance knowledge of the drivers of (and variations in) fundamental issues such as the relationship between house and home; the ways in which people conceive home and feeling at home across countries and groups of reference; the interaction between the fixity of dwellings and the mobility of life trajectories; the ways in which dwellings as lived environments mirror societal or group-specific values, life styles and inequalities. In the abstract, home and feeling-at-home are virtually universal social patterns, whatever the ways of phrasing, conceiving and enacting them. In practice, a comparative study of their enactment over space and time can illuminate the experience of home and, indirectly, a range of other sociologically meaningful issues. This paper interrogates this research prospect and the attendant challenges, based on the preliminary findings of ERC HOMInG – a comparative study of the home experience among natives and foreign-born, "mobile" and "immobile" people, in several countries, as connected by international migration flows.

RC31-JS-84.3

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* *(University of Trento)*

Homing: An Emerging Conceptual Bridge between Migration Studies and Sociological Theory

This paper advances a new conceptualization of "homing", as a connection between migration studies and social theory on belonging, place-making and circulation. I define homing as the aggregate of social practices through which people – including migrants – try to make themselves at home in their life circumstances, and as the moral and emotional economies underpinning them. Homing depicts the ongoing ways in which home is conceived, felt and enacted in the everyday, by individual or collective actors, in interaction with their external environments. As an intransitive verb, homing highlights the processual and biographically evolving constitution of home, rather than essentialising it. Indeed, a critical revisit of the elusive notion of home is the starting point for a homing perspective. While "homing" has often been evoked, metaphorically, out of its original "home" in biology (e.g. in diaspora studies), the development of a consistent theoretical framework about it illuminates three broader debates, drawing on a variety of examples:

i.) the negotiation of belonging, identity and the insider/outsider boundary under circumstances of (super-)diversity, with an emphasis less on abstract claims than on the attendant day-to-day interactions;

ii.) the potential for people to appropriate space, or to feel attached to it and exert control on it, given their resources and the external structure of opportunities – with all of the conflicts between opposing claims;

iii.) the portability and reproducibility of material cultures and everyday life styles – after biographic thresholds such as migration-driven ones – and the relevant enabling or constraining factors, which feeds into the debate on translocality and de-territorialization.

The paper is an invitation to homing as a new category of analysis. It need not lead to "discover" unprecedentedly new social realities, but does provide better coordinates, and a more sophisticated gaze, to make sense of the present and past ones.

RC24-463.5

BOEDIONO, KUSHARIYANINGSIH* *(Binghamton University, State University of New York)*

Transnational Operations and Controversies Around the Rapid Growth of Oil Palm Plantations in Indonesia: The Case of Sumatra

Amidst its negative impacts on the environment and local communities, oil palm represents a vast economic opportunity for the Indonesian government and considered as the main component of its development strategy as well as the main driver of people's economy. The strategic role of oil palm in Indonesian economy is due to it's comparative advantage in terms of labor and land costs, and the prospect of increasing demand from new biofuel markets in Europe and the United States. The palm oil plantations in Southeast Asia have been in operation since the colonial period. In Indonesia it was imported from West Africa by the Dutch colonialists in 1848. The first large-scale commercial oil palm plantations were established in the eastern coastal region of Sumatra in 1911 and have been characterized as transnational operations. During the Old and New Order periods, oil palm was associated with direct state investments via state-owned companies where direct foreign involvement in the plantation industry was relatively minor. However, the structure of the industry changed drastically, when in 1998 the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) required the country to liberalize its plantation sectors. The agreement with the IMF has led to substantial investments by Malaysian companies and allowing maximum foreign ownership in both domestic and foreign investments. The center of Indonesia's oil palm production is in Sumatra where in 2013 fifty percent of the country's 10.5 million hectares oil palm plantations is located in that region. Due to the fact that since the mid-1990 Indonesia's oil palm industry has been characterized by the growing importance of TNC's, this paper will discuss the impacts of the industry on the environment and local communities in the eastern coastal region of Sumatra.

RC07-154.1

BOEGENHOLD, DIETER* *(Alpen-Adria University)*

Middle Classes, De-Middledization and Stratified Societies: Observations of the Heterogeneity of Self-Employment

In the recent discussion about the future of modern capitalist societies many well-thought speculations rely on the interplay between continued processes of globalization, increased trends of so-called digitalization and other forms of technological progress and their effects on the system of social stratification and social mobility (Wallerstein et al. 2013). Middle classes serve as a kind of conflict buffer of modern societies. In his discussion why there is no socialism in the United Stated which was questioned in book format by Werner Sombart in 1906 (see Sombart 1976), the upcoming middle classes and their related relative wealth played a central role. Sombart argued that if people earn means to engage in different consumption activities they start to arrange positively with a political-economic system receiving a status, which is worth defending. With roast beef and apple pie all socialist dreams disappear, was somehow the answer by Sombart to the stability of capitalism in early 20th century.

According to Collins (2013), technological displacement of middle-class labour is not much more than twenty years old whereas it took almost 200 years to destroy the working-class labour force. Therefore, none of the previous ways to compensate job losses will work effectively anymore in the future. Now the twenty-first century trajectory of technological development is likely to push the middle classes into redundancy.

This paper is about a sociology of middle classes in a theoretical discussion and empirically focussing at the occupational group of self-employed people. This category of the labour market as a whole was very much connected to ideas of a typical "middle" position. The paper wants to question this assumption theoretically and empirically by referring to the heterogeneity of self-employment, which may give proof for Collins' thesis of an increased *de-middledization.*

RC42-726.1

BOEHME, MICHA* *(University Leipzig)*
DECKER, OLIVER *(University Leipzig)*

Between Helplessness and Group-Based Control Restoration - Identity, Political Action and Resignation in Focus Groups of Left Wing Groups

This lecture reports the findings of a research project aimed to understand the escalation of political violence in contemporary Germany. Several focus groups have been conducted in an eastern German city. We will present selected results of our depth-hermeneutic interpretation drawing the experiences of left wing group members. Evident is the helplessness and its denial. The perceived threats from neo-Nazi groups as well as the inability to articulate strategies against neoliberalism lead to spheres of pseudo-control (e.g. politicization of eating or identity politics). The results will be discussed against the background of the

polarization in the German society, described by the longitudinal "Center"-studies on right-wing extremism.

RC55-898.5

BOEHNKE, KLAUS* *(Jacobs University Bremen)*
DRAGOLOV, GEORGI *(Jacobs University Bremen)*

Are Socially Cohesive Societies Healthier? on the Influence of the Societal Level of Social Cohesion on the Health Status of Western Publics

The paper analyses the relationship between the quality of social cohesion in 34 countries of the Western world and the average health status of citizens of these countries. Based on assumptions that can be derived from the work of Veenhoven, it tests the hypothesis that high levels of societal cohesion are positively related to both physical and mental health. The *Bertelsmann Social Cohesion Radar* (Dragolov et al. 2016) serves as a database for the assessment of societal cohesion levels. The Radar is based on a new multi-faceted concept for measuring social cohesion, developed by the authors. Cohesion data are being related to health data from WHO files, namely the so-called disease-adjusted life years (lost), DALYs. Correlation analyses (bivariate and partial) exhibit surprising results; Prevalence of physical diseases is indeed lower in countries with high levels of social cohesion, whereas for mental health indicators no relationship emerges. However, when the relationships are partialled for a countriy's per capita state expenditures on health, the relationship between social cohesion and physical health disappears, whereas for mental health indicators it emerges that more disease-adjusted life years are lost to mental diseases in countries of *high* social cohesion. The authors interpret this finding in line with Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. They propose that in countries with a high level of social cohesion all basic needs of citizens tend to be fulfilled (as opposed to countries with low levels of social cohesion), so that more people turn to the fulfillment of self-actualization needs. However, as major proportions of the population fail in fulfilling these needs, mental health problems increase in comparison to countries where people predominantly need to fulfill their more basic needs. This interpretation puts the research into the tradition of Inglehart's political development theory.

RC06-145.3

BOEHNKE, MANDY* *(University of Bremen)*

Intergenerational Transmission of Family Values and Gender Role Attitudes – a Comparison of Immigrant and Native Families in Four European Countries

The paper analyses intergenerational change in family values and gender role attitudes among immigrant and non-immigrant families in four European countries: UK, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden by studying adolescent-parent dyads, using data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU). The CILS4EU is a large (N gt 2500) multi-wave longitudinal study of initially 14-year-olds and their parents that commenced in 2010. Whereas for autochthonous families we assume an intergenerational decline of both 'family values' and traditional gender role attitudes, we encounter mixed arguments for the intergenerational transmission mechanisms within immigrant families. Analyses shall furthermore shed some light on the question whether interfamilial change in family values and gender role attitudes is related to cognitive, structural and social assimilation processes, thereby bringing together perspectives from cognitive psychology, sociological social inequality research, and acculturation studies.

RC55-897.3

BOELHOUWER, JEROEN* *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research)*

The Social Indicators Movement at 50: Onwards in Unity with a Model-Based Approach

Before we can move forward with new topics in quality of life research, it would be useful to settle a number of issues that have been a source of debate over the last 50 years. Broadly speaking, this leads to seven principles for measuring and describing quality of life: the central focus is on people; quality of life is about more than just economics; a full measurement must incorporate both objective and subjective indicators; quality of life incorporates several dimensions; the outcome must be viewed separately from the determinants; there must be attention for distribution and difference; the domains can be combined into an index (though this is not essential). The main debate is perhaps about whether or not there should be an index. An index is necessary if we wish to give social indicators the same status as economic indicators have through GDP. In my view, that is desirable. Once these principles are established, the agenda for future social indicators research can be shaped using a model-based approach

RC11-218.2

BOERIO, PRYANKA* *(University of Milan-Bicocca)*

Social Exclusion of Older Immigrants, and Its Consequences: A Study on Share Data

The elderly population in Europe is rapidly increasing (EUROSTAT, 2017). This increase is even more important when focussing on older immigrants. Between 2010 and 2015, non-native people over 55 years of age increased by 50% in countries like Finland, Portugal and Luxemburg. A strong increase is also recorded among future elderly in this category (45-54 years old) (Ciabanu et al., 2017). Against this background, issues concerning older immigrants' social inclusion are becoming more and more actually.

Social Capital's (SC) approach is widely used in social inclusion studies of the elderly (Litwin, 2009; Tomini et al., 2016; Craveiro, 2017). The situation is not the same for the literature on non-native seniors and future seniors. The aim of this study is to fill this gap, and shows what kind of SC (*bonding* or *bridging*) allows the elderly or aging immigrant population to have the best outcomes in terms of health and well-being. Here we refer to a micro-level approach of SC, following the definition of Van der Gaag and Snijder (2004). With the aim of isolating the effect given by the place of birth, a comparison with the native populations will be performed.

To carry out this research I used the *Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe* dataset (*wave 4* and 6), and I created a measure of individual social capital, which covers many of the dimensions identified as salient ones in the literature; and through a systematic study of the European context. In order to check the macro aspect of data, I consider using regression models that take differences within and between groups into account. The macro variable is represented by Welfare regime (Esping-Andersen,1990; Ferrera, 1996).

RC52-863.2

BOFFO, STEFANO* *(Department of Social Science, University of Naples Federico II)*
GAGLIARDI, FRANCESCO* *(Natonal Research Council)*

The Migrant Knowledge Workers in Italy: A Structural Problem?

One of the most serious consequences of the economic and social crisis which from 2008 to 2015 has struck Italy, along with a large part of the countries of southern Europe, is the strong growth of youth unemployment which has particularly affected those with a higher level of education. An the effects is the exponential growth of emigration of young Italian knowledge workers, that has not at all been offset by incoming flows of migrants at the same level of qualification. A phenomen deepend by the the joint action of two aspects mostly affecting the research and innovation sector, i.e. a stop in the recruitment in the public sector, due to implemented austerity policies and a structural difficulty of the Italian labor market to recruit higly skilled workers.

The paper analyzes this phenomenon by exploring the quantitative dimension of Italian knowledge workers'migration, also referring to the pre-crisis period. The analysis is articulated both in terms of size of the migration and of estimating economic costs for Italian society as a whole. It also includes a study on motivation to emigrate and on conditions for possible return. It is based on a survey specifically tied to research and innovation, i.e. the knowledge workers in some hard scientific fields. As this situation, by reducing the highest quota of human capital in the country, is likely to have permanent consequences on Italian society, the paper also explores some points for potential return policies of expatriates knowledge workers.

RC05-110.9

BOGGIO, KARINA* *(Universidad de la República)*
DE LEÓN, VIRGINIA *(Universidad de la República)*
FUNCASTA, LORENA *(Universidad de la República)*
CANTABRANA, MARÍA *(Universidad de la República)*

A Participatory Approach to Create Knowledge and Actions to Improve Immigrants' Health.

The paper presents a two-year experience of critical university extension at a public primary healthcare center in the Old City of Montevideo. The project has a participatory approach, integrating knowledge and action, to improve immigrants' health. This process provided the basis for a collaborative research project. In 2016, a group of workers that were concerned with the new immigrant scenario, requested the participation of our Research Group: Human mobilities, work and human rights (CSIC, Udelar). It's important to mention that Uruguayan nation was built on cultural diversity but efforts were directed to get a homogeneous social landscape. Uruguayan cultural identity was consolidated on the narrative of a *homogeneous mixture.* Recent immigration flows from Latin America have increased. In general, no significant conflicts are identified. Locals have difficulties to reflect on the problematic issues connected to immigration. Immigrants have

very few social spaces and opportunities to express discontent. Immigrants get together and become invisible in the city. But they are *not* invisible for public services workers who deal with their presence. Workers have no specific knowledge or guidelines to understand the experiences immigrants go through. Tension is increasing. The paper reflects on the process of building together this project called "Health and interculturality", the participation and engagement of the different actors, the challenge of co-producing critical and good-quality knowledge on contemporary human mobilities, interethnic relations and urban conviviality.

RC38-669.3

BOGNER, ARTUR* *(University of Bayreuth)*

From Victim to Perpetrator and Back? Biographies of Former "Child Soldiers" in Uganda

As Foucault and others have emphasized, it is impossible to understand the actualities of macro-violence or collective violence unless one takes seriously, and confronts, the *concrete, bodily and sensorial*, bloody and cruel aspects of this subject matter - in a detailed and palpable, virtually painful manner. The paper summarizes some findings of a research project on the life stories & life courses of former so-called child soldiers or abductees of the "Lord's Resistance Army" in Uganda. The biographies of individuals who were abducted as children or adolescents by this Christian-millenarian and ethno-nationalist rebel group and forcefully recruited as fighters and/or "wives" (often in the context of very bloody raids on the homes of their families, relatives or neighbours) show central features of their experiential history, their life courses and their changing biographical self-interpretations. Amongst others the biographies show the necessity of a critical analysis, and empirical investigation, of the *concrete* relations between self-presentations and reality, or between narrated and lived lives. The same applies to the relations between practices and discourses among the civilians who were close to them before their abduction/recruitment and after their "return" from the rebels. I focus on varying blends or ratios of enslavement/subjugation and agency/autonomy, at various moments and in different phases of the lives of the former rebel fighters or abductees. At the same time the research shows the power and actual *working* of ethno-political belongings as discourses that shape the images of the self and the we-group, their history and the world.

RC33-601.2

BOGNER, KATHRIN* *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

JAKOBS, ANN-KATHRIN *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

WEHRWEIN, NELLI *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

CLAUS, ANNIKA *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

Challenges of Implementing an Online Survey for Assessing the Occupational Risk for Pregnant School Teachers in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany

The Institute of Teachers' Health at the University Medical Center of the Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz, is responsible for the occupational-medical care of public school teachers in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany. In line with the Maternity Protection Act, the employer (here state ministry of education) has to assess the potential workplace risks of a pregnant teacher after the pregnancy has been announced.

In practice, the school principal has to report the pregnancy as well as information on gestational age, status of immunity, potential risks at workplace and personal data to the Institute of Teachers' Health . Based on this information the occupational physicians at the Institute of Teachers' Health evaluate the occupational risk for the pregnant teacher. In case of existing unavoidable occupational risk factors, a (temporal) employment ban will be recommended to the teacher's employer.

Besides the individual occupational risk assessment, the anonymized version of the data on immunity, work place factors and gestation are used for research purposes.

Currently about 130 cases of pregnant teachers per month are reported to the Institute of Teachers' Health via an online survey process. The development

of the online survey process had been challenged by privacy questions because both personal data and health data are required. As a solution, two downstream processes were implemented to separate personal from health data. The first process conducts information on gestation, immunity and workplace factors by an online survey. The second process is an independant IT solution which conducts the personal data of the pregnant teacher. Only at the Institute of Teachers' Health the data is combined by an individual code.

Focus of the presentation is to report the challenges of developing the process of risk assessment for pregnant school teachers in Germany, the technical online solution and the feedback the Institute of Teachers' Health gets of its users.

RC46-778.1

BOGNER, KATHRIN* *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

RIECHMANN-WOLF, MERLE *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

WEHRWEIN, NELLI *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

JAKOBS, ANN-KATHRIN *(Institute of Teachers' Health at the Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine at the University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany)*

Getting Ill Teachers Back to School: Sickness Absence from Work and the Performance of an Occupational Re-Integration Management Program for School Teachers in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany

The Institute of Teachers' Health at the University Medical Center of the Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz is responsible for the occupational-medical care of public school teachers in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany (about 41.000 persons). In accordance with Volume Nine of the German Social Insurance Code, the institute offers an occupational re-integration management program (RIMP) to teachers who have been absent due to sickness for at least six weeks within the last 12 months.

The causes for sick leave of those teachers taking part in the RIMP (N~100 cases per year) are due to mental illnesses (amongst others depression, chronic fatigue syndrome, anxiety disorder) in 50% to 60% of the cases. Patients assume that mentall illnesses are mainly caused by work environment strains or by a combination of workplace and personal strains. The other 40% of supervised teachers suffer from physical illnesses. Accidents at work or in personal life are only minor causes for incapacity for work.

After repeated examination and consultations with patients the physicians at the Institute of Teachers' Health suggest several actions for re-integration, i.e. successive or stepwise re-integration; discussions with the stuff council; further medical care by external experts as e.g. psychologists, physiotherapists; ergonomic workplace design or reduction of teaching hours.

In September 2017, three years after the introduction of the re-integration management program, a study is started to evaluate its Performance: First, we conduct qualitative interviews with selected former patients to learn about their experience/satisfaction with the RIMP; their status of illness/work ability; their job-satisfaction and evaluation of appropriateness of the action taken to retrieve work ability. Study results will be reported at the conference. Second, all former patients will be invited to evaluate the RIMP by a standardized questionnaire. Based on the results, the RIMP will be adapted to meet the respective requirements.

RC32-579.1

BOGOMIAGKOVA, ELENA* *(Saint Petersburg University)*

GERASHCHENKO, LIUDMILA *(Federal State Budgetary Institution «Federal Scientific Center of Rehabilitation of the Disabled Named after G. A. Albrecht» of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation)*

LOMONOSOVA, MARINA *(St.-Petersburg State University)*

Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Russia: To the Question of New Forms of Social Inequality

The paper is devoted to consideration of social consequences of assisted reproductive technologies (ART). ART has become common practice in many

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

countries today and raise many medical, social, ethical, political questions, often leading to controversial and sometimes inaccurate opinions about the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from these techniques. Despite the fact that initially, these medical technologies were designed to smooth out the natural, biological inequality, their implementation and using have led to the emergence of new forms of social inequality. Using statistics data from both Russian Goskomstat and the Russian Association of human reproduction, as well as conducting secondary data analysis, we analyze the emerging new forms of social inequality. The main criterion for the production of inequality is affordability of ART. Despite the existing legislative regulation of the availability of ART in Russia, the implementation of reproductive rights and using these methods of human reproduction are determined by socio-economic and financial status of the person. In some cases, gender, ethnicity also are of importance. In Russia, it is also possible to highlight the regional disparities. Differences in access to ART induce new forms of social mobility, both at global and regional levels. «Reproductive tourism» develops. ART also contribute to emergence of a new biological inequality and genetic discrimination, thanks to such a method as preimplantation genetic diagnosis. This method contributes to symbolic discrimination against people with disabilities and their families in the present. We can also speak about reproductive bioeconomics, where the reproductive labor e.g. surrogate motherhood is a central element and reproductive material (donorship) are main objects to be exchanged. In the most cases customers of the reproductive market are from developed countries and suppliers accordingly are from developing economies, so we can suggests a new form of colonialism and exploitation.

RC37-667.1

BOGUNIA-BOROWSKA, MALGORZATA* *(JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY)*

The Museum – the Storytelling Institution in Society. What the Museum Can Tell Us about the Society and Social Relation?

In contemporary world the museum plays new and crucial role. The idea of narrative museum is crucial for understanding the role of this institution for the social and cultural relations between people, institutions, nations and states. I am going to dedicate my presentation to the narrative museum as an object which very actively take part in construction of dialogue and social negotiation of meanings of history, partnership between countries and ideas.

The new model of narrative museum is very strongly connected with new technologies and the medias. The new museum model is like a book that tells stories, events, predicts the future. It involves not only rational thinking, but also people's emotions. Thanks to technological possibilities, it creates the atmosphere and atmosphere of another world. The main idea of my presentation is that the narrative museum tells the story. It is storytelling institution. It is space of encounters. This is spaces of various types of relations like institutional, interpersonal, international, intergeneration or intercultural relations. The museum as a social space demands the presence of the recipient. The narrative museum need "readers" to tell the story.

In my presentation I am going to concentrate on some examples of the museum storytelling model which are extremely popular in Poland. Presently we observe the process of social narrative and negotiation of history in Poland. Here are some examples of such institutions that have a huge impact on society: The Museum of the Second World War, The European Solidarity Centre, The Frederic Chopin Museum, The John Paul Institute, The Museum of Polish History, The PRL Museum.

I attempt to explain what this museum model tell us about the society.

TG08-1011.4

BÖHRER, ANNEROSE* *(Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)*

Organ Donor Cards As Effectual Artifacts

Since the 1960s postmortem organ transplantation has kept influencing both research and practice of medicine and provides a lot of narrative material that shows how organ donation is being processed in a cultural sense. Due to the opt-in solution organ transplantation in Germany is strongly linked to its acceptance by the people. Thus organ donor cards have become part of our material culture. While on the surface they mark a decision process, in the context of organ donation the artifact and its handling become a mirror for an existential individuality, as well as for complex social processes. The presentation focuses on what people mean when they talk about "being a donor" (or not), use an object to make it "come true" and express their feelings and attitudes in confrontation with the concept of donating body parts. The research is based on Latour´s considerations on non-human actors and combines artifact analysis, narrative interview and participant observation, as well as material of the DFG-funded project »*I would prefer not to'. Organ donation between unease and criticism*« that provides material from interviews and focus groups. In the empirical data we can identify important aspects of organ donation and a broad range of emotions associated with the card – from a positive idea of being a hero to the deepest fears and doubts regarding ones value for the system: The idea of postmortem

transplantation confronts us with our own mortality and physicality in a way that we would rather exclude from our emotional environment, while the concept of donation touches notions of solidarity and mutual help, thus, something we might feel obliged to. The "official" document helps to transform our attitudes towards organ donation into simple actions, gives a way to *handle* fear, pride or ambivalence in a true sense of the word.

RC29-JS-73.1

BOIRA, SANTIAGO* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*
BRUNKE, LAURA ISABELLA *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*

Implicaciones y Consecuencias De La Impunidad En Casos De Femicidio En Dos Escenarios Latinoamericanos: Ecuador y Argentina

El femicidio es un fenómeno global que implica la muerte de mujeres por el hecho de serlo incluyendo diferentes tipos de asesinatos, entre ellos, los cometidos en el ámbito de las relaciones de pareja, como consecuencia la violencia sexual o los denominados crímenes de honor. El femicidio es un grave atentado contra los derechos humanos que debe involucrar a los gobiernos, a la academia y al conjunto de la sociedad en la comprensión de sus causas y en el desarrollo de políticas públicas que permitan su erradicación.

En este escenario, la impunidad en la que quedan muchos de estos crímenes puede ser un factor crucial para entender algunos de los mecanismos por lo que estas muertes se producen.

El objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar las implicaciones y consecuencias de la impunidad en casos de femicidio en dos escenarios latinoamericanos: Ecuador y Argentina. Para ello, se estudia de manera comparativa el desarrollo reciente en Argentina relacionado con el movimiento 'Ni Una Menos' y se presentan los resultados en relación con la impunidad de una investigación cualitativa donde se realizaron 12 entrevistas en profundidad a familiares de mujeres asesinadas y de supervivientes de femicidio en Ecuador.

En el análisis realizado se identifican diferentes modos en que la impunidad se manifiesta: a) impunidad por acción o por omisión en relación a la aplicación de la Ley; b) impunidad como consecuencia de un deficiente funcionamiento del sistema; c) como resultado de la falta de recursos socioeconómicos de la familia que les coloca en una situación de desventaja respecto a poder emprender acciones de denuncia.

Asimismo, los resultados apuntan a que la impunidad representa un factor de riesgo para nuevos asesinatos y atenta también contra las posibilidades de reajuste psicológico y social de los familiares de las mujeres asesinadas.

RC49-819.2

BOJORQUEZ, IETZA* *(El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)*
OJEDA, LINA *(El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)*

Access to Public Spaces and the Mental Health of Adult Women in Tijuana, Mexico

Public spaces (PS) (parks, sports fields, etc.), are elements of the built urban environment related to both physical and mental health. By providing a free-access space where people can engage in physical activity, social interaction, or relax, PS could be especially important for less affluent communities and persons. However, previous studies in Latin American cities have documented that the PS are distributed differentially, benefiting higher-income persons. The inequitable distribution of PS in cities might be a determinant of avoidable differences in health, and the association of PS and health.

We analyse the association of access to PS and mental health in a sample of adult women living in Tijuana, Mexico. We combined data from a representative household survey conducted in 2014 (n=2,345), and from a study that inventoried PS in the city in 2013, to assess: 1) The prevalence of depressive symptoms (DS) as measured by the Centers for Epidemiological Studies – Depression Scale (CES-D); 2) The association of DS with access to PS; and 3) If the strength of the association varied by indicators of social position.

The prevalence of DS was 17.7% (CI95% 15.1, 20.7). Adjusting for individual characteristics, the association between access to PS in a 400m buffer around home and DS was protective and marginally significant (OR 0.75, p=.081). The interaction between access to PS and years of education was also marginally significant (OR 0.95, p=.097), showing that the protective effect of access to PS was stronger for participants with higher levels of education. In the presentation, we explore possible explanations for this unexpected result, including differences in the quality of PS available to participants in different areas, and differences in other elements of the built environment and in social practices related to use of PS.

RC22-415.3

BOKSER-LIWERANT, JUDIT* *(Universidad nacional Autonoma de Mexcio)*

Anti-Semitism in a Transnational World: Recurrences and Changes

In recent decades, complex systems of interrelations have developed on different planes- global, regional, national and local- enhancing the expansion and intensification of interactions in an increasingly mobile and transnational world. Primordial and elective identities, collective affirmation and individualization processes, secularization and de-secularization, draw novel scenarios in which "transnational ideological packages" circulate. New convergences between seemingly different and even opposing social actors and political currents lead to an interplay of diverse motivations and arguments which overlap at the meaning-making level. Their impact on the social representation of the Other is both subjective and behavioral as well as related to structural constraints and institutional arrangements. Diverse sort of prejudice, symbolic violence and anti-Semitism display differentially along shared regional traits and local singular configurations. Latin America's recent resurgence of antisemitism stems from a complex combination of geopolitical shifts and trends. An examination of such changing patterns reveals several of the less obvious social and political forces.

Emerging tensions, contradictions and dysjunctures between the national, the regional and the transnational dimensions allow to recover old paths of prejudice and redefine (not only) symbolic violence. Thus, whereas we witness a greater conceptual awareness of the complexity of anti-Semitism, we still need more clarity when analyzing related contemporary expressions of prejudice, rejection and exclusion. Anti-Semitism, anti-Zionism and anti-Israelism (differingof legitimate critique of a government or State policy) are singular yet overlapping phenomena at the meaning-making level. The ways they are produced and reproduced discursively pose conceptual and empirical challenges -to define, to measure and to combat it. This paper aims to approach several of these challenges from a Latin American and global perspective.

RC02-53.12

BOKUN, ANNA* *(University of Minnesota)*

Of Bmws, Bananas, and Banks: The Genealogy of Credit Cards in Central Europe

This paper examines the relationship between the introduction of credit cards to post-communist Poland and an evolving consumer class, with an emphasis on advertising techniques used to disseminate credit. I will expand upon the naturalization of the credit card in a debt-averse economy by examining media campaigns of English and Polish phrases, images, and copy designed to promote the purchase of big-ticket items such as cars and appliances on credit. I have chosen to trace the object of the credit card because it is emblematic and can offer a window on how the adoption of Western financial instruments in a debt-averse and formerly demonetized economy reflects larger themes of consumerism, financialization, and micro-macro relationships between monetary institutions and consumers. Dismantling the Socialist vacuum of exchange/distribution as well as credit, debt, and consumption requires new 'free market' spaces, such as marketing and advertising. Advertisements for credit cards present a curious interplay between encouraging credit, and a population that for the most part, has never purchased anything using credit. Primary sources for this project include advertisements from two Polish publications (1991 - 2008): *Magazyn Nowiny* and *Magazyn Dziennik Dolnośląski*.

After 1989, the patrimonial, socialist state gave way to the "big bang" reform of the 1990s and many services previously provided by the state were phased out; families scrambled to find new ways of accessing homes, cars, vacations, and other commodities. By attempting to fill in the gap between what the old order provided and what the new capitalist system demanded, the introduction of formalized lending – imbued with the regulatory, opaque framework of global finance – proved to be at odds with local economies of favor. The credit card developed alongside a growing market of mortgages and car loans; yet as other types of loans have increased, the credit card lags.

RC03-80.7

BOLAT, DEMET* *(Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)*

Beyond to Privacy and Family Bonds: What Are the Promises of Solidarity Communities to Women?

The modern social world is divided into two realms: the "public sphere", which is controlled by politic and economic authorities, and the "private sphere", which is determined by the principles of privacy. Since the 18th century, in which the world was reshaped by capitalism, the private life has emerged as the only realm where "genuine" and solidarist relationships can develop in a world full of "strangers". Nuclear family, which continues to be an ideologically and practically hegemonic pattern in most of the world, was constituted as antithetical to public and heterogeneous relationships. This reorganization of institutions, spaces and social relations according to the public-private duality obstructs solidarity relationships and negotiation processes for common interests that could arise from public encounters. This social pattern, in which the values of individualism and pluralism are economically and politically consecrated, is based on housewifization of women and their being positioned by reference to familialism in both public and private spaces.

This study focuses on women's experience as commoners in communities which are organized with egalitarian, solidarist, non-hierarchic and collectivist principles in Turkey. By utilizing qualitative methods, the study examines solidarity networks as alternative public spaces which go beyond public-private duality and familialist bonds in terms of empowerment and liberation of women. The discussion follows these questions: i) How does being a commoner in these communities, in contrast to patriarchal and familialist roles, change women's lives? ii) How do the egalitarian and non-hierarchic principles that are claimed to be held by such networks of solidarity work in the decision-making, actualisation and labour processes in terms of gender equality? When do they fail? iii) How do the heterogenous encounters which occur in solidarity networks differ from familial bonds in terms of "trust", "conflict" or "negotiation" in women's lives?

RC33-610.1

BOLDT, THEA D.* *(Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut Essen)*

Methodological Innovations in Spacial Analysis in the Context of Religion. Some Remarks about the Practice of Spacing in Religious Rituals on the Example of Silent Buddhist Meditation.

Whereas the theoretical approaches to the problem of space in social sciences have been problematised in the wake of 'spacial turn' and discussed broadly in the recent years, there is still a need for empirical research on spacing practices, especially in the context of religion. Taking spacing as an innovative concept that relates materiality and sociality of space into account (Löw 2001) and brings space in close relationship with communication and body (Knoblauch 2017), this paper presents the empirical project on spacing practices as material objectivation of the religious in the context of silent buddhist meditation rituals (also known as mindfulness meditation) in the West.

The project objectives focus 1) on material objectivation of religious as a product of communicative actions of the social actors involved in the design, construction and utilisation of meditation spaces, 2) on the question in what way and through what means the spacial organisation influences the structure of meditation rituals taking place in them. Since the paper understands rituals as forms of symbolic action (Soeffner 2004, 2010), the main concern of the project is not only how meditation spaces are shaped in their materiality through the translocal, polycontextural and mediatised communicative actions but also, on the other hand, how the meditation spaces are being constructed through the relational arrangement of social actors, objects and technologies insofar that we are able to speak about the ritualisation of the space and ritualisation of religious practices at the interface between the materiality and sociality of religious.

The paper addresses several methodological issues raised in the framework of this particular project, f.ex. what are the specific data requirements for spatial analysis in relation to silent meditation and how can these data be collected as well as how the hermeneutic analysis can be applied in order to interpret such data?

RC22-419.3

BOLDT, THEA D.* *(Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut Essen)*

Mindfulness in the Discourse. Secularization of the Religious and Sacralization of the Secular on the Example of a 'Travelling Concept' of Mindfulness.

Over the last two-three decades the term "mindfulness" has been progressively gaining in importance in the West, particularly because of its interdisciplinary application in the fields of the neurosciences, psychology, psychotherapy, as well as in education, sports, economy, social work, etc.. The 'travelling concept' of mindfulness, which was originally deduced from Buddhist philosophy and meditation practices, and which entered public Western dicourse(s) via Anglo-Saxon translation practices at the end of the 19th century, is thus subject to an interesting history of dissemination and transformation in the West; a history the adequate reappraisal of which constitutes a scientific desideratum, which shall be largely remedied with recourse to discourse analysis in the work-in-progress project presented here.

The project presupposes that mindfulness is not a uniform entity, but rather an ambiguous communicative construction which shapes itself by means of the interlinkage, the collision, as well as the reciprocal influence of various Buddhist and secular texts and contexts, discourses, and practices. The project is geared towards the examination of the communicative construction of the diverse fabric of meaning associated with the term mindfulness in the West over the time span beginning at the end of the 19th century, thereby covering its development from its origins up to the present day. The central question concerns the manner in which a layering of interpretations is brought about by the contradiction, critical influence, entanglement, takeover, supersession, transformation, and correlation of secular and religious discurses and practices of mindfulness. This will be effected by an analytical examination of the field of tension and overlaping between the Buddhist texts and practices on the one hand, and the scientific discourses and practices – particularly Buddhological, psychotherapeutical, neuroscientific, and those connected to education, social work, sports, economy, and consumption – on the other hand.

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

RC45-761.3

BONAKDAR, BENJAMIN* *(Institute for Macroeconomics, Ruhr-University Bochum)*

Endogenous Segregation Dynamics and Housing Market Interactions: An ABM Approach

In contrast to previous research, I hypothesize that residential segregation patterns do not only result from an individual's perception of different ethnicities in a particular neighborhood, but is rather influenced by socioeconomic factors. The underlying assumption here is that the interpretation of Schelling's statement "being close to people of your own kind" can be extended to the social status of an individual, which is part of the comparison from oneself to the society and to the respective peer group. Accordingly, agents are endowed differently with respect to income, education and skin color, which leads to the emergence of a system with a higher degree of heterogeneity. Furthermore, this theoretical model becomes more complex by introducing a housing market, in which agents have to interact, if they decide to move elsewhere.

In order to analyze these dynamics, I implement an agent-based model with several features, where the decision criterion of moving to a particular place is connected to housing affordability and individual preferences by ranking available spots, which fit into the agent's disposable budget. One of the main features of the model is the endogenization of the tolerance threshold in the segregation dynamics. Other decisive components for the endogenous segregation system are denoted as multidimensional dissimilarity index and life-satisfaction function, which serve as determinants for the individual willingness-to-stay in the current neighborhood and subsequently for the actual moving decision. First results indicate that agents cluster themselves rather according to house prices and income levels than to skin color. These results imply that individual tolerance is not only dependent on different ethnicities in one neighborhood, but rather on the socio-economic status of an individual.

RC40-707.1

BONANNO, ALESSANDRO* *(Sam Houston State University)*

Geographical Indication (GI) in Agri-Food Its Role in the Neoliberal Global Era

Through the use of sociological theory, this paper probes the role of geographical indication in the current neoliberal global agri-food system. Two broad theoretical positions are employed to construct the analysis. The first refers to the currently dominant neoliberal theory of the free market. The second refers to the variegated theoretical sphere that contemplates the political and state-based regulation of markets. These two broad theoretical postures assume differing roles for geographical indication as they view socio-economic development in opposing terms. The paper underscores the differences between these two theoretical spheres. Simultaneously, it stresses the contradictions existing in each of these two theories. The support of intellectual property rights in the neoliberal camps contradicts the tenets of open entrance to markets and the positive effect that competition generates in the economy. The intervening role of the state in controlling markets promotes conditions that ultimately clashes with requirements for market expansion. The overall role of GI in terms of socio-economic development is reviews in the concluding portion of the paper.

RC16-311.1

BONGAERTS, GREGOR* *(University Duisburg-Essen)*

Towards a Processual Understanding of Action and Actors

A fundamental problem of relational and processual social theory is to develop a proper understanding of the phenomena, which are treated as relations, and of the entities between which those relations take place. Processual thinking forces sociologists to conceptualize the relations and the related entities as processual phenomena. Regarding sociological theory in general, actors are understood as the entities in question and actions either are treated as relations themselves (e.g. interactionism) or are treated as the structured activities which create relations understood as social structures (e.g. Bourdieu; Giddens) (classes, systems etc.). Most theoretical approaches conceptualize action as process, but get stuck to a rather substantialistic concept of actors. An exception can be found in ethnomethodological thinking, which – like Sharrock and Button – conceptualizes actors as "courses of treatment" (1991). However, as well as in other approaches, ethnomethodology lacks a theoretical concept, what exactly "courses of treatment" means. It is theoretically unsatisfactory to shift the problem of a concept of "social actor" into the empirically observable social reality instead of developing a theoretical framework for such a concept. Such a framework is also necessary regarding the concepts of action. Although action is in general understood as a process, the concept is mostly still 'substantialistic', because it is deduced from the concept of the social actor. For example, actions are understood as things actors do on basis of intentions (Weber), habitus (Bourdieu) or the memory and orientation (Giddens) etc.

Within my contribution, I will argue for a radical processual conceptualiziation of both, social actors and actions. What is treated as social actor and as action is, in this understanding, the result of processes of attributions of actors and actions. Social actors and actions therefore will be understood as Points of attribution in the course of observable processes of sign mediated communication.

RC57-921.4

BONI, ALEJANDRA* *(INGENIO (CSIC-Universitat Politecnica de Valencia))*
FREDIANI, ALEXANDRE A. *(The Bartlett Development Plannig Unit)*

Assessing Participatory Video through Well-Being Analysis. a Collaborative Research Project in Lagos (Nigeria)

In this contribution we present an analysis of a participatory video (PV) research project conducted in Lagos (Nigeria) by the Development Planning Unit of the University College of London and Justice and Empowerment Initiative, an organization supporting the Nigerian Slum/Informal Settlement Federation to resist evictions and claim for security of tenure in Nigeria. The bulk of the research project was a 5-day PV workshop between DPU and JEI in Lagos with 25 members of the Federation.

This experience demonstrates that applying well-being analysis through participatory mechanisms has a series of potentials in advancing social change. While the findings are related to a very punctual action-research activity and related mostly to the practice of PV, the underpinning lesson learned is that there are synergies and complementarities between participatory action research and well-being analysis. Through participatory processes, well-being analysis can deepen and broaden its findings, revealing hidden dimensions of wellbeing as well as unpacking the instrumental relations between them; participatory processes, as applied in this experience, can unpack social diversity, exploring people's experiences and how they relate to issues of age, gender, class, ethnicity and (dis)abilities; participatory processes has also the potential to reveal the enabling/disabling conditions within which wellbeing is being negotiated, finally, the participatory process, most importantly, engages in a reflection about action, about people's (un)freedom to bring about change, therefore addressing issues of agency.

The research shows that participatory well-being analysis has a key role and potential to expand the participatory capabilities of research participants. As it took place in our workshop, the research process can facilitate relationship building as well as enabling critical collective learning.

Nevertheless, this research also demonstrates the importance to design research activities collaboratively in ways that builds on synergies of interests and capacities among research partners.

RC32-585.1

BONIFACIO, GLENDA* *(Department of Women and Gender Studies, University of Lethbridge)*

Growing up Female in Post-Colonial Philippines: Education, Militarism and Activism

I was 9 years old when martial law was declared in the Philippines. Everything seemed normal in the elementary and high school, except that all students underwent mandatory citizen military training before graduation. This paper uses a semi-autobiographical lens to examine gender under the turbulent years of post-colonial militarized Philippines, ideological class conflict, religiosity and the seeds of activism that shaped notions of social justice and feminism in the academe and beyond. Extrapolating the socio-political context of discipline, national service, commodification, this paper further looks at the construction of Filipina womanhood through the institutionalization of care work and service for export, the role of the state and its agent—education— in the reproduction and subversion of oppression along multiple axes of power. The theoretical reflections based on participant observation and autobiographical narrative contribute to the discourse of reviving citizen military training in contemporary Philippines since 2001, female labour diaspora and the state, and the implications for growing up female under a system that claims as the most gender-equal country in Asia, and consistently at the top ten spot in the world measured by the World Economic Forum.

RC39-689.2

BONIFACIO, GLENDA* *(University of Lethbridge)*

The Personal Is Professional: Balancing Objectivity, Empathy and Academic Activism in Disaster Research

In November 2013, the strongest typhoon ever to hit landfall destroyed millions of homes and thousands of people dead in Central and Eastern Visayas in the Philippines. Most of my family members and friends were left homeless and suffered casualties from the storm surge brought by Haiyan, local name Yolanda. Haiyan created a 'new normal' in people's lives, government response, and international collaboration; a global condemnation to muddy local politics hampering relief efforts and rehabilitation; and synergy of activism to protect

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

the environment amidst changing climate. Natural disasters radically shift our realities and focus to the most important human act of all---building a sustainable future---regardless of perceived differences and systemic prejudices.

Two years after super typhoon Haiyan, I conducted a field course with Canadian students on local-global relations. Four years after Tacloban City was flattened and cleared most of the debris, I conducted a field research in urban and rural communities about gender, migration, and reconstruction. This paper presents a reflective summary of balancing objectivity in the research process with personal connections to the tragic loss of families and communities, and the inevitable trajectory of activism in the academy. It sets out the unique simultaneous challenges of being both an "insider" and "outsider" with quest for valid claims and how these claims are translated into policy and practice. The Philippines rests on a volatile geopolitical region with much at stake with rising sea levels, yet its global connectivity in trade and commerce have left the issue of environment and recurring disasters sidelined. As a researcher with a 'personal but professional' stake in the topic, the moral dilemma of doing enough or little comes aground. Translating this into a macro perspective where 'home' is the world, what is the duty of scholars?

RC14-272.2

BONNEVILLE, LUC* (University of Ottawa)

Retour Sur Le Concept De « Critique » En Sciences De l'Information Et De La Communication

Fondamentalement, la « critique » est intimement liée à ce projet de vouloir faire usage de la Raison pour mieux comprendre et expliquer ce qui nous entoure. Poser un regard critique sur le monde, c'est le questionner et le confronter. C'est mettre au cœur de l'analyse les multiples problèmes auxquels nous sommes collectivement confrontés, en les dévoilant. Il y a un peu plus de 15 ans, dans son texte consacré à l'état de la critique en théorie des organisations, Gabriel (2001) évoquait la nécessité de penser le monde de manière critique devant la montée de l'incertitude liée aux multiples problèmes sociaux qui structurent le monde lui-même : « Never before has the future seemed less certain, less knowable than it does now. And yet, never before has the future appeared as one-dimensional as it appears at the present time. Unfettered capitalist markets, globalization, the disappearance of political alternatives and the universal hegemony of the consumer have led not only to melodramatic pronouncements on the end of history, but also to a floundering of critical imagination. We have become unable to envision a future at all, other than as more of the same, more goods, more trade, more pollution, more natural catastrophes, more wars and more inequality between the haves and the have nots » (p. 23). Nous voudrions profiter du thème général du congrès (Power, Violence and Justice) pour revenir sur les grandes lignes des approches dites critiques notamment en sciences de l'information et de la communication. Ne serait-ce que pour montrer en quoi celles-ci permettent de poser un regard essentiel sur certains problèmes et enjeux auxquels nous sommes collectivement confrontés.

RC52-873.2

BONNIN, DEBBY* (University of Pretoria)

Regulating Professions: Associations and the State. an Examination of Changes in the Regulation of the Legal Profession in South Africa

This paper examines the regulation of the legal profession in South Africa over time; in particular it is interested in exploring the relationship between the associations of legal professionals and the state in the context of both the Apartheid as well as the post-Apartheid state. The paper is divided into four sections. In the first part it outlines the regulatory framework of the legal profession in South Africa, primarily focusing on the legislative frameworks and how these have changed over the last eighty years. In the second part it explores the ways in which this regulatory framework – particularly in the apartheid period - facilitated (or not) access into the profession. It argues that the Law Societies played an active role in the closure of the profession to black legal professionals and that their activities went beyond the regulatory framework in order to support and uphold the political project of the Apartheid State. In the third section it looks at the post-apartheid period and at the ways in which the State has intervened in the regulation of the profession in order to transform and open access, to previously excluded groups (black and female), to the profession. In the final section the paper reflects upon the relationship between the (legal) profession and the state in the post-apartheid context suggesting that the state's need to weaken the power of professional groups is linked to the imperative to transform and to open up access to the professions in a context where professional closure had been used to exclude people on the basis of their race. While it is primarily an empirical paper, the empirical case study will be used to reflect upon and engage with the theoretical literature.

RC22-404.2

BORCENA, PATRIA GWEN* (Greenresearch Environmental Research Group, Inc.)

The Catholic Church's Deconstruction of the Philippine President's War on Drugs

This research critically examines the Catholic Church's responses to an ongoing major societal problem plaguing the Philippines which has even attracted the attention of foreign media and worried some nations and international organizations. Our study describes this "war on drugs" as a dominant discourse and contemporary powerful "text" dictated by the Philippine President Rodrigo R. Duterte. His declaration and use of the word "war" already set the stage for a violent approach in addressing the drug menace. It has become in Jacques Derrida's language, a "theatre of cruelty." The underlying script for the "war on drugs" has been written and directed by the Philippine President himself and acted by certain units in the government bureaucracy.

Amidst this context, the "decentering" and "deconstruction" processes emerged. During the Duterte administration, the Catholic Church and other civil society organizations (CSOs) have developed more proactive non-violent responses to the drug issue. At a certain point, Catholic Church hierarchy, its affiliated religious and lay organizations began to actively engage in creative and "unconventional resistance" against the Philippine government's war on drugs. This study analyzes their writings, pronouncements, processes, strategies, and tactics geared to unmask, decenter, and deconstruct the "war on drugs" and/or drug-related killings. This study includes an assessment of the Catholic Church's strides and limitations, as well as external factors (i.e. socio-cultural realities) affecting their promotion of human rights and attainment of justice for many extra-judicial killings (EJKs).

Research methods include textual analysis, interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation, and visual sociology. Theory triangulation, the use of multiple perspectives from Jaques Derrida, Michel Foucault, and Pierre Bourdieu will be attempted to interpret different sets of data. An interdisciplinary and reflexive approach has been used given the investigators' diverse expertise and engaged research praxis as among leaders in religious communities and other civil society organizations.

TG03-958.4

BORGE, BAARD* (UiT - Norway's Arctic University)

Offspring of Norwegian World War II Collaborators As Children at Risk

Offspring of Norwegian World War II collaborators as children at risk
During Nazi Germany's occupation of Norway 1940-45 about 50 000 Norwegians joined the collaborationist movement "Nasjonal Samling" (NS). As a consequence, they were branded as traitors and in the post-war judicial settlement collectively sentenced for treachery. Thus, when democracy was reestablished a strict and exceptionally wide-ranging purge was a central part of the transition process, i. e. key political actors chose a form of transitional justice that could lead to social consequences for a considerable number of people. The enduring stigmatisation of former NS-members also affected their families, not in the least children. Within the historical context of German occupied Europe, the NS-children fall in to the broader category of collaborators' children but also share some common traits with war children fathered by German soldiers. In my paper, I will demonstrate how the NS-children in many ways and through various phases of their lives were influenced – generally negatively - by their family background. The empirical analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data collected through an internationally unique survey in 2000-2001 among 376 NS-children born between 1928 and 1971. As expected, their life stories vary greatly but a majority have experienced problems related to their background, a phenomenon that I will term "transitional victimisation". Some of the individual variation in likelihood for experiencing different problems can be explained by social mechanisms that were identified through the quantitative analysis. As a final point, I will discuss how political decisions made with regard to transitional justice indirectly may influence the lives of children, a problem so far largely ignored by transition theory. How can new democracies deal with perpetrators and others who supported the authoritarian regime while avoiding extensive negative, social consequences for the 2nd generation?

RC28-514.18

BORGEN, NICOLAI* (University of Oslo)
WIBORG, OYVIND NICOLAY* (University of Oslo)

New Tools, Novel Consequences: Testing Unconditional Quantile Regression Using Simulated Data

Quantile regressions make it possible to test powerful hypotheses of whether the association between a predictor and an outcome varies across the distribution

of the dependent variable (Koenker and Bassett, 1978). It has many possible applications in social mobility and stratification research.

Recently, however, researchers have raised concerns over using conventional conditional quantile regression (CQR) modelling. Especially one issue has been highlighted: whether adding control variables changes the interpretation of the predictors, with even more devastating consequences when using fixed effects (e.g. Killewald and Bearak, 2014). To remedy these shortcomings, Killewald and Bearak (2014) argue that a new unconditional quantile regression model resolves these issues. A study showed higher motherhood wage penalty among low-wage women using individual-level fixed effects (Budig and Hodges, 2014); Killewald et al.(2014), however, demonstrate that new unconditional quantile regression give different results.

This new unconditional quantile model (UQR) was developed by Firpo et al. (2007, 2009). In Firpo et al (2007), they show how this method can be used to generalize conditional Oxacaca-Blinder decompositions, a counterfactual model devised for means, to other distributional statistics.

Conditional and unconditional quantile regressions should yield the same estimates when only one predictor is used. In this study, we test this key assumption. We use simulated data to test the performance of CQR and UQR. Our findings reveals that (1) CQR and UQR with one predictor sometimes produce different results – especially for skewed dichotomous variables; (2) the discrepancies worsen with specific types of measuring the predictor; (3) and also with the sample size. These findings do not necessarily undermine UQR, but we believe they are crucial guidelines to when and under which circumstances this new method can be safely deployed.

TG03-961.1

BORGES MARIANO, GUSTAVO* *(University of Coimbra)*

Documents That Matter More Than Rights

The aim of this paper is to understand how bodies in Brazil are legally subjectivated by the biological and legal notions of "sex". Butler, Fausto-Sterling, and transfeminists (Spade, Jesus, Vergueiro, Namaste) have been challenging the dichotomy sex/gender. Even though sex has biological properties, it is also socially constructed. The main consequences of the construction of sex/gender by the Law are seen in trans people. In order to understand it, it was conducted an interdisciplinary literature review and a discourse analysis of fifty decisions of Sao Paulo's Court about the civil registry alteration of trans people. The main results were: education, health and work are denied to trans people because of the incoherence between their documents and their gender expression; Brazil is the country with the highest trans murder rate; there are several institutional obstacles to change the civil registry; there are limits of intelligibility in those judicial decisions, which constitute transsexuals and exclude transvestites by creating non-positive criteria of recognition. Sex is designated mainly considering the genitals, so "sex" is created legally at one administrative act (birth certificate). After that act, genitals are not taken into account by Law, but when trans people struggle for recognition, their sex is questioned and legal procedures are used to fit people in solid and coherent "sexes" (genders). The naturalization of fixing identities is a power effect and it has not been seen legally as exclusion. The hegemonic legal discourse is limited and it has been an ally of the exclusion process of trans people as they still must struggle for basic human rights in Brazil, such as using a restroom. Some of the challenges are: gender neutral documents and overcoming the precarity of trans people in Brazil. Law should not continue to marginalize it - it ought to be used to fight inequality.

RC04-82.2

BORGNA, CAMILLA* *(WZB - Berlin Social Science Center)*

Educational Inequalities in Germany after the Rise of Comprehensive Schools

The traditional German tracking system—characterized by a rigid sorting of fourth-grade pupils into three hierarchically structured and spatially-segregated school types, only one of which (the *Gymnasium*) leading to the university-entrance certificate (the *Abitur*)—has been substantively transformed in the last decades, under the pressure of demographic developments, increasing educational expectations of the middle-class, and institutional reforms. This contribution focuses on the expansion of comprehensive schools (*Gesamtschulen*), a once-residual school type granting access to the *Abitur*, which in some states has now replaced all pre-existing school types except for the *Gymnasium*.

What are the implications of the rise of comprehensive schools for social-class inequalities in access and progression through secondary schooling in Germany? According to status maintenance theory, access to the *Gymnasium* should become less socially selective as the supply of comprehensive schools increases, because this opens up an alternative pathway towards the *Abitur*, which could be especially attractive for the middle- and upper-class families whose children are not among the top-performers at school. In contrast, according to cultural reproduction theory, comprehensive schools could be attractive for the upper-class only insofar as they remain a residual sector (e.g. pilot projects in specific urban areas, sometimes with non-traditional pedagogy). In this perspective, as comprehensive schools expand to the point of replacing the other school types, both upper- and

middle-class parents should increasingly turn to the *Gymnasium* as the most prestigious and therefore only "appropriate" school type for their children.

In this contribution I test these alternative hypotheses by analyzing data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), which provides rich information on a nationally-representative sample of students who entered lower-secondary schooling in 2010/11 and on their subsequent transitions and competence development.

RC28-521.3

BORGNA, CAMILLA* *(WZB - Berlin Social Science Center)*

Sixteen Educational Systems in One Country – or More? How Institutional and Regional Variability Shape the Opportunity Structure of Students Transitioning from Primary to Secondary Education in Germany

Cross-national comparisons are crucial to shed light on how institutions interact with individual characteristics in the process of social stratification. Yet, it is often challenging to isolate single institutional elements, because countries differ in several other factors. Thus, institutional variety within a single-country (across both space and time) is particularly attractive for comparativists.

The federal structure of German educational policy-making provides this opportunity. In particular, in the last years, the sixteen German states have implemented various reforms of secondary schooling that have resulted in a substantial (and heterogeneous) transformation of the traditional tracking system. The latter, generally held responsible for the high level of inequality of educational opportunity in Germany, was characterized by an early and rigid sorting of pupils into three tracks, only one of which (the *Gymnasium*) prepared for university entry.

Among the institutional reforms implemented in some states are the postponement of tracking age and the decreased rigidity of the system by allowing more freedom of choice and/or "permeability" between tracks. Most importantly, some states have reformed the schools preparing for vocational training, whereas the supply of comprehensive schools, a once-residual school type preparing for both vocational training and university, has substantially increased in several states, in some cases becoming the only alternative to the *Gymnasium*.

Hence, while overall German secondary education remains tracked, the *degree* of tracking varies between states and over time. Moreover, educational choices are affected by the *de facto* availability of school types, which varies substantially not only between, but also within states.

By combining time-series statistics at the state (*Bundesland*) and regional (*Kreis*) level with individual-level data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), this contribution investigates how institutional and regional variability shape the opportunity structure of students from different social backgrounds in the transition from primary to secondary education in Germany.

RC23-428.6

BORGNA, PAOLA* *(University of Turin (Italy))*

Vaccines: Hard or Soft Facts?

In the 2017 summer Italy approves the vaccination obligation for school enrollment. It mobilizes a wide no-vax net.

A vaccine is the product of the advanced scientific knowledge application. It incorporates scientific facts and represents a technological product. They both are constructed in the laboratories.

No-vax and vax-free action shows that the fate of vaccines depends also on all of us as consumers: do we accept those? Or not? What takes an always increasing number of people, today, to refuse the vaccines? Why a part of the population doesn't recognize to vaccines the status of 'hard' scientific facts? Which social logiques explain that? Is it possible to distinguish and separate facts from scientific evidences?

We try to respond to this kind of questions, analyzing recent italian events about vaccines.

RC04-83.2

BÖRJESSON, MIKAEL* *(Uppsala University)*

Nordic Fields of Higher Education. Stable and Similar Social and Gender Structures across Time and Space

When the Nordic systems of higher education are analysed as fields of higher education, that is, as structures structured by the resources possessed by the students attending different programmes and courses at specific institutions, a fairly similar pattern emerges across time and space. The fields of higher education in the four studied Nordic countries are all characterised by a dual structure. The first axis describes the division of men and women and separates education in technology and natural sciences from education aiming at professions in health, education and caring. The second axis displays a social hierarchical dimension with social groups rich in economic, social and cultural assets in contrast to groups with small such resources. This latter dimension also differentiates the

traditional universities along with prestigious professional schools and long and selective professional programmes at the pole of students from well-to-do homes from regional university colleges and colleges of health science and shorter non-selective professional programmes at the other pole.

The stability and similarity of the structures are even more remarkable given that all systems have gone through rapid transformations during the last two, three decades. There has been a very pronounced expansion, due to both establishment of new institutions and growth of existing institutions. The systems have also been subject to profound organisational changes including adoption to the Bologna process, increased internationalisation, and an augmented emphasis on efficiency, competition and market orientation. In short, the systems appear to have been transformed from cohesive and standardized systems, administered largely within the state, into larger, more diverse and complex national and international higher education landscapes. The puzzle of the stability of the recruitment patterns in times of transformation will be further developed in our presentation.

RC04-81.6

BÖRJESSON, MIKAEL* *(Uppsala University)*

The Social and Credential Structure of the Elite Segment of Swedish Higher Education

The structure of acquired and inherited national and transnational assets among students in Swedish elite educations is the main issue in this paper. Based on a survey answered by nearly 1,200 students on 25 elite educational programmes in Swedish higher education, the distribution of such properties as language resources and experiences of travel, studies and work are set against more refined Swedish assets, like good grades from established schools and programmes. By using specific multiple correspondence analysis three distinct poles are identified: one pole where formal acquired educational assets and inherited national and international resources are weak, one pole with a strong international orientation and accumulation of inherited international resources, and one based on predominantly heavy investments in the Swedish educational system. These poles correspond to three different sorts of positions in the field of higher education: at the first pole, students in art and theatre are overrepresented, while the national pole is primarily defined by the medical programme and the international pole by the engineering programme in industrial economics and the programme in economics at Stockholm School of Economics. The poles also display three different modes of gaining access – by special tests at artistic pole, by grades from upper secondary school at the international pole, and by scores at the national aptitude test at the national pole – articulating different valuation of former educational investments, and, more broadly, of cultural capital possession.

RC31-564.5

BORODKINA, OLGA* *(Saint Petersburg University)*
AMIRKHANIAN, ANASTASIA *(Saint Petersburg University)*
TAVROVSKIY, ALEXANDER *(Saint Petersburg University)*

Key Issues of Social Integration of Young Migrants from China in Russia

International migration is a global process in which Russia plays an important role given the great number of international migrants coming into the state. The dissolution of the Soviet Union led to the intensification of migration processes and formation of post- Soviet migration system, in which Russia plays the role of the recipient country. The mass forced migration of Russian-speaking population of the former Soviet republics, which was the repatriation of emigrants from Russia and their descendants, gives way to the mass migration consisting largely of young residents of the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics. However, in recent years, the number of young migrants from China has increased. International migration is primarily a return migration, however, a significant proportion of labor migrants settle in Russia, staying legally or illegally. The results of a survey conducted among Chinese migrants living in the Far East (Vladivostok and Nakhodka) are discussed in the paper. Illegal status, language problems and discrimination are the main problems that create barriers for the social integration of Chinese migrants in this region. The analysis of cases of young migrants from China in Saint-Petersburg also demonstrates various types of discrimination against migrants and very limited contacts between the Chinese and the local communities. Contemporary migration policy should be aimed not only at the regulation of migration flows but also at the development of effective mechanisms of the integration of international young migrants. Understanding integration in the frame of the absorption concept seems to be the most promising theoretical basis for investigating the issues of integration of Chinese migrants in Russia but, first of all, integration, in our opinion, is connected with overcoming discrimination.

RC12-242.3

BORRMANN, RICARDO* *(Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität Munich)*
GAULIA, CRISTINA *(Court of Appeal of the State of Rio de Janeiro)*

The Brazilian Experience of the "Justiça Itinerante" in the State of Rio De Janeiro: A New Paradigm of Access to Justice?

"Everyone strives to attain the law", says Orson Welles in his film adaptation of Franz Kafka's novel "The Trial". In fact, access to justice is one of the main challenges of modern times. One can rapidly foster social, economic and political changes by guaranteeing equal access to legal services. This is particularly highlighted by the Brazilian experience of the "Justiça Itinerante" ("mobile justice"), implemented in the state of Rio de Janeiro since 2004. The project's main goal is to assure access to basic judicial services (such as civil registration, marriages, family cases and small claims) to the poor population living in the suburbs – usually apart from the conventional courts of law – by using buses as mobile courts. This paper will analyze the historic development and implementation of the "Justiça Itinerante", as well as evaluate it as an alternative form to more conventional judicial services. It will also reflect upon specific theoretical questions regarding the classic functions of the judiciary system inside democracies. Furthermore, it will point out to similar experiences in other Brazilian states, such as in the amazon region and question if "Justiça Itinerante" can be replicated in other parts of the world with similar social and geographic characteristics, as well as if it can profit from exchanging experiences with equivalent initiatives worldwide. Finally, the work raises the question whether this experience constitutes a new paradigm of access to justice more adapted to the demands of citizenship in contemporary societies.

RC08-175.5

BORTOLINI, MATTEO* *(University of Padua, Italy)*
GENEDY, MOHAMED *(Goethe University, Frankfurt aM, Germany)*

The Grudging Modernizer. a First Look at the Outliers of Postwar Social Science

In the spring of 1959, a young Harvard lecturer, Robert N. Bellah, traveled through the Middle East during a seven-week study trip. The drafts of Bellah's travelogue and the letters he wrote to his wife reveal the portrait of a grudging modernizer, an intellectual whose personal, epistemic, and theoretical convictions were miles away from the typical cliché of the "cold warrior" or the modernization theorist. Given that Bellah was Talcott Parsons's favorite student and a junior member of major first order CWSS circles, it might prove interesting to detect and underline the idiosyncrasies and his many "deviations" from the main paradigm. Moreover, since in the late 1960s Bellah was going to be one of the main agents of the "interpretive revolution," together with other former apprentices from Parsons's workshop, such as Clifford Geertz and David Schneider, it might prove interesting to cast some light on the adumbrations of ideas, arguments, and sensibilities that would definitively come of age ten years later. We start from the vantage point of a domain where Cold War preoccupations for national security and the worldwide struggle against Communism *really* made a difference with respect to the 1920s-1940s: the unprecedented mobility of social scientists in the Postwar era. We then sketch Bellah's intellectual career and his Middle Eastern trip, the institutions he visited, the people he met, and the troubles he faced in adjusting to an environment he immediately saw as alien and hostile. We then read his sociological travelogue, *The Well of the Past*, side-to-side with *the* classic of modernization theory: Daniel Lerner's *The Passing of Traditional Society* (1958). We conclude advancing some hypotheses on the diversity of the wider field of mid-century social science and a plea for more scholarly work on the mobility networks of social scientists and humanists during the long 1950s.

RC33-608.3

BORUC, WERONIKA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Sciences)*
ZYCZYNSKA-CIOLEK, DANUTA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences)*
MIESZCZANEK, MARTA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Changes in Perception of Success and Agency in Poland: An Analysis Based on Two Kinds of Longitudinal Data

The last 30 years brought extreme changes to Polish society. Political transition from authoritarianism to democracy in 1989 influenced the lives of Polish citizens in both private and public spheres. Other processes observed worldwide, such as globalization or technological development, also had an impact on everyday life of Poles, their beliefs, values and attitudes. In this paper we focus on changes of perception of success and agency, reflected in two types of longitudinal data.

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First, we use data from POLPAN panel survey conducted every 5 years since 1988 on a large representative sample of adult Poles. Second, we analyse unstructured biographical interviews with a group of the oldest POLPAN panel respondents. In result we obtain a unique combination of quantitative and qualitative data containing information concerning the same individuals which allows us to simultaneously take advantage of two kinds of longitudinal studies: a long-term panel study and retrospective biographical interviews.

The comparison of the two sources of information allows us to enrich substantive analyses, but also makes us face some divergences. As Baczko-Dombi and Wysmułek (2016) proved and our analyses confirmed, the POLPAN survey data show an increase in significance given to meritocratic aspects of success (such as "hard work") over time. The retrospective biographical data gathered from the oldest POLPAN respondents suggest that age also influences perception of life success and its determinants. Moreover, some categories used in the survey tool for defining the most important determinants of life success are almost completely absent in the biographical narratives. In our paper, we reflect on possible sources of discrepancies and on benefits brought by using two types of data described above.

WG01-936.3

BOSCO, ESTEVÃO* *(University of São Paulo)*

Quest for a Cosmopolitan Social Theory: From Habermas to Gadamer, and Back Again

The main question addressed by this article is whether or not the theory of communicative action grapples with the challenges to social theory posed by the cultural experience of globalization. It assumes that cultural globalization is a total sociological phenomenon which sheds light on the entanglements among societies. At the micro-sociological level, this is shown in the research of Cicchelli and Octobre on aesthetic-cultural cosmopolitanism, and, at the macro-sociological level, by three of Appadurai's global ethnoscapes as well as by the main arguments from Lévi-Strauss' *Race et histoire* and Chakrabarty's provincialization of history. Based on this, I formulate two reconstructive hypotheses. First, I argue that the *continuum* between communicative action and strategic action, lifeworld and system, and socio-moral and cognitive-technological evolutionary spheres gives shape to a culturally endogenous concept of society, thereby preventing us from approaching the entanglements among societies, *i.e* cultural globalization. This is because the formal pragmatic foundation of mutual understanding takes intersubjectivity as given (Vandenberghe). The second hypothesis claims that, when starting with the hermeneutical *pre*conditions of our world experience (Gadamer), we are able to outline a complementary perspective to Habermas' theory of society. This perspective encompasses the entanglements among societies and conceives the cultural experience of globalization as a hermeneutical experience, having as a *medium* an indiciary concept of intercultural understanding. Finally, I identify two major implications of this hypothesis. At the theoretical level, cultural globalization indicates that we should consider social evolution alongside cultural *co*-evolution. At the politico-normative level, if we consider the entanglements among societies as based on a *quasi*-naturalistic argument related to the human condition, nationalism can no longer only be taken as a problematic politico-cultural feature of modern societies, but rather, and fundamentally, as a deficient worldview which drives action. This perspective is sympathetic to the cosmopolitical claim for inter-cultural dialogue (Delanty).

RC53-885.6

BOSISIO, ROBERTA* *(University of Turin)*
OLAGNERO, MANUELA *(University of Turin)*

Children's Well-Being and the "Trap" of Protection Vs Autonomy

The aim of the paper is to make some reflections on the different approaches to address children's well-being. Notwithstanding the progress made at normative level to safeguard children's well-being (see the 1989 UN CRC), the transition from the statement of rights to their implementation does not take place in a "neutral" time frame because it depends on the ability of the legal system to tap into the signals from the social system (King 1993, Wyness 2015). As known, the tension contained in the CRC between rights to protection and rights to participation and autonomy is reflected in the different perspectives looking at guaranteeing children's well-being. The *protectionist* approach considers children in need of protection and care from family and social institutions, not looking at them as individuals in their own right (Ackerman 1984; Freeman 1983), and leaving sociability and *peer to peer* exchange in the background. In the *liberationist* approach children are attributed needs and skills that cannot be sacrificed for the sake of a future benefit (Franklin 2002).

Starting from these premises we present some findings from different research (recently conducted in Italy) whose aim was to analyse how children's autonomy is promoted and practiced in daily life by the new cohorts of parents and children. These findings show that both 'autonomy *from*' and 'dependence *on*' adults give rise to unintended results. Protection can become invasive, making children depend excessively on adults (Nelson 2010; Gomez Espino 2013). Encouraging autonomy could lead to parents shirking their responsibilities. In a context in which

generations are coming closer together and the relational asymmetry of the past is vanishing it is getting more and more difficult for both parents and children to find a balance between autonomy and protection.

RC06-137.4

BOSKOVIC, BRANKO* *(University of Donja Gorica)*

From Policies to Practices: Work-Family Balance and Gender Equality in the Balkan Region

Balkan region is often perceived as part of Europe which lags behind Western Europe, economically, politically, socially and in other areas too. However, looking into specific areas of life there is significant improvement and the gap behind the rest of Europe is narrowing. One of the areas where both trends can be observed the case are gender relations. Nevertheless, there is a vast amount of factors that may impact this development. It is under-researched area and needs more attention. Due to all of this, the focus will be on four countries: Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Croatia is already the EU member state and the three other countries are candidate states. Therefore, it is important to see how social and institutional practice and policies interact in these countries and what the effects are. Gender policies will be in the focus, most specifically those tackling labour market and family. Practice does not always follow policy and the paper will look in how women are treated beyond just data on employment, maternal leaves, care and policies supporting labour market activity. Reconciling work and family is becoming crucial if we are to sustain personal and family well-being and preparing future European Union citizens in this sense becomes one of the major goals for prospective member states. Accordingly, comparison of Croatian practice with the other three countries will be valuable asset to get the insight on the impact of the EU membership. Missing research of this policy area for Balkan region may result and serious deficiencies that will be difficult to counteract later. Most crucially, it will be presented whether there is gender balance in the mentioned policy areas and how they can be improved.

RC33-606.5

BOSVIEUX-ONYEKWELU, CHARLES* *(ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES (PARIS))*

"How to Ensure the Replicability of an Ad Hoc Research Strategy: A Few Lessons Drawn from the Sociology of the Concept of Public Service"

This contribution investigates the methodological issue raised by my doctoral research on the exponents of public service under the French Third Republic. My survey rested upon a specific kind of prosopographical enquiry (n = 116), based on a *concept* rather than on just being a member of a given institution. It was not about studying a "grand corps" (the "Conseil d'État"), a professional group (legal academics) nor a discipline (administrative law), it was about taking an idea ("public service") in its historical formation as a starting point. The attribute "being an exponent of public service" is not as objectively given than an event (such as "being deported in a camp") or a membership in an institution (such as "being a MP"). In other words, one cannot find a list of public-service thinkers in any historical sources. Therefore, the point of the research was to define indicators that could operationalise individuals who significantly used the syntagm "public service".

This presentation will account for the replicability of a constructionist method that can be deemed unusual. Namely, set theory, used to compare the studied population with a control group, proved particularly appropriate for a "sample" that was not meant to be representative since it had not been randomly drawn from a population, but rather constituted by the weight that each actor exerted in the studied field. Also, in such a varied corpus comprising "conseillers d'État", academics, politicians and trade unionists, it proved impossible to compare the sample of "conseillers d'État" with the thousands of members of this institution under the Third Republic while, at the same time, doing the same for all other groups, given the countless number of public servants in this 70 year period. Instead, we used other techniques (archival ethnography, geometric data analysis) to devise an unbiased "sample".

RC52-873.6

BOSVIEUX-ONYEKWELU, CHARLES* *(ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES (PARIS))*

"Lawyers and the State: A France-USA Comparison of Public Service and Pro Bono Work"

Taking its cue from Pierre Bourdieu's idea that professions and professional groups should not be opposed to the State, but rather be understood as dependent on it to have their "jurisdictional boundaries" [Abbott, 1988, p. 2] acknowledged, this presentation focuses on lawyers and on the legal field in France and in the USA, in both a diachronic and synchronic approach. The comparison between these two countries is oppositional: it contrasts French

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"State lawyers" (*i. e.* members of the "Conseil d'État" and public law professors) and their role in the construction of a State-oriented legal field, with US lawyers and their self-regulation outside of the State, or, more precisely, "at the expense of a bureaucratic construction of State power" [Dezalay, 2013, p. 68]. Under the Third Republic (1870-1940), the former strove to impose the notion of public service as the heartland of work of their "jurisdiction" (in the proper sense as well as in the sense of Andrew Abbott's ecology of professions). Over the last 30 years, the latter promoted *pro bono* work as a means to improve their professional reputation, which had been questioned and undermined by their intense practice of corporate law, as well as an alternative to the redistribution of wealth through the tax system. This contribution will be based on two different surveys: the first one is a prosopographical enquiry (n = 116) on the exponents of public service in France between 1870 and 1940; the second one is an ongoing postdoctoral research on *pro bono* legal practice and its importation in France; it includes an ethnographic immersion in two global law firms in Paris (DLA Piper and Morgan Lewis) and a series of interviews with *pro bono* partners and members of the French bar.

RC20-370.2

BOUCHET-VALAT, MILAN* *(National Institute for Demographic Studies (Ined))*

Detailing the Macro-Level Factors of Homogamy in Europe: Using PLS Regression to Overcome the "Many Variables, Few Observations" Problem

Comparative sociological research frequently suffers from the "small N" problem, i.e. the fact that the number of independent cases (often, countries) is small. Among other issues, this severely limits the number of explanatory variables that can be introduced simultaneously in the analysis. Therefore, sociologists cannot be certain whether a macro-level variable (e.g. GDP per capita) actually has an effect on the studied phenomenon, or whether the effect is merely a by-product of its association with another variable which could not be introduced in the model (e.g. poverty rate or cultural liberalism).

We propose to use Partial Least Squares (PLS) regression to overcome this issue. PLS regression can be seen as an intermediate method between standard OLS regression and factor analysis. It allows introducing as many dependent and independent variables as appropriate, disregarding the number of observations. These variables are then summarized into a handful of factors, which are the linear combinations of the variables which explain the best the covariance between dependent and independent variables. Results can be interpreted graphically, considering factors as latent variables whose signification is given by their association with variables. Classic regression coefficients for each variable can also be computed.

We illustrate the interest of this approach for the analysis of the macro-level variations of educational and socioeconomic homogamy between European regions (sub-national units). About 25 independent variables are introduced to identify the precise drivers of homogamy. Overall, the level of development is the main factor of the intensity of homogamy. In more detail, variables at play are GDP per capita (negative effect), tolerance to homosexuality (negative effect), and poverty risk (positive effect). A weaker homogamy is thus related to both economic and cultural openness. When comparing effects on dependent variables, Orthodox and Catholic countries present higher socioeconomic homogamy, and Protestant countries higher educational homogamy.

TG07-1007.4

BOUDREAULT-FOURNIER, ALEXANDRINE* *(University of Victoria)*

Guardians of the Night: Sensing Nocturnal Rhythms in Guantánamo

Guardian of the Night (2018), co-directed with Eleonora Diamanti, is an experimental and sensorial short-length ethnographic film about the cyclical and spontaneous life activities that emerge at night time in the city of Guantánamo. Entirely shot at night time, *the film* engages with the synesthetic aspect of practices that take place in Cuba after the sunset, from the post-revolutionary *guardia* sessions of neighborhood night watching, to nocturnal activities related to technology, media infrastructure, and night time economy. The senses are at the centre of the night experience along with reduction of visibility. This creates a perfect focus to reinvigorate discussion and to promote an innovative approach around sensory visual ethnography. Moreover, the film challenges the day-centered focus of social sciences in engaging with nocturnal activities in order to undertake an anthropology of the night. Being shot in a context where vision is limited, the paper engages with some of the strategies adopted by the directors to develop a multisensorial experiencing of the night in Cuba. More specifically, strategies of video shooting, sound recording, sound and video montage, and a careful attention to shadows and movements will be discussed. Based on extensive sessions of sound recordings accompanied by an original soundtrack produced by Cuban DJ Zevil the film is especially rich in sonic textures and poetry, stimulating new essences of sensing the night. Poetic performances of the night travel through the lenses of the camera accompanied by the sounds and shadows

of the Cuban streets. *Guardians of the Night* reflects a desire to play with rhythms, shadows, performance, design and poetry in using video and sounds as mediators of the night experience. Clips from the film will be used to illustrate some of the strategies developed to stimulate a synesthetic atmosphere of the shadows that live through the night.

RC47-796.1

BOUILLY, EMMANUELLE* *(Université Laval, CIRAM, RéQEf)*

La Cause Des Migrants à L'échelle Euro-Africaine. La Difficile Construction Du Mouvement Des Expulsés d'Espagne (2006-2012).

Plus de 10000 Sénégalais illégaux sont expulsés à partir de juin 2006. Dans les centres de rétention comme à leur arrivée au Sénégal, ces migrants protestent contre leur réadmission, et créent des associations pour faire valoir leurs droits. En dépit de leur force numérique et subversive, ils peinent à se structurer. en mouvement social en raison (1) des stratégies étatiques à la fois répressives, clientélistes et corruptives du gouvernement sénégalais qui ont créé des divisions internes au sein des associations d'expulsés et à un fort turn-over aux postes de leaders ou de porte-paroles du mouvement des expulsés. (2) en l'absence d'alliances et de mouvements de solidarité au Sénégal et à l'international. Le mouvement des expulsés sénégalais n'a très peu bénéficié du soutien des organisations et des militants européens et sénégalais. L'incapacité du mouvement à accéder aux réseaux militants transnationaux illustre le caractère socialement sélectif de l'international. Souvent analphabètes et sans capital, les expulsés ne représentent pas les « bons » partenaires déjà professionalisés que recherchent les associations ou ONG européennes de droits de l'homme. Les relations entre espace associatif sénégalais, français et espagnol, historiquement construites sur la thématique « migration et développement », expliquent la réticence initiale et la lente conversion des militants et du personnel associatif sénégalais à faire du plaidoyer en faveur des droits des migrants. Pour finir, les référentiels des politiques publiques migratoires euro-africaine ont disqualifié les expulsés comme interlocuteurs ou bénéficiaires légitimes. L'échec du mouvement des expulsés Sénégalais illustre une nouvelle étape dans l'histoire de la cause des migrants dans l'espace euro-africain.

RC48-805.4

BOUILLY, EMMANUELLE* *(Université Laval, CIRAM, RéQEf)*

"Mobilization without Protest". What Popular Dissent in Senegal Tells about the Blind Spots of Social Movement Theories.

My communication bears on a Senegalese popular mobilization about "illegal emigration". In 2006, more than 30000 young sub-Saharans tried to reach Spain by boat-peoples. Number of them died during their exile. In the suburbs of Dakar, 350 mothers mobilized against their sons' emigration. Not only they voice their grievances about this scourge, but they publicly express concerns and make claims on broader issues such as female conditions of life, the economic crisis, or the failure of the State. They were joined by Senegalese expelled from the EU, foreign and national NGOs. This African case study enables to bring out and grasp the implicits and unthoughts of social movement studies, mostly built from Western cases. Social movements are classically defined as a social process through which actors engaged in a conflictual collective action with clearly identified adversaries, mainly States or institutions, to promote or oppose social change. Popular dissent in Senegal challenge this definition. I will show that (1) the State, or institutions, are not always the target. A mobilization can be its one purpose, it does not require the presence of opponents classically defined in political terms (here, collective action was a place of sociality and solidarity for mother's migrants, a way of personal empowerment for Senegalese expelled, a form of self-help and service delivery); (2) when the State, or institutions, are targeted, social actors can chose forms of actions which are not disruptive, "confrontational", or unconventional. Actors can voice their concerns, blame authorities, and claim for rights without protesting (for example, through patronage politics, or lobbying, the organization of public rallies or performances instead of marches). Thus, African cases invite scholars to scrutinize theoretical blind spots of social movement theories, and reconsider the analytical frontiers between mobilization, contention, and social movements, between unrest, contest, and protest.

RC50-837.2

BOUKAMBA, KIMO* *(Wakayama University)*
OI, TATSUO *(Wakayama University)*
SANO, KAEDE *(Wakayama University)*

Ethnocentrism and Attitudes Towards Tourism Destination Choices: Empirical Evidence from the GENE Scale

Tourism is a social, economic, and cultural consumption phenomenon involving human mobility across geographical and cultural boundaries. Its process includes the willingness to explore the otherness (pre-visit stage), the actual interaction (on-site stage), and the attitude adopted after interacting (post-

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visit stage) with communities away from one's usual place of residence. Although the tourism industry has considerably expanded over the past six decades into becoming one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world, a general examination of the regional distribution of international tourists arrivals between 1960 and 2016 reveals unchanged consumption patterns, consistent tourist clusters, and imbalances in distribution of tourism benefits among Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.

The present paper is part of an ongoing PhD study investigating the effects of ethnocentrism on tourist destination choices. It argues that the recognition and emphasis of the potential benefits of tourism has generated intense competition among destinations, which in turn is not only shaping policy-makers' approaches, but also the behavior of tourists globally. Within this line of thought, the construct of ethnocentrism is applied to tourism as an independent variable hypothesized to exert biased influences on one's attitudes towards domestic versus foreign destinations. The Generalized Ethnocentrism (GENE) scale is used to assess 400 randomly selected respondents' ethnocentric tendencies towards the functional attributes of domestic versus foreign destinations.

Ethnocentrism is a nearly universal socio-psychological trait, summarized into the tendency of judging other cultures (the out-group) according to the standards of one's own (the ingroup). In consumer behavior, this tendency is translated into the beliefs held by consumers about the appropriateness and morality of purchasing products foreign origin, and is underpinned affective, cognitive, and normative structures, such as cognitive bias, moral obligation, economic threat, and rationality. Applying this theory in tourism can further the understanding of destination choices.

RC11-221.8

BOULD, SALLY* *(University of Delaware)*
KREKULA, CLARY *(Karlstad University)*

The Future of Ageing By Gender

Current trends in population ageing result in higher proportion of women at older ages. Older Women have a higher risk of limitations, e.g. walking, than men even at the same age. Furthermore they are more likely to live alone without help in the home. Pension polices need to recognise the needs of older women, but current austerity efforts in Belgium, Italy, Germany and Sweden are resulting in reducing or eliminating derived pension benefits which support widowed women. Since women predominate at very old ages these measures to cut their benefits can help nations meet budget goals. Should older women be paying a disproportionate price for austerity? Medical care should also be adjusted to older women's needs. Women are more likely to have 2 or more chronic conditions at older ages while men are more likely to have only one. While men's chronic conditions are less likely to be disabling, women are most likely to be disabled with one or more of their chronic conditions. And older men are much more likely to have a wife at home to share tasks or help with post-hospitalisation. What this means is that a gender neutral approach to medical care, post hospital care and help in the home will typically provide sufficient support for older men, but less than sufficient support for older women. The EU principle of assessing "how policies affect the life and position of both women and men" needs to be applied to policy analysis of the ageing of the population. Of course the future may be different in that men will live longer and women will be less disabled so that active life expectancy is more equal. But future planning needs to confront the fact that these changes are not likely to happen , if at all, for several decades.

RC03-74.4

BOULIANNE, SHELLEY* *(MacEwan University)*
ARMSTRONG, JOSHUA *(York University)*

Recruitment Gone Digital?: Analyzing the Effects of Social Media Usage on Civic Engagement

The non-profit sector is a huge economic sector that relies on citizen's charitable donations and volunteer hours to survive. This study asks: how have community groups used social media to engage citizens and what are the effects of social media use on civic engagement? This study addresses a clear research gap in the study of social media effects, as determined by recently published meta-analysis and literature synthesis (Boulianne 2017; Stoycheff et al. 2017). The study is unique in combining an analysis of seven community organizations' twitter usage with a large, random digit dialing survey (n=1200). Interactions with community social media pages have a consistent and significant positive correlation with donating as well as volunteering. However, the call to action to volunteer, donate or help are relatively rare in Twitter communication (n=5500). While social media use is positively associated with donating and volunteering, civic groups have not fully optimized the potential of social media to engage citizens.

RC15-JS-59.4

BOURGEAULT, IVY* *(University of Ottawa)*

Sustaining a People Centered Health Workforce: The Mental Health Experiences of Health Professions

The experience of mental health issues among health professionals is an area of growing concern, yet it is seriously understudied. Mental health issues experienced by health professional workers are uniquely challenging because of the importance of mental acuity in their knowledge service role, the potential impact on clients and their professional license to work. We can ask, how can we create a people centered health workforce without attending to the mental health issues of health professionals. The role gender plays is also conspicuously absent as an explicit focus despite the fact that nearly 80% of health professionals in Canada are women. In this paper, we present preliminary data that addresses the range of mental health and work-related experiences of four health professional groups: dentists, midwives, nurses and physicians. These professions were chosen for their range of work contexts – from unionized salaried positions to private practice – and because of their differential gendered compositions – dentistry and medicine being feminized and nursing and midwifery being traditional feminine professions. The data we present are derived from three sources: insights from a scoping review of the literature; a preliminary online survey of nearly 300 health professionals and data analysed from the Statistics Canada 2012 and 2013/14 Canadian Community Health Surveys on these groups. These latter two sources also include data from other professional groups outside of health care for purposes of contrast: academics, teachers and accountants. In brief, we find that the mental health experiences of health professionals are predominantly work-related; regardless of the gender of the respondent, all health professionals feel women experience more work-related mental health issues and although absenteeism is high among health professionals, there is a significant amount of presenteeism particularly where professional work structures and culture do not enable leaves of absence for mental well-being.

RC15-291.2

BOURGEAULT, IVY* *(University of Ottawa)*

Women in Healthcare Leadership Roles: Contributions to Healthcare Governance

Healthcare leadership is a key component of healthcare governance; the composition of those leadership roles is in turn a key problematique. While we know that the healthcare workforce is predominantly female, in Canada nearly 80%, disproportionately fewer women are in healthcare leadership roles. Women lead fewer than 20% of hospitals and only 4% of other health care organizations. Women leaders are also "uniquely positioned to leverage traits such as compassion, transparency, and the ability to foster teamwork" (Fontenot 2012) to transform health care. The growth of women's leadership in health sciences is critical to advancing scientific inquiry to foster the generation of new knowledge to improve health and health care. In this paper, we present preliminary data from an ongoing research project entitled, Empowering Women Leaders in Health. In this first phase, we have collected and analysed descriptively women's preponderance in four key leadership roles using the Canadian province of Ontario as an exemplar: 1) women's participation at the governance level on hospital, local health integration networks and public health unit boards; 2) women's participation in senior management levels in healthcare organizations as CEOs, Presidents and Vice Presidents; 3) women in leadership roles in healthcare sciences, including as Deans and Associate Deans; and 4) women in health professional leadership roles, as CEOs, Presidents and Vice Presidents of professional associations and regulatory bodies. We discuss the varying degrees of involvement of women in these different health care leadership roles and the systemic economic, social, and institutional barriers they experience achieving these leadership positions. We also discuss with reference to the recent UN High Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth which calls for action to "maximize women's economic participation and foster their empowerment through institutionalizing their leadership, addressing gender biases and inequities in education and the health labour market."

RC23-JS-80.3

BOWDEN, GARY* *(University of New Brunswick)*

A Planet in Crisis, a Cacophony of Solutions: Competing Narratives about Science, Technology, and Innovation in the Anthropocene

The idea that we have entered a new geological epoch, the Anthropocene, where human activities are fundamental drivers of earth system processes is presently the center of considerable debate. The core idea , that humans have shifted from inhabitants of a planet defined by the operation of various bio-physio-chemical processes to co-creators of that planet, has generated diverse reactions toward the human achievements (notably science, technology and innovation) responsible for the transition. The purpose of the paper is two-fold. First, it will describe the three major narratives and the vision of science,

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technology and innovation associated with each: 1) the 'good Anthropocene' narrative in which planetary problems are rendered as a great opportunity for science, technology and business, 2) the 'bad Anthropocene' narrative which emphasizes the peril humanity faces and argues we must radically transform contemporary society (e.g., ending capitalism, consuming less) in order to avoid extinction and 3) the 'contingent Anthropocene' narrative which emphasizes both the magnitude of the peril and the potential (though not the certainty) for humans to avoid catastrophe through the appropriate application of science, technology, and innovation. Second, the implications for science, technology and innovation policy will be addressed. How should we proceed when faced with such a diverse cacophony of voices and the competing implications they present for science, technology and innovation policy?

RC24-444.16

BOWDEN, GARY* *(University of New Brunswick)*

Environmental Sociology 2.0: Towards an Environmental Sociology for the Anthropocene

Attention to the relationship between nature and society has been a defining feature of environmental sociology since its inception. Early research, incorporating insights from ecology, argued for the need to (1) theorize the causal connections between nature and society and (2) contextualize those connections in terms of biophysical limits resulting from resource scarcity. Over the past two decades, partly in response to new forms of existential threat such as climate change, the treatment of nature and society as distinct entities has given way to a focus on socio-natural assemblages. Using the Anthropocene as a lens to explore this emerging view, it is argued (1) that current theorizing on the socio-natural assemblage needs to pay more attention to the issues of temporality and complexity, (2) that taking these factors into account re-conceptualizes the nature-society relationship as a complex, evolving socio-natural assemblage, (3) that this evolutionary process needs to be understood in the context of cosmic evolution and the tension between entropy and the emergence of local complexity, and (4) that constraints on human development arise from the tension between these two tendencies, not from resource scarcity.

RC04-81.4

BOYADJIEVA, PEPKA* *(Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS)*
ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, PETYA* *(ISSK, BAS & AMU, Poznan)*

Higher Education As a Common Good: Towards Conceptualization and Measurement of a Challenging Reality

On their way to mass and universal higher education, the public systems have decreased their capacity to fund this sector and the emphasis on cost-sharing in higher education has enhanced. At the same time, in many countries the level of (qualitative) socioeconomic inequalities in access to higher education has increased. These challenges raise a question to what extent higher education can be perceived as a common good.

Against this background, the paper aims to: 1) outline a theoretical framework for conceptualizing higher education as a common good; 2) develop an index for measuring the extent to which higher education has been realized as a common good in a given country; 3) reveal the influence of country's specific institutional arrangements on the extent to which higher education functions as a common good in Europe.

We accept that higher education is intrinsically neither a private, nor a public or a common good. Being nested in the wider social and cultural settings higher education as a good is policy-sensitive and varies in time and place. The paper argues that the extent to which higher education is accomplished as a common good in a given country reflects its accessibility, availability and affordability and depends on country's specific institutional arrangements.

The analysis uses cross-sectional data from the OECD, World Bank, Eurostudent survey, European Social Survey and Eurostat. We introduce an index which includes three sets of indicators referring to accessibility, availability and affordability of higher education. The preliminary results show that higher education as a common good is a complex phenomenon and that there are large country differences across European countries in the development of their higher education as a common good. We further distinguish various clusters of countries depending on the extent to which higher education is realized as a common good in them.

TG04-974.3

BOYLE, PHILIP* *(University of Waterloo)*

From Protection to Coordinated Preparedness: A Genealogy of Vital Systems in Canada

This article provides a genealogy of the governance of vital systems in Canada. It focuses in particular on a largely unknown and unexamined civil defense

initiative introduced during World War II that sought to count, categorize, and, under emergency conditions, directly protect what were then known as 'vital points' from sabotage. The analysis recounts major episodes and turnings points in the deployment of this organizational apparatus by the various institutions responsible for civil defence and emergency management in which it was embedded. The latter sections of the article shows how efforts to adapt this apparatus for a new federal emergency management landscape failed at the precise moment that new concerns associated with critical infrastructure were emerging. The final section shows how federal planners assembled the new strategy of 'coordinated preparedness' through which the longstanding emergency power derived from Canada's commitment to peace, order, and good government could be exercised.

RC14-273.6

BOYO, TOJU* *(University of Toronto - Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE))*

(Mis)Representation of Black Women in the Media

The media is a powerful source of representations, with an unparalleled ability to shape ideas and beliefs about people and events. In the study of inequality, representations are often a distortion of reality and serve to legitimize the power and social positions of individuals and groups in society. The portrayal of black women in the media is an example of how representations can be mismatched with reality. Black women are diverse, complex and dynamic individuals with unique life experiences. However, the media insists on portraying them in a demeaning and often distasteful manner. Today, it is not uncommon to find images or stories of the angry black woman, the single black mother on welfare and most commonly, the hypersexual black woman disseminated throughout the media. The very existence of black women seems to have been reduced to their physical parts and their sexuality. Central to this paper is the idea that media representations of black women are often distortions, which serve to reduce their diverse realities to a single experience, based on their sexuality – ultimately reinforcing existing power relations. In order to better understand the current state of media portrayals of black women, it is important first to trace the historical origins and development of these representations. Secondly, this paper explores some contemporary representations of black women in various mediums. Such representations serve to legitimize power, violence, oppression and injustices towards black women. Finally, this paper concludes by examining some of the ways in which black women are redefining themselves sometimes in direct opposition to these representations. These efforts to reflect more authentic representations of black women in the media require conscious and sustained efforts in order to dismantle oppressive power relations.

RC04-95.4

BOZZETTI, ALESSANDRO* *(University of Bologna)*

Second-Generation Immigrants and Higher Education: The Italian Case Study

The interest for young people of "second generation" in Italy (a country characterized by the "Mediterranean immigration model") is quite recent: this growing population needs different interpretative frameworks from those used for early migrants. Starting from the segmented assimilation theory, the analysis focuses on their educational path, a "privileged observatory" and, at the same time, a key place for their identity and cultural development, as well as a fundamental turning point for the delicate transition to the labor market.

Studies and research followed the demographic growth of the reference population, stopping at the secondary education. However, these young people have more and more visibility to the highest educational levels, up to the university level: according to ministerial data, in the a.y.2015/16 were slightly less than 31,000 (estimated by default, as these data do not take into account those who have acquired Italian citizenship).

Such silent disinterest can be partially explained by the successful biographies of these young people: if on the one hand it can be considered synonymous with a successful integration, at the same time it prevents any anticipatory analysis of the phenomenon. Indeed, the barriers encountered in access to post-secondary education may be various, some similar to those encountered by native students, some typical of students with a migratory background.

Starting from the ministerial data, a descriptive analysis will be carried out to highlight some significant aspects (gender, age and pre-university formation) of the target population. The paper will also refer to the empirical research carried out at the University of Bologna, realized with the mixed methods approach, in order to meet the multiple research objectives pursued (exploratory value and deepening of individual biographical paths). The reasons, the support, the success in their studies and the plans for the future are the aspects deepened in the analysis.

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RC52-859.3

BRADY, JENNIFER* *(Mount Saint Vincent University)*

Naming Nutritional Injustice: How Might Dietitians Articulate a Socially Just Dietetic Practice?

This presentation will invite listeners to consider how the ideals, concepts, and language of nutritional justice may be incorporated into the everyday practice of dietitians whose work is often carried out within large, conservative, primary care institutions. How might dietitians address the nutritional injustices that bring people to their practice, when practitioners are constrained by the limits of current diagnostic language, as well as the exigencies of their workplaces? Although advocacy skills are important for dietitians to address social justice concerns, I suggest that dietitians also need a practice-based tool to help connect the nutrition problems experienced by those who use dietetic services to underlying structural, systemic causes. I draw on literature from occupational therapy to imagine a diagnostic tool for dietitians working toward a socially just dietetic practice. I share my visions of a politicized diagnostic language that articulates nutrition problems as the outcome of nutritional injustices rather than individuals' deficits of knowledge, willingness to change, or available resources. The presentation will discuss how a change in diagnostic language for dietitians may help practitioners reframe and address nutrition problems as the outcomes of systemic nutritional injustice and may hence, further shape socially just dietetic practice.

RC52-872.10

BRADY, JENNIFER* *(Mount Saint Vincent University)*

Toward a Feminist Sociology of Expertise

This paper draws on feminist actor-network theory to advance an emerging theoretical framework, the sociology of expertise. The feminist sociology of expertise developed in this paper will likely be of interest to scholars of the professions and professionalization who are familiar with the frameworks developed in the sociology of professions literature. The sociology of professions has served as the main body of literature in which the stratification of work and elite knowledge, or expertise, has been theorized. However, the sociology of professions largely oversimplifies the implications of expert claims-making because of its narrow focus on the actions of professional groups. The sociology of expertise draws on the tools of actor-network theory (ANT) to illuminate the wider workings and consequences of expert claims-making as a participatory and diffuse phenomenon. However, like much of mainstream ANT, this emerging body of work has not considered how gender, race, and class inequities inform the expert performances that give rise to networks of expertise. Using my empirical work on the history of the home economics and dietetics professions in Canada, I elaborate a feminist sociology of expertise. In this paper, I offer a brief primer on the sociology of expertise and the ANT concepts on which it is built before sharing my thoughts on how this framework may be expanded to engender a feminist sociology of expertise.

RC15-287.10

BRADY, JOHANNE* *(University of Sydney)*
O'LOUGHLIN, KATE *(The University of Sydney)*

Living with Parkinson's Disease: Sociological Perspectives on Older Australians' Narratives

Parkinson's disease is a chronic illness generally associated with biological processes of ageing in later life; increased longevity suggests that the prevalence will increase with population ageing. The dominant discourse on Parkinson's disease is a medical one and very much framed around diagnosis and treatment. In this context, the body-self and external environment are partitioned off and not recognised as part of the 'disease', therefore little attention has been given to the socially constructed meanings of living with Parkinson's put forward by people diagnosed and their partner-carers. The objective of this qualitative study was to understand the lived experiences of Parkinson's disease from these two different perspectives; embodying the illness and caring for another body in illness.

The data included here are from focus groups (n=6) and individual interviews (n=18) carried out in the Sydney metropolitan area with people diagnosed with idiopathic Parkinson's disease and their partner-carers. Participants' narratives evidence the ways in which, outside of the clinical setting, the simultaneous process of ageing and living with this chronic illness affects their physical, social and emotional wellbeing. At the same time, narratives illustrate the often creative and productive ways that participants mitigate the physical and emotional suffering and loss experienced in living with Parkinson's disease.

The findings demonstrate that, for health professionals and policy makers, a more nuanced framework is needed to move beyond the clinical understanding of Parkinson's disease as a movement disorder. That is, one that provides an interpretation and understanding of the diversity and complexity of the lived experience of Parkinson's disease and its intersection with the ageing process, and

also how the person embodies, sees and experiences life with Parkinson's disease, and the partner-carer sees themselves implicated in their partner's illness.

RC01-39.3

BRAENDER, MORTEN* *(Aarhus University)*
HOLSTING, VILHELM *(Royal Danish Defence College)*

The Power of Experience? Innovative and Authoritative Leadership Values Among Army Cadets

The military profession in general and the army in particular is associated with conservative values. Offhand, this is hardly surprising. After all, it is the purpose of the Armed Forces to protect, (or to conserve), society at large. Moreover, the monopoly of violence can only remain legitimate as long as the violent professions observe strict rules, i.e. if they are conservative in regard to executing this monopoly. Accordingly, we would also – offhand – expect service experience to correlate positively with a more traditionalistic approach to leadership.

This study challenges that expectation. Based on survey data with two types of cadets – recruited either from the rank and file or among civilian BAs – it is shown that future officers with a civilian background are much more authoritarian when it comes leadership values than their fellow cadets from the military. The paper offers two different – albeit not necessarily competing – explanations for this finding: It can be seen either as a result of the power of experience. Those who have tried leadership in practice know that leniency sometimes works best. Or it may be seen as a result of a general thrust towards more innovative and inclusive approaches to leadership in society at large, a thrust that is now also affecting the military professions. Unlike the newcomers, those who have been socialised into this profession have already learned to perceive such values as superior to other approaches.

RC02-53.4

BRAGA, RUY* *(University of São Paulo)*

A Precarious Hegemony: Neoliberalism, Social Struggles and the End of Lulism in Brazil

Analysis of the Brazilian political and economic crisis tends to emphasize the economic 'errors' of the government of President Rouseff of the Workers' Party (PT) inherited from her predecessor Luíz Inácio Lula da Silva. It is clear, however, that the focus on political and economic regulation is too narrow to understand the current crisis. Such explanations are unable to reveal the changes in class structure that took place during the Lula era as well as the effects of the international economic crisis. This article thus analyzes the conflicts produced by the neoliberal regime of accumulation and the Lulista mode of regulation, emphasizing the role of precarious work in the current historical cycle of strikes and popular struggles in Brazil. In this context, it interprets the nature and characteristics of the social forces behind the impeachment of President Rousseff.

RC47-782.4

BRAGA, RUY* *(University of São Paulo)*

Brazil Post-Impeachment: June Days of 2013 and the Parliamentary Coup

With the consolidation of the parliamentary coup d'état in Brazil, political and sociological analyzes are multiplied, whose core consists in affirming a supposed continuity between the popular mobilization cycle of 2013 and the pro-impeachment protests of 2015. In this presentation, we intend to analyze both the arguments of those who claim that the so-called "June Days" of 2013 opened the way for the parliamentary coup and the prospects of the renewal of popular social movements in a political context marked by the deconstruction of labor and social rights and, consequently, by the deepening of the inequalities between the social classes. To this end, we will analyse case studies and ethnographic records of peripheral populations and precarious workers in five large urban centers of the country, and especially in the city of São Paulo.

RC23-441.4

BRAGA FILHO, EDMAR* *(Federal University of Rio de janeiro)*

International Mobility of Scientists and the Structuration of a Semi-Peripheral Sociological Field

This project is the result of two years of research on geopolitics of knowledge, academic dependency and internationalisation of sociology in Brazil, in particular the international mobility of scientists.

In this paper, my aim is to analyse the relation between the international mobility of sociologists and the structuring of the sociological field in Brazil. The research project is based on two premises: 1) structurally, there is an asymmetry in the production and international circulation of sociological knowledge; and 2)

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in relational terms, science should be understood within a broader framework of transnational dynamics and processes. Taking the latter into account, international mobility is a key element of analysis, as it enables scientists to have greater insertion in international networks and thematic agendas, giving prestige and better opportunities to agents in the national sociological field.

Theoretically, I consider the social fields theory, in the light of some insights come from social studies of science and technology. Secondly, in order to a better understanding of the dynamics of power that shape the mobilities and their consequences at the international level, the research is inspired by what has been consolidating as the new mobilities paradigm.

In the paper, I draw on quantitative analysis of the curricula of the professors of the postgraduate programs on sociology in Brazil, which are available on an online database, of public access.

RC15-293.9

BRAININ, ESTHER* *(Ruppin Academic Center)*
LANDSMAN, KEREN *(Levinski Health Care Clinic - Israel Ministry of Health)*

Outcomes of E-Word-of-Mouth Use in the Health Domain: Are the Physicians-Patients Boundaries Blurring?

Social network sites and social media in general are becoming health care information hubs. People want to learn from each other, not just from institutions, and to partake in the conversation about their own health. Medical professionals' quasi-monopoly on knowledge about diseases and treatments create a crucial disparity in power between patients and doctors. The boundaries between medical experts and laypeople serve as an essential tool for preserving the current hierarchy of knowledge production and diffusion. A force that goes against this kind of hierarchy is the lay opinion system. For years, WOM has been shown to be one of the most influential sources of information for health care decisions. Currently, more and more consumers are turning to the Internet to help make important health care decisions. Creating and uploading content to the network effectively turns the users into significant participants in the lives of their anonymous acquaintances and peers, thanks to the technological platform that provides a virtual place to conduct and maintain online social activities. The purpose of the current study was to explore what people do with the recommendations they receive through e-WOM. Using an Internet survey of 970 individuals found on various Israeli health forums, we assessed the extent and outcomes of active and passive use of health-care-related e-WOM. The results show that participants used these as leverage to convince the physician to take steps that are not essential and some of them refused to follow the physician's recommendations, in light of information obtained via e-WOM. The patients' new knowledge did not help them engage their physicians in conversations about the purpose and nature of tests or procedures already received, about the care they truly needed, or about choices of evidence-based care involving minimal harm, but helped them feel more involved in their own healthcare decisions.

RC12-238.3

BRANDAO, ALEXANDRE* *(Onati Institute for the Sociology of Law)*

Social Media and Criminal Courts: An Initial Proposition

Mason (2013) and Castells (2015) have investigated about the potential impacts that the internet and Social Media have had in connecting activists in the Arab Spring, the Indignados, and other New Social Movements that have recently erupted. For these, the connectivity increased political pressure from communities improving accountability and enhancing governance. On the other hand, the US election and the *fake news* phenomena have also brought the role of Social Media into the spotlight on a less positive way. For Sunstein (2017), Facebook has created echo chambers, enabling populism and opening up the space for confusion between facts and opinions.

However, the powerful role and impact that social media and the rapid advance of communication technology can have on Law has been underdeveloped. This is a major overlook, especially when it comes to Criminal Law and Criminology, areas that have traditionally paid attention to the role of media into its functioning. The objective of the research proposed is to analyze and attempt to provide a framework under which Social Media's impact on and relationship with Criminal Law and its Courts can be understood. To accomplish this, the investigation will, through multiple case studies globally (Australia, Brazil and USA) elaborate about how do discussions and interactions on Facebook and Twitter affect the functioning of jury and non-jury based criminal courts and in what way are these handled by the courts themselves in cases of great political or social repercussion.

The research will take advantage of the methodological opportunity that has been created and will utilize the Twitter and Facebook Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to obtain big data and conduct the studies based on the information gathered from them, court transcripts, and on a smaller sample, interviews with the legal actors involved in the criminal proceedings.

RC38-678.1

BRANDHORST, ROSA* *(UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PERTH)*

Changing Belongings in the Life Cycle. Collective Shifts in the Life Trajectories of Older Migrants in Australia.

As stated in migration research, we-group belongings can transform in the migration process. Different social discourses, knowledge bases and values in the sending and the receiving societies lead to a reinterpretation of the sense of belonging. In this paper I will discuss the change of belonging in the life cycle and especially in older age. I will present first results of my biographical and ethnographical study on transnational aging of older migrants of different migration groupings in Australia, which indicate an intensified sense of belonging linked to the country of origin. The case studies also reveal a shift in the "we-I-balance", towards the interpretation of the own life in the more collective context of the family and the social support networks linked to the country of origin. Elderly migrants thus seem to experience another re-interpretation of the life history and a shift in the sense of belonging in the process of aging and in the increased dependence on care provided by the family. This paper will shed light on a so far little researched topic of the sense of belonging of elderly migrants, as migration and transnationalism research tended to focus on labour migration and the belonging of younger adults and middle-aged migrants.

RC31-JS-65.6

BRANDHORST, ROSA* *(UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PERTH)*

Transnational Care Networks of Older Migrants in Australia. the Influence of Migration and Health Care Policies on Transnational Care Strategies.

TITLE: Transnational care networks of older migrants in Australia. The influence of migration and health care policies on transnational care strategies.

In this paper I will examine the implications health- and migration policies on transnational aged care strategies of different migration groupings in Australia. The paper draws on the results of an ethnographical and biographical study on transnational support networks and aged care of older migrants in Perth. The presented case studies demonstrate that increasingly restrictive migration- and citizenship policies, and especially the lack of bilateral agreements in migration and welfare policies, are considerable obstacles for transnational caregiving. In this paper I will examine, how the older migrants and their families reconfigure care arrangements in the context of the structural constraints of an immobility regime. The case studies will give an insight into the close and distant support networks of elderly migrants and the practice of distant and transnational family care. Also, the unequal access to mobility, which impacts on already existing global asymmetries and inequalities in the capacity to circulate care, shall be discussed. Whereas professional, affluent, and mobile migrants, often from the Global North, can move freely between different countries without severe visa or financial obstacles, other migrants e.g. refugees are restricted by migratory politics, border regimes, and insufficient financial resources.

RC32-576.3

BRANDON, ANITA* *(State Institute of Rural Development, Rajasthan)*

Building Solidarity Among Youth for Achieving Gender Equality – Experiential Learning from Gender-Responsive Trainings amidst Grassroots Leaders in Rajasthan

This paper is based on the author's insights of experiential learning in promoting gender-responsive attitudinal change among the rural youth and community leaders gleaned as a trainer-professor at the *State Institute of Rural Development* (SIRD), *Rajasthan*. It endeavors to capture the proactive initiatives taken by organizational leaders and elected representatives of local governments for striving to build a gender inclusive society — fostering values of gender equality and gender justice.

The paper aims to draw upon the rich variety of voluntary initiatives for social transformation, uprisings, movements and capacity building undertaken for re-socialization of young leaders of local governments for promoting gender responsive planning with the community to bridge gender gaps in human development and ensure enjoyment of human rights by all, encompassing and enabling the realization of the vision of achieving gender equality as articulated in the SDGs (specifically Goal 5: Agenda 2030).

At the outset, the paper shall explore the 'Whys' or the rationale for addressing the young leaders of the communities through '*Training for Social Transformation*' to achieve the formation of gender-friendly social collectives and networks for instilling a culture of Gender Responsive Local Governance in the developmental planning as well as day-to-day functioning of *Panchayati Raj Institutions* (*PRIs*).

The paper shall move on to illustrate the transformative potential of voluntary initiatives such as UN-Women's *'He for She'* campaign as well as elaborating the successful grassroots experiments in creating gender-friendly *Panchayats* (rural

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elected local bodies) through massive gender-responsive training campaigns undertaken at State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD) Rajasthan and beyond.

Insights emerging from social uprisings and movements in the post-*Nirbhaya* context in India expositing regional inter-group dynamics and youth leadership in its voluntarist avatar will also be captured and critically analyzed, particularly in how these interact discursively with the elected leadership and its considerable youth component.

RC06-136.3

BRANDT, GESCHE* *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*

Fathers' parental leave as a matter of negotiation

In 2007, the Parental Allowance and Parental Leave Act was introduced in Germany. The aim of this reform was amongst others to shorten the time span of parental leave taken by mothers and to increase the share of fathers taking parental leave. Despite a rising participation of fathers in taking parental leave, the higher proportion of this time is still used by mothers. What are the reasons and what combination within partnerships supports or prevents fathers from taking parental leave? The distribution of economic resources, family orientation and, occupational frameworks among the partners prior to the birth of their first child effect the use of fathers' parental leave. The utilisation of multinominal logistic regression has shown the probabilities for fathers taking 1) more than two months, 2) only one or two months, or 3) no parental leave. The analysis focuses on dual-income couples and is based on an online-survey of the DZHW-graduate panel studies cohort 2001 surveyed in 2012 (n=864). A higher income of the father as well as a more supportive job environment for his partner and a higher family orientation of his partner are negatively correlated with the probability of parental leave. Positive correlated are a higher family orientation of the father himself and the parental leave rules from 2007.

RC15-284.1

BRANDT, MARTINA *(TU Dortmund)*
DEINDL, CHRISTIAN* *(TU Dortmund)*

Changes in Social Networks and Changes in Health: What Drives What?

In the social sciences, there is a plethora of studies on the influences of social networks and their characteristics on different health outcomes. Many of them acknowledge the fact that the opposite direction (health influencing social networks, e.g. in terms of support received or participation in social events) is a very obvious one, some partly control for reverse causality, but not many specifically analyze this influence. Our study considers the complex relationship between health and social networks from a longitudinal perspective. Specifically, the analysis examines network size, composition and social support exchange in relation to self-rated and functional health. The data are drawn from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS), which includes information about health and social networks (using a name generator) of Germans aged 40 and more over a period of 18 years (1996–2014). In a first step, we estimate fixed-effects models to disentangle the influences of changes in social networks on health and vice versa. In the second step, we use a cross-panel design in order to analyze specific connections between different aspects of social networks and health. First results indicate significant effects of health on social networks and vice versa over time, with different (in-)dependent measures leading to quite different substantial conclusions. In particular, social support is important for health when direct and indirect paths between health and social network charateristics are incorporated into the analytical model.

RC19-368.6

BRANDT, MARTINA* *(TU Dortmund)*
DEINDL, CHRISTIAN *(University of Cologne)*

Social Inequalities and Transfers between Generations: An Analysis across 116 European Regions

Family members help each other in case of need but also due to love and concern for each other. Thus, the family can be seen as a safety net, especially in times of crises. We know that most transfers flow between parents and their adult children and functional solidarity is a crucial dimension of intergenerational relations. Until now, however, little attendance has been given to exchange patterns between economically deprived family members within different policy contexts. We thus assess how transfers between older parents, respondents and their adult children are linked to social deprivation and inequality across Europe on the micro and the macro level; i.e. do socially and materially deprived households give less and receive more money and practical help, and do different levels of regional social inequality play a role? Using the material and social exclusion items from the fifth wave of SHARE, we focus the effects of deprivation on exchange patterns between three generations in a comparative analysis. We

distinguish between different kinds and flows of assistance (financial, time, given and received), and consider the possible impacts of regional contexts on the links between solidarity and inequality. Multilevel models indicate that materially deprived respondents indeed give less but need more help from their adult children and thus lose their normal role as providers. Moreover, social policies matter: In regions with higher social inequality and lower GDP fewer transfers of time and money are given and received between three generations. Poor families in regions with low public social assistance are thus especially vulnerable.

RC08-170.4

BRASIL JR., ANTONIO* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Federal University of RIo de Janeiro))*

Sociology in the Brazilian Press: Florestan Fernandes (1943-1949)

This paper aims to identify and analyze the presence of sociology in the public debate between the 1940s and the 1960s, a crucial period in its institutionalization and legitimation as a scientific discipline in Brazil. To this end, I will map the articles published by sociologists - as well as the news that refer to them - in newspapers and magazines of wide circulation, in order to detect how sociology was present - or not - in the major debates and conflicts in Brazilian society in the last century. My hypothesis is that sociology operated as a kind of meta-language that translated the public debate in sociological categories, providing meaning and motivation to the social actors in their practical and concrete disputes. This analysis of the sociologists' participation in the public debate will be situated within the main cleavages of the period, which can show sociology's diverse political orientations in this context of Brazilian society. This paper shows the first results of my ongoing research, which focus on the presence of Florestan Fernandes in the press between 1943 and 1949, more specifically in the following newspapers: *Estado de Sao Paulo*, *Folha de Sao Paulo* and *Jornal de Sao Paulo*. In this period, Fernandes not only published sociological articles on many topics, but also tried other kinds of public intervention, like literary criticism and political analysis of Estado Novo dictatorship and its institutional legacy. The systematization and organization of this textual material hitherto scattered and underexplored may bring new perspectives on the Brazilian sociology during the mid-twentieth century.

RC57-927.2

BRATCHFORD, GARY* *(The University of Central Lancashire)*

Reflections on Socially Engaged Practice: Between Community Participants and Gallery Spaces

Owing to Stephan Willats' notion that 'art practices operate within an environment of institutions and groups of people who effectivity maintain it as an identifiable activity within society',[i] this paper seeks to delineate how practitioners collaborate alongside participants, to unpick and challenge the production and exhibition of socially engaged artwork in a gallery space. In doing so, this paper aims to sketch out the process of such work as paradoxically important and problematic.

Based on a recent yearlong residency with two distinct but, geographically connected community groups, the paper questions the role and value of socially engaged photography (art) in public galleries. Reflecting on the project, which was part of an outreach programme commissioned by a national gallery, I argue for a greater emphasis to be placed on the process of such projects rather than the aesthetic outcomes. Whilst images are often read intertextually, often within the discursive frameworks that predominate said society (Rose, 2007) what happens when the images move context or the audience changes? What is the effect on the producers? How do you seek to diminish or maybe heighten their impact? Thus, by foregrounding how the less visible aspects of participation and engagement should and can become the final exhibition as an outcome of itself, the paper will point towards a number of ways in which participants, collaborators and curators work to consider such issues.

[i]Stephen Willats. *Art and Social Function*. (Ellipsis, London 2000), 11.

RC52-858.2

BRAUER, JOHN* *(Örebro University)*

Professional Autonomy or Organizational Control in Collaboration Management

A massive trend in public administration latter years is inter-organizational collaboration – but how does it affect professional groups? A solution suggested to solve the complexity in welfare states is collaboration between professionals in different organizations. This challenge the ideal type of welfare-state professionals, assumed to possess substantial power over clients. Having to collaborate with other organizations demands negotiation and compromises between professionals. Hence, it alters the professional-client-dyad in the sense that several professionals become included. Furthermore, differences in professional and organizational cultures as well as praxis create barriers.

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

Collaboration also challenges organizations, often with the response of increased managerial practices. Professional autonomy changes into standardized services to avoid conflict concerning responsibilities between collaboration partners.

The paper inquires the ties between organisation and profession in relation to collaboration management. It includes analysis from an ongoing research project concerning inter-organizational collaboration between municipal and national-governed authorities in Sweden. It is a comparative case study brought out in three municipalities, including the perspective of professionals and managers as well as clients. A central question is how these changes in public management affect professionals in their daily work. What happens when they, on top of having to take managers and clients into account, have to work together with professionals in other organizations? And what are the long-term consequences, will we see a new form of professionalism based on the skill to negotiate between the mentioned actors? The papers also set focus on asymmetry of power between organizations as well as professionals. What are the possibilities to collaborate with stakeholders, be it organization or profession, who lacks interest or incentive to find reasonable solutions to the challenges facing the modern welfare state?

RC52-871.6

BRAUER, JOHN* *(Örebro University)*

Professional Representations – a Theoretical Possibility in the Sociology of Professions

A theoretical approach in the beginning of entering the research field of professions is the concept of professional representations - a development of Moscovici's theory of social representations. Professional representations inquire how professionals develop common understanding of their work. But it also enables a dynamic understanding how these representations are constantly changing in relation to the social environment. Two persons sharing profession but working in different organizations will, according to the theory, develop different representations over time. Take two nurses graduating the same year. One starts working at a forensic psychiatric ward and the other in surgery. The two of them will develop quite different understanding of humans in their daily practice - still they share basic professional understanding. Also, two persons with different professions working in the same organization could experience a merge of representations. A social worker becoming a health counselor develops a more medicalized understanding when interacting with physicians. This, while still embracing the professional ethos of social work. These are two examples on how professional representations-theory offers a dynamic and multi-dimensional understanding of professions and what affects them.

The paper has a two-folded aim. First it presents a theoretical multi-level model for analyzing professional representations. The levels, including among else education, profession and age, are examples of sources that could affect professional representations. Second, the paper includes results from an ongoing comparative study between professional groups working in the area of vocational rehabilitation. It is a multi-method design with an exploratory approach. The variables discussed in theoretical part of the paper are tested empirical using multivariate analysis.

The theoretical model enables future multi-level analysis of professionals. It is generic which makes it applicable in different context and enables cross-comparison of different professions.

RC50-838.1

BRAUER, RENE* *(University of Surrey)*

Is There Emergent Epistemological Unity in Tourism Studies? the Tourism Research Ecosystem and Its Disciplining Dimension

Throughout the academic research ecosystem, there exist modernist, postmodernist and post-postmodernist approaches that frame questions in regard to the legitimacy of science. Collins and Evans (2002) divide the study of scientific knowlegde production in 3 waves that frame the conceptualisation of scientific authority, the first approach aimed to defend the authority of science, meanwhile the second aimed at questioning it. The third approach is the one taken here and aims to synthesize insights from both.

The consensus between the modernist and postmodernist position can be found in solving the problem of legitimacy, studying *science in action* has unveiled that the so called 'scientific method' and the rationale behind it (Latour, 1993) comprise a set of ever evolving and changing norms of a specific epistemic community (Brauer and Dymitrow, 2017). Meeting such postmodern criticism head on is far more interesting than just stating that; 'the scientific method is rationale' or denying rationality in the first place (furthermore, isn't that very unscientific?). The way that it works sociologically is that by acquiring scientific expertise in one particular discipline (e.g. physics, climate science, economics, geology, tourism etc.) you become an expert within that field.

The bachelor degree, the master degree and finally the PhD function as an apprenticeship where the researcher is encultured into a particular framework of how to interpret the world, i.e. they become part of an epistemic research ecosystem. The legitimacy stems from mastery of such craft as to; 'how best to understand reality' in combination with learning the literal traditions of how to best

describe reality (i.e. rhetorical devices). This study aims to explain this process of knowledge creation by using examples from tourism studies knowledge (eco) system (cf. Tribe and Liburd, 2016) and showing different methodological choices of the *tribes* within the wider research ecosystem (cf. Tribe, 2010).

RC49-830.2

BRAULT, MARIE-CHRISTINE* *(Chaire de recherche sur les conditions de vie, la santé, l'adaptation et les aspirations des jeunes (VISAJ))*

Is There a School Culture Promoting the Classification of Students Under ADHD Category?

Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most prevalent mental disorder among children, but there is also a large number of them being misdiagnosed (Guay et al. 2009; Kieling et al. 2014). Inequalities in ADHD prevalence are well documented, except for those observed at the school level. Scarce studies have shown that some schools have a higher prevalence than others, even after taking into account the schools structural characteristics and student composition (Fabiano et al. 2013). Limited by their methodology and their choices of predictors, these studies do not provide good explanation for this phenomenon.

Individual teacher beliefs are at the root of stereotypes about students and are thus involved in the classification of students into different categories. Two beliefs seem especially important for ADHD classification: beliefs about ADHD itself and beliefs about what is a good pupil. The main goal of our study is to get a better understanding of school processes that may be associated with the classification of students under ADHD category. Our hypothesis states that school culture regarding ADHD and the ideal teachable pupil, which originates from shared beliefs from teachers of a same school (Van Houtte, 2004), could be a potential explanation for between-schools differences in the prevalence of ADHD diagnosis.

The current presentation will discuss how ADHD and teachability cultures in school may be associated with inequalities in school-based prevalence of ADHD diagnosis. Results come from a study of about 300 teachers, coming from 20 primary schools located in the province of Québec (Canada). Teachers reported their expectations of each pupil in their class, and were surveyed about their individual beliefs. These were aggregated at the school level. Data were analyzed using hierarchical linear model. Our study will contribute to the discussion about diagnostic culture, by investigating its specificity in the school environment.

RC47-796.3

BRAUN, KATHERINE* *(University of Osnabrück)*
HUKE, NIKOLAI* *(University of Tübingen)*

Welcome Culture and Democracy in Germany: Refugee Support Initiatives As Site of Active Citizenship and Democratic Learning

Since the "long summer of 2015" (Kasparek/Speer 2015) a new way of dealing with refugees has emerged in Germany. Labeled as Welcome Culture, this new way of dealing is characterized by a marked increase in new volunteer, political activists and associations dedicated to assisting refugees. Due to the large numbers of refugees arriving in a relatively short time period, the existing state infrastructures became overloaded (van Dyk & Misbach, 2016) and volunteers began to show up to help. This outpouring of volunteerism was largely spontaneous, building on neighborly commitment and involvement in Refugee Support Initiatives. Although the euphoria in welcoming refugees has since then faded and we are experiencing now an increase in racist assaults and a strengthening of extreme right political parties, studies concerned with refugee support and activism in Germany (Karkayali & Kleist, 2016 Braun, 2017) show that most of the Refugee Support Initiatives are still committed. Furthermore, they have become important actors both in the material and political support of refugees.

Departing from first insights of a research project in Hamburg, Tübingen and Kassel we will discuss Welcome Culture 1) as a response to and effect of a crisis of state governance, which is connected to a neoliberalization of the welfare state measures, as well as to the crisis of restrictive forms of migration management; 2) as a moment of erosion of democratic consensus, which is constituted by xenofobic attitudes and brutalised discourses, that question the grounds of German democratic values; 3) as a crisis of political representation, in which refugees lack of political rights and where Refugee Support Initiatives claim human rights to be applied, as well as democratic consensus to be defended. In this regard, Refugee Support Initiatives are sites of active citizenship where negotiations of conflicts and processes of democratic learning take place.

RC48-805.5

BRAUN, MICHAEL* *(University of Toronto)*

Protests and Populism: The Mobilization of Discontent in South Africa

The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) is a populist political party which emerged to challenge the ruling African National Congress (ANC) in 2013, and has found particular appeal among disenfranchised youth in urban areas. The party has attempted to position themselves as the institutional expression of South Africa's 'protest culture', promising economic redistribution, nationalization, and land reform to redress the persisting inequalities in South African society. In doing so they have sought to build and appropriate sites of mobilization typically used by social movements, while drawing in members from these organizations. This paper draws upon electoral data as well as interviews and participant observation conducted in Johannesburg, eThekweni, Rustenburg, and Ekurhuleni municipalities during the 2016 local government elections to explain how the party mobilizes at the grassroots level. Drawing upon social movement theories, I argue that the EFF has used populist framing to attract former members from the ANC Youth League, unions, social movements, and other civic organizations to build structures for electoral campaigning. This was made possible by the political opportunity structure in which generational and factional struggles created divisions within the ANC. During the elections, the party's performance in each of the four research sites can be explained by looking at the mobilizing resources possessed by the grassroots activists that joined from these different organizations. To conclude, I propose that social movement theories may be fruitfully applied to understand the mobilization of political parties, particularly those using populist strategies to compete against the dominant ruling parties that are common in Africa's democracies. In these contexts the distinction between political parties and movements may be eroding as political actors and activists both make use 'invented' and 'invited' spaces to challenge the status quo.

RC04-JS-58.9

BRAVIN, CLARA BEATRIZ* *(Clara Beatriz Bravin)*

Cuerpo, Emociones y Género En Las Ciencias Sociales. Su Especificidad En El Campo De La Sociología De La Educación.

Existe un vasto conjunto de estudios sobre el carácter intrínsecamente social del ser humano, producto de un proceso socio-histórico-cultural en el que se constituyen las estructuras de la subjetividad/cuerpo. Baste citar conceptos clásicos del campo socio-antropológico:"socialización/ ser social" (Durkheim), "patrones culturales/normalidad/anormalidad" (Benedict), "personalidad social" (Linton), "personalidad básica" (Kardiner) que se suman a los aportes sociológicos menos conocidos hasta hace un tiempo, como los de Simmel Y Elias. El constructivismo estructuralista de Bourdieu (1990, 1997) con los conceptos de habitus y campo y la ya clásica obra de Foucault (1989) Vigilar y Castigar (que desarrolla el concepto de poder disciplinario, poder micro-físico factible a partir no sólo del desarrollo de la sociedad burguesa sino también del saber científico-anatómico) dan cuenta también de que el cuerpo, como experiencia y como significado, ha variado en los distintos períodos históricos. Lo mismo puede decirse de los estudios pioneros de Mauss a principios del siglo XX sobre la noción de persona, las técnicas corporales y las emociones junto a otros estudios como los de Boltanski, Le Goff, y Goffman, entre los principales. Todos muestran que la posición social, la cultura, el rango, el sexo y la edad, etc., se encarnan en el cuerpo socialmente tratado.

Las sociedades patriarcales consideran propias y legítimas determinadas funciones y prácticas sociales para los diferentes géneros y la fertilidad femenina parece ser una constante de la dominación masculina. A su vez la escolarización, a través de mecanismos que tienden a naturalizar y reproducir la visión burguesa y patriarcal del mundo, produce cuerpos disciplinados, cuerpos dóciles y útiles, así como un mundo emocional legítimo. Este trabajo apunta a formular un estado de la situación del conocimiento sobre cuerpo (como experiencia y representación) emociones y género en el campo de las ciencias sociales, especialmente en educación.

RC24-444.4

BRECHIN, STEVEN* *(Rutgers University)*

What Is Belize, Central America, Doing to Address Climate Change Exploring International Transfers and Government Programs

The authors explore in detail the transnational transfers dedicated to climate change in one small but fairly vulnerable country to a changing climate, Belize, Central America (ND Gain Index 114 –Vulnerability 108; Readiness 124 downward trend). As the Paris Accords get underway it may be useful to more fully reflect on previous international transfers to vulnerable countries like Belize, to see how these funds have been used to address climate change. Data collected through on-going fieldwork and online information on development projects reveal unexpected findings. They show that over a 25-year period, 1991 to 2015, Belize received considerable international assistance for climate change under mitigation and adaptation, some seventy projects across various development sectors. More specifically, during this time, Belize acquired over $100 million (US) under mitigation designations alone, even though the country's GHG emission levels can at best make tiny contributions to total global emissions levels (see Brechin 2016). These and other results suggest the need for greater exploration of international transfers in other countries which might suggest the need for greater rationalization of international development assistance dedicated to addressing climate change to assure most effective use of scare development-related resources.

RC38-676.4

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* *(University of Vienna)*

Bodies on the Edge. Approaching a Facebook Photo Album with Images of an "Extreme Weekend"

When looking at images in Social Media, the depiction of bodies plays a major role. They are part of almost every thinkable social context: professional and public up to private and even intimate, even if these distinctions have become blurry. Among these contexts, so-called party-images are an interesting phenomena. They show situations of joy and happiness, but also bodies and faces that do not appear nice at all, indicating drug use of different kinds and showing gestures and interactions 'on the edge'. It is not clear where these situations, which can be seen as a moment of group crisis (Turner), are leading and who is or is not in control of the situation. Dealing with a concrete Facebook Photo Album which was titled by the album producer as 'extreme weekend', I will explore a) what it meant for the situation that these images were made, and b) what it meant to the album producer to show these images to her Facebook friends. A combination of Visual Segment Analysis (Breckner), Figurative Hermeneutics (Müller), and Biographical Case Reconstruction based on a narrative biographical interview (Rosenthal) will be drawn upon in order to answer these questions.

RC38-671.4

BRECKNER, ROSWITHA* *(University of Vienna)*

The Visual Field of Biographies. Questions and Conceptual Suggestions

Through digitalization, communication via internet, and especially through Social Media, visual communication and self-presentation has become not only common, but in more and more generations even to some extent dominant. Especially visual communication on Facebook can be assumed to have strong biographical references, since here a 'life' becomes visible over the years even if it was not intended to depict it. How we as biographical researchers can approach these phenomena methodologically? In what way do we need to extend our concepts of biography by thinking of the visual dimensions in which biographies are constructed? How we can combine narrative and text analysis with visual analysis in biographical research? My paper addresses these questions by presenting conceptual and methodological suggestions how visual biographies can be approached, taking different ways of constructing biographies with images in the offline as well as online world into account in combination with spoken and written documents.

RC39-694.4

BREEN, KYLE* *(Louisiana State University)*

I Felt like a Dude: College Women's Accounts of the 2016 Louisiana Flood

As gender and disaster continues to be an increasingly growing field of study, women enrolled at university have been a unique subset of individuals that have been overlooked. College students may face unique impacts from disaster, as they must balance their need to focus on their education—which they or their families pay for in the U.S.—while also helping their families rebuild and recover from disaster impacts. Female students may face differing impacts as opposed to male students due to shifts in gender roles caused by natural disaster. This study focused on female college students' reactions and perspectives on the large-scale flood that affected Louisiana, U.S. in August of 2016, and its impact on their financial and educational responsibilities, family roles, and gender roles. The data are derived from in-depth qualitative interviews with 30 college students, 18 of whom were female, who were either individually affected or their families were affected by the flooding. The female students described multiple ways that the flood changed their roles in the family and responsibilities in work and finances. Results show that these impacts varied, which could be due to differing demographic factors such as living arrangements, amount of damage, and family structure. However, a consistent theme for all female students was family responsibility change, which caused not only a reproduction of typical gender roles, but also caused college-aged women to move into a motherly or wifely role within their existing family structures. This study indicates a need for further research into the multiple effects that natural disaster has on college students and most notably *women* in college.

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

RC39-690.2

BREEN, KYLE* *(Louisiana State University)*
MEYER, MICHELLE *(Louisiana State University)*

Staying Above Water: Educational Outcomes of College Students during the 2016 Louisiana Flood

With recent increased focus on children in disaster, college students have been surprisingly overlooked. College students may face unique impacts from disaster, as they must balance their need to focus on their education—which they or their families pay for in the U.S.—while also helping their families rebuild and recover from disaster impacts. This study focused on how college students' reactions and perspectives on the effect of large-scale flood that affected Louisiana, USA in August of 2016 on their college experience, particularly their educational outcomes. The data are derived from in-depth qualitative interviews with 30 college students who were either individually affected or their families were affected by the flooding. The students described numerous ways that the flood changed their educational experience including attendance, course schedule changes, grade fluctuation, and overall motivation for school and studying. Results show that these impacts varied, which could be due to differing demographic factors such as living arrangements and amount of damage. However, a consistent theme for all students was emotional stress, which may mediate the effects of the flood on educational outcomes. This research indicates a need for further research into the multitude of effects that natural disaster has on college students.

RC12-235.5

BREGVADZE, LASHA* *(Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University)*

Collision of Global and Local Legal Orders in the World Society: Elements of Critical Systems Theory

Law without the state is everywhere – both on global and on local levels. Social systems theory has been productively used for describing collisions between functionally differentiated regimes on the transnational level – new type of "conflict of laws" in the world society. However increasing processes of globalization do not exclude the evolution of local legal structures. Functionally differentiated subsystem of law is internally differentiated not only into function-specific sectors, but also due to global and local layers of legal rationality. Indeed new forms of non-state transnational regimes do collide with local spontaneous legal orders, while both operating beyond the state control. Global law of economic markets is in collision with the local law of multiple life-worlds. While anthropologists of law have been exclusively studying alternative forms of indigenous law in confrontation with the state law, and sociologists of global law have been concerned about ideas of emerging global orders beyond the national political control, important interactions between local and global legal rationalities have been left without empirical identification and theoretical generalization. Transnational corporations bringing their "global law without the state" to divergent local spaces, but also the development agencies manipulating with "project law" and intervening within the local social environments are both appropriate target groups for studying the interplay, interactions and collisions between global and local laws. It will be argued in the paper that social systems theory offers much critical potential for elaborating an alternative theoretical perspective, backed by empirical evidence, about the multidimensional character of legal evolution without the state. Freed from political domination, global and local legal rationalities – transnational commercial law vs. local intuitive legal orders – as societal normative orders are colliding and conflicting with each other and these clashes cannot be mediated by state but need alternative forms of societal coordination and steering.

RC33-606.1

BREITENBACH, ANDREA* *(University Marburg)*

Reason for the Failure to Replicate Results

Popper was of the opinion that a theory can only be falsified if "we discover a reproducible effect which refutes the theory" (Popper 2005: 66). Although the replication of empirical results has not been a high priority in empirical social research until recently, a replicability crisis has been recognized for some time. This crisis first began in other sciences and has now reached sociology.

For both research and teaching, replication of empirical analyses is an important tool. Thus, many authors, such as Diekmann or King, refer to the need to replicate studies. Diekmann puts forward the important argument that the error rate when using non-empirical surveys is high, but that it can be greatly reduced by replication. In addition, both researchers and students can learn a great deal from replication.

For these reasons, various studies were replicated in different areas of sociology, for example, family sociology, political sociology and environmental sociology, using alternative data sets and methods. It was found that, in many cases, the results did not match the original study. Often, this was attributable to a lack of information or transparency regarding the operationalization of the variables. If the operationalization is described in detail, results which are very close to those of the baseline studies can be obtained, even when different data or methods are used. The results of the replicated studies are summarized for this work and examples are presented.

The following approach will be proposed as a solution: For the sake of transparency in research, journals should be provided with information on data and data preparation when publishing empirical essays. This is not for the purpose of criticizing authors' errors, but to allow new perspectives on existing research, and to help reduce errors in the analysis of empirical data.

RC15-JS-72.4

BRETONNIERE, SANDRINE* *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)*

Cancer and End of Life – a Perspective from within the Oncologist-Patient Relationship

In the field of oncology, the terminal phase of cancer patients is difficult to apprehend, both for patients and physicians. To counter this difficulty, the medical literature underlines the importance of introducing palliative care early on in cancer patients' trajectories (Temel et al., 2010). We conducted a 3-year study alongside cancer patients and physicians to examine their trajectories, in particular this end of life stage. We conducted semi-structured interviews, engaged in participant observation, led a sociological intervention (Touraine, 1978 ; Joly, 2016). Our objective was to understand how cancer patients and physicians, but also nurses, cope with the cancer pathology, from diagnosis to death. Talking about end of life with patients proved difficult ; their hope, at all stages of cancer, was to live, to recover. We did not encounter obstacles when discussing end of life with doctors and nurses, although they also underscored the complexity of articulating hope and (more or less) impending death in their care of patients. In this presentation, we will focus on one particular aspect of the research : the consultation with the oncologist. We observed oncologists' consultations for 18 months in hospital settings. As such, we were privy to the developing patient-physician relationship. We will show how death is rarely discussed in a direct manner, although it underpins every consultation, even those with patients in remission. We will also underline how end of life is most often apprehended by way of considering logistics of care (where a patient will be transfered, under what circumstances, etc.), and how oncology care led by two physicians (an oncologist and palliative/pain specialist) from the onset can – sometimes – facilitate the discussion about end of life between patients and doctors.

RC48-809.2

BREWER, ROSE* *(University of Minnesota-Twin Cities)*
KATZ-FISHMAN, WALDA *(Howard University)*
SCOTT, JEROME *(League of Revolutionaries for a New America)*

Insurgent Black Feminism and the Black Radical Tradition in the U.S. and Beyond

Racial formation(s) and patriarchy are deeply embricated in a transnational, technologically-driven capitalist world order. These are historical formations. Moreover, there is an ideological structure of racialization intertwined with the gender division of labor under global capital. Given these realities, the focus of this analysis is the deep economic and social dispossession of Black working class and poor women in the late capitalist United States and the global capitalist world in which women of Africa and African diaspora are enmeshed. The radical responses to this dispossession are discussed. Black working class women in the U.S. and globally have been profoundly impacted by the dismantling of the social wage, attacks on public education, and state violence, structured by the global politics of accumulation and capitalist crisis. Black women have not sit quietly by during these tumultuous times; nor historically.

The analysis focuses on Black women's historic upsurges such as the Combahee River Collective, the women of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, and the women led Black Lives Matter movement in the U.S. and across the African diaspora. Linkages have been forged between Black women in the U.S. and women in Africa and the African diaspora. This is especially the case given the impact of Black Lives Matter internationally. Black women in South Africa, Britain, and Canada are building movements through intersectional struggles rooted in race, class, gender/sexuality impacted by Black Lives Matter in the U.S. The emergence of this cross national movement building, rooted in an insurgent Black feminism, is critically interrogated in the discussion.

RC55-908.2

BREZNAU, NATE* *(Mannheim Centre for European Social Research)*
HOMMERICH, CAROLA *(Hokkaido University)*

The Limits of (In)Equality: Liberalization, Solidarity and Support for Welfare Policy

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

Since the 1980s, rich welfare states experienced liberalization in various forms, resulting in increasing wealth inequality, health inequality, and poverty. While a majority in most rich societies experienced losses in income since 1980 and face increasing obstacles to their long-term welfare, we do not see the public unifying in response. Mainstream political parties are thinning government, reducing taxes and increasing private competition for welfare. A general theory of democratic institutions predicts that policymakers respond to public preferences. Public support of mainstream parties thus equates with indirect support of retrenchment. This forces us to consider the hypothesis that the public increasingly favors liberalization, and is not dissatisfied with its outcome of continued inequality growth, i.e., they are not very solidaristic.

Given the complexity of social, economic and political processes across societies, we suspect this hypothesis is overly simplistic. We have as many good reasons to expect the public to become or react more solidaristic after decades of liberalization, meaning increased support of the role of government in counteracting market forces – even if not visible in political (re)action. We thus construct theoretical arguments and empirical models to test both propositions. We use ISSP, income inequality and liberalization measures between 1980 and 2006 for 13 countries, to analyze changes in public solidarity.

We find that support did not clearly decrease over time, instead increase or decrease depends on the liberalization context (Thelen 2014). In liberal institutional contexts with strong inequality gains since 1980 (mostly English-speaking), increasing inequality leads to increasing social welfare support, suggesting that public opinion reaches the limits of liberalization. In social, less liberalized societies (mostly European) increasing inequality leads to less support suggesting the limits of equality.

RC47-783.3

BRINGEL, BRENO* *(State University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Five Years after June 2013. Progressive and Conservative Movements in Brazil

The reduction of a broad and complex reconfiguration of Brazilian society to a matter of "Fascists" versus "Bolivarians" is a sign of the exasperation caused by the current conjuncture.

RC37-655.1

BRITTON, DEE* *(State University of New York, Empire State College)*

A Monumental War: Civil War Narratives Cast in Stone

Public memorials and monuments are visual representations of narratives that are important to a society. Their construction and utilization provide important indicators of the social groups that attain the power to control social discourse and the memorial environment. Monuments located in public space allegedly represent a consensus of collective commemoration. However, differing experiences and perspectives of social ruptures create conflicting narratives that may challenge the commemorative status quo.

The United States' Civil War memorials, ubiquitous in the American memorial landscape, are a focus of conflicting commemorative narratives. Those who support the continued presence of the statues in public space state that they honor Southern history and heritage; those demanding their removal claim that the monuments are racist symbols. This paper examines the role of race and class in the construction and placement of US Civil War Memorials, identifies those "invisible" in the Civil War memorial landscape, and discusses the implications of this ongoing "monumental war".

RC39-680.2

BRITTON, DEE* *(State University of New York Empire State College)*

A Place Called Lockerbie

A Place Called Lockerbie
On December 21, 1988, Pan American Airways Flight 103 (PA103) left London's Heathrow airport on its regularly scheduled flight to New York's JFK airport, carrying 259 people and a suitcase that contained a radio cassette player filled with Semtex. The plane exploded as it approached its cruising altitude of 32,000 feet. The cockpit and front sections of the passenger cabin broke away from the rest of the plane and plummeted to the ground. The rest of the plane continued its forward trajectory for approximately eight miles, its passengers and their belongings raining upon the landscape below. The fuselage and wings landed on Lockerbie, a small, market village in southern Scotland. Eleven of Lockerbie's residents were killed as the flaming debris incinerated their homes. This paper examines the immediate and long-term effects of Lockerbie's individual and collective trauma, the emergence of disaster tourism, and the international political ramifications of the disaster.

RC47-JS-22.5

BROADBENT, JEFFREY* *(University of Minnesota)*

Dimensions of Contention: Integrating Theoretical Perspectives on Power through Analysis of Contentious Political Network Field Dynamics

The present paper explains a table of nine ideal-typical theoretical dimensions of influence/power and applies it to the empirical analysis of a social field of dynamic contention. The table systematizes and categorizes in current theoretical terms the widely different types of influence/power relations discovered in an ethnographic study of an environmental protest movement in Japan. The substantive data in the present analysis come from that study. The contentious field consists of the interactions among movements, adversaries and other organizations pursuing the opposed political goals of building or canceling a polluting industrial plant. In this case, the interactions stretch over a 27 year period. The nine dimensions of influence/power nestle in a table described, on the vertical axis, by the degree of malleability (structure/one-way agency/two-way agency) and the horizontal, by the degree of tangibility (material/social/symbolic). Each of the nine cells represents a type of influence/power as it could manifest in the relationship between any two organizations at a point in time in the contentious (27 year long) field. Limited to just those dyads that have some effect upon the final political outcome, the coding of the ethnographic data produces 256 of such dyadic Key Influence Relationships. of the influence/power relationship between any two organizations in the field. Using techniques of network analysis, the findings show that the structural weights of the different dimensions of influence/power paper transform over time as the field process continues. The different types of actors, including the protest movements, also come and go. The transformation pattern offers strategic moments for the exercise of agency by movements and other actors that can affect long term outcomes. This approach, Integrative Structurational Analysis (ISA), presents a new way to model the complex dynamics and statics of influence/power in the contentious political process from a multi-dimensional causal powers perspective.

RC20-371.2

BROADBENT, JEFFREY* *(University of Minnesota)*

Figurations of Power: Multiplex Political Network Fields in Japan, the US and Germany

The original "social question" of industrial society arose from strife between labor and capital, and how the state should respond. Concerning the governance and outcomes of labor politics (@1988), the USA, Germany and Japan had bent those tensions into very different institutional formations *contestedly* described as business-pluralist (USA), democratic corporatist (Germany) and state-centric (Japan). This paper advances beyond this institutional perspective. It examines the circulation of influence through political networks at the meso, inter-organizational level (about 120 organizations per case). This detailed analysis shows how the distribution of influence and sources of power overflow institutional descriptions and require new theoretical language. Borrowing from Elias and Bourdieu, the three cases can be seen as three distinct *figurations* each composed of interactions among four distinct network *fields*. Each network consists of a distinct medium of relationship: expected reciprocity, vital information, public political support and administrative work for others. Cross-case differences in figurations, fields and interactions indicate influence from surprising angles; for instance, a scatter-shot distribution of information in the US, a prominent reciprocity network in Japan centered on a single ministerial agency, and a breakdown of class divisions in Germany due to legalization of rights. The final section discusses the implications of these findings for the operation of the three cases as governance systems. It also speculates on the social origins of these differences. It concludes that they emerged through an historical process shaped not just by the clash of raw interests, the strictures of formal institutions or situational contingencies (such as the Occupations). Also, they emerged due to the effect of embedded relational schema and network patterns, validated by cultural identities, that shaped the parameters of struggle and the social control strategies of contending parties. The findings highlight the importance, in the investigation of macro-power, of including these latter socio-cultural factors.

RC24-443.6

BROBAKK, JOSTEIN* *(Center for Rural Research)*

Responses to FOOD Crises and Climate Crisis in Norwegian Agriculture. Regime Flexibility and Robustness

According to theory, a policy regime might risk to undergo changes when being hit by exogenous trigger-events. Regimes with a capacity to absorb external shocks are considered robust (Hasenclever et al. 2004), and will stay stable over time (Underdal 2004). In this paper, I study how the Norwegian agricultural policy regime responded to two global shocks – the 2008 food crisis and climate change – by combining a productivist turn with climate mitigation measures in

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a new policy approach from 2009 onward. Unlike a traditional understanding of food production and GHG-emission reductions as conflicting goals, the new policy aimed at increasing food production while mitigating climate change at the same time, which is unique in a comparative perspective. This 'climate turn' in Norwegian agriculture was the result of a flexible regime being able to absorb two global shocks, securing its long-term stability through policy entrepreneurship.

RC43-728.3

BROCIC, MILOS* *(University of Toronto)*
BERRY, BRENT *(University of Toronto)*

Does Homeownership Facilitate the Social and Economic Integration of Immigrant Women? an Analysis of Time Use in the United States, 2003-2015

In the literature on immigrant settlement, scholars commonly refer to rates of homeownership when assessing differential levels of integration; it is often conceptualized as an *indicator* of integration. Yet, how attainment of homeownership shapes immigrant behaviour – its role as a *mechanism* of integration – remains largely unexamined. Using data from the American Time-Use Survey from 2003-2015, we assess how homeownership is related to changes in the time-use of immigrants across different domains of life. We hypothesize that homeownership will be associated with greater gender parity in immigrant time use in the labour market, the household, for recreation, and volunteering. Results indicate that while immigrant time-use tends to reflect more traditional gender norms when compared to non-immigrants, the move into homeownership appears to have a unique significance for immigrants, promoting a greater presence in the public sphere for immigrant women. Homeownership tends to decrease immigrant women's share of household labour compared to men, while having the opposite effect for non-immigrants. Moreover, while homeownership tends to decrease the time spent in the labour market for non-immigrant women, there is no such effect for immigrant women. In fact, female immigrant homeowners spend more time in the labour market on average than non-immigrant women. We conclude with a discussion calling for further study into the role homeownership has as a mechanism of integration for immigrants, and its role in shifting immigrant families away from the traditional breadwinner model and towards more dual-income earner households where women have a greater public presence.

RC16-300.1

BROCIC, MILOS* *(University of Toronto)*
SILVER, DANIEL* *(University of Toronto)*

Simmel's Influence on American Sociology Since 1975

With 2018 marking the centenary of Georg Simmel's death, we take the opportunity to reflect on the legacy of his work within American sociology. This is a project which began with the late Donald Levine, who in 1976 published a two-part article in the American Journal of Sociology tracing Simmel's influence in American sociology. Building on his work, we explore the continued influence of Simmel in the discipline since. We employ a citation network analysis of all the references to Simmel's work from 1975-2016 among the top sociological journals in America revealing the different clusters of his scholarly use. Our inquiry indicates that while Simmel continues to be an inspiring figure across many fields in the discipline, the content of his influence has fluctuated since Levine's publication. Most notably, Simmel's work has emerged as foundational for network analysis, while also finding renewed application among symbolic interactionists, and informing the 'cultural turn' within the discipline as well. The article traces these various appropriations of Simmel's ideas across different fields since 1975, and concludes with a general discussion on what his legacy has contributed – and continues to contribute – to the discipline overall.

RC20-JS-78.4

BROCKMANN, HILKE* *(European University Institute)*
KOCH, ANNE-MAREN *(Jacobs University Bremen)*

Gender Differences in Career Success of Academics in an Automotive Group

Women are underrepresented and paid less in managerial positions. This is particularly true in Germany's key industry – the automotive industry. We test if unequal investments into human capital (e.g. STEM education) or gender discrimination explain the difference. To control for selection and endogeneity, we focus on career trajectories of over 2000 employees and cross-validate the findings with qualitative interviews. Our results reveal gender-specific differences in human capital. But in addition, women are also more exposed to discrimination than their male counterparts. Employees identify the organizational culture as a major reason why women lower their ambitions and why their chances to reach managerial positions dissolve after a few years. We conclude that companies need

to accept less standardized career trajectories to achieve diversity in leadership. This implies also a shift from a presence culture towards a performance culture.

RC55-906.2

BROCKMANN, HILKE* *(European University Institute)*

Happy Newcomers? Subjective Well-Being of First-Generation Immigrants in Germany.

First-generation immigrants in Germany are surprisingly satisfied with their life. We test to what extent selection, adaptation, or resilience explains their comparatively high level of subjective well-being (SWB) using Panel data from 1984-2014 and running simultaneous probit and growth curve models. The analysis explains competing mechanisms of subjective well-being and positive integration. We find mixed evidence for health selection: First-generation immigrants are younger but overall less healthy than Germans. Irrespective of selectivity, significant evidence supports purposive adaptation: First-generation immigrants maintain high levels of happiness by using the local German population as a benchmark only to evaluate their economic situation but not to evaluate their family life. Thus, there is economic but not socio-cultural adaptation. Finally, we find some evidence of higher social but not economic resilience among first-generation immigrants than among Germans.

RC29-529.1

BROLL, RYAN* *(University of Guelph)*

Social Support and Cyberbullying: Implications for Bullying and Victimization

Cullen's (1994) social support theory posits that supportive environments can mitigate one's likelihood of engaging in crime or deviance. Contrasting with deficit-based criminological theories, social support theory therefore suggests that real or perceived supportive societies, communities, friendship networks, and families can create positive conditions that make crime or deviance less likely. Most tests of Cullen's hypothesis have been conducted at the micro level among samples of adolescents, and have found direct effects of social support on both minor and more serious forms of delinquency, aggression, and violence. Generally, however, scholars have not applied social support theory to deviance in cyberspace, including cyberbullying, which is an especially common form of adolescent deviance. Whereas some studies have examined the moderating effect of social support on the well-being of adolescent victims of cyberbullying, little research has considered social support as a factor that may prevent cyberbullying involvement in the first place. In particular, the relationship between peer and family social support and cyberbullying involvement is not well established. Thus, the present study draws upon survey data collected from a sample of middle and high school students to address two research questions: 1) What is the effect of family social support on cyberbullying perpetration and victimization? and 2) What is the effect of peer social support on cyberbullying perpetration and victimization?

RC40-JS-4.1

BRONSON, KELLY* *(University of Ottawa)*

Measuring Agricultural 'success': Datasets and the Enabling of Normative Food Politics and Unsustainable Footways

Measuring Agricultural 'Success': Datasets and the enabling of normative food politics and unsustainable foodways
The collection and analysis of large datasets for measuring farm-level systems is a key site for the co-production of environmental knowledge and food politics. Every John Deere tractor now passively collects data on a host of farm-level environmental variables (e.g. soil quality) and feeds these data into an aggregated dataset so big it is thought to produce an unmediated and objective account of nature. Rather than seeing these data as raw, I take a science studies view that such datasets are necessarily partial, selective, and embedded with value commitments. Advancing in the idiom of co-production, I draw on interviews with 20 North American designers of agricultural data collection, storage and analysis artifacts to reveal the enactment of productivist goals and risks (e.g. yield maximization) through technical design. Theory from sociology of standards and food studies is used to support the claim that agricultural big data and its infrastructures measure aspects of nature while at once they reproduce unsustainable foodways and intervene into contested food politics.

RC11-227.3

BROOKE, ELIZABETH* *(The University of Melbourne)*

Supporting Australian Women's Working Lives Beyond 'Retirement'

The paper examines contextual factors that support a choice made by older Australian women to work on after formal retirement. It analyses the interactions

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between public policies and working life arrangements that enable the boundaries of formal retirement to be traversed. Definitions of working past retirement are initially explored, and Australian empirical data on 'post-retirement' employment are presented. Research questions addressed in the paper focus on individual resources which assist in the promotion of career trajectories beyond formal retirement. The paper also addresses the question of whether and how national policies contribute to or contest cumulative inequalities created by working beyond retirement. At the micro-level, the paper explores how working lives and retirement interactions are negotiated within individual identities. Interlinked public policies, organisational and identity issues supporting 'post-retirement' work are examined. The methods employed in the paper interweave qualitative case study data based on 30 interviews with women engaged in 'post-retirement' work and Australian national quantitative data. Ultimately the paper draws inferences relating to inequalities in labour markets structuring women's earlier career trajectories which flow on into post retirement work. These conclusions further expose the reality of the Australian government's advocacy of extending working lives until 70 and beyond, founded in the individualisation of risk. Recommendations are centered on the necessity for multi-level resources which traverse the boundaries constraining the extension of Australian women's working lives beyond 'retirement'.

RC02-55.2

BROOKES, MARISSA* (Department of Political Science; University of California, Riverside)
ZAJAK, SABRINA (Ruhr-University Bochum)

Leveraging Labor Institutions Abroad: Why Employers Sometimes Support Labor Activists in Host-Countries.

Why do unions and employers sometimes work together to support labor rights for workers outside the employer's home country? What causes multinational corporations to support host-country labor activists, even when doing so seems contrary to employers' economic interests? Neither IPE theories of global value chains, which emphasize MNCs' pursuit of low wages and labor control, nor CPE theories centered on national institutional frameworks, which tend to treat the international economic context as exogenous, can explain these transnational cross-class alliances. Combining insights from IPE and CPE with international relations theories of transnational activism, however, can explain this phenomenon. We test the hypothesis that an employer will ally with host-country labor activists if those activists can convince a union in the employer's home country of shared material interests and if that home union is embedded in national-level institutions that afford workers access to top management and direct input on corporate practices. Using original data we explore the dynamics of transnational cross-class alliances centered on four Western European corporations: Adidas, H&M, IKEA and Bosch. This paper speaks to ongoing debates across IPE, CPE, and IR about the transformation of employment relations institutions in global value chains, the enduring relevance of national institutions in the global economy, and new forms of international cooperation among non-state actors.

RC47-783.4

BROOKS, HEIDI* (University of Johannesburg)

Decolonising and Re-Theorising the Meaning of Democracy: A South African Perspective

The post-2010 global protest wave has seen movements from diverse parts of the world challenge the failures of representative democracy. Both historically and today, movements have often been at the forefront of envisioning the content of democracy. 'Democracy' is, of course, a quintessentially contested concept and measures of democracy vary. In general, however, the theorisation of democracy is often drawn from the canon and experiences of the global North. Contributing to the growing decolonisation movement in the social sciences, this article seeks to unpack what democracy and, therefore, the crisis of democracy means in the South African context. The paper examines how ordinary people conceptualise democracy in 9 of the official languages of the country, excluding English and Afrikaans, as well as examining how democracy is practiced in both movement and community organisations. Through this, a grounded theorisation of democracy in the South African context emerges. It will be argued that the understanding of democracy is rooted both in a collective memory of pre-colonial history and the struggle against apartheid. Crucially, the paper will draw attention to the tensions between grassroots understandings and visions of democracy and that which has been articulated by the African National Congress (ANC) as both a liberation movement and governing party. By rooting the analysis of democracy within local histories, practices and contexts, the paper illuminates how movement and community activists articulate the current crisis of democracy and its possible alternative futures.

RC17-329.1

BROOKS, JO ANN* (Independent Scholar)

Powerpoint Presentation As Organizing Rite: A Durkheimian View on Materiality and Visuality in Embodied Practice

PowerPoint™ presentations are pervasive in contemporary organizations; yet despite popular criticism, theoretical explanations for the phenomenon remain weak. Most scholarship characterizes it simply as "ritual" (routine) behavior or rote-force cognition. This paper offers a fuller account, highlighting the role of material and visual elements in PowerPoint presentations.

Leveraging Durkheim's classic work on rites as strengthened with recent extensions of his theory, this paper builds on his definition of rites as "particular modes of action" oriented toward socially meaningful objects. Most importantly, the significance of a rite is in its efficacy for establishing certain mental dispositions, shaping participants' consequent behavior and interpretation processes.

As commonly enacted within organizations, PowerPoint presentations are organizing rites which afford this efficacy. The power of these organizing rites lies in their being a sociomaterial practice that assembles embodied participants into organizational units together with material artifacts bearing organizationally-relevant visual symbols. Enacting the practice generates collective sentiments which are superimposed onto psychological images of the projected visual symbols. PowerPoint presentations thus comprise a material framing practice through which participants collectively constitute an embodied frame which focuses their collectively organized attention on commonly-shared, organizationally-relevant visual symbols. Emergent outcomes include moral force of (collective) authority and ultimately, categories and concepts anchored in the visual symbols.

After each enactment of an organizing rite, "re-shaped" individuals return to their more isolated work environments, able to interpret and respond to emails in ways shaped by the organizational frame(s). Recurrent enactment of organizing rites supports organizational sensemaking and other more distributed forms of organizational work.

Each tenet of this argument is illustrated with ethnographic data from an engineering organization. Theoretical and methodological implications are discussed.

RC04-93.18

BROOKS, RACHEL* (University of Surrey)

Constructing and Contesting the 'European Student': Findings from a Six Nation Comparative Study

There are currently over 35 million students within Europe and yet, to date, we have no clear understanding of the extent to which understandings of 'the student' are shared. Thus, a central aim of this paper is to investigate how the contemporary higher education (HE) student is conceptualised and the extent to which this differs both within nation-states and across them. This is significant in terms of implicit (and sometimes explicit) assumptions that are made about common understandings of 'the student' across Europe – underpinning, for example, initiatives to increase cross-border educational mobility and the wider development of a European Higher Education Area. It is also significant in relation to exploring the extent to which understandings are shared within a single nation, between different groups of stakeholders.

The paper draws on an analysis of 16 'policy texts' from each of six European countries (England, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Poland and Spain). In each nation, the sample comprised: four recent government policy reports (e.g. white papers and other key strategic documents); four government speeches (e.g. by senior politicians, which focus explicitly on HE students); four business/industry documents (which discuss the relationship between graduate employers and HE); and four union documents (e.g. from national students' unions and national employees' unions). The paper argues that significant differences in the dominant construction of students are evident between countries – particularly in relation to the positioning of students as, variously, consumers, political actors, mobile Europeans and 'emergent workers'. The paper also draws attention to important contestations within individual nations, by stakeholder group, emphasising both the 'messiness' of policymaking and the ways in which policies mutate as they migrate into new contexts and settings (Shore and Wright, 2011).

RC06-129.7

BROOKS, RACHEL* (University of Surrey)
HODKINSON, PAUL (University of Surrey)

'Just the Two of Us': The Exclusion of Primary and Equal Caregiver Fathers from Parent Networks

This paper draws on interviews with 24 UK fathers who had assumed primary or equal responsibility for the care of their children (aged three or under) to explore their social interactions. We show how, in spite of usually feeling positive overall about their experiences, many of the men in the sample had relatively little contact with other parents during the time they were caring for their child/children alone. Although many explained their preference for spending time

alone with their child in terms of their own 'introverted' or 'unsociable' nature, we suggest such individualised narratives underplay the ways in which systemic barriers were constraining their interactions. We argue that such barriers include: the feminisation of many social spaces; a fear of being judged in relation to their gender; the close-knit nature of mothers' groups often established during maternity leave; and the difficulty of meeting other fathers with responsibility for day-to-day care. These, we contend, provide evidence that, even in cases where fathers take on care-giving roles that challenge traditional norms, substantial gender barriers continue to persist with respect to their integration within parenting communities and public space. As well as illustrating the enduring gender-segregation of men's and women's friendships in this sphere, we suggest that the relatively 'invisible' nature of the involved fathering we observed may render it less effective in contributing to the broader undoing of gender ideologies than if fathers were more often in public spaces and integrated into parenting networks. Moreover, the social isolation experienced by some fathers may represent a barrier to more fathers becoming involved in day-to-date care, and, in some cases, have negative implications for the well-being on those who do take on such roles.

TG04-969.3

BROWN, PATRICK* *(University of Amsterdam)*
BOZZEDA, IRENE *(University of Amsterdam)*

Learning to Trust in a 'Paracetamolocacy': Studying the Taken-for-Granted Processes of Trusting in As These Become Exposed amid the Healthcare Experiences of Migrants

Trust theory has long noted the importance of systems and earlier work, especially that of Luhmann, sought to address the taken-for-granted role of systems by drawing on phenomenology. Yet Luhmann struggled to reconcile the lived experiences and understandings of individuals with an analysis of systems and ultimately the taken-for-granted features of trust were 'abandoned' in favour of a more risk-oriented analysis, as recent work by Frederiksen acknowledges. Trust theory has not progressed significantly in relation to systems and struggles to theorise trust amid multiple systems. Möllering, among others, has emphasised the missed potential of studying the taken-for-granted, with trust theory in this area suffering from a lack of empirical insights. Due to their very nature, these taken-for-granted roots of trust have remained overlooked in empirical studies – buried beneath the surface.

In this paper we draw on a pertinent case study to overcome this empirical-methodological problem. We analyse interview data with Italians who have recently migrated to the Netherlands and who have had a range of experiences with the Dutch healthcare system. Their implicit knowledge of Italian healthcare systems suddenly becomes explicit and illuminated when taken-for-granted assumptions no longer apply. Likewise, the unfamiliarity of the Dutch system(s) meant that system knowledge has had to be learned. By studying these participants' narratives regarding experiences over several years, we develop a range of insights into: the nature of taken-for-granted system assumptions; the processes of uncertainty and risk by which system assumptions develop over time; and the powerful ways in which (mis)trust works to reorient practices – gradually reshaping these 'Italians' into 'Dutch' patients. We draw on Habermasian conceptions of lifeworld in developing this theorisation and conclude by relating our contribution to broader theories of trust. We also consider the importance of the taken-for-granted for wider theories of risk and uncertainty.

RC52-870.3

BROWN, PATRICK* *(University of Amsterdam)*
VAN EIJK, NATHALE *(University of Amsterdam)*

Logics of Stop-and-Check: Exploring the Social Dynamics of Police Officers' Decision-Making amid Multiple Challenges to Their Authority

Profession(al)s' authority is often seen as declining and this can be connected to an array of interlinked social processes. While challenges to, and the erosion of, a monopoly of knowledge is one common line of inquiry, our case study of police officers draws the analytical focus more towards accountability. While professionals have always been accountable in some senses, their authority has often been depicted as centred on the professional in relation to a particular client. More recent work on authority, legitimacy and governance, such as that of Julia Black, has suggested a more polycentric set of power dynamics, however, by which authority and accountability flow in multiple directions.

This is the starting point of our analysis of ethnographic data collected within one police force in a larger Dutch city. The discretionary space afforded to police officers in order to 'stop and check' citizens has come under increasing scrutiny: from the public prosecution service who require a clear and legal/protocol-based logic for why a particular person was stopped; from the media who have recently been highly critical of practices of ethnic-profiling as a basis for stop and check; and by citizens themselves who are more likely to challenge police officers authority and, in some cases, to video stop and check interactions.

We analyse the logics by which police officers negotiated this discretionary space amid polycentric lines of authority, emphasising these professionals' vulnerability amidst accountability as much as their power. Gut feelings, as a common decision-bases, had to be rationalised in line with various organisational protocols and norms. In analysing these decision-making logics we draw on Mary Douglas's work on 'thought styles', particularly the ritual mechanisms and institutional ordering which underpin these. This analytical framework helps us understand the enduring presence of ethnicity-oriented logics within decision-making, despite accountability pressures against these.

RC15-288.5

BROWN, SALLY* *(Edinburgh Napier University)*
WHEELHOUSE, NICK *(Edinburgh Napier University)*

"It's Not What They Actually Do to You but the Shame You Would Feel By Going." Young Men's Reflections on Shame and Stigma Around Sexual Health Services.

Rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) continue to rise in Scotland, and are particularly common amongst younger age groups (16-24 years old). In a majority of cases, individuals infected with STIs do not exhibit symptoms, therefore active screening, particularly for *Chlamydia* (which is the most prevalent STI in Scotland), is an important part of preventive health care services. Men are less likely than women to attend sexual health services for screening tests, a common assumption being that this is because sexual health services are perceived by many men to be aimed at women. Drawing on a qualitative study with young men aged between 18 and 26 years old in Scotland, this paper discusses how stigma and shame influence attitudes towards accessing sexual health services. Participants expressed views about their general health that reflected hegemonic masculinity in terms of self-reliance, physical fitness, and being unwilling to seek help. This was reinforced for sexual health matters by narratives about guilt and shame that compounded the desire to resolve health matters as far as possible by themselves, without accessing formal health care, and while maintaining confidentiality about their sexual health. Young men are unlikely to be proactive in seeking out health information, particularly when they are asymptomatic and therefore see no reason to seek advice or help; because they fear being seen in a stigmatising and shameful place (the clinic), they are unlikely to access sexual health screening as a routine part of their health care. We discuss the implications of these findings for policies aiming to reduce STI rates amongst young people.

RC35-635.2

BROWNE, CRAIG* *(University of Sydney)*

Critiques of Identity and the Permutations of the Capitalist Imaginary

In their respective elucidations of the capitalist imaginary, Cornelius Castoriadis and Theodor Adorno emphasize the significance of identity thinking to this social-historical constellation. Adorno contends that the principle of identity constitutes the nucleus of the capitalist imaginary, because it underpins commodity exchange and the formal rationality of bureaucratic administration. Castoriadis associates the logic of identity with the same tendencies, but accentuates the horizon of meaning that animates the deployment of this logic. However, Castoriadis and Adorno recognise that the critique of identity thinking confronts a genuine antinomy. Although it is integral to the capitalist imaginary, the logic of identity is present in every institution of society, and hence critique is itself reliant, to varying degrees, upon it. I argue that Adorno and Castoriadis' appreciation of this complex entanglement significantly shapes their different theoretical orientations and perspectives on transforming social domination and heteronomy. In particular, I show how the critique of identity poses questions about the ontological underpinnings of the value system of capitalist institutions. It likewise leads, I claim, in the case of Castoriadis and Adorno to the positing of distinctive and original conceptions of justice and autonomy. After comparing these profound critiques of identity, my analysis considers two of the reasons why their contemporary salience may be open to dispute. First, it is possible to argue that neither Adorno nor Castoriadis resolved the tension between the methodological format of the critique of identity and the sense of indeterminacy that they each attribute to the imaginary and expressions of social creativity. Second, it might be claimed that the more recent significations of contemporary capitalism as 'flexible', 'networked', 'projective' and 'global' demonstrate the extent to which these two critique of identity were heavily conditioned by models of bureaucratically organised capitalism and that this fixation limits their application.

RC16-303.1

BROWNE, CRAIG* *(University of Sydney)*

Sketch for a Social Theory of the Dialectic of Control

My paper explores how the notion of the dialectic of control enables a number of substantial innovations in social theory and addresses some of the

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major deficiencies in current sociology. I argue that the notion of the dialectic of control has been present in sociological discussions for several decades without its implications having been systematically developed. Indeed, partly owing to its theoretical genealogy, the notion of the dialectic of control contains the possibility of a synthesis of insights drawn from a number of major theoretical traditions, including critical social theory, structuration theory, classical and contemporary pragmatism, post-structuralism and psychoanalysis. In part, the perspective of the dialectic of control explicates the dynamics of different spheres of social interaction and it will be shown to enable an innovative conception of the constitution and transformation of institutions. By focussing on the nexus between autonomy and dependency, the dialectic of control illuminates modes of resistance to domination and the reconfigurations of social relations, including alterations resulting from reactionary mobilisations in opposition to progressive change. In this way, the perspective of the dialectic of control overcomes the division in social theory between approaches oriented to power and those concerned with the normative content of social integration. Similarly, the dialectic of control can only be properly understood in terms of its practical instantiation and it will be argued that this requirement enhances the reflexivity of social theory. Finally, the social theory innovations deriving from the concept of the dialectic of control clarify important aspects of contemporary social conflicts and their consequences. This is significant because the failure to appreciate the modifications in dialectics of control has sometimes led influential interpretations of the current phase of modernity to overlook and veil the strains and tensions that are shaping institutions.

RC04-102.2

BROWNLEE, PATRICK* (University of Sydney)
MORRELL, ROBERT (University of Cape Town)
PEARSE, REBECCA (University of Sydney)

Construction of New Domains of Knowledge By Southern-Tier Intellectual Workers

The postcolonial critique of Northern hegemony in social science is now well established at a conceptual level. There remains, however, a great need to explore empirically how the global economy of knowledge works, and how relations of centrality and marginality are negotiated. This paper reports from a collaborative study of intellectual workers in Brasil, South Africa and Australia, in three historically recent domains of knowledge – HIV/AIDS, climate change, and gender studies. New domains of research do not in themselves challenge global inequalities of recognition or resources, which easily reproduce Northern hegemony. But they also open spaces for contestation, create counter-dependencies, and generate alternative commitments. These appear in the valorization of local knowledges, in two-track publication strategies, and in the creation of local work forces and institutions with their own concerns and priorities. Multi-centred knowledge production becomes a historical possibility.

RC43-737.4

BRUIN, MARILYN* (University of Minnesota - Housing Studies)

Planning and Promoting Opportunities for Lifelong Communities

One hundred and forty-five baby boomers completed on-line surveys. Ninety-four percent were homeowners, 65% were married, 18% had a child in the home, and 22% lived alone; median time the neighborhood was 22 years. Fifty-four percent had household incomes over $90,000 and 32% over $120,000. Seventy-two percent worked. Among those working, 68% expected to retire by age 68. Sixty-three percent had a pension or retirement account, 62% IRAs, 47% real estate investments, and 54% other retirement savings. A large majority (92%) were satisfied with their housing. Eighty-eight percent wanted to remain in their neighborhood. Concerns about aging-in-place included accessibility and maintenance. Thirteen percent reported chronic conditions that might affect housing; 55% said their current home needed modification to facilitate aging-in-place. Mentioned modifications included ramps, grab bars, and main floor bedroom, bath, and laundry. Sixty-five percent 65% mention another reason to move - less maintenance. Suitable future senior housing options varied between condominiums (25%), single-family houses (24%), townhouses (20%), independent senior community (16%), affordable apartments (4%), a duplex or four-plex (4%), luxury rental (3%), and assisted living (1%). No one said nursing home. This group of urban baby boomers with financial resources and access to housing options realized they might need to make changes to their current housing or move as they aged. They did not think beyond common home modifications; perhaps they were unfamiliar with the wealth of technological options available to facilitate independence and safety. The diversity in their expectations for future senior housing options was amazing. The findings suggested the need for more educational outreach on home modification and a need to develop condominiums, townhouses, and rental units as well as independent and assisted living communities.

TG06-989.3

BRULE, ELIZABETH* (York University)

Using Institutional Ethnography As a Method of Inquiry for Indigenous Research

In May of 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's released its report calling upon post-secondary institutions to play a major role in redressing the educational needs of Indigenous peoples. Emphasizing the need for Indigenous autonomy, self-determination, and community participation in all curriculum and program developments, the report urges "post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into the classroom" (7). Since this time, universities across Canada have responded, instituting culturally appropriate policy initiatives including mandatory courses for all students, language classes, and Indigenous strategic plans. While many of these initiatives are exemplary, involving the extensive participation of Indigenous communities, there is no consensus as to what indigenization means or how it is to be achieved. In 2017/18, I carried out research to examine the challenges and successes that Indigenous faculty, students and staff have encountered in their attempts to indigenize the curriculum. An essential principle of Indigenous ways of knowing is to ensure that any academic research undertaken represents and serves Indigenous peoples. As such, my research began with Indigenous communities that are involved in implementing various initiatives to indigenize the curriculum. A research method that is in line with Indigenous methodologies is Institutional Ethnography. Developed by feminist sociologist, Dorothy E. Smith, IE is both a theory and a method that allows us to examine how large scale institutional practices and processes come to shape and organize the work activities of people's everyday lives. This presentation will discuss my use of institutional ethnography in examining the ways in which post-secondary institutional efforts to indigenize the curriculum have influenced the social organization of Indigenous philosophical educational practices and knowledges. I will also discuss how IE provides a means to work with Indigenous communities in identifying how institutional practices are being taken-up and instituted.

RC30-544.4

BRUMLEY, KRISTA* (Wayne State University)
MONTAZER, SHIRIN (Wayne State University)
MAGUIRE, KATHERYN (Wayne State University)
BALTES, BORIS (Wayne State University)
COBB, JAMIE (Wayne State University)

Gendered Work-Family Conflict: Long-Distance, Commuter, and Proximal Partnerships

Workplaces have downsized, restructured, and expanded globally. Employees are expected to work longer hours, have multiple skills, be flexible and visible, and are tethered by technology. They are increasingly required to travel, or take short or even long-term assignments taking them away from their families on a weekly or monthly basis. These higher demands at work can lead to employee burnout, turnover, less job satisfaction, and greater job-related stress, impacting work-family conflict (Brumley 2014; Montazer & Young 2016). One situation that may intensify work-family conflict is the "long-distance" experience. Partnerships with children are particularly susceptible. Using a mixed methods approach (i.e., online survey, interviews), we examine the effects of long distance and commuter partnerships as compared to proximal partnerships on work-family conflict in the U.S. In this paper, we present a gendered analysis of sources of workplace stress that may differently impact the effect of each of these commuting types on men and women's experiences of work-family conflict. Although there is a robust body of research on work-family conflict, only a handful of studies have examined it in the context of long distance relationships. By examining partners in long distance, commuter, and proximal relationships, this project extends our theorizing on how work and family demands shape women's and men's experiences, within an environment of intensifying work demands and increasing mobility of individuals in the U.S.

RC14-265.7

BRUNET ICART, IGNASI* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
MORAL MARTIN, DAVID (Universidad Rovira i Virgili)

Nuevas Formas De Representación Sindical En España. El Reflejo Del Modelo Asiático-Oriental.

La aparición de nuevas formas de organizaciones salariales alejadas de los sindicatos mayoritarios, denominados de clase, en España es una realidad tangible y evidente en sectores mayoritariamente de servicios, como la telefonía, los transportistas o la hostelería. Todos ellos manifiestan su agrupación como una fórmula de reivindicación alternativa a la propuesta por las centrales sindicales oficiales, al entender que no representan bien sus derechos. Ello se

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pudo comprobar en la negociación del convenio colectivo del sector hostelero, en la que el colectivo de camareras de pisos no respaldaba su firma, tal y como si lo hicieron las centrales sindicales mayoritarias.

Situación relativamente similar a la que hemos podido conocer en dos países, como son China y la India, que conforman el denominado Modelo Asiático-Oriental (MAO), si bien sus respectivas situaciones son atribuibles a diferentes causas. En el primero de ellos, varios trabajadores, mayoritariamente del sector industrial, se han revelado contra el sindicato oficial, configurándose en organizaciones autónomas de cara a negociar sus condiciones de trabajo. En la India, por su parte, la realidad de una enorme tasa de la población refugiada en el denominado sector informal (industrial y de servicios), ha puesto en marcha diferentes organizaciones bajo las que representarse colectivamente.

Este trabajo trata de establecer cierta comparación entre estas tres situaciones, al objeto de señalar similitudes y diferencias en cuanto a las actuaciones adoptadas y previstas. Para ello, en el caso español, nos basamos en un análisis cualitativo a través de la realización de una serie de entrevistas semiestructuradas a agentes sociales y académicos radicados en Barcelona, que reflexionan sobre la situación del sindicalismo estatal. Además, para todos los casos realizamos una lectura crítica de la numerosa literatura existente al respecto.

RC36-650.2

BRUNI, LORENZO* *(Università di Perugia)*

Shame As a Form of Alienation. a Critical Socio-Theoretical Approach

The aim of this paper is to draw a conceptual bridge between shame and alienation. These two phenomena could be associated referring to a common twofold root: they are, at the same time, social events, objectified and exteriorized, and individual events, linked to subjective experience. Both show then further ambivalences: they are necessary to create social bond stabilization, but at the same time they could point out the emergence of social pathologies; they are similar not only in their intersubjective genesis, but also in the social outcome. They could be overcame socially, passing through a reconfiguration of social relations, and not only by an individual determination of will.

To discuss about this similarity, the author focuses first on an original hipotesis about the distinction between two forms of shame. Refrerring to George Herbert Mead distinction between two components of the Self, the first is called "Vergogna del me" ("Me shame"), the latter "Vergogna dell'io" ("I shame"). In particular, "I shame" will be defined as a social compression of intersubjective recognitive sources of resubjectification.

If this kind of theoretical distinction is valid, next argumentative step will be about discussing how "I shame" hipotesis could be also interpretated as alienation. This interpretation will be developed mainly referring to Rahel Jaeggi's theory of alienation. Jaeggi defines alienation as a sort of disturbance in individual reappropriation of sociality. "I shame" hipotesis and the Jaeggi's definition of alienation seems to share a theoretical similarity. The conceptual bridge between shame and alienation sketched out through hipotesis about "I shame" could contribute to balance Jaeggi's deficit in discussing social aspects of alienation and, at the same time, could help emphasizing the alienation side of shame.

TG08-1013.7

BRUNI, LORENZO* *(Univesrità di Perugia)*

Social Reproduction and Critical Subjectification Processes. the Two Faces of Shame

The aim of this paper is twofold: - to mark an original sociological way of access to the study of shame; - to show in which way shame could be related to an ambivalent social outcome, a conservative one, legitimising dominant relations and values, and an amancipative one, leading to a successfull resubjectification process.

The main theoretical hipotesis of this work is about the distinction between two forms of shame: "vergogna del me" ("Me shame") and "vergogna dell'io" ("I shame"). The hipotesis will be deveolped around the idea that shame is bounded to a double kind of signficativity: objective and subjective. Referring to Mead's social theory's distinction between two componets of the Self, the author will argue that "vergogna del me" ("Me shame") points out a form of shame sociologically relevant, objectivated and socialized, that concern the stabilization of a given core of social significativity. "Me shame" is a sort of shame which is somehow necessary to guarantee social bond length; on the other hand, it could also define an oppressive crystallization of values and meanings. "Vergogna dell'io" ("I shame") points out the subjective dimension of shame. This second form of shame can be shortly defined such as a social compression of intersubjective sources of resubjectivation. The author will then focus on a form of "vergogna dell'io" ("I shame") called "vergogna dell'io critica" ("critical I Shame"). Discussing a case study the author will try to emphasize the normative and emancipative role of shame along with the social introduction of this kind of emotion inside the partecipation to urban social movements in an eviction experience. The aim of the case study is not to offer a strictly empirical check, but to help showing how shame can be a sort of motive in questioning and criticizing tipical neoliberal ojectification and reification forms.

RC14-267.4

BRUNO, FERNANDA* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

A Brief History of the Electronic Eye: Automation of Perception and Pattern Recognition

In "The Electronic Eye", David Lyon identifies one of the main axes of our surveillance societies: "precise details of our personal lives are collected, stored, retrieved and processed every day within huge computer databases belonging to big corporations and government departments". If these processes were barely noticeable in 1994, when this seminal book was published, today they are patently present in the most different domains and experiences of our daily lives, as well as in the political and economic structure of contemporary societies. Although extremely attentive to the current processes of surveillance culture, Lyon's work has always sought the historical matrices of surveillance, especially those linked to modernity. In line with this historical perspective, in this paper I propose to present a modest and specific history of the electronic eye. This history is motivated by the increasing presence of algorithmic processes for detecting or extracting patterns in several spheres of life: communication, consumption, transportation and urban displacement, health, leisure, education, credit, war, security etc. How are machines trained to recognize patterns in life? What are the goals at stake? According to which aesthetic and epistemological principles? Which elements are privileged in the algorithmic detection of patterns? What kind of images result from this process? To answer these questions we will see how the automated perception of patterns has been legitimized as a model of rationality in the scientific field as well as in the marketing and military fields. Our brief history is composed of three moments which corresponds to three distinct forms of pattern recognition: the illustration of the scientific atlases of the eighteenth century; the composite portraits of Francis Galton in the nineteenth century; and the current pattern of life recognition algorithms used by military agencies.

RC33-599.1

BRUNTON-SMITH, IAN BRUTNON-SMITH* *(University of Surrey)*
STURGIS, PATRICK *(University of Southampton)*
LECKIE, GEORGE *(University of Bristol)*

How Collective Is Collective Efficacy? the Importance of Consensus in Judgments about Community Cohesion

Existing studies have generally measured collective efficacy by combining survey respondent ratings of the local area into an overall summary for each neighborhood, resulting in a substantive focus on variation in its average between neighborhoods. In this paper, we focus on the *variability* in consensus of collective efficacy judgments. To account for differential consensus amongst residents, we use a mixed-effects location scale model, with variability in the consensus of judgments treated as an additional neighborhood-level random effect. Our results confirm that neighborhoods differ, not just in their overall levels of collective efficacy, but also in the extent to which residents agree with one another in their assessments. In accord with findings for US cities, our results show consensus in collective efficacy assessments is affected by the ethnic composition of neighborhoods in London. Additionally, we show that heterogeneity in collective efficacy assessments is consequential, with higher levels of criminal victimization, worry about crime, and risk avoidance behavior in areas where collective efficacy consensus is low.

TG03-956.1

BRYDEN, ANNE* *(Case Western Reserve University)*
GRAN, BRIAN *(Case Western Reserve University)*

Human Rights, Technology, and Disabilities: The Right to Benefit from Scientific Progress

Sociologists have raised questions about international doctrines surrounding human rights. One social group that experiences disadvantages when it comes to their human rights, particularly economic and social rights, is individuals who have disabilities. Two critical factors impact this social group: 1) continued medicalization of a condition that is largely socially constructed, and 2) reliance on a neoliberal health care system for realization of health and social needs. This study examines the rights to technology and specialized services that people with disabilities possess within the context of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Specifically, article 15 of the covenant identifies the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications.

People with disabilities have significant limitations that can be alleviated with technology and specialized services, greatly expanding a world with persistent environmental and social barriers. Unfortunately, technology can be expensive and is often financially inaccessible to these individuals. Further, many technologies with proven benefits never become universally available because they are not commercially sustainable within the market-based health care system in the United States. Invoking concepts surrounding human rights may facilitate actualiza-

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tion of the economic and social rights of people with disabilities. Do people with disabilities have the right to expensive technology that improves integration and participation in society? What are the responsibilities of scientists who innovate, health-care providers who advocate, and health-care policy makers and third-party payers to facilitate technology access? Are private actors and institutions crucial to ensuring the rights to technology of people with disabilities? Using a scenario of neurotechnology access within a challenging technology transfer environment, we explore whether people with disabilities possess rights to life-enhancing technologies, the extent of those rights, as well as the contextual factors that shape the salience of these rights.

RC55-906.4

BRZOSKA, PATRICK* *(Chemnitz University of Technology)*

Considering Measurement Equivalence in the Assessment of Quality of Life in Immigrants and the Autochthonous Population

Introduction: Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is an important outcome in health research and a frequently studied social indicator. The SF-36 inventory is one of the most often used instruments for assessing this construct. When HRQOL dimensions are compared between immigrants and non-immigrants, often composite scores are used, calculated as the sum of the underlying item responses. This, however, neglects that groups may differ in their item responses despite having the same position on the latent dimension these items are supposed to measure. This study examines this differential item functioning (DIF) for two frequently used subscales—vitality (VT) and mental health (MH)—of the SF-36 in immigrants and non-immigrants in Germany.
Methods: Data from a representative population-based survey (n=22,050) is used. The measurement baseline model tested by means of confirmatory factor analysis comprised the VT and the MH SF-36 factor. DIF related to immigrant background was analyzed by means of multiple indicators multiple causes models. Additionally, it was examined whether DIF related to immigrant background is moderated by sex, age and socioeconomic status (SES).
Results: 11.5% of the respondents were immigrants. DIF related to immigrant background was observed in 6 out of 9 items. It was both confounded and moderated by sex, age and SES in 4 items. Effect sizes were moderate in size. A comparison of composite scores and latent means revealed significant differences.
Discussion: The comparison of item composite scores between groups may be biased as a result of DIF, leading to under- or overestimation of true group differences as well as of the role of relevant determinants. To obtain valid estimates, appropriate approaches such as latent variable modeling need to be applied. A mixed-method approach can help to identify causes of DIF and can guide appropriate measures aiming to address non-invariance in different phases of the research process.

RC29-530.2

BUCERIUS, SANDRA* *(University of Alberta)*
HAGGERTY, KEVIN *(University of Alberta)*

Capricious Governance: Prisons, Security, and the Fluidity of Rules

In the minds of outsiders, prisons vacillate between visions of regimented order and anarchic disorder. The place of rules in prison sits at the fulcrum between these two visions of regulation. This paper draws from preliminary findings of the 'Alberta Prison Project' - a large qualitative study of 4 provincial prisons in Canada which to date has interviewed approximately 500 inmates and 100 correctional officers about prison life. In this presentation, we detail the variability in how the abundant rules in prison are often enforced (or not), something that results in a regime of what we refer to as 'capricious governance.' In particular, we draw upon our interview and observational data to detail what this looks like in practice, focusing on inmate perceptions, how inmates manage this ambiguity, and also detail some of the reason for this situation as understood by correctional officers.

RC23-427.3

BUCHHOLZ, JOHAN* *(Technical University of Munich)*
SCHAUPP, SIMON *(Technical University of Munich)*

"When They Start the Smart Factory, We Don't Notice That Here in Production" - the Dispositif of "Industrie 4.0" and the Staging of Digitalisation

"Industrie 4.0" is a label coined by the German government and private sector actors organized in the "Plattform Industrie 4.0". It promotes the introduction of digital technology into industrial production and thereby proclaiming a fourth industrial revolution. A few years after the invention, a massive hype developed around the label in Germany. Additionally, the discussion of the label in international contexts underlines its relevance as a current research area. We researched empirically, how this hype is "performed" in actual industrial production. Therefore we conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with managers and engineers of companies that consider themselves as part

of "Industrie 4.0". Ethnographic fieldwork at a medium-sized company which is proclaimed a "Industrie 4.0" model company allowed additional insights. Based on this material, we argue that, rather than describing a pre-existing technological development, the label "Industrie 4.0", explicitly tries to create the reality it describes as a political program. As the "Plattform Industrie 4.0" is successful in creating a discursive trend, it is establishing a *dispositif*, which forces organisations in the field to position themselves toward it in rejecting or performing its postulates. In our case study, the demands of the dispositif were met by *staging* digitalisation: A highly advanced "smart factory" was implemented, which was, however, at one point in time completely detached from production and only used for visitors. Thereby, a process of coupling and decoupling can be observed between the rhetorical promotion and expectation of digitalisation on the one hand and the organisational practices of digitalisation on the other hand. Within this paper, we aim to develop a theoretical framework to analyse the relationship between the discursive and the material elements of the dispositif "Industrie 4.0".

RC51-844.1

BUCHINGER, EVA* *(Austrian Institute of Technology AIT)*

Digitalization and Societal Innovation in a Systems Perspective

Some aspects of digitalization seem at first resemble those of industrialization. For both it is true that technological advancement is linked with deep societal transformation contributing to well-being as wells as to class divide. In the case of digitalization the class divide is digital divide, i.e. those who are digitally included and those who are digitally excluded. But a closer look reveals also a big difference in the processes of industrialization and digitalization. Whereas the process of industrialization was mainly shaped by entrepreneurs as producers, the process of digitalization seems to be shaped by a phenomenon called 'prosumer'. Both processes consist of an interplay between producers and consumers but in the latter the consumers are not only users of goods and services provided by the industry but contribute actively. Societal innovation is therefore not mainly reactive as it was in the course of the industrial revolution when the workforce had to be protected by labour legislation, but proactive because millions and even billions of users worldwide produce content (or data-traces for the production of content). In social systems theory terminology the locus of societal innovation is shifting from function systems (economy, science, politics, law etc.) to personal systems respectively digitally connected networks of personal systems. Coming back to the notion of digital divide this means that those who are digitally connected are actively taking part in present societal innovation as 'technobohemians' whereas those who are digitally disconnected are either excluded or only passively involved as 'net slaves' or 'cybertariats', the digital version of former proletariats (Gill). Beyond that, a third locus of societal innovation may emerge via artificial intelligence and autonomous technical systems such as robots and thus create a further form of digital divide. The text will especially discuss the different loci of societal innovation in the digital era.

RC56-913.3

BUCHOLC, MARTA* *(WFiS University of Warsaw)*

Schengen and the Rosary: Postcolonical Syndrome and Polish National Habitus

In September 1917, a few Catholic NGO-s based in Poland supported by the Polish Episcopate have announced a plan to organize a chain of rosary prayer on Polish borders. Along all the borderlines over a million people divided into 3.5 thousand prayer units were to gather under guidance of thousands of priests. The action, scheduled for October 7, 2017, was to renew the national consciousness, strengthen the faith and reinforce the sense of commitment to national history. I take a brief analysis of this case as a starting point for my discussion of Polish national habitus in Eliasian terms. The need to recreate national borders (to all practical purposes mostly abolished by Schengen Treaty) symbolically and by a Catholic prayer is an evidence of a strong sense of threat. This sense of threat has been a foundation of Polish national habitus as a result of domestic and international developments taking place since the second half of 18th century at the latest and contributed to the emergence and consolidation of what I call "postcolonial syndrome". Those who would be praying for the imminent threat to Poland to be reversed by defending its borders with their rosaries are proponents of a variant of national identity which has become dominant in public discourse and in state practice after the elections of 2015. This group identity is based on twofold sense of danger: external and internal. I will map these dangers as components of a single syndrome, made possible by Poland's preserving a unique and undeniably national experience of both a colonizer and the colonized in its cultural memory.

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RC45-760.4

BÜDGEN ESCARIO, CHRISTIAN* *(University of Barcelona)*

The Consequences of the Social Contract in Income Inequality: A Comparison Study of Germany and Brazil

Recently, causes and consequences of inequality have become more relevant than ever. Income inequality rates have steadily been increasing for the past three decades (Milanovic, 2011), however, it was not until the year 2008, the moment that global financial crisis has shown the perverse consequences of these two-speed societies, when most influential institutions have put inequality at the centre of a global debate. On 17th January 2014, inequality has reached the first position as a most likely global risk ranked by the World Economic Forum (2014) for the second year in a row.

The main aim of this study is no other than shining more light and clarifying the role of social contract in inequality rates. This is undertaken through two paradigmatic examples, namely Germany and Brazil whose evolution on income inequality is dramatically different.

If the social contract affects income inequality of individuals and citizens who participate in the social contract, its citizens in a democratic country may possibly have certain margin to affect this income inequality. In other words, Brazilians and Germans are affected by the income inequality of their respective country, however, they have the power to change it. Hence, this logic result is remarkably interesting due to its link with politics. It is paradigmatic how every country acts politically different regarding inequality rates; while in one country with low rates of inequality politicians can be punished, in another one with substantially higher rates of inequality these politicians can be approved by its citizens.

In conclusion, two different models of social contract are being contrasted by this thesis. While social security has been more important for Germany in order to improve inequality levels from the unification process, social expenditure has been more important in Brazil to tackle the systemic and dramatically high levels of income inequality.

RC02-53.16

BUDGEON, SHELLEY* *(University of Birmingham)*

The Resonance of Feminism and the Gendered Relations of Austerity

Gender equality 'is increasingly framed as central to the realization of both modernization and economic efficiency and its achievement presented as a key to good governance. Both rights-based and utility-based arguments have converged to place equality high on the agenda of liberal states and organizations' (Squires (2007:1). The socio-economic conditions forged in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008 provide an important context for assessing the status of gender equality and the practice of oppositional feminist politics in the UK. The wider context for this research is a postfeminist regime in which gender issues can be granted legitimacy on the condition that radical variants of feminism are dismissed as out of touch with contemporary gender relations. The legitimacy granted to equality suggests feminism has been successfully institutionalised, however, many scholars assert mainstreaming has inadvertently facilitated the legitimation of an accommodating, 'moderate' feminism more amenable to maintaining, rather than challenging, neoliberal norms. This paper applies principles of Cultural Political Economy in an analysis of mainstream newspaper representations of austerity during the time of the coalition government (2010-15) during which austerity policy was inaugurated thus threatening the institutionalisation of gender equality. The findings show that a sustained critique of austerity as a threat to gender equality resonated throughout the coalition parliament due to the consistency of moderate feminism with the norms of late capitalism. Insights into the effects on social reproduction of the gender regime within which the financial crisis occurred in the UK are discussed. It is concluded that in view of the complexity associated with a postfeminist gender order what is now required is the development of a feminist analytics in times of inclusion.

RC06-134.2

BUDGINAITĖ, IRMA* *(Vilnius University)*
JUOZELIUNIENE, IRENA *(Vilnius University)*
MARTINKENE, GINTE *(Vilnius University)*

Bridging Goffman's Ideas with 'Family Display' in Analysing Stigmatization of Transnational Mothering

This paper aims to examine how migration induced changes in mothering become transformed into troubles by bringing stigmatizing portrays of transnational mothering in mass media and official documents. Basing on the analysis of the selected articles on transnational families published between 2004 and 2014 in national press and internet media portals in Lithuania along with interviews with transnational mothers conducted between 2004-2014, we raise questions, how changes in mothering due to migration come to be constructed as troubles and how it is experienced by mothers who emigrate to work abroad while

their children remain living in the country of origin. The authors bridge Erving Goffman's ideas with the current frame of family display suggested by Janet Finch to extend the understanding about the ways mothers practice motherhood across borders and how the scripts of 'good mothering' displays are transformed through multi-local interactions. The analysis of portraying of transnational mothers in mass media demonstrates how mothering across borders is stigmatized. The cases discussed by the authors show the ways transnational mothers reported that they performed specific mothering practices and claimed that these practices should be acknowledged. The analysis of newly emerging transnational practices gives empirical evidence to the assumption that transnational mothers not simply 'follow' scripts but also shift them and create new stories of mothering.

TG04-977.6

BUDZYTE, AGNE* *(Kaunas University of Technology)*

The Risk Perception of Energy Technologies: Perspective of Environmental Challenges

The growing world economy requires new sources of energy, which ensure stable production of various amenities and facilities. But the perception of risks which comes from such extraction of energy is not fully evaluated. In the case of nuclear energy, the main axis of topic is based on the idea that it is the cheapest source of electricity, compared to renewable energy sources. On the other hand, the disposal of nuclear waste is hard to manage and is way more expensive than disposing of renewable energy waste. Similar issues could be found talking about other sources of energy i.e. oil, coal, gas etc. those resources could be produced to regular consumption, or recycled and used multiple times. Either way these resources create issues like tons of domestic and industrial waste as well as leaves a massive carbon footprint. Environmental impact caused by emission to air, land or sea, also tons of nuclear waste create serious hazards to the entire globe's population. The need of resources combines multidimensional economic, social and political challenges. The demand creates tension between countries, organizations and individuals. Energy export would be a solution for individuals and organizations, but in a government standpoint, that could lead to the dependency of external sources. The investment into local energy sectors creates increased environmental risks in regions and increases tension between countries especially when nuclear power plants are constructed beside the country's borders. It is necessary to discuss the perception of risk among energy sectors in the perspective of environmental challenges. The challenge is to define how do individuals, organizations and governments perceive these risks. Where the uncertainty comes from, and what is the prospect of such perception. What different approaches and various partnerships between countries would lead to improved energy technologies.

RC35-643.2

BUENO, ARTHUR* *(Universität Erfurt)*

Capital, Desire, and Neurasthenia

This paper reflects on the affective implications of capitalist forms of life by exploring the affinities between Karl Marx's *Capital* and Georg Simmel's writings on money and modern culture. Such an endeavor rests on the assumption that, as stated by a contemporary reviewer of *The Philosophy of Money*, many of Simmel's arguments "read like a translation of Marx's economic discussions into the language of psychology." In line with this, I suggest that Simmel's phenomenologically precise description of modern forms of life can be interpreted as a consistent analysis of the affective implications of commodity fetishism. More precisely, this paper develops the idea that money – in particular when it attains the form of capital – is an embodiment of pure, self-referential desire. Contrary to what is often stated regarding the first chapters of *The Philosophy of Money*, this does not mean that Simmel's account relies on a merely subjective theory of value, as in orthodox economics. Rather, such a conception of money and capital as pure desire can only be based on a value theory that is at once pre-subjective, subjective, intersubjective and objective. In the context of this systematic reconstruction, some of the most defining features of affective experience in modernity come to appear as expressions of what Simmel, following the psychology of his time, called neurasthenia, i.e. a continuous oscillation between feelings of hyperesthesia and anesthesia.

RC35-635.4

BUENO, ARTHUR* *(Universität Erfurt)*

Reification and the Contradictions of Capital's Life-Process

The changing relations between critical theory and political economy are made visible in the historical fate of the concept of reification. While Lukács' 1923 essay articulated insights from German sociology with Marx's critique of political economy, this connection has been de-emphasized over time and especially in recent approaches within critical theory. On the other hand, current attempts to make Marx's political economy relevant for the analysis of capitalism's crises have largely moved away from the critique of reification. Against this background, the paper proposes a re-actualization of this concept by addressing two major critiques that were raised against *History and Class Consciousness*. The first

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holds that Lukács presents a totalising account of modern capitalist society that would fail to adequately consider the latter's differentiation into a variety of institutionalised domains. Exploring the tensions between the 'pervasiveness-thesis' and the 'differentiation-thesis' in Lukács' essay, I argue that the critique of capitalism as a differentiated social order is fully compatible with the diagnosis of a wide-ranging, though incomplete, extension of the commodity-form beyond the economic sphere. According to a second reproach often raised against *History and Class Consciousness*, the critique of reification would rely on an essentialist conception of authentic life. A close examination of the notions of 'essence' and 'life' deployed in the book demonstrates, however, that this is not the case. The joint consideration of these issues makes room for a concept of reification which is able to grasp the contradictions of capitalist society in their multiple institutional dimensions while drawing its critical potential not from a-historical conceptions of human essence and life, but from these internal contradictions themselves.

RC22-405.6

BUFFAM, BONAR* *(University of British Columbia Okanagan)*

Sacred Distinctions: Legal Ontologies of Religion in the Sikh Diaspora of British Columbia

Over the last thirty years, courts across British Columbia, the western most province in Canada, have rendered more than 70 judgments in cases related to the disputed political leadership of local Sikh Gurdwaras. Although the disputes are connected to ongoing disagreements between putatively 'moderate' and 'traditional' Sikh groups, the legal issues addressed in these cases concern the proper administration of religious organizations that have been incorporated as not-for-profit 'societies': the proper compilation of voter lists; election procedures for the society's executive committees; and the notice necessary to hold an annual general meeting. This paper explicates the specific secular logics that courts have invoked to intervene in the internal affairs of Gurdwaras, even as they profess a reluctance to decide matters of religion. The paper pays specific attention to the secular ontologies that are utilized to differentiate matters of religion, which are positioned beyond the pale of legal authority, from matters of political procedure, which figure as objects of legal jurisdiction. Utilizing critical theories of secularism, the paper explains how the agentive status afforded to bureaucratic media blurs and redraws these distinctions to enact unique modes of 'post-racial' governance. By situating these cases in broader changes to the racial state, this paper explains how law has become a mechanism for redrawing the religious, cultural and political boundaries of Sikhism.

RC05-120.1

BUFFAM, BONAR* *(University of British Columbia Okanagan)*

The Post-Racial Forms of Vaisakhi Celebrations in Metro Vancouver

Metro Vancouver has become the site of two annual Vaisakhi celebrations that are held on consecutive weekends in April to commemorate the Punjabi harvest season and the founding of the Sikh Khalsa. In recent years, these celebrations have drawn upwards of 600 000 participants to the streets of Surrey and South Vancouver where people can join the parade, receive free food and drinks from the vendors, and watch the dance performances staged around the parade route. In this paper I draw on fieldwork undertaken at recent Vaisakhi celebrations to conceptualize the social and spatial forms of post-racialism that structure the political circumstances of Sikh and South populations in Metro Vancouver. This paper pays particular attention to the unique forms of territorial stigmatization that have remade Surrey into a post-racial suburb. Using Henri Lefebvre's method of 'rhythmanalysis', this paper considers how this transformation of place is evident in the spatial practices that recur during Vaisakhi celebrations, offering unique insights into the multiple routines that condition the intersection of race and space in contemporary cities.

RC01-36.1

BULLOCK, AMANDA* *(Department of National Defence)*
SKOMOROVSKY, ALLA *(Department of National Defence)*

Predictors of Resilience in Adolescents from Canadian Military Families: The Role of Individual and Family Characteristics

Recent research suggests that aspects of the military lifestyle, such as deployment and relocation, may be challenging for some adolescents but not for others. However the specific characteristics that help adolescents from military families overcome and positively adapt to these challenges are understudied. Accordingly, the objective of the present study was to examine various the individual and family characteristics that influence the resilience of adolescents from Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) families. Surveys were sent via mail to 3000 Regular Force CAF families with an adolescent between 14 – 19 years of age. In total, responses were received from N = 194 adolescents (77 boys, 117 girls) (M_{age} = 16.55, SD = 1.69) from families in the Regular Force CAF. Adolescents reported

on demographic characteristics as well as their attitudes and emotional reactions to deployment and relocation, parent–child relationships, peer relationships, coping strategies, self-esteem, and resilience. Individual-level characteristics were grouped into demographic factors (age, gender) and psychological factors (emotional reaction towards deployment, attitudes towards relocation, coping strategies, and self-esteem). Family-level characteristics included parent–child relationships and peer relationships. Results from a hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that psychological characteristics predicted adolescents' resilience at the individual-level. Specifically, adolescents' emotional reactions towards deployment, attitudes towards relocation, and avoidant coping negatively predicted adolescents' resilience. Further, problem-focused coping, emotion-focused coping, and self-esteem positively predicted adolescents' resilience. At the family-level, positive parent–child relationships and peer relationships predicted greater resilience. Taken together, these findings are useful for military family service providers in order to develop appropriate prevention and intervention efforts to facilitate the resilience of adolescents from military families.

RC45-763.3

BULZ, NICOLAE* *(Interdisciplinary Entities Laboratory, 2000 --- National Defence College --- IEM/RoAc --- NYAcad_Sciences)*

'(I)Rational Choice' As a Virtual Network of Networks - Understanding of Power, Violence and Justice (dis)Balance

The study proposes an inter/trans-disciplinary construct: **"'(I)Rational Choice' as a virtual network of networks"**. This assessed virtual reality of the **'(I) Rational Choice'** refers the human deep-subtle traces of the continuity of the **humans' {representation/decision making/action-reaction}** beyond the physical time-space continuum. This construct implies *any probabilistic-fuzzy-subtle appearance* of the contemporary **humans---social networks** *double-helix* (time-space spirals), of the **social networks analysis---elicited theoretical concepts** *double-helix* (human environment of tension(s) related to the 'societal (non) activated' networking discoveries and inventions e.g. *quantitative/qualitative research perspectives, societal games, societal graphs, roles of strong/weak ties, concentric circles, structural holes, ego/alters networks, friends-of-friends Civil society organizations to uncover conflicts of interest in hidden connections, Small-World, social capital, Homophily-Transitivity-cliques, bonding/bridging social capital* - within the surrounding nature and society), of the **societal efforts and leisure** *quasi-double-helix*, and of the **biodiversity-spirituality mosaics** of direct items, avatars, or sociological else.

This construct does not imply a keen and crisp *historian archivist basement more* than the obvious existing one, but virtually tends to acquired the *set of the step over step subtle traces of our humans' {representation/decision making/action-reaction} continuity within our human* **(I)Rational Choice embedded by the power, violence and justice**.

The study tries to elicit the **limits, paradoxes, paradigms, heritage and perspectives of the construct "'(I)Rational Choice' as a virtual network of networks"** – underlying on the **systemic and sociological challenge of** understanding **power, violence and justice (dis)balance within the contemporary global (post-)crisis**.

It is taken up the **humans' networks analysis---elicited theoretical concepts (dis)balance** inquiring on **historical known conflict-consensus cases** from **Leonard Euler's graph to prove that there is no path that crosses each of the Königsberg/Kaliningrad city's seven bridges only once [1741]** – to **Richard Bellman, Lester Ford and Edward F. Moore's algorithm [1956-1958] to find all shortest path in a graph from one source to all other nodes**.

RC55-907.5

BULZ, NICOLAE* *(Interdisciplinary Entities Laboratory, 2000 - National Defence College - IEM/INCE/RoAcademy - NY Academy of Sciences)*

'Quality of Life' As a Virtual Network - Humans' Work-Family (dis) Balance

The study proposes an inter/trans-disciplinary construct: **"'Quality of Life' as a virtual network"**. This assessed virtual reality of the 'Quality of Life' refers the human deep-subtle traces of the continuity of the humans' lives beyond the physical time-space continuum. This construct implies *any probabilistic-fuzzy-subtle appearance* of the **work-education double-helix** (time-space spirals), of the **action-research double-helix** (human locus for 'daily activated' discoveries and inventions within the surrounding nature, our Cosmos/Universe), of the **societal efforts and leisure quasi-double-helix**, and of the **biodiversity-spirituality mosaics** of direct items, avatars, or sociological else.

This construct does not imply a keen and crisp *historian archivist basement more* than the obvious existing one, but virtually tends to acquired the *set of the step over step subtle traces of our humans' lives continuity*. Out of the cognitive processes related to the 'magic and mythic thinking' [but not at all denying the typological importance of these two existing cognitive patterns and their societal relevance], the study addresses the **society-economy-industry-technique larger and larger embedded nuclei** as more and more step by step **dynamical constructions**

(re)made by the humans-technique aggregates BUT conditioned by the *human dynamics of our communities* as well – i.e. *individuals* (males, females – matures, elders and children), *('longer term') families, ('incidental') societal group-entities* (related to peace/war, material and spiritual constrains and/or extensions, predominant ideals within and/or beneath the hypothetical-reality and universal real, last but not least: *probabilistic and subtle occurrence of humans' consonance*.

The study tries to elicit the *limits, paradoxes, paradigms, heritage and perspectives of the construct: '"Quality of Life' a virtual network"* – underlying on the **systemic and sociological challenge – within the contemporary global (post-)crisis**.

It is taken up the *humans' work-family (dis)balance* inquiring on **historical known conflict-consensus cases** from *Socrates to General Omar Bradley*, and trying to focus on *non-European cases* as well.

RC40-701.4

BURCH, KARLY* *(University of Otago)*

Not Defined By the Numbers: Distinction, Dissent and Democratic Possibilities in Debating the Data

This paper considers how metrics and standards used to govern food systems are negotiated and challenged by citizens. In situations of risk and uncertainty, metrics are deployed to guide the activities of producers and consumers, categorizing both practices and goods as safe or unsafe, good or harmful, and ensuring the maintenance of a stable and predictable pattern of life. In post-2011 Japan, government efforts to establish safe levels of radiation in food can be seen to participate in this stabilization, which both reproduces the existing economy and the political system following the re-emergence of a radical participant: the anthropogenic radionuclide. Yet, people are not passive participants in their governance, and have established their own ways of navigating food safety in opposition to government standards. This paper argues that those who must live by the numbers may also negotiate their relationship with, and define themselves against, these values. Thus, numbers can be seen to instigate dissent, distinction and deliberation, as participants strive to establish their authenticity beyond reductionist parameters. Taking an assemblage approach to exploring the Japanese government's standards for radionuclides in food, this paper discusses the ways that numbers are actively engaged with to create and vocalize a more emancipatory political subjectivity through the assemblage of deliberative publics.

RC09-188.2

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* *(University of Leipzig)*

Religion and Distinction: Cultural Closure in African Societies

Numerous ethnographies have recognized the close relationships between religious belonging, economic orientation and status aspirations in many African societies. However, sociologists have rarely systematically explored how religious belonging operates as a marker of cultural distinction and cultural closure through which economic opportunities are hoarded, social positions reproduced and symbolically expressed. In this presentation, I argue that Bourdieu's theoy of social class and cultural distinction is helpful for understanding the dynamics around social inequality and cultural identity in African societies but that it needs to be reformulated to that end. More concretely I suggest that the vectors of cultural reproduction (i.e. the forms of cultural capital such as certificate, authorized judgment etc.) differ dramatically from those Bourdieu envisioned. In my presentation I pursue the role of religion as one vector of cultural reproduction and explore how it impinges upon questions of stratification. I illustrate my arguments by drawing on qualitative empirical research carried out in South Africa, especially in the townships of Cape Town, since 2006.

RC39-681.1

BURGER, ANNETTA* *(George Mason University)*
OZ, TALHA *(George Mason University)*
YUAN, XIAOYI *(George Mason University)*
CROOKS, ANDREW *(George Mason University)*
KENNEDY, WILLIAM *(George Mason University)*

Agent-Based Models for Megacities and Social Networks in Disaster

Increasingly agent-based models are being used to study human behavior in response to mass emergencies and disasters. These models have been applied to questions regarding the effects of natural disaster, emergency and humanitarian response, shelter versus evacuation, and crowds and riots. However, developing realistic control populations and the social networks of large-scale urban populations remains a key challenge for research and experimentation. Modelers must balance the need for representative, heterogeneous populations with the computational costs of developing large population sets. These models must also include the social network relationships that influence social interactions

and behavioral patterns in emergencies. To address this we use a set of methods and empirical census data to build a synthesized population with social networks embedded in an agent-based modeling environment of the New York megacity. The methodology and modeling code are available and openly shared. The computational framework provides a laboratory for testing the effects of varying disaster impacts and social networks on the survival outcomes and movement of populations in a Civil Defense emergency.

TG04-970.3

BURGESS, ADAM* *(University of Kent)*

Historical Challenges to the Idea, Principles and Practice of Insurance

Despite its fundamentally economic character, the business of insurance has historically had to engage in an ideological contest both with other ideas and with alternative means of risk management to establish its principles and necessity. Focusing particularly on life insurance the paper considers continues to do so in parts of the world such as China and the Islamic world, where these run counter to existing practices, ideas and even taboos. Drawing together a range of historical and sociological literature, it will explore the changing character of its challenges and emphasize the defensive character of its engagement and limits of success. In more contemporary terms, the paper will also consider the challenges it faces in its historic heartlands where new technologies and 'big data' question working principles of the pooling of collective risk. In doing so the paper seeks to redirect attention to a neglected sociology of insurance and indicate the useful role it can play reconnected to the sociology of risk, providing a core historical thread that places ideas and their interaction with changing social realities to the fore.

RC27-491.5

BURGOS, FERNANDO* *(Fundação Getulio Vargas)*
MANDEL, CARLOS HELLER *(Fundação Getulio Vargas)*

Soccer As a Strategy to Overcome Extreme Poverty? Social Mobility and Sport in Brazil

Sport has been pointed out for many years as a factor of social development for individuals or communities (Loy, 1969; Eisen and Turner, 1992; Coalter, Allison and Taylor, 2000; Collins & Kay, 2002; Kay, 2009; and others). Some researchers analyze this mobility potential more critically (Frey & Eitzen, 1991; Eitzen,2009; Black, 2010; Spaaij, 2013 and others). In Brazil, the potential of sport in human, social and economic development are constantly exalted, especially in soccer.. Millionaire salaries and fame, however, are only reality for a minority of soccer players who effectively experimented vertical social mobility, namely upward mobility by Lipset & Bendix (1992). In a context that places Brazil as the third worst Gini Index in Latin America and the Caribbean (OXFAM, 2017) - the article analyzes whether football can remove children from extreme poverty, as often touted. Through a case study in the Santos Football Club - home of extraordinary players like Pele and, more recently, Neymar – we've conducted semi-structured interviews with youth academy's staff. Also, we've observed the so-called "trials" in which children and adolescents are chosen to pursue a career in the club and interviewed some mothers of young candidates. The results show that despite the common financial difficulties of many families, they can not be characterized as being in extreme poverty, but as a lower middle class. In addition, families who live far from the city, in general, receive support from relatives, friends or local businesses in order to facilitate participation in these "trials", which shows some kind of social safety net. Decisively, we can not point out that Brazilian football is a common overcome strategy for extreme poverty, but there is no doubt that the dream of upward mobility of many poor families goes through crowded stadium and a lot of goals.

RC22-413.4

BURITY, JOANILDO* *(Joaquim Nabuco Foundation)*

Minority Politics and Transnational Networks of Religious Social Activism

Current forms of public of religion in many parts of the world contrast with received social-scientific wisdom about the (decreasing) vitality and relevance of religions in contemporary, complex societies. In the two-thirds world of former European colonies, such vitality and relevance is coupled with the emergence of religious minorities claiming not just recognition but also political representation of some sort. However, the emerging profiles are far from uniform or cast in terms of an opposition between religious and secular. Long-standing forms of religious transnational activism associated with the ecumenical movement and recent patterns of minority politics have crossed ways, forming a web of religious organisations and social activists that promote radical, grassroots-based forms of local and global policy agendas and collective action. Combining more traditional emphasis on mobilising the poor for social change, this web of religious actors have also strongly endorsed claims to racial, gender, sexual and environmental

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justice, through community-, state- and transnational-level repertoires of action. This paper explores, based on comparative research done in the UK, Brazil and Argentina, this pattern of public religion disconnected from claims to self-representation and inspired by repertoires of global activism originating in Christian ecumenism. Organisations, networks and key (bridging) activists operating at least in two of the three countries are studied in terms of the nodes of interaction formed by their various connections and participation in wider mobilisations. The analysis combines elements of Casanova's problematic of public religion, Connolly's concept of minoritisation, Laclau's concept of populism and various approaches to transnational social activism.

RC47-799.1

BUTZLAFF, FELIX* *(Institute for Social Change and Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business)*

DEFLORIAN, MICHAEL* *(Institute for Social Change and Sustainability, Vienna University of Economics and Business)*

The Shifting Nature of Prefiguration in Social Movements: From Modelling to Expressing Alternatives?

Prefiguration has always been part of the action repertoire of social movements in order to achieve a "new human". The labour movement established an entire parallel structure of consumer associations, health assistance and insurances, educational institutions and sport clubs. Moreover, the environmental movement promoted vegetarianism, agricultural communes and ecological restoration, while the anarchist movement mobilized towards squatting, free-shops and non-hierarchical decision-making. Recently, we can observe a resurgence of interest and engagement in prefigurative practices that are situated in the spheres of everyday life, such as community gardens, food cooperatives, sewing workshops, repair cafés or clothing-swap initiatives. While there is an increasing effort of conceptualizing these practices as a new form of politics, there is surprisingly little theoretical work on why most of these "new urban practices" lack a political-strategic "arm", something that the movements above all included in their tactics. In this paper, we will address this puzzle by drawing on the conceptual traditions of political sociology, new social movement theory and late-modern sociology. We argue that modernization processes have fundamentally changed the relationship between the strategic and prefigurative action repertoire of social movements. In the beginning of the 20th century, prefiguration was sought in order to pre-model a society that was to be created through party politics. Today, new urban practices allow to construct, experience and express a self that cannot be represented through conventional forms of political participation anymore. At the same time, political parties as strategic actors often remain devoid of prefigurative societal backgrounds. While this mirrors a change in the relevance and quality of individual identity in mobilizing for social change, the transformative potential of new urban practices remains unclear.

RC29-JS-73.7

BUXTON-NAMISNYK, EMMA* *(Domestic Violence Death Review Team, NSW, Sydney)*

CONDRY, RACHEL *(University of Oxford)*

Inclusive Approaches to Investigating the Victims of Femicide

This paper draws upon current research conducted by the authors using domestic homicide reviews and other sources of homicide data in Australia and the UK. The paper considers what we know about the state response to victims of femicide, focusing on two particular categories of victim that tend to receive less attention: those killed by their own children, and those from Indigenous populations. In the drive to recognise and respond effectively to domestic violence, state responses tend to focus on the largest and most visible category of victims, women killed by intimate partners. This approach can be homogenising, painting a very particular picture about the nature of female victimisation, and can neglect the specificities of victim histories, cultural context, characteristics, and kin relationships. Victims of domestic homicide are not a homogenous group and blanket responses miss opportunities for specifically tailored risk assessment and effective prevention, investigation, and prosecution. This paper considers how particular social processes, structures, and relations fuel the neglect of, or indifference to, certain categories of victim, including the construction of kin relationships and the neglect of filial violence in all its forms, and also highlights the importance of taking into account intersectional considerations in studies of femicide. The authors reflect on their attempts to design research projects investigating domestic homicide that are sensitive to familial and cultural context, that are inclusive in approach, and that give primacy to the voices of those affected by it.

RC16-322.4

BUYS, REBECCA* *(Deakin University)*

Understanding Encounters in Relational Theories and Implications for Empirical Relational Research

This paper first explores the ways in which key relational theories conceptualise encounters. It questions how encounters can be understood through the theories' conceptualisations of knowing (of oneself and The Other) and the operations of power. The exploration reveals on-going contestations around the concept of entities, and thus relationality itself. The methodological implications of this for empirical research is considerable. I argue engaging a deeply relational notion of encounter, informed by Karen Barad's notion of intra-action, enables an understanding of entities which aids the development of a relational methodology that allows a more fluid, relational world to reveal itself. Specifically, informed by my research on the relationalities of activists campaigning against gender-based violence engaged with government processes in Australia, I explore the implications of relational feminist intersectional and decolonising methodologies, alongside Baradian thought, for the possible development of an intersectional relational research methodology.

RC47-798.4

BÜYÜKKARABACAK, MERT* *(EĞİTİM SEN)*

A Personal Account of Struggle for Democratization and Purge in Turkey

Although I graduated from one of the top mechanical engineering faculties – Boğaziçi University- in Istanbul I chose to become a social activist and to teach English in working class districts. As I was teaching at state schools, I was also making a great effort to organize informal, precarious workers. I and my comrades established "DayanismaEvleri (Houses of Solidarity)" to create a safe haven and a locus of organization for the precarious workers. In the meantime I got my MA in Industrial Relations and Labor Economics. Although I was a civil servant, because of my political activities I was arrested and tortured many times in the late 90's. I then became a member of board in Eğitim Sen, I and my friends founded a grassroots network called "Member Initiative" against the dominant political cadres of the union. We struggled against bureaucratization which caused a serious leak to debilitate the organization. After that I started my PhD studies in Political Science in Yildiz Technical University. I am still studying on my thesis which is a comparative work titled "Historical Institutionalism and Regime Change in South East Asia". I also took responsibility in the election periods as a cadre of HDP. My expectations turned out to be true on June 7h 2015, when the elections resulted in a hopeful opportunity for change towards democracy and abolishing of the AKP-led authoritarianization process.

Things dramatically changed after that. My part in the total cost is losing my job, my students and my faculty. I was dismissed by a government decree without any investigation. Also my dissertation advisor was dismissed, too. I and my family are prevented from leaving the country so I cannot benefit from the PAUSE2 support provided by the Nantes University.

I am proud to be a part of the struggle.

RC14-270.1

BYFIELD, NATALIE* *(St. John's University)*

Surveillance, Algorithms, and Democracy

Marx (1988) and Lyon (1994) have noted for decades the significance of surveillance as an important element in modern states. As such, some of the most relevant questions in surveillance studies are ones that focus on how it proliferates and the impact of its proliferation. Lyon (1994) argued that surveillance expanded with democracy and is likely "the other side of the coin of democracy" (1994:26). Foucault's (1995) work has articulated the relationships between the state's surveillance gaze, the sorting and counting of people, and discipline and power. The field of surveillance studies has focused on policing over these same decades that policing, particularly the policing/surveillance of people of color, has risen exponentially. Thus Simone Browne's (2015) work to put studies of slavery and the construction of blackness at the center of surveillance studies and treat them as part of the "constitutive genealogies" of the field is powerful. This paper builds on the work of Marx, Lyon, and Browne to explore the changing relationship between the state and the private sector as the use of algorithms in policing proliferates. Since 2012, the New York Police Department (NYPD) has contracted with Palantir Technologies to do crime analysis. The company argues that while the data and crime analysis are available to the NYPD, the algorithms it developed are proprietary. As the NYPD reportedly tried earlier in 2017 to move this work in-house—or to another platform—a legal fight erupted between the two institutions. The paper asks the questions, what are the implications for 1) the relationship between the state and the private sector and for 2) freedom and justice when the private sector often outpaces the state in the development of surveillance technologies, often used by the state for the control of and/or the oppression of members of society, particularly racial minorities.

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RC54-JS-38.4

BYRNE, ELLIE* *(Cardiff University)*
ELLIOTT, EVA* *(Cardiff University)*

Using Culture and Heritage to Heal Ruptured Place Identities in South Wales, UK

This paper looks at the role that culture, arts and heritage play in developing a shared identity in a region of South Wales in the United Kingdom. This region is historically divided, with deep ruptures and tensions between different localities and communities. These are exacerbated by the geography of the region, which is a series of distinct Valleys, all flowing down to the City which was historically one of the most important industrial global ports for iron, coal and steel. The Valleys communities which served the City became populated due to the rich natural resources and resulting industrial exploitation of the land. The large and prosperous City, which is now the Capital City of Wales, only exists because of the industry and wealth created by the riches contained in those Valley communities. Poverty, ill health and economic decline have besieged many of these communities whilst the capital has been seen to benefit from increasing investment and wealth, attracting people away from the Valleys into employment. Simultaneously, poverty and ill health exist in certain communities within the City, adding to the divisions and ruptured identity the region as a whole suffers.

This paper explores some of these historic divides, and asks how heritage, culture and the arts might facilitate the development of a shared sense of place-identity across the City Region, up to and including the Valleys communities and those communities within the City that feel underserved by the wealth flowing into and out of the Capital. We draw on a number of studies and activities supported by Cardiff University's Strong Communities, Healthier People project, and a new Cultural Participation Research Network to emerge from this work.

C

WG05-947.2

CABALLERO, HILDA* *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*

Desaciertos En Las Políticas De Combate a La Pobreza En México. Desde Las Concepciones Teóricas Hasta Las Mediciones Empíricas (a propósito de los resultados sobre la disminución de la pobreza en 2016).

El **objetivo** de este trabajo es contribuir a la reflexión crítica en torno a los discursos y prácticas que inciden en las políticas de combate a la pobreza en México, desde la totalidad social.

El documento aborda aspectos teórico-metodológicos que van desde las concepciones teóricas, a partir de las que se definen las causas de la pobreza, hasta los aspectos técnico-metodológicos que intervienen en la definición de indicadores y el tratamiento de los datos para su medición, pasando por las propuestas de solución, expresadas en discursos y prácticas que orientan la acción gubernamental y las políticas para su "combate".

El análisis se desarrolla desde la teoría de la Descolonialidad del Poder, propuesta teórica que permite sostener que las políticas de "combate a la pobreza" no inciden en las causas histórico-estructurales que la generan y propician su reproducción; además brinda elementos para mostrar los propósitos reales de éstas políticas: legitimación, manejo político electoral, asistencialismo, desmovilización y atomización social, aspectos que se evidencian en el debate a propósito de los resultados sobre la disminución de la pobreza en 2016.

TG06-990.4

CABIN, WILLIAM* *(Temple University)*

Phantoms of Home Care: Medicare Treats Alzheimer's Disease Clients As Deviants

The presentation is based on a May 2016-June 2017 Institutional Ethnography in one Medicare-certified home health agency in New York City. The study explores the lived experiences of 16 Persons with Alzheimer's disease (PWAD) and their caregivers, 6 home care nurses and 3 social workers involved in their care, and 4 agency managers. The focus is an exploration of the how the illness and disabilities status of the PWAD affects their assessment, plan of care, treatment, discharge planning, and meeting their physical and psychosocial needs. Results indicate the confluence of Medicare regulations and organizational policies, as interpreted by managers, nurses and social workers, result in the PWAD and their caregivers feeling they: do not receive necessary psychosocial services; are discharged with significant unmet needs, often resulting in frequent readmissions; are treated more as ghost clients than actual clients; and are deviants with significant psychosocial and physical health needs who are not normal home care patients. Mthods of analysis to distill the major themes and implications for practice and policy reform are discussed.

RC15-JS-83.6

CABIN, WILLIAM* *(Temple University)*

Unequal By Condition: Medicare's Planned Neglect of Chronic Care in Home Health

The presentation is based on a study conducted from July 2016-August 2017 in two Medicare-certified home health agencies in the metropolitan Philadelphia area.The study is the first to compare care for Medicare home health patients with chronic conditions (Alzheimer's disease,Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Cancer, Diabetes, and chronic respiratory and circulatory conditions) to patients with acute care conditions (wound care; physical, speech, or occupational therapy-based rehabilitation post-surgery; non-chronic diabetes; acute musculoskeletal conditions). A mixed method methodology was used. A sample of 23 chronic care and 26 acute care patients were randomly-selected as the sample. Patient care was compared based on: assessed needs; length of stay; type and volume of services delivered; and outcomes using agency data. All subjects were interviewed on their perceptions of actual care delivered matched their needs; remaining unmet needs; and consequences for their life activities. Results found a consistent bias toward acute care patients based on all criteria examined and patient interviews of unmet needs.

RC12-239.1

CADEMARTORI, SERGIO* *(Unilasalle)*
MIRANDA, JOSÉ ALBERTO *(Unilasalle)*

La Democracia Latinoamericana Entre Hiperpresidencialismo y Populismo Constitucional

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

La presente ponencia propone una investigación en dos etapas: la primera, básicamente conceptual, intenta estabelecer, a partir de conceptos bien definidos, la diferencia entre tres categorías de la sociología del derecho, extraídas de la sociología jurídica: se trata de los fenómenos del *populismo*, examinado a partir de sus características histórico-políticas; del así llamado *hiperpresidencialismo latino-americano,* concepto que si bien muy reciente permite sin embargo um análisis fecundo de algunas prácticas políticas em el sub-continente; y por fin del *constitucionalismo popular*, categoría elaborada por Mark Tushnet y sus seguidores. En la segunda etapa, de carácter normativo-descriptivo, se trata de, bajo la luz de las conclusiones obtenidas en la etapa anterior, lanzar uma mirada a los regímenes políticos de la actualidad en Latinoamérica, con la finalidad de enriquecer un análisis que permita elaborar una crítica más efectiva a tales fenómenos políticos, Con ello, se pretende oferecer algunas propuestas con la intención de contribuir al debate que busca mejorar la calidad de la democracia en la región.

RC18-JS-35.7

CADENA-ROA, JORGE* *(UNAM)*
PUGA, CRISTINA *(Autonomous National University of Mexico, Mexico)*

From Rescuing Earthquake Victims to Reconstructing Mexican Polity

The September 19th, 2017 earthquake in Mexico City, brought together thousands of students and neighbors with the armed forces in unusual cooperation in order to rescue earthquake victims trapped under the fallen buildings. This social mobilization occurred in a moment when the federal government suffers a severe legitimacy crisis, several state governors are investigated under corruption charges, and there is a widespread sense the Mexican democracy is not working, the law is poorly enforced, and violence and human rights abuses are rising. Drawing on Goffman's (1959, 1974) dramaturgical and framing perspective, and on recent scholarship on politics and performance (Alexander 2011, Doerr et al. 2015, McAdam 1996, Saward 2017, Tilly 2008), we analyze dramatic and emotional moments during the rescue efforts that created new symbols, gestures, and performances. Rising a clenched fist, once a symbol of protest and defiance, was re-signified as symbol demanding silence so the rescue teams could listen to the earthquake victims trapped in the rubble, stressing the importance of both, listening and life. This massive social mobilization of September 2017 happened just a few months before the beginning of the 2018 electoral campaigns, and built over previous mobilizations such as the protests raised to condemn the forced disappearance of the 43 students in Ayotzinapa, and the anticorruption movement. Protests and social mobilizations are increasingly demanding the enforcement of the law against state actors' resistance. Based on our own previous research on collective action and participation, we draw from several sources in order to analyze the emergence of strategic dramaturgy, of sometimes less willed performances, and the unpredictable symbolic interactions that make performance and politics co-constitutive. The social mobilizations we analyze brought together different actors in a common effort that began rescuing earthquake victims and now are trying to reform the Mexican polity.

RC47-795.1

CADENA-ROA, JORGE* *(CEIICH-UNAM)*

Nonviolence in a Violent Country. Mexico in the XXI Century

Since the turn of the Century, there has been an increase in the amount of violence in Mexico related to organized crime and the governmental strategies to enforce the law through the use of the armed forces (Army and Navy), since the police has been infiltrated or overpowered by the criminal organizations. This has provoked an increase in human rights violations and protests against violence coming from both criminals and armed forces. This paper analyzes, a) the protest events in which some kind of violence occurs; b) the non-violent strategies of several social movement (SMOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in México; c) their experiences and consequences for social mobilization and peaceful solution of conflicts. Information from violent protest events comes from the LAOMS data base. The social movement organizations studied are: Movimiento por la Paz con Justicia y Dignidad (MPJD), the Consejo de Ejidos y Comunidades Opositores a la Presa La Parota (CECOP), en Guerrero, and the Frente de Pueblos en Defensa de la Tierra (FDPT), in the state of Mexico. The NGOs studied are: Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz (SERAPAZ), Centro de derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan, and Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social (CENCOS).

RC03-77.2

CAINE, KEN* *(University of Alberta)*

From Songs, Stories and Language to Political Leadership: Indigenous Youth Hybrid Environmental Knowledge in Northern Rural Governance

Indigenous rural youth often express frustration over their lack of voice, and absence of involvement and power in decision-making processes involving natural resources and more broadly, environmental governance. Moreover, while Indigenous youth in northern communities are expected to engage as future leaders in new forms of action in response to growing environmental concerns, a key problem is that little is known about how youth in rural and isolated communities perceive their natural environment or view their role in sustaining the natural environment for future generations. Currently, little focused research explores the knowledges, that exist and are developing within youth cultures, required to face new social and environmental challenges including resource over-exploitation, climate change, conservation measures, and potential for tourism. I draw upon recent field research in cross cultural youth leadership camps, interviews, and focus groups with Dene youth in the Northwest Territories of Canada where Land Claims are established and Indigenous Self Government is currently underway. I examine the hybrid and blended forms of knowledge that consist of the ways of learning and teachings by elders, family, 'land' and broader community sources, *and* the scientific knowledge gained from the formal institutional education system. In this presentation, I extend post-colonial thinking about hybridity and hybrid forms of knowledge to conceptualize how Indigenous youth within the formal education system understand and utilize their unique knowledge that is simultaneously derived from traditional knowledge and school-based knowledge, in the context of Indigenous co-management of natural resources. For remote rural communities to survive in the face of growing challenges, new technologies and social media are valuable tools used by youth but are not key drivers in environmental knowledge. This research shows how Dene practices and knowledge systems are conceptualized and interwoven in Indigenous youth environmental knowledge, empowering future decision making and strengthening environmental governance.

RC50-842.1

ÇAKMAK, ERDINÇ* *(Breda University of Applied Sciences)*
MEIJERS, HERMAN *(Senior Lecturer)*
MORETTI, SIMONE *(Independent Researcher)*

Contested Experiential Spaces in Urban Destinations: A Case Study from Barcelona, Spain

This article examines the social conflict between the stakeholders and visitors in Barcelona, Spain. Receiving more than 30 million visitors annually, Barcelona, a city of 1.6 million residents, has been reported broadly in the (inter) national media with the protests by its residents. The study takes its theoretical departure in Emerson's social exchange theory and focuses on the contested experiential spaces of residents and visitors in an urban context. In line with an emic ethnographic approach, interviews with visitors and local stakeholders were held in order to identify their experiential meanings towards the urban spaces in the city. In addition, visual materials including photographs and films were collected and analysed. Findings demonstrate the existing complexity of an overall sentiment of invasion, widely perceived by the residents of the city. The study proposes a model that deconstructs the sentiment into three interrelated levels of perceived invasion, namely physical invasion, capital invasion, and socio-cultural invasion, and suggests a three-step plan to the urban policy makers to prevent the insurgence of a possible sentiment of invasion among the residents and stakeholders in a city.

RC11-221.1

CALASANTI, TONI* *(Virginia Tech)*

Is Successful Aging 2.0 the Way for the Future?

In 2015, and to great fanfare within the U.S. flagship gerontology journals, John Rowe and Robert Kahn (2015) published their update to Successful Aging (SA), "Successful aging 2.0: Conceptual Expansions for the 21st Century." While their original formation has proven popular, a small number of scholars have critiqued SA itself for its individual focus, neoliberalism, neglect of social inequalities, and implicit ageism.

The goal of this presentation is to review these critiques, and then explore the extent to which SA 2.0 addresses these. I find that although Rowe and Kahn mention social factors, these remain at the individual level in discussion. Such status characteristics as gender remain at the level of personal characteristics. Of note, social inequalities continue to be neglected, including those based on age, with the result that ageism is also not addressed. Indeed, they reproduce the (unfounded) intergenerational conflict perspective in their essay, and their discussion of the life course is based on a white, middle-class, male standard. While some critiques of the previous model have argued for an expansion to include more voices, I conclude by advocating that the time has come for scholars and practitioners to stop using the SA framework, and instead think about diverse modes of aging.

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

RC21-401.1

CALBET ELIAS, LAURA* *(Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)*

Housing Developers in Financial Times

In many cities that experience increasing housing prices, stimulating the construction of housing has become a common strategy. Within this logic, private developers are seen as important actors to counteract the housing question. Since the subprime-mortgage crisis, increasing housing prices in several geographies have been interpreted as part of financialization tendencies, relating the global housing crisis to finance oriented accumulation patterns. Nevertheless, analogous to the general lack of research on real estate supply actors, the financialization discussion has mostly ignored the role of developers in arrangements that enable the use of real estate as source for financial profits. Yet, given the political confidence, private developers will contribute to improve the provision of housing, it seems important to question if tendencies of financialization can be also observed in the property development industry, and how do they may affect social urban development and housing supply.

For a newly built inner-city quarter in Berlin I examine how building attributes, actor constellations and business strategies have changed in favor of the return expectations of financial investors. The case reveals how coinciding with rising residential prices, real estate developers arrange with financialized actors in order to implement high profitable projects. The case reveals how coinciding with rising residential prices, real estate developers use deregulated planning principles and market oriented housing policies to create high profitable investments, and arrange with financialized actors in order to implement their projects. The increasing use of alternative investment vehicles for the financing of housing production indicates the existence of financialization processes in property development.

Using empirical evidence based on planning analysis and corporate research, the presentation contributes to the integration of property development issues in the academic debate on the finacialization of housing. Furthermore it claims to consider the consequences of financialization processes by policies that stimulate private housing construction.

RC21-399.3

CALBET ELIAS, LAURA* *(Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space)*

Urban Governance of Migration. Discurses and Practices in Manchester and Germany

In the context of new migration dynamics, cities are redefining their role in the governance of migration. A propitious field to conduct new municipal migration politics seems to be urban regeneration, where attempts to deal with diverse communities at neighborhood level and also integration politics have a long tradition.

The paper compares examples of 'migration-led regeneration' in Manchester and Germany with focus on housing (re-)development.

RC09-197.4

CALDERÓN-VÉLEZ, MILTON* *(Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)*

A La Sombra Del Árbol: Racionalidad Heterogénea En Medio De La Educación Popular, El Desarrollo y El Sur Global

Las prácticas educativas concretas de las escuelas de la red Fe y Alegría en el Chad, África, permiten observar tensiones entre dos diferentes perspectivas: por un lado, el discurso del desarrollo como ascenso al progreso desde el paradigma occidental y por otro, la mirada que propone la búsqueda de la transformación social, dando como resultado un tipo de racionalidad de carácter heterogéneo –en tanto lógica de funcionamiento afín a las dos miradas. En el caso concreto, las tensiones se visibilizan entre la cooperación para el desarrollo y la injerencia en el país de parte de las organizaciones globales; y la educación popular que, surgiendo en los procesos de resistencia de América Latina, se injerta en los pueblos del corazón africano.

Organizaciones como Fe y Alegría, que mantienen dentro de sí elementos propios de cooperación Sur-Sur, y que visiblemente se expande por los países más empobrecidos del globo, es un caso particular para la comprensión de esta racionalidad, dado que ella misma traduce aquellas tensiones.

La ponencia abordará los resultados de la investigación que permitió comprender dicha racionalidad y sus tensiones discursivas: 1) la necesidad de un sujeto afín a la mirada del desarrollo logrado gracias al aporte de la cooperación, especialmente en el terreno educativo en el Chad; 2) la perspectiva de la educación popular que se inserta en el territorio africano en medio de un contexto notablemente matizado por el discurso desarrollista, tensionando las prácticas educativas a nivel teleológico, político, biocultural, cultural y pedagógico; 3) la existencia de las mencionadas tensiones al interior de Fe y Alegría que, como organización transnacional, instala la red educativa en el África; y 4) la existencia de una racionalidad heterogénea que surge como materialización de las tensiones en las prácticas sociales micro, desde la escuela, y macro, desde la perspectiva del Sur Global.

RC49-828.2

CALHOUN, ASHLEY* *(University of Western Ontario)*
BABE, GLENDA* *(University of Western Ontario)*

Does Moving Matter? Measuring Residential Mobility on Children's Mental Health Outcomes

Residential mobility plays a significant role in the mental well-being of children. Children that are highly mobile sustain a breakdown of social support both in familial ties, as well as among peer groups. Since residential mobility is almost always linked with school mobility, this adds an additional layer of complexity in understanding child outcomes (Qin et al, 2009). Previous research indicates that the sociodemographic characteristics of the family play a role in militating the costs of migration. Single-parent families and individuals from lower socioeconomic status (SES) tend to be more mobile than individuals from two-parent households and families with higher SES (Mok et al, 2016). Therefore, controlling for parental SES and family structure is crucial in understanding the role of residential mobility on child mental health outcomes. Further, research indicates that children who grow up in affluent neighbourhoods are more likely to do better in school, have better mental health outcomes, and engage in less risky behaviours. Thus, children that experience mobility or remain in high-poverty neighbourhoods may have limited access to good schools, poor social networks, and the lack of economic opportunity, which can lead to poorer outcomes over the life course (Keels, 2008). Using data from all 8 cycles of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, this paper examines the effects of residential mobility on children's mental health outcomes. In particular, we are following a cohort of children at age 10 and tracking their mental health up to the age of 25. Through this analysis we are comparing children that remain in low-income neighbourhoods versus those that move into more affluent neighbourhoods. This paper furthers our understanding of the mental health outcomes of Canadian children while controlling for socioeconomic and demographic factors such as social support, parental economic, social and cultural capital, family structure, and SES.

RC55-904.3

CALLENS, MARC* *(Statistics Flanders)*

Life Satisfaction in Europe: Long Term Trends Explained

In our earlier research based on Eurobarometer micro-data for eight European countries/regions we have found that in Flanders net time trends for life satisfaction are more important than life cycle or generation effects. With each of the three temporal dimensions considered (trend, birth cohort and life cycle), one can associate different economical and/or sociological explanations.

In this paper we focus on the explanation of long-term life satisfaction trends across Europe. We do so by enriching Eurobarometer micro-data (1973-2015) with different macro-level time series (unemployment rates, gdp, ...) and applying Multilevel Hierarchical Age Period Cohort analysis techniques to test various economical and sociological explanations (Easterlin-paradox, absolute income hypothesis,...). The findings are tested for robustness by comparing the results for alternative (hierarchical) models and different variable specifications.

RC12-234.1

CALLEROS-RODRIGUEZ, HECTOR* *(University of Bucharest - ICUB)*

Is Brexit a Case of Parliamentary Sovereignty Vs Judicial Review?

In a referendum, the people of the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union. The terms of Britain's departure are part of an ongoing public, governmental and parliamentary debate; these terms have also been the subject of judicial review. In trying to understand the role of judicial review in Brexit (the British exit from the European Union), this paper examines the role of the UK´s Supreme Court. Particularly, it analyses the situation where judicial opinion has been expressed on an issue where citizens had already expressed theirs -through a referendum - prompting a public discussion on the legitimacy of the Supreme Court, and on its members, to conduct such a review. Moreover, the paper analyses judicial review as an opinion on a dispute regarding the division of powers: whether the government has the authority to give notice of the U.K.'s withdrawal from the EU as in the terms of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty (Treaty on European Union) without prior legislation passed by Parliament and assented to by the Monarch. This paper does not analyse the arguments of the Supreme Court on the matter of the authority of provincial governments (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) with regards to Brexit. Empirically, the British separation from the EU presents useful evidence to understand the counter-majoritarian function judicial review has in the British polity; similarly, it presents evidence useful to revisit the debate on the democratic legitimacy of judges conducting the function of judicial review. The paper is based on a qualitative analysis of parliamentary

debates and judicial rulings, as well as on-line version of newspapers and relevant documents.

RC16-320.2

CALLES-SANTILLANA, JORGE* *(Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla)*

Post-Truth: Knowledge and Politics in Contemporary Society

Post-truth has turned to be the most relevant political phenomenon in the last years. Defined by Ralph Keyes as any statement in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal beliefs, post-truth is perhaps one of the most serious threats to both democracy and civilized life. Politicians and journalists, who are concerned with its devastating potential, have suggested fact-checking as a post-truth antidote. Thus, the debate on this phenomenon has been set on an ethical-rational basis. On the one hand, the lack of ethical principles is attached to journalists and, on the other hand, the non-critical reception of information is assumed to be the feature of receivers.

This paper is aimed to propose theorizing post-truth on a theoretical framework wider to that based on ethical-rational concepts. Even if it is partially true that non-ethical journalistic practices and non-critical reception habits make post-truth possible, the dominance of this pattern remains unexplained. Post-truth must be studied as a particular phenomenon of the production of social knowledge in contemporary society. It must be understood as the result of the articulation of, at least, three social practices. First, news making as a professional practice based on immediacy, spectacle and the media's need for reaching wide audiences. Second, political practices aimed to impact public opinion rather than to attend public needs and transform political and social structures. Third, information consumption based on incredulity, disenchanted representations by the audiences on politics and their need for easy and immediate solutions. This approach will be built on Anthony Giddens' theory of structuration, Corneluis Castoriadis' concept of social imaginary, Bruno Latour's actor-network theory, Stuart Hall's theory of articulation, and Serge Moscovici's and Hall's theories of representation.

RC15-JS-64.4

CALNAN, MICHAEL* *(University of Kent)*
KANE, SUMIT* *(NOSSAL INSITUTE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH < UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE)*

TRUST and the Regulation of the Medical Profession in the Health System in India

The general intention of systems of regulation is to control the practices of actors to achieve a variety of economic and social objectives in the public interest. This paper examines the current regulatory regimes and practices in the health system in India using the trust/control duality as an analytical frame. In doing so it critically reflects upon the stewardship and governance of the health system, exposing the limits and fragilities of the current regulatory approach to controlling

health system actor's behaviours and practices. It draws on evidence from an exploratory study of trust relations carried out by the authors in one region of India. Evidence and insight from this analysis are used to depict the nature of trust relations and regulation in the health system, and the problems therein, and to explain why they take that shape. The final part of the paper outlines possible strategies for effective stewardship and governance of health systems, and concludes with identifying gaps in the research evidence.

RC15-286.5

CALOVSKI, VID* *(University of Kent)*
CALNAN, MICHAEL *(University of Kent)*

Going Private in the Public Sector: Understanding Commissioning Decisions in the English NHS

One popular approach to understanding decision-making in healthcare organisations is the internal/external pressure framework (Pettigrew *et al.*, 1992). It draws on political science and sociology and is favoured as it attempts to take on board national policy directives at the system level and their interaction with more local organisational and professional interests in shaping decision making. The value of this framework was examined in a study which explored the implementation of new commissioning arrangements under the Health and Social Care Act (2012) in the English NHS. This paper specifically examines what influences the decisions of commissioners in the selection of providers and whether they choose public or private providers.

This paper presents findings from a comparative ethnography, which followed the commissioning processes in two CCGs. This ethnography involved interviews with key informants and observation of committee meetings at both CCGs. Throughout, separate specific services, with different histories of private provider involvement, have been traced and examined. Findings suggest that commissioners have much less autonomy to select providers than initially expected which is explained, primarily, by the influence of individual financial situations at each site. Evidence of privatisation is limited in the NHS, with commissioners generally opting for public providers. However, there appears to be an increase in how marketised the service has become, with commissioners making extensive use of market mechanisms to select providers, which resulted from new rules set out by the Health and Social Care Act (2012). The explanatory power of the internal/external pressure framework will be assessed in light of this evidence, concluding with a discussion of the policy implications of this research consisting of how commissioning may change in the next few years and providing a suggested agenda for future research.

RC11-223.2

CALVO, ESTEBAN* *(Universidad Diego Portales)*
LEON, ANA SOFIA *(Universidad Diego Portales)*
STAUDINGER, URSULA M. *(Columbia Aging Center)*

A Gender Approach to the Association between Retirement Timing and Functional Health in an Emerging Economy

This study uses a gender approach to examine differences in the health effects of retirement timing. Extant literature frequently overlooks gender differences, is narrowly focused on early retirement, and uses data from high-income economies. However, gender differences and late retirements are more salient in emerging economies. The present study contributes to this literature by exploring gender differences in the association between retirement timing and functional health in Chile. Chile shares the context of traditional gender norms, high prevalence of late retirements and poor job quality with many other emerging economies. In addition, Chile is an interesting case study because its retirement age varies greatly for both men and women and its privatized pension system has been replicated worldwide. Using fixed-effects regressions on Chilean Social Protection Survey panel data for 2,645 individuals age 50 and over, in the labor force at baseline, and who did not retire because of health reasons, we assess gender differences in the relationship between retirement timing and the number of limitations to perform activities of daily living (ADLs). We find that retiring too early is detrimental to the functional health of both men and women, but there are important gender differences in the benefits of continued employment. These results are robust to different model specifications and suggest that, in the context of emerging economies, forcing longer working lives can be detrimental to the functional health of men, while promoting a voluntary extension of careers can benefit women without damaging men. We discuss potential socioeconomic and psychosocial mechanisms underlying the gender-specific nature of the relationship between retirement timing and functional health in emerging economies.

RC12-245.14

CALVO-GARCÍA, MANUEL* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

The 2015 Reform of the Spanish Law on Protection of Public Security: A New Turn on the Security of Rights

In 2015 was promulgated in the Spanish Official Gazette the new Spanish *Public Security Law*, which came into force on July 1, 2015.

This law, nicknamed the "gag law" ("ley mordaza") by critics, is one of the most controversial laws in Spain and would have meant a new turn to "the security of rights". The reform made was an important step forward in extending the regulatory mechanisms for the control of public safety in the control of "public order". As a result, the risk for the violation of rights is being increased.

More specifically, this paper will focus on the changes promoted by the reform of the *Public Security Law* in 2015 and will analyze the first available data on the application of the Law. Secondly, we will address a specific issue that we consider crucial from the point of view of the protection of guarantees and freedoms, the problems raised by police discretion in the security society. To conclude, finally, it will be develop some cautions and the need to put limits to authoritarian and restrictive interventions in the preventive control of public security to guarantee the protection of fundamental rights.

RC12-245.10

CALVO-GARCÍA, MANUEL* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

The Treatment of Gender Violence in the Spanish Administration of Justice. Implementation and Effectiveness of LO 1/2004

The objective of this communication is to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the successive legal reforms on gender violence including the Spanish Ley Orgánica 1/2004, of 28 December, *on Integral Protection Measures against Gender Violence*. A perspective of 12 years from the passing of the LO 1/2004 will assess the progress of its implementation, in particular its effectiveness in the fight against gender violence. More specifically, the paper will address the evolution of data related to the treatment of gender violence in the Administration of Justice from a comprehensive approach that will integrate both judicial decisions and the activity of the various organizations and people that work in the implementation of the law in this area.

With regard to the methodology, the approach will integrate theory and empirical research. In relation to this latter dimension, both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used. In relation to the quantitative methods I will re-analyze the data of previous research (1999 to 2006). That information will be supplemented by data from secondary sources, since statistical progress in the evaluation of gender violence in recent years has been considerable (*CGPJ, Observatorio Estatal de Violencia contra la mujer*, etc.). Qualitative research will be completed with 2 focus groups and 8 semi-structured interviews.

RC41-709.2

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*

The Death of Young Children: An Expression of Social Inequality

The Death of Young Children: An Expression of Social Inequality
One of the most important social and demographic achievements of Mexico in recent decades has been the sharp drop in mortality, especially in the first years of life. However, the decline in early childhood mortality -the occurrence of which is strongly associated with poverty and marginalization, and whose causes can be largely avoided-, has occurred at different paces and intensities among the several regions and population sectors of the country, still prevailing today strong inequalities between the socioeconomically more and less favored population segments.

Historically the Mexican indigenous population has remained in a position of acute disadvantage and social precariousness compared to the rest of the country's inhabitants, residing very often in small, dispersed and isolated rural localities or in the marginalized areas of medium and large cities, generally in a situation of poverty, with great deficiencies in their living conditions and difficulties to access quality basic services, including those related to education and health care.

The objective of the paper is to analyze the inequality existing in the death of children under five years of age between indigenous and non-indigenous mothers, distinguishing in both cases between mothers living in rural and urban areas. To analyze the evolution of this inequality and the possible changes in the factors influencing the mortality of children, a cohort analysis of mothers is carried out and the incidence of different factors is explored through the use of multivariate statistical methods.

Data used come from the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID) carried on in 2014, which collected longitudinal and retrospective reproductive and maternal data for a sample of about 68 thousand indigenous and non-indigenous mothers aged 15 to 54.

RC30-JS-2.8

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*

Youth Work in Mexico: Current Situation and Challenges

The problem of youth work has taken on an unprecedented relevance and visibility at the global level in recent years, largely due to the high and rising levels of unemployment that afflict an increasing number of young people.

However, the problem is not limited exclusively to a shortage of jobs, but goes much further, manifested in a continued quality deterioration of existing jobs, with important implications for workers, especially the younger. In this regard, it should be remembered that work has historically been one of the main channels of inclusion and social mobility, constituting not only the source to obtain resources for the daily survival but of access to a large part of social services and benefits, a status or social position, the development and realization of individuals and, in general, the creation of living conditions.

For the stage of life in which the young are, work acquires additional dimensions. It is a pathway to social life, to the creation of networks and social relationships and to the deployment and demonstration of personal capacities, playing a key role in defining and reaffirming self-esteem and personal identity, creation of perspectives and expectations of future and the achievement of independence and autonomy in different orders of life.

The paper analyzes the current situation and work dynamics of Mexican young. For it, I carry out a longitudinal follow-up of work characteristics of a both sexes panel of young aged 14-24 years interviewed over five trimesters (2016-2017) by the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE). My interest is on addressing several aspects that give account of job opportunities and the precarious conditions in which young people currently work, so as the continuities and changes throughout the period analyzed. Analysis is performed using some tools from Event History Analysis and of Sequence Analysis.

RC57-925.2

CAMBRE, CAROLINA* *(Concordia University)*

The Revenge of the Ineffable: Evaluating Visual Methodological Work

Like other qualitative methodologies, visual approaches often wrestle with the questions of how to incorporate different ways of speaking to/with the object and still provide coherence while allowing the results to be emergent? Those wresting with this problematic and conducting visually informed research, sometimes fall subject to the vigorous critiques offered by scholars such as Dr. Fuyuki Kurasawa (2013) who accuse visual methodologies of being either too descriptively oriented or too anecdotal; either too content focused (deterministic), or too centred on the networks of production and political economy of images bypassing the meaning potentials of the visuals themselves. Kurasawa complains of a lack of systematicity in process (reflexive follow-through), balance, and anecdotal tendencies in visually oriented or visually informed research particularly when it comes to analysis of large image collections. Systematicity attends to continuities, discontinuities and ruptures to address overemphasis on anecdotal evidence. Evaluation consists of addressing the approaches too focused on inner content, on the one hand, and on approaches focusing heavily on networks of production (political economy) on the other. If we take as a starting point however that: Visual methodological concerns contribute to affect and practice when they honour and recognize aesthetic and sense-based epistemics: we can say they are already post-disciplinary and "against method." And thus require, in fact demand, other strategies of implementation and consequently of evaluation. This paper proposes then to take seriously Erin Manning's (2016) idea that method, "an apparatus of capture," works "as a safeguard against the ineffable" (p. 32) in order to mobilize the concept of "visuality" (Shields 2003) to provoke encounters with the ineffable in visual sociological research. Visual methodologies demand a evaluative strategies that work topologically across the interdisciplinary concerns reflecting in visual sociological work, in ways that must be considered, at this point, post-disciplinary.

RC57-935.5

CAMBRE, CAROLINA* *(Concordia University)*

Topological Views of Visual Pedagogy: Towards Nomadic Processes

Twenty years have passed since Elizabeth A. St. Pierre (1997) wrote so eloquently about holding tight to the "possibilities of nomadic inquiry" (379) in the context of writing about ethnographic practice in the field, and feminist sensibilities. This paper takes up these ideas rooted in one of Guattari and Deleuze's central themes in *A Thousand Plateaus (ATP)* in their chapter on "Nomadology: The war machine" to ask ***what if*** the times and spaces of visual pedagogy were conceptualized in such ways as to resist territorialization into political and ideological ends. As Paul Virilio comments when interviewed by John Armitage (1999), that "images have turned into ammunition" (re.. logistics.. front line etc) ... a logistics of perception" (45), and "if you look at the Second World War, there was no bombing without

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

photographs … We have, therefore, now entered a type of war about directing images…the image is right in the middle of the mechanism" (46).

If we ascribe to the interest of *ATP* in achieving a liberating effect from a certain kind of academic discourse, then a "nomadological" understanding of the world, that the world is constantly on the move, "without departure or arrival" (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987, p. 353) is useful for conceptualizing a refusal to assign an address, or to ask directions in order to *locate, fix*, or *determine* the "what" and "how" and "for what purposes" of visual pedagogies. What this paper will attempt to conceptualize then, is a topological approach focusing on the not knowing when/where of visual pedagogies as visual/temporal practices, or "practices of space" (Game 1991, p. 148) without romanticizing the idea of the nomad as homeless, exile, or placeless. Deleuze and Guattari (1987) show nomads do not inhabit/hold space and so are not defined by movement, but rather permit a deterritorialization of thought.

TG03-961.3

CAMMINGA, B* *(African Centre for Migration & Society, Wits University)*

Categories and Queues: The Structural Realities of Gender and the South African Asylum System

South Africa is the only country on the African continent that not only recognises but also constitutionally protects and offers asylum to transgender-identified individuals. In light of this in recent years it has seen a marked rise in the emergence of this category of person within the asylum system. Drawing on research carried out between 2012 and 2015 this article argues, that transgender identified refugees/asylum seekers, living in South Africa, rather than accessing safety and refuge continue to experience significant hinderances to their survival. On entering the country, an individual has fourteen days to report to a Refugee Reception Office and apply for asylum. To access a center, asylum seekers are required to queue. Faced with two separate lines, one for men and one for women—much like the issues surrounding transgender access to public bathrooms— transgender refugees approaching the South African state for asylum are immediately forced to make a choice. This queue also creates the conditions for surveillance, particularly as different regions are serviced on different days, which brings together the same asylum seekers from similar regions on the continent. This can make life for those who transition in South Africa doubly exposing, as they possibly move between queues witnessed by local communities. This article questions the necessity of an ever-ubiquitous system of sex/gender identification in the lives of asylum seekers, noting current developments internationally, regionally, and locally in relation to the development of third- gender categories, "X" category passports, the suppression of gender markers, and wider debates about the removal and necessity of sex/gender identifiers on documents and their impact.

RC05-118.5

CAMOZZI, ILENYA* *(University of Milan Bicocca)*

Italian Second Generation in Germany: Forms of Ethnic Discrimination at School

The relationship between racism and education is a challenging perspective in order to investigate the characters of contemporary racism inasmuch it affects not only social representations but also everyday practices already in the socialization processes. Forms of discrimination and racism in children's and young people's educational path are often characterized by violence – psychological and symbolic – and are the expression of a power asymmetry perpetrated by a social institution whose purpose, instead, should be of forming a good citizen within liberal democracies. These forms have a particular relevance when pupils and students have foreign origins and, what is at stake, is the elaboration of effective integration policies supporting a pluralistic society. Does school foster racism in spite of representing the arena for equal opportunity and democracy? Which are the effects of an early discrimination based on ethnic diversity on second generation's sense of belonging? Which is the relationship between an early discrimination based on ethnic diversity and the political participation of the second generation? How do migrants' descendants manage early discrimination and their formal citizenship in host societies?

In order to tackle these questions, my presentation will move from the preliminary results of a qualitative research on the Italian second generation in Germany and its (still difficult) integration path. Having the German educational system a selective character, children (very often migrants' children) with linguistic and learning problems are directed, in some *Länder*, to attend special schools (*Sonderschule*), compromising their future careers and their social recognition. This can be seen as a form of early discrimination based on ethnic diversity. The effects of such an early discrimination is analysed in relation to Italian second generation's ambivalent sense of belonging and its disaffection towards public life and civil-political engagement, though many Italian descendants are formally German citizens.

RC34-624.5

CAMOZZI, ILENYA* *(University of Milan Bicocca)*

Youth Mobility and Cosmopolitan Citizenship. the Italian Case

People's increasing mobility is one of the most evident implication of ongoing globalization processes (Urry and Sheller 2006). Mobility characterises not only many adults' course of life but also numerous young people's biography. Youngsters' increasing mobility – not yet largely analysed (Gabriel 2007; Skrbis et al 2014) – asks to be investigated as a key aspect of contemporary youth condition, traditionally analysed from two different perspectives – 'transitions' and 'cultural' (Furlong, Woodman, and Wyn 2011; Woodman and Bennett 2015). Mobility represents a fertile category to connect these two perspectives inasmuch mobility constitutes both a marker in many young people's transition to adulthood, and a distinctive character of contemporary youth culture.

Nowadays, mobility is a condition experienced both as an abroad educational exchange (more and more widespread) and as a job opportunity to tackle high degree of unemployed young people in our contemporary society (even in the Global North). On one hand, moving and residing abroad for a long time it embodies an opportunity to fuel the process of transition to adulthood (Thomson and Taylor 2005) and a reaction to the 'presentification' of young people's biographies (Leccardi 2005), and, on the other, an occasion to experience (ethno)-cultural diversity and exercise a cosmopolitan gaze. This emerging scenario reshuffles the sense of belonging of young people on the move, who would embody new citizens, namely cosmopolitan citizens.

The paper will present the preliminary results of an ongoing qualitative research on Italian young people – aged between 24 and 34 - who moved abroad in search of job opportunities, new life experiences and social recognition. The focus will be on their motivations for mobility, their expectations for the future in terms of being considered active and conscious subjects as well as fully citizens.

RC23-438.2

CAMPA, RICCARDO* *(Jagiellonian University at Krakow)*

The Turn to Technological Unemployment: A Paradigm Shift in Economic Forecasting

By adopting the perspective of the "sociology of socio-technical expectations," this paper analyzes recent reports on the future of work and argues that we are in the midst of a turn in economic forecasting in relation to technological unemployment. The problem of technological unemployment has usually been denied by mainstream economics, in particular by the so-called marginalist or neoclassic school, and sometimes dismissed as "the Luddite fallacy." The narration of economists has typically been based on the axiom that "for every job destroyed by automation, a new and better-paid position will become available." Sociologists of work, futurists, and Keynesian economists have sometimes challenged this view by calling it a "myth," but their scenario analyses have been largely ignored. Recently, however, prestigious institutions, usually promoting the neoliberalist paradigm, or at least not hostile to it, are beginning to consider massive technological unemployment as a possible threat. Reports by institutions such as the McKinsey Institute, the World Economic Forum, the Bank of England, and Oxford University, predict that about half of present jobs could disappear within the next two decades because of automation and artificial intelligence. While it is true that new jobs will be created, no existing socio-economic mechanism can guarantee full employment. Outstanding scientists and businessmen (i.e. Steven Hawking, Bill Gates, Elon Musk) have added their voices to the debate by reinforcing the idea that without the intervention of governments, a future of mass unemployment is waiting. In other words, the new narration is based on the axiom that "for every job created by automation, several more will be eliminated entirely," and that the reduction of working hours, or the implementation of a universal basic income, could be answers to this problem.

RC32-584.2

CAMPANHA NAKAMOTO, ANA LUISA* *(University of Sao Paulo)*

Japanese Women in Brazil: Gender, Race and Nationalism in the Aftermath of World War II

Mainstream historiography of Japanese Immigration to Brazil pays little attention to women's experiences and their role in key historical events. In the aftermath of World War II, the Japanese-Brazilian community was struggling with the social and economic consequences of President Getulio Vargas' authoritarian regime Estado Novo (1937-1945) and its repressive measures against foreign populations associated with the Axis powers. The outcome of the war triggered a major conflict within the Japanese-Brazilian community between "makegumi" (or "defeated", those who accepted Japan's defeat) and "kachigumi" (or "victorious", those who preached the war had not been over or that Japan had won). In the midst of outbursts of violence against Japanese immigrants (by rural Brazilian populations and a "kachigumi" extremist organization called Shindo-Renmei), Japanese-Brazilian women promoted dance performances, popular theater presentations and clubs to raise money for war victims in Japan and "to mend

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

community ties". This presentation aims to demonstrate how their practices and discourses, embedded in a rhetoric of domesticity and racialized femininity, are pivotal to understand the situation of Japanese-Brazilians in the complex interplay between race, gender, class and political activism in Brazil during the Cold War era.

RC23-440.5

CAMPBELL, VALERIE* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

Their Stories – Technology through the Eyes of Youth

Technology, and in particular social media, are ubiquitous in the lives of young people. At the very least, an email address and internet connection are required just to search and apply for a job. However, it is their immersion in social media which most impacts the day to day lives of youth. In focus groups and workshops with first year university students in Atlantic Canada, I explored with them the impact of social media in their lives, their feelings about technology, and ethical practices for both living and being researched in their online spaces. Through digital storytelling, they provided thoughtful and insightful glimpses into their online worlds. This presentation outlines the ways in which youth understand the ruling relations of technology use and their conflicted relationships with their apps. Hear Adrienne's frustration with using unfamiliar technology and Akinad's story of her attempt to protect her privacy within her social media platforms.

RC57-933.5

CAMPBELL, VALERIE* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*
LOEBACH, JANET *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

Understanding Young People's Use and Experience of Digital Media: A Multi-Modal Approach

Digital media is a fact of life for many of today's youth. The *Digital Media and Young Lives over Time Project* examined the ways in which youth spend their time engaging with digital media as well as their complex relationship with the media. Following McLuhan (1994) we feel it is an understanding of young people's *experience* with technology that is of value - "the medium is the message" (p.7). Key to this understanding is the concept of digital capital, a complex set of social processes and relations grounded in digital cultures, but which has yet to be fully examined as it relates to digital media and young lives over time. This study was designed to comprehensively examine the use and experience of digital media among youth aged 16-19 years in Canada, Scotland, and Australia and understand how engagement with digital media translates to digital capital. We employed a multi-modal design which included video-recorded face-to-face interviews with 145 youth participants, a demographic survey, and the capture and analysis of images and text from participants' digital media activity on platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, and Tumblr. Data from videos, surveys, and social media platforms were integrated to create a "digital portrait" in both narrative and video form for each participant. Preliminary analysis reveals the paradoxical nature of the relationship youth have with the digital media they feel compelled to interact with on a perpetual basis. This paper will highlight the decision-making processes and challenges required to collect, integrate, analyze, and translate data from multiple modalities within a strong ethical framework.
Reference:
McLuhan, M. (1994). *Understanding media: The extensions of man.* Boston, MA: The MIT Press.

RC39-690.1

CANETE, KAIRA ZOE* *(University of New South Wales)*

The Emergence of the "Widows' Village": Examining the Socio-Spatial Reconfiguration of a 'post'-Disaster Community in the Aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines

Disasters are widely regarded as events that result in loss, destruction and disruption of social life, organization, and institutions. Although this has led to a growing understanding of the social impacts of disaster, there is less attention given to what new landscapes of social relations and family life are *produced* in their aftermath. In this paper, I examine the case of *Barangay 88* in Tacloban City, Philippines, an urban area that was heavily devastated by typhoon Haiyan in 2013. *Barangay 88* is a populous village incurring the highest number of fatalities, most of which are men who stayed behind to secure their houses and property as storm surges destroyed the city. Thus, *Barangay 88* is also known as "the widows' barangay (village)", alluding to the rise of households headed by widowed women who survived the disaster. Here, I investigate how gendered subjectivities, ideologies and identities are produced, contested, and employed through the socio-spatial reconfigurations of this 'post'-disaster village. Specifically, the paper asks how the foregrounding of the "widow/woman" identity influences the deployment of 'technologies of recovery' by state and non-state actors; and how widow/women negotiate their social positions within their community, access disaster assistance, and mobilize their resources to rebuild their lives following

the disaster. In doing so, the paper attempts to explore not only the new spaces of vulnerabilities that widow/women occupy in a post-disaster context, but also the spaces of opportunities for a more transformative recovery facilitated by changes in socio-spatial relations. By utilizing a feminist lens, drawing on an understanding of the intersectional, political, and spatially-situated natures of vulnerabilities and capacities, the paper endeavors to make visible women's narratives of recovery that challenge the appropriation of fixed notions of vulnerabilities that run the risk of perpetuating gendered inequities within and beyond the disaster context.

RC28-506.4

CANO LOPEZ, TOMÁS* *(Pompeu Fabra University)*
PERALES, FRANCISCO *(University of Queensland)*
BAXTER, JANEEN *(University of Queensland)*

Does Fathers' Time in Childcare Matter for Child Cognitive Development?

Fathers' involvement in childcare has for a long time been theoretically considered as a boost for children's cognitive skills development. We empirically test this widely spread hypothesis using rich time use panel data from three waves of the *Longitudinal Study of Australian Children* (n=6,173 observations). We draw in developmental psychology's theories to deduct our hypotheses as well as on recent dynamic models of intergenerational transmissions to test them. We examine how fathers' time in childcare affect children's cognitive achievement at ages 4 - 8. We test two different component of father-child time —the quantity and the content of that time. Then, we consider the effect of heterogeneity by paternal education. We find that fathers' quantity and content of time have a positive effects for cognitive outcomes, being educational time the most productive input. In addition, we do not find differences in educational time inputs' effect for child's cognition between high and low educated fathers. The later finding suggests that children from high educated fathers are exposed to higher quality of inputs during non-parental time. Finally, we find that media time with fathers have a positive effect for children in high educated households while it has not for low educated ones. This result suggests that the content of the media, which we cannot observe in our data, differs among educational levels, being those children from high educated fathers exposed to more cognitive stimulating contents during media time. The findings from this paper contribute to the debate about the benefits of men's involvement in family life and the social reproduction of inequality. Implications are that policy makers must take into account effects of fathers' time on child development.

RC06-132.5

CANO LOPEZ, TOMÁS* *(Pompeu Fabra University)*

Men's Childcare Involvement before and during the Great Recession: The Case of Spain (2002-2010)

In the last decades in Western societies the gender wage gap has increasingly being reduced while wage gap among socioeconomic statuses (SES) have followed the opposite pattern. The trends towards the widening/narrowing of gender and SES inequalities in the labor market have been accentuated during the late 2000s and beginning of 2010s, due to the Great Recession. However, little is known about how changes in gender and SES gaps in the labor market during the recessionary period have been translated in a critical dimension for the social reproduction of inequalities: time with children. This study aims to analyze whether the widening/narrowing trends of gender and SES inequalities in paid work have followed a similar pattern in the childcare time before and during the Great Recession, focusing on the fathers' perspective. To do so I use two waves of the Spanish Time Use Survey carried out before and during the economic recession. I model the data using Ordinary Least Square regressions to see variations over time and across families, and Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition to explore to what extend variations are driven by behavioral or compositional changes. Preliminary results show that, on the one hand, the gender gap is being reduced, especially in the more time-inflexible and physical demanding part of childcare. This change is mainly driven by compositional changes like the rise of amount of fathers out of the labor force with greater availability of time. On the other hand, we find that the gap between high and low educated fathers has not been widened by the Great Recession.

RC22-405.16

CANTA, CARMELINA* *(UNIVERSITY ROMA TRE)*

The Dinamic of Women Theologians in Italy: A Sociological Analysis

The paper on "The dinamic of 'women theologians' in Italy: a sociological analysis" approaches the theme from a theoretical and empirical point of view. It focus, at the beginning, on the role of the 'observers women' present at the Vatican II Council and on others who, from the outside, influenced the debate on women, church, modernity and secularism in the West. The focus of reflection is on the consequences arising in 'feminist/female theology' today through the data

of 'survey' which deals with the universe of Italian Christian women theologians (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, etc.).

This paper explores the dynamic of relation between gender, (' women theologians'), and religion, as important dimensions of church's constructed lives. Expecially the contribution tries to explore the complex approach to the interactions between religion, gender, and the space of religious intellectuals in the italian society. Through data of survey understands the contribution of the 'women theologians' in the context of contemporary secularism in Italy.

From a methodical point of view the empiric method used in the survey is a quantitative one by means of a questionnaire with multiple closed.

The questions (hipotesys) are many. When was feminist theology born? What is the rapport between the genders in the Christian Churches? What is the future of women in the Roman Catholic Church and the role of women in the Catholic Church in Italy? What's the role of 'women theologians' in Italy today? There is a discrimination in the Churchs (compared to priests and men theologians) and in the societies? What do women theologians think about women priests? The What is their 'dream'? I will try to offer a response to these questions.

RC34-626.7

CAO, JIANING* *(Kyushu University)*

Rights Protection for China's New Generation of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers

As the *Hukou* System(residence registration system) became loosened and the inter movements became easier, China has been experiencing a largest population movement in the world. Moreover, as the structure within rural-urban migrant worker group changed, the new generation migrant workers who were born after 1980 have become the main part of the migrant workers, and appear to have new problems and demands compared with the previous generation. Having been directly influenced by China's rapid economic growth and recent socio-demographic policy changes, this cohort of rural-urban migrants have different migration motivations compared to their father's generation, and demonstrate interesting migration patterns.

According to the first-hand interview data collected in March 2017 and August 2017 in Beijing rural area and Guangzhou city and combined with related census statistics of State Statistics Bureau, this paper analyses resettlement projects in relation to 1)*Hukou* System, which no longer prohibits rural labor migration, but still restricts migrant workers' access to public health care, pension system, legal aid, social services, etc.2) In comparison to older cohorts, new generation of migrant workers is better educated, more aware of workplace rights, and more likely to demand employment protection and decent work, and they are supposed to rely on themselves to struggle for legal rights.

RC12-247.1

CAO, LIQUN* *(Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, University of Ontario Institute of Technology)*
WU, YUNING *(Wayne State University)*

Confidence in the Police By Race: Taking Stock and Charting New Directions

The current study reflects a narrative mega-review of confidence in the police by race. This mega-review has led to two conclusions. First, blacks and whites have different levels of confidence in the police, but the difference between races is a matter of degrees. Second, race is not the strongest predictor of confidence in the police in most multivariate analyses. When variables, such as police contacts and concentrated disadvantage, are controlled for, the effect of race tends to be attenuated and/or sometimes disappear. These results prompt us to urge scholars to chart new directions for future research: fairness and its flip side – injustice – rather than race should be the focus of empirical and analytical gaze. The practical implications derived from this review are twofold. First, central to improving minority confidence in the police is to treat people of all racial groups fairly and equitably. Second, the police and the policed must come to terms and have faith in our democratic system and reform. This meta-review is the first of its kind. We conclude by proposing a template of explaining confidence in the police by race with fairness as the tying knot.

RC20-JS-79.8

CAO, YAJUAN* *(Wuhan University)*

The Imbalance between Female Scholars' Abilities and Chances: Evidence from Sociology

Gender problem exists everywhere in our society including universities and research institutions. This article analysis the biographies of female scholars in Sociology from the top 20 universities in China, finding that although the number of female scholars keeps arising, it is still less than that of male scholars at the moment. Female scholars show their perfect performances in researches, not only doing good in evaluation but also developing their fields of research.

Female scholars' research interests broke the traditional knowledge, not limited in "Marriage and Family" or "gender studies" problem any more, but go to a wider field of vision area of research. And to our dissapoint, even doing as good as male scholars, females can hardly get equal changces in promoting.

RC31-564.3

CAPONIO, TIZIANA* *(University of Turin)*
CAPPIALI, TERESA *(Collegio Carlo Alberto)*

Italian Migration Policies in Times of Crisis. the Policy Gap Reconsidered

Existing studies suggest a persistent gap between restrictive immigration policies and expansive inflows; however how such a gap is reconfigured in times of crisis has not been the object of reflection so far. Focusing on how migration policies have evolved in the 2007-17 decade in Italy in response to the economic crisis that started in 2008 and the migration/refugee crisis that started in 2011, this paper aims to assess how the policy gap underlying migration policies in this country since the early 1990, has been affected by overlapping crises. Our analysis suggests to reconsider current hypotheses on the policy gap—namely the 'client politics' and the 'embedded liberal' hypotheses. While the economic crisis resulted in more restrictive policies and border controls, the migration crisis played a major role in the relaxation of these policies. Yet, both immigrant stocks and migration flows have undergone a moderate increase throughout the decade; furthermore, a relevant aspect characterising new inflows is the declining number of migrant workers and the sharp increase of asylum seekers. This reconfigured policy gap, we argue, is not the result of the pressure by traditional economic actors and civil society organisations, who had been particularly influential in pushing the state to be more permissive policies in the past. It rather reflects contradictions within the institutional sphere, and more specifically between political actors, administrative actors and EU institutions.

RC19-350.1

CAPONIO, TIZIANA* *(Collegio Carlo Alberto)*
ESTEVEZ-ABE, MARGARITA *(Syracuse University)*

Migrant Workers Vs. Brides: The Care Crisis in Southern Europe and East Asia

Existing studies on the link between migration and care regimes have focused on Europe and emphasized the centrality of the care regime in shaping different types of migration flows (e.g. Williams 2012). Recent attempts to go beyond Europe have focused on familialist welfare states in North America and South East Asia (Michel and Peng 2012), highlighting the importance of different notions of citizenship (civic vs. ethnic). Our paper seeks to explain very different patterns of female migration into five countries – Italy, Spain, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. They are all familialist welfare states, which traditionally relied heavily on the family for welfare provision. Today, these countries all face similar challenges: increases in women's educational investment and labor force participation combined with demographic aging have led to acute care shortages. Italy and Spain embraced the 'immigrant-in-the-family' model by relying on female migrant care workers (Bettio, Simonazzi & Villa 2006), while Japan and Korea relied more on international marriages involving foreign wives from poorer Asian countries (Piper and Roces 2003). Taiwan is an intermediate case as it relies both on female migrant care workers and foreign brides from poorer countries. We explain these cross-national variations in terms of different 'migration regimes'. We define "migration regime" in terms of three sets of rules: (i) availability of employment visas for low skill work and the rights attached to such visas; (ii) the rights of undocumented migrants; and (iii) availability visas for family members and spouses and the rights granted to family members and spouses.

RC14-272.4

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* *(Department of Cultures and Society - University of Palermo)*

Digital Labour and the "Social" of Social Media: A Marxist Critique

The Web 2.0 has certainly made it easier for amateur/grassroot/DIY culture to reach unprecedented levels of visibility and creativity. What was once a "piece of work" shared within the restricted face-to-face circles of amateurs and circulated only via traditional forms of mailing, is now boosted into the virtually unlimited digital communities of social media. Not only that. The creativity process itself is changing as its social/collaborative dimension is growing in unprecedented ways too. Of course, acts of creativity (however you define them) have always involved some kind of connection with other people, either directly (in the actual "crafting" of the piece of work) or indirectly as a form of cultural influence. With the emergence of social media this connection is further developed into ever-new forms, means and modes of collaboration, both offline and online. While the positive aspects of this process are undeniable (access to and use of social media are typically free or little expensive; interfaces are typically "friendly" and intuitive;

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

the commenting and sharing they allow is crucial to build people's self-esteem and expertise, etc.), this contribution intends to offer a critique of it by arguing that the various forms of cultural production being created and circulated in/by social media are in fact a form of unpaid digital labour and that Marxist theory may give some interesting insights to counteract the hyper-enthusiastic and populist myths that often accompany discussions (both at academic and popular culture level) about the "social" of social media.

RC13-251.3

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* *(Department of Cultures and Society - University of Palermo)*

Turning Leisure into (Unpaid) Labour. a Marxist Critique of Television "Watching" in the Web 2.0.

Watching television has been typically one of the most important leisure activities in people's everyday life. In the contemporary convergence culture, where old media and new media collide (Jenkins 2006), this activity is being reshaped in quite new and unprecedented ways. Connected to and "watched" through mobile devices and social media, television screens are today sophisticated means of entertainment bringing to a radical change both at the level of consumption and production. Broadcasters are rapidly changing their productive and marketing strategies to tune in with the multiples places and practices "networked publics" (boyd, 2010) inhabit and share. While the "augmented" experience of television watching in times of Web 2.0 is undeniably symptomatic of an "active" audience, a Marxist critique of it, as developed in this paper, may give some interesting insights by arguing that in fact it may also be seen as a form of exploitation by a capitalist industry in search of ever-new markets and unpaid digital labour.

RC30-JS-2.6

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* *(Universidad del País Vasco)*
KELLY, PETER* *(School of Education, RMIT University)*

Global Grammars of Enterprise/Entrepreneurship

In the context of long run historical transformations in globalising labour markets, the emergence of a so-called 'digital disruption'/'Third Industrial Revolution', and the still unfolding aftermath of the 2008-09 Global Financial Crisis (GFC) *precarity* has become the key characteristic of the contexts in which many young people in the liberal democracies of the OECD/EU seek some 'solution' to the challenges and opportunities of making a 'transition' to adulthood. At the same time that this diffuse and ambivalent, symbolic and material, form of violence (precarity) is profoundly altering young people's working and living conditions, government agencies and departments, educational institutions, businesses and NGOs (for example, regional and national governments, the OECD, UNESCO, EU) are developing and promoting different enterprise/entrepreneurship programs as the primary mechanism to deal with young people's marginalisation, exclusion and unemployment.

Grounded in two on-going research projects related to self and social enterprise/entrepreneurship in Europe and Australia the paper will introduce the analytical concept of *global grammars of enterprise/entrepreneurship* to identify, examine and analyse a number of things, including:

- the shifting, unstable, always strategic power relations between governmental discourses/rationalities of 'enterprise'/'entrepreneurialism' —that can usefully be situated in what Foucault would call a neo-Liberal apparatus that seeks to individualise and responsibilise 'entrepreneurship';
- and the performances and actions of enterprise, the enterprising behaviour and dispositions of persons and groups, the 'vernacular', local, particular, 'translations' of the ideas of enterprise/entrepreneurship that organisations and young people enact in places such as the Basque country (Spain), Melbourne (Australia), and in other contexts where our research 'touches down', including Scotland and San Francisco.

The 'metaphor' of *global grammars of enterprise/entrepreneurship* is suggestive of an analysis that highlights and acknowledges young people's situated, unstable, shifting and fluid performances and enactments of enterprise amid the violence of globalising precarisation.

RC34-620.2

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* *(Universidad del País Vasco)*

New Forms of Collectivity Among Youth in the Basque Country (Spain): The Phenomenon of "Youth Premises"

In the last decades, groups of youths in the Basque Country (Spain) have been renting former commercial premises as spaces for leisure and sociality. According to recent data, at least the 20% of young people of the Basque Country is member of this kind of collectivities. The negative image of this phenomenon produced by the media relating them to risk practices and accidents, drug consumption and coexistence problems with the neighbours has increased the political

concern about it. In this sense, most of the city councils of the Basque Country are developing different regulations to standardise this rising phenomenon.

Grounded on two quantitative broad research produced by the Basque Youth Observatory and a qualitative research I coordinated for the city council of Vitoria-Gasteiz, the objective of the paper is to go beyond its definition as a social problem and to offer a socio-anthropological view of the phenomenon. Thus, it will be posed that the institutionalization of these forms of collectivity is closely related to processes such as: a) urban transformations; b) the extension of youth; c) the precarisation of labour and housing markets; d) the implementation of some regulations over the uses of public spaces in the last decade and; f) some cultural features of the Basque Country.

In that frame, the phenomenon takes the form of a collective and creative response that enables young people more affordable leisure and consumption far from the adult-world surveillance. Furthermore, the premises emerge as autonomous social spaces where different learnings such as sharing and managing common goods, or making collective decisions take place. Lastly, the paper seeks to contribute to the session with some developments to the on-going debate in Youth Studies around structure and agency, contemporary forms of govern, the reproduction of youth cultures, and the complex relations between individuals and collectivities.

RC51-853.2

CARDIEL, JORGE* *(National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM))*

The Use of Technological Concepts and Analogies in Sociological Thought: A Cybernetic Genealogy

Since its foundations, cybernetics and systemics have been interested in recognizing forms and patterns present in biological, technological, social and psychic entities. Both approaches offer a diversity of ontological conceptions; some treat these four entities as systems closed in their operations to each other (as in Niklas Luhmann's proposal), others merge them together (e.g. the biomechanical and the psychosocial individual, as Bernard Scott does). Since the beginning, sociological thought has been occupied with the task of defining its object of knowledge. Far from being clarified, «the social» remains a black box. Depending on each theoretical point of departure, this black box is diversely articulated. However, technological metaphors and analogies have been continuously used in the design of sociological observing systems (to observe the social). Some paradigmatic examples —among many others— are: Émile Durkheim's distinction between «mechanic» and «organic» solidarity, Karl Marx's conception of class struggle as «motor» of history, Michel Foucault's suggestion that humans develop different «technologies of the self» and his investigations of «dispositifs» that produce subjectification, Gilles Deleuze's understanding of humans as desiring «machines», Giorgio Agamben's genealogy of anthropological «machines» and Luhmann's conception of trust as a «mechanism» for the reduction of social complexity. As it can be clearly appreciated in Luhmann's work, the use of technological concepts is often accompanied by transpositions of theoretical biology (e.g. system/*Umwelt*, autopoiesis, symbiotic mechanisms, morality as the immune system of society). I will discuss the genealogy of the use of «system», «machine», «dispositif», and «mechanism» as sociological concepts through some extracts of sociological thought. As cybernetics has shown, the design of systems (and systems for observing other systems) influences the construction of realities. Because of this entanglement, a cybernetic genealogy —which can show how the social is not merely contemplated but also re–constructed by the intervention of the observer— is needed.

RC51-854.1

CARDIEL, JORGE* *(National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM))*

What Is an Event? Constructing Genealogies and Recognizing Discontinuities in Social Phenomena

The concept of event is central both to critical theory and systems thinking. In Niklas Luhmann's theoretical proposal, a system's ability to maintain and reproduce itself depends on its capacity to link (Anschlussfähigkeit) processed or past events (operations) with actual events (operations). Though Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze and Slavoj Žižek, among many others, use it as a philosophical basis for their work, there exists no univocal understanding of it. I will discuss two main epistemological problems —particularly relevant for sociocybernetics— regarding events: 1) The retroactive effects that an event generates on preexisting and ongoing conversations (and their observations via other conversations: second–order cybernetics); and 2) The observer's capacity to distinguish between events in a genealogical timeline, classify some as effecters of continuity and attribute others a disruptive or paradigmatic potential. As in the quantic wave–particle duality, divergent classifications depend on the observer's use of her/his system of observation. As in Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, the processed event —its existing descriptions (and conversations)— is modified by second (or third) observations of the event. To deal with these two challenges, I propose to conceive the interaction between events in coexisting fields of power in spacetime. Inside fields of power, discourses and dispositifs mediate the interrelatedness of events. I will address some of the consequences

when analyzing social phenomena in divergent (but complementary) approaches to the concept of event. Whereas for Luhmann the function of politics lies in its capacity to bind collective decisions (events), for Žižek the political event consists in creating new positions in a given field of power. In the first case, the functional performance of the event is accentuated (as a vehicle for the system to reproduce itself); in the latter, the performative effect of the event (and the openness of the floating signifiers in a field) is emphasized.

RC48-808.4

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Digital Mobilization and Social Movements in Southern Europe Under Austerity

In Europe, southern countries witnessed a great upsurge of protests. Our own transnational online survey (Networked Cultures Survey 2016) found that approximately one third of Greek respondents participated or were present in global protest actions or demonstrations against austerity, followed by 23.8 per cent of Spanish respondents. This may well mirror the sustained period of struggles closely related to austerity and the ability of relevant new parties (Syriza and Podemos) to capitalize on discontent and their involvement in anti-austerity movements. Key aspects of those protests include the role of new media as instruments of mobilization; the combination of material, political and identity claims, and the proposal of new forms of organization, especially horizontal, and of decision making and representation. In this emergent ecology, the borderlines between different types of protest have become less defined and there is a growing cooperation between different actors. Our data suggests that significant proportions of demonstrators, especially from Italy, France and Portugal, were not mobilized through traditional political institutions (unions, parties and NGOs). Furthermore, the crisis and austerity have also had dramatic effects at the level of institutional politics, mainly in the case of the group of countries referred to as the PIIGS. In 2011, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain, the countries most affected by the crisis, changed their governments before the end of the parliamentary term. Although the ongoing processes of political change in Southern Europe may be shaping up in different ways, one common background condition can be distinguished, namely, the growing importance of modes of engagement through connective types of action (Bennett and Segerberg 2012), that might generate original alternatives to exercise (individually or collectively) autonomous action. Our argument is that communicational changes, specifically in the current context of the networked communication model (Cardoso 2007), also strongly contribute to political transformation.

RC52-864.5

CARELLI, RODRIGO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
CARELLI, BIANCA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

On Demand Workers and Port Workers in Brazil - Labor Rights Beyond the Employment Relationship

The paper intends to investigate the new forms of work organization, from the case of Uber as a model of work by demand, that expands by other companies whose applications offer the services to users. There is a need to seek legal protection for the workers employed in these businesses, as well as the debate about the existence or not of the employment relationship, according to the interpretation of the gray zones of employment (Azäis, 2004). With the purpose of analyzing the need to guarantee legal protection to workers, it is intended to address the origins of Labor Law, the process of choosing its object and the parallel development of another form of work as the category of "single port workers" to which demonstrates strength from its social movements of claim and demonstrates the need to obtain the same protection that that typical form of work, culminating with the constitutional isonomy conquered in Brazil in 1988. Thus, it is intended to investigate the similarities and dissimilarities of the two forms of work organization cited and to verify the possibility of overcoming the debate about the existence of the employment relationship between the workers and the companies that intermediation of the provision of services with the use of technological tools such as applications, while at the same time guaranteeing legal protection by Labor Law, reflecting the expansionist tendency of the Labor Law frontiers (Davidov, 2017).

RC52-864.3

CARELLI, RODRIGO* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)
KESSELMAN, DONNA* (Université Paris-Est Créteil)

Uber Drivers in the Grey Zone As a Public Space: Brazil and France

The employment grey zone is not just the result of "difficulties determining the employer's power in production systems", but more fundamentally of the destabilization of categories rooted in the existence of class. That is how legal systems determine in the courts whether Uber drivers are subordinated or not, how governments determine what rights it will grant them. We propose to study the underlying conceptions of class in recent political treatment of on-demand drivers in Brazil and in France. Brazil because it is in the forefront of legal classification of drivers as employees (Carelli, 2017). France because, with the United States, in a context where declining labor organizations and insitutions, it is a foremost example of how the employer offensive is displacing the labor question into the "public space" (Azaïs, Dieuaide, Kesselman 2017).

The importance of a deeper look at the Uber question goes beyond the limits of its dispute with taxi drivers, since it can be seen as a new model of work organization that may be spread to virtually all sectors of the economy, causing serious problems of regulation and acquisition of rights by the workers, as they are – at least formally by companies like Uber– considered as "partners", "independent contractors" or "entrepreneurs".

And it is not just a model of work organization, but raises fundamental issues of the relationship between work, the worker and society from a global perspective.

RC47-790.3

CARLSON, ELIZABETH* (Laurentian University)

"Living in Indigenous Sovereignty" As a Way of Being for Non-Indigenous Supporters of Indigenous Resistance and Resurgence Movements

This paper explores the question: *How can non-Indigenous, or settler, peoples engage ethically and accountably with Indigenous resurgence, decolonization work, and anti-colonial activism*? It advances the ontological orientation of *Living in Indigenous sovereignty*, which is defined as living in accordance with an awareness that we are on Indigenous lands containing their own protocols, stories, obligations, and opportunities which have been understood and practiced by Indigenous peoples since time immemorial. Understanding ourselves to be living in Indigenous sovereignty can reframe the ways settlers engage with Indigenous peoples, Indigenous lands, Indigenous knowledges, and Indigenous resurgence. Within this framework, settlers exercise self-restraint based on respect and acknowledgment of the First Peoples on whose lands we reside, and we become accountable to the natural laws of these lands as articulated and practiced by the peoples Indigenous to these lands. I argue that this orientation prepares us to work in more ethical and accountable ways that better complement Indigenous resistance and resurgence and respond to what Indigenous peoples are asking of us.

RC08-163.3

CARLSON, JESSE* (Acadia University)

Baptist Sociology and the Social Gospel in Canada

Helmes-Hayes (2016) has documented a generation of 'social gospel' influenced sociology (1889-1921) in Canadian Protestant universities and colleges prior to the conventionally noted establishment of the first Canadian sociology department at McGill in the 1920s. This paper provides additional documentation and detail to this account on the basis of archival research at Acadia University and Brandon University, two Baptist colleges, now universities, both with traditions of sociology beginning before McGill's departmental founding. The paper discusses early 20th century connections between these provincial colleges and their urban Baptist big brothers, the University of Chicago and McMaster University, via biographical sketches of early significant figures such as Shirley Jackson Case, Duncan MacGibbon, W. Burton Hurd, and Peter George Mode. Finally, the paper critically assesses some links between sociology and the social gospel as these developed throughout the 20th century.

The critical assessment of the relationship between early Canadian sociology and the social gospel is divided into two parts. First, the paper discusses the 'social gospel' content (or lack thereof) of early (1900-1930) course offerings and reading lists, as well as the publications by the instructors for these courses. Second, the paper discusses connections between early Canadian sociology and two specific political events, the 1919 Winnipeg General Strike, and the involvement of Brandon College alumni Tommy Douglas and Stanley Knowles in the 1930s founding of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (now the New Democratic Party of Canada).

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

RC54-889.1

CARNEGIE, ELIZABETH* *(University of Sheffield)*

Written on the Body: Exploring Risk, Danger and the Memorialisation of Fishing Communities through Tattoos

Following on from exploratory fieldwork with former elderly seafaring men in Hull, this paper focuses on the role that tattoos played in developing and shaping individual and workplace community identity, within seafaring communities and their lasting role as memorials to loss and change. I argue here that the individual body also reflects the collective, 'community body', even the 'global body' within this selected profession, where the body is a 'tool of the trade'. Although fishermen were considered 'rough' and tattoos on fishermen were associated with roughness, meaning they potentially carried a social stigma, associated with a 'tainted' profession all of the men interviewed for this study were tattooed despite knowing this to be the case. Seamen's lives revolved round a cycle of risk and work based danger, punctuated by leavings and (hopefully) returnings. Tattoos were routinely used to identity the bodies of those lost at sea. (Hull has a book of tattoos in the City Archive that were used to identify drowned sailors). Sea-faring men might consciously get 'marked' to aid identification, but also some tattoos associated with fishermen were talismans, worn on the body to offer protection and often drawing on the twin pillars of religion and superstition, or family or the names of vessels. Tattoos were often garnered like souvenirs, a passport stamp on the body, when boats docked overseas. Poor hygiene and basic equipment could result in a more painful, even dangerous experience. This paper examines former fishermen/seafaring communities' tattoo tales as symbols of a sunken and fast vanishing way of life. I additionally examine how such tattoos reflect individual and community loss within a time of rapid change.

RC30-548.2

CARNEIRO, BIA* *(Centre for Social Studies/Faculty of Economics, University of Coimbra)*

Social Media As a Strategy for Trade Union Renewal: A Comparative Analysis of the Facebook Presence of Trade Union Congresses in Europe and the Americas

While the importance of organised labour in securing worker's rights across the globe is undeniable, the rise of neoliberal globalisation has caused significant changes to the labour market, and trade unions have had to respond and adapt to this new reality in order to maintain membership levels, ensure succession and retain their influence. As such, the increasing ubiquity of the Web 2.0 – and, more specifically, social media – in people's lives stands as a possible path to facilitate relationships, strengthen networks, and stimulate trade union renewal. Based on this context, this research uses the Digital Methods and discourse analysis approaches to investigate the presence of organised labour on the social media platform Facebook and the relationships forged with trade union membership, other social movements and the public at large. Specifically, it analyses the main trade union congresses of four countries with distinct social and institutional contexts: Brazil, Canada, Portugal and the UK. While they all have expressive trade union representation, the different trajectories, forms of organising, and economic pressures, among other factors, have resulted in varying communication strategies. A typology for assessing these institutions' use of Facebook as a tool to influence trade union renewal in areas such as democratisation, representation, innovation, and mobilisation will be proposed.

RC23-436.4

CARON, CECILE* *(EDF R&D)*

Smart Meters By Domestic Households Receiving: The Weight of the Privacy Controversy

This communication proposes to explore the links between digital technologies and social life based on the analysis of the controversy around smart meters for the protection of personal data. It is based on investigative work conducted among homes with meters Linky (50 interviews and observations at home) on the territory of Lyon. The smart meter Linky is the object of an industrial program designed the installation of 35 millions meters from here to 2020 in France. The installation of smart meters is accompanied by heated controversy. These controversies are a plurality of issues - health, ethical, economic, safe and environmentally friendly (Danieli, 2016). The results of previous research conducted in North America (Hess, 2014) attributed to the health concern structuring scope in the controversy over smart meters. In France, the question of health play a structuring role in the media coverage of the controversy Linky, including under the leadership of associations and groups campaigning for the protection of electrosensitive people (Draetta, Tavner, 2017). It appears that the controversy surrounding the protection of privacy take certain categories of domestic customers via the contestation of its intrusive nature or ecological efficiency, dimensions that echo the 'energy project' homes (Caron, Durand-Daubin, 2015).The installation of the meter is experienced as an intrusion into a space intimate by customers (often

housed in collective housing and belonging to the small lower middle classes) is recognizing in an energy project focused on comfort and individual freedom. The controversy surrounding the protection of privacy is another category of customers defending a sober energy and digital project (middle classes is sensitive to the issues of environment and health). It is in the social life is rooted the adoption or the challenge of digital technologies and make sense debates, such as the protection of privacy that accompany their dissemination.

RC15-288.8

CARON BOUCHARD, MONIQUE* *(UQAM (Université du Québec))*

Instagram Et Santé : Le Champ Lexical Des Étiquettes d'Instagram Et Le Concept Santé.

Instagram et santé : le champ lexical des étiquettes d'Instagram et le concept santé.

Chez les milléniaux, l'utilisation de la plateforme Instagram est très fréquente, notamment en ce qui a trait à la consommation alimentaire, la nourriture et les plats. Notre présentation porte sur les étiquettes des publications Instagram sur l'alimentation. L'étude des mots-clics sur Instagram nous amène à une meilleure compréhension de la socialisation à la norme santé. Le vocabulaire et les expressions d'usage associés à l'expérience de la consommation alimentaire associés à l'image sont-ils porteurs de normes « santé »? Ces mots-clics constituent-ils un encadrement de lecture de l'image et un comportement normé d'une consommation alimentaire? Quel champ lexical peut être associé à la santé dans le contexte de la consommation alimentaire? L'échantillon est constitué à partir d'un corpus de 500 publications Instagram relevées à la suite d'une requête par mot clic évoquant la nourriture ou les aliments ou leur consommation. Un mot-clic sur 5 a été retenu pour un total de 1200. Les étiquettes ayant une vocation commerciale n'ont pas été retenues. L'analyse de contenu a permis de relever un champ lexical constitué des aliments et de leurs attributs, du contexte et des comportements sociaux, des relations sociales et de diverses composantes du bien-être physique, mental et social. L'édition des étiquettes permet d'identifier le filon du circuit d'indicateurs sur lesquels l'instagrammeur s'appuie pour véhiculer sa norme. Quel message l'instagrammeur veut-il transmettre à ses interlocuteurs sur son comportement alimentaire et ce qu'il ressent? Le partage de ces informations à de nombreux abonnés fédère un message normatif certain inscrit dans des modes de vie des milléniaux.

RC15-282.9

CARON BOUCHARD, MONIQUE* *(UQAM (Université du Québec))*

Shaping Food Consumption on Instagram Among 18-34 Young Adults

Shaping food consumption on Instagram among 18-34 young adults
Summary
Instagram is one of the social applications most used by millennials to broadcast photos, short videos, comments and appreciations on a variety of topics. Food is one of the most popular hashtag use on Instagram. Our paper explores the axes of producing and disseminating of Instagram posts related to the topic of food.

The norm of food consumption is transmitted by family tradition and, among others, by the media and their social environment. What are the standards related to food consumption, throughout the Instagram network? What norms are shaped by young adults to affirm their food choices (products, behavior, staging)? What are the components related to eating behavior, what diet is privileged? The corpus consists of 500 photos published on Instagram by young adults. These were collected in 2015-2017. The sample was drawn from "#hashtags" evoking consumption of food products. Institutional and corporate Instagramers and other professionals are excluded from this research. The sample is derived from the following variables: gender, social grouping, context and geographic locations.

Our findings reveal that on the Instagram platform, food consumption comes in a variety of contexts and forms: festive meal, celebration of an important life event, social meeting (with family, with acquaintances, friends, co-workers, etc.). It is adorned with a cultural expression of identity, conveying modal standards of an adopted lifestyle. Normative diet trends favored by young adults illustrate both healthy and non-healthy food. We analyse the argument sustaining the content of pictures on Instagram, the food, the attributes of presentation, different contextual factors and their attributes. We discuss how Instagram is a new *locus* of intersection of food consumption engaged by the millennials and its potential for on-line health promotion.

RC15-295.5

CARPIER, GEOFFROY* *(Université de Rouen)*
COHEN, PATRICE *(Université de Rouen Normandie)*

'Integrative Health' As a Political Project: Institutional Arrangements Towards CAM at the Federal Level in the U.S.

In 2015, the *National Institutes of Health* (NIH) centre dedicated to medical research on CAM, formerly the *National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine* (NCCAM), changed its name to the *National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health* (NCCIH). Instituting CAM as adjuncts rather than alternatives to conventional care, the political decisions behind this semantic shift reveal processes of re-legitimisation after crises as well as the critiques and controversies federal institutions had to face in the field of medical research on CAM from the 1990s until today.

These re-legitimisations at the federal level now revolve around the emerging project of 'integrative health' in the U.S. in answer to non-federal and multiform configurations taken by the promotion and practice of 'integrative medicine' (consortia, academic hospitals and research units, private clinics, professional groups, etc.). 'Integrative medicine' has already been through processes of legitimisation since the 1990s (such as evidence-based and standardised practices). In 2008, 'integrative medicine' became an official physician specialty. In fact, both federal and non-federal legitimisations towards integration are now being articulated together.

Based on a networked ethnography of those institutions and their related network of interactions, this presentation will show how those double processes of legitimisation are still set in place through interactive institutional arrangements. Nonetheless, this double legitimisation towards 'integrative health' does not always meet the general consensus and is confronted by oppositions and resistances from both federal and non-federal agents and institutions, notably when cancer is concerned. These institutional arrangements bring into question not only conflicting places assigned to CAM within the American health system but also the construction of various CAM categories and the particular place assigned to them within research protocols and their translationality, thus fostering new challenges to medical research.

RC16-305.7

CARREIRA DA SILVA, FILIPE* *(ICS, University of Lisbon)*

Rethinking Populism

This paper advances a new understanding of populism, its origins, how it relates to democracy and how it functions. It begins by discussing the existing approaches to populism. In section 2, it addresses the Janus-faced character of democracy as the most inclusive and the most exclusionary form of government and considers democratic resentment as a necessary result of this exclusionary dimension. This is followed, in section 3, by an analysis of how populism constitutes a dimension of political culture associated with democratic resentment: rather than an immanent transcendental logic à la Laclau, the populist logic of resentment is seen as a dimension of political culture. To understand populism is to understand how the logic of resentment can be articulated in the name of 'the people' against an internal enemy. In the conclusion, the paper enumerates the advantages of this approach to populism vis-à-vis existing ones and points to future avenues of research.

RC01-35.7

CARREIRAS, HELENA* *(Instituto Universitario de Lisboa)*

The Gender Regime of International Security: Revisiting the Gap between National and Global Policies

More than one and a half decades after being launched, the 'Women Peace and Security' agenda that ensued from the approval of UNSC Resolution 1325 in 2000, has been evaluated as lagging behind its initial promise. Reports from the UN, NATO, the EU or OSCE have highlighted a variety of challenges that still hinder the effective implementation of the resolution and the ones that followed. Among these are a lack of awareness and slow progress concerning the development of a gender perspective in international operations and the still limited inclusion of women at the various levels of conflict management and peace processes. In this presentation, I review those various challenges and focus on one critical factor: the articulation (or the gap) between national policies on gender mainstreaming and integration in military forces and the gender policies of international security organizations. Based on available empirical information from a variety of case studies and more general reports, the paper puts forward the idea that the disjuncture between these policy levels explains, to a large extent, the problems that have been identified. Accordingly, it calls for greater attention being attached to national state policies and the need to strengthen tools and mechanisms for effective articulation between global goals and national policy-making.

RC53-881.3

CARRENO MANOSALVA, CLARA* *(Universidad de La Salle)*

Golden Cages to Poor Children

This paper emerged from the doctoral research: The mothers, families and children of the south: Ethnographic views of child protection in the city of Bogotá. The research aimed to examine struggles of institutional child protection involving local and national institutions who are responsible for the safeguarding of poor

children, that in their judgment are not well taken care of. The study highlighted the intervention practices and representations of public servants – responsible for children under protection –, children and their families. One part of the ethnographic field work was carried out in a centre of child protection, where children were 'confined' as a modality of legal institutional protection.

In this centre, as in other children's education settings, the modulation of the voice and the body of the 'child' was only given meaning and recognition through the subject recognised as an adult (Milstein and Mendes, 1999). Thus, different ethnographic activities were carried out to hear the accounts of 'confined' children about social and institutional control exercised on themselves, their mothers and families. A theatre play was one of the spaces in which children expressed the social suffering they experienced when they became 'subjects of institutional protection'. Children expressed anger toward their condition of being institutionalised and they confronted those who mistreat them. At the same time, children demonstrated strategically their compliance with dominant ideas of institutional justice, which was performed as revenge.

The analysis of this play revealed children's implicit knowledge (Taussig, 1989) of institutional and legal practices from which they are subject to. Children conjugated sarcasm, critique and euphoria to perform the power exercises of civil servants toward the domestic units, the way in which care practices and family relations are impugned and the privation of freedom as a privileged way of justice.

RC14-JS-69.6

CARRETERO-NAVARRO, IVÁN* *(University of Alicante)*
ESPINAR-RUIZ, EVA* *(University of Alicante)*

Labor Strikes in the News

A qualitative content analysis has been applied to a sample of news related to labor strikes from three major newspapers in Spain. Results suggest that news media mainly focus on the immediate negative consequences of the strikes rather than on causes and further explanations. Strikes are portrayed as isolated occurrences that happen because of disagreements between specific companies and workers. The attention is put on events (demonstrations, disorders, economic losses, etc.) and not on the structural causes of the strikes: the contradiction between capital and labor and the consequent tension among social classes. As a result of the frame applied, strikers and their organizations are delegitimized and therefore isolated from public opinion.

RC10-203.4

CARRILLO GUACH, HANS* *(Universidade Federal de Goiás, Brasil)*

Democratización Subnacional y Control De Las Decisiones Sobre Los Asuntos Públicos: Análisis Comparado Del OP En Porto Alegre, Brasil y La Ampp En Cárdenas, Cuba

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo comparar la experiencia del Presupuesto Participativo (OP) en Porto Alegre, Brasil y la Asamblea Municipal del Poder Popular (AMPP) en Cárdenas, Cuba, en lo referente a sus respectivas contribuciones para democratizar las decisiones sobre los asuntos públicos.

Con ese propósito se analiza la forma en que ambas experiencias facilitan la incidencia de la población en una de las áreas fundamentales asociadas a los procesos de democratización. En este caso: el control de las decisiones sobre los asuntos públicos, por parte de los residentes en dichos territorios.

En términos metodológicos, el estudio se desarrolló a partir de una metodología cualitativa, sustentada en una comparación sincrónica orientadas por casos diferentes. Los principales métodos empíricos utilizados fueron: entrevistas semiestructuradas (para especialistas en las temáticas tratadas en ambos países, actores gubernamentales y ciudadanos) y el análisis de documentos. Los resultados obtenidos demuestran, de forma reflexiva, algunas de las semejanzas que presentan tanto el OP cuanto la AMPP, en cuanto a limitaciones como experiencias de democratización, que dicen a respecto de sus tendencias al pro-desarrollo y a la revitalización del territorio. Eso todo, a pesar de las diferencias (económicas, políticas, culturales) en las cuales se han desarrollado ambas experiencias participativas.

RC10-209.4

CARRION, ROSINHA* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)*
KRAMMES, ADRIANA *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)*

Developing New Forms of Sociability in the City: Analysing the Neighbourhood Experience in Porto Alegre

The article analyses how groups of people are organizing themselves in order to promote sociability in the urban context of Porto Alegre, a Brazilian town over one and a half million inhabitants. The chosen methodological to do the research was a qualitative approach throught the case study of the "Neighbourhood Project". The Neighbourhood Project is an experience going on in a middle class área of the city of Porto Alegre, which aims the developement of social relations based on values. It has as strategie, the promotion of "public parties" where common

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

citizens presents gastronomic, cultural, educational, recreational, sports, nature and music activities. The principal means of dissemination used to invite the community to participate of those meetings, are social networks, as well as "body calls the body" and the distribution of printed material in the vicinity that it is supposed to receive the "happning". This initiative is an invitation to encourage fraternal coexistence between neighbors based on intersubjectivity exchange, as conceived by Habermas, in order to overcome the anomie of contemporany urbain way of life.

RC02-65.3

CARROLL, WILLIAM* *(University of Victoria)*

Regime of Obstruction: How Corporate Power Blocks Energy Democracy

This paper reports on an interdisciplinary research partnership that probes the multifaceted ways in which the organization of corporate power in and around Canada's carbon-extractive sector blocks a transition from fossil capitalism to energy democracy. Our approach is centred upon a family of techniques that *map* the organization of power, socially, economically, politically and culturally. These include analyses of (1) the social networks through which power and influence flow, (2) the commodity chains along which carbon extraction, processing and consumption occur, and (3) the discursive structures that frame issues and narratives in the struggle to persuade publics, governments and communities as to the desirability or inevitability of fossil capitalism as a way of life. After presenting a conceptual framework for understanding the distinct modalities of corporate power the paper presents findings from three research streams of the partnership. The first stream highlights the structure and dynamics of Canada's carbon-capital sector, its various linkages to regional, national and transnational capitalist structures and agencies, its extractivist logic of accumulation by dispossession and the business strategies carbon-extractive corporations are adopting in the current era of chronically low fossil-fuel prices and the increasing risk (to fossil-capital investors) of stranded assets. The second stream focuses on the struggle for hearts and minds – i.e., the networks and practices through which carbon capital strives to secure popular consent and to coopt, disorganize or marginalize dissenting perspectives. This includes, significantly, the reach of corporate power into Indigenous communities whose land claims and collectivist traditions often stand in the way of oil and gas infrastructure (and who have suffered the worst environmental and health impacts from carbon extraction, as part of ongoing colonization). The third stream considers emergent forms of resistance and counter-power, some of which point beyond fossil capital, to alternative energy futures.

RC02-59.3

CARROLL, WILLIAM* *(University of Victoria)*

The Climate Crisis: South African and Global Democratic Eco-Socialist Alternatives

Critic: The Climate Crisis

RC39-686.4

CARSON, MARCUS *(Stockholm Environment Institute)*
BURNS, TOM R* *(Uppsala University)*

Reconceptualizing Resilience and What It Implies for CCA, Drr, and Sustainability Development: A Sociological Pespective Stressing Socio-Cultural Dimensions, Human Agency, and Innovatioin

The use of the term *resilience* has virtually exploded in the past decade, yet its usage points to wildly differing meanings and applications. Among the most widely used definitions, it is defined as the capacity of a system to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly (this is among several definitions critically discussed in the paper). Interdisciplinary theoretical discourses on resilience now include consideration of the interactions of humans and ecosystems by means of models of socio-ecological systems, and entails a shift from the maximum sustainable yield paradigm to environmental resource management that aims to build ecological resilience through *adaptive resource management* and *adaptive governance*".

The paper criticizes the mainstream conceptualization of resilience for its flat portrayal (and all-too-often neglect) of socio-cultural dimensions, the role of human agency, and innovative and creative activities. Drawing on a wide range of relevant sociological research, the paper offers an alternative conceptualization. It emphasizes: (1) the socio-cultural and institutional context of resilience processes; (2) the socio-political capacity of entrepreneurs to mobilize human agents and resources (including economic and technical resources) in response to systemic disturbances; and (3) the capacity to initiate innovation processes and produce creative responses and adaptations to systemic disturbances. Cases of municipalities and local communities are presented and analyzed in this new perspective.

The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the reconceptualization for CCA, DRR, and Sustainability Development.

RC51-855.5

CARSON, MARCUS* *(Stockholm Environment Institute)*
BURNS, TOM R *(Uppsala University)*

The Theory of Public Policy Paradigm Shifts -- Application to Selected Environmental Policies: A Social Systems Theoretical Perspective

This paper conceptualizes public policy paradigm shifts in areas of environmental policy. Drawing on earlier work utilizing a social systems approach (ASD), the paper specifies the architecture of public policy paradigms and the mechanisms that contribute to shifts or reforms in paradigms. The theory is applied to major paradigm shifts in international agreements aimed at environmental protection, in particular, bio-diversity policies. The shifts entail a reformulation from protecting specified individual species, locations, or environmental features to a more systemic perspective that emphasizes ecosystems, biodiversity, and system interactions that include people. In short, it is a shift from a very particularistic, differentiated view of nature in terms of individual flora and fauna to a much more holistic view. The research presented (theory and empirical cases) indicates that such shifts consists of multiple changes: in goals, responsible agents, expert groups; also, changes in problem definitions, conceptualizations/models of the problems, the solution complex, the particular methods and technologies to be used in solutions. The article applies the theory to Nordic area cases of major policy shifts in the regulation of the use of water resources and wetlands as well biodiversity generally.

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RC23-440.6

CARSTENSEN, TANJA* *(LMU Munich)*

Agency in a Digital Society

Digital technologies are currently part of greater transformations of society. A range of sociological analyses focus on the related intensification of economic and political power relations, note the establishment of new regimes of surveillance, self-disclosure, (self-)exploitation, discipline, and control, and consider digital technologies to be neoliberal and governmental tools. Reasons cited for these negative scenarios are the power of the large internet companies; the scope of platforms, bots, robots and algorithms which increasingly shape human actions; and self-tracking apps which lead us to a new stage of monitoring and self-control. Furthermore, digital technologies are ubiquitous and thereby often invisible, producing data continuously.

These approaches address important sociological issues. However, it would be inappropriate to consider the use of digital technologies only as a practice of subjection under these new demands. Neglected in these are perspectives asking for individuals' own strategies and how individuals contribute to and shape digitalization. Using data from a number of empirical projects on the use of digital technologies at work, in everyday life, and for political activism, I would like to further develop a concept of agency in the digital age. My interviews and observations show a variety of practices which reveal obstinate or resistant adoptions of new technologies. Alongside a range of productive usages which strategically try to meet the requirements of digital technologies, we can observe different ways of personally evading digital demands. Furthermore, it becomes obvious that the technologies are often reason for struggles, modifications and negotiations.

This paper will develop a micro-sociological perspective on these digital transformations, focusing on the room to maneuver within the process of digitalization. I will conceptualize the questions of how individuals contribute to digital transformations, how they negotiate technological and social changes, and in how far they become obstinate, passionate, stressed, dismissive, or resistant actors of digitalization.

RC30-543.5

CARSTENSEN, TANJA* *(LMU Munich)*

New Relationships between Work and Family through Digitalization?

Working conditions are currently shaped by a variety of new digital technologies, especially mobile and smart devices, social media, and collaboration platforms, which have changed the organization of work times, spaces, tasks and demands. The increasing professional use of these technologies establishes the normalization of a new kind of flexible work: Nearly every time and every place, such as weekends, evenings, hotel rooms, trains, living rooms, and playgrounds, can be used for dealing with work tasks; every moment becomes a possible work situation.

For a long while, new technologies and the flexibilization of work have been connected with hopes of new arrangements of job and family life. This issue has

to be posed anew in times of digitalization. I would like to pursue the question of how far this new working "any place and any time" is changing work-family relations. My paper is based on the first results of an empirical study ("Transformations of Gender Relations through Digitalization", LMU Munich), which refers to case studies in German companies which offer digital, mobile, and flexible work arrangements. I would like to consider how arrangements between job and care demands have changed with digitalization, as well as examine to what degree new facilitations and burdens have arisen. When, where and how do employees use digital technologies for work, and how do they organize their everyday lives with them as helpful tools? An assumption I will investigate is that with new technologies the challenge to balance job and family is solved by individualized multitasking, by working "here and there," and by a range of optimizing tasks which, ultimately, make the high demands found in both areas more invisible than visible. In all probability, the unequal and gendered division of work and family tasks will not be affected by digitalization.

RC06-132.4

CARTER, JULIA* *(Canterbury Christ Church University)*

The Continued Importance of Marriage in the Family Life Course

Recent sociological research in the UK has increasingly emphasised de-centring the couple relationship, with authors insisting on the importance of friends and significant others, children, being alone, and even pets. Indeed, the turn towards 'personal life' was a response to a perceived over-reliance on notions of 'family' and 'couples' that have problematic associations in politics and policy, which view 'family life' as static and homogenous. Alongside this critique of 'family', sociological research has also pointed towards significant changes in family life, heralded by individualism and the 'transformation of intimacy' and evidenced by growing cohabitation rates, increasing numbers of births outside marriage, and the identification of living apart together (LAT) relationships. There remains, however, somewhat of a mismatch between these trends which suggest the breakdown of secure life pathways, and attitudes reported in British national surveys which continue to show attitudinal support for marriage, co-residence and monogamy. Thus, despite both the sociological turn in family studies, and the perception of change in family life, there appears not to have been a simultaneous shift in public discourse; 'family' and coupling still hold significant meaning for individuals, both discursively and materially. This paper will, therefore, aim to answer the following questions: why is marriage still important to people, despite the changes and perceived insecurities in family life? And in what ways has the decision to marry changed in the life course? These questions will be addressed using a qualitative interview study with young women. These accounts demonstrate that despite, or perhaps because of, the changing social landscape in which their relationships played out, marriage re-emerged as a stable anchor in an unstable context. Thus marriage now represents a choice to commit to a sense of stability rather than the required entry to adulthood and independence marriage represented for preceding generations.

RC28-507.1

CARVALHAES, FLAVIO* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, UFRJ)*
COSTA RIBEIRO, CARLOS *(IESP-UERJ)*
DE OLIVEIRA PEIXOTO, FILIPE *(IESP-UERJ)*

Public or Private? Daytime or Nocturnal? Which Field of Study? How Did Blacks and First Generation Students Accessed Higher Education in Brazil between 2000 and 2010.

Between 2002 and 2014 the Brazilian higher education system had a growth of 80% in its conclusion rates. The system grew from 466,200 to 837,000 students. During the period, several public policies were implemented to foster access in HE, both in the public and private sector. The purpose of these policies was to make the system more permeable for blacks and students of low socioeconomic status. The scope and speed of these changes makes Brazil an ideal case to evaluate how race and socioeconomic status shape the access of historically excluded groups in access to the higher education system in the country. Our aim in this paper is not only to investigate if access was broaden, but also *where* it occurred, mainly through the incorporation of field of study and two other crucial dimensions that structure the horizontal inequality in the Brazilian higher education system: sector (public or private) and shift (day or night). Through a conditional logit modeling strategy, we incorporate these institutional characteristics to understand how ascriptive characteristics (SES and race) operate differently to allocate students in the previously mentioned dimensions at two points in time. We use six databases constructed by the Brazilian Ministry of Education that are representative of students who finished higher education in 2006-2009 and 2014-2016, pre and post expansion contexts. Our empirical strategy will allow us to understand the heterogeneity of racial and socioeconomic effects across time taking the institutional characteristics of the Brazilian higher education system into account. In dialogue with the international literature, we can evaluate if Brazil is a case that fits the pattern of effectively maintained inequality or if redistributive initiatives such as the policies mentioned above operate in order to change the direction of inequality of opportunities in the country.

RC18-342.11

CARVALHAIS, ISABEL* *(University of Minho)*

Naturalisation and the Birth of 'new' Citizens - Assessing What Is to be a National Citizen from the Perspectice of Naturalised Citizens in Portugal

This paper derives from a project (Pluridemos) that aims, among other goals, to assess how the new Portuguese citizens of migrant descent experience their full citizenship; to map their visions about the meanings of Portuguese national identity, and to reflect on how such meanings may colide, complement, change or reaffirm the common visions that tend to be more common about Portuguese national identity. The Portuguese Nationality Law, defined in 2006, has been considered one of the most progressive in Europe and is often evaluated as the best example in integration policies (Huddleston et al 2015). Following one decade of its implementation, thousands of persons acquired Portuguese citizenship. According to Oliveira and Gomes (2016) between 2007 and 2014, Portuguese nationality was granted to 310,693 individuals, with a refusal rate of 5.7%, which contrast with 14,865 concessions with a 30% rejection rate in the period between 2001 and 2006. The paper explains, first, that the country's bailout did not have a negative outcome on the legal frame and on the rates of those interested in acquiring Portuguese nationality. In other words, the Portuguese Nationality Law still keeps its initial glamour that attracted thousands of new Portuguese citizens. Second, the paper addresses the question: what is to be a "Portuguese citizen" from the perspective of the new citizens; what is that they value most in their identity definition; and, most in particular (following previous research interests) we assess how they describe and evaluate their own citizenship experinces regarding political rights in Portugal. We deem these questions as very important in order to understand the role that "new citizens" may have in the active and continuous making of "national identity" as a collective, dynamic, and non-fixed project. Hence also our choice for this Session as the best to accommodate our work.

RC06-133.8

CARVALHO, DIANA* *(CAPP, ISCSP, University of Lisbon)*

Family Support and Youth Transitions to Adulthood: Unveiling Its Impact, Interdependence, and the Role of Young People

Changes in transitions to adulthood have been associated with changes in families and in the support parents provide young people. Studies have stressed extended parenting and its role in enabling young people to experiment their education, labor, and life-style pathways with fewer risks. But research in this area has been insufficient. Youth and family support has been mainly focusing on housing provision in the parental home, rendering invisible many other forms of instrumental and emotional support, such as monetary transfers, advice, companionship, household chores or general caring. Studies have mainly looked upon this support in a unidimensional direction, with young people as receivers, and thus support provided from young people to their parents or family has not been addressed. Finally, although a life course perspective has been increasingly adopted to study youth trajectories, its linked lives nature has not been fully explored.

Using quantitative (n=2942) and qualitative (n=70) data from a cohort study on young people born in 1990 in Portugal (Porto), assessed at age 13, 17, 21 and 24, the aim of the paper is to explore and challenge understandings of intergenerational support during transitions to adulthood. Data regarding leaving parental home and its reasons, as well as financial and social support received and contributed by young people, will be presented. Moreover, case studies that illustrate the role of young people in family support will be shown.

Overall results stress: i) the need to further explore conceptualisations around intergenerational family support; ii) how this support can stress the impact of family background and reproduce inequalities on transition to adulthood pathways, especially in contexts where other support mechanisms are scant; iii) the interdependence of family and its members, especially in contexts under economic crisis; iv) and, the recognition of young people also as an active agent in providing family support.

RC01-43.3

CARVALHO, MEYNARDO* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro State)*

Militarism, Order and Violence: Historical Aspects of the Dictatorial State in the Construction of Democracy in Brazil

The military coup of 1964 and the twenty-one years of dictatorial rule that followed in Brazil genereted profound marks in the national institutions, with strong repercussions in all spheres of Brazilian society, such as the economy, politics and education.

The New Republic project, especially demarcated after the 1988 Cotitution, did not break with the governmental model impregnated by the pratices of pern-

sonal favoritism, social exclusion of participatory processes and State violence, largely carried out by the Military Police.

The present work intends to investigate these complex relations of continuities between the recent past and the present, the resistances and the social representations of order in the daily life of Brazilian democracy.

RC52-872.2

CARVALHO, TERESA* *(University of Aveiro and CIPES)*
DIOGO, SARA *(University of Aveiro and CIPES)*

Europeanisation and the Emergence of 'New' Knowledge-Based Occupations

The so-called knowledge society and knowledge economy can be interpreted as a meta-narrative or as a governance tool to accomplish European integration. A chronological analysis of the emergence of knowledge society/economy as a governance tool takes us to the Lisbon Council (CEC, 2000) as the pivotal point, for the consolidation of the discourses that set the policy direction for the subsequent period based on the idea of knowledge society. The emergence of knowledge society notion as a meta-narrative for EU governance leads to a paradoxical position of the EU. While, along with European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, EU has identified regulations of professions as one of the main causes of the economic crisis (European Commission 2014: 56), it simultaneously promotes the emergence of 'new' professional group associated with knowledge production.

The overall aim of this paper is to discuss the possibility of the emergence of researchers as a professional group in the framework of the knowledge society and the European Research Area (ERA). To be a researcher in Europe is something quite vague, hardly linked to the concept of a 'profession'. To discuss this further we will approach the general concept of what can be defined as a 'profession', using the contributes of the sociology of professions (Freidson, 1986, Johnson, 1972; Larson, 1977) and assuming that professional groups are different from occupational groups. Using the Portuguese case as an example, based on content analysis of public policies and national statistical data, the paper sustains that competition is the main value underlying the creation of this profession and precariousness questions the idea that knowledge legitimates a differentiate statute and privileges of a professional group in society.

RC47-795.3

CARVALHOSA, NATÁLIA* *(Programa de Pós-Graduação em Antropologia Social/Museu Nacional - PPGAS/MN/UFRJ)*

Field Movements, Mining, Social Transformations and Everyday Resistance in Rural Communities of Minas Gerais

This work aims to analyze the everyday resistance of peasants impacted by the largest mining project in Brazil, the Minas-Rio iron ore pipeline. In the face of the rupture of traditionally existing social relations, the aim is to show the analytical relevance of mobility, honor and everyday resistance in the violent expropriation of peasants by mining. This analysis is based on the main categories of the composition of memories of the *social myth of the golden age of the village community*. That is, the set of social representations of the peasants, according to their experiences of social organization, of a *subsistence ethic* and its interpretations, handled before the deep feeling of destitution that they were submitted. Through the displacements of the peasants, to produce their subsistence, between the farms and the lands of family inheritance, in the so-called *field movements*, it constitutes the synaesthetic universe of sounds, cold, reciprocal gifts, obligations and customary notions of law that the peasants mobilize as an expression of their dignity, pride and honor of *life in the field. Life in the field* thus becomes a category that represents a moral network of obligations - give, receive and reciprocate - that reveals a know-how of their cultivation techniques, the organization of time and spaces. In the social structure in which they find themselves and in the face of the repression they live under the taking of their inheritance lands, the loss of parcels of land they produce on large farms, family conflicts and neighborhood conflicts caused by the mining *ethos*, barriers to claims by roads formal and profound sense of destitution, the mobilization of such a category becomes the main weapon of the peasants and marks a form of everyday symbolic resistance, more specifically a resistance of the honor of life in the field.

RC20-375.4

CASANOVA, JOSÉ LUIS* *(CIES-ISCTE-IUL)*

Climate Change and Human Values – a Transnational and Cross-National Analysis

A significant amount of literature demonstrates a clear relation between values and engagement on environmental issues, and a recent publication by Corner, Markovitz and Pidgeon underlines the relevance of studying the specific relation between Human Values and public engagement with climate change and makes a review of the research under this topic.

Previous empirical research also shows a systematic gap between values and practices related to climate change, with most people frequently valuing concerns about climate change but not always acting accordingly.

The objective of this paper is to contribute for this work by updating results on the relation between Human Values and public engagement with climate change, and examining that gap, introducing transnational and cross-national analysis of the data of the last round (2016) of the *European Social Survey* that includes a module on "Public Attitudes to Climate Change".

The transnational analysis is focused on the relation between Human Values (as defined by S. H. Schwartz and operationalized by a set of 21 indicators in the *European Social Survey*) and public attitudes to climate change. Here we also investigate which Human Values associate with a smaller gap between values and practices related to climate change, and if the association between Human Values, social class and socio-demographic characteristics helps to understand that gap. To operationalize social class we use indicators also available on the *European Social Survey* (mainly occupation, education, and income as a supplementary variable).

Cross-national analysis allows us to compare public attitudes to climate change in different countries, to evaluate distinct gaps between values and practices among countries and to verify if 'national culture' is stronger than Human Values in its relation with attitudes to climate change.

RC24-445.1

CASANOVA, JOSÉ LUIS* *(CIES-ISCTE-IUL)*
CARVALHO, MARIA *(Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology - Portugal)*

Climate Change Mitigation and Civic Education

Literature demonstrates that social class and education in particular differentiate attitudes towards climate change, and people most involved in mitigation of climate change are professionals and those with extended schooling, but some studies show that the most involved are not necessarily those with higher income or with a university degree.

Research also shows a systematic gap between values and practices, with most people frequently valuing concerns about climate change but not always acting accordingly. And this gap doesn't seem to vary significantly with social class and education.

In this paper we analyse if this gap, consistent involvement in climate change mitigation and activism depends not so much on class in its broad sense and on years of schooling but above all on the type of education, specially on civic education and its manifestation on fields of study in tertiary education, occupation, values and civic action.

For this purpose, we present a transnational analysis with data from the last round (2016) of the *European Social Survey* that includes a module on "Public Attitudes to Climate Change" and indicators of education, occupation, income, human values and civic action. Since empirical studies show that attitudes towards climate change also vary among nations and this database allows for cross-national comparison, we integrate cross national-comparison in this paper testing if those variations among countries are associated with prevalent national types of education.

This cross-national comparison also uses the *IEA International Civic and Citizenship Education Study* (1999-2016) that directly compares civic education among different countries, the *Environmental Performance Index* that encompass high-priority environmental policy issues, and *OECD Reports* "Education at a Glance", "Social Indicators, Household Income", and "Society at a Glance" that contain information on tertiary education, fields of study, and income.

RC10-201.1

CASEY, CATHERINE* *(Loughborough University)*

Organizations and Democracy: Contemporary Conditions, Recurrent Demands

Decades of neoliberalism as the dominant economic ideology influencing much of the world have seen many accomplishments of democratic societies erode and decay. Critical academic debate frequently focusses on crises of capitalism and on concerns for a post-democracy emerging under the rise of super-powerful multinational corporations and their markets that dominate polities and societies.

Macrosociological analyses currently set a lead in documenting bleak, counter-social trends in advanced capitalism. Yet they suggest, too, that the various crises confronting societies propose a new indeterminacy in social relations. That indeterminacy may worsen risk or open new horizons for social futures.

In this paper, we take a view that social institutions are capable of renewal and transformation even as they are susceptible to decay and regression. Apparent macro trends may be diverted and plural outcomes forged by different constellations of social actors in various social settings. We proceed, in accordance with sociologists since Weber, to recognize organizations are core sites of social action. What goes on in economic organizations can, and does, shape the social world in which we live.

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

This paper considers contemporary conditions and demand for forms of industrial, organizational, and workplace democracy. It discusses research in organizational and employment relations studies in different national settings that proposes that organizations can be, and are, enacted in ways that mitigate and may redress the trajectories observed of an increasingly fragile global capitalism. We focus on demands and programmes for employee and management participation and their outcomes. The paper further explores a proposition that widening political recognition of social inequalities and unfairness may stimulate multi-level social responses that may catalyze organizational and social change. Demand for innovative and progressive democratic regulation may take shape at the organizational level of society.

RC44-JS-15.1

CASEY, REBECCA* *(Department of Political Science, York University)*
GRUNDY, JOHN *(York University, Department of Political Science)*
VOSKO, LEAH *(York University)*
NOACK, ANDREA *(Ryerson University)*

Weaknesses in the Recovery of Unpaid Wages in Ontario and Options for Reform

The recovery of money owed to employees is a central function of the complaints system established under Ontario's Employment Standards Act. Yet, the Ministry of Labour continues to experience difficulties recovering unpaid wages from employers who have engaged in wage theft and are issued an Order to Pay Wages. Indeed, only a minority of such employers comply with such orders. The low rate of recovery is deeply problematic because it leaves employees with little more than unenforceable paper victories, and implicitly suggests to employers that they will not face consequences if they choose to ignore the Ministry of Labour. Drawing on an analysis of administrative data, this paper analyses the driving factors behind low rates of wage recovery from employers who have been issued Orders to Pay Wages and who are solvent. Based on a scan of recovery mechanisms in place elsewhere, the paper also explores options that may enhance the recovery of unpaid wages including the introduction of a government-run wage protection fund, wage liens, business license revocation and other measures that make non-compliance with orders costly.

RC17-325.1

CASLER, CATHERINE* *(Copenhagen Business School)*
BAILEY, SIMON *(University of Manchester)*
PIERIDES, DEAN *(University of Manchester)*

The Good of the UK National Health Service, As Such

The question of how to coordinate the UK National Health Service (NHS) has been answered by drawing on a variety of discourses which constitute it as a *system*, *institution*, or, more recently, a *brand*. The formal organization that follows these conceptions is rarely considered with respect to organizational conduct because academics and politicians often assume, implicitly or explicitly, that organizational forms will adequately reflect and advance a particular set of values commonly held at any given time. These assumptions often demonstrate themselves to be problematic when one or another set of values becomes threatened by supposedly targeted reforms. For example, the introduction of a new legislation can be perceived to disrupt and fragment professionalised bureaucracies, or a national IT program can put into question the meaningful existence of a single 'NHS organization'. In analysing contemporary political reforms to the NHS, we build upon Chester Barnard's contrast between *lateral* and *scalar* formal organization, in order to shift the discussion about coordination of the NHS from a fixation on the successive ills identified in its history and present, to an elaboration of the forms of conduct appropriate to each kind of organization, and the dysfunctions inherent within each, which one should expect, and seek to govern by appropriate means. Barnard's thinking allows us to show how the surfacing of inherent tendencies toward self-destruction in different systems of organization have not only been used to justify successive 'knee-jerk' reforms at the expense of "the good of the organization as such", but also that the good can be better realised by adopting a pragmatic stance that treats the NHS as an object of ongoing coordination and cooperation.

RC25-478.2

CASSILDE, STEPHANIE* *(Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable)*

Interviewers' Comments and Invisible Violence about Home

During the data collection processes using questionnaires, space for comments may be provided. It can be related to the evaluation of the process in order to assess the reliability of the answers, but also it can be related to answer details, for example in order to explain the content of the "other" category, which may be chosen among other defined categories. While the purpose of these comments may be clarified while designing the survey, sometimes the delimitation of their

content is blurred, in the sense that interviewers may add all the elements they would find useful.

The aim of this article is to analyze this sense of usefulness and its relationship to contemporary power issues. In the 2006-2007 edition of the Housing Quality Survey in Wallonia, such a comments box was available. Overall, it was filled for 1500 questionnaires out of 6018, i.e. 25% of all the questionnaires. They shed light on what interviewers think it is worth and important communicating beyond the content of the dataset. Which is the voice that can be formed on this basis?

These comments may be related to three issues. First, they may be indeed related to precision regarding the survey process. Second, they may be redundant with the content that was coded. Third, they may be judgmental. Beyond this classification of interviewers' voice, its content reveals an invisible violence of interviewers about the interviewees and their home, while being inside their home.

RC43-733.2

CASSILDE, STEPHANIE* *(Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable)*
CAUSER, JEAN-YVES *(Université de Haute Alsace, Laboratoire C3S)*

Researching Home and Identity. Insights from an Educational Field Research

Since the end of the 1960s, the Department of Sociology of the University of Strasbourg established educational field research for students to learn doing research while being confronted to a thematic they are involved in. Several thematic are offered, and students may keep the same during several semesters, which enables them to build them as a sociologist through an expertise already since their undergraduate years. For teacher and researcher, this is a unique opportunity to transmit research methodologies, and reflect upon them while advising students researching. The "Housing, identity(ies) and work" educational field research was laugh in September 2017. Students may choose qualitative, quantitative or mixed-methods according how they appropriate the thematic.

In this presentation, we conduct a mise en abyme analysis of housing and identity research. Indeed, we may first observe how students experience researching home in relation to identities: we conduct a meta-analysis of the various ways they enter in the field. Second, our analysis is also informed by own field research entering home in relation to the link between housing and identity(ies). The grounded-analysis aims to shed light on empirical research conditions and results in relation to researching home and identity at home.

RC16-303.7

CASTAÑEDA SABIDO, FERNANDO* *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*

Universalism, Particularism and Populism

Universalism, Particularism and Populism.

Classical sociological theory distinguished modern societies by the universality of its institutions.

For the classics modern societies were universal in at least three aspects: by their space / time reach, they tended to convert the world according to their forms; because everything was socially mediated, even the most basic needs of human beings depended on society; because modern social institutions were capable of processing social and human diversity as no later institution.

Unlike the classics, Niklas Luhmann considered that modern systems are universal and inclusive but at the same time are partial and exclusive.

The truth is that in all Western and non-Western societies there is a tension between universalism and particularism that is the product of modernity. This has happened in the past and occurs in the present and one of its consequences is the strengthening of authoritarian, personalized leadership that violates the formal, abstract institutions of modern societies. There are corporate forms of inclusion and religious, ethnic, national references replaces or give new content to the abstract institutions of modernity.

The emergence of nationalism, ethnic and religious strife, are not a simple reproduction of the past is a new expression of this tension between universalism and particularism. The new coordinates of the tension between universality and particularism are: globalization, the formation of a new world public opinion, the failure of the current world economic model to include. Social and cultural diversity grows faster than the possible inclusion of abstract modern institutions. In their place grow patronizing and discretionary forms of power.

Luhmann once wondered whether the latter was the future of modernity. The objective of the paper is to explore this hypothesis.

Fernando Castañeda S.
UNAM/FCPYS MÉXICO

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

RC18-JS-35.2

CASTANOS, FERNANDO* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*
MONSIVAÍS, ALEJANDRO *(El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)*

Claiming (again) to Represent Otherwise: Morena As Not-the-Prd, Which Emerged As Not- the-PRI

Political representation is produced by contesting, as well as propositive, discourses, not only regarding policies, but also concerning the very ways of representing. Especially in political regimes where political distrust and disaffection with traditional parties are widespread, constructing new electoral and organizational options requires that alternative ideals of representation itself be offered. In this paper, we study the representative claims at stake in the two breakoffs that have reshaped Mexico's party system very significantly in less than three decades. The first split was the result of a group of prominent dissidents from the once hegemonic Revolutionary Institutional Party, PRI, to form the Democratic Revolution Party, PRD, which came to encompass a plurality of small leftwing parties and social movements. This allowed the previously minority National Action Party, PAN, to be comparable in vote share to both, the old PRI and the new PRD, thus creating a system with three big parties. The second one was a detachment from this PRD, instigated by its most charismatic leader and a group of very loyal followers, which gave rise to a party called National Regeneration Movement (MORENA). This has resulted in four relatively big parties, the smallest now being the PRD. In the analysis, we discuss the political circumstances that influenced the divisions at the elite level, the programmatic or ideological stances taken by the emergent parties, and both the opportunities and challenges they currently face to strengthen political representation in a defective democracy.

RC52-860.3

CASTELLVI, CESAR* *(EHESS)*

To be a Member of the Club: How Japanese Press Reporters Closed Their Market

This presentation will deal with an important paradox of the journalistic profession: its opened access to everyone considering its democratic origins on the one hand, the tendency to close found in almost all the professions on the other.

We will focus on the case of Japanese journalism within which, reporters have been able to closed their labor market without the use of any certification system or specific diploma.

In Japan, the access to *official sources*, which are the most important raw material of news production work, depends on whether a reporter is employee of a news organization or not.

Indeed, the status of *salaried reporter* is the access key to the *press clubs* which are the physical place where reporters are authorized to cover the main institutions like local police stations, public administrations or major companies.

First, we will show how the monopole of *salaried reporters* on official sources has eventually limited the access to the profession to other news workers.

Second, we will examine how the use of *press club* system is in fact strongly linked with the organizational pattern structuring journalism in Japan.

Third, we will explain how the recent transformations of sources communication practices as well as economic difficulties of newspaper organizations are jeopardizing this monopole.

This work is part of a Ph.D. research. The key findings that will be presented have been obtained through a qualitative survey carried out in Japan between 2013 and 2016. We conducted ethnographic observations in several national and regional newspapers and performed interviews with more than sixty reporters.

RC27-498.2

CASTILHO, CESAR* *(Physical Education, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)*

Child Sex Tourism in the Context of the 2014 FIFA Football World Cup: The Case of the Host City of Recife, Brazil

This study aims to analyse the issue of child sex tourism (CST) and its correlation with sporting mega-events, taking into consideration the implementation of preventive public policy in the host city of Recife (located in the north-east of Brazil), during the 2014 FIFA Football World Cup. Through a qualitative approach based on a three-year longitudinal study – using interviews, observation and photographs – the theme will be analysed by considering the involved social issues, and the implications for excluded sectors of society in the organization of so-called mega-events. A total of 36 interviews were conducted with 22 individuals, who were divided into three groups: project managers, local population and children abused. CST does not occur in a vacuum and cannot be disconnected from more general social, economic and cultural concerns, which are often overlooked in analyses. Although this study is based upon a short-term timescale, the results obtained in the analysed projects have been satisfactory, but over the long term, effective social and educational measures must be prioritized in order

to improve the situation for the actors involved. As part of a sporting mega-event, the topic of child sex tourism remains marginal, particularly in countries where social inequality persists.

RC27-503.3

CASTILHO, CESAR* *(Universidade Federal de São João Del Rei)*
GOMES, CHRISTIANNE *(Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais / CNPQ / FAPEMIG, Brazil)*

The Hospitality of the Brazilian Population in the Host City of Manaus in the Context of the 2014 Football WORLD CUP

The aim of this research is to analyze the question of the hospitality of the Brazilian population in the host city of Manaus through the "gift" theory, built by the anthropologist Marcel Mauss, in direct association with the theory of contemporary hospitality. It is claimed to discuss the hospitality of the local population under the aegis of the Brazilian cultural formation and the use of this characteristic - real or invented - of the population by the organizers and politicians involved in the 2014 World Cup (2014 WC). By means of qualitative research - interviews, observations, documentary analysis, photography - carried out in three different moments, this theme was discussed so that the two main research questions could be explored: Taking into account the theoreticians of the cultural formation of the country, is it possible to discuss the construction of a national hospitality, especially with regard to the foreign visitor? How has this characteristic been manipulated by organizers / politicians? When analyzing the hegemonic discourse of the actors, we perceive the use of local hospitality as a prerequisite for the success of the sporting event. Although the tangible and intangible legacies of the 2014 WC are in constant debate, the Brazilian population has been "escalated" to receive and entertain foreign visitors. Shortly after the event, the former FIFA president said the 2014 WC had been a success, notably the warmth of the local people. In Manaus, it was possible to analyze the participation and hospitality of the population with foreigners and the manipulation and use of this feature by the organizers. In addition, one can also see the direct consequences of local festivities and hospitality in the development of tourism in the following years in Manaus.

RC55-902.3

CASTILLO, JUAN CARLOS* *(Pontificia Universitad Catolica de Chile)*
ATRIA, JORGE *(Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)*
MALDONADO, LUIS *(Pontificia Universidad Catolica of Chile)*

Perceptions and Preferences about Meritocracy in International Comparison

Meritocracy is a concept commonly used to characterize groups and societies in terms of allocation of rewards according to effort and talent. In this sense, the principle of merit has been related to the legitimation of inequalities in modern societies. Nevertheless, the conceptualization of merit is far from clear in the literature, having as a consequence that the few attempts dealing with the empirical study of meritocracy in terms of individual attitudes and beliefs are rather inconsistent among themselves. Based on a systematic review of the extant literature, we propose a conceptual framework for the empirical study of the subjective dimension of meritocracy which is then empirically tested by using data from available indicators of the International Social Survey Programme 2009 survey. The results of confirmatory factor analysis and measurement invariance models indicate that it is possible to identify two dimensions of meritocracy that are usually confused in the literature: perceptions and preferences. Furthermore, these two dimensions are composed of meritocratic and non-meritocratic elements which are not necessarily the ends of a same continuum. The implications for future research on meritocracy are discussed, particularly in relation to preferences towards redistribution.

RC23-438.5

CASTLETON, ALEXANDER* *(Carleton University)*

Seniors and Digital Technology: A Qualitative Approach to Uruguay's One Tablet-per-Retired Low-Income-Senior Policy (Plan Ibirapitá)

This project is a study of a public policy that is taking place in Uruguay: the one tablet-per retired-senior program called Plan Ibirapitá. The general objective is to study how the tablets are affecting the life of seniors and changing their practices and identities. In this project, I look at the relation between seniors and tablets through the lens of the social construction of technology, technological mediation, and the philosophy of technology. Through these theoretical standpoints, I examine how the tablets mediate seniors' realities and assess in what ways they are both co-constituted in their interaction. I also engage with previous literature on the non-use of technology. Data was gathered utilizing in-depth interviews and performing observation at tablet-use training facilities in the city of Minas, located

at the center-east region of Uruguay. Agreeing with previous literature, in this research I suggest the need to look at seniors as active agents in their relation to technology, and thus the need to distance from deterministic standpoints. In this sense, using some approaches from the philosophy of technology, I propose an 'existential' perspective to understand the relation between seniors and technology.

RC01-31.1

CASTRO, CELSO* *(Fundação Getulio Vargas)*

Corporalidad y Moral En La Formación Militar En Brasil y Argentina

La presentación está basada en dos investigaciones realizadas en escuelas de formación de oficiales del Ejército (la del autor, en Brasil y la de Máximo Badaró, en Argentina) entre 1987 y 2004. El objetivo es destacar la asociación entre corporalidad y moral en la formación de la identidad militar y los mecanismos simbólicos que accionan para diferenciarse del "mundo civil". Los rituales de iniciación militares serán analizados teniendo el cuerpo como elemento central, tanto en relación con la destrucción de un cuerpo "civil" anterior en cuanto a la construcción del "cuerpo militar". También se señalan cuestiones relacionadas con cambios recientes en la profesión militar, principalmente derivados del ingreso de mujeres en esos establecimientos. Finalmente, se hará un ejercicio de reflexividad en relación con la propia situación de investigación de campo realizada por investigadores "civiles" en un ambiente marcado por características fuertemente jerarquizantes y disciplinadoras.

RC01-34.3

CASTRO, CELSO* *(Fundação Getulio Vargas)*

The Research As a Totem: How an Academic Book Became the Patrimony of a Generation of Officers

The purpose of the presentation is to discuss how my book on the professional socialization at the Brazilian Army's Military Academy was received and appropriated by the "natives" in two moments. First, when the book *O espírito militar* ("The Military Spirit") was published in 1990, the impact of the novelty of being the first work of its kind done in the Social Sciences in Brazil - it is also important to keep in mind the historical context in which the publication occurred, a few years after the end of a long military regime. Two decades later, the book becomes a "patrimony" for a generation, a kind of a "totem", an identity emblem for the cadets or young officers of the time.

RC52-871.5

CASTRO, MARIA PIA* *(University of Catania)*

Organizational Professionalism and Measures to Combat Poverty: The Role of the Social Worker

In the last years new theoretical approaches are developing about professions, mainly distinguishing two different forms: occupational professionalism, as a discourse concerning professional occupational groups, discretion and occupational control of the work; organizational professionalism, which also includes a control by managers in work organizations. According to the second one, the organizational context is crucial for professions in that the organizational aims, the procedures and the organizational constrains affect both the traditional professional autonomy and the professional jurisdiction.

Today most professional work take place into organizations. However, for "traditional" professions (lawyers, physicians,...) this is a step following their professionalization process and the consolidation of an exclusive jurisdiction, while other professions (such as the social workers) have always worked within organizational contexts, and both their jurisdiction and ways of work has always been affected by the organizational aims and rules.

In this period of profound economic and social changes, the organizations where social professionals work are redefining the ways of providing social services, to meet adequately and cheaply the new social needs. This leads to further changes in jurisdiction of social workers, which through their "professional" action should in turn affect the orientation of the organizational development.

We carried out a systemic analysis of the social worker's role in the management of the recent measures to combat poverty, in Catania (a city in the South of Italy). The analysis reveals that within a unique and innovative national framework on the measures to combat poverty, the effective professional action of the social worker profoundly affects the outcomes locally, contributing to consolidate an administrative routine increasingly out of touch with new social needs, or rather an innovative organizational development in line with an adequate analysis of the current social changes.

TG07-1004.3

CASTRO, RITA* *(University of Brasília)*

The Crystal and the Landscapes: Sensorialities and Displacements.

In times of acceleration and simultaneous information, cultivating spaces of focus and depth are constant challenges, especially when regarding approaches about creative processes. How to activate inner listening and subtler perceptions of the body in the midst of everyday chaos?

It is intended to enter, in a more extended time, from the approach of the *seit-ai-ho*, japanese corporal education that aims to rescue and maintain the sensitive body, particularly accessing the principles of *do-ho*, *do* - means movement and *ho* - technique.

From these principles it is proposed to reflect on performances realized with a crystal in different landscapes and atmospheres, such as Jalapão in Brazil, Atacama in Chile and Kyoto in Japan. A crystal is placed on the head, in the seventh chackra, which acts as a mediator and igniter of actions and movements for the performer, a stimulus for listening and readiness states in interaction with the ambiences with their singularities.

After the performances being registered with video, comes the questions: How to create fields of experience for the other? How to provoke displacements and subversions in everyday life? As an exchange experiment with the other, stones are placed at strategic points in the streets and small projections are made on the textures of stones associated with specific sounds, in dialogue with the images. The stones, with their textures and singularities, act as supports for the projections. With the poetic action promoted by the experience and transmuted in an expanded scene, the research deals with the scope of a micropolitics of daily life, with small moments of rupture for the man who lives in the cities. It is intended to show in a video, a synthesis of the performative experience that occurs in a dilated time-space, propitiator of verticality and more subtle connections.

WG05-947.3

CASTRO JAIMES, ALBERTO* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

La Exclusión Social Como Marco Para El Debate Actual De La Pobreza En América Latina

Entendiendo el desarrollo de América Latina como un proceso de modernización industrial, los actores de esta modernidad participaron de un sistema de lealtades y recompensas que edificó el sistema político vertical corporativista. A partir del cambio estructural que sobrevino desde las décadas de los setenta y ochenta en forma de ajuste, la transición de los mecanismos de interlocución política no fue sustituida por una figura de ciudadanía amplia.

La acción pública estableció criterios focalizados de intervención a partir de una ciudadanía clasificada en clave binaria: vulnerable - no vulnerable. Además, con el entretejimiento de tecnologías de información y procesos culturales globales, las minorías ahora organizadas representan grupos de presión que exigen el reconocimiento y diferencia. A la par, las instituciones enfrentan retos para responder con oportunidad y flexibilidad. Actualmente la pobreza es amplia y profunda, y por 40 años de transformaciones no se acierta a reducirla contundente. Lo cual, además contrasta con los montos dedicados al gasto social. Al contrario, las vulnerabilidades se acumulan conforme se determinadas características sociodemográficas. Por ejemplo, es mayor el porcentaje de hogares pobres si son encabezados por mujeres; y aún mayor si éstas son jóvenes e indígenas.

Lo que fundamenta esta incapacidad de incidencia, se argumentará en la exposición es un proceso de exclusión social y no sólo un cruce de características. Usando el entramado conceptual sobre la neutralidad de las instituciones (Taylor, 1999) y de "racialización de relaiones sociales" (Margulis, 2003) se explorará una evaluación de la política social sujeta a dinámicas de exclusión social. Lo anterior es relevante para la evaluación de eficacia de programas sociales; para reconocer si ello limita el incremento de productividades y para señalar puntos aún no cuantificados de pérdida de eficiencia del gasto público por la definición de metas sin considerar la dinámica de exclusión.

TG06-995.4

CATANO, GARY* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland and Labrador)*

The Embodied Work of Wilderness

This talk considers how, for natural and cultural resource managers employed by the United States National Park Service (NPS), the construction of "resources" – the transformation of plants, animals, geologies, and artefacts into quantifiable and useful institutional objects – is an embodied practice, one that brings workers into textually and technologically mediated contact with non-human nature as a fundamental aspect of the labour process. Social-scientific treatments of national parks, monuments, and protected areas focus heavily on visitation and the conceptual facets of park-making. These approaches neglect the everyday and increasingly precarious realities of parks as workplaces, and of resource management rangers as workers. Drawing on interview and participant observation data collected during twenty-two weeks spent living and working

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with NPS employees at Lava Beds National Monument, my research addresses this omission by examining how the work of parks gets done through the voices and experiences of park workers themselves. Through an analysis of acoustic bat monitoring and archeological survey projects conducted at Lava Beds throughout the summer of 2017, the processes by which institutionally meaningful natural resources emerge out of scientific practice, and the ways in which humans come to know, care about, and relate to the world through their labour will be explored. I also consider how local, park-specific texts, and translocal federal directives influence and exert power over these bodies at work – both human and non-human. Institutional ethnography reveals how texts such as research protocols, standard operating procedures, and the Organic Act of 1916 work in concert to shape reality for park workers, informing their relationships to power, and potential paths to resistance. I argue that a focus on the body, a focus on the pleasures, pains, and disappointments of resources work has the potential to build alternative worlds of interspecies care, knowledge, and place based resistance.

RC14-269.11

CATTACIN, SANDRO* *(University of Geneva)*

De La Recherche Sur Les Migrations à La Recherche Sur La Mobilité Humaine: Un Défi Politique Et Analytique

Le déplacement de l'approche de la migration vers la mobilité ne permet pas uniquement de gagner en précision analytique, mais également de renouveler les perspectives de régulation de la politique. Car si la mobilité devient la normalité, la politique doit répondre à des défis tout autres que dans les sociétés sédentaires. La recherche sur la mobilité décrit ces défis de plusieurs points de vue allant, par exemple, de la micro-perspective des dynamiques des familles et de l'éducation, en passant par la meso-perspective de l'organisation - qui se conçoit comme un réseau multi-territorial (et multi-national) d'une entreprise, à la macro-perspective de la pluralisation sociale et au déclin de la régulation nationale des appartenances identitaires). Cette présentation approfondira ces défis analytique et les conséquences pour la politique migratoire.

RC01-45.1

CATTARUZZA, AMAËL* *(Saint-CYR)*

Towards a Critical Strategy of Data

This paper analyses the possible impact new data technologies, such as Big data and machine learning, have on strategy. It covers how opportunities available with new ways of knowing relate to recent vulnerabilities. The paper also attempts to qualify this new rationale through the prism of digital data. Following a survey conducted on the expectations recently arising in military circles concerning such new tools, it questions the very notion of "data" in defining a strategy as it goes beyond a strictly technical framework. The aim is to highlight the nature of such issues and the human choices decision-makers are now facing.

RC40-707.7

CAVALCANTI, JOSEFA SALETE B* *(Federal University of Pernambuco)*
BENDINI, MÓNICA *(Universidad del Comahue)*

Local-Global Relations and Geographical Indication in Latin American Agrarian Regions. Cases from Brazil and Argentine.

The paper focus on Argentinean Río Negro and Neuquén Valleys on the one hand, and the Brazilian San Francisco Valley region, on the other hand, tailored to produce fruit for export, although starting at different stages, early on they attracted capital and migrants. New State development projects supported by public policy and capital mobility transformed agriculture and labor relations in the regions. Peasants and rural labor saw in these projects opportunities to improve their conditions for social reproduction, work and life. At the end of the last century, mechanisms related to traceability and certification of production. Conversely, others elements were strategically used by local institutions, such as geographical indication. Little by little, local production and paths of local development came to depend on global corporations. Big effort to adapt to new ways of work as well as to maintain the local traditions were, nevertheless, used by global corporations to give visibility to their new fruits for export. These various processes attracted the attention of Brazilian and Argentinean researchers who directed the focus of observation to transformation of local relations and to their linkages to various processes in the global order. For this, they form new research institutions and postgraduate training. Subsequently, new partners came to the original nucleus; others were associated in favor of an agenda of training and research projects. Through research networks, it became possible to understand the conditions of work, rural development, and the way in which Geographical Indication came into the process; and to increase the number and quality of publications and strategies to disseminate Sociological knowledge. These experiences contributed to other successful ones, amplifying the focus of study to other countries, through research groups supported by CLACSO, American and

European development agencies, to highlight just a few. We will analyze those experiences in the presentation.

RC23-440.3

CAVALCANTI, JOSEFA SALETE B* *(Federal University of Pernambuco)*

Scientific Knowledge and Technological Change. Cases from Latin American Agrarian Regions.

The aim of the paper is to understand the general process of innovation and technological development on the making of global regions. The premise is that: the development of those regions is linked two major factors: the role of the state, local development and the role of the market with local institutions. By bringing about the cases of these two major regions, we expect to throw light on the general process of social change. As it is well known, the Argentinean Patagonia and the Northeastern San Francisco Valley have some proximities in which refers to climate and physical environment. Hydraulic works and dam construction transformed these semi-arid regions by bringing in technological innovations that allowed for profound changes in land and water use. These actions ensured the irrigation of vast areas of their territories, the increase of local production and, the export of fruits. Critical aspects already seen make known the complexity of the process Therefore, here, I will focus on the technological and educational implications of those macro processes, by bringing about the academic experience developed by a consortium of national and regional universities to contribute to the overall understanding of these developments. It was through bilateral partnership carried out by the Federal Universities of Pernambuco Brazil and the Comahue University that a strong relationship developed among Sociology Graduate Programs and agrarian social studies centers to investigate the whole process. Therefore, a consortium of professors, students and researchers develop comparative research and generate a common knowledge about the regions; and made known in international seminars and made public to international colleagues and other researchers from institutions, such as, Argentinean and Brazilian corporations for Technological Innovation and Agricultural research, INTA and EMBRAPA. These problematic aspects of science and technology relationship are analyzed in this presentation.

RC22-409.6

CAZARIN, RAFAEL* *(Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU)*

The Pentecostal Architecture of Belonging: From Microdiversity to Layered Integration

Every week, Pentecostal churches worldwide undertake multiple activities aimed at integrating worshippers into the so-called Kingdom of God. At every event, born-again Christians are invited to share similar practices that shape ways of being and feeling, while helping believers to navigate a social world often marked by xenophobia, distrust and marginalization. In this paper, I intend to examine these 'ways' by drawing upon fellowships encounters observed in African Pentecostal churches located in Johannesburg (South Africa) and Bilbao (Spain). I am concerned here with articulating the notions of belonging and integration as circumscribed at the activities organized by pastors and attended by migrants, according to particular social categories. As will be evidenced, the 'breaking down' of the congregation into smaller groups seems to rearrange the diversity of social and cultural backgrounds of worshipers under the auspices of African and Pentecostal 'features'. In other words, existing social categories are reworked through inclusive and exclusive religious terms, such that one is able to experience belonging to the Kingdom of God, no matter where he or she is settled.

TG03-966.4

CAZARIN, RAFAEL* *(Department of Sociology, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU)*

'Do No Harm': An Analysis of a Gender Transformative Programme with Faith Leaders in Africa.

In the past decade, a growing number of organizations focusing on sexual and gender based violence have aimed their programmes towards men and boys as those who hold decision-making positions in their communities. Yet, in highly religious settings they face the difficult task of combining secular and religious concepts to promote values of gender justice and equality among beneficiaries while turning them into potential 'activists' for the cause. This paper examines such gender transformative interventions carried out by a non-religious NGO with faith leaders from various Christian denominations. The data collected comprises workshop reports, participant observations and interviews with stakeholders (NGO experts and faith leaders), conducted on the past six months in 9 African countries. The paper shows how particular sessions that challenged gender socialization and values of masculinity have led faith leaders to initiate a process of gender awareness in the 'front stage'. This process redefines particular

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emotions, psychosocial responses and vocabulary surrounding the notion of a 'transformed masculinity'. Along this way, stakeholders seem to 'heal' their lived experiences of gender violence rather than reviewing harmful gender values at the religious and cultural domains. Finally, I critically engage with the gaps and potentialities of this outcome in the quest of gender justice activism.

RC28-506.3

CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR* *(UNED)*
SALAZAR, LEIRE *(UNED)*

The Effect of Birth Weight on Cognitive Performance: Is There a Social Gradient? Is There Compensation?

Demography has traditionally been interested in birth weight as one of the main indicators of infant health. Specifically, low birth weight (LBW) is known to correlate with adverse health and cognitive outcomes during infancy and adulthood. In this paper we use data from the Chinese Family Panel Study (2010 wave), a large-scale representative sample of Chinese households, to model the effect of LBW on standardized scores among Chinese children aged 10-15. The paper shows a clear gradient in the prevalence of LBW by family background, with children with more socioeconomic resources having higher birth weight and a lower probability of experiencing LBW. Our evidence confirms a significant negative effect of LBW on the results obtained by children in mathematics and Chinese language, two important competences for school success. Our results also imply that highly educated mothers can actually compensate the disadvantage that LBW represents in terms of cognitive performance.

RC15-289.7

CEBOLLA-BOADO, HÉCTOR* *(UNED)*
SALAZAR, LEIRE *(UNED)*

The Interplay between Maternal Resources and Environmental Stressors: The Effects of an Earthquake on Birth Outcomes

Birth outcomes are known to be affected by maternal health and lifestyles, and generally speaking babies born in families with more socioeconomic resources tend to display better perinatal health. In this paper we focus on one relevant indicator of perinatal health, namely birth weight, which is highly correlated with later health and cognitive outcomes. Although medical research has extensively analyzed the maternal determinants of birth weight, less is known about environmental influences and especially about the interplay between mothers' characteristics and exogenous factors. In this paper we exploit an exogenous shock, an earthquake that took place in the municipality of Lorca (region of Murcia, Spain) in 2011, and the availability of the universe of birth certificates in the country in that year, to test: (a) whether there is an association between (degrees of) exposure to the earthquake and lower birth weight, and (b) whether this adverse impact is homogeneously distributed across social classes.

RC05-JS-63.8

CEDEÑO, MARITESS* *(University of Toronto)*

Feminist Gift Economy & Indigenous World Views: Understanding Institutionalization and the Social Construction of Motherhood

Critical social analysis helps us to understand the ways that institutional practices and policies reproduce power imbalances to serve the interests of the elite. However, very little critical theorizing addresses the life-alienating characteristics of these systems. I will discuss the ways feminist gift economy and Indigenous world views allow for a deeper analysis of the ways institutions disrupt, subvert, and deny life-processes. With reference to my own engagement with education, welfare and court systems as a young, poor, single mother, I explore mother-child relationships as an expression of institutionalization and resistance.

TG07-1005.3

CEDILLO HERNANDEZ, ROBERTA PRISCILA* *(UNAM)*

Gender Display in Sensorial Terms. Reflections on Menstruating Bodies in a Group of Mexican Girls

This paper aims to draw the way in which a group of girls from Mexico City have used the body senses (in particular, smell and sight) in the gender display that they carry out in front of their peers, regarding the menstruation as a significant event during puberty. The work will address three specific aspects: a. the sensory and cognitive meaning attributed to the menstruation by the adolescents, as well as the main sources of information on this subject (peers, relatives, teachers, etc.) b. the "corporal techniques" (Marcel Mauss and Pierre Bourdieu) that implies a menstruating body and against which the adolescents are interpolated during their interactions with their peers, within the framework of their friendly and familiar

relations and c. the type of gender display (Goffman) that entails such techniques during interactions. Altogether, such an analysis will allow me to reconstruct significant aspects of perception schemes (both sensorial and cognitive terms) around menstruation as well as the daily practices and strategies with which this group of girls faces this phenomenon, as well as relevant analytical keys for the study of sensitivity in the "order of interaction" (Goffman). It is worth noting that this paper is part of a wider research: my doctoral thesis entitled "Affectivity and gender asymmetries. On the subject of the learning of the identities and modes of relation between the sexes in the family dynamics whose main objective is to analyze the familiar socialization modes that contribute to the definition of gender identities in a group of adolescents of middle class in the city of Mexico.

RC22-405.18

CELEDON, JAVIER* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)*

Rainbow Catholics: Case Study of a Brazilian Catholic LGBT Group

In the last three decades, various lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) Catholic groups have emerged. Currently, forty-two (42) of these groups are members of the "Global Network of Rainbow Catholics" (GNRC), established in 2015 to work "for the inclusion, dignity and equality of this community in the Roman Catholic Church and society", as their mission statement declares.

In this paper will be presented the results of a two-year fieldwork with the group *Diversidade Católica.* This group is a member of the GNRC and the eldest Brazilian catholic-LGBT association. Based on ethnographic methods and semi-structured interviews, the study analyzes how and why these people decide to publicly identify with a religious institution that has historically condemned and punished their ways of constructing gender and sexuality. In essence, why do these rainbow Catholic groups exist in the opinion of their members? How do they understand and define their institutional belonging as both Catholic and rainbow?

The above questions serve to show the key finding predicted in this paper: which is that the group has chosen a non-combative way of acting within the ecclesial space. This is a significantly different strategy to that of many other Catholic groups, such as Catholics for Choice, who have a more conflictual *modus operandi*. The paper will discuss the reasons and the extent of this decision as analyzed during the fieldwork.

Finally, this work fills a gap within the sociological literature with respect to this subject. Most of the research done in the Latin-American context has been focussed on the experience of LGBT Evangelical Christians. It is this lacuna in research and reflection that this paper offers.

RC08-170.1

ÇELIK, ERCÜMENT* *(Ankara University)*

An Analysis of the Development of Turkish Sociology through a "Southern Sociology" Perspective: Historical and Empirical Findings

The rich contributions to the development of a Southern Sociology perspective have enabled sociologists in various countries to rethink and reassess the development of sociology discipline in their countries. This paper firstly, aims to identify the main theses of the scholars contributed to the Southern Sociology perspective such as Connell, Burawoy, Comaroff and Comaroff, Bhambra, Rosa, Maia etc. and then applies these to the historical development of Turkish sociology. The author selectively focuses on two periods, the 1930s-1950s and the 1970s-1980s, which would, he believes, be a valuable contribution from Turkey to the ongoing development of Southern Sociology perspective. The former period was remarked by the re-establishment of sociology at the Turkish universities with the contribution of German migrant scholars, who had to escape from the nationalist-socialist regime in Germany at those years. This period exemplifies a continuity of the Eurocentric development of sociology that extends and partly challenges the periodization of the development of sociology by Connell. The latter period was remarked by the contribution of Turkish scholars and intelligentsia to the international debates on the "Asian Type of Mode of Production" and "Petty Commodity Production", which in turn exemplifies a Southern production of knowledge and engages with Burawoy's arguments on Southern Sociology. The paper secondly, problematizes the hegemonic construction and structure of the discipline at Turkish universities and focuses on the teaching of 'Contemporary Sociological Theory' Courses. The author presents empirical findings of the content analysis of course syllabi and reading lists at 16 sociology departments and qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews with 14 sociologists teaching this course.

RC31-573.4

CERCHIARO, FRANCESCO* *(University of KU Leuven)*
ODASSO, LAURA* *(Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Sociologie LAMES & Temps, Espaces, Langages, Europe Méridionale - Méditerranée TELEMMe, Labexmed)*

Behind the Circumcision: Kinship, Gender and Religion in the Life Stories of Mixed Couples with an Arab-Muslim Partner

Based on the life stories of mixed-status couples formed by an indigenous partner and a partner from majority Muslim countries in Italy and in France, the paper explores the meanings of circumcision and its social implications in a context that still stigmatises these kinds of couples. For them, the choice of circumcision is often controversial, as it causes tensions between the spouses and conflicts with the enlarged families, involving gender, generational, religious and cultural issues. In Islam, male children's circumcision is not a religious precept in the strict sense, but rather a "recommendation" by Prophet Muhammad. Nevertheless, this practice is traditionally rooted and remains one of the most common within Muslim communities (and not only) all over the world. As circumcision represents a rite of passage symbolising the public entrance in the Muslim community and in the male adult society, the practice does not represent only a religious belief for believers. Its investigation highlights the imbrications of religion, culture and social inclusion/exclusion and renews questions about "body" and "visibility/invisibility" in the contemporary debate on Islam, permitting to fulfil the gendered lacuna in the literature. In fact, while a great amount of researches has focused on women body and their visibility in the public space through issues such as the wearing of the veil, the question of the male body still remains underexplored. Accounting for these gendered and kinship questions, the choices concerning circumcision in mixed families are discussed in relationship with the gendered-educational partners/parents approach to the practice, the attitudes of the partners' families of origin, and the hegemonic social context of residence.

RC37-664.2

CERRILLO, OMAR* *(Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos)*

Narcocorrido: Análisis De Un Discurso Musical De Violencia y Poder

Una de las facetas más complejas dentro del ya imbricado asunto del narcotráfico en México se presenta en su dimensión cultural, en la producción de distintos bienes culturales como libros, películas, series de televisión, entre otros; que generan un imaginario colectivo en torno a esta actividad delictiva. Entre todos estos productos, destaca el género musical conocido como narcocorrido. Heredero de la vieja música popular mexicana conocida como corrido, su popularidad ha trascendido ya la zona norte del país –donde se pueden situar sus orígenes– y se ha extendido no sólo en México sino también en el sur de los Estados Unidos y algunos lugares de América Latina, principalmente en Colombia. En el estudio social de la música, se debe reconocer su fuerte capacidad para moldear identidades a partir de sus características artísticas y simbólicas, aunado a la gran capacidad para convocar masas, lo que termina por redondear una poderosa herramienta ideológica. Todo ello da cuenta del poder político de la música, por lo que resulta pertinente preguntarse por el discurso ideológico de la música, en este caso de un genero muy controversial, por su fuerte contenido de violencia y fuerte popularidad entre los jóvenes. Cabe aquí preguntarse si la música del narcocorrido es un medio para motivar y difundir la violencia, o bien, es un reflejo del entorno de violencia en el que se desarrolla. Más aún, cabría preguntarse cuáles son los poderes que movilizan el discurso detrás de la música del narcocorrido. Nuestro trabajo pretende profundizar tanto en las funciones identitarias y políticas de este género, indagando en sus formas de discurso, su ideología y los poderes que mueve y promueve a través de su escucha e identificación, principalmente entre los jóvenes.

RC14-274.4

CERRILLO, OMAR* *(Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Morelos)*

Redes Sociales Digitales Durante El Sismo De México De 2017: Hacia Nuevas Formas De Gestión De La Emergencia

El 19 de septiembre de 2017 se suscitó en el centro de México un fuerte sismo de 7.1 grados en la escala de Richter que generó severos daños en distintos lugares del país, como la Ciudad de México, el Estado de México, Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero y Tlaxcala. Los derrumbes y afectaciones se presentaron en un extenso radio geográfico de gran diversidad social. Mientras la Ciudad de México presentó derrumbes de grandes edificios de apartamentos de varios pisos, en las zonas rurales afectadas cayeron pequeñas casas de adobe donde moraban familias pobres dedicadas al campo. Es importante destacar que el país se encuentra en zona sísmica, y que un evento similar se había presentado en la Ciudad de México 32 años antes, cuando Internet no era un medio de comunicación común para el ciudadano común. Mientras que en 1985, la emergencia fue cubierta a través de la radio; en esta ocasión se generó un vasto y veloz flujo de información a través de las redes sociales, permitiendo que la participación ciudadana fuese sumamente eficaz en las medidas de rescate, remoción de escombros, formación de albergues, recolección y distribución de víveres y otros bienes de primera necesidad. Esta extendida gestión ciudadana mostró un Estado rebasado por la situación, ineficiente y motivo de profundas desconfianzas entre la población. El presente trabajo pretende analizar el papel que tuvieron los medios digitales, principalmente Facebook, Twitter y WhatsApp en la organización ciudadana para el manejo de la crisis humanitaria producto del sismo, y su impacto en la generación de nuevos vínculos sociales entre los ciudadanos participantes en la emergencia, generando nuevos tejidos sociales de organización que pueden

devenir en nuevas estructuras políticas que hagan contrapeso al monopolio político ostentado por los partidos políticos mexicanos durante los últimos años.

RC32-575.4

CERVANTES, VANESSA* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*

Transgressive Sexual Policies: Institutional Designs for Attention to Sexual Diversity in Mexico

It is an exploration of the first subnational governmental experiences on sexual diversity in Mexico. We call "sexual policies transgressive" to the new discourses and governmental actions against heteronormative and reproductive sexual binarity that prevails in the state discourses of the gender perspective but also they are constituted like new devices of control and discipline that produce practices and determine which are the Ways of living that are possible and desirable, even within the community of sexual diversity itself. The cases analyzed will be the public policy directions of the sexual diversity of Santiago Niltepec, Tehuatepec and Unión Hidalgo de Oaxaca. These municipalities are of mostly indigenous population and are characterized by the recognition of the "muxe" identity (transgendered women). It will analyze the network of social and political actors that promote the governmental agenda that allows the creation of specialized organizations within the subnational governments; the institutional design of the areas; actions planned and implemented; main achievements and challenges. The theoretical lines guiding the research are: 1) that the gender perspective of current policies reproduces the discourse of the binarity of the sexes, heternormativity and reproduction. 2) that LGBT-TTI dissident global identities influence national and subnational contexts but enter into an adjustment / adaptation dynamic according to economic, political, regional and ethnic contexts. 3) Criticism of essentialist identities woman / man, heterosexual / homosexual and other groups whose practices and discourses produce new abject, bodies that do not fall into these sexual categories. Transgressive sexual policies could be seen as state control and discipline devices, masquerading as negotiation and steady strategic government actions.

RC15-281.4

CERVIA, SILVIA* *(Pisa University)*

Citizens' Engagement in the Health Sector Decision-Making across Europe

Health care systems in developed countries face a series of structural challenges over the next decade. These systemic pressures - at economical and social level - are well documented, as well the strategies adopted to face with them. The paper will focus on one of them, the new forms of participatory regulation in policy decision-making (citizens' engagment in network governance), which are presented as exit strategy, toghether with the spatial rescaling, from the democratic deficit in health-care. However, that this goal has been reached cannot be taken for granted, especially when one considers that these practices are often promoted by dominant players in the field.

In my research I've analysed the concrete applications to the concept of network governance, as a fruit of symbolic struggles among the various actors in the field of health to maximise their own position through the accumulation of capital. If over the last few years the legitimacy of the patients and public to have power has gained terrain, it is equally true that more often than one would like to admit these claims are used by the traditional holders of decisional power to strengthen their position.

By this perspective, the translation of the definition of participation in concrete forms can be taken as a dynamic account of the distribution of power within that certain field. The research analyses in a comparative way the practices adopted in European Countries - Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherland, Spain and Sweden - comparing the structure of the networks and the "rules of the game" which, by defining the balances of power and reconciling various interests, function as filters for the subjects and modalities of policies.

RC52-860.4

CHAFE, DAVID* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*
KAIDA, LISA* *(McMaster University)*

Dissonant Harmony: Challenges of Professionalization of the Work of Musicians in St. John's, Canada

Professions literature has addressed common traits of established professions, including the acquisition of expertise and licensure and the practice of social closure as means of safeguarding access to labour markets for formal membership. More recent literature brings attention to occupations (i.e. semi-/ para-professions), such as dental hygienists and software engineers, which are likewise moving towards social closure to form new professions but facing interprofessional conflict. We argue this literature also requires consideration of contextual factors – namely the precarious labour market and the place where the process of professionalization takes place. This paper focuses on the

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challenges of professionalization of local self-employed musicians in St. John's – Canada's easternmost city with a population of 200,000 in the geographically isolated province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Our interview with 54 local income-dependent musicians shows musicians who earn some or all of their livelihood from performing often refer to themselves as professionals, as a means of distinguishing their work from that of their unpaid fellow musicians. The unpaid are variously referred to as casual, community or amateur musicians. While they might accept remuneration for performing, they do not depend on this work for income to the extent of self-proclaimed professional musicians, yet they participate in the same employment field. Restricted to local communities, intra-professional conflict may be one outcome of such delineation. This study contributes to existing literature by drawing attention to this underexplored open work, including individual and collective tendencies to publicly uphold professional traits in an effort to safeguard jurisdiction over fragile labour markets amidst austerity and economic restructuring in a remote mid-sized city.

RC18-336.8

CHAGONDA, TAPIWA* *(University of Johannesburg)*

The Bond Note Is Equivalent to the US$ Zimbabwe's Unending Currency Woes

'The Bond Note is Equivalent to the US$': Zimbabwe's Unending Currency Woes
By
Tapiwa Chagonda (University of Johannesburg)
The Zimbabwean economy has been in dire straits since the turn of the century when in 2000, the country embarked on a controversial and haphazard land reform programme which resulted in the country's agricultural sector, which was then the mainstay of the economy, going into comatose and sanctions also being imposed on the country by the West. By 2008, hyper-inflation had ravaged the Zimbabwean economy, peaking at a stupendous 89.7 sextillion (sextillion has 21 zeroes) percent by November 2008. With the unsustainable hyper-inflation, the country decided to shelve the worthless Zimbabwean dollar in 2009 and put in place a multiple currency regime which was largely dominated by the United States Dollar. However, with the country's key formal sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and mining failing to produce much for exports, the United States Dollars in circulation where always limited, thereby creating a cash crunch. To ease, the cash squeeze which the country has been facing since the shelving of the Zimbabwean dollar, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe decided to introduce a surrogate currency which has been christened, the 'Bond Note'. This paper argues that these Bond Notes have failed to ease Zimbabwe's currency woes, as forex barons have been hoarding both the United States dollars and the Bond Notes for speculative purposes, which has resulted in Zimbabwe's economic situation to remain in the doldrums.

KeyWords
United States Dollars, Bond Notes, Hyper-Inflation, Zimbabwe

RC25-472.3

CHAI, CHOON LEE* *(Red Deer College)*
MADIBBO, AMAL IBRAHIM *(University of Calgary)*
MCCOY, LIZA *(University of Calgary)*
PHIRI, TABITHA *(Central Alberta Immigrant Women's Association)*

Adaptation of Immigrant Women Living in Smaller Communities to the Challenge of English Language Barrier

In this presentation, we examine how the lack of the English language proficiency affects settlement experiences of immigrant women in a small city, Red Deer, and its surrounding rural communities in Alberta, Canada, and how these women adapt to the language barrier through various means.

Immigrants living in smaller cities such as Red Deer experience a different set of challenges compared to immigrants who live in larger cities (Krahn, Derwing and Abu-Laban 2005). In this Photovoice (Wang 1999) research conducted in partnership with the Central Alberta Immigrant Women's Association, 36 immigrant women hailing predominantly from non-English speaking countries told their settlement stories through the use of photographs.

Many of these immigrant women came to Canada as dependents or refugees. Upon their arrival in Canada, they often found themselves in a new social environment where their limited command of English language led to social isolation, occupational downgrading, and diminution of self-esteem. Their efforts to overcome the language barrier are crippled by role conflicts and lack of access to educational upgrading partly as a result of, ironically, lack of English language proficiency. However, our analysis points to resilience and adaptability of immigrant women in the face of ongoing struggle to build a new and successful life in Central Alberta.

The research on which the presentation is based informs community organizations and policy makers of the availability and effectiveness of programs and services used by immigrant women in Central Alberta, and incites a critical reflection

on the challenges and opportunities that immigrant women encounter as they settle in a new society.

RC57-922.4

CHAI, CHOON LEE* *(Red Deer College)*
MCCOY, LIZA *(University of Calgary)*
PHIRI, TABITHA *(Central Alberta Immigrant Women's Association)*

"Affecting" Change through Participants' Images of Their Settlement Experience in a Small Canadian City

This presentation discusses the visual component of a community-based research project examining the settlement experiences of recently-arrived, racialized immigrant women settling in a small city, Red Deer, Alberta, and its surrounding rural communities. The focus of the research is on the services and supports available to newcomers, evaluated from the perspective of the women who use them – with the goal of informing service development and settlement policy in the region, and more broadly, helping the host society do a better job of welcoming and integrating newcomers. In addition to a survey of 154 women, the research involved a Photovoice component in which 36 women, most had participated in the survey, made images that represented crucial aspects of their encounters with the natural, built, service, and social environments in their new communities.

A primary goal was to generate images and texts that could be used in exhibitions and materials for the general public as well as service providers and policy makers. Here the idea was not simply to provide interesting information about newcomers, but to invite viewers to reflect on the spaces and practices of their community as a site of settlement. To that end we are working with the images and interview texts to develop a public exhibition that will occur in spring 2018; there will also be an online version.

In this presentation we discuss the tensions, challenges and possibilities of working with these images (e.g., non-professional, sometimes blurry, apparently banal) in order to make a powerful exhibition that works artistically and affectively as well as informationally – and that does justice to the intents and purposes of the participants. We also reflect on the strengths and limitations of Photovoice methodology for this kind of project.

RC41-710.2

CHAI, LEI* *(University of Toronto)*
MAROTO, MICHELLE *(University of Alberta)*

Economic Insecurity Among Sexual Minority Men: Evidence from the 1991-2016 U.S. General Social Survey

Although a sizeable body of research has examined earnings differentials among sexual minority men, results remain mixed with studies presenting estimates of earnings disparities ranging from non-significant to as large as 32%. In this study, we ask: First, why do existing studies find few consistent results regarding sexual minority men's labor market outcomes? Second, in assessing disparities in the most recent 1991-2016 U.S. GSS data, do sexual minority men still experience disadvantages in the labor market? Third, do any apparent disadvantages extend to economic insecurity more broadly? We find that the large earnings penalties found for gay men in previous studies were likely attributable to their combination with bisexual men. In our results, gay and bisexual men earned 8% and 13% less than heterosexual men, respectively, but bisexual men experienced greater economic insecurity than heterosexual men. In addition to addressing mixed findings across previous studies, this research contributes to the literature on inequality, economic insecurity, and, potentially, employment discrimination.

RC11-215.4

CHAI, XIANGNAN* *(Western University)*
KALYAL, HINA *(Western University)*

Cellphone Use and Happiness Among Older Chinese Adults: Does Urban/Rural Residence Status Matter?

The number of older adults who use cellphones is increasing in both urban and rural China. Existing studies have indicated that the use of information and communication technology is associated with higher levels of happiness among older adults in Western societies. However, the role of such technology, particularly the impact of cellphone use on happiness and well-being of older adults has not been explored in China. To fill the gap in the literature, we use the 2010 China Family Panel Studies, a nationally representative data set. We employ logistic regression model and explore the relationship between cellphone use and self-reported happiness among the older Chinese population. We also examine whether the association differ for urban and rural residents. Results show that cellphone use is associated with seniors' self-reported happiness level (OR=1.283; $p < 0.001$). When an interaction term between cellphone use and residence status

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was included, results indicate that rural older adults felt happier when they had used own cellphones compared to their urban counterparts (OR=1.616; $p < 0.001$). For the rural senior population, cellphone use could improve the likelihood of feeling happy by a significant margin (10.2%; $p < 0.001$). Findings indicate that the positive relationship between cellphone use and happiness is stronger for rural adults than their urban counterparts.

RC22-407.6

CHAKRABARTI, ANINDITA* *(Indian Institute of Technology)*

Public Interest Litigation, Religion and the Question of Secularity in Contemporary India

This paper traces the concept of secularity in the Indian context through judicial intervention in religious practices by focusing on a unique jurisdiction of the Indian appellate judiciary known as Public Interest Litigation (PIL). I will take two contrasting PIL cases in recent times where religious practices and institutions have been subjected to judicial scrutiny by invoking PILs. The first case analyses a PIL for banning the Islamic or sharia courts in India. The second case involves a *suo moto* PIL brought by the Supreme Court of India on the issue of triple *talaq* (instant divorce) and polygamy permitted under Muslim Personal Law. The question at stake was whether such practices violated the dignity and fundamental rights of Muslim women. The Muslim Personal Law has been at the cynosure of an embattled debate along the lines of gender rights and national integration, premised on the demands for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for the nation. Exploring the trajectory of the two PIL cases, the paper shows how the concept of secularity in India is embedded in the perception of the state as the bulwark of social as well as religious reform. Unlike in the western context, here the concept of secularity primarily works through the guiding principle of multiculturalism. Consequently, the judiciary often performs a balancing act between different religious groups, often upholding group rights as opposed to individual rights. It has been also noted how the category of religion has been produced through constitutional law and judicial practices where secularism has been an issue of active judicial intervention in religious affairs. This paper shows how in the current public discourse, the concept of secularity works as 'subjection of religion to the rule of law', deftly manoeuvred and articulated through PIL jurisdiction.

RC29-534.6

CHAKRABARTI, NIRMAL* *(KIIT University)*

Combating Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism:Issues and Challenges in Human Rights Perspectives

Terrorism has a direct impact on basic human rights and the protection of individual right to life, liberty and physical security. The concern for the destructive impact of terrorism on human rights and security is discernible at United nations General Assembly, Security Council and the new Human Rights Council. The terrorist activities threatens the dignity and security of human beings everywhere. Terrorism endangers or takes innocent lives, creating an environment of fear that destroys individual freedom. It undermines pluralistic civil society and aims to undo the democratic basis of society. It is also revealed that terrorism has links with transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, money laundering, trafficking of arms and also transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological materials.

A fundamental obligation of states, therefore, is to protect the basic human rights of their nationals and others by taking positive measures to protect them and bringing the terrorists to justice. However the measures adopted by some States to counter terrorism have themselves often posed serious challenges to the issues of human rights and rule of law due to infliction of torture and ill-treatment to counter terrorism in spite of availability of legal and practical safeguards to them. Thus there are some specific human rights challenges in the context of terrorism and counter-terrorism; such as, questions of prohibition against torture, liberty and security of the terrorist, due process of law , right to fair trial , freedom of expression, freedom of association, surveillance of data protection, right to privacy, economic, social and cultural rights. This paper is an attempt to strengthen understanding of the complex and multifaceted relationship between human rights and terrorism.

RC18-343.3

CHAKRABORTY, DEBADATTA *(University of Massachusetts Amherst)*
KIM, VEDA HYUNJIN* *(University of Massachusetts Amherst)*
VASQUEZ, JORGE DANIEL *(University of Massachusetts Amherst)*

Populism Under Hegemony: Competition Fields and Protagonist Populists in Ecuador, India, South Korea, United States, and Venezuela

This research provides comparative outlook on populist political phenomenon across five cases (Ecuador, India, South Korea, United States, and Venezuela),

based on the Gramscian critical theory. By doing so, the authors aim to offer a novel framework to comprehend the modern populism, debating with the existing literature, especially with Ernesto Laclau. While Laclau, through his series of theorization attempts, puts forth a mobilizational potential of the populism, the authors concentrate more on the state power gradually hegemonizing lived-experience of the people. Gramscian notion of 'passive revolution' has been rather universal phenomenon in phases of state formation in many countries. Intensive social maneuver occurred during the early state entrenchment periods, and these led to ensuing development of institutions. The state institutions hegemonized the people's lived-experiences, essentially through creation of the 'competition fields' theorized in this research. The competition fields comprised not only stratification of wealth but also cultural signification of certain population categories identity-wisely. Incentives for competition involvement were substantive while subalternized 'others' who resisted. With this intrinsic logic of the competition fields, 'war of position' encroached individuals' livelihoods and has been reproduced by signification of the 'symbol' over time. The symbol essentially represents the desirable image that people 'should' pursue and it is sustained by feeding certain collective memories. In this context, the authors argue that the modern populist phenomenon is the politically intensified 'war of position' in contrast to Laclau's proposition spotlighting democratic 'war of maneuver'. The authors have conducted contents analysis on manifestoes of Rafael Correa, Narendra Modi, Myung-Bak Lee, Donald Trump, and Nicolás Maduro, with supplementary historical analyses on the ascending competition fields in each of the five cases. The novel framework calls for distinction of 'hegemony-protagonist' and 'hegemony-antagonist' politics and rethink common notions (e.g., Canovan 1999; Kaltwasser 2012) highlighting innateness of populist potential in liberal-democratic polities.

RC38-JS-3.5

CHAMAKALAYIL, LALITHA* *(University of Applied Sciences and Art, Northwestern Switzerland)*
RIEGEL, CHRISTINE* *(University of Education Freiburg)*

Methodological Considerations on Intersectional Perspectives on Life Histories, Practices and Strategies in Contexts of Family and Migration

Intersectionality is an important perspective of analysis and a valuable sensitizing concept with regard to power relations (cf. Davis 2008; Phoenix 2010; Riegel 2014). In our paper we would like to discuss methodological considerations on how intersectionality as a perspective can be utilized in biographical research: As a contextualizing framework of analysis as well as with the potential to critically question dominant constructions of difference. With this, it becomes possible to delineate the empirical interplay of different contexts of power and inequality, of asymmetrical gender, class, ethnicity and body contexts in a globalised capitalist world, and to portray the different social levels on which these become relevant. The objective scope of possibility with its societal and social contextuality as well as the subjective perspective and assessment of ones own potentials and agency in these social contexts can be analysed in its relevance in the biography. Here, changes and shifts of the specific social positioning and their importance for the actions of a person during the biographical span and on the background of their experiences can be looked at. A set of questions of intersectional perspectives of analysis has been developed (cf. Riegel 2016) and will be discussed, followed by an illustration of analyses conducted within the framework of an international research project on life histories, practices and strategies in contexts of family and migration in marginalised neighbourhoods in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Based on this, we would like to discuss potentials as well as challenges connected with an intersectional perspective on biography.

RC50-838.4

CHAMBERS, DONNA* *(University of Sunderland)*

'dear White People': Your Race Matters in Tourism

In this presentation, I critically explore the concept of whiteness and its relevance to an understanding of the location of power in tourism. I contend that in tourism studies there has been little if any problematisation of the way in which whiteness shapes ways of knowing in tourism (epistemology) and ways of being in tourism (ontology). Indeed, I argue for an alternative methodological approach to our interpretations of exploitation and subjugation in tourism which does not focus predominantly on non-white 'Others'. That is, I suggest that in tourism studies, by focusing on racial **disadvantage**, we have failed to adequately theorise the power that comes from racial **privilege**.

It was Ruth Frankenberg (1993) who used the term 'whiteness' to describe a set of three interlinked dimensions – (1) a location of structural advantage (2) a standpoint or place from which white people look at themselves, others and society and (3) a set of cultural practices that are usually unmarked and unnamed (1993, p.1). She suggested further that whiteness is not an empty signifier, but is instead a 'daily experience of racial structuring' (ibid). I extend this argument to contend that whiteness thus becomes normalised and is rendered invisible in contemporary quotidian tourism practices and theorisations of power in tourism.

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A soft science research approach in tourism should undertake a methodological unpacking of power in tourism through the lens of whiteness to provide an interpretation of structural **advantage** that is occasioned by race. Whiteness urges white people to (re)consider myopic understandings of racial power in tourism by refracting their epistemological lens onto themselves. Whiteness implores white people to reflect on their own racial identities and cultures, the privileges that accompany them, and how this serves to legitimate racial inequalities in tourism.

RC53-880.4

CHAN, ANITA KIT-WA* *(The Education University of Hong Kong)*

Transnationality, Mobility and Belongingness of Chinese Cross-Border Students

While globalization has facilitated massive transnational movement of goods and information, human cross-border flow remains heavily regulated and controlled. However, Chinese cross-border students is an anomaly. Since the turn of the twenty-first century, substantial numbers of young children – who are Hong Kong residents but live in the mainland, have been traveling across the border to school. Being the physical embodiment of transnationalism, these children navigate constantly two social spaces – Hong Kong and mainland China – that have different social, political, economic and jurisdiction systems. Based on in-depth interviews with 16 cross-border students aged 10 to 12, this paper explores how young children negotiate belongingness – preferred place of residence and identification – amidst their mobility experience. The findings reveal that child migrants are active agents who displayed subtle considerations when negotiating complex physical and emotional needs. Their narratives also illuminate a transnational space which is characterized by closer socio-economic ties between the two societies, the rising prominence of China, and not least the social and spatial hierarchy between Hong Kong and the mainland. Moreover, their identification, dis-identification and ambivalence with the identity of 'Hong Konger' clearly shows that parents' socio-economic, (illegitimate) migration and marital status have impacts on cross-border students who have to actively grapple with stigmas and marginalization. The discussions will illuminate the importance of power and inequalities in relation to border-crossing and of intersectionality when understanding the experiences of migrant children.

RC31-571.1

CHAN, ANNIE* *(Lingnan University)*

Transnational Transformations: Theorising Female Professional Lead Migrants in Hong Kong

Research on transnational migration tends to focus on migrants in the lower echelons of the social hierarchy and those migrating from less to more developed countries. The situations of transnational professional workers are under-studied by comparison, particularly that of female non-single (i.e. married, partnered, and/or with dependent children) transnational professionals who are 'lead migrants' – i.e. initiators of the migration. In addition, existing studies rarely differentiate between transient and settler transnational migrants in their analyses. In recognising that transnational migration is an important site for personal and social transformation, this paper seek to answer these questions: how do transnational contexts shape professional men and women's subjectivities and everyday lives? How do family and marital status affect the life choices and strategies of transient transnational professionals? What are the constraints and possibilities for personal and social change arising out of such contexts? To what extent and under what circumstances can transnationalism offer transformatory possibilities for the personal and the social? How do intersections of gender, class, ethnicity and family status affect such possibilities? Based on a qualitative study of female non-single, professional lead migrants who have moved to Hong Kong, we aim to engage with mainstream theories of migration, gender and intersectionality.

RC05-117.2

CHAN, CAROL* *(Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*
RAMÍREZ, CAROLINA* *(Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*
STEFONI, CAROLINA* *(Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*

Precariousness and Reciprocity at Work: Interethnic Labour Relations at Times of Uncertainty in Santiago

Chile's migrant population has more than doubled in the last decade, where people from diverse ethnic backgrounds are increasingly visibly participating in the social, cultural and economic life of diverse commercial neighbourhoods of Santiago, Chile. Simultaneously, divisive xenophobic social discourses regarding difference and concerns about the "illegality" of migrants and their labour have only recently been publicly and politically deployed. Echoing broader sociopolitical processes taking place in many countries worldwide during this Brexit/Trump era, discourses about migration in the Chilean context push for more migration restrictions in terms of the issuing of work permits and visas. Moreover, such

stances inform daily interactions and stereotypes about the migrant and ethnic groups that participate in Santiago's multicultural commercial areas. Within this context, this paper critically contributes to research on precarious migrant labour. Such work has typically constructed migrants' vulnerability in terms of labour exploitation and "illegality". This paper takes a different approach by attending to the possibility of reciprocity—despite unequal power dynamics—involved in all labour relations, particularly when workplaces are small, relatively intimate, and involve daily interactions between workers and employers. Methodology is based on ethnographic observations in small retail shops and restaurants owned by ethnic Chinese migrants in Santiago, and interviews with Chinese employers and their employees of diverse ethno-cultural backgrounds and nationalities (e.g. Peru, Haiti, Colombia). Through the concept of "precarious labor relations", we examine the independent and shared uncertainties constituting labour relations between migrant employers and workers who are differently marginalized in a broader socio-political context. Analysing narratives of fear, trust, care, and indifference in how migrant employers and employees daily negotiate otherness and mutual forms of precarity at work, this paper further complicates dichotomies of exploitation and resistance in scholarship on migrant labour, by foregrounding relationality, trust, and the employer's humanity in the equation.

RC44-750.2

CHAN, CHRIS* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

Localist Populism and Generational Shift: The Consequences of the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong and Its Implications for Labour Movement

Labour and working class organisations played a significant role in democratic movement around the world. In 2014, global attention has been paid to the 79 days long occupy movement in Hong Kong which has been called 'Umbrella Movement' (UM). More than 200, 000 citizens took to street demanding the universal suffrage in this former British colony and China's Special Administration Region (SAR). According to surveys, most of the participants came from the lower middle class or lower class/grassroots. However, trade union only played a supportive role in this students and intellectuals-led protest. This paper evaluates the causes and consequences of the UM and its implication for labour movement. The author suggests that the movement has led to the rise of localist populism and generational shift in politics. The consequences have created challenges for democratic labour movement in Hong Kong with a mission to build solidarity with mainland Chinese labour movement and alliance with broader social and democratic movement. The author reflects why the labour movement was marginal in the most significant democratic movement in the history of Hong Kong and how the difficulties can be overcome in the long run.

RC34-621.2

CHAN, KA KI* *(HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY)*
NG, CHEUK LING *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Body-Power: The Lived Body and Youth Work Practice in Hong Kong

The study of body has become the buzzword for over two decades and it has been expanded in different disciplines. However, most youth workers often work with young people who experience painful, traumatic or other kinds of bodily experiences, or even direct and manage different bodily conditions through day-to-day practices; it is yet to develop as the key domain in youth work. Even though the development of youth work has been developed over half of a decade, youth work practice with body issues has not been transcended the actual physical perspective to reflect how bodily knowledge are being defined, interpreted and managed, and then affect the working approach on youth work practice.

This paper aims to explore youth workers' body sensitivity, the understanding of different kinds of body issues, and their youth work practice with body issues. The qualitative method adopted in this study. Twenty youth workers who are working in different youth services settings shared their intervention skills when engaging with young people in different bodily issues such as sex, sexuality, drugs, sex work and self-harm behaviors. This study revealed that most youth workers do not have a strong sensitivity on body and they are found to have faced different struggles and difficulties when intervening in body issues with young people. Some of them even implicitly use their professional knowledge and power to regulate body comportment and bodily care of young people.

This study attemptes to relink the strong relationship between body and youth work. It contributes to address some questions and limitations when working with young people under the dominant discourse on biological body in youth work. It also opens the discussion and provides an alternative way to examine the potentials of youth embodiment under the climate of body-insensitive in Hong Kong social context.

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RC07-158.9

CHAN, KA KI* *(HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY)*

Revisiting the Pattern of Youth Transition: The Interrelationship between Labor Market Insecurity and Residential Autonomy Among Young Working People in Hong Kong

Leaving the family of origin and setting up one's own household is one types of youth transition (GoCorijin & Klijzing, 2001; Manzoni, 2016; Nico, 2016; Settersten, 2012) , and represents one of the key indicators of the transition from younghood to adulthood. Domestic transition not only implies financially independent, but also reaching the greater social autonomy for young people.

The striving for residential autonomy is hindered by a lack of sufficient financial resources. Most underclass youth in Hong Kong are suffering from precarious employment. Several structural conditions have been identified in the transitional process from family of origin to family of destination, and from residence with parents to living away from parents (Chisholm 1993), including, flexible specialization in workplace, insecure employment, and families' cultural capital in a time of labor uncertainty. It is found that those impacts not only reshape the experiences in youth transition, but also make domestic transition become more delayed and highly fragmented.

Against the above social backdrop, this research aims to investigate how labour market exclusion and job insecurity affect the transition out of the parental home for young people in Hong Kong, and investigate how labour market conditions influences the attainment of housing autonomy, several dimensions are particularly examined: gender, type of employment, monthly income and occupations.

The research conducted as quantitative study and used the telephone survey to collect data. 1000 young people aged between 20 to 34 years old with Hong Kong permanent residential status and full-time employment status were targeted. This research contributes further studies on youth, particularly in the field of youth transition in pan-pacific regions. The similar research topic is underdeveloped in East-Asia countries. It is worth further extending as a comparative research to compare the patterns of youth transition between Europe and East Asia countries.

RC05-122.5

CHAN, WENDY* *(Simon Fraser University)*

Access to Language Interpretation and Culturally Sensitive Services for Abused Immigrant Women in Non-Urban Centers of BC

Access to interpreters for abused immigrant women seeking community services in non-urban centers of BC is one of the most significant barriers they encounter. Without interpreters, abused immigrant women living in rural and small communities must navigate the service landscape where miscommunication and misunderstanding about their problems and needs can exacerbate their situation and delay their access to support services. This paper explores why access to interpreters for abused immigrant women is limited or non-existent in many regions of this province, and how this is connected to broader questions of racial equality and inequality. Drawing on 30 interviews with criminal justice, immigration and family law service providers in four regions of British Columbia, this paper highlights the key barriers for abused immigrant women as a result of having no access or limited access to interpreters and culturally sensitive services. I argue that equitable access to domestic violence services for women of all cultural groups is an important goal if the safety of all women matter. Critical scholars have long pointed out that formal equality, or uniform services in a multiracial society, will not ensure equality of access. Given that language barriers in situations of domestic violence can potentially lead to tragic outcomes, there is a need to recognize the importance of providing equitable treatment for all women experiencing domestic violence in BC.

RC21-402.2

CHANDRA, TANYA* *(Singapore-ETH Centre)*

To be or Not to be Governed: Symptoms of Transformation in Urban-Rural Landscapes of West Bengal, India

The discourse around "right to the city" and "leaving no one behind" fail to acknowledge wider regional dynamics and transformation beyond the defined urban core. Urbanisation in many parts of India is not concentrated in cities but in regions that mix urban and rural characteristics. These such hybrid regions feature a persistence of rural economies, high-frequency shorter-term commuting, loosely regulated development. Road development connecting the urban cores of the country affect broader and diverse scape which lead to hybrid forms of urbanisation. Questioning the unpreparedness of large regions governed locally in the reverberation of urbanisation brought by catalytic actions of road development.

This study examines these hybrid regions in the state of West Bengal which supports a large, dense rural population that is socio-economically dynamic and youthful. Using symptomatic reading methodology, the study identifies irrepress-

ible and recurring spatial symptoms of transformation in habitations with introduction of all-weather road access to arterial network within the region. The symptoms of transformation observed are in housing construction, education demand and mode of travel; showcasing change from vernacular choices towards globally acknowledged solutions. This process of transformation is leading to population densification, dependence and demand of goods and services in rural classified areas of West Bengal. Rural classified areas in India come under self-governing village system called Panchayati Raj, unequipped in spatial and governance solutions that could support the undergoing transformation.

An urban bias underpinning road development and planning policies in India, downplays or ignores altogether this hybrid urban-rural condition, resulting in unprepared local-bodies of governance in rural areas. As a consequence, there is a sharp unplanned and uneven form of urbanisation along these corridors of development. This condition opens towards the question of development agendas failure to address broader and diverse scape, leaving rights of large population behind to 'sustainable' development.

RC09-JS-9.1

CHANDRA, VINOD* *(J N P G College, Lucknow University)*

Construction of Modern Childhood through Children's School Education in Digital Age: Setting of Global Vision or Realization of Local Needs of Children?

The contemporary childhood is a construct of modern technologies and modern education system which is equipped with scientific temperament and rational thinking. It has been observed that children enjoy more freedom of expression and greater degree of choices in their daily lives. The State has also developed more laws of protection of children; social Control of children has also been modified through new laws and compulsory education. The consequences of this change towards modern childhood is that children are more and more exposed to new world of technologies and placed into schools which is like a waiting room for these children before entering into the world of work. In this backdrop, a study has been conducted to explore two basic questions in the context of 'children's school education' and the 'new construction of their childhood' : First question was to see how far children receive the basics of modern education – reciprocity and freedom in communication; openness and rationality in the process of learning in the class room environment; participation in the learning process; safety of children within the school system; space for children's agency in the school settings, etc. The second question was to probe the boundaries of children's childhood which was shaped by basic needs of their families and/or their communities. The study found that children who receive the modern education in their schools face a dilemma. On the one hand they adapt the new and relatively more open value system in which they develop a logical rationale for their each and every action.They argue; they challenge; they propose alternatives etc.On the other hand they have to follow the traditional arguments and logic of their parents and community people as they have live with them as well. Children are sometimes in conflict what to choose and what not.

RC22-411.3

CHANDRIKA, K.B.* *(RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, VIDYASANGAMA)*

Domestic Violence Against Married Women in India: A Study in Religion and Cultural Context.

Abstract: Documented experiences of women indicate that Inequality and the result discrimination on the ground of sex are common in all societies. Though women have proved equal still they are being abused. Violence against women reflects the reality that woman are not safe either at home. In India gender discrimination and the resultant forms of Domestic Violence or s familial abuse still remains more often it is latent. According to 'United National Population Fund Report' 2007, around two-third of married Indian women are victims of Domestic violence.

In this background, this study is conducted in Belgaum city of Karnataka state, India. The empirical data were collected by 200 respondents through interview. The study analyzes the domestic violence against women in the Hindu Religion and Indian cultural background. The study justifies Social learning theory. Dependency theory and feminist approaches. The finding of the study reveals that, highest frequency of Domestic Violence is observed in the middle class nuclear families. Economic, financial, social dependence and lack of social support are the main causes for Domestic Violence. The Indian culture and Religion perpetuate that a women is supposed to be submissive, tolerant and approachable to the situation. Due to lack of alternative support system and habitual tolerance forces women to remain in the spouse's family. Most of the times they don't share their problems and experiences with any of their friends, neighbors and family members. The law has tried to check the Domestic Violence, and the amendments are made but it has failed on account of solution. The study emphasises the need to reduce the incidences of Domestic Violence against women by changing the attitudes of men towards women and to create awareness to fight against violence.

(Key words: Domestic Violence, Hindu Religion and culture, Social learning theory,

Dependency theory, feminist approach.)

RC20-381.4

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (National Taiwan University)
HUANG, KUAN-HAO (Academia Sinica)

Change and Continuity in Gender Ideology across Different Fertility Contexts: Comparing Japan, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United States

In ultra-low fertility societies, persisting traditional gender ideologies may continue to discourage educated women from having children or having to choose between career and marriage. We examine trends and changes in the sociodemographic patterns of gender ideologies across Japan, Taiwan, Spain, Poland, Sweden and the US. Each country exemplifies different stages of fertility change, cultural contexts of marriage and family, and socioeconomic development and inequalities. Using 12 statements on attitudes toward marriage, gender roles, and alternative family forms from ISSP 2002 and 2012 data, we identified four gender ideological classifications with Latent Class Analysis, capturing changes by gender and education from 2002 to 2012. The four classes are: Liberal (class 1: 22%), Strict motherhood (class 2: 16%), Pro-marriage and pro-work (class 3: 33%), and Traditional (class 4: 29%). Class 2 puts less value on marriage but believes that working mom harms the wellbeing of family and pre-school children; class 3 highly values marriage especially for women, but holds paradoxical beliefs that being a housewife is fulfilling while both husband and wife should work. The results indicate that higher education is an important determinant for the increase of more liberal gender ideologies in transition economies like Taiwan and Poland for both genders. Yet there appeared little changes in post-industrialized Japan and US. Multilevel mixed-effects logistic models further show that more seats held by women in national parliaments and less wage gaps significantly predict more liberal gender ideologies. We end the discussions over the importance of offering a "choice" framework for women, and the dual-earner/dual-carer ideology that may boost fertility and increase population wellbeing in ultra-low fertility contexts like Taiwan and Poland. From a comparative perspective, this paper contributes to the gender and reproductive behavior literature in showcasing the individual- and country-level correlates that may draw fertility and family policy implications.

RC31-573.5

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (National Taiwan University)

Social Integration and Post-Divorce Wellbeing Among Female Marriage Migrants in New Immigrant Destinations

One common trend observed across new immigrant destinations in Asia is the high prevalence of divorce among intra-Asia transnational marriages compared to marriages between the locals. Taiwan and South Korea are no exceptions. Some migrant divorcees might have returned to their home countries, yet many have chosen to remain in the host societies to pursue better life prospects for themselves and their bi-ethnic children. Using mixed-methods including 22 in-depth interviews with Vietnamese migrant divorcees in Taiwan and Korea that I conducted between 2011 and 2017, and a large-scale survey containing 2,435 divorcees from China, Vietnam, the Philippines and other Asian countries who were residing in Korea in 2009, I examine different patterns of social integration and wellbeing among female migrant divorcees. The survey results show that migrant divorcees' self-rated health and life satisfaction are significantly worse than the average of marriage migrants. Furthermore, migrant divorcees maintain less social relationships with Koreans and are more likely to report discrimination in daily lives. Importantly, being employed links to better health after controlling for socioeconomic factors, immigrant characteristics, and key covariates. Multivariate analyses show that more types of social relationships with Koreans contribute to migrant divorcees' better wellbeing, yet discrimination is associated with worse wellbeing. With the mean age of thirty-four among 22 divorcees, the mean years of marriage were 7.3 (9 in Taiwan and 6 in Korea). Findings from the interviews were used to illustrate the processes of getting a divorce among Vietnamese marriage migrants who reside in both rural and urban settings, and the sources of support they obtain from different types of friendship networks at various stages of the divorce processes. For migrant divorcees who are often lack of support networks in the host societies, both quantity and quality of social interactions with the native population matter for their wellbeing.

RC05-JS-63.4

CHANG, JUHUI* (National Taitung University)
WANG, CHIEN-LUNG (Department of Education, National Taitung University)

Crossing Race and Gender Borders: The Cultivation of Intercultural Competence for Undergraduate Students

Critical Indigenous feminism focuses on the oppression of racial and patriarchal colonization, and the empowerment of women. It is not exactly associated with White feminism but with the Indigenous culture. Many Indigenous tribes were egalitarian, and women elders were chosen leaders and had a voice in decisions important to the tribe's livelihood. In Taiwan, Indigenous peoples belong to the Austronesian language-speaking groups rather than the mainstream Han-Chinese people in Taiwan. The Puyuma, one of the ethnic groups in the Indigenous peoples, is close to a matriarchal society and has bilateral descent. The "Mugamut" (Women's weeding festival) represents the tradition of women as tribal leaders and the mutual respect between males and females. This study tried to cultivate the intercultural competence of non-Indigenous undergraduate students majoring in digital media through the creation of electronic picture books about the "Mugamut" (Women's weeding festival). The research methods include participant observation in the tribe and classes, personal and group interviews, and analysis of the electronic picture books the students created. The research found these undergraduates developed intercultural competences in the following five dimensions, including attitudes, knowledge, skills, external outcomes and internal outcomes. They performed well in the first four dimensions. For example, they broke racial stereotypes, and respected and valued Puyuma culture; they were open-minded and self-aware about cultures; they showed curiosity and the ability of listening, observation, evaluation and communication in the tribal field. However, on the dimension of internal outcomes, they still had difficulties in forming and shifting the frame of gender and cultural references between cultures.

RC48-JS-25.3

CHANG, JUNGMIN* (BK21PLUS program in Embodiment: Health-Society Interaction, Korea University)

Gender Based Violence Law in South Korea: A Narrative Policy Framework Analysis

Gender based violence has increased by more than 4.5 percent in South Korea over the past five years. New offenses of digital sexual violence has given rise to prominent societal problems massively dropping crime safety index for women from 76.4 points in April to 54.6 points in June 2016. Although voices calling for awareness and legal system reform have existed for two decades, law enforcement against gender violence has continuously failed to meet the agreement of the National Assembly.

However, policy context of gender violence policy has recently changed in direction and a new government is committed to enactment of gender violence prevention laws. This study aims to understand the policy change using the policy narratives focusing on the role of policy narratives and strategic construction and communication of policy narratives by coalitions. The research questions are 1) How does each coalition construct its narratives in terms of stance, characters, plots, solutions and causal mechanism? 2) How does each coalition use narrative strategies in terms of scope of conflict, angel-devil shift, policy surrogate and policy belief?

To explore the research questions, we use the meso-level Narrative Policy Framework to provide systematic empirical analysis and employ content analysis of policy narratives generated in gender based violence policy subsystem over a 10-year period between 2008 and 2017. Empirical research examines narrative elements, strategies and policy belief differences within and across coalitions, the Pro-Gender based Violence Law coalition and Anti-Gender based Violence Law coalition.

We expect that the Pro-Gender Violence Law coalition is disposed to expand the scope of conflict attributing the problem to society. On the other hand, the opposite coalition contains the scope of conflict. Furthermore, relative stability, strength, and cohesion of policy belief are quantified and measured to determine whether a subsystem is collaborative or adversarial.

RC16-314.2

CHANG, KYUNG-SUP* (Seoul National University)

Complex Culturalism Vs. Multiculturalism: The South Korean Approach to Cosmopolit(an)Ization

The literally explosive growth of transnational marriages between Korean men and poorer Asian women seemingly signals that South Korea has entered a genuinely new epoch of cosmopolit(an)ization. This unprecedented phenomenon has drastically reconfigured diverse corners and peripheries of South Korea into manifestly multiethnic entities. The national and local governments have been quick in initiating a comprehensive policy of "multicultural family support" whereas various civil groups, media, and even business corporations have echoed the governmental drive with their own multiculturalism initiatives. As agents of what I define here as *complex culturalism*, South Korean institutions and citizens have instrumentally, selectively, and flexibly incorporated into themselves various historical and civilizational sources of culture in order to expediently consolidate the postcolonial sociopolitical order and then to maximize socioeconomic development. It should be noted that this complex cultural system used to be embodied in the South Korean nation or population as a

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supposedly homogeneous racial entity (dubbed *danilminjok*). The mass presence of "multicultural brides" seems to have further reinforced complex culturalism by enabling South Korean citizens and institutions to conveniently interpret that their open accommodation and active support for the marriage migrants help make their cultural complexity a more self-contained civilizational property. However, the more their multiculturalism as part of their self-centered globalism is framed through arbitrarily staged experiences, the more the Asian marriage migrants will remain differentiated, if not discriminated, from native Koreans. What nevertheless remains to be seen is if the foreign brides themselves could or would ultimately accommodate South Korean culture (and even South Koreans' self-centered globalism) and thus sustain the nation's cultural status quo or if they would permanently be asked or forced to preserve and display their home-country cultural characteristics as an indispensable condition for native South Koreans' still elementary multicultural experiences and feelings.

RC56-JS-85.2

CHANG, KYUNG-SUP* *(Seoul National University)*

Internal Multiple Modernities: The Korean Aperture

Modernity has usually been conceived as the civilizational state of affairs in a national society. When postcolonial nations, upon liberation, embarked upon modernization often as a state-driven project of material, cultural, and institutional transformation, many of their respectively incumbent states were not able to justly represent or fully incorporate people(s) and society (societies) under their supposed jurisdictions. Within loosely, hastily and/or coercively defined national boundaries, certain regions, ethnicities, classes, professions (military in particular) or civil society have frequently challenged the rule of the often self-established states by envisioning and pursuing alternative lines of modernization. At the micro-social or private level, individuals, families, and other intimate groups often implicitly defy the rule of any ineffective and/or authoritarian state in similar ways. Modernity – and the process of modernization – can be plural not only across different national societies, as persuasively indicated in Eisenstadt's "multiple modernities" thesis, but also within each national society. Such internal multiplicity of modernities/modernizations is critically predicated upon the varying complexities of time-space (era-place) compression across different units of (inherently compressed) modernity. Internal multiple modernities can be seen as complexly localized instances of Appadurai's global "scapes" in postcolonial modernization. In a major historical irony, the internal plurality of modernizations/modernities was manifested with particular intensity under the political and ideological influence of the Cold War, which helped enthrone certain political factions into state power against broad local social ideals and interests. Beneath the coerced uniformity of liberal capitalism under the authoritarian Cold War states, paradoxically diverse aspirations for liberation and happiness nurtured multiple competing axes of modernities/modernizations. On the other hand, under multi-faceted globalization defying national particularities and regional barriers, the 21st century is quickly becoming an era of universalized internal multiple modernities. In this paper, the Korean experience is examined as a most pertinent case in point.

TG04-978.6

CHARBONNEAU, MATHIEU* *(Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy, Concordia University)*

Insurance Risks As Fictitious Commodities: The Ongoing Construction of the Cyber-Insurance Market in North America

This paper introduces a new framework in the emerging field of sociology of insurance, one of the most dynamic branch of sociology of risk and uncertainty. Building on the sociology insurance literature shedding light on the epistemic, calculative and cultural construction of private insurability, this paper shifts the analytical focus towards the political-legal and non-competitive constitution of insurance markets. Following Karl Polanyi's institutional analysis, it analyses the political construction and maintenance – or institutional constitution – of private insurability. It defines insurance markets as institutions designed for the capitalization of substantive, empirically experienced uncertainties into fictitiously commoditized insurance risks. Insurance risks can be conceptualized as fictitious commodities since private insurers, despite the powerful set of incentives and controls provided by insurance business governance, cannot autonomously ensure the stable and profitable commoditization of the underlying uncertainties they capitalize as risks. Moreover, insurers face no financial incentives to completely remove these uncertainties. This explains why the insurance industry depends on policy-making, legislation, regulations, the state as the "ultimate risk manager" and others non-competitive arrangements. Following a discussion of the Polanyian theory of the institutional constitution of markets and the concept of insurance risks as fictitious commodities, this paper presents the case study of the ongoing construction of the cyber-insurance market in North America. With the growth of organizational network infrastructures, e-commerce and big data the insurance industry now offers cyber-insurance to organizations seeking to cover the potential losses and liabilities stemming from cyber attacks and data breaches. Industry insiders suggest that the insurability of cyber risks cannot expand significantly until enough information is collected leading to robust actuarial data. This paper argues that analyzing cyber-insurance risks as fictitious commodities contributes to a better understanding of why the cyber-insurance market is paradoxically rapidly expanding despite facing major obstacles and uncertainties.

RC46-768.3

CHARLEBOIS, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER* *(Université de Montréal)*

Épreuves sociales constitutives du processus de construction identitaire de jeunes adultes en situation de pauvreté dans un contexte de raccrochage scolaire

L'approche biographique est une méthode de recherche en sciences humaines qui permet d'étudier les liens dialectiques entre les individus et les groupes dont il fait partie (Desmarais, 2009). L'approche biographique consiste à écouter, puis comprendre le sens des expériences humaines (ibid.) et en ce sens elle est très cohérente avec les bases humanistes et herméneutiques de la sociologie clinique (Sévigny, 1993). Dans cette communication, nous proposons de rendre compte d'une recherche doctorale mené dans ces paramètres et ayant pour objet le processus de construction identitaire de dix jeunes adultes en situation de pauvreté dans un contexte de raccrochage scolaire. Le concept d'épreuve social permet de cerner les « défis historiques » (Martucelli, 2006) que ces personnes ont dû affronter dans leur position sociale, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des rapports sociaux constitutifs de leur personnalité biographique (Sève, 2008). Dans cette communication, je propose de présenter les concepts qui définissent ces épreuves sociales.

RC05-119.4

CHARLES, CARLO* *(York University)*

The Intersection of Nationalism and Anti-Blackness in the Reception of Haitians in Canada

In January 2018, the Canadian PM Justin Trudeau responded to Trump's immigration ban by stating: "To those fleeing persecution, terror & war, Canadians will welcome you… Diversity is our strength". Although this message was not directed to Haitians, undocumented Haitians who were living in the U.S. under a TPS represented 80% of the 21 695 asylum claims made in Canada from January to July 2017 (IDC Quebec, 2017). This "massive flow" of Haitians, described as a "refugee crisis" by the right-wing media and white nationalist anti-immigrant protesters, has forced the Canadian government to shift its welcoming message to a strictly admonishing and policy-related discourse aiming that "economic refugees" are not entitled to Asylum. Such a shift contradicts the international image of Canada as a multicultural and inclusive "heaven" for refugees and it places Haitians within a field of representations and policy framework level, which operationalizes distinctions between "economic migrants" and "refugees" informed by primitivist and orientalist racisms (Kyriakides 2017). While primitivist racism in the Global North relies on biological determinism and ideological construction of black people as "problem population" to categorize Haitians as "economic migrants" (Hall 1986; Eglash 2002), orientalist racism depicts brown people like Syrians admitted as refugees in the West as "non-threatening victims to be saved", (Daniel and Knudsen, 1995; Behrman, 2014; Kyriakides 2017). By focusing on racialization in reception contexts, methodological nationalism and geopolitical framework, I draw attention to how the Canadian context operationalizes the two different types of racism when it comes to the reception of refugees from the South and the East. More importantly, I seek to understand how primitivist and orientalist racisms shape the way Haitians are represented in juxtaposition to the notion of model minority in the Canadian racialized vertical mosaic (Porter 1965, Portes & Zhou 1993, Hollifield & al. 1994, Ngo 2016).

RC40-705.4

CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* *(CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University)*

No Food Sovereignty in Thailand without Land Security

In Thailand, half of the land is agriculture land. This land is important to farmers' livelihoods, yet they face landlessness and lost of access to land. This study explains the linkage between food sovereignty and land security. The central question asked here was how food sovereignty can be established in Thailand. Rural villages in Northern Thailand were selected as a case study. We found that land and access land is a significant point for farmers to secure life. The data further shows that problems regarding landlessness among farmers. These problems were connected with land security and farming patterns. Farmers increasingly become landlessness which is due to economic problems that are rooted in farming patterns and the market. Another reason for land insecurity is that farmers lack rights in land and cultural rights have been denied resulting in a loss of access to land. Further neoliberal agriculture and policies have forced farmers to change their farming patterns. Combined with an imbalance between the cost of production and market prices, farmers are trapped in poverty. The lack

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of land security has heightened this situation further. It has to be concluded that food security is inextricably linked to land security. Thus, land rights need to be reformed in order to empower farmers and achieve food Sovereignty. For there can be no food sovereignty in Thailand without land security.

RC31-571.2

CHAROENSRI, CHANTANEE* *(Thammasat University)*

Virtual Mobility Among Highly Skilled Migrants in Thailand

This article aims to demonstrate the limitation of an approach of movement of the highly skilled within the framework of migration studies. This study has proposed an alternative framework of virtual mobility which is believed to have allowed us to see two different kinds of movements. First, the highly skilled can exert influences from remote, whilst they stay put, that their socioeconomic impact can be felt within a specific system of mobility. Second, the highly skilled who move, when they do they have power to modify their destination such that their movement requires minimal adjustment. This is incomparable to the level of adjustment of the movement of the powerless, e.g. refugees, asylum seekers and illegal labor migrants. For these reasons, I thus propose that conceptualizing highly skilled migration should be considered in line with *mobility paradigm*, which has greater advantage in providing us with perspective of the first kind of mobility mentioned above, I shall use the term virtual mobility for it. The second form of mobility, I use the term mobile virtuality.

These forms of mobility will be illustrated through a case study of highly skilled migration in Thailand, focusing specifically on the case of Japanese highly skilled who moved through international networks of oversea corporations. This study will also demonstrate that to study mobility of the highly skilled, migrants should not be an exclusive focus for the reason that movement did not stop when they have reached their countries of destination. On the contrary, transformation of destination cities, networks of people, things, communication and infrastructure that transcend borders are parts of the mobility system that we should consider. Such perspectives will provide us with more concrete view on how mobility has actualized.

RC53-881.5

CHARRUAULT, AMÉLIE* *(Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne)*

Family Violence Against Girls and Boys in France: Measuring Generational and Gender Differences with a Quantitative Survey

We know that the gendered norms affect all forms of family violence, and that the category 'violence against children' has expanded in research fields since the 20th century. However, because of the lack of survey before 2015 in France, little sociodemographic research has examined perceptions of psychological, physical and sexual violence since birth in the family. My communication focuses on family violence against girls and boys from a generational and gender perspective. I analyze the data of the french survey *Violence and Gender Relations* (Virage). Virage is a national general population survey carried out in 2015 by the French National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED). The survey questionnaire contains questions on interpersonal psychological, physical and sexual violence experienced since childhood in the family sphere or among close friends, their frequencies, subjective seriousness, age of beginning and duration, perpetrators, and impacts on trajectories. Information was collected from a representative sample of 15,556 women and 11,712 men aged 20-69 living in metropolitan France. In this contribution, I describe the violence experienced at early age within the family (forms, repetition, familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, subjective seriousness of violence). Both girls and boys are subjected to various forms of violence, but violence takes different forms, frequencies and is perceived differently according to gender and the age of the respondents. The acts classified as violent by the researchers are not always identified as violence by individuals. Then I examine the short-term and longterm consequences of family violence on the life course of respondents. I suggest that the effects of childhood aggression are different on women's and men's trajectories.

RC16-317.1

CHARTIER, GAËLLE* *(Université Paris 13)*

From Fun to Pain. Observations of Interactional Qualifications of Violence.

This contribution examines the interactional process during which individuals are led to cognitively qualify other's behavior as violent.

This contribution relies on observations and recordings of the last *Pillow Fight Day* (PFD) in Paris, which took place in April 2014 and consisted in a flash mob of among 1.000 young people (aged from 20 to 30) who enjoyed a pillow fight for 30 minutes. I analyze sequences of gestures that were qualified as violent by participants themselves.

After presenting the theoretical and empirical frame of festive violence as a breaching experiment (Garfinkel 1967), I present the observations I recorded during the PFD. I then demonstrate that cognitive qualifications of violence occur

when the metacommunicative properties of a social frame blur. Indeed, gestures, postures and gaits are *representational re-descriptions* (Cicourel 2006) for a social frame, and, given this attribute, they can also break *attentes* (Mauss 1924) when they excessively divert from an anticipation zone, i.e. from an expected repertoire of attitudes (Chartier et al. 2017). Consequently, I propose that violent acting lies in the contestation of the stability of an initial social frame and in the rigid assertion of metacommunicative rules to set a new stabilized social frame. Eventually, I discuss Collins' situational hypotheses on violent gestures (Collins 2008).

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RC23-425.1

CHARTIER, GAËLLE* *(Université Paris 13 - IRIS)*

The Neural Correlates of Killing? a Critical Review of Social Neuroscience of Violence

This contribution analyses social neurosciences and their studies of violent behaviors.

Following the development of neuroscience, this specialized field of inquiry has developed in the United States from the beginning of 2000 with the objective of establishing biological explanations of social life. Violent behaviors are in its scope of interest as they question the relations between cognitive functions, emotional expressions and social interactions.

Investigating these neuroscientific studies on violence is relevant to the sociology of science and technology for at least three reasons: first, it highlights neuroscientists' representations about violent situations and violent behaviors. Then, it questions how the neuroscientific research program appraises the "social": critical neurosciences (Choudhury, 2012) have pointed the role of technologies (Dumit, 2004), scientific routines and moral concepts (Vander Valk, 2012) in the production of neuroscientific knowledge. Finally, it challenges the physiological assumptions that are admitted in sociological studies on violence, such as in the works of Collins (2008) on violent interactional processes.

This contribution relies on a lexicographic study of academic articles on violence published in two scientific journals dedicated to social neuroscience: *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience* and *Social Neuroscience*. After presenting this field of inquiry and its research program, I qualify its appraisal of violent behaviors – what social situations are studied? By which disciplines and according to which methodologies? I eventually stress the conceptual differences that appear between the analyses of individual and collective violence in order to initiate a critical dialogue with sociology.

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RC02-66.2

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* *(University of California-Riverside)*
INOUE, HIROKO *(University of California, Riverside)*

Spirals of Sociocultural Evolution within Polities and in Interpolity Systems

This paper summarizes the findings of comparative world-systems research regarding the causes of upsweeps in polity and settlement sizes and proposes a new multilevel model of the causality of increases in the scale of human sociocultural organization to better account for the empirical findings. The iteration model of world-systems processes is combined with the "secular cycle" model of demographic cycles, state formation and state collapse. The panarchy framework of multilevel oscillations is adapted to the problem of human sociocultural evolution.

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RC12-244.3

CHASIN, ANA CAROLINA* *(Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp))*

Arbitrating in the Shadow: A Sociolegal Study of Labor Arbitration in Brazil

This proposal intends to analyze a specific case of dispute resolution: arbitration regarding labor issues in Brazil.

Brazilian Arbitration Act's approval in 1996 can be understood as part of a broader movement that sought to establish a transnational arbitration system. The growing of the international commercial arbitration market led to reforms of the domestic legal systems that aimed their integration to the transnational legal order.

During the two decades that followed this approval, the use of arbitration in Brazil grew exponentially and a new ADR (alternative dispute resolution) field was built around the institutions the work with it. My survey found 30 chambers practicing arbitration in São Paulo (the country's biggest urban center) which I clustered into three different profiles. This mapping revealed that more than 50% of the chambers are not working with commercial issues, like the legislators had expected, but rather with consumer or labor cases.

Concerning the labor cases, the situation is analytically interesting. There is an ongoing struggle between the practicing institutions and part of the judiciary that doesn't accept the use of arbitration as a way of labor conflict resolution. They battle over whether labor rights should be considered "not disposable", that is, if they can be freely abnegated or not. Judges usually establish that these rights are under public protection and thus command the suspension of those chamber's activities. Likewise, the arbitrators situated in the most prestigious positions also refer to the labor chambers as "not taintless" institutions.

The focus of this proposal is to analyze this specific ADR universe. The field work allows us to understand how labor arbitration work, what are the representations shared by the agents involved and which are the practices that dominate this activity, as well as to investigate the conflicts that have being growing in this field.

RC12-242.2

CHASIN, ANA CAROLINA* *(Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Unifesp))*
FULLIN, CARMEN* *(Direito FGV-SP, Brésil/UOttawa)*

Special Courts in Brazil: Legal Transplants, "Innovation" and Its Impacts on Access to Justice

This proposal aims to present an analyses about the way by which Brazilians' Civil and Criminal Special Courts operate. Oriented by the principles of orality, simplicity, informality, economy of proceedings and celerity, these courts can be considered the first Brazilian national experience related to the justice informalization. They resemble north-Americans' Small Claim Courts and Lower Criminal Courts and its creation can be interpreted as a case of legal transplant, which is relatively common among the attempts of institutional innovation that happen in the field of access to justice in Brazil.

The movement that led to its creation resorted from the "innovation" discourse by arguing that its characteristics would wider access to justice. Since their creation, however, the Special Courts deal with a tension between two orientations that live together inside the institution until nowadays: the pursuit of wider access to justice and the relief of the regular court overload.

This research profits from ethnography in order to verify how these two types of courts reflect this tension. By following the courts audiences as well as the institutions routines, we observed the way by which the cases are processed and the agreements are built.

In Brazil, the literature about the issue usually analyses the impact of these innovations separately in civil and criminal arenas. Notwithstanding, we could verify that a transversal analyses of the different kinds of small courts amplifies a broader understanding of the experiences of justice informalization. Both of the areas are marked by the acceleration of judicial service and the offering of a minimalist justice – where there is no space for a substantive law discussion –, as well as by a series of elements resulting from the asymmetry between the parties in dispute.

RC31-555.3

CHATTERJEE, SOMA* *(York University)*
BARBER, KATHRYN *(York University)*

It's Time We Paid Attention: The Geopolitics of International Higher Education and Study-Migration

The number of foreign tertiary students worldwide increased by a striking 50% between 2005 and 2012 (Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development [OECD]). Large concentrations of the world's mobile students are found in major higher education destinations of the West, most prominently in USA, UK, Germany, Australia, Canada and France. According to 2015 statistics of the OECD, close to 53% of these students originated in Asia. These are not disparate statistics, rather a close approximation of postwar, postcolonial global migratory patterns. Theorizing the spaces and patterns of contemporary student migration (See Raghuram, 2013), in this context, and also the historic context of Western universities being sites for colonial domination and imperial expansion (Bu, 2012; Mignolo, 2009), is a pressing task. And yet, scholarly discussions are dominated by the explicit instrumentalities of student migration, focusing largely on attracting more students, the quality of their student experience, and their post-graduate labour outcomes (Bang and Montgomery, 2013; Wang, 2016; Arthur and Flynn, 2011). Drawing from a recently conducted cross-country (UK, USA, Australia, Canada, & Germany) review of study-migration policies and accompanying discourses, the authors embark on the timely task of theorizing the phenomenon of student migration from within the lens of geopolitics of contemporary international education and migration.

RC48-805.12

CHATURVEDI, ISHITA *(Robert Kennedy College, Zurich)*
CHATURVEDI, MANJEET* *(Banaras Hindu University)*

Social Movements and Digital Conflicts

When needs are institutionalized over a period of long time facing generations of trials institutions gain the status of an assembly line of normative satisfaction. When solutions are ignored or lost by the institutions be they political, economic or other kinds thus leaving the social conflicts unresolved, social movements ensue.India has witnessed many social movements against corruption in public life (for ombudsman, bring back black money from foreign), rape and murder (Nirbhaya tragedy), ideological battle in campus, and eve teasing (security of female students) to cite major ones. The majority of participants belonged to students and youth of urban middle classes attracting media attention, debates on electronic media, and culminating in candle marches, processions, sit ins (Dharna),demonstrations. But how did this happen so successfully?

however, belonged to students and youth of urban middle classes attracting great media attention, debates on electronic media, and culminating in candle marches, processions, sit ins (Dharna), demonstrations. But how did this happen so successfully?

The paper attempts to chronicle the series of events that happened in leading social movements and takes samples of posts and responses on popular mode of social media in India. The data are from media reports and social networking sites. The paper concludes that in most emotional tragedy of Nirbhaya case people on social media and on site launched cohesive collective action forcing the political institutions of the then government to respond quickly and of course they raised their voice in chorus against the corruption but in campus circumstances, social movement was encountered by parallel group formation on the basis of political ideology as also on pro and anti establishment stance. The most expressive was digital conflicts between warring groups. Social media became the main battle ground where abuses were hurled and falsification became the order of the day.

RC57-921.5

CHATURVEDI, MANJEET* *(Banaras Hindu University)*
SADEGHIAHANGAR, MASOUMEH* *(Banaras Hindu University)*

Visualitics and Evaluation

In looking glass self, glass is not an objective phenomenon; it is one's own visualization. Signs are not the limits of perception. Visual sociology qualifies for 'visualitics' if we explore the process as visualizer and visual to elaborate the discussion launched by Saussure. Not much of philosophy, however, is available on visual thus making clear turn to empirical perspective of visual data. The paper explores the reciprocity of networking from eye to thing and from thing to eye. Is it not an image that we carry, it is interactivity that burdens a viewer with self image. Self is conscious self but if self is totality of consciousness, it sure needs sensory capability. Where entre power in this? Power is that tool which is created over the instruments to be used for visual data collection. Technology provided us extension of senses and accuracy of visuals often independent of projected self in the image and thereupon expression. Instruments in this context are evaluator too. The paper is inconclusive in the sense that even methods and instruments of data collection in the domain of visualitics are misused (e.g. Photoshop) hence evaluation technology of visual referents shall also cross check the reciprocity between visualizer and visualized.

RC26-483.5

CHATZICHRISTOS, GEORGIOS* *(University of Aegean)*

The European Political Framework for Rural Development and Social Entrepreneurship

The endeavour of social entrepreneurship inside the European framework appears problematic, still even from the identification of a common

conceptualization. Extensive researches show that this might be due to the fact that social entrepreneurship is an immanently subjective form, inextricably interwoven with the specific social context and geographical and historical peculiarities (Steyaert and Katz 2004; Smith and Stevens 2010; Bacq and Jannsen, 2011;Somerville and McElwee, 2011).

The present paper will seek to investigate the development of social enterprises and rural areas, inside a European political framework that appears threefold: European, national, regional. The fragmented framework articulates an understanding about social enterprises that *"differs substantially across (and sometimes even within) countries"* (European Commission, 2014, p.15). Thus, the common discrepancy between the local claims and concerns, and the externally imposed i) concept of social entrepreneurship and ii) Rural Development Programs (RDPs) will be investigated via a survey that will question the policy makers' assessments and opinions about social enterprises and RDPs.

Significant divergences between the opinions of policy makers of different regions (inter-national), will indicate the cross-national and cross-regional diversity of member states and will enhance the assumption that common European goals are difficult to be articulated -social entrepreneurship and RDPs should be developed closely related to geographical and historical peculiarities. Significant divergences between the replies of the policy makers in the three political levels (intra-national) -European Commission, National Government and the Local Government- will indicate that the top-down approach has a weak appeal to the lower political levels –potentially a more bottom-up perspective could be elaborated.

Eventually, what should be underlined, is that the research should take into serious consideration timely, sociopolitical phenomena (for example Euroscepticism) that trigger significant externalities that might not be correlated to the rural actions *per se*. The longevity of such external phenomena remains controversial.

RC15-293.8

CHAUDHURI, MAYURAKSHI* *(Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur)*

Digitised Swasthya: Technology and Healthcare As Sociotechnical Ensembles in Rajasthan, India

Over the last few years, the phenomenon of digital healthcare has emerged as a key dimension of contemporary healthcare policy and delivery in many countries. However, the rapid changes brought by digital healthcare technologies, particularly the newer technologies associated with Web 2.0 innovations, have only just begun to be documented and analysed in the academic critical social scientific literature. In that effort, most research has been conducted without much acknowledgement to the sociocultural, ethical and political implications of their use. This becomes problematic as no technological experience typically exists independent of human experience. In addition, no human experience operates in vacuum but as *mutually constitutive of every person's intersectional position*. That is, experiences are guided by the combined effects of axes of differentiations such as age, gender, ethnicity, migration, socioeconomic status, religion, and education, to name a few. Research on digital healthcare technologies associated with Web 2.0 using the sociocultural, *intersectionality* lens has remained in the blind spot of scholarship, and hence, unexplored. This study engages in an in-depth and nuanced qualitative analysis of one such digital healthcare technology, *digital reproductive healthcare,* in Rajasthan, India. The study introduces a *scaled intersectional approach* to analyse how digital reproductive healthcare practices operate to construct various forms of subjectivities and embodiments and participate in the configuring and reproduction of intersectional power relations through various usage patterns. In this study, healthcare is dealt with as an arena in which informationalization, or the process through which information generation and transmission become the fundamental resources of productivity and power, is increasingly central to user experience and decision-making. The study is multi-modal (across digital platforms), and multi-scalar (across geographic and social scales), and is designed on the principles of Constructivist Grounded Theory Method.

RC17-326.4

CHAUDHURY, ABRAR* *(Said Business School - University of Oxford)*
VENTRESCA, MARC *(Said Business School - University of Oxford)*

Emerging Meta-Organisation in Global Climate Change Regimes: The Work of Intermediaries

Background and arguments
Climate change is now widely recognized by scientists and most policy-makers as one of the critical global threats. The urgency for global coordinated action with national applications birthed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 (UNFCCC), a 'meta-organisation' with 165 signatory countries. There is too little research on how the member organizations in a meta-organization regime interact within a common framework (set by meta-organisation), innovate, manage interdependency and information flow that produce capacity, develop aims and objectives, and recognise pivotal points. We focus on the role of intermediary actors that 'connect' across broad organizational communities in national regimes:

- What are the intermediary agencies becoming visible in the transnational meta-organization but also in country-specific regimes? What do they do and how do they connect with the wider meta-organization?
- What kinds of challenges and ambiguity do these organizations confront, and what are typical solutions they use – either structural connections, organizational forms, brokering or information gathering and sharing, and/or others?

Research strategy and discussion
We make use of original data from the first author's dissertation on the organization of climate change adaptation in countries in Africa and Asia (Chaudhury et al 2016, 2017), including surveys, field work, and network analysis. We augment these data with key interviews with leading agencies and policy elites to map the terrain of intermediary organizations working to set standards, define and resolve ambiguity in process and outcome, and sort conflicts across policy levels. We use a network-informed understanding of meta-organization and component organizational elements (Chaudhury et al). Meta-organisations across a policy continuum provide intermediary information, standards, and solutions. We focus on the ways that intermediaries agencies 'translate' and 'do the work' to support component countries in the meta-organization.

RC13-259.6

CHAUDHURY, SUKANT* *(University of Lucknow,Lucknow,Uttar Pradesh,India)*

Class Based Leisure Patterns of the Aged: Analysis of Leisure Among Old Age People in India

Class Based Leisure Patterns of the Aged: Analysis of Liesure among Old Age people in India
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Leisure has become crucial to the existence of human being today in every society. Unless people have leisure in their work schedules there cannot be proper social development. Proper social development leads to a better quality of life. The aged are no exception. For the old leisure activities are also supposed to be a type of engagement in their day to day life. Here those people are referred to who are not doing any routine work or activities for earning a livelihood, those who are retired from their occupation. It is obvious that people from different classes have different types of leisure activities in India. Rural India leisure pattern differs from urban India.

Under this backdrop, the present paper would focus on leisure pattern among the aged in Urban India. Traditionally watching movies, listening to music, walking, travelling, attending spiritual meetings or going for pilgrimage were the main leisure activities. Today it has not changed drastically in India. However, there has been some transformation in the leisure pattern found among the urban aged because of better transportation and communication facilities. In light of this the paper would also try to analyse how these above facilities have been helpful for the aged to find out a healthy life.

RC32-588.3

CHAUHAN, ABHA* *(University of Jammu)*

Gender, Religion and Settlement Problems: The Rohingya 'Immigrants' in Jammu (India)

Rohingya Muslims are regarded as the 'world's most persecuted community'. Over 400,000 of them fled Mynamar due to torture by the State government. More than 40,000 have sought refuge in India. The estimated data from various sources suggest that between 6,000 - 14,000 Rohingyas live in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in India. The Indian government consider Rohingyas as 'illegal immigrants' (not refugees) and has decided to identify and deport them, allegedly for being threat to national security and exhausting resources. This has generated debate across the country and in the world about their status as 'immigrants'. In J&K, though they were given shelter and treated well initially, in recent years a hostile climate is created. Even if some NGOs and associations are working for them, there are various groups and political parties, including the present BJP government at the Centre and the State (coalition) which have taken arms against the Rohingyas and want them to 'quit' J&K. The problem of settlement has been tremendous for the people and Rohingya women suffer a much larger brunt due to their gender, religion and poverty. Feeding the family, doing household chores and working for livelihood have all been a part of their everyday struggle. They live in camps, small houses or shanties in poor condition, are denied basic human rights and work as labourers, rag pickers, scrap dealers and sweepers. This paper looks into the predicament of Rohingya Muslims in the process of settling down as immigrants and how Rohingya women negotiate their identity of gender, religion, class and nation in their everyday life and adapt strategies for their survival. The study is carried out in two sensitive border districts of J&K - Jammu and Samba and is based on the case studies of Rohingya Muslim women.

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

RC14-279.2

CHAUHAN, ABHA* *(University of Jammu)*

Modernity, Information and Communication Technology and Indian Weddings

The pervasive use of technology in communication is an important characteristic of modernity. The two important properties of modernity according to Anthony Giddens are: (i) disembeddedness from time and space; and (ii) reliance on expert systems which we must trust even if they are not present in time and space. Though there is uncertainty in modern societies, the reflexivity and re-embedding mechanisms help in utilization of rules and resources that constitute a social structure. The structures then become flexible to accommodate changes in the condition of modernity. It is here that information and communication technology (ICT) find space for its maximum utilization. In modern societies, ICT is omnipresent, with over three billion people having access to the Internet. In 1990s, the Internet became one of the most powerful trademarks of ICT with immense reach and wide acceptance across the countries within a short span. The world indeed became closer and shorter with almost merging of time and space that revolutionized many aspects of social life in Indian society, weddings being the most important one. The media became active and several sites were opened up that offered matrimonial alliances. Information on wedding places, decoration, designer clothes, jewelery, food etc. began to be shared through communicative technology. The traditional rituals and ceremonies acquired a modern form. This paper explores the use of ICT for Indian weddings in the context of modernity through 'Content Analyses' of some of the important matrimonial and related sites. It focuses on the changes that have come about in the Indian weddings by analyzing the process of mate selection, marriage functions, ritual performances, wedding dresses and food preparation.

RC14-263.2

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* *(Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, (M.P), 462026, India)*

Globalization, Social Media and the Culture of Virtual Reality: Some Sociological Challenges and Formulations

In the era of globalization the role of social media has of gained an important place and this trend is irreversible. The researches in the field of social media have indicated at least two important trends, one, the number of users of social media has grown exponentially and two, the creation of virtual reality has become a phenomena as well as a cause for the creation of new forms of relationships. This changing scenario in the entire world has put forward some new challenges before the sociologists for its theoretical and conceptual comprehensions. The emerging trends have been analyzed from social media like face book, You Tube and Quora and some interpretations are offered. Additionally, an effort has been made to address to the sociological challenges and the concepts like gratification consumerism, depression and social networks have been re-examined. Some of the main findings are discussed towards the end of this paper like : (i) the emergence of social media has put forward some new challenges for its sociological comprehensions; (ii) the educated youth has come up with some questions which were tabooed to have been asked otherwise ; (iii) the answers given to some of the questions indicate frankness and openness which was hitherto not seen earlier; (iv) The social media its self is undergoing transformations in the era of globalization and (v) the social media has thrown up ample opportunities for its conceptualizations in sociology.

RC52-866.4

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* *(Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, (M.P), 462026, India)*

Transformation and Restructuring of Complimentary and Alternative Medicines in India: An Historical Perspective

Title of the paper: Transformation and Restructuring of Complimentary and Alternative Medicines in India: An Historical Perspective
This paper attempts to examine and discuss the questions related to the transformation and restructuring of complimentary and alternative medicines (hereafter CAM) in India during the era of globalization. Following have been the main research questions: (i) how to locate the entire question of CAM in an historical perspective in India?; (ii) what has been the scenario of CAM in its heydays in India?; (iii) how the allopathic system of medicine made its headway in the Indian society?; (iv) how both the systems of medicine namely CAM and allopathic medicine exist parallel to each other and (v) what has been the response of the patients to both the systems of medicines?. The current scenario of medical-systems and its operationalization in the Indian society has posed some questions which are very complex in nature. The stratified nature of society has compelled to go for the limited available choices. In India the system of AYUSH has now got the support of GOI and it is challenging the mainstream system of medicine. The main conclusions of this study are like the following: (i) in order to understand the system of medicine in India it seems necessary to opt for an historical perspective; (ii) patients from high-,middle-, and lower- classess have given importance to CAM; (iii) the notion of belief-system has been found useful to understand systems of medicine in India; (iv) the future trend of CAM systems in india seems as bright and (v) there seems to be an immense potential for research in the area of CAM in India.

RC28-513.1

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* *(University of Luxembourg)*
BAR-HAIM, EYAL *(University of Luxembourg)*

Intergenerational Wealth Inequality

Studies of intergenerational wealth mobility focus on the impact of wealth transmission from parents to children on the social stratification and inequality of opportunities. In contrast, studies of wealth inequality focus on the unequal distribution of wealth in a society. The current paper wish to study the effect of the potential intergenerational wealth transmissions on the unequal distribution of wealth. We regard the wealth the parents and the children combined as a "potential" intergenerational wealth. We calculate the difference between the inequality of the intergenerational wealth and the actual household wealth. Two competing hypothesis are proposed. (A) Since wealth inequality increased for the last generations, the intergenerational wealth inequality will be lower than household wealth inequality. (B) Due to the association of parents and children's wealth, intergenerational wealth inequality will be higher than household inequality. Employing the PSID data and using the ISOGRAPH – a tool to measure local inequality over the wealth distribution in comparison to the median wealth, we are able to affirm hypothesis B: intergenerational wealth inequality is higher than household wealth inequality especially above the median wealth. The impact of parental wealth is more pronounced at upper-middle class, where the it serve as a buffer that enable children to increase their gap from the middle and the lower middle class.

RC02-60.5

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* *(University of Luxembourg)*

The Nexus of Social Class and Social Generations in the Global System

It had long been claimed that social generations are replacing social classes (Thurow, Kotlikoff): the elder generations hoarding (retirement, property rights, cultural domination in the dominant culture) might mean a new global context of "déclassement social" (downward social mobility) and precarity for the young. If some facets of this diagnose can be relevant, as such it is indeed mistakenly naïve and ignores important dimensions of the interaction dynamics of class and generations in the global system.

A better synthesis of history is in the interaction between Karl Mannheim, Karl Marx and Karl Polanyi (alphabetic order). For Mannheim, generations are certainly actors of social and cultural change, but are also a vector: when the young generation is scarified, it is not simply a social group, but our future that we harm. For Marx, and Piketty, social classes are back, objectively, in our recent history as a hierarchic system of social groups engaged in empirically extreme antagonist positions, even if class consciousness remains surprisingly weak. For Polanyi reloaded until today, we live the rebirth of the liberal creed, with the recommodification of money, labor, land and life.

The 3K interaction helps understand two centuries of history: the generations of the Belle Époque of extreme capitalism were fantastically polarized between the Western capitalists and the rest in a context of extremely strong political identities. One century ago, the conflagration of the liberal order had meant also the generational replacement of the old class system with a new class configuration, smother and weaker, with a massive wage earner middle class based on collective property of social rights (Castel). We now experience the new rise of an unconscious class configuration, in a new global capitalist system. For the new frustrated generations this means a new age of extremes. These changes are empirically documented.

RC55-903.8

CHAVEZ MOLINA, EDUARDO* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani)*
SOLIS, PATRICIO *(El Colegio de Mexico)*

Distribution of Income and Social Inequality, in the Structure of Classes in Latin America

Los estudios comparativos internacionales sobre la estratificación social y la movilidad de clases se basan en esquemas de clases concebidos para los países industrializados. Uno de estos esquemas, el esquema de EGP desarrollado por John Goldthorpe, se ha convertido en un estándar en el campo. El uso de este esquema en otras regiones del mundo, incluida América Latina, ha sido crucial para el análisis comparativo. Sin embargo, este esquema puede no reflejar desigualdades en las relaciones laborales predominantes en los países

en desarrollo, donde los empleos asalariados y los autoempleados están segmentados en sectores de alta y baja productividad, con condiciones de trabajo y remuneraciones heterogéneas.

Proponemos una adaptación del esquema EGP para dar cuenta de la heterogeneidad estructural en América Latina. Con base en esta adaptación, utilizamos datos de encuestas nacionales de hogares en ocho países latinoamericanos, caracterizamos sus estructuras de clase y analizamos la asociación entre la pertenencia a la clase, ingresos y distribución de los mismos, expresada a través del cálculo de dólares PPA. Nuestros resultados indican que esta versión modificada del esquema de clases de EGP mejora la caracterización de las estructuras de clase, así como nuestra comprensión de la asociación entre la clase social y las condiciones de vida en América Latina

También, visualizar los procesos distributivos entre cada país y entre cada clase, mostrando la evidencia empírica de desigualdades de ingresos, donde la particularidad de la heterogeneidad estructural parece ser un factor explicativo de mayor peso que el lugar de los individuos en la estructura social. Para ello se trabajó y armonizó 8 bases de datos de hogares de los países en los cuáles sus datos pueden ser homogeneizados: Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Perú, Ecuador, El Salvador y México.

TG04-977.5

CHAVEZ-RODRIGUEZ, LIBERTAD* *(CIESAS)*

Household Risk Perception and Vulnerability to Floods in Urban Contexts in Monterrey, Mexico

The paper discusses the convenience of taking into account diverse stages of the domestic cycle approach to observe and analyze differences in the social vulnerability to floods, as well as to explain aspects of place attachment connected to decisions of settlement, relocation in non-flood-prone areas and re-settlement in flood-prone areas. This approach incorporates the idea of the household as a dynamic unit that changes over time – going through (nonlinear, not discrete) stages of expansion, consolidation, and dispersion. Resulting household changes in terms of their resources and of their access to structural opportunities to deal with with hazardous events such as floods are of particular interest. Through ethnographic work in Monterrey, Mexico, I examine points of view of directly impacted people, still living in flood-prone areas, around those decisions. I carry this out by focusing on their subjective risk perception, meanings and own framing of their everyday exposure to risks, recurrent waterlogging and flood experiences. The study of household vulnerability to floods points out to the understanding of differences in the social vulnerability to floods by looking at the differential impact of hydro meteorological events in the vulnerability of affected domestic units, their livelihood changes and life trajectory changes. Furthermore, it intends to distinguish household's short-term and long-term practices regarding emergency management, hazard risk reduction measures and settlement decisions. With this, I try out the suitability of the domestic cycle approach as research strategy for the study of social vulnerability to floods in socio-spatial segregated urban contexts such as Monterrey, taking a step towards the introduction into disaster risk research of an approach that has been otherwise used in social anthropology studies on livelihoods and poverty dynamics (cf. González de la Rocha et al.), which are in turn in several ways linked to life course sociology (Elder, Johnson & Crosnoe).

RC02-JS-48.5

CHELLAN, NOEL* *(UKZN)*

Interpreting Marx from an Energy Perspective

The 2008 financial crisis has come to be known as the Great Crisis. Just when the world thought that with the Fall of the Berlin Wall, Marxism would die and be buried, the Great Crisis of the first decade of the 21st century, has triggered a renewed interest in Marxism. With the capitalist economy taking repeated beatings since 2007–mainstream economic science–is also under critical scrutiny for the unpredictable manner in which it has thus far analysed the global capitalist system. The invisible hand and self-interest thesis of Adam Smith and his adherents, are proving to be unworthy of their 250 year ideological grip on humankind and the natural environment. The 500 year old capitalist system itself is showing signs of ware and tare, and so are its sciences that have thus far attempted to analyse it, if not uphold it. With the growing acknowledgement of energy as a central entity in all of aspects of life, disciplines such as economics are giving rise to interdisciplinary sciences such as econophysics. I will look at Marx's seminal work *Capital, A Critique of Political Economy* from an energy perspective. By combining the thoughts of this great thinker with those of the scholars on energy, I seek to enhance the scientific thought of Marx, by using energy as a conceptual and analytical tool. By looking at Marx's thoughts from an energy perspective, I intend to provide a fresh look at the physical workings of the capitalist economy. Hence concepts such as labour-power, commodity, money, time, etc. will be viewed through the energy lens. The relevance of the laws of energy will also be applied to the following examples of Marx's thought: commodities and exchange, capital and labour-power, the labour process and the production of surplus-value, the division of labour, machinery and modern industry, etc.

RC04-81.2

CHEN, CHI YUAN* *(Chinese Culture University)*

Studying the Changes of Teacher-Student Relationships in Taiwan's Higher Education Due to Globalization and Changes in Social Culture

Establishing good teacher-student relationships is one important part of teaching professionalism. Sometimes teachers encourage students to learn effectively through establishing good relationships with students. In the traditional Chinese society, profession of teaching was firmly respected, and teachers were always honored and respected because of their identity. However, this traditional culture and attitude of respecting teachers has changed, especially in the field of higher education. According to our prior study on professors' perceptions of the changing academic environment in Taiwan, up to 65% of the participants felt the quality and learning attitude of college students became worse, and quite a few teachers felt students did not respect their teachers as the students used to. The changes between teacher-student relationships may result from the following factors: (1) the changes of social culture; (2) the progress of technology and the internet, which expand the education channels and alter the ways of learning; and (3) globalization, which emphasizes the accountability in higher education and encourages the universities to use evaluation systems to force teachers to improve their teaching quality. To face these challenges mentioned above, teachers in higher education start to please their students by lowering requirements to increase the scores in their teaching evaluation. The purpose of the study is to explore the changes of teacher-student relationships in higher education in the background of globalization and changes in social culture. We will define the differences of teacher-student relationships between higher education and other education stages, and explore and analyze the changes of teacher-student relationships in Taiwan's higher education in recent decades in the background of globalization. Finally, we will offer some suggestions based on our results.

RC03-76.2

CHEN, FUWEI* *(Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, National Chiao Tung University)*

Framing "the First Street" in Taipei: Material and Representational Community Practices in Urban Community Building

Community building has been viewed as a means to reduce negative impacts of urbanization on individual well-being, living environment and social justice, and has considerably increased local capability in urban governance in Taiwan. Relatively few studies have focused on the agency of cultural objects and streetscape which offer people a way to understand the everyday places they live and recognize a sense of community. This paper examines the folk materials-based mobilization strategies for community building and draws on the fieldwork surrounding the neighborhood of Guiyang Street, Taipei. It aims to explore how folk material resources, including historical built environment, religious instruments and practices, and local industrial products and services, and the way of "revisiting" the material aspects of folk culture help to make sense of place under the framework of urban community building.

It is believed that community building is hardly pushed forward in urban neighborhoods, given that people living in apartment buildings may not have shared experience, background, values and religion. However, there is still some tacit knowledge and "indigenous category" that rules cultural practices in the old town of Taipei City, which is largely populated by families that have lived there for generations, and being an integral part of local people's identity. By analyzing the process and preliminary outcome of community development of the city block of Guiyang Street, I explain how folk materials, as cultural symbols, contribute to bring together fellow community members who normally have little contact, facilitate the collaboration among state, local stakeholders, and the "outsider" volunteers on revitalizing this neighborhood, and encourage the folk to work together with rising issue-driven communities**.**

RC08-172.1

CHEN, HON FAI* *(Lingnan University)*

The Interpretations of "Culture": American Conceptual Influences in the Formation of Chinese Sociology, 1929-1949

In both intellectual and institutional terms, there has been a strong American presence in the development of Chinese sociology ever since its inception. Such was the case in the formative period of 1930's-40's, when leading Chinese sociologists such as Sun Benwen and Wu Wenzao drew upon the works of their American counterparts to build up a more rigorous and coherent foundation of the discipline. The concept of culture in interwar American sociology played a pivotal role here, as it was appropriated and adapted to various academic projects. These included the attempt to work out a theoretical synthesis, the formulation of a scientific approach to social problem, the deployment of sociological knowledge

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in public discourse, the articulation of "culturology" as an interdisciplinary field, and the renewal of social survey as a viable research programme of community studies. This paper sets out to examine these competing projects and the manifold ways in which Chinese sociologists interpreted the relevant works of William Ogburn, Robert Park and other American sociologists in accordance with their emerging perspectives on culture and society. On the whole these interpretations and applications were equally tenable. But the restructuring of the national university system under changing conditions of state-building and war-making shifted the balance away from sociological theorizing in favor of anthropological fieldworks. By pinpointing how institutional factors and historical contexts shaped the strategies and outcomes of intellectual competition, this paper contributes to a deepened understanding of the global diffusion of social scientific knowledge and the formation of national sociological traditions.

RC06-144.4

CHEN, HUI* (Shenzhen University)

An Analysis of the Ethical Dilemma of a Case in Family Social Work

Abstract: A family is a basic unit of a society and the first school of life, so the importance of the family is self-evident. Social work is a work that makes oneself improvement by helping others, prevents and solves social problems. A social worker will encounter a variety of ethical dilemma which it need to be made a decision when he/she practices, especially dealing with the case of family cases. Which family member should be argued to consider with a priority by a social worker making ethical decisions in order to make the relationship of the whole family becomes more harmonious?

Based on analysis of the family case in social work, this paper put forward the decisions to deal with ethical dilemma as follow: social workers should (1) comply with the guidelines for ethical decision-making recommended by Professor Ralph Dolgoff when we encounter the ethical dilemma in professional practice; (2) enhance our quality in all aspects through sustainable study by ourselves, and (3) make the social work localized by means of integrating theories with local practice. In other words, these conclusions have been summarized in accordance with the empirical research method in this paper.

Therefore, the social worker should fulfill above-mentioned methods to cope with the family case in professional practice in order to assist the client and ourselves to improve jointly.

Key words: Social work, Family case, Ethical dilemma, Localization.

RC49-819.1

CHEN, JUAN* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Living Environment and Well-Being of in-Situ Urbanized Rural Residents in Chinese Cities

China's urbanization is unprecedented in human history and the National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020) clearly features a new era of development. Under such circumstance, we are developing a policy-driven quasi-experimental household survey that takes advantage of the implementation of the 2014 National New Urbanization Comprehensive Pilot Program. The survey targets residents of newly urbanized areas in 32 township-level administrative units (zhens and jiedaos) under county-level cities and urban districts. Half are drawn from the 'treatment' group (i.e., jiedaos, zhens, and xiangs listed in the 2014 National New Urbanization Comprehensive Pilot Program). The control group consists of 16 cases that are chosen using the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) technique.

We are particularly focusing on the living environment and health status and socio-psychological well-being of in-situ urbanized rural residents' experiences and compare them to the experiences of rural-to-urban migrants and established urban *hukou* residents residing in the same areas:

- Living environment—to discover the housing conditions, the living environment changes, and the extent to which in-situ urbanized rural residents have adapted to the new urban life style;
- Health status and socio-psychological well-being—to gain an understanding of the in-situ urbanized rural residents' general health status, mental problems, perceived social position, perceived discrimination, sense of identity, and sense of urban citizenship.

This study offers a comprehensive and nuanced examination of the changes in the living environments and lifestyles of in-situ urbanized rural residents, and the effects of such changes on their well-being. With the policy-driven quasi-experimental survey design, the study yields rich materials for analyzing Chinese urbanization and also makes a valuable contribution to other related policy reforms.

RC31-563.5

CHEN, MEI-HUA* (Department of Sociology, National Sun Yat-sen University)

Unequal Sexual Migration across Taiwan Strait: Illicit Migration of Chinese Migrant Sex Workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese Sex Buyers in China

The paper conceptualizes those transnational movements surrounding commercial sex as sexual migration to problematize the ways in which mainstream migration studies neglect the existences of both (undocumented) migrant sex workers and transnational sex buyers. In fact, it is downplaying this kind of sexual migration that makes (undocumented) migrant sex workers are left out of the entire migration studies and thus wrongly levelled as 'illegal immigrants', 'sexual criminals' or 'victims of trafficking in women'. Similarly, transnational sex buyers are frequently conceptualized as sex tourists who engage in conspicuous consumption and foster global trafficking in women and girls, particularly when child prostitution is involved. This literature hardly pay attention to analyze how sexuality intersects with gender, class, nationality and global economic hierarchy to shape the transnational movements of sex buyers.

Locating the transnational movements of sex sellers and sex buyers across Taiwan Strait, the paper aims to reveal the material bases of sexual migration across Taiwan Strait. Basing on interview and ethnographic data on (undocumented) Chinese migrant sex workers in Taiwan and Taiwanese men who travel to China to buy sex, I would argue that this bilateral sexual migration is indeed an *unequal* sexual migration in which men's sexual migration is well-packed and developed in terms of global tourism, while sex workers' migration is surrounded by anti-trafficking discourses and criminalized. In addition, although the bilateral sexual migrations of undocumented Chinese sex workers and Taiwanese sex tourists are linked to or driven by sexuality, this however cannot be reduced to 'sexual' and isolated from the broader socio-economic, political and cultural context in this region. Furthermore, drawing on insights from the intersectional approach, I would reveal how the bilateral sexual migration across Taiwan Strait is constituted at the intersection of gender, sexuality, class, nationality and migration.

RC23-435.6

CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Chengchi University)

Configurations of Innovations: Examples of Biomedical Patents in Taiwan

This paper uses the concept of configuration (or figuration) of Norbert Elias to examine biomedical patent applications in Taiwan. By analyzing two categories of Taiwanese patents: IPC C12N and C12Q, during the period of 1980-2014, I find that domestic applicants had an average of two-year lead to gain patent right. Demanding foreign priority, a strategy that can earn a longer period of patent right in patent application, was rarely utilized by domestic applicants, except for few 'star' scientists from prestigious research centers. However, the applications that claim US priority have no significant advantage to be patented. Following the findings, the paper gives a case study of two patents applied by a Taiwanese scientist, trained professionally in the US for years. When he just returned to Taiwan, he gave birth to a first patent, with his still strong connection to the US. Several years later, he had his second patent, a purely domestic product. The two patents have different 'configurations,' that is, they are produced in different heterogeneous networks, thus contributing to their different fates.

The paper proposes three different modes of patents: domestic, forward and reverse mode. Each mode stands for a specific configuration. Most academic scientists need patents of the domestic mode to enrich their research profiles, regardless of patent values. Patents of this mode cannot produce a high industrial value. The forward mode aims at foreign technological markets, with more considerations on industrial applications. However, these patents are not that compatible with mainstream bio-economy. The reverse mode are similar to patents produced in the US, with a major consideration on the US market. Since few Taiwanese patents belong to the reverse mode, most patents become a kind of inaccessible asset.

RC37-667.3

CHEN, TZUNG-WEN* (National Chengchi University)

Oeil Sociologique: A Case Study on Manet's Chemin De Fer

This paper uses Edouard Manet's work *Chemin de fer*, also known as *Gare Saint Lazare*, to discuss the concept of *oeil sociologique* (sociological eye). *Chemin de fer* was finished in 1872, when Manet was 40 years old, just two years after his time in the Franco-Prussian War. Although selected for and displayed in the Salon of 1873, *Chemin de fer* was very different, in subject, style and even size, from other paintings displayed in the Salon, such as that of Gérôme's *Éminence grise*.

Manet has been a popular research subject for social scientists such as Bataille, Foucault and Bourdieu. However, Manet's vision of the world was rarely studied in comparison with sociological knowledge. With an *oeil sociologique*, Manet saw, un-

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

consciously and spontaneously, 'problematic' dimensions in ordinary scenes, for example, two symbolically contrasting females, without any interaction, standing in front of a train station. The picture prepares a good starting point for sociological research on the railway's impact on modern life. As Manet said, "I paint what I see," and we can find in *Chemin de fer* an extraordinary arrangement of symbolic elements that come from Manet's *oeil sociologique*.

The idea of *oeil sociologique* is neither the 'period eye' of Baxandall nor 'sociological imagination' of C. Wright Mills. *Oeil sociologique* is available only when sociological thinking emerges in a pre-sociological stage before the consolidation of a discipline called sociology or the initiation of a sociological study. By analyzing *Chemin de fer*, alongside Manet's career, I propose that personal characteristics, social origin and historical contingency are potential contributors to the *oeil sociologique*. Manet's case was a non-reproducible historical experiment that occurred in an age when sociology was about to emerge. However, the conditions and situations that contribute to Manet's *oeil sociologique* are heuristic for us in this age of sociology in crisis.

RC28-522.2

CHEN, VIVIEN* *(Education Research and Data Center)*

Racial Differences in Educational Pathway in the Making of Income Inequality: A Case of Washington State, USA

Is college a worth investment for all? Does college return to education alleviate income inequality along racial and ethnic line? Recent years, research has found rising income inequality between race/ethnicity in the United States. A mounting scholarship on return to education has demonstrated that income disparity comes from college major- college graduates with degree in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) major earn relatively higher wage than other majors. The determination of college majors comes from not only educational opportunity, progress, and choices at college level, but also from high school preparation in transition to college. However, little is known whether racial/ethnic income inequality is attributable to the racial disparity in educational pathway from high school to college, in the selection into and persistence in college majors in a series of economic contexts. Understanding the trends of racial/ethnic income inequality through educational pathway in past decade impacted by the Great Recession (GR) is an important but unaddressed question.

This study analyzes the case of Washington State, which, in past few years, has experienced a rising demand for STEM human capital to meet the need from fast-growing high-technology industry. Using statewide longitudinal data system (WA SLDS), American Community Survey, as well as a state-sponsored-and-privately-run STEM program, I portray high school graduates' educational pathway, through course-taking and college major to college degree completion, and their racial income disparity from 2008 through 2017 by three graduation cohorts - before-, during-, and post- GR. To estimate the net effect of racial educational pathways on income, I use fixed-effect and spatial autocorrelation models to control for selectivity from contextual factors from institution over space and time. Policy implications, echoing to the state policies related to educational equity and equality under the development of high-stake accountability, will be addressed. Data quality issues will also be discussed.

RC28-505.8

CHEN, WEI-FEN* *(Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)*

Emerging Market Youngsters Experiencing Dual Mobility and Their Perception of Cosmopolitanism

Studying abroad is a motivated, voluntary, fix-term relocation to one foreign country out of deliberate choices. Such traits differentiate international students from other mobile individuals such as migrants, global citizens, global nomads, expatriates, sojourners, business travelers, and tourists. This study examines the craze for overseas education in emerging markets through Chinese students' pursuit of undergraduate or postgraduate degrees in the U.S. These youngsters embody dual mobility trajectories consisting of upward mobility driven by higher education and horizontal mobility caused by geographical, cross-cultural relocation.

Research data were collected through in-depth interviews with twenty-seven first-generation international students from China who are currently enrolled in a major U.S. university. In 2016, 544,500 Chinese students went abroad for education, and 91.49% among them were self-funded. About one-third of the 1,043,839 international students currently in the U.S. were from China, which constituted the largest international student population in the U.S. by country-of-origin.

Two themes emerged from the data.

First, while the informants were aware that the overseas qualifications may no longer guarantee better salaries and employment, the drive for upward mobility in a traditional sense, they employ an alternative framework to develop overlapped definition of upward mobility and outbound mobility. They believed that they were "moving ahead/up" because of acquiring cosmopolitan capital during their geographical relocation.

Second, these emerging market youngsters performed westernized practices to signal their cosmopolitanism, but their acquisition of such values and acts were not from the immediate, local community in the U.S. Instead, they referred to their Chinese networks and native cultural context to ensure that they were pursuing the legitimate, popular "West," which has already been familiar to, and endorsed by, the Chinese society.

The findings illuminate how emerging market youngsters negotiate with their glocal, transitional identities, and how their mobility experiences are leveraged to set boundary and signal distinction.

RC24-451.2

CHEN, YANYAN* *(Fukuoka Institute of Technology)*
ZHENG, YUEJUN *(Doshisha Universtiy)*

Causal Analysis on Formaiton of Pro-Environmental Behaviours in China, Japan and South Korea: From a Perspective of Demographic Factor

The influences of demographic factors on pro-environmental behaviours have been subjected to substantial empirical studied. The main conclusions derived from previous research are that younger generations, women and those of a higher social class (indicated by higher education, income and occupational prestige) are more inclined to behave environmentally. However, these conclusions were argued as "based on Western culture and on period varying between 1970s to 90s" and "different outcome can be expected from different culture and historical context'. This paper aims to clarify the influences of demographic factors on the formation of 4 kinds of pro-environmental behaviours and to verify these associations in the social background of East Asia. The data analyzed in this paper come from a cross-national survey entitled as "The East Asian Survey on People's Sense of Culture, Life and Environment". Based on the analysis of the data collected in Japan (n=894), South Korea (n=1000), and two cities of China including Beijing (n=1000) and Hangzhou (n=1011), the following results were indicated: in Japan the elderly tend to have pro-environmental behaviours whereas in China are those with younger age; education level has significant and stable influences on the formation of pro-environmental behaviours in all three countries; in Japan males and people who have religious faith or belief tend to have pro-environmental behaviours whereas gender and region have no significant influence in China and South Korea; Income were proved to have no significant influence on the formation of people's pro-environmental behaviors in three countries.

RC24-447.2

CHEN, YING-FENG* *(Chinese Culture University)*

Building Accountable Local Level Nuclear Governance -the Case of Nuclear Safety Monitoring Council in New Taipei City

Since Fukushima accident in 2011, Taiwan's nuclear safety system has been paid great amounts of attention. Particularly local government of the New Taipei City, in which three nuclear plants and possible future interim nuclear waste repository sites are located, has showed its interests in monitoring those facilities. However, in Taiwan's nuclear governance system, local government has long been deprived from the rights of participation and monitoring. In order to effectively be a part of the governance, the New Taipei City, for the first time in the history of Taiwan's local governance, has established its own monitoring council to review safety issues of those facilities.

This article, by adopting content analysis and in-depth interviews, aims to examine the effectiveness of this council from the perspective of "accountability" on Tai-Power. With the parameters of "transparency", "justification through deliberation", and "capacity to sanction", this paper concluded that: despite this council encountered legal constraints in the beginning phase, through collaborating with anti-nuclear civil organizations, the local government was able to integrate the creativity and momentum from the civil sector. In three parameter of accountability, the council managed to evolve through learning, to deepen discussion, and to exercise its administrative leverage. By grabbing predominant position in the agenda setting process, eventually the New Taipei Government gained substantial power to veto and monitor local facilities. From this case, the local governments were expected to play more important roles in Taiwan's nuclear safety governance.

RC06-142.3

CHEN, YU-HUA* *(National Taiwan University)*
CHANG, CHIN-FEN *(Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)*

Ten-Year Changes of Attitudes Toward Gender Role and Patriarchy in Four East Asian Societies

Gender structures the situation of men and women in all societies, yet varies in shape and dynamics. In East Asia, the social system has long been regarded

as patriarchy in which the role of the father is central to social organization and the male head of the household holds extensive authority over women, younger family members, and property. However, there had been significant social and economic changes over the past decade. In reality, no region of the world today is more dynamic than East Asia. Women's higher education attainment and increasing ties to the labor market have helped to enhance their equality and reduce their oppression. Does the expanding economic role of women change people's attitudes toward breadwinner-caregiver stereotype in the patriarchal system?

This paper aims to explore, under similar external dynamics, how difference social contexts engender different articulations of gender in the East Asia region. Four societies (China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) are selected for analysis because of the availability of nationally representative survey data. The EASS (East Asian Social Survey) project establishes common questions based on issues and concerns unique to East Asian societies, and attempts to conduct cross-national analyses. Analyzing the data collected in 2006 and 2016, the goal is not only to gain insights to gender ideology in East Asia but also to extend our understanding of the dynamics of gender in the contemporary world. Through detailed comparative study, the authors wish to show the extent of distinction of gender roles and patriarchy in four societies and to test the idea of a coherent Confucian East Asia.

RC04-103.1

CHENG, (KENT) SHENG YAO* *(National Chung Cheng University)*

The Dialectics between Excellence and Equity of Teacher Education in the United States

In order to develop and increase the quality of school teachers, countries all over the world start to reform their educational systems since the year of 1990. There is no exception in the United States. The former Secretary of Department of Education, Margaret Spellings (2006, p.1) emphasized that teacher quality is the foundation of students' achievement so how to recruit high quality college students for teacher education, how to ensure every teacher education institution could provide high quality pre-service teacher education programs, how to make sure that every state could be a good gatekeeper for highly qualifies teachers, how to increase the teachers' professional development through teacher evaluation and accreditation, and finally how to make highly qualified teachers in every classroom have become the most crucial issues that teacher education policies need to encounter and solve during the last two decades. In this research article, the principal investigator conducts a series of document analysis including No Child Left Behind (NCLB) in 2001, Race to the Top in 2009, Common Core State Standard(CCSS) in 2010, and Every Student Succeed Act (ESSA) in 2015 along with the recent Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) in 2013 to figure out the dialects between excellence and equity in the context of the United States.

RC04-88.6

CHENG, SHIUH-TARNG* *(Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages)*

'Concerted Cultivation' in a Confucian Context: A Study of Volunteer Mothers in Taiwan

Past research has highlighted the significance of social class and national culture in shaping parental educational beliefs and practices. On the effect of social class, studies conducted by Annette Lareau (2000, 2003) in the U.S. provide an illuminating example of how social class differentiates the cultural logic of parenting. On the other hand, unique characteristics of national culture also exert profound mediating effect on parental and institutionalized educational practices. Through in-depth interviews with volunteer mothers and school administrators from two primary schools in Taiwan, this study explores how the commonly assumed middle-class approach of 'concerted cultivation' conceptualized in the West is practiced in an Eastern context. In addition, the study highlights the significance of Confucianism as an embodied cultural reservoir that shapes how volunteer mothers deal with school authorities, define their involvement, and strategize on educational-related matters. In Taiwan, the high drive to succeed academically—within the context of nationally standardized school curriculums and government funding—presents an intriguing juxtaposition to the conceptualization of 'home to class' force in the Western context. The findings reveal several key patterns that interject an important (national) cultural dimension in understanding the link between social class and parental educational beliefs and practices. Despite the similar high educational involvement as revealed in the studies conducted in the West, ways through which Taiwanese volunteer mothers perceive their roles, fulfill their responsibilities, and realize their goals are largely mediated by the immediacy of their cultural environment, which are quite distinctive from their western counterparts. The link between social class and parenting beliefs and practices may be resilient across nations, but distinct characteristics of national cultures mediate such expressions.

RC04-81.12

CHEREDNICHENKO, GALINA* *(Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Educational and Status Positioning for 10 Years after Graduation from Secondary Educational Institutions

On the basis of the longitudinal research, there are compared the educational and status positions, which during ten years were occupied by three groups of young people: those who had graduated at the start from Secondary school, College, Vocational school. The latter two teach the profession and give a secondary education. Over the course of 10 years, four surveys of the same young people were carried out and 62 people representing groups of typical trajectories were interviewed in the finals.

The type of the starting secondary educational institution differentiates not only the first choice, but also all further accumulation of educational capital; it inertially influences the subsequent positions in education and the statuses. Even after reaching the same level of education after ten years, more advanced statuses are acquired by those who have higher capital of the starting secondary education and the accompanying better quality of the subsequent one.

Those who return to the educational system in the course of their working career, resort to this for the sake of access to the required specialty or position, and also (part of the surveyed workers) in order to legitimize the level of qualification or specialization in the already actually occupied workplace. This is especially true for jobs that require higher education. The respondents themselves explain that they turn to education only for the sake of its instrumental value.

The mass is the practice of recruiting for work not in a specialty of education. The possibilities of its conversion are different for those who received education in university, and in college. The first, as a rule, receive a workplace corresponding to the level of qualification of a professional. The second are less likely to receive jobs that require the qualification of a middle employee, some move down the hierarchy of social statuses.

RC06-128.6

CHERESHEVA, IRINA* *(University of Leicester)*

Different Chores, Different People: The Construction of Maternal Subjectivity and Children's Autonomy in Post-Socialist Bulgaria and Hungary

In line with recent trends across much of the global North and beyond, there has been a contemporary intensification of parenting and a reconceptiualisation of childhood as a central period of one's subjectification throughout a number of post-socialist countries. This intensification has led to the care work of parents being increasingly emphasised by childcare experts and policy makers alike. This paper looks at how the mothering practices of middle class women on parental leave in two post-socialist cities (Budapest, Hungary and Sofia, Bulgaria), conceptualised as performative, discursive and contextual, become structural to these women's maternal subjectivities.

Primarily, I focus on how my research participants incorporate the changing knowledges about personal autonomy into their everyday care work. Autonomy within personhood is central to western understandings of the subject, despite being problematized by feminists, post-structuralists and psychoanalysts alike. Within the post-socialist context the concept of autonomy occupies a contested space, where notions of the subject often oscillate between communitarian and hyper-individualistic. These contrasting understandings are not only mediated by a change of political regimes, but are lived and experienced by classed and raced maternal bodies.

This paper applies the principles of feminist intersectionality to analyse the narratives 40 middle-class women from Budapest and Sofia created about the ways their childcare practices fostered autonomy in their children. Despite the differences between the mothering styles of my interviewees, a clear majority listed their children becoming happy, independent individuals as their number one priority as mothers. Nevertheless, the technologies of care through which they expected to achieve this result were almost contrary in the two research locations. Looking at childcare historically well into the state-socialist era, I try to provide a critical reading of the striking dissimilarities between the mothering practices of post-socialist women, often mistakenly described as uniform across (western) academia.

RC06-125.9

CHERNYAK, ELENA* *(Hartwick College)*
CERESOLA, RYAN *(Hartwick College)*
HERROLD, MORGAN *(Hartwick Colege)*

From Past to Present: Children's Exposure of Domestic Violence and Subsequent Experience of IPV in Adulthood Among Women.

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

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious social problem that affects the health and wellbeing of millions of women worldwide. Previous studies demonstrate that witnessing IPV in childhood is strongly associated with IPV. Specifically, findings from Kenya, Turkey, Bangladesh, Thailand, Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Azerbaijan demonstrate that witnessing IPV in childhood increases the risk of experiencing later physical abuse in an international lens. Research suggests that witnessing parental violence may lead to acceptance of IPV as normal method of conflict resolution. Thus, utilization of violence becomes the behavioural model: men who witnessed parental violence are more likely to employ physical violence against their female partners whereas women who observed IPV in their family-of-origin learn to tolerate aggressive behaviour and become victims of IPV. However, other studies have found no significant association between witnessing IPV in childhood and subsequent experience of IPV. Therefore, the association between witnessing IPV in family-of-origin and experience of IPV in adulthood requires further attention.

The objective of this research is to compare the prevalence of physical IPV (e.g., hitting, pushing, slapping, etc.) and whether witnessing IPV in family of origin is associated with women's experience of IPV in adulthood in ten developing countries in different regions: Mali, Haiti, Jordan, Peru, the Philippines, Pakistan, Cambodia, Egypt, the Dominican Republic, and Nigeria. The data used for this research are derived from the Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in the above-mentioned countries in 2012-2015.

The results of this study indicate that having witnessed IPV in family of origin significantly (by 50-500%) increases the likelihood of experiencing later abuse for respondents in all countries. Furthermore, it was found that some of the control variables (e.g., education, number of children, and wealth) are correlates with IPV in some countries under investigation while are not associated with IPV experience in some other.

RC32-593.3

CHERUBINI, DANIELA* *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice)*

Gender-Based Violence, Violence Against Women at Work, and the Transnational Movement for Paid Domestic Workers' Rights

The paper will focus on the transnational movement for paid care & domestic workers' rights, as a key social movement that addresses structural violence and intersecting inequalities embedded in the unfair distribution of care and reproductive work, at the local and global level.

The analysis will draw on the comparative research project "DomEQUAL: A global approach to paid domestic work and social inequalities" (2016-2020), which explores the transformations in the rights and the collective actions of paid domestic workers in nine countries (Spain, Italy, German, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, India, Philippines and Taiwan), from the 1950s up to now.

Drawing on the first empirical findings, we will discuss how the issues of gender-based violence and violence in the workplace are addressed by the paid domestic workers' organizations in different countries and at the transnational level. We will look at different strategies aimed at overcoming the invisibility of PDWs as objects of systemic violence, based on hierarchical power relations and on the subordination of racialized, gendered and sexualized subjects and bodies. We will also look at the alliances, or the gaps and silences, taking place between paid domestic workers' movements and feminist movements, across different settings.

The "domestic" and the "work" spheres are often framed as separate fields in the academic and political discourse on violence against women. The voice of paid domestic workers' organizations, as well as the new visibility of the issue in the agenda of international organizations (e.g. the International Labour Organization roadmap towards the Convention on violence and harassment at work) are blurring this line, suggesting the need for further analysis on these issues.

RC32-JS-61.7

CHERUBINI, DANIELA* *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice)*
DI BARTOLOMEO, ANNA *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice)*

Intersectionality Applied to Transformations in Care and Domestic Work: A Global and Comparative Perspective

The paper looks at how the changes in the social position of paid care and domestic workers are affected by intersecting social inequalities, in terms of gender, class/caste, race/ethnicity, age, etc. To this aim, it presents the first results of the project "DomEQUAL: A global approach to paid domestic work and social inequalities" (2016-2020), a mixed-method study that compares the recent transformations of paid care and domestic work between nine countries in the Global North (Germany, Italy, Spain) and Global South (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Philippines and Taiwan). The evolution in the social position of paid care and domestic workers and the intersectional composition of this workforce are here approached by considering different socio-cultural contexts, legislative and political interventions, changes in provision and regulation of care and welfare, as well as the broader transformations in the structure of social inequalities at the local and global level. In the end, the paper will highlight major methodological and conceptual challenges in practicing intersectionality in comparative sociological research, integrating qualitative and quantitative methods.

RC43-730.4

CHESHIRE, LYNDA* *(The University of Queensland)*

Administrative Mediation Data As a Naturally Occurring Record of Disputes with Neighbours and the Un-Making of Home

The dwelling as home is a place imbued with specific meanings for its inhabitants where particular kinds of social relationships and activities take place. In recent decades, researchers have pointed to a growing emphasis on the security, privacy and protection of the home from unwanted intrusions, yet the home remains connected to, and implicated in, a broader network of social and spatial relations that influence how it is experienced and the meanings attached to it. Once such influence is the relationships and interactions that take place among those whose homes are physically proximate – i.e. neighbours. Where good relations between neighbours are associated with a range of positive individual and collective outcomes, far less is known on how poor relations with neighbours might undermine people's sense of home. This paper begins to address this omission. Conceptually, it argues that problematic relations with neighbours can lead to a form of 'home-unmaking' whereby the 'material and/or imaginary components of home are ... divested, damaged or even destroyed' (Baxter and Brickell, 2014). Empirically, it shows that accounts of neighbour disputes give special insight into the forms of home–unmaking that occur when problematic neighbourly interactions undermine the privacy, security, freedom and opportunity for self-expression that the home usually affords. Methodologically, it shows how such accounts can be accessed in their naturally-occurring form via qualitative administrative records collected by agencies such as dispute resolution centres. Drawing on 3,334 cases of neighbour disputes in Queensland, Australia from 1999-2014 provided by Queensland's Dispute Resolution Centres, the paper illustrates the opportunities afforded by administrative records as naturally-occurring sources of data on everyday experiences of home and its un-making, as well as the challenges that arise from using datasets that were never intended for research purposes.

RC03-67.5

CHESHIRE, LYNDA* *(The University of Queensland)*
GREENOP, KELLY *(The University of Queensland)*
COX, LAURA *(The University of Queensland)*
SHEVELLAR, LYNDA *(The University of Queensland)*

Balancing Privacy and Community in Design: Competing Tensions in Multi-Unit Housing for People with Mental Health Challenges

While architects and planners have long sought to enhance community through neighbourhood design, individual buildings can also have an influence on local community relations, as in apartment and other multi-unit dwellings. At a broad level, multi-unit living is becoming more prevalent across cities, but it is also used to accommodate some of society's most vulnerable and hard to house populations, including people with severe and persistent mental health challenges. In such cases, the creation of living spaces that allow for community interaction and incidental encounters between residents are important for facilitating social inclusion, reducing loneliness and providing peer-support. At the same time, however, the need for private and safe spaces into which residents can retreat from the world; the desire to avoid any appearance of congregation or institutionalisation of disadvantaged people; and the requirement to keep building costs low by reducing communal spaces creates tensions in the realisation of this community ideal. These tensions are illustrated through a case study of a new multi-unit housing project for people with severe and persistent mental health challenges in Brisbane, Australia, known as Clear Breeze Apartments. A co-design process that encouraged tenant input into the architectural design of the project led to an emphasis on embracing community, promoting well-being, providing safe and secure homes, and encouraging independence as key design principles that sought to balance tenants' needs for both privacy and community. Drawing on architectural plans of the complex, records of co-design workshops and tenant interviews before and after their move into the complex, this paper reports on the way this balance – and tension – of privacy and community is experienced and managed by tenants and the compromises that are made when one component takes priority over the other.

RC10-203.3

CHETTY, DASARATH* *(Durban University of Technology)*

Public Participation and the Quest for Social Justice in South Africa

The paper examines the form and content of Public Participation initiatives in South Africa post the onset of democracy in 1994. The gap between real and actual participation and that envisaged by Constitutional, legal and other mechanisms is then evaluated in the light of the adoption of neo-liberal economic policies adopted and defended by the ANC government. Public protest, often violent, and an equally violent state response to "unrest" that threatens the stability of processes of capital accummulation is then analysed within the context

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of inadequate social service delivery, capital flight, croney capitalism and the social concomitants of xenophobia, increasing racial polarisation, crime, violence against women and children, unemployment and social inequality. Durban is used as the case study highlighting youth unemployment in particular as the real challenge which the best public participation policies are not able to undermine.

RC07-154.5

CHEUNG, SIN YI* *(Cardiff University)*

Black and Asian Minority Ethnic Groups in Britain: Class, Income and Property

Rapid socio-economic transformation and the growth of the service-sector dominant economies has led to an expansion of the middle classes in many post-industrial societies. At the same time, soaring house prices since the late nineties has meant that many young people, including young professionals, are being priced-out of the property market. Stratification and inequality research rarely pays attention to consumption, and property is among the most expensive purchase people make. This paper aims to bridge this gap by investigating the relationship between class attainment, income and property ownership among Black and Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups in Great Britain. Using data from the Quarterly Labour Force Surveys, it compares the odds of home ownership of the foreign-born to that of British-born BAME groups, controlling for qualification, gender, age, marital status and number of dependent children. It also aims to track changes over time, if any, by comparing the pattern of home ownership and class positions amongst BAME groups in the 1990s to those since 2000 and 2010. It asks if BAME middle class are under-represented among home owners, if foreign-born BAME groups are more or less likely to be home-owners than their native-born counterparts. It discusses the implications of the kind of 'middle class' experience for these groups, especially among BAME families with children who cannot afford to buy their homes. It concludes with some methodological reflections on investigating the middle classes in contemporary societies, characterised by transnational migratory flows.

RC17-331.4

CHEUNG, YANNIE* *(Global Studies Programme, Faculty of Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

What Counts As Global and Regional Excellence: The Expansion and Organization of Higher Education Strategic Plans in Asia, 1990-Present

The paper examines a global process through which nations or semi-autonomous regions incorporate prevalent educational protocols in the world to their local higher education organizations. Global and regional rankings are useful to higher education organizations in making statements of the rise and decline of knowledge specialties in global comparisons (Hazelkorn 2015; Marginson 2006). Drawing on strategic plans of higher education organizations in Asia, key actors formulate goals to inform diversified audiences in global, regional, and local settings. Expansion and organization of goals in these plans are themselves active responses to external classifications (Ramirez and Meyer 2013; Schofer and Meyer 2005). The main question of global and regional excellence addresses in what ways the organization of higher education goals as a competing effect of an intensely competitive platform responsive to local patrons or an integrating effect of a highly institutionalized protocol agreeable to global auditors. To examine the extent that higher education as a powerhouse or as an institution, formal documents of mission statements and strategic plans are to be collected for data analysis. The findings shall explicate that local actors in Asia incorporate new sets of goals with keywords from prevalent protocols such to target impacts contributing to global comparisons. At the same time, detaching actual operations and creating new emphasis on regional and disciplinary comparisons have been identified from formal documents on higher education goals showcased by local players in Asia across two time periods. The expansion and organization of higher education goals imply an active and participatory project of global citizenship has begun to emerge and take shape in Asia.

RC16-298.4

CHEW, MATTHEW M* *(Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist University)*

Analysis of a Sociopolitically Progressive and Peer Produced Mass Entertainment Form: Injustice Framing in Chinese Web Novels

This study analyzes the progressive sociopolitical characteristics of a mass entertainment form, Chinese web novels (CWNs). CWNs are commercially successful, gaining a global audience, and peer produced. Through analyzing the coded plots of novels written by a sampled group of 200 influential authors, this study finds that 'injustice frames' are abundant in CWNs (Gamson 2013). These injustice frames feature protagonist fighting against class inequality, authoritarianism, and rural-urban discrimination. Contrast is made with other

successful mass entertainment genres such as superheroes, fantasy, and crime, where injustice frames are seldom found. This study has five research objectives. Firstly, it challenges dominant understandings of the sociopolitical characteristics of mass popular culture. The Frankfurt School argues that mass popular culture is sociopolitically conservative. In opposition, cultural studies scholars find progressive meanings in non-mainstream popular cultural texts and argues that audiences proactively use mass popular cultural texts in a sociopolitically progressive way. The case of CWNs shows that mass popular culture can be sociopolitically progressive if it is peer produced. Secondly, this study offers new evidence to support evaluating online-based peer production as sociopolitically progressive (eg. Benkler). Current studies focus on peer production in information technology, this study's extension of investigative scope to mass entertainment substantively strengthens this evaluation. Thirdly, this study develops an innovative method (ie focusing on injustice frames) that partly solves the 'two cultures' dilemma in contemporary sociology of literature. It retains classical sociology of literature's emphasis on sociopolitical interpretation but also maintains empirical methodological rigor. Fourthly, this study formulates a fresh take on the ongoing debate on whether to characterize the Chinese internet as mainly a platform for democracy or 'entertainment highway'— the success of CWNs suggests that the two characterizations are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Fifthly, this study critiques current research on CWNs for ignoring or misinterpreting these CWNs' content.

RC14-275.5

CHEW, MATTHEW M* *(Department of Sociology, Hong Kong Baptist University)*

Transnational Popular Cultural Consumption, Culture Capital, and Cultural Process of Inequality: The Case of Breakdance in Hong Kong

This study examines transnational popular cultural consumption by theoretically borrowing from theories of cultural capital and 'cultural process of inequality' (Lamont et al. 2014). It analyzes qualitative data (from interviews and participant observation) on the field of breakdance consumption and consumer groups in Hong Kong. Current studies on global hip hop find that as transnational diffusion of hip hop progresses, innovative localized hip hop music styles emerge, local meanings of authenticity are defined, and activism of marginalized local groups are encouraged. The first part of this study maps out Hong Kong's field of breakdance consumption and demonstrates its divergence from current findings. Five types of consumers are identified in the order of their knowledgeability of hip hop: 1) dedicated b-boys and b-girls, 2) dancers, choreographers, and producers who specialize in commercialized hip hop dance, 3) youths who join college street dance crews or the social welfare based breakdance community, 4) clubbers who love hip hop music and dance, and 5) fans of Korean-pop and global hip pop. None of these groups takes breakdance as a platform for progressive sociopolitical pursuits. Claims to authenticity are highly contested (eg. both group 1 and 4 strongly dismiss other groups as inauthentic). The more knowledgeable groups are not recognized as having higher cultural capital than the less knowledgeable ones. The second part of this study construct an explanation for this field's characteristics. It focuses on identifying an (unintended) cultural process of inequality that often occur when transnational popular culture diffuses from the center to periphery. Even if a popular culture is counter-mainstream, minority cultural, subversive, and/or grassroots, it can acquire mainstream and/or middle-class characteristics through such diffusion because elite local groups (eg. cosmopolitan and educated Hong Kongers composing groups 3, 4, and 5) are more well-positioned to consume transnational culture than marginalized local groups.

RC22-403.4

CHI, WEI-HSIAN* *(Institut of Sociology, Academia Sinica)*

Body, Ritual and Religious Taste

The concept of 'taste' plays almost no role in sociology of religion. One cannot find any link between 'taste' and religion, neither in classical nor in modern sociological theory. The main reason is that sociology of religion, established under the viewpoint of Christian culture in the Occident, often overemphasizes the role of 'belief' and downplays 'ritual.' Ritual is, in a broader sense, the process of bodily manipulation, wherein habitus, taste, disposition and embodiment matter. In this paper I would like to discuss what religious taste is and explain why it matters by referring to the context of popular religion in Taiwan. Taiwanese popular religion is characterized by ritualism, which creates one other picture about 'religion' than those proposed in sociology of religion. Although the topics like ritual practice, embodiment etc. applied in religious issues, have been more discussed and developed in the discipline of anthropology, this paper aims to show why and how the issues of religious taste and embodiment are relevant in the sociological research of religion.

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

RC04-93.11

CHIANG, TIEN-HUI* *(Zhengzhou University)*
ZHOU, QIAN *(School of Education, Zhengzhou University)*

From Framing to Normalized Pedagogy: An Empirical Study on the Interaction between Teachers and Students

The code theory, developed by Basil Bernstein, indicates that framing can be viewed as the core element in constituting the phenomenon of cultural reproduction because it is able to regulate the transmission of pedagogical information. Strong framing tends to reinforce the isolated boundary of disciplinary knowledge that can be conceptualized as a vertical discourse because of its systematical knowledge structure. This study assumes that strong framing should be deeply interwoven instrumental rationality. This connection could deprive most teachers' critical minds so that they would view the normal distribution bell curve of students' academic performances as a natural outcome. In order to examine the interplay between framing, instrumental rationality and pedagogical action, questionnaires were completed by over 5,000 primary school teachers in Henan province, China, who were stratified sample. The statistical results show that most teachers adopted psychological concepts to evaluate students' academic performances and, in turn, educational inequity was legitimatized as a natural outcome in the efficiency-led approach. Such efficiency-led minds made them as the agent, producing normalized pedagogy that refers to the connection among psychological concepts, pedagogical actions and cultural reproduction.

RC45-761.4

CHIANG, YEN-SHENG* *(Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)*

When Would Intergroup Contact be a Blessing? an Evolutionary Simulation Model

Intergroup contact theory—one of the landmark paradigms of modern social psychology—argues that social contacts across group boundary help mitigate prejudices toward an outgroup person. A meta-study over decades of empirical research recently confirm the hypothesis (Pettigrew and Tropp 2006). Despite a strong empirical support, the underlying mechanisms that facilitate the effect remains unclear. We propose an evolutionary model to fill the theoretical gap. Actors of different social groups play a trust game against one another in the model. They use different strategies to decide whether or not to trust an ingroup or outgroup partner. We incorporate network transitivity is the formation of a strategy: A trusts B because A trusts C and C and B are of the same group. We present an agent-based simulation to show the circumstances under which intergroup contact leads to intergroup trust (or even global trust) that was found in empirical social psychological research.

RC28-521.2

CHIANG, YI-LIN* *(University of Pennsylvania)*

The Effect of Parental Involvement in Different Educational Systems: A Natural Experiment in Taiwan

What is the fairest way to select students? Scholars show that, regardless of the selection method, students from wealthier family backgrounds consistently have advantaged educational outcomes across societies (Shavit and Blossfeld 1993). One mechanism that explains children's (dis)advantages across educational systems is parent' class-based involvement patterns (Hung 2005; Muller 1995; Lareau 2011; Park et al. 2011). However, educational systems have differential rewards to parents' class-based practices (Park 2008). This suggests that, while student selection may be inevitably associated with family background, certain educational systems can be relatively free from family influences than others systems.

This paper compares the effect of family background and parental involvement on children's high school attainment in two different educational selection systems in Taiwan. I choose to examine Taiwan because the country is a natural experiment: Taiwanese government changed high school entrance policies from exam-based selection to taking into account multiple dimensions of student performance. Data for this paper comes from the Taiwan Youth Project, a longitudinal study of two cohorts of middle school students and parents in northern Taiwan. I find that, compared to students in the exam-based system, high socioeconomic family backgrounds and parental involvement are more important for students in the new system than the exam system. The results suggest that educational equality, measured by limited parental influences, is perhaps greater in exam-based systems than in systems that account for multiple types of student characteristics.

Most countries seek to minimum privileges from family background when selecting students. While this study uses the example of Taiwanese students, findings from a natural experiment carry implications for other societies. By examining high school admission and the influence of family background in different educational systems in Taiwan, this paper joins the debate over fairness in stu-

dent selection and contributes to the sociological understandings of educational inequality.

RC06-130.6

CHIAO, CHI* *(National Yang-Ming University)*

Are the Childlessness More Likely to Report Loneliness in Early Adulthood?

Mental health problems have long been recognized as a strong association with loneliness, defined as 'a discrepancy between one's desired and achieved levels of social relations'. Gerontological research in 1980s suggested that childlessness was related to significantly higher risks of social isolation, but there has little empirical evidence about whether childlessness is associated with loneliness in young adults. This issue yet becomes particularly important in the low fertility countries such as Taiwan. We thus assess whether social and emotional loneliness cluster and have conceptual meaning, especially with respect to whether the social and emotional loneliness are complementary or in competition with one another for young adults. We then further explore how remaining childlessness is associated with the likelihood of being in specific clusters of loneliness for the two genders.

Using the longitudinal panel surveys of Taiwan Youth Project (2000-2014), we compare young men and women with respect to their marital and childless status on loneliness (n=2,726, aged 27-32). Loneliness was assessed by six questions of the De Jong-Gierveld short scale with two distinct dimensions: social and emotional loneliness. Among the participants, one-fifth are married; 28% of these married people are childless. Preliminary results from multivariate regression models indicate a significant lower level of emotional loneliness observed among married women and men either with or without a child, compared to never-married single counterparts. In contrast, a significant lower level of social loneliness is observed among childless married men (β = -0.35, p<0.5), not among childless married women, compared to never-married single counterparts.

The preliminary findings underscore gender differences in the association between marital status and childless status in social loneliness. Further investigations will conduct cluster analysis on two distinct domains in loneliness, model its relationships with marital and childless status, and explore the social network characteristics as covariates on loneliness clusters.

RC06-133.3

CHIAO, CHI* *(National Yang-Ming University)*
CHEN, YU-HUA *(National Taiwan University)*

Exploring Associations between Family Building Behaviors and Loneliness in Early Adulthood

Family-building behaviors are conducive to the development of family relationships in young adulthood. In these days, young people yet seem to have trouble seeking companionship in the family and household spheres as a significant increase in mental health issue around the world. Depression has well been recognized as a strong association with loneliness, defined as 'a discrepancy between one's desired and achieved levels of social relations'. We thus assess whether loneliness cluster and have conceptual meaning socially and emotionally. We then further explore how various categories in marriage, cohabitation, and having a child are associated with the likelihood of being in specific clusters of loneliness for the two genders.

Data from the longitudinal panel surveys of Taiwan Youth Project (2000-2014, n=2,726, aged 27-32) are used to assess a series of categories of entry into marriage, entry into cohabitation, and stay single as well as having a child on loneliness among Taiwanese young men and women. Loneliness was assessed by six questions of the De Jong-Gierveld short scale with two distinct dimensions: social and emotional loneliness. Among the participants, more than half remained single and not in romantic relationship (51%); 8% cohabitated; and, one-fifth married. Among these married 72% had a child. Preliminary results from multivariate regression models indicate young adults who remain single without a romantic relationship had a significant lower level of emotional loneliness, compared to other marital categories for both genders. A similar association is also found for men on social loneliness. However, for women a significant lower level of social loneliness is only observed among the married who had a child (β = -0.27, p<0.5).

Further investigations will conduct cluster analysis on two distinct loneliness domains, model its relationships with various marital groups, and explore the social network characteristics as covariates on loneliness clusters.

RC56-JS-32.6

CHIAZOR, IDOWU* *(Covenant University)*
ADEBAYO, MERCY *(Covenant University)*

Economic Crisis and the Coping Strategies of Women in the Informal Sector of Western, Nigeria.

This study took a look at how women in the informal sector in the Western part of Nigeria cope with the economic crisis currently going on in the country. Quantitative and secondary data from relevant literature were used in measuring the impact of the crisis on women's financial, human, and social lives. These women employed both negative and positive ways of coping with the crisis. Borrowing increased, and most of it went into financing household expenditure rather than in productive activities. The effects of the economic crisis on families revealed that women became increasingly, the main income earners within their families. Children's education and feeding were adversely affected. Some were withdrawn from school to assist with their family's income-generating activities, by engaging in street hawking. Some women have had to sell their belongings, in some instances, their children in exchange for money or bags of food stuffs. They also engage in other risky activities that have long-term effects on their lives and families. Since economic activities in the informal sector are very sensitive to change, the crisis that Nigeria is going through currently has had very severe effects on the living standards of families. This has exacerbated the poverty among them. In order to ensure a more inclusive social and economic recovery for these most vulnerable ones, deliberate policies must be planned and provided for, to cushion the effects of the economic crisis they are going through. This is critical in preventing the crisis from causing permanent harm to children (by harming their future capabilities), and pushing families deeper into poverty and weakening their resilience.

RC19-350.2

CHIEN, YI-CHUN* *(University of Toronto)*

Long-Term Care and Migrant Labour: Comparing Migrant Care Worker Policies in Taiwan and South Korea

Care turns into a site of "crisis" with the ageing population, increasing women participation in the labour market, changes in family and gender relationships, and the restructuring of welfare states. As outsourcing of care is happening in tandem with the expansion of the global care labour market, international migration has become the solution to the "crisis of care". East Asia is no exception to this global phenomenon. As East Asia welfare states expand social care provision, the increasing demands for care workers have led to reforms of immigration policies. The deeply intertwined policy mechanisms also highlight the critical roles that government plays in providing rights and protection for immigrants while providing essential care to those in need.

In this paper, I compare Taiwan and South Korea to examine how East Asian states negotiate their elderly care provision and border control. I explore how migrant care labour has become central to the provision of elder care in East Asia and how state's long-term care provision and immigration controls would shape its migrant care worker policies. Also, I investigate how migrant care worker's status as both "migrant" and "care worker" are shaped by the political and institutional framework of the state.

With the qualitative data I collected over seventeen months of fieldwork, I argue the institutional arrangements of elder care provision and development of immigration policies shape the diverging paths of migrant care worker policies. State's social policy arrangements, policy sequences and migration legacies have not only shaped how elder care is organised but also affected how labour and membership rights of migrant care workers are negotiated and contested. The timing and policy sequence of elder care policy and immigration policy shape the composition of migrant care worker force, and the labour protections and access to membership rights for migrant care workers.

RC31-JS-10.1

CHIEN, YI-CHUN* *(University of Toronto)*
KIM, YANG-SOOK *(University of Toronto)*

Not Migrant, Not Worker? the Mobilisation of Joseonjok Migrant Care Workers in South Korea

As of June 2017, there are 1.2 million registered foreign residents in South Korea, and more than half of them are *Joseonjok*. The *Joseonjok* are Chinese citizens who are ethnically Korean, living in North-eastern China near the China-North Korea border. Since China and South Korea diplomatic ties were normalised in 1992, *Joseonjok* has been "return migrants" with South Korean kinship lineage, "marriage migrants" who married South Koreans (mostly men), and "co-ethnic labour migrants" in the Korean labour market.

In this paper, we investigate the mobilisation strategies of Korean-Chinese (*Joseonjok*) co-ethnic migrant workers in South Korea. We pay special attention to the *Joseonjok* care workers because care and service-related work is the job category exclusive to *Joseonjok* migrants. Their exclusive access to the Korean care market and the special status as co-ethnic migrants have put *Joseonjok* care worker into an in-between status: on the one hand, migrant workers unions are reluctant to include *Joseonjok* care workers as they do not work in the same industries, nor do they share the same concerns as other foreign workers from Southeast Asia and the Middle East; on the other hand, local care worker organizations tend to exclude *Joseonjok* care workers due to their temporary migrant worker status.

With thirty-five in-depth interviews with *Joseonjok* care workers, local care workers, migrant worker unions and local care worker organisations, we tackle the question of why and how *Joseonjok* care workers are situated in the isolated vacuum of the civil society without representation to advocate for their labour and membership rights. We demonstrate that *Joseonjok* migrant workers' capabilities to navigate the local labour market ironically contribute to their isolation in the Korean civil society. We argue that the broader social and political contexts have significant influences on the strategies of *Joseonjok* migrant care workers to mobilise for claims-making.

RC24-444.1

CHILES, ROBERT* *(Penn State)*

Confronting Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agriculture: Epistemological, Ethical, Political, and Practical Challenges

The agricultural sector is a large and growing contributor to global anthropogenic climate change. There nonetheless remains a great deal of confusion among policymakers, the general public, and even scientists when it comes to the topic of GHG emissions from agriculture, particularly livestock agriculture.

The purpose of this paper is to provide further clarity to the technical and policy difficulties associated with mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture by identifying and distilling the core tensions which propagate and animate them. We argue that these complexities exist across four critical dimensions: the epistemological, the ethical, the political, and the practical. Adequately confronting the challenge of agricultural emissions will require improved transparency in emissions measurement, increased science communication, enhanced public participatory mechanisms, and the integration of ethical deliberation in scientific and policy discussions.

RC23-433.2

CHINNAPPA, SOMASHEKHER* *(Bangalore University)*

Impact of Globalization on Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction: A Study Among Information Technology Professionals in India

Although much has been lamented and debated upon organizational commitment and job satisfaction for almost four decades, few studies have involved information technology professionals. The sociology of society, science and technology deals with how social and cultural values affect scientific development and technological advancement and how these in turn affect society and culture. In the Indian Society the process of globalization has induced the economic opportunity and employment potentiality in the field of information technology industry. However, the impact of globalization may be both positive and negative; it provides a pathway to continuous technological upgradation but at the same time it appears to threaten the information technology professionals on the basis of their involvement and satisfaction in performing the job. A study in India reveals the impact of globalization on organizational commitment and job satisfaction among information technology professionals. It also focuses on the determinants and indices of commitment of Information Technology professionals and their satisfaction on the job. The present research seeks to probe into the intricate realities confronting the Information Technology professionals in the Indian setting. The geographical universe of the study is restricted to IT professionals based out of Bangalore city. The researcher has analysed the primary data collected from two categories of respondents, namely, IT professionals and Information Technology consultants for the purpose, to ensure that the findings are as accurate and as unbiased as possible. The researcher concludes that job satisfaction tends to be rather high in Information Technology professionals in the higher age bracket. Job satisfaction tends to be lower in the case of IT professionals in the lower age bracket. Upon analyzing the collated primary data furnished by the IT professionals and the consultants, the researcher concludes that the work experience of the IT professionals has a bearing on their job satisfaction levels.

RC04-88.1

CHIONG, CHARLEEN* *(University of Cambridge)*

Tracing the Meritocratic Promise: A Study of Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Families in a 'Meritocratic' State

Singapore is a 'strong' developmental state (Castells, 1992) that exercises ideological leadership over economy and society. Paradoxically, however, the KOF Globalization Index 2016 ranked Singapore as 6th most globalised country, of 207 countries – using indicators such as participation in international organisations and trade. As with other developed economies, aspects of neoliberal logic are foregrounded in the Singapore education system that potentially amplify parental involvement: increased school choice, competition and the state's subscription to a self-responsibilising meritocratic ethos.

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This paper examines these seeming policy paradoxes, through the views and voices of low-income, ethnic minority families. As such, this paper attempts to map the complex relationships between neoliberal logics, state logics and the parenting approaches of disadvantaged families. Conceptually, possibilities for these relationships in descriptive literature outline how a near-nationwide belief in the power of education credentials in acquiring prestige, social mobility and global competitiveness, has generated an intensification in competition – which in turn precipitated an effective shift from 'meritocracy' to 'parentocracy' (The Straits Times, 2014). Within a 'parentocracy', a child's educational outcomes are contingent upon parents' capacities (or difficulties in this respect) to invest and strategise to enhance their child's competitiveness.

Drawing on in-depth and focus group interviews, two key patterns of deviation from Western neoliberalism are explored: (1) Despite growing possibilities for parent agency, within a state that strongly advocates the 'meritocracy' doxa, profound trust in the government co-exists alongside an internalisation of a meritocratic, self-responsibilising ethos – and material and ideational reasons for this are offered; (2) However, parents are not devoid of agency, but engage with intensified competition through close family relationships that include components of control, surveillance, mutual support and emotional appeals to their children regarding the value of credentials. Empirical particularities are used to re-theorise a 'Singaporean neoliberalism' and to draw out equity implications.

RC04-93.3

CHIRIKOV, IGOR* *(Institute of Education, Higher School of Economics)*

SHMELEVA, EVGENIIA *(National Research University Higher School of Education)*

LOYALKA, PRASHANT *(Graduate School of Education, Stanford University)*

KARDANOVA, ELENA *(Institute of Education, Higher School of Economics)*

The Role of Faculty in Reducing Academic Dishonesty Among Students

University faculty are frequently tasked with promoting academic honesty among students. Academic dishonesty is, however, rampant among university students worldwide, and there is little actual evidence about whether faculty actions can prevent it. Studies that address the role of institutional factors in mitigating student dishonesty such as faculty behavior draw on non-representative data and therefore lack generalizability (Pulvers & Diekhoff, 1999; McCabe at al., 2012). Furthermore, few studies explore the role of faculty behavior in preventing student academic dishonesty. This is a serious omission as faculty members may be important agents that can contribute to students' moral development (Mayhew et al., 2016). The purpose of this study is to examine whether faculty actions can reduce academic dishonesty among students. Analyzing nationally representative, matched data on 1000 STEM undergraduates and 500 of their faculty from 33 universities in Russia, we first document extremely high (88.3%) rates of dishonest academic attitudes among first year students. The rates significantly increase among third year students with the increases being driven by a worsening of dishonest academic attitudes among the highest-achieving tercile of students. Second, we observe that the variation in dishonest academic attitudes among students is, by in large, explained by factors at the class rather than the university level. We then show that stricter faculty actions against academic dishonesty have large effects on student attitudes towards academic dishonesty. Taken together, the findings emphasize the importance of strengthening the role of faculty to promote academic honesty among students.

RC24-446.4

CHIU, HUA-MEI* *(National Sun Yat-Sen University Taiwan)*

Pursuing Ecological Democracy: The Role of Taiwan's Anti-Nuclear Groups in Energy Transition

The revitalized anti-nuclear movement in Taiwan has gained its unprecedented momentum after the 2011 Fukushima Nuclear Disaster. Through massive social mobilization, the movement have resulted in the termination of the construction of the Fourth Nuclear Power Plant in April 2014.In 2016, the new elected President from the DPP has promised to carry out the 'nuclear go zero' policy appealed by the environmental groups and to increase the proportion of renewable energy to 20% by 2025. Against this background, one can observe that the focus of the anti-nuclear movement has significantly shifted from 'against-' nuclear power to 'pro-' energy transition. As political opportunities appeared and some institutional channels opened, the leading anti-nuclear groups do not only have their members participating in various governmental commissions but also seek to collaborate with the government and the economic actors in order to influence the country's energy policy and to advocate the citizens' version of energy transition. The research explores the efforts the anti-nuclear groups and activists have made since 2014. It finds that some groups and activists have participated in the formulation of new energy policy and promoted of the democratic form

of energy governance. Some activists have converted themselves to be energy prosumers, such as collectively establishing citizen power Co-op. Overall, the leading anti-nuclear groups and activists have made great efforts in pursuing a more democratic, decentralized and justice form of energy transition. How to form a democratic governance framework is an issue. Although the DPP has clearer stand on anti-nuclear power in compared with the KMT and its central and local government have opened some institutional channels for the anti-nuclear activists and scholars, the DPP is still a party generally favoring the interests of industry. The challenges of pursuing ecological democracy in energy transition is still tremendous.

RC02-53.3

CHIU, YUBIN* *(National Pingtung University)*

Union Organizing Strategies for Workers in Irregular Employment in Taiwan: The Possibilities and Obstacles

In the era of neo-liberal globalization, Taiwanese society has witnessed a significant increase of the use of irregular employment in past two decades. The soar of irregular employees, including part-timers, day workers, contract workers, and newly emerging labour dispatch workers, has left a substantial impact on the working conditions in general. The development has raised the concerns from the society and government and also attracted research interests in the Taiwan's academic community from the perspective of business management, labour regulation, labour flexibility, working proficiency, labour market, and so on. However, there is too little effort made by the students of labour studies in Taiwan to the understanding of unionization and collective actions of the irregular employees, while there have been some innovative experiments and reforms growing from the grassroots union movements to tackle the organizing difficulty in the irregular employment in recent years. This research focuses on the possibilities and obstacles to organizing Taiwan's workers in the irregular employment relations. Three dimensions will be employed to analyze the unionization of irregular employees: the legal framework of trade unions, the mindset of organizing of union leadership, and the characteristics of irregular employment in modern service industry. By in-depth interviews with union leaders, union organisers, and irregular employees and participatory observations on union activities, the research will explore the possibility of unionization in irregular employment sector. Finally, the institutional constraints of development of the organizing activities of irregular employment workers will be reviewed.

RC04-101.4

CHMIELEWSKI, ANNA* *(University of Toronto)*

Global Trends in Socio-Economic Segregation between Schools, 1964-2015

Recent research shows that socio-economic segregation between schools ("school SES segregation") is increasing in the United States, Chile and Sweden, raising concerns about declining equality of opportunity and social cohesion. It is unknown whether similar trends may be occurring in other countries. On the one hand, de-tracking reforms (delaying the age of selection into academically- and vocationally-tracked schools) in many European countries may have reduced school SES segregation. On the other hand, recent global trends such as rising school choice and privatization and rising residential segregation tied to income inequality, urbanization and migration may be increasing school SES segregation. This paper draws on 30 different international large-scale assessments to examine long-term international trends in school SES segregation and the possible causes of those trends. The assessments represent 100 countries and about 5.8 million primary and secondary school students. Socio-economic status (SES) is measured in terms of parental education, parental occupation and/or the number of books in the household. Results indicate that school SES segregation has been remarkably persistent over the past 50 years. Despite de-tracking reforms, the international average level of school segregation by parent education and by parent occupation was about the same in 2015 as in 1964, and school segregation by household books was nearly as high in 2015 as 1964. Fixed effects models show that de-tracking reforms are indeed associated with declining school SES segregation. However, increasing educational access is associated with increasing segregation. In addition, declining fertility rates and declining school size are associated with increasing segregation. This suggests that smaller families with more time and money per child, coupled with the fragmentation of the school-age population into smaller schools, may be intensifying processes of school and neighbourhood choice.

RC16-310.2

CHO, JOO-HYUN* *(Keimyung University)*

Rationality in Practice Theory: Implications on Qing and Li Theory of Social Organization

The social theory of rationality general enough to be equally applicable to both Asian and Western experiences is now possible through the efforts by many pragmatically oriented philosophers and social scientists during the last century and recent developments in cognitive science, neuroscience, AI, robotics, evolutionary psychology, and behavioral economics. This theory of rationality based on practice theory culminates more than a century-long attempts to escape from the conceptual constraints of representational epistemology in philosophy and the tradition of sociological research on rationality initiated by Weber and, later, Habermas.

I will first briefly present a preliminary theory of social practices as symbolic complex adaptive systems able to maintain both stability and adaptability relying sorely on each agent's ability of normative judgment on actions and judgmental criteria. Coupled with a theory of human agency based embodied-embedded cognitive science, this theory of social practices offers a most promising social theory of rationality not only consistent with the current scientific researches but also compatible with the long tradition of Western sociological and philosophical researches.

Then I will offer persuasive arguments for the claim that thus constructed theory of rationality is free from cultural biases possibly originating from its Western intellectual origin just as has been theories of modern natural sciences previously. This fact, in turn, implies that the social theory of rationality presented in this paper offers a common theoretical ground to analyze and compare roles of rationality and empathy in social practices including social organizations, institutions, and norms in Western and Asian societies. This will allow us a chance to view the issue of balance between emotion and reason as emphasized in Asian philosophical tradition from a new perspective. The remaining part of my paper will focus on the topic of the elements of rationality that can be discerned in Asian social traditions.

RC19-352.6

CHOI, HYEJIN* (Yonsei University, IWSR)

Grandparenting in Korea and England: Patterns of Engagement and Their Institutional Context

Social investment is about fostering human and social capital which reminds us that social policy is an integral part of the economic and social functioning that brings returns to the society. The policy areas typically include early childhood education and care; education and higher education and, more recently, some studies comprise active ageing as part of the social investment strategies. Although the active-ageing discourse addresses the ongoing participation of older adults in society, however, some criticised its sense of social utility and impulses towards independence. Critics argue that the active ageing notion is often described as a paradigm obsessed with work, appealing a simplistic vision of productivity rather than the well-being of the older adults. This paper examines the enabling and imposing aspect of active ageing by analysing grandparenting experiences in a comparative perspective through the cases of South Korea and England. Grandparenting has been regarded as a domain of active ageing, and many studies indicate that grandparenting experience is a rewarding part of grandparents' lives and, at the same time, it can be perceived a burden in certain institutional context. In the respect, this paper analyses the similarities and differences in the grandparenting experience using comparable data set of ELSA and KLoSA and interprets the results by making linkage with their institutional contexts.

RC19-354.4

CHOI, HYEJIN* (Yonsei University, IWSR)

Grandparenting in Korea and England: Reinventing Critical Perspectives on Active Ageing

Social investment is about fostering human and social capital which reminds us that social policy is an integral part of the economic and social functioning that brings returns to the society. The policy areas typically include early childhood education and care; education and higher education and, more recently, some studies comprise active ageing as part of the social investment strategies which focus on the enabling aspects of policy framework as a full member of society who is bearing productive return to the society. Although the active-ageing discourse addresses the ongoing participation of older adults in society, however, some criticised its sense of social utility and impulses towards independence. Critics argue that the active ageing notion is often described as a paradigm obsessed with work, appealing a simplistic vision of productivity rather than the well-being of the older adults. This paper examines the enabling and imposing aspect of active ageing by analysing grandparenting experiences in a comparative perspective through the cases of South Korea and England. Grandparenting has been regarded as a domain of active ageing, and many studies indicate that grandparenting experience is a rewarding part of grandparents' lives and, at the same time, it can be perceived a burden in certain institutional context. In the respect, this paper analyses the similarities and differences in the grandparenting experience using comparable data set of ELSA and KLoSA and interprets the results by making linkage with their institutional contexts.

RC15-282.8

CHOI, JIN YOUNG* (Sam Houston State University)
WINSON, ANTHONY (University of Guelph)

Paths of Rapid Dietary Transformation: Disaster, Military Occupation, and Migration of the Marshall Islanders

In just a few decades, population-wide weight gain, obesity and associated negative health impacts have characterized many of the developed countries and increasingly the global South as well. While several factors are believed to underlie this phenomenon, adoption of the industrial diet is foremost among them. This case study focuses on Marshallese Islanders (one of Pacific Islanders) who have unusually high rates of chronic disease (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, and obesity). We uncover the pathways of dramatic dietary transition and identify their contributing factors among Marshall Islanders who have experienced U.S. nuclear bomb testing, military occupation and destructive storms in their homeland and domestic and international migration. . In-depth interviews were conducted with a sample of 40 Marshallese elderly living in the mainland U.S. and in Hawaii who were born and spent at least their childhood in the Marshall Islands. Regardless of their experiences, they gave up their healthy traditional diet and developed a dependency on highly processed industrial foods. We discuss the circumstances that undermined traditional diets and created a dependence on highly processed industrial foods, and the complex ways in which dramatic dietary changes occur among populations in the global South. In particular, we highlight the largely ignored role that military occupation and nuclear testing, as well as natural disasters have played in dietary transformation and the serious negative health outcomes this has implied.

RC41-709.4

CHOI, KATE* (University of Western Ontario)
REICHMAN, NANCY (University of Toronto and Rutgers University)

Health of Biracial Children

Context

This year marks the 50th year anniversary of *Loving vs. Virginia,* the landmark Supreme Court case that declared anti-miscegenation laws unconstitutional in the United States. During this fifty-year period, the share of newlyweds in interracial unions in the United States increased more than five times and the number of multiracial individuals increased by more than ten times. Despite the growing demographic salience of multiracial individuals, little is known about their health. The rare exceptions focus on the birth outcomes of biracial children (see Srinivasjois et al. 2012) or the psychological wellbeing of multiracial adolescents (Campbell and Eggerling-Boeck 2006). To date, no studies have examined the overall physical health of biracial children.

Objectives

Using data from the 1998-2012 National Health Interview Surveys, we compare the general health of biracial children born to White and Black parents with that of single-race White and Black children. We also explore the extent to which group differences can be explained by socio-demographic correlates of health. Finally, we investigate regional variations in the relationship between children's racial background and their overall health.

Contributions

Our study contributes important insights about racial inequalities in health. First, given the increasing demographic salience of multiracial individuals, information about the physical health of the multiracial children has implications for the health of future populations. Second, most studies of children's health disparities define children's race/ethnicity based solely on the mother's race/ethnicity. Our study focuses on children's health disparities according to maternal and paternal race/ethnicity, which leads to a more refined understanding about race/ethnic disparities in children's health. Finally, rising numbers of biracial children have been celebrated for its ability to race/ethnic distinctions and inequality (Qian and Lichter 2007). A comparison of the health of biracial children can empirically test whether the rising share of biracial children reduces race/ethnic inequalities in health.

RC15-289.3

CHOI, KATE* (University of Western Ontario)
KWON, EUGENA (University of Western Ontario)

Neighborhood Context and Health: Highlighting the Role of a Neighborhood's Physical Environment

Motivation for our study

How neighborhood contexts influence individual health has long been of interest to social scientists. A rich literature has established the links between neighborhood characteristics and a variety of health outcomes, such as cardiovascular disease, obesity, chronic conditions, overall health, and psychological wellbeing (e.g., Aneshensel and Sucoff 1996; Kimbro and Denney 2013; Pickett and Pearl 2001; Sampson 2003). These studies have found that living in poor neighbor-

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hoods increases the risk for poor health. Partly because they rely on census data to measure neighborhood characteristics, existing work on this topic usually describes how the socio-demographic characteristics of residents or the spatial distribution of residents influence health (Aneshensel and Sucoff 1996; Kimbro and Denney 2013; Sampson 2003). In doing so, these studies frequently ignore whether and how a neighborhood's physical environment (e.g., walkability, places to be physically active, food environments) shapes individual health.

Study objectives

Using pooled data collected from *Google Street View*, the 2011 National Household Survey, and the 2015 Canadian Community Health Survey, we examine the association between a neighborhood's physical environment and the risk for obesity, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes for residents of the Greater Toronto Area. Next, we identify individual factors that buffers (or exacerbate) the adverse consequences of living in neighborhoods with poor physical environments. Finally, we determine whether and how residential segregation and neighborhood SES shape the relationship between a neighborhood's physical environment and individual health.

Contributions

We will provide a more comprehensive account of how neighborhood contexts influence individual wellbeing and health by pooling innovative data from Google Street View with traditional survey data from the 2011 National Household Survey and the census. It will also provide valuable insights to policy interventions aimed at building socio-cultural facilities and altering the physical environments of a neighborhood as a way to improve the wellbeing of its residents.

RC57-933.6

CHOI, KIMBURLEY* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

Hypermedia Knowledge Representation and the Production of Ethnographic Knowledge on Hong Kong Home Culture

Although there is a lot of literature on the potential of film and photography as effective vehicles to narrate realist and experimental ethnographic tales, the use of hypermedia in creating reflexive ethnographic narratives remains under-discussed. The presentation is a discussion of the design rationale behind a website titled "Making Home: Tai Hang" (http://taihang.scm.cityu.edu.hk/#en), that i argue that hypermedia affords the production of reflexive ethnographic knowledge. The website is the result of a visual-ethnographic research on Hong Kong home cultures: the domestic ideals that participants embrace, their everyday domestic practices, and how objects in their homes constitute their home-making practices. The website represents participants' homes through four layers of interpretation: animated splash and introductory pages, panoramic photography, audio vignettes of participants-researcher interaction, as well as database. It also employs specific media in different layers and utilize multiple interconnections among media via hypermedia application to produce ethnographic knowledge on Hong Kong home culture. I argue that the meanings generated from particular media (graphics, images, sound, texts) and their interactions are multiple instead of monolithic. Hypermedia affords scholars to create complex, ambiguous, and constructed nature of ethnographic tales. The interaction of images, sound, and text also problematizes modern domestic ideal.

RC27-490.1

CHOI, YEOMI* *(Korea National Sport University)*
AHMAD, NIDA *(University of Waikato)*
SLAKER, JANINE *(Michigan State University)*

Deep Strike: Playing Gender in the World of Overwatch a Case Study of Geguri in Esport

Electronic sport or "eSport" has grown to a global-sport entertainment industry with a projected growth of 1.5 billion dollars (USD) by 2020 (Dunn, 2017). Despite its development and considerable attention from scholars within several disciplines, sport academics have largely focused on a philosophical question of whether this activity can be defined as sport (Funk, 2017). Scholarly interests and debates on the importance of eSport as a cultural space where diverse identities and representations traverse have been neglected within sociology of sport literature. The number of females entering the eSport community-- both as gamers and spectators-- is growing, yet the eSport arena remains overwhelmingly male dominated, and female gamers face online abuse and harassment in the form of sexism and/or racism ("Very few women", 2016). For this presentation, we provide a case study of the South Korean female gamer, Kim Se-yeon, also known as Geguri, to discuss issues around gender in eSports. Drawing from feminist cultural scholarship, in particular, Judith Butler's theory of gender performativity, we conducted a textual analysis to address the androcentric and misogynistic nature of the contemporary gaming culture of eSport. It is further suggested that eSport has a subversive potential to de/reconstruct the inflexible categories regarding sex and gender in sport.

RC27-491.3

CHOI, YEOMI* *(Korea National Sport University)*

To be White Korean: Race, Masculinities, and Nationalism in Global Korean Ice Hockey

Transnational sport migration constructs an imagined national community driven by flexibly attuned citizenship (Ong, 1999). In addition to sporting individuals' aspiration to move across borders, governments play a crucial role in the process of recruitment and placement of the sport professionals to strengthen their national power. Since 2011, the South Korean government has been allowing outstanding athletes to attain Korean citizenship. By implementing policy called 'Special Naturalization,' more than twenty athletes were naturalized in Korea, many of whom will represent Team Korea at the upcoming 2018 Winter Olympics in PyeongChang, South Korea. However, given the historical racial and ethnic homogeneity within Korean society (Lee, Jackson, & Lee, 2007), this new flexible citizenship is controversial, as it challenges hegemonic discourses of nationalism, neoliberalism, and global Koreanness. For this presentation, I focus on the Korean national ice hockey team, which comprises the greatest number of naturalized athletes, to explore the newly imagined white Korean subjectivities. In doing so, I investigate discursively constructed immigrant citizenship of hockey player migrants in relation to socio-cultural contexts of gender, race, class, and sexuality through analyzing media coverage and political documents.

RC04-102.5

CHOU, JEAN TZUYIN* *(University of Oxford)*

From Taihoku Imperial University to National Taiwan University: The Spector of Colonialism in the Higher Education Taiwan in Taiwan

This paper focuses on the institutional and academic development and in National Taiwan University, which was once *Taihoku* Imperial University constructed as an educational institute for Japanese Southern Expansion Doctrine/ *Nanshin-ron*. The time span of this paper will be dated back to 1920s, when *Taihoku* Imperial University was founded, and continue from the period of KMT government to today.

I enquire into two perspectives: first: Southeast Asian studies in Taiwan between Japanese colonization and today; second, the related historical archives which bought and collected during Japan's colonization and preserved after KMT took the office. From these two dimensions and with the case in National Taiwan University, we enable to discuss the theoretical, conceptual and methodological structures embedded in the higher education. Ultimately, I argue that taking Southeast Asian studies as example, the dual-colonization by Japanese and KMT in higher education institute evidently exists. The specter begins by coming back—the de-colonization of KMT from Japanese regime has produced another educational colonization. During the process, it had ignored the precious archives collected during Japanese colonization to create new and different institutions as well as intellectual ideologies in National Taiwan University.

Thus, it presents three paradoxes of de-colonization in postcolonial period in Taiwan. First is that "the specter begins by coming back": the specter of colonization never disappears, but oppositely reinforced while the changes of political authority in a pre-colony along with the political establishment. Second, the academic freedom can never genuinely exist in the places once been colonialized. Third, the process of de-colonization in Taiwanese education has stagnated and kidnapped by the political agencies after the Japanese colonization, which could be so-called as intellectual colonialism by both KMT government and American influences and investments in Taiwan higher educational institutes after the mid twentieth century.

RC44-746.1

CHOUDRY, AZIZ* *(McGill University)*
SALAMANCA, MANUEL* *(McGill University)*

Left out? Forgotten Struggle Histories, Perspectives on Old and New Approaches to Migrant Worker Organizing

Much of the literature about contemporary migrant worker organizing, such as studies on workers centres and community-based approaches to asserting labour rights (largely, though not exclusively outside of trade unions), celebrates the apparent novelty of their forms and strategies. But how 'new' are these approaches to organizing precarious workers?

This paper discusses innovative organizing strategies and dilemmas in contemporary migrant worker organizing in Montreal by relating them to earlier, forgotten or less well-known struggles of precarious workers in Quebec/Canada. It explores the implications of recovering historical knowledge from struggles of migrant workers that are not part of dominant narratives about labour movements in Canada, in union education, the political education in community-based labour organizations, or in academic research. We contend that this forgetting/erasure impacts our understandings of the possibilities of working class organizing in-

clusive of migrant workers, obscuring the longstanding role that marginalized migrant workers have played in Canada's labour movements, and the extent to which they have long challenged unions and society through innovative strategies addressing broader issues of social justice.

The paper draws on critical ethnographic research on contemporary migrant worker organizing through the Immigrant Workers Centre, the Temporary Foreign Workers Association, the Temporary Agency Workers Association and broader coalitions in which these organizations have played a leading role, including their relationships with trade unions, and puts these experiences into dialogue with critical historical scholarship and archival resources from earlier migrant and immigrant workers struggles (Creese, 1987; Leah, 1999; Mills, 2014; Ramirez and Chun, 2016). We ask how recovery of this historical knowledge might inform understandings of apparently new forms of contemporary migrant worker struggles, and what lessons can be learnt for organizing among migrant and other precarious workers in today's political and economic climate.

RC05-114.1

CHOW, HENRY* (University of Regina)
WANG, XIASHENGYOU (University of Regina)

New Home and Foreign Land: Post-Secondary Students' Interactions with and Perceptions of Immigrants and Refugees in a Canadian Prairie Province

Canada has a long tradition of welcoming newcomers from around the world. According to Statistics Canada (2013), the National Household Survey reveals that Canada was home to about 6,775,800 foreign-born individuals in 2011, representing 20.6% of the total population. The Canadian Government has recently established 300,000 as a new baseline for the annual admission of permanent residents, with the majority of those allowed into the country to be selected as economic immigrants. Canada's immigration and refugee resettlement programs, similar to its multicultural approach to inclusion, are designed to bring benefits to Canadian society as well as an offer of a better life to newcomers. Doubtlessly, the country's immigrant population, the ethnic backgrounds of its people, its visible minority population, and its linguistic and religious diversity show that Canada is truly an ethnocultural mosaic.

In Saskatchewan, the unprecedented influx of immigrants and refugees to the province over the past decade is a direct result of the provincial nominee and refugee resettlement programs. The large number of new arrivals of diverse cultural, linguistic, ethnic or religious backgrounds poses a variety of challenges to the province. Drawing on (1) the integrated threat theory (Stephan & Stephan, 2000) which brings together a variety of theoretical perspectives that have been employed to understand the role of threats (i.e., realistic threats, symbolic threats, threats stemming from intergroup anxiety, and threats arising from negative stereotypes) in causing intergroup attitudes and (2) the self-categorization theory (Turner et al., 1987) which posits that the social categorization of people into outgroups and an in-group stimulates a motivation to perceive or achieve a sense of positive group distinctiveness, this paper explores the interactions with and perceptions of immigrants and refugees in a sample of post-secondary students in Saskatchewan (Chow, 2018; Chow & Wang, forthcoming).

RC07-150.2

CHRISTENSEN, MICHAEL* (Saint Mary's University)

Towards a Sociology of Digital Controversies: Climate Change and the Cultural Narratives of Evidence

As the political discourse of climate change moved online it raised important questions about the value of scientific knowledge when it must compete with "alternative facts" in a sea of informational noise. In recent years, it has become clear that the propositional knowledge of scientific experts (i.e. assertions about atmospheric warming) can be challenged effectively by individuals and organizations decrying the "controversial" assertions of climate scientists and environmentalists by appealing to a supposedly universal principle of reasoned "skepticism." While the consensus among climate scientists regarding the anthropogenic sources of climate change remains overwhelming, I argue that the cultural narratives emerging from this digital controversy have had an outsized influence on climate change policy, especially in countries like the United States. To understand the digital discourse around climate change, this study combines formal topic modeling, field analysis and discourse analysis. One of the key findings of this study is that participants in this debate rely on multiple moral grammars to frame and justify arguments about how or whether issues climate change should be addressed in public policy. Such a finding has important implications for the ways that we understand the power of digital controversies.

RC20-JS-79.4

CHRISTIANSEN-RUFFMAN, LINDA* (Saint Mary's University)

Gendered Career Inequality (1000-Present)Implications for Women and Society in Past and Future

This paper explores the long-standing and intransient problem of gender inequality and careers, using a macro-feminist and holistic analytic strategy. It builds on diverse women's and social movement research and mainly on a decade-long team project, coordinated by Immanuel Wallerstein (2015) on polarization trends of the World System from 1500 to the present. With responsibility on that project for the women and gendered structures domain, my early data from 1500 led to requests for an earlier starting date. Eventually 1000 provided historical and comparative understandings about Women's Space and an historically-created Patriarchal System. Analytic help came from strong, diverse methodological training at Columbia University (accuracy, healthy skepticism, triangulation) and feminist grounded theory principles (theoretic sampling, comparative method) applied to macro level analysis while remaining grounded by data of specific actions and relationships within time/space processes.

The paper for this presentation begins with brief descriptions of women's careers in both the church and secular realms of Europe around 1000 in comparison to men. It then briefly analyzes career inequality over time in two occupations. That analysis draws attention to an often un-noticed historical event – the establishment of institutions of higher education that totally exclude women. I briefly point to early and contemporary ramifications and consequences. This example of the patriarchal embedding of women's exclusion into new and growing institutions of higher education enables us to better understand the historical persistence of continuing career inequalities and other unintended consequences. For example, the social relational deficit resulting from the lack of women intellectuals, scientists, public thinkers and leaders over centuries and the exclusion of a women's standpoint from scholarship and knowledge production has become more widespread but still often unnoticed in this new millennium, despite developing social, environmental and equalitarian democratic ideals. My conclusion suggests alternative likely future scenarios and methodological lessons

RC04-94.3

CHRISTOU, MIRANDA* (University of Cyprus)

Solidarity and Reverse Racism: How Right Wing Groups Educate the 'Oppressed Majority'

This paper presents results from a study of the right-wing, nationalist party "ELAM" in Cyprus. ELAM is closely associated with Golden Dawn in Greece and has gained parliamentary presence for the first time in 2016. The study is located within larger debates about citizenship, solidarity and the fostering of social movements, especially through the use of new media (della Porta and Tarrow 2005; Adams and Roscigno, 2005). At the same time, I argue that the field of Sociology of Education must account for how youth are educated, galvanized and mobilized through the use of new media that has become a very successful tool in the spreading of xenophobia and neo-nationalism as well as the recruitment of youth in right-wing organizations. The paper combines analysis of multimedia material available on the group's internet site and as well as semi-structured interviews with ELAM's leadership and youth members. In this presentation I focus on ELAM's rhetorical tactics in convincing the "oppressed majority" that their identity and mere existence is at stake. I employ a Critical Discourse Analysis approach (de Cillia et al.1999; Wodak et al., 2000) and focus particularly on the group's use of justification strategies to defend their practice of "solidarity" that is designated "only for Greeks". I point out that the discursive maneuvers used to defend their limited meaning of "solidarity", "need" or "hardship" are central aspects of a strategy in which a "suspension of disbelief" is employed to justify a contradictory logic. I conclude that their use of "reverse racism" is an effective persuasion technique that appeals both on the negative aspects of racism as well as the valorization of victimhood. The paper explains how these results are connected to findings in other contexts and raise questions about the globalized nature of neo-nationalism.

RC34-622.6

CHTOURIS, SOTIRIOS* (University of the Aegean)
MILLER, DEMOND (Rowan University)

Experimental and Explorative Dialectics in Conducting and Analyzing Focus Groups: Identifying Social and Cultural Capitals As the Main Resources for Young People Coping with Precariousness

This research highlights social and cultural characteristics of young people in Greece key to understanding how they cope in an age of strict austerity measures. While avoiding certain established concepts that lead to the political "construction" of youth, as official statistics or government employment programs imply, our combined empirical research and theoretical effort leads to a new understanding of the social concept of youth. The study demonstrates methods for identifying

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documenting young people through qualitative interview techniques, primarily Focus Groups (FGs). In this way, it is possible to better identify their original social and cultural identity, as well as the important contemporary social phenomena that define young people as a specific generation. Through the elaboration of important theoretical models that explain the concept of youth, and different models for the transition from education to work, the case study proposes a new theoretical approach for youth that derives mainly from the In4Youth survey and qualitative data analysis centering on unemployment, poverty, employment prospects and welfare. Through the research experience acquired, a new model for qualitative research using a certain dialectics methodology is also proposed for focus groups and group interviews.

RC34-624.4

CHUANG, YA-HAN* *(University Toulouse Jean Jaurès - LISST)*

Beyond Black and White : Cosmopolitan Experiences As Identity Ressource for the Second Generation Chinese Youth in Europe

Based on a series interviews of young second generation Chinese living in European cities (Paris and Budapest), this paper will analyze how these youth's cosmopolitan experiences linked with China's transformation in the last thirty years shape their narrative of belonging and citizenship. The first part of the paper presents their common trajectories. Growing up in migrant entrepreneurial families, they tend to consider travelling, studying or even working in China as a necessary passage. Without necessarily considering China as their own "home", their positive experiences render the country a desirable place and thus a sense of pride as being a Chinese overseas. The second part of the paper will then analyze how these cosmopolitan experiences contribute to their claims of "double identity" or "double belonging". By illustrating various pratices of citizenship or collective actions - anti-discrimination campagne, cultural production, protests, etc., I argue that their positive perception of being "Chinese" encourages them to challenge conventional citizenship paradigme in their respective countries. I'll conclude my presentation by pointing out their personal struggles of belonging, especially the trade-off between the ideology of development and democracy value, which usually manifests in their negotiation between familial expectation and desire of individual freedom in various personal choices. Whereas their cosmopolitan experiences allow them to subvert the seemingly exclusive citizenship paradigme in their country of residence, the value of individual liberty inherent to European education also pushes them to quest the norms in Chinese society and what China's economic growth implies to personal life.

RC21-399.1

CHUANG, YA-HAN* *(University Toulouse Jean Jaurès - LISST)*

The New Chinatowns in Europe : Chinese Wholesalers As Urban Economic and Political Actors

This paper aims at presenting how capital flows from China reshapes the Chinese market place in European cities. Based on qualitative study in Aubervilliers (France) and in Budapest (Hungary), the research finds that in both cities, Chinese wholesale markets have revitalized the urban economy and transformed the former industrial neighborhoods into global trading hubs. Four consequences are found in both cities : first of all, migrant entrepreneurs integrate into the local growth coalition by adapting their investment strategy the local governements' vision of urban development. Second, besides their economic influence, they also participate in trans-local city diplomacy and participate in exchange with Chinese municipalities. Third, the investment-led regeneration has created cultural-led regeneration as local government and real-estate actors seek to attract Chinese residents and create residential enclave. Finally, the growth of China's purchasing power and new transport channels such as " the New Silk Road" have urged young generation to innovate their business model (e-commerce and exportation into Chinese market) ; as a result, "Made in Europe, sold in China" becomes the new tendency. To conclude, the evolving dynamics within the Chinese ethnic economy has not only increased the importance of Chinatown in urban politics, but also produced a cultural hierarchy transmitting new image of China as cultural and economy hegemony in the urban diversity politics.

RC49-824.1

CHUAQUI, JORGE* *(UNIVERSIDAD DE VALPARAISO)*

The Role of Families in Inclusion of Persons with Schizophrenia in Chile

Full inclusión for an adult person means the capacity to have a fruitful work, to be capable of originate an own family, and a degree of participation in community life. When a person develops an schizophrenic crisis, usually lost his job, lost many friends, and he is segregated. He develops a profound dependence of his family. Because of this reason the role of family in recompose social bonds is crucial.

Research conducted in Chile about family perceptions shows that they are deeply overprotective, that they are afraid of eventual crisis, and, because of this,

they favor protected works in rehabilitaion institutions, not "normal" or competitive works, they think that they cannot live independently, and to have a beloved stable partner.

This questions public policies based exclusively in reinforce family bonds without introducing family changes oriented to the development of the patient as an empodered person that guides his own goals. The problem is more complex that constate social stigma in general, because the dimensions of stigma permeates also families and in many cases the own person. These prejudices are in many cases are shared by health profesionals.

We propose a multidimensional approach that, without discarding family support, redirects the efforts toward a true full and empowered inclusión.

RC02-JS-53.4

CHUN, JENNIFER* *(University of Toronto)*
CRANFORD, CYNTHIA *(University of Toronto)*

Negotiating Care and the Boundaries of Unionism: Chinese and Korean Immigrant Home Care Workers in California

This paper examines how immigrant women enter and experience the care labor market in two urban ethnic communities: Oakland's Chinatown and Los Angeles's Koreatown. We draw upon semi-structured interviews and focus groups conducted with Chinese and Korean immigrant women to better understand how gender, kinship, and status hierarchies shape the experience of paid care work, including for one's own parents and family members, as well as how unions and community organizations mediate the informal and intimate dimensions of home-based care. We find that the growth of the homecare sector through California's In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) system, which subsidizes home-based care for low-income, disabled seniors, has created a vibrant occupational niche for immigrant women workers who face limited job prospects due to aging, language ability, gender discrimination, and economic restructuring, yet the ambiguities of paid home care work as both public and private, paid and unpaid, and informal and formal exacerbate the conditions of both low-paid, precarious work and racialized gendered servitude. Some workers are able to turn to the union for newfound sources of social and organizational support, yet unions, which remain ensconced in the model of industrial trade unionism, have limited ability to influence the conditions of hybrid forms of care work. We draw upon workers' experiences of the complexities of paid care to discuss the potential of unions to address to the changing world of world of work, care and unionism, particularly for immigrant women who have long been neglected by formal labor movements and who work in urban ethnic enclaves with long histories of co-ethnic exploitation.

RC19-354.3

CHUNG, MOO KWON* *(Yonsei University)*
LEE, JOOHA *(Dongguk University)*

The Governance of Social Investment Policies in Comparative Perspective: Long-Term Care in the UK, Japan, and Korea

Given the demographic shift coupled with the transition toward a service economy, care services have become a key social investment policy in lately industrialised societies in East Asia, as well as the Western advanced industrial democracies. The recent debates about how to improve social care services highlight co-governance in welfare mix – or 'care diamond' – and multi-level governance in the shape of a better balance between hierarchical decision-making and principles of decentralisation (Evers, Lewis & Riedel 2005). What are the distinctive features of welfare mix and multi-level governance in social care services in three different welfare states (the UK, Japan, and Korea) that share the common ideas and practices, namely the prominent welfare role of the private sector? The effective governance of social investment policies, including care services, relies on not merely the programmatic characteristics of policy, but also the organisation, administration and delivery of policy (Carmel and Papadopoulos, 2003; Borghi and van Berkel, 2007). Nonetheless, the existing literature on social investment policies has concentrated primarily on the content of policy (e.g., coverage and finance) and its decision-making dimension, often ignoring or downplaying the implementation arena where policy content is put into effect. Therefore, this chapter attempts to investigate a mode of governance in the implementation arena with a specific focus on long-term care for the elderly in the three countries. The mode of governance does not occur in a social vacuum, but is placed within a historically specific set of political and institutional dimensions. Particular attention will be paid to how the legacies of political and administrative institutions (e.g., vertical and horizontal integration) differentiate the actual operation of the governance, which is the cornerstone for understanding and comparing care regimes, but under-discussed issues in the studies of social investment reforms and their effects.

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RC14-275.1

CHURCHILL, CHRISTOPHER* *(N/A)*
ELAFROS, ATHENA* *(University of Lethbridge)*

Transnational Fields of Cultural Production

Pierre Bourdieu's model of cultural production has been used to study a wide variety of cultural phenomena—including art, literature, and music. Most empirical studies of cultural production employing a Bourdieusian methodology still focus on nationally-based fields at the expense of a more dynamic and accurate transnational field. Understanding cultural production in a transnational field requires an adaptation of Bourdieu's theory. This paper will reframe national fields within a transnational context while simultaneously illustrating the transnational components of national fields. This adaptation will thus reveal the nationalist roots and transnational routes of cultural production. We will examine literature and music as transnational fields of cultural production: fin-de-siècle avant-garde artists who were the focus of Bourdieu's own research, and a set of contemporary musicians and music-makers. Using qualitative and historical methods, we argue that the ways in which transnational fields operate cannot be reduced to a single blueprint, but must be induced from the grounded reality of the intellectuals and artists themselves.

RC56-914.1

CIAPUTA, EWELINA* *(Jagiellonian University)*
KRZAKLEWSKA, EWA *(Jagiellonian University in Krakow)*
SEKULA, PAULINA *(Jagiellonian University)*

Excellence and Gender Inequality in Science - Comparative Perspective

Since the 1990s promoting excellence became an explicit goal in both US and European research systems. Currently "(t)he standard of excellence serves as a benchmark for academic evaluation and promotion" (van den Brink, Benschop 2011: 509).

The standards of excellence, based on Western norms of meritocracy and understood as a synonym of the highest achievement, may appear to be measured by objective, neutral indicators. This belief is also based on the Mertonian norm of universalism, according to which "the acceptance or rejection of claims entering the lists of science is not to depend on the personal or social attributes of their protagonist; his race, nationality, religion, class, and personal qualities are as such irrelevant" (Merton 1973: 270). However, a number of studies on the elements of academic excellence – such as journal rankings, citation indexes, peer review systems and grant applications revealed that an idea of excellence as a universal and neutral standard of merit is a myth: it reproduces structures of inequality, including those based on gender.

In this context our article focuses on specificity of defining excellence in physics and its implications for underrepresentation of women in this particular discipline. By comparing qualitative data from different cultural contexts (Poland, Spain, Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Romania), we will aim at answering three basic questions: how is excellence defined in physics? How different ideals of "an excellent researcher" affect women's career in physics? What actions should be undertaken to overcome gender inequalities connected with measures that define excellence?

The data used are 87 semi-structured interviews conducted in twelve institutions in nine countries with both female and male physicists occupying various academic positions (from postdoctoral researchers and research assistants to full professors in physics) and specializing in many sub-disciplines of physics.

RC19-348.2

CICCIA, ROSSELLA* *(Queen's University Belfast)*

Gender, Social Rights and Multiple Inequalities: A Normative Framework for the Analysis of Long-Term Care Policies

Long-term care policies addresses issues of growing concern – population ageing and gender inequality – and are one of the most rapidly developing area of intervention in mature welfare states. These policies reflect differences in social policy approaches to age, disability, class and gender divisions and, thus, offer a privileged standpoint to understand the dynamic interaction between multiple inequalities, their relative prevalence across contexts and the extent to which they are institutionalised as antagonistic or reconcilable. This article proposes a normative framework to analyse the multidimensionality of long-term care policies and reforms based on four types of social rights: the right to perform care (R1); the right to opt-out of caring (R2); 3) the right to be cared (R3); the rights of care workers (R4). There are historical differences in the extent that women's groups have fought for R1 and/or R2, groups of the elderly and disabled have mostly advanced claims concerning R3 and the political mobilization of care workers (including migrant associations) around R4 is a recent phenomenon in many countries. While these rights are often portrayed in opposition, only LTC policies promoting all four types of rights realize inclusive forms of equality. This normative ideal is then translated into a policy blueprint to reconcile the needs of multiple social groups (women, family carers, formal carers, care receivers), and is used to assess policy developments in a range of European countries. This framework has broader application and is particularly suited to investigate discursive and institutional dynamics, including resistances and alliances between social movements and political actors, around the reform of care policies. This article adds to existing gender welfare state scholarship by developing an analytical tool sensitive to multiple inequalities and contributing to normative discussions around desirable policies, instruments and goals from a gender perspective.

RC38-679.6

CICHOCKI, PIOTR* *(Adam Mickiewicz University)*
NOWOSIELSKI, MICHAŁ* *(Institute for Western Affairs)*

Making Sense of Unexpected Life-Courses – Autobiographical Narratives of Polish Post-World War II Resettlements

In the aftermath of the World War II, Poland's boundary-changes resulted in one of the greatest state-sponsored resettlement programs in the history of Europe. Following the expulsion of Germans from the newly annexed Western and Northern Territories (the pre-1939 population comprised over 8 million predominantly German inhabitants), more than 4 million Polish settlers arrived from: 1) Eastern Territories annexed by the USSR, 2) regions of central Poland, 3) foreign displacements. Thus, accidental communities were formed by uprooted individuals, who had to manage the social and economic upheavals of newly imposed communist rule on top of their unforeseen relocation to emptied places they had few prior ideas about. While contemporaneous sociological research on those newly forming communities was limited due to practical and political constraints, one notable exception came in the form of open competitions for authors of personal journals organized by the researchers of the Institute for Western Affairs in the period 1945 – 1970. The available 1141 journals were composed in periods of profound political change, such as the post-Stalinist thaw, which seemed to have enticed the authors to exercise more freedom of expression, divulging information hitherto kept secret as well as of memories from the early moments of settlement. However, political sensitivity of the material ensured that only perfunctory analyses could be attempted at the time, and only recently the material came to be fully digitized, which opened the corpus of personal journals to exhaustive inquiry. The proposed paper would focus on the findings of a research project "New society on the Polish Western Territories. Personal journals of settlers from an autobiographical perspective", which combines textual analysis with qualitative research with selected descendants of the journal-authors. Our focus would be on the narrative strategies of dealing with the trauma of life-course disruption through war, resettlement and regime change.

RC55-904.4

CICHOCKI, RYSZARD* *(Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan)*

Changes of Social Situation and the Conditions of Life in the City: The Case of the City of Poznan

The main aim of the paper is the attempt to explore relationships between the trends involving the improvements in the social situation in the city (incomes, affluence, level of unemployment) and the subjective indicators of life-quality in selected areas: housing conditions, safety in public space, social security. The study is going to be based on a longitudinal project of monitoring life quality "Quality of life indicators of the citizens of Poznan" conducted by the Quality of Life Centre of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan together with the Poznan City Council since 2002. In this period, 9 general measurements utilising uniform methodology were conducted as well as 3 monographic research-projects focusing on the issues of safety, civic engagement, and on social exclusion. The research program comprises twelve areas of city life, each of which is based on two sets of indicators: a. indicators derived from public statistics and b. indicators based on quantitative surveys of a representative sample of citizens. The systematic nature of the project (it has been running for 15 years), as well as its large scale – both in terms of desk research, and in the survey effort, allows for accessing large amounts of data. As the period of conducting the research involved vast improvements in the social conditions in the city: dynamic increase in the per capita GDP, significant decrease of unemployment, large improvement in the level of household affluence, hence, those changes would seem to constitute important factors modifying the subjective quality of life perceptions among the citizens of Poznan.

RC55-904.6

CICHOCKI, RYSZARD* *(Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan)*

General Well-Being and Civic Engagement. the Case of the City of Poznan

The main aim of the paper consists in the attempt to explore relationships between general well-being indicators and selected aspects of civic engagement, which comprises such dimensions as: interest in public affairs of the city, level of information when it comes to community issues, declared readiness to participate in community life, actual degree of civic participation and of civic competence. The paper is going to be based on a longitudinal project of monitoring life quality "Quality of life indicators of the citizens of Poznan" conducted by the Quality of Life Center of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan together with the Poznan City Council since 2002. In this period, 9 general measurements utilising uniform methodology were conducted as well as 3 monographic research-projects focusing on the issues of safety, civic engagement, and on social exclusion. The research program comprises twelve areas of city life, each of which is based on two sets of indicators: a. indicators derived from public statistics and b. indicators based on quantitative surveys of a representative sample of citizens. The systematic nature of the project (it has been running for 15 years), as well as its large scale – both in terms of desk research, and in the survey effort, allows for accessing large amounts of data.

RC44-749.3

CINDRA FONSECA, NATALIA *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*
SANTANA, MARCO* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Young workers and trade unions in Brazil today: Creative tension and tactical innovations

The paper analyzes the experiences of workers collective action in Brazil. Focusing on the 2012-2015 period, we draw attention to the relationship of a young generation politically engaged and its impacts in the experiences of renewal and tactical innovation in the trade union movement. Based on data produced by official institutions, union organizations, newspapers and interviews with activists and leaderships we verified the results of the creative tensions between union organizations and precarious young workers and how they are building or not a set of renewed practices and strategies of labor resistance.

The chosen period is interesting as it is marked by the return of policies addressing economic and social development. It is also characterized by reduction of unemployment, resumption of formal employment, different forms of State-union relations and reconfiguration of social classes. One main characteristic of the period is the rise of a young generation as an important political actor, which had in the massive street demonstrations of June 2013 its greater icon. In terms of its profile, this youth is the most educated generation to date. However, representing 20% of the economically active population, it is hit by twice the unemployment rates and occupies mostly more vulnerable and moreprecarious jobs. Asking for alternative ways of action and organizing the young workers have put their leadership under strong pressure. The conflicts between youth and the traditional organizations have given rise to interesting initiatives such as the strikes of Jirau and Belo Monte (2012), of call centers attendants (2014) and the June Rebellions (2013). As we shall see sometimes these actions were put forward without the Unions support and even against it. In other cases, the leadership was able to deal with the youth demands staying closer to its movements.

RC28-519.5

CINTHIA BARROS, CINTHIA BARROS DE MIRANDA* *(Social Development Ministry)*
FERNANDES, DANIELLE CIRENO *(University federal of Minas Gerais)*

Child Labor: Between Family and Contextual Determinants

This article aims to reinforce the debates on the determinants of child labor, focusing on the duality between family choices and structural forces. As the theme has been explored in the literature, the objective is to present a new look at the phenomenon using a multilevel econometric model. The article uses information from Brazilian Census (2010). The findings point to a multicausality to explain the phenomenon.

Home Economics Theory, based on classical approaches as Becker's time allocation theory (1965), focuses on economic variables to explain this phenomenon, especially family income. The decision of children's work is understood as maximizing family well-being. On the other hand, Life-Course theory assumes that individuals are in a historical and social context (Dewilde, 2003). So, the individual is shaped by his context and the values that characterize his time.

Economic Sociology has as presuppositions: 1) the relativization of rationality that guides economic action and 2) the relationship between social representations and patterns of behavior and social organization. Therefore, it can concatenate the conception of the influence of individual and family rational choices and how these choices are embedded in contextual social relations.

This article proposes an innovation: the multilevel model (Goldstein, 1995), which takes into account the data grouping structure. This is a possibility to convergence Macro and Micro Level Sociology, allowing a new reflection on child labor. The model allows an overlapping analysis between intrafamilial variables - family income, labor market insertion, family size, schooling of those responsible - and contextual variables of the municipality - estimation of poor families,

informality rate, dropout rate, coverage of social programs, percentage of rural population.

RC12-242.1

CIOCCHINI, PABLO* *(University of Liverpool)*

The Role of Courts in the Global South in Criminal Justice Matters

This paper applies a Gramscian analytical framework to the analysis of the role of courts in the Global South dealing with criminal matters under neoliberalism. Despite the moral and political leadership that courts have gained under what has been called 'the judicialization of politics', judges dealing with criminal matters have loss that leadership in detriment of other agencies of the criminal justice system, particularly law enforcement agencies. In this way, judges can increasingly become identified as part of the bureaucratic machinery of the state, as 'technicians of repression'. The paper argues this loss of leadership can be understood as a result of 'politicisation of crime', partially a consequence of the raising crime rate in societies of the Global South, that have paved the way to the emergence of a popular punitivism on one side, and a managerialism on the other. The paper analyses how the specific conditions of peripheral and semi peripheral societies amplify the most negative aspects of these two phenomena. Considering these differences, the paper argues that there is a need for comparative studies that provide a better understanding on how criminal courts operate and the role they play in societies in the Global South. This paper explores the potential for that comparative studies by looking into two case studies: Argentina and Philippines.

RC28-505.7

CIORNEI, IRINA* *(University of Bern)*
BARBULESCU, ROXANA *(University of Leeds)*
VARELA, ALBERT *(University of Leeds)*

Social Mobility and Spatial Mobility in the EU

A long-standing presupposition in social mobility studies is that spatial mobility is an opportunity for both career advancement and intra-generational mobility. Relocation to 'escalator regions' can enhance job promotion and, at the same time, disentangles the tie between the social class which one was born into and the social position she strives to acquire. Migration and mobility research show that, however, the prospects of migrants' upward mobility is many times contingent upon their origin and destination. Although the freedom of movement regime should not be subject to such contingencies, the evidence is that EU mobility can be conductive to downward mobility and to amplifying existing opportunities for upper class closure and upward mobility for lower middle classes. For lower classes, the linkage between origin and destination remains untied despite the promise of equal opportunities for European citizens. This paper takes a step further in examining the link between spatial mobility in the EU and social mobility and assumes that spatial mobility, in all of its manifestations, constitutes a form of capital that contributes to social mobility and, in particular, to inter-generational upward mobility. We inquire how the time span of mobility experiences (long-term, short-term), types of mobility (for work, education, leisure) and range (few counties, many countries, EU-non-EU) are associated with upward mobility and social fluidity. We also pay attention how gender stratifies spatial mobility and ultimately impacts on post-mobility social mobility. We use the EUCROSS survey conducted with resident population in six European countries in 2012.

RC28-504.5

CIORNEI, IRINA* *(University of Bern)*
RECCHI, ETTORE *(Sciences Po, Paris)*

The Land of All Opportunity? Migration and Social Mobility in the EU

Within the international migration system, European citizens are often regarded as 'privileged' migrants due to the generous package of social and political rights they are entitled to once they move to another member state territory (Fox 2005). Yet, existing research shows that intra-EU migration has limited pay-off in terms of social class mobility for Western movers and most likely negative returns for Eastern movers (Recchi 2009 and 2015, ch. 4). This paper inquires into the individual *and* contextual determinants of intra-generational social mobility in the EU. Social mobility research has insufficiently dealt with the role of contextual factors (at both the country and regional level) in shaping the opportunities for social mobility in Europe, despite observed variation between countries (Breen 2004) and has mostly focused on individual characteristics, such as education, gender and age. In discussing selective social mobility in the EU we propose to test, besides the role of individual determinants, how the economic (GDP per capita, economic globalisation), institutional (welfare typology, union density and type, educational system, migrant integration policies) and political contexts (strength of left/right in the past decade, strength of the radical right, Euroscepticism levels) in the country and region of residence influence the social mobility of EU movers. We use a pooled dataset of the standard LFS and the 2014

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

LFS ad-hoc survey on the labour market situation of migrants and multi-level regression models to compare 'stayers' and 'movers' intragenerational mobility in the 28 EU member states.

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RC22-414.5

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* *(Università Roma Tre)*

Diffused Religion Theory

Modern diffused religion is not very different from that of the past. Indeed it is precisely its persistence that gives it its peculiar characteristic which Claude Lévi-Strauss would have understood as a hard core not easily touched by time but subject, nevertheless, to variations that may not be easily perceived. If anything has changed, it has done so at a secondary level that regards details rather than substance. Diffused religion is the result of a vast process of religious socialization that continues to pervade cultural reality and not only that. The pervasive character of religion arises from the religion itself and is heavily imbued with religious connotations.

Religion of diffused values embraces central categories of religious behavior. In particular the area that can be ascribed to the religion of values runs from the category defined as *religious (church) critical* to that described as *religious (distancing self from church) critical*, and thus includes both a part of church religion and the whole gamut of diffused religion, along with all forms of critical religion. Thus the framework of non-institutional religion appears much broader, being based on shared values which are represented by choices in terms of guiding principles of life. It is reasonable to maintain that we are faced not only with a religion based on values largely shared, since they have been diffused chiefly through primary and, later, secondary socialization, but these very values can be seen in themselves as a kind of religion. This religion has lay, profane, secular threads.

RC22-415.6

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* *(Università Roma Tre)*

The City of Haifa As Religious Kaleidoscope

The city of Haifa presents a number of significant traits that may help us test Tönnies's idea (1963) of a dichotomy between community (*Gemeinschaft*) and society (*Gesellschaft*). In different moments of city life, we find features typical of community, in certain others, characteristics typical of society. At residential level, some houses are built in such a way as not to favour interaction between social actors, while others favour it so much as it appears to be something taken, practically, for granted.

It is one thing to live in large, multi-storey condominiums, another to reside in one/two-storey houses that favour a continuous, even specular, encounter of glances, voices, modes of behaviour. But there are also situations where given contextual conditions are nullified by the will of individuals who gather for mutually shared moments of convivium, celebration, ritual, entertainment, leisure. This is true of Jews, Muslims, Melkites, Maronites, Ahmadyya, Baha'i, Catholics and Protestants alike. In this sense, it is quite clear what strategic a role an occasion like the *Holiday of Holidays,* held in Haifa every year in December, can play.

The everyday life of Haifa undergoes a series of interactions involving people, one might say completely, and impacting on every sphere of their lives. This can be seen at neighbourhood, condominium, district and city level, depending on the contingencies of the moment, on local, regional, national, foreign or domestic socio-political events and on whether open or surreptitious conflict is taking place.

TG03-953.1

CLADIS, MARK* *(Brown University)*

Emile Durkheim in the Age of Diversity, Inclusion, and Nationalism: Or, Why the Need for Durkheimian Solidarity Is Greater Than Ever

I explore the nature and place of human rights, global ethics, and social solidarity in the work of Emile Durkheim and, more generally, its relevance in the face of such contemporary challenges as the rise of nationalism, climate change, economic exploitation, and oppressive racism and xenophobia. I will argue that, from a Durkheimian point of view, the concept of "solidarity" is neither quaint nor irrelevant for societies marked by religious, cultural, ethnic and racial diversity. Indeed, I will maintain that for progressive democracies to survive and thrive, solidarity is required; and that diversity and inclusion, and the human rights and global ethics associated with these goods, does not lessen but increases the need for solidarity.

After presenting Durkheim's claim that at the micro, epistemological level and at the macro, social level, forms of solidarity are already in place in modern democracies, I will explore the more pressing, normative question "What kinds of solidarity do we already have, and what kinds *should* we have?" This normative question will entail addressing Durkheim's approach to such fundamental issues as the relation between individual rights and global justice as well as the relation between solidarity at the local, national, and global spheres.

RC57-924.2

CLARKE, ANDREW* *(Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland)*

The Function(s) of Public Place Surveillance in Responding to Visible Homelessness in Brisbane, Australia

Public place surveillance is identified as a key infrastructure shaping power relationships in contemporary cities. In most accounts, surveillance is characterised as an indispensable feature of systems of urban social control that aim to secure prime urban areas for a narrow set of economic and consumerist functions, namely business, shopping, entertainment and tourism. This is particularly true of homelessness research, where studies have shown how surveillance practices, such as CCTV and security patrols, are deployed alongside defensive architecture and legislation criminalising conduct specific to homelessness (e.g. public sleeping, begging, etc.) to exclude people who are homeless from urban areas where there presence is deemed to disrupt the aesthetic order and intended (commercial) uses of those spaces. However, a number of recent studies have shown that these social control systems are not the only game in town when it comes to responding to homelessness in cities. Instead, a range of more supportive objectives and practices exist alongside of, and often in coordination with, control oriented responses. In this paper, I explore what the existence of these more supportive objectives and practices means for the function of surveillance in governmental responses to visible homelessness. I do this through a case study of the city of Brisbane, Australia, wherein I investigate the different objectives and strategies to which surveillance practices are harnessed, and the different power relationships in which surveillance is implicated, including the relationship between agencies who deploy surveillance for security purposes (police, city councils, etc.) and social services who provide support to people who are homeless. Drawing on Foucault's insight that power relationships are always open and dynamic, I argue that surveillance practices can in fact be deployed to support people who are homeless by augmenting outreach and support services and mitigating the insecurities of street life.

RC02-57.1

CLARKE, CHRIS* *(University of Warwick)*

Locating the Social in Social Lending: A Relational Approach to Platform Lending

The emergence of online platform lending – once called 'social lending' – is commonly thought to present a challenge to dominant banking institutions around the world. Since its inception, platform lending has been closely associated with a set of financial and digital technological innovations, resulting in striking developments in terms of how people engage in lending and borrowing around the world. Conceptually, the paper engages with debates about how emerging practices of valuation and credit assessment in platform lending can be understood using a relational approach. Empirically, the paper explores the novel means through which new sources of digital data are being harnessed in the Global South, with a particular focus on lending in India. Emphasis is placed on the character of the social relations that make up and are constituted by these innovations. In particular, the paper investigates how digital and mobile technologies allow online lending platforms to harness new digital data sources. In turn, it examines how these technologies are underpinned by particular sets of social relations (including gendered and racialised sets of relations), as well as how they are further productive of such social relations. The paper explores the following arguments: (1) platforms facilitating new forms of lending can be best understood through a relational lens; (2) despite the discourse of 'digital disruption' surrounding the sector, the practices of valuation involved in platform lending tend to reproduce the relations of finance found in more conventional lending; and (3) the rise of platform lending in India ought to be contextualised within broader political developments associated with 'fintech' and demonetisation.

RC07-158.5

CLAROS, HUGO* *(Independent)*

Small Data, Big Data and the Ethical Challenges for the Internally Unequal Developing World

The global North observe with attention the advancements and promises related to the use of big volumes of data and their availability for the increasingly refined elements of artificial intelligence. Many agents see with enthusiasm the

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

potential of generating those capabilities in developing countries, as innovation could help to answer old and new problems, give a chance to "catch up".

Nevertheless, the success of these kind of elements in developing countries needs, before anything else, to deal with clear deficiencies and already existent challenges related to less complex elements (small data). It is imperative to generate public discussion about the current conditions to generate and manage data with a challenging level of volume, velocity and variety (big data) and, more importantly, the priority given to it versus solving more traditional problems.

To be truly successful, that public discussion will need to address topics that evaluate the possibilities and limits of the adoption and promotion of new information practices and technologies in dialogue with preexisting internal inequalities.

Among others, the discussion would need to include topics concerning: 1) how legitimate is to bet on a strategy based on the formation and impulse of an intellectual elite, 2) how the differences in resources available for different agents could generate a difference in how useful the adoption of these technologies will be (will simply the rich get richer?), 3) how the adoption of these technologies could exacerbate inequality between sub-national territories as a consequence of the difference of access and skilled labor availability, etc.

This discussion about these new technological elements will need not only data-aware public managers and authorities, but also awareness about the specific ethical challenges and dilemmas derived of its adoption in developing countries.

RC39-696.4

CLAY, LAUREN* *(D'Youville College)*
GREER, ALEX *(Oklahoma State University)*

Association between Long-Term Stressors and Mental Health Distress Following the Moore, 2013 Tornadoes: A Pilot Study

Resource loss is a common outcome of disasters among affected households, contributing to stress and negatively impacting human health. Research in this area, however, focuses heavily on clinical mental health impacts of disaster experience, with less research on cumulative stress during long-term recovery. This study uses COR theory to examine the influence of stressors including resource loss, debt, and social support on mental health in a sample of households in Moore, OK, impacted by an EF5 tornado in 2013. Questionnaires were mailed to 750 households residing along the track of the May 2013 tornado in Moore, Oklahoma, 71 surveys were completed and returned. Descriptive statistics were performed to describe sample characteristics and disaster experience, unadjusted logistic regression models computed, and odd ratios are reported. In general, respondents were heavily impacted by the tornado, 56.24 percent reported that their homes were destroyed or sustained major damage. Consistent with COR theory, resource loss, debt, personal characteristics, energies, and conditions losses were all risk factors for mental health distress in this sample. There was no significant relationship found between objects lost and mental health distress. Additionally, this study added measures of social support and household constraint that are not covered by COR but prior studies suggest contribute to mental health distress. Findings suggest that low social support and reporting at least one constraint meeting household basic needs (food, transportation, rent, or utilities) are significantly related to mental health distress. These findings highlight a need for broader types of services to respond to mental health following disasters such as services that aid families in navigating new financial situations or for managing debt or public health interventions that target bolstering social support or other types of resources lost to mitigate mental health distress.

RC15-291.8

CLEMENTE, CARMINE* *(UNIVERSITY OF BARI)*

Models of Governance in the Local Health Districts. Real Actors and Processes of Some Italian Regions

The evolution of several well known factors is at the basis of the transformation of the welfare models and health systems in many countries. A structural change has involved the continuity of care between hospital and territory and the primary care system.

The keywords of this new change are: greater relevance of the territorial organizational models of health services (Districts); greater integration between health and social services; care focused on the person and the role of the caregiver; integration and co-ordination of professionals (case-management) work with and within the community (community welfare).

Aims

1) analysis of the occurred change in some selected Italian regions as for the innovation of care processes at the territorial level with a focus on the primary and intermediate care system (role of districts) and personalized treatment processes of patients with specific chronicity; 2) focus on a territorial level aimed at the reconstruction of both documents and phenomena of the organizational aspects and of the relevant processes put in place and of territorial governance.

Methodology

1) literature review on the subject; 2) Use of following Indicators: financing the systems; the providers; the processes and forms of regulation in the socio-sanitary system; 3) Building a 6-macro analysis grid with over 200 indicators to investigate both the regulatory level and the phenomenal level on: System Mix (Public/Private/Citizenship) and Production Process of the Social-Health Performance System; 4) Interviews on the processes of taking in charge of autonomous chronic patients.

Results

1)Assessment of the necessary re-balance of resources and activities between hospital and territory; 2) centrality of the district and territory compared to the hospital; 3) participation and programming of services in an integrated governance logics; 4) implementation of enabling goals; 5) focusing on the cultural and social features of chronic patients; 6) organizational and professional resilience to change.

RC01-40.2

CLOTET, CINTHIA* *(Colegio Militar de la Nación Facultad del Ejército Argentino UNDEF)*

Actuación De Peacekeepers Argentinos En Escenarios Devastados Por Desastres Naturales –Caso Terremoto Haití 2010

Si bien la actuación Contingentes argentinos en misiones de paz tiene como objetivo el mantenimiento de la seguridad y la paz en escenarios de conflicto, en numerosas ocasiones las tropas de paz han tenido que afrontar situaciones derivadas de desastres naturales, sin haber estado específicamente preparadas para ello.

El presente trabajo presenta un análisis de la actuación de peacekeepers argentinos frente a las consecuencias del terremoto acontecido en Haití, en enero de 2010, cuando faltaban pocos días para terminar su misión de paz. El análisis se basa en la percepción de la actuación del contingente argentino a través de entrevistas realizadas a una muestra representativa de la Plana Mayor del Batallón Conjunto Argentino XI, presente en oportunidad de ocurrir el desastre natural y teniendo que posponer su regreso, al país para ocuparse de la asistencia humanitaria de los damnificados. Por otra parte, se realiza un estudio del material de entrenamiento de contingentes, Core Predeployment Training Materials –CPTM – establecido por Naciones Unidas para determinar si se tienen en cuenta contenidos relacionados con la capacitación para el afrontamiento de desastres naturales.

El objetivo del trabajo de investigación es determinar si existe, en el programa de capacitación de peacekeepers argentinos, un entrenamiento dirigido a preparar a los contingentes para el afrontamiento de desastres naturales y sus consecuencias. Los resultados del trabajo permitirán optimizar los proyectos curriculares relacionados con el entrenamiento de contingentes.

RC16-303.3

COBURN, ELAINE* *(Glendon Campus, York University)*

Decolonizing Sociology?: Indigenous Scholarship and Sociological Theorizing in an Era of 'Reconciliation'

Indigenous scholars have been theorizing in the colonial academy for over half a century, after many centuries of theorizing outside of it. Yet, sociological theorizing has not typically taken these scholarly contributions seriously. This is partly for reasons of ongoing colonial racisms and partly a consequence of (related) institutional divisions of labour which mean that sociologically-relevant Indigenous theorizing has often developed in other disciplines, notably Native and now Indigenous Studies. Especially in the current historical moment within Canada, in the aftermath of the Truth and Reconciliation Committee, now is timely historical moment to examine the erasure of Indigenous theorizing from within the sociological canon. From the standpoint of a non-Indigenous sociologist, I document suggestive evidence of the near-total absence of Indigenous scholarship from sociological theorizing. I then briefly describe wide-ranging sociologically relevant Indigenous scholarship, before considering what transformations might be necessary for decolonized sociological theorizing in the future. I contend that advancing knowledge is not just a matter of reconstructing classical sociological works, but recognizing that adequate theorizing of the realities and challenges of the 21st century will necessary require critical engagement with diverse historical and existing Indigenous scholarly theoretical contributions.

RC02-JS-56.5

COBURN, ELAINE* *(Glendon Campus, York University)*

Trickle-Down Gender at the International Monetary Fund: The Scope and Limits of Mainstreaming Gender in Financial Governance

As feminist scholars have long documented, both International Monetary Fund (IMF or the Fund) and World Bank policies have differentially affected men and women. Yet, if the Bank has engaged in significant gender analysis for several

decades, at the IMF, policy analysis informed by gender has been remarkable mostly for its absence. The near-total silence by the Fund on gender and women was broken, however, in a 2013 working paper on "Women, Work and the Economy: Macroeconomic Gains from Gender Equity". Since then, the IMF has launched a major campaign around gender and the economy, asserting that gender equity is both a good in itself and necessary to economic growth and so economic well-being. As of September 2017, the Fund has published more than 1900 documents and videos specifically concerned about gender, while alerting the public to its sustained concerns for gender equity via its hashtag #IMFGender. Yet, this new, public commitment to foregrounding gender in economic analyses co-exists with ongoing, remarkable silences. Women and gender are almost totally absent from "flagship" Fund publications like the biannual World Economic Outlook reports, for instance, that describe the global economy and offer macroeconomic policy advice. This paper draws on a wide-ranging textual analysis of IMF publications to examine, first, the emergence of the IMF's recent discourse "mainstreaming" concerns of gender and gender equity and second, the contradictions and limits of the IMF's mainstreaming efforts within the Fund. Finally, I consider the specificities and more general lessons that this study suggests about efforts to centre gender in neoliberal financial governance institutions.

RC04-100.3

COCORULLO, AUGUSTO* *(University of Naples Federico II)*
BOFFO, STEFANO *(Università degli studi di Napoli Federico II)*

Academic Spin-Offs in Italy: New Opportunities for Research Professionals

The paper investigates university spin-offs in Italy from two different perspectives. Firstly, the growing number of spin-offs as an opportunity for younger academics to be employed. An aspect related to the current condition of Italian academic workers, increasingly affected by budget constraints and university policies in the last twenty years. Secondly, the academic actors involved in the spin-offs creation process, in the light of their identity and self-perception. In the first part of the paper we use a quantitative method based on the analysis of data from official statistical sources (Anvur, Netval, Cineca); afterwards, a qualitative section, starts from the analysis of interviews of four case studies. We show that the growing number of spin-offs can (also) be explained as a result of the decline of stable positions in Italian universities and we explore four possible identity-working configurations of academic actors involved. We stress the role of university spin-offs as a tool for allow young scientific researchers to get a job and pursue their research activity. The "entrepreneurial environment" introduced by the university spin-offs forces the academic identities to be exposed to a so far unexperienced strain. If the university spin-offs are a valuable tool for enhancing research results, the new configuration of higher education that results seems to push the Italian universities towards a deep identity change, associated with the dilation of its missions, its boundaries and its disciplinary fields with the other spheres of society, such as the business or the financial sectors. We propose a new tool, called "matrix of trends", addressed to describe spin-off actors following their orientation (academic or entrepreneurial). The "matrix of trends" presents all the possible configurations of a particular feature related to a subject or an event, in its crossing with an additional property, that is also divided between two extremes.

RC34-617.2

COE, ANNA-BRITT* *(Sociology Department, Umeå University)*
RÖNNBLOM, MALIN *(Umeå Center for Gender Studies, Umeå University)*

Reclaiming Youth Culture to Create the Safe City: Young People's Activism As Collective Caring in Sweden

In this paper, we explore how young people's activism reclaims youth culture regarding the safe city. Although adult elites rarely involve young people in addressing urban safety, they frequently draw upon youth culture for this purpose. Youth culture is represented as a cornerstone of the safe city by generating fun and excitement linked to nightlife, shopping, music festivals and sporting events. Alternatively, youth culture is depicted as a threat to the safe city by displaying anger and rebellion connected to pub brawls, sexual harassment, vandalism or graffiti.

We draw upon a qualitative study in two Swedish cities that investigated the understandings and practices of young people's activism for creating the safe city. Our findings captured three processes. First, young people's activism entailed getting to know first-hand how young people feel unsafe in relation to a variety of social situations, ranging from interpersonal violence (i.e. bullying) and achievement pressure in school to sexism, racism and homophobia in society more broadly. Second, their activism addressed young people's unsafety by moving where young people are and when, thereby developing youth-to-youth strategies. Third, their activism created safety by being there for young people so that young people feel seen and heard.

We refer to these processes as *collective caring,* and contend that through them, young activists reclaim youth culture regarding the safe city. Collective caring involves re-negotiating feeling rules (Hoschild 1979) as young activists reject depictions of youth culture merely in terms of fun and anger regarding urban safety. Moreover, collective caring entails relational activism as young activists use the relationships they have formed in their communities as catalyst for social change (O´Shaughnessy and Kennedy 2010). Collective caring constitutes a form of resistance to precarization as young activists refuse governing through a permanent state of insecurity (Lorey 2015).

RC02-58.6

COHAN, JEREMY *(New York University)*
COHEN, MARK* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
LEE, SUZY *(Binghamton University)*

Class Politics By Any Other Name: The Drift of the Center-Left in the Advanced Capitalist Economies

Within the neoliberal drift of the past several decades, it is striking that the established parties of the center-left in the advanced capitalist economies have almost nowhere and almost never represented a credible alternative. The Democratic Party in the United States and the various Labour, Socialist, and Social Democratic Parties of Europe have often been the authors of neoliberal policies, and when not, they have offered little effective resistance. Since 2008, with the exception of the recent resurgence of the British Labor Party, it has been these center-left parties that have suffered the worst at the polls, often to the benefit of parties of the far right. Meanwhile, again outside the U.K., attempts to pull the established center-left parties to the left or to found new parties to outflank them have met with only limited success. Together, these facts represent a puzzle that has received too little attention in accounts of the neoliberal era. Why is it that the established center-left parties have *neither* taken up the banner of a genuine "countermovement" to neoliberalism *nor* been supplanted by political forces that can do so? We argue that answering this question requires a new analysis of the class politics of the "progressive" branch of neoliberalism. The more socially inclusive neoliberalism peddled by the established center-left parties cannot be understood merely as an ideological cover, but instead it is necessary to explain which social groups they have managed to cultivate as an electoral base, including a significant number of those who have borne the brunt of the neoliberal economy. We offer an account that clarifies the shared economic and political dynamics that have given rise to, *together*, the center-left's drift and the far right's rise, linking both to the underlying conditions of competition and capitalist accumulation in the global economy.

TG03-JS-11.2

COHEN, HADAS* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

Gendering Treason - the Making of a Loyal Israeli Citizen

In this paper I analyze the case of a Jewish-Israeli woman, Tali Fahima, a Jewish Israeli woman who during the Second Intifada publically volunteered to be the human shield of Zacharia Zubeidi, the head of the Al Aqsa Martyr Brigades in Jenin who organized suicide bombing attacks against Israeli civilians. A few months following her public declaration, an Israeli military operation took place in the West Bank, in which a top-secret military document was lost by an Israeli soldier, and reached the hands of Zubeidi when Fahima was with him and his men. As a result, for the first time in Israeli history, Fahima, a Jewish Israeli woman, was placed in administrative detention for an indefinite amount of time, with no charges against her, and with no access to the state's evidence. Four months later, Fahima was charged with treason and with aiding an enemy agent, and following a plea bargain she initiated, served a three-year jail sentence.

I use Fahima's case to understand the ways in which the image of a "loyal citizen," and more specifically, that of a loyal Jewish Israeli woman, is produced and regulated through the discursive circulation of certain notions of citizenship, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality, and the violence that this normalization requires. I demonstrate how the intersectionality of these categories worked to depoliticize political dissent. As such, Fahima's case serves as a lens in which the national, the intimate and the sexual refract, exposing the multiple loyalties and allegiances a citizen must negotiate, the contradictions that exist within the seemingly monolithic national unit of "Israel," as well as the dynamics enacted to unify the nation against an internal dissident.

RC28-524.2

COHEN, JOSEPH* *(City University of New York, Queens College)*
STEELE, LIZA *(State University of New York, Purchase)*

Wealth and Preferences for Redistribution

How does wealth affect policy preferences? While the wealthy have been shown to have disproportionate influence in shaping policies in many societies, we know little about how wealth itself shapes policy preferences. Although wealth

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provides a range of important social and economic advantages above and beyond those of income, including political influence, and inequalities in wealth are even more extreme in many societies than those of income, social scientists have largely neglected wealth in studies of stratification and inequality. In this study, the relationship between wealth and support for redistributive social policies is examined in cross-national perspective using data on 31 countries from the 2009 wave of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the first wave of that study to include measures of wealth. We present and argue for an alternative to a convention in quantitative cross-national research of pooling multiple country-level surveys into a single regression model, and introduce an alternative approach that blends the quantitative meta-analysis of country-level regressions with a more qualitative comparative-historical analytical approach. The findings presented herein demonstrate that wealth is among the most important determinants of policy preferences.

RC15-282.7

COHEN, PATRICE* *(Université de Rouen Normandie)*

BELLENCHOMBRE, LAURA *(Dysolab, EA 7476, Université de Rouen Normandie)*

FÉLIU, FRANÇOIS *(University of Rouen - Dysolab)*

French Configurations of the Promotion and Practices of Fasting: Emerging Tools of Reflexivity and Ongoing Blurring Boundaries between Conventional and Unconventional Medicine

This communication offers a theoretical interpretation of the current promotion of fasting in France. We articulated different methodological tools as, an analysis of sixty books promoting fasting and published in France since the beginning of the 20th century, an analysis of sources available on the Internet and in the media, an ethnographic fieldwork within fasting centres in France.

A particular social configuration of fasting revolves around the development of its dietetic form since the 1990s and a large diversification of its models since the end of the 2000s. We outlined two major turning points:

- an international scientific one since the mid-2000 and first evidence of the therapeutic effects on animals;
- an national one since the beginning of the 2010s originating from media after a large dissemination of documentaries and books promoting fasting and its therapeutic effects

We consider fasting as a control over both the body and the food practices integrated into new reflexivities in the era of nutritionalisation. Media coverage has reversed the negative image of fasting towards a positive one. Fasting appears now as a response for people willing reflexively control food habits and nutritional balance, health and weight, to balance way and quality of life, or to enhance religious, spiritual or sportive practices. It brings also new hopes for preventing and curing diseases (cancer in particular).

Confined to natural medicine followers, the therapeutic and medical purposes of fasting (promoted by hygienists and naturopaths) are not integrated into conventional medicine in France, contrary to Germany or Russia. The success of dietetic fasting could be interpreted as a French adaptative modality in the context of a strong control of medicine legitimacy in France. However, the germinating scientific evidence and media dissemination bring into question new blurring boundaries of legitimation at stake when dietetic fasting is concerned.

RC09-190.3

COHN, SAMUEL* *(Texas A and M University)*

Social Democratic Models of Development: Can Social Equality Make Whole Nations Richer? Evidence from the Brazil and the Global South Post 1989

This paper draws from the social democratic models of Sydney and Beatrice Webb and Dieter Senghaas to argue that social equality can increase the rate of economic development. Most sociologists study the relationship between economic development and stratification. It is less common to study reverse causation; however the gutting of the income of the popular classes and the concentration of income in elite hands can significantly slow the rate of economic growth by reducing consumption, lowering overall demand, reducing the rate of new firm formation and retarding the rate of technological growth.

We address the question of the relationship between economic inequality and social transformation as measured by development by using what would be for sociologists an unusual statistical methodology. We consider the Leontieff input-output matrices that have been calculated for nations in the Global South since 1989. These measure the interindustry transfers of income that come from sales between vendors and suppliers - and are used to measure the multiplier effects of different industries. One little-known property of such matrices is that the contribution of wages to growth is often measured. The magnitudes of wage effects are frequently un-reported in the economics literature. Sociologists ignore these analyses altogether.

The data allow for a calculation of the effect of raising wages on overall development and allow apples-to-apples comparisons of how improving social welfare

would affect the economy as compared to stimulating the industries that traditionally receive government stimulation such as automobiles, steel or computers. Higher wages increase the purchases of consumer goods which leads to all sorts of backward linkages to the industries that supply the raw materials and equipment that produce consumer goods.

Human Welfare is "an industry" that can produce real growth.

RC14-265.4

COIDURAS, AMPARO* *(University of the Arts London (UAL))*

Diseño Gráfico, Una Apuesta Creativa Para Crear Ambiente Amables En Las Organizaciones

Durante la última década, el diseño gráfico ha planteado generar ambientes sociolaborales amables que procuren el bienestar de los individuos en las organizaciones y así luchar contra el conflicto innato y no siempre manifiesto, todo ello enmarcado en el paradigma de la sostenibilidad.

En esta investigación se presentarán algunas propuestas creativas enmarcadas en el denominado diseño gráfico social y que se plantea desde una doble vertiente teórica: por un lado, la apuesta que hace el diseño gráfico como medio de expresión y canalización de emociones y sentimientos de la gente, por otro, un nuevo reto se abre tanto para los diseñadores como para los científicos sociales y consiste en proponer utilizar el diseño para contar la realidad social y, a través de dicha apuesta alcanzar el cambio social o al menos, ser generadores de reflexión y autoreflexión crítica y constructiva.

Así entendido el diseño gráfico y, siguiendo a diferentes autores como Leonard y Ambrose (2017), éste se convierte en un instrumento básico para la comunicación organizacional, la mejora de los procesos internos y el clima sociolaboral. Además, se abre un campo de estudio indispensable para los diseñadores que promueven soluciones creativas en las que incluso los diferentes miembros de las organizaciones pueden participar generando ideas, soluciones y propuestas que ayuden a promover el entendimiento y la eficacia.

La presentación se hará con modelos reales aplicados y aplicables a diferentes organizaciones siempre desde la responsabilidad social y medioambiental.

RC43-732.1

COLBURN, GREGG* *(University of Washington)*

A Comparative Analysis of Housing Subsidy Programs: Market Positions and Housing Outcomes

When governments provide demand-side benefits such as housing subsidies, recipients must enter the private housing market to use their benefits. Therefore, the outcomes of these subsidy programs are heavily influenced by the private market context in which those subsidies are used. This paper presents the concept of a *market position* as a tool to help analyze the experiences of housing subsidy recipients in the private market. In the context of housing, one's market position will be influenced by personal identity, the policy and regulatory context, prevailing market conditions, and the behavior of landlords. The conjunction of these factors endows a market actor with advantages or disadvantages relative to other market participants. This paper analyzes the market positions of housing subsidy recipients in the U.S., the U.K., and the Netherlands. Because the rules and conditions of subsidy programs help to define the market position of subsidy recipients, the variation in subsidy programs across countries provides the analytical leverage needed for a rich cross-national comparison of market positions. The analysis demonstrates that households in the U.S. and the U.K. face numerous challenges in the private housing market given their disadvantaged market positions, whereas assisted households in the Netherlands enjoy a far stronger market position. To test the utility of the market position concept, the study uses national housing datasets to test the relationship between market positions and housing outcomes. The quantitative results suggest a positive relationship in which stronger market positions are associated with more favorable housing outcomes. This initial finding underscores the importance of the market position concept as a tool to understand housing subsidy programs and the outcomes achieved by their recipients.

RC50-834.1

COLE, STROMA* *(University of the West of England)*

Tourism, Water, Gender and Injustice in Indonesia

The interconnect between environmental injustice and gender have been highlighted with reference to tourism (Cole 2016). Inequalities in terms of access to resources, greater vulnerabilities and the disproportionate negative impacts women suffer are all too common consequences of tourism developments. Bearing the burden of tourism's negative impacts, those in marginal communities at the fringes of social power, with little bargaining strength at the market and little force in the political process, are most affected.

Based on intensive fieldwork in Labuan Bajo, Flores, Indonesia including over 100 interviews in April and July 2015 this paper explores how the development of tourism far from being sustainable and empowering, delivers the reverse for

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many of the women in Labuan Bajo. Environmental injustice compounded by patriarchy results in powerlessness, shame and disempowerment for many of Labuan's women.

Tourism development is competing for water supplies with the local residents. Water is diverted away from local domestic needs and agriculture to hotels who can afford to pay far higher rates. The cost of living has increased dramatically and the cost of water in particular. The wages from tourism jobs do not cover the cost of living when water has to be purchased. For some women, water procurement prevents them for participating in work outside the home reinforcing gendered divisions. Other women are driven into exploitative paid work while they remain responsible for all domestic and water work, thus doubling their burdens.

Labuan Bajo is not an exceptional example of where tourism has been promoted as a growth strategy, without consideration of local livelihoods or environments, or as in this and other cases, the availability of water. This study highlights how global tourism, based on capitalist relations, and putting profit before natural resource conservation, coupled with neoliberal water policies, increases injustice for the women of Labuan Bajo.

RC23-428.5

COLELLA, CHRISTIAN* *(Università Milano-Bicocca)*
CARRADORE, ROBERTO* *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*

"Contingency-Based Expertise" in the Case of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome in Apulia

Beginning in 2013, the Apulia region (Italy) experienced the first signs of Olive Quick Decline Syndrome (OQDS). Since then, a scientific dispute about pathologization and medicalization of this plant pathology has taken place, involving regional laboratories which have expressed divergent positions regarding the causal role of *Xylella Fastidiosa subsp. pauca*, a plant pathogen that requires urgent eradication and containment measures in the EPPO region. The EU-manded requirement to cut down thousands of centuries-old and culturally important trees, as the only possible containment measure (according to EFSA risk evaluations and EU precautionary principles), has encountered significant opposition among environmental groups and social movements advocating an expansion of research efforts (the so-called "360° approach") in order to find less drastic solutions. In this paper, we analyze this phenomenon in a three-dimensional space (cultural, political and epistemological) in order to develop a complex perspective toward public engagement and activism for citizen science. We focus our attention on the social dynamics that have brought civic activism and social movements to a new form of "lay-expertise". Our aim is to outline a new category of expertise generated by specific socio-cultural variables, highlighting its contingent nature, especially the way it stimulates the processes of knowledge production, scientific communication, and policy making structure. Moving towards a theoretical and methodological integration of Studies of Expertise and Experience (SEE) and Social Movement Studies (SMS), we suggest to enrich the theoretical framework with the new interstitial category of "Contingency-Based Expertise".

RC33-602.4

COLIANDRIS, MICHAEL* *(Cardiff University)*

Freedom of Information: Reflections, Limitations, and Opportunities in Social Research

The UK Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) enables public access to information held by public authorities. Regarded by a small, multi-disciplinary group of social researchers as an 'overlooked' method, FOIA presents innovative opportunities for unparalleled access to, and scrutiny of, government departments. This paper reflects upon research conducted into the police use and governance of unmanned aerial vehicles in England and Wales, though UK FOIA's international counterparts will be relevant to the wider audience. Due in part to the institutional culture of secrecy and suspicion of outsiders, empirical police research is challenging. The initial project was designed according to the methodological opportunities afforded by FOIA over other methods: 1) bypassed ethical issues – consent, privacy, harm, deception – due to the legislation; 2) less resource-intensive so enabled national-scale cross-sectional research design; 3) dislocated the researcher from the institutional culture.

During the course of the project, however, *methodological misconceptions* emerged. Recurrent barriers to access were encountered, such as non-compliance and applications of 'exemptions' (legal justifications for not providing information due to it, in this case, intersecting national security and law enforcement efforts). Limiting the quantity and quality of the data collected, these misconceptions became pertinent to the project. *Anticipated* opportunities of FOIA-facilitated research gave way to the *unanticipated* scale of police curating the information they shared. Whilst this project did not 'fail' on the whole, significant, unforeseen challenges developed extemporaneously. The disconnect between FOIA legislation and FOIA in practice highlighted familiar challenges in empirical research: access; appropriate theories for interpreting data; methods seemingly incompatible with the research problem. This paper aims to introduce FOIA-facilitated research to the international sociological community, with the author's experiences serving

as guidance for future best practice. It also invites reflections upon how 'failures' can stimulate opportunities for re-acquainting ourselves with our methods and research problems.

RC28-518.5

COLLATÓN CHICANA, ROSARIO* *(Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos)*

Intergenerational Transmission of Indigenous Languages and Schooling Inequalities in Peru

Traditionally there is a perception of indigenous people as economic, social, and culturally homogeneous. However, the intra-group analysis of these populations reveals significant disparities within.

This paper aims to determine how differences in the linguistic legacy of parents with native language in Peru, influence the production of schooling inequalities among their children.

Using National Household Survey 2007 data on children whose parents have an indigenous language as mother tongue, first, we **describe** how parents transmit their native mother tongue to their children, finding that: more than half of the children did not inherit the native language of their parents; about half of the children belong to brotherhoods that are entirely native speakers of Spanish, and that there is a greater tendency to inherit the language of parents in poor households and in rural areas.

Then, we build four **logistic regression models** to determine de influence of the mother tongue on: the probability of pass the school year, assisting with delay of grade and delay of level to primary school; and to achieve basic school, controlling by socio-demographic and educational policies variables. We find that: children who inherited indigenous language are more likely to attend with delay of grade at primary school and do not achieve basic education. However, we not find a significant influence of this language on attended with delay of level on the primary school, probably linked to a "selection effect" of continuing in school while child have the formal age for the level which is attending (well documented in literature). Also, we have not find significant influence of having Spanish mother tongue on the pass school year, probably linked to a dilution of its effect by variables like: age, condition of poverty and of migration of their parents.

RC44-745.1

COLLIER, RUTH* *(University of California, Berkeley)*
DUBAL, VEENA *(UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, HASTINGS College of the Law)*
CARTER, CHRISTOPHER *(University of California, Berkeley)*

Labor Platform Gig Workers & Collective Action: An Empirical Analysis from Uber Drivers in the U.S.

The expansion of the service economy in the U.S. has coincided with the growth of business models that rely on independent contractor labor. More recently, this "gig work"—unprotected by traditional employment and labor laws—has proliferated via labor platforms that cyber-coordinate and match tasks with workers. While this platform-enabled growth may offer more flexibility for workers, it can also be seen as creating a precarious workforce, which lacks both economic security and the ability to collectively organize and mobilize. Despite the ubiquity of an academic debate over the tradeoffs posed by gig work, little is known about who gig workers are, how they view their work, and how—if at all—they mobilize to achieve change. Using original empirical data on Uber drivers (as paradigmatic gig workers on labor platforms), we address a series of related questions about this atomized and dispersed workforce. In Part I, we analyze an original survey of Uber drivers in San Francisco—which was Uber's first market and one of its most lucrative—to understand who these gig workers are as well as their preferences, grievances, and efforts to address everyday work problems. We then supplement this survey data with a database we collected of national collective action attempts by Uber drivers to explore how these gig workers organize collectively, what issues spark grassroots mobilization, and how successful such attempts have been. Our data and analysis thus provide both micro and macro perspectives on labor platform-enabled "gig work," shedding light on worker perspectives and collective efforts in this new world of gig work.

RC05-122.4

COLLINS, JOCK* *(UTS Business School, University of Technology Sydney.)*
KRIVOKAPIC-SKOKO, BRANKA *(Charles Sturt University)*

The Refugee Entrepreneurship Paradox in Australia: Regional and Rural Experiences

Refugees are the most disadvantaged cohort of immigrant arrivals and face the greatest settlement difficulties in Australia. Refugees face severe difficulties in entering the Australian labour market, with unemployment rates exceeded only by Indigenous Australians. Regional and rural labour markets are even more

constrained, hence the great difficulties faced by refugees in regional and rural Australia in getting a job.

One strategy adopted by refugees over many decades in Australia and other countries to overcome this blocked labour market mobility (Collins, 2003) and engage with the economy is to create their own jobs through refugee entrepreneurship. This paper presents the data gathered from interviews with more than 100 refugee entrepreneurs in regional and rural Australia as part of a national research project on Refugee Entrepreneurs in Australia funded by the Australian Research Council. It investigates the reasons why refugees started-up their own business in regional and rural Australia, their strategies for overcoming the massive obstacles they faced setting up the business and the extent to which their businesses are embedded in their family and community. The paper also reflects on the experience of formal and informal discrimination, the extent to which the racialization of refugees in Australia has shaped their lives, blocked their access to the labor market, influenced moving into specific ethnic niche industries and the contradictions embedded in the refugee entrepreneurship paradox in Australia.

The paper also examines the ways in which boundaries of exclusion are created and maintained by the institutional frameworks and local communities. More specifically how some institutional barriers create boundaries of exclusion such as the lack of recognition of overseas qualifications, and what are the implications for social and economic mobility of refugee entrepreneurs within a non-metropolitan context.

Finally the paper considers the theoretical relationship between refugee entrepreneurship, immigrant entrepreneurship and diasporic entrepeneurship.

RC44-747.2

COLLOMBAT, THOMAS* *(Universite du Quebec en Outaouais)*

Labour Internationalism and Political Change in South America

What has come to be known as the "Pink Tide" in Latin America has had a variety of political, economic and social consequences. The rise to power of several progressive governments in the region has offered a particularly favourable environment for labour internationalism. Organizations such as the Coordinadora de Centrales Sindicales del Cono Sur (CCSCS) and the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) have largely benefited from this context, putting forward ambitious positions while finding open, if not friendly, interlocutors in their national governments.

Starting in 2015, the demise of several left-leaning governments in the region (in Argentina and Brazil) and the crisis facing others (such as in Venezuela, Bolivia or Ecuador) have opened an era of uncertainty and a return to power of openly anti-union forces. This represents a considerable challenge for labour internationalism organizations such as the CCSCS and the TUCA, that are now confronted not only to attacks on workers rights but also to renewed internal tensions among themselves and within them, due to divergent analyses and positions toward this new situation.

This paper, based on fieldwork conducted in South America in 2016 and 2017, aims at taking stock of those changes, understanding their dynamics and offering analytical perspectives in these challenging times for labour internationalism in the region.

RC44-740.3

COLLOMBAT, THOMAS* *(Universite du Quebec en Outaouais)*

Regionalizing Ilmos: The Trade Union Confederation of the Americas at 10.

For most of their history, International Labour Movement Organisations (ILMOs) have been split between those representing unions from the same industry and those gathering multi-sectoral union centres. Today, the former are known as Global Union Federations (GUFs) whereas the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) remains the only significant incarnation of the latter. Although not formally affiliated with each other, it is difficult to think about GUFs without taking into consideration the ITUC, and vice-versa. Together, they represent most of what can be considered today as the institutional international labour movement.

Both the ITUC and GUFs have found ways to structure their regional presence across the world. In the Americas, the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) is the regional arm of the ITUC. Founded one year after the 2006 merger between the ICFTU and the WCL, the TUCA both inherited the conflicted past of the Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores (ORIT, ICFTU's regional branch) and embodied the hopes of Latin American trade unions to be recognized internationally and to have their voice heard.

This paper will aim at taking stock of the first decade of existence of the TUCA by looking more specifically at 3 dimensions: (1) the internal balance of power between its affiliates and the political identity it led to; (2) the strategies the TUCA has been using to influence economic governance in the region, in particular by transferring the ITUC repertoires of action at the regional level; (3) the ways it tried to influence the ITUC itself by putting forward its distinctive agenda at the global level.

RC15-286.2

COLLYER, FRAN* *(The University of Sydney)*
LEWIS, SOPHIE* *(University of New South Wales)*

Bourdieu and Field: Theory and Method in the Australian Healthcare Sector

Bourdieu's concepts of habitus and capital have become popular theoretical choices for sociologists of health, while the field has been of lesser interest. In this paper, we draw on a study of the Australian healthcare system to argue for the applicability of Bourdieu's concept of the field, particularly when used in conjunction with his unique methodological approach. Bourdieu's concept enables a focus on the key discourses, practices, actors and relationships that comprise the healthcare sector, while his method, that of 'mapping the field', guide analysis of the relations of power which structure the healthcare system. Our study involved a discourse analysis of the print media, 78 qualitative in-depth interviews with citizens, and 41 with gatekeepers (including doctors, health service managers and policy-makers). Applying the method and concepts of Bourdieu, the healthcare field is shown to be dominated by media messages promoting private sector medicine and discrediting public medicine. These messages, which have been strategically constructed through the policy agendas of governments since the late 1990s, are in alignment with the hierarchical arrangement of the field, where the dominant actors are from the private sector (particularly the health insurance industry and the private hospitals). Despite the continuance of Australia's world-class health system and universal national insurance system (Medicare), these discourses have contributed to a significant change in the practices and relations of power in the field. Citizens have come to believe in the necessity of purchasing private insurance and increasingly lost confidence in public sector medicine; healthworkers (particularly specialists) have increasingly taken up opportunities in the private sector, thus lessening the capacity of the public sector to provide for public patients; and private entities (e.g., insurance agencies, diagnostic imaging companies) have extended and consolidated their influence (and profitability) within the field.

RC21-399.4

COLOMB, CLAIRE* *(University College London, Bartlett School of Planning)*
LELÉVRIER, CHRISTINE *(Université Paris Est Créteil, Ecole d'Urbanisme de Paris)*

Planning, Regeneration, Area-Based Urban Policies and the Management of Ethnic 'Diversity' in London and Paris

Paris and London are 'super-diverse' cities in ethnic, cultural, religious and demographic terms as a result of successive waves of international migrations. They are the capital cities of two nation-states often perceived as opposed with regard to the recognition of 'difference' in public action: France is viewed as epitomizing a civic 'republican' model, the UK a 'multicultural' or 'pluralist' model. While there is a solid body of work in political science and sociology comparing national 'models of integration' and policies on citizenship, migrant integration and the way 'difference' – in particular race and ethnicity - is taken into account in state action, there is less scholarship looking at how the local level of policy-making is addressing those issues. Yet there has been, in recent years, mounting signs pointing to more progressive and inclusive municipal political agendas in national contexts which are veering towards increasingly conservative, nationalist, xenophobic, anti-migrants agendas in Europe and the USA. Both Paris and London are led by vocal mayors who have become prominent political figures, often carving out a political discourse explicitly different from, or even in opposition to, that of their national governments on a number of issues. In this paper we compare whether and how the concept of 'diversity' has been mobilized in city-wide planning, regeneration and area-based urban policies over the past 15 years. Two hypotheses will be tested through the comparison: (i) Do city governments articulate a different discourse and policy agenda on diversity 'against' or 'around' that of the national government? (ii) In spite of these cities being rooted in very different national 'models of integration' and philosophies of recognition of difference, is there a convergence between policy discourses and practices between the two city governments? The paper draws on the results from an EU-funded project (DIVERCITIES) completed in 2017 (www.urbandivercities.eu).

RC34-620.7

COLOMBO, ENZO* *(Università degli Studi di Milano)*
REBUGHINI, PAOLA* *(University of Milan)*

Connecting Individualizations: Towards New Generational Collective Actions

The presentation analyses how two different groups of young adults face the current difficulties in finding a job in Italy through emerging forms of cooperation, sharing of information, and mutual help. Based on a recent qualitative research

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(ethnography and interviews in Milan from March 2017 to April 2018), the paper focuses on two very different groups of young people. The first one is composed by high cultural capital young adults who squatted in an empty building in the center of Milan to carry on their individual small jobs – often connected with the use of new technologies – sharing each other skills and information. The second one is composed by low socio-economical capital young people living in a degraded suburb of Milan who created dynamic forms of mutual support to face the uncertainties, precariat and lack of resources in their daily life. The presentation will show how youth preferences and motivations in respect to the present and the future continue to be influenced by gender, education and family origins, but it highlights the specificity of a new generational experience characterised by an ambivalent attitude: on the one hand, a radicalization of individualized and de-standardized forms of actions trying to solve individually systemic problems (Beck); on the other hand, new forms of cooperation and solidarity that explore innovative ways of collaboration and belonging. From a theoretical point of view, the presentation shows the importance of combining a generational perspective with an intersectional analysis, rather than assuming the existence of a transition normative processes or accredited patterns of collective action.

RC14-278.2

COLONNA, ELENA* *(PCI Media Impact)*
SCHMID, CARINA* *(PCI Media Impact)*

"Stories Mirror Our Society Here": Connecting People Real Life to Motivations for Change in an Education-Entertainment Radio-Drama in Mozambique

Rooted in cultural traditions knowledge, attitudes and practices, unequal gender relations and poor access to information are pointed out as key factors that influence children rights and well-being in Mozambique (UNICEF, 2014). In this context, it is relevant to use effectively communication in order to produce inclusive and sustainable socio-cultural changes. After an initial pilot phase, in 2014, UNICEF partnered with PCI Media Impact to produce and broadcast the Entertainment Education (EE) radio drama *Ouro Negro* (Black Gold). It is the story of the village of Jambolane, a traditional community in Mozambique. When the residents of the village are confronted with the arrival of a foreign mining company they must negotiate the resettlement of the community and their ancestral spirits in order to extract coal from their land. The setting includes rural and urban residents, adults and adolescents, in order to communicate key messages on health and children rights to diverse target audiences.

In 2017, an exploratory study, through phone in-depth interviews, was conducted in order to assess *Ouro Negro* listeners opinions and practices related to radio-drama and to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme. Quantitative data from other M&E tools were also explored.

Results show that listeners follow regularly the radio-drama and talk about it with family members and friends and the audience satisfaction is very high. Looking at inner motivations for change, strong linkages were identified between findings inputs from formative research, content analysis of stories and findings of audience research. Conclusions point out that Ouro Negro has been successful in reaching the target audience, reinforcing interpersonal communication, and achieving behavior and social change contributing to promote children rights. Key findings circle around the inner motivation of the target audiences and enabling them to make choices that allow them to live their lives as they wish.

RC40-701.2

COMI, MATT* *(University of Kansas)*

Thinking with Seeds and Seed Dealers: Exploring the Techno-Political Relations of Big-Ag Seed Sales in Rural Kansas and Missouri

This paper explores the material and techno-political relations which connect top-five agrochemical and seed-production corporations with the large-acreage, conventional farmers who plant their seed. I draw upon data collected during 12 on-site, qualitative interviews with Northeast Kansas and Northwest Missouri regional seed salespeople and agronomists who often act as gate keepers to the specialized, technical knowledge-scape of large seed production corporations. This research explores the material relations and conditions of seed salespeople and the flows between sellers and the humans/non-humans with whom they interact. Findings from this research suggest that NE Kansas and NW Missouri seed salespeople are uniquely positioned, mobile actants which interpret technical knowledge of ever-proliferating catalogues of hybrid, genetically engineered (GE) seed. While they often participate in the laboratory-ization of conventional farms, seed dealers also tend to be long-term members of rural communities who experience the declining population of farmers as a deep loss. Seed dealers locate this decline not with the large agro-chemical and seed production companies that design and produce social technologies (i.e. GE seeds), but with the technologies themselves as they materially and relationally constrain and enable certain agricultural practices (i.e. *you must plant more to break even these days because the equipment is so expensive*). In this paper, I *think with* seeds

and seed dealers, joining in their material discourse, mobilizing a new materialist, assemblage-thinking approach (Latour 1999, Bennet 2010, DeLanda 2016) to re-examine often-overlooked actants in conventional agricultural practice: seeds and seed dealers. The paper participates in the trend towards generative, democratic research in agri-food studies (Carolan 2012, Lewis et al 2016, Dwiartama et al 2016) by thinking with research participants to open up a conversation about what conventional agriculture is, and what it could become.

RC49-821.2

COMPANION, MICHELE* *(University of Colorado-Colorado Springs)*

Stigma Reduction and Empowerment Building through HIV Peer Education Programs in Eastern Africa

As HIV/AIDS continues to dominate health discussions across the globe, unique, community-based responses to combat its spread have been generated through local initiatives. Programs designed to promote education, dialogue, and reduce stigma surrounding HIV testing, status, prevention, and treatment have been implemented. "Reach A Hand, Uganda" has worked with community and international partners to create the "IKnow" concert series and the Peer Education Academy. In South Africa, the "Know Your Status" campaign has promoted HIV testing, treatment options, and prevention. In Mozambique and Malawi, local coordinating committees have created educational skits about transmission and prevention strategies, as well as unique responses to the growing numbers of AIDS orphans. These locally generated initiatives provide culturally appropriate vehicles to reach broader population bases, resulting in effective programmatic responses and social challenges to risky cultural traditions. This presentation will review components of these local initiatives and present evidence of their impacts, including increases in testing, individual and community empowerment, and the reduction of stigma. Drawing on "best practices" models, recommendations will be made for expansion and refinement of central elements of these approaches for broader implementation in a variety of global contexts.

RC30-544.3

CONESA CARPINTERO, ESTER* *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*

A Defence of an Ethics of Care in Academia.

Changes in academic institutions under new managerial values and practices (Deem, 1998) have shifted the conditions under which academics work. Intensification of demands, pressures to achieve standard indicators in an international environment and competing for funding in austerity times are some of the features of this new regime. Some scholars have brought to the forefront of the debate the increasingly long hours culture and pressured and competitive working environments that harm academics well-being (Gill, 2009; Mountz et al., 2015).

This model remits to an academic ideal that has unlimited time and no other priorities than work (Bailyn, 2003) - what undermines the necessary time to care for oneself and others - and perpetuates the masculine breadwinner model. It is also focused in the image of the successful worker embodied in the academic "entrepreneurial self" that works under business models and self-maximization promoting individualism (Scharff, 2016; Morley, 2016; Müller, 2014).

This work studies how these changes have affected academics based in Spanish institutions under the ethics of care lens. The ethics of care places care in the centre of political life supporting ideas of interdependency, responsibility, equality and justice (Tronto, 1993). In this sense, it appears useful to study the competitiveness ethos and working-time regimes in the academic world. Working on semi-structured interviews, the results show when and how care (or a care culture) is denied or supported in current academic lives. The presence of a caring environment supports women (and all academics) careers and its absence penalises women and those men committed at the familiar and social level. Thus it stops the possibilities for gender equality in science. The paper finishes with a defence of an ethics of care (or a care culture) to be applied in academia as a clear advancement for equality and justice in organizations.

RC04-90.4

CONESA CARPINTERO, ESTER* *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*
GONZÁLEZ RAMOS, ANA M. *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*
VAYREDA, AGNÈS *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*
REVELLES, BEATRIZ *(Universitat de Barcelona)*

New Managerialism and Austerity in Academia: Risks on Gender Equality

Changes in academic institutions towards neo-liberal logics are increasingly been applied either at public, semi-private or private Higher Education Institutions. In order to achieve greater efficiency, efficacy and excellence, new managerialism (Deem, 1998) has implied more pressures and intensification of demands in academics in order to compete in an international level for high impact publications and for funding, as well as the high mobility. Moreover,

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austerity measures due to the crisis have affected the conditions under which academics work as well as increased labour uncertainty and high competition for funding.

In this study we have examined formal documents (laws, human resources policies, expert reports) and analysed semi-structured interviews in Spanish academic institutions, under a gender perspective. We have analysed, as well, the evolution of the faculty in Spanish public universities in the last ten years.

The results show that labour rights fulfilled in a collective way in organizations are becoming reduced under new-managerial human resources strategies, which translate private managerial practices into public institutions. Universities rationalize costs and do not take responsibility on the careers and promotion. According to international mobility dynamics and meritocratic focus, institutions 'expulse' science and technology workers. This creates great pressures on academics searching for high research productivity which unbalances teaching commitments. Austerity measures exacerbate this tendency because stable positions have been frozen during many years.

The academic entrepreneurial model do not support the advancement of women researchers. It intensifies a competitive environment that reproduces hegemonic masculine values and dispels some women from academia (at least, make progression harder to them). Thus, our questions contemplate not only the risks for knowledge and education of students but also risks for women inclusion due to neo-liberal HEI model, what questions the role of social responsibility of academic institutions.

RC51-846.4

CONNELL, DAVID* *(University of Northern British Columbia)*

The Culture of "Community": A Systems Theory Perspective

The disparity between the increasing use and rising importance of community and an apparent inability to explain this cultural phenomenon presents a dilemma regarding the meaning of community. This disparity appears in the form of closure. Community theorists presume that community is too elusive to define and too complex to understand. Consequently, ambiguity is accepted as a normal condition of inquiry. When we ask about the meaning of community, this closure (i.e., community is ambiguous because it is ambiguous) becomes problematic: community theorists cannot see beyond the limitations of their approaches. Thus, whereas one might examine the "culture" of a community, I ask, what underpins the cultural transmissions and transformations of "community." To examine this question I take leave of the normal assumptions, methods, definitions, and approaches of community studies and adopt a systems-based inquiry by replacing a presupposition of an orderly existence with a presupposition of complexity. I work from the philosophical implications of complexity and reach forward to the possibility of community. The purpose of this presentation is to address the limitations of the normal science of community theory and, in so doing, propose a comprehensive foundation for a theory of community as a social system. The theoretical framework is based on Niklas Luhmann's general theory of society.

RC32-585.3

CONNELL, RAEWYN* *(University of Sydney)*

Gender Revolutions: Women Making Lives and Solidarities in Post-Colonial Worlds

To understand the situation of women and the formation of gender in post-colonial societies, theories of gender role, discourse, habitus and identity derived from the experience of the global North are of limited relevance. In what terms can we theorise gender on a world scale? As Amina Mama and others emphasise, the postcolonial world was created by centuries of violence in which no gender order remained stable. Populations were devastated, land occupied, economies re-made, authority shattered, states built, race created as a principle of division. Southern feminist classics, including the work of Teresita de Barbieri, Heleieth Saffioti and Bina Agarwal, emphasise the relational dynamics of gender in postcolonial spaces. Women confront new forms of masculinized power - domestic, local (e.g. in developmental states), transnational, and distributed (e.g. in new media). Anticolonial struggle, and complex local traditions, permit more democratic gender relations – but don't guarantee them. Growing up female, a particular concern of Cynthia Joseph's research, is a project with contradictions at both personal and collective levels. Pressure on young women to define themselves by marriage and fertility comes from patriarchal attempts to preserve gender orders that are not in fact stable. Economic and cultural demands challenge these definitions where they depend on women as workers and consumers, but may produce other forms of subordination. The patterns of agency and solidarity emerging from these processes are crucial for the future of gender relations, and should be at the heart of sociological research on gender.

RC56-915.5

CONNOLLY, JOHN* *(Dublin City University)*
DOLAN, PADDY *(Dublin Institute of Technology)*

Re-Framing the 'Paradox of Embedded Agency': Figurational Dynamics, Habitus Formation and Advertising Practice at Arthur Guinness & Sons Ltd

New institutionalism is now one of the most dominant theoretical frames for the study of organizations. Despite this, it remains conflicted by the problem often termed 'the paradox of embedded agency'. Using Elias's concept of social habitus and the wider theoretical lens informing it, we contend that this approach helps reframe and dissolve the dualisms that have been implicit within institutional theory. Our empirical case concerns the brewer Arthur Guinness & Sons Ltd and the decision in 1927 to sanction an official direct advertising campaign in Britain for the first time. We explain how this was connected with the emergence of more equal power relations between the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy, which facilitated a change in the social habitus of those in favour and those previously opposed to advertising at Guinness. Furthermore, we illustrate how the social tensions generated by this structure of society were channelled into the social habitus of individuals. We conclude that changing social interdependences at connected levels of integration – organizational to international – reframe emotional relations thereby enabling strategic innovations.

RC08-167.2

CONSOLIM, MARCIA* *(Federal University of São Paulo)*

Relationship between Sociology and Psychology at the L'Année Sociologique

The journal *L'Année Sociologique* was founded by Émile Durkheim in 1898 and since then it became the scene of some important debates and strong divergences between several approaches related to the explanation of social facts. The main agents involved were: Durkheim, his collaborators and the authors whose works were reviewed by them.

The main objective is to analyse the way the conflicts between sociology and psychology appear inside the pages of the journal - emphasising three main moments: during the foundation period, structured around the debate between Tarde and Durkheim; during the 1920s, when Mauss and the new collaborators to the journal look again to this question through their reviews of recent books; and, finally, in the 1930s, when the collaborators of the *Annales Sociologiques*, linked to Célestin Bouglé, returned once more to the debate after new works were published.

The proposal, firstly, is to treat each one of these periods in its specificity, focusing on the agents' positions and their works within the corresponding intellectual fields. Secondly, the aim is to compare these three moments and analyse their differences - regarding the composition of the group of collaborators to the journal and the relationship they developed with the authors whose works they reviewed.

RC40-708.2

CONSTANCE, DOUGLAS* *(Sam Houston State University)*

Riding the Local Foods Wave: Tennessee Whiskey As Terroir?

The concepts of terroir, denominations of origin and geographic indications have emerged in the sociology of agrifood literature as ways to designate and legally protect the special climatological and cultural aspects of regionals foods and drinks. Champagne, Parmesan Cheese, and Tequila are notable examples. These official designations are now central dimensions of the local foods phenomenon around the world and in agrifood studies. In Spring 2013 a controversy emerged in Tennessee over laws passed with the support of Jack Daniels to create an official definition of Tennessee Whiskey, a special form of American bourbon whiskey. Small distillers in Tennessee and the major distilled spirits transnational corporation Diageo of the UK challenged the new laws as an unfair action to restrict entry and protect market share. Jack Daniels defended the law as necessary to protect the integrity and quality of whiskey. The controversy between Jack Daniels (owned by Brown Forman) and George Dickel (owned by Diageo) continued in the courts for four years. We employ the case of the contested definition of Tennessee Whiskey to inform discussions on the role of geographic indications in local foods and the sociology of agrifood studies.

RC14-261.1

CONSTANTOPOULOU, CHRISTIANA* *(Panteion University)*

The Image of the "Other" in the Contemporary TV Discourse

Taking into consideration the big importance of the communication issues (especially nowadays), this paper aims to give a research example on how the

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"refugee problem" is diffused by different media. More specifically (and because on one hand the image of the "other" is central on the identification level -who we are, with whom do we feel partners and whom we consider as "enemy"- and because on the other hand we live in a period of reclassifications -of borders and identities), we think important to give specific examples from televisual discourse on the "others", including the rhetoric of hatred and racism. We thought it important (as an introduction to the works of this session) to capture the "everyday discourse" diffused in "cozy emissions" (in the TV magazines) where (like in social media) the mentalities and current ideas are shown more easily and (which is more interesting) because they coincide with "given as correct -dominant- ideas" their xenophobic and excluding characteristics are not easily remarked by the public. We will emphasize on examples of media of countries "at the borders" (such as Greece) fighting to conserve their place in the "security zones" (such as the European Citadel).

RC04-85.5

CONSUEGRA, JOSE EUSEBIO* *(Universidad Simon Bolivar)*

JONES, CHANTAL* *(UCLA)*

LEAL, JAIME *(Universidad Pública Abierta y a Distancia (UNAD))*

RENDON, MARITZA *(Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia)*

PARRA, EDGAR *(University of Cartagena)*

CASTILLA, HAROLD *(Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios (UNIMINUTO))*

CONSUEGRA SOLANO, ENIS MARGARITA *(Universidad Simon Bolivar)*

Inclusion and Excellence in Post-Conflict Colombian Higher Education: Views from the Leadership

The broader meeting of the International Sociological Association (ISA) World Congress seeks understandings of power, violence, and justice. We narrow these global struggles to the plane of Colombian higher education. Propelled to international spotlight, only one year ago the Colombian government signed an agreement of peace with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The higher education sector is tasked, by the Ministry of National Education and ourselves, with playing a crucial role in the journey toward becoming a post-conflict society. Emerging from a half century of devastating civil conflict, we pursue social justice through peace: responsive, inclusive, sustainable, life-changing peace that centers the marginalized. Educational equity through peace requires engaging our students, administrators, faculty, broader community, *and peers*, on this collective journey. We propose a Rectors' panel, a critical dialogue about the unique context of Colombian higher education moving into this new era, through sharing our various institutional histories, perspectives, challenges, and forward trajectories. As leaders of higher education institutions across Colombia, we are uniquely positioned to offer insights on this pressing topic. Participating Rectors and their institutional affiliations include:

1) Jaime Leal, Rector Universidad Pública Abierta y a Distancia (UNAD)
2) Maritza Rendon, Rector Universidad Cooperativa de Colombia
3) Jose Consuegra, Rector Universidad Simón Bolívar of Barranquilla and Founder RED NEXUS
4) Edgar Parra, Rector University of Cartagena and Vice President of the State University System of the Colombian Caribbean (SUE-Caribe)
5) Harold Castilla, Rector Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios (UNIMINU-TO)

These institutions collectively represent the various regions of Colombia, both public and private spheres, enroll hundreds of thousands of students, and together, can actively shape the future of Colombian higher education.

RC24-460.2

CONTORNO, LAUREN* *(Northeastern University)*

The Socio-Technical Transition to Renewable Energy and Its Implications for the Maintenance and Dismantling of Inequalities: A Comparative Case Study of "Transition Towns"

This paper illuminates the obstacles facing the labor and environmental movements in their fight for a just transition to a renewable energy economy at the local level through a comparative case study of two New England "transition towns:" one that has since replaced its decommissioned coal plant with a solar farm, and the other that is still in the midst of its decommissioning and reuse planning. Drawing on participant observation, content analysis of public planning documents, as well as interviews with grassroots environmental activists, local and regional government officials, union members, and private industry, I explore and compare 1) the mechanisms by which local labor, community, and environmental organizations are included/excluded from corporate and municipal planning decisions regarding the decommissioning and replacement of coal plants, 2) the discourse employed by private entities, government institutions, and community organizations to shape and mobilize support for transition initiatives, and 3) the

varying conceptualizations of energy justice held by different stakeholders. I ground my discussion in existing theories environmental justice, and use a post-structural approach to examine the role that neoliberal development ideology/discourse plays in shaping the political solutions deemed feasible or necessary during reuse planning. This project is one piece of my ongoing dissertation research, which seeks to bridge the applied policy literature on socio-technical transitions with the environmental justice and political ecology traditions, laying the foundation for an interdisciplinary public sociology of climate change mitigation that is theoretically robust and critically informed. Such research can be used to inform policymakers and activists alike as to how social, economic, and environmental inequalities can avoid reproduction in the political transition to a low-carbon society.

RC54-JS-38.5

COOK, CRAIG* *(Simpson University)*

Sporting Bodies That Protest: Nation, Sport, Media, and Bio-Politics

Sport has often been viewed as an apolitical social sphere. This paper seeks a historically and sociologically informed perspective on sporting athletes who use their bodies not only as tools in the arena of athletics, but use their bodies to protest social injustice, or to move social agendas. How is the sporting body both constitutive of power in athletics, but also in the realm of politics? At the same time, how are protesting sporting bodies subject to the power of the state, corporation, and the media? How are sporting bodies fashioned into sites of resistance by cultural agents? A review of past, present, and emerging forms of corporeal sporting protest will be addressed. Further, this paper is informed by Michel Foucault's work on the body, specifying bio-power techniques as exerted on the corporeal body from the nation-state, the corporation, and the media. Sporting bodies that protest then become a site over contested meanings of social justice regarding groups, race, and nation. What meanings have emerged historically from these protesting sporting bodies? Do these meanings remain at the symbolic level or are they used to transform structures of unequal power in society? How does human agency interact with social structure as sporting bodies emerge on the social sporting scene? Socio-historical content analysis will be employed to study this ongoing social phenomenon.

RC34-614.3

COOK, JULIA* *(University of Melbourne)*

The More Things Change the More They Stay the Same: A Longitudinal Analysis of Educational Inequalities for Australian Youth

Longitudinal panel studies provide a unique opportunity to analyse the lives of young people over time. This paper examines the construction of patterns of inequality in youth transitions over two decades for two generations of young Australians, focusing particularly on patterns of inequality arising from the dramatic increase in rates of participation in tertiary education in the last four decades. I argue that although many groups which were underrepresented in tertiary education in the 1970s (for instance women, rural youth) both new and existing forms of inequality nevertheless continue to arise from this educational participatory process. In order to illustrate these patterns of inequality I draw on a longitudinal cohort panel mixed-methods research program that has followed one generation of youth since they left school in 1991 (loosely known as Generation X) and another generation since they left school in 2006 (loosely known as Generation Y). Focusing particularly on the experiences of women and rural youth, this paper finds that the multifaceted nature of the new and existing inequalities faced by each group are most visible when their experiences are tracked over time. The findings are used to contend that, contrary to studies that focus on a single point in time, longitudinal studies provide necessary platforms for researchers interested in examining entrenched assumptions about inequality and youth transitions, particularly in times of rapid social change.

RC30-545.4

COOK, ROSE* *(UCL University College London)*

O'BRIEN, MARGARET* *(University College London)*

Inequalities in Fathers' Access to Work Flexibility: Evidence from the UK

Flexible working time arrangements (FWTAs) enable employees to alter the schedule or location of work. FWTAs can help parents to manage conflicts between work and family life, and to share caring responsibilities more equally. In the UK, all employees have a legal right to request FWTAs, but there is growing concern that some parents, particularly fathers, may have limited access to FWTAs in practice. Sociological theory and research suggests that the management of family and working life is the outcome of a combination of constraints and enabling factors at both the individual, household, and structural levels (Hobson,

2011), and that time flexibility is both a gendered and a classed phenomenon (Gerstel and Clawson, 2014). Utilising this perspective, and focusing on fathers who are commonly overlooked in discussions of work flexibility, the paper analyses inequalities in fathers' access to FWTAs, concentrating on variations by occupation and economic sector. This focus is important in the UK context, where austerity policies since the 2008 recession have led to concern about receding employee rights, particularly among the so-called 'precariat' class (Standing, 2016).

The paper uses cross-sectional data from Wave 6 of Understanding Society, the UK's household longitudinal study, collected in 2015. This provides recent, nationally representative employee-reported data on availability and use of FWTAs. The analysis considers a subsample of employee fathers (N= 4500). The dependent variables are fathers' reports of availability and use of FWTAs. The independent variables are fathers' occupation, economic sector, as well as the gender composition of employees' job and other important control variables such as partner's economic status, children's characteristics, and earnings.

The paper identifies socio-economic and sector barriers to fathers accessing FWTAs. With a focus on inequality between fathers, it highlights limitations in 'work-life balance' policies, which claim to provide equal access to FWTAs for all employees.

RC53-874.3

COOKE, EMMA* *(The University of Queensland)*
COOK, KAY *(Swinburne University of Technology)*
BRADY, MICHELLE *(The University of Queensland)*

Power Dynamics at Play in Graphic Elicitation Interviews with Children

Researchers, practitioners and policy makers are increasingly concerned with identifying children's perspectives on matters that affect them. Yet studies have highlighted that power imbalances are pervasive in research with children, largely due to adult-centric consent, research design, and data interpretation (Khoja, 2016). Acknowledging these imbalances, recent studies assert that knowledge is co-constructed by adult researcher/s and child participant/s, and argue for the need for reflexivity (Tay-Lim & Lim, 2013). Underpinned by a child-centric methodology, graphic elicitation interviews aim to address power imbalances; however, few studies have examined the shifts in power dynamics that occur during interviews with children and consider the implications for the co-construction of knowledge. We address this gap by analysing graphic elicitation interviews with children aged four to 15 years. We find interviews contained continual shifts in power dynamics, with adult interviewers actively seeking to empower children while at times inadvertently reinforcing inequitable power relations. Concurrently, children sought to gain power and also sometimes appeared disempowered. Interviewers empowered children by encouraging responses to their visual diaries, commentary and interests, and reinforced power dynamics by interacting in an authoritarian manner and expressing approval or disproval of children's behaviour. Children sought more power in the interviews by asking questions about the interviewer and why certain discussion topics mattered. However, children seemed disempowered when they considered that they had completed the visual diaries incorrectly. We argue that some of these interactions were important for building rapport, hence, power relations are neither entirely problematic nor beneficial to the co-construction of knowledge.

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RC34-611.3

COOKSEY, ELIZABETH* *(Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University)*

Research from the Child and Young Adult Studies of the NLSY79

1986 marks the first survey of children born to women who were members of the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and who were 21-28 years old at that time. A total of 11,512 children have been born to these women now in their 50s. In 2018 these "children" will be 5-45 years old and we have continued to survey them every other year. A wide range of information is available on these youth including their cognitive development, educational progress, employment histories, mental and physical health, living arrangements, risky behaviors, marriage and childbearing trajectories. This presentation introduces the audience to the data, provide information on how to access the files, and highlight a few research examples focusing on studies that have taken a cross-national approach.

RC34-626.3

COOPER, ADAM* *(Stellenbosch University)*

Race, Gender and Low Quality Schooling in South Africa: A Critique of Research from Economics

Youth unemployment is South Africa's biggest challenge, with conservative estimates suggesting that 45% of 16-34-year-old South Africans are unable to find work. Most young South Africans who are unemployed are Black, a result of the country's legacy of racialised inequality. Far more opportunities exist for young men to find work than for young women, due to the nature of menial labour, the unequal distribution of child rearing responsibilities and societal biases regarding what constitutes desirable employees. Despite the clear existence of raced and gendered stratification mechanisms, local economists almost exclusively argue that high rates of unemployment and low wages of Black youth are the result of low quality education. The overwhelming finding from this body of work is that low school quality and attainment, associated with schools formerly reserved for Black students, result in reduced chances of employment and of earning a high wage. A systematic review of studies from the discipline of economics shows that the evidence for a causal relationship between low quality education and high wages relies on a problematic set of assumptions and silences, with different criteria applied to White and Black youth in assessing why they are or are not able to find employment. I argue that the success of knowledge produced by Economists lies in its political utility, as it is easily applied to short term interventions that may produce small but relatively immediate positive effects. Instead of bemoaning what could be interpreted as Economists' nefarious intentions, I challenge Sociologists of education, youth and work to demonstrate similar usefulness and commitment to engage with and ameliorate societal problems, such as those bound up in youth unemployment and education. A number of possible research paths are suggested that may be fertile for this purpose.

RC23-434.12

COOPER, CHRISTOPHER* *(University of Toronto)*

Virtual Ethnography: An Analysis of the Social Benefits of Video Game Communities and Networks

Video games are often depicted promoting violence, misogyny and anti-social behaviours (Borchard 2015, Carnagey et al. 2006, Paassen et al. 2017), but social benefits of video games have not been extensively researched or analyzed. Online gaming has been studied from a behavioural science perspective primarily, and has relied on outside observations of gamers (Kowert et al. 2014). Few researchers have attempted an insider approach to discovering social phenomenon within video games (Acevedo et al. 2016, Fusaro & Bonenfant 2010). This paper uses an ethnographic approach to analyze the positive network effects found in video game communities. Data includes long conversations with players, formal and informal interviews, and screenshot and video analysis, used to discover how video gamers interact, build networks and gain social support. There is an interesting tension, in that negative behaviours may be reinforced through online social support in the same way networks provide social benefits. This paper analyzes how video games are used to find like-minded groups and whether they provide helpful or harmful social support. Video gamers are a growing population. Learning how they make meaning of online socialization helps us understand how online community formation can be beneficial to people who struggle with socializing in everyday life, or harmful in connecting people who reinforce negative behaviours.

RC54-JS-68.1

COPPOLA, NICOLAMARIA* *(Sapienza Università di Roma)*

Migrant Bodies As Social Icons

Within a migration system, the body of migrants is one of the most important "spatial units" that contribute not only to their physical connotation but also to define how they are connected to the world. (Bernardie-Tahir & Schmoll 2014). The physical body of migrants and its interactions with the surroundings and other bodies becomes a "focus of meditation, dissection, and investigation" to understand the role that it plays in the migratory experience: it can be seen as the "place of condensation" (Sayad 2004) of the migratory experience itself. In the destination countries, the bodies of migrants acquire a symbolic and iconic role: on one hand, well-being, wellness and wealth while on the other strangeness, obstruction, invasion. Clothing, such as Western-style garments and/or Islamic veil and headscarf, technologies, like smart-phones and IT products, and certain body modifications such as piercings, tattoos and non-traditional hair colors and styles mark the inclusion, the exclusion and/or the rejection of bodies.The A. seeks to analize the symbolic image of the body of migrants in a migration system, pointing out how the identity construction, the identity perception and the level of integration due to the social representation of his/her body interplay and interact. The A. draws the attention on the gender dimension (Shekhawat & Del Re, 2018), wondering how the body representation affects men, women, heterosexuals, and homosexuals at a social level. Furthermore, the A. focuses on the body of

the LGBT migrants, analyzing the role that sexuality plays in understanding the identity of migrants.

RC03-73.10

CORCORAN, THOMAS* *(University of Massachusetts-Amherst)*

Rupture, Reformation, and Redemption: Urban Casinos and the Construction of the Social Good

Recent scholarship on taxation has offered novel ways of conceptualizing how revisions to state fiscal policy shape patterns of public trust and social cleavage (see Martin, Mehrotra, and Prasad 2009). When applying this thesis to institutions including work and leisure, or the family and public health, we can anticipate changes in symbolic relationships among and between groups, in addition to the formation of new political coalitions and ties. This paper locates the role of urban casinos in restructuring fiscal policy towards change in social, economic, and cultural institutions among mid-sized deindustrialized cities in the United States. As many mid-sized cities continue to stagnate, often stigmatized from outsiders for disproportionate levels of unemployment and urban violence, local policymakers and residents are faced with the challenge of adopting economic and cultural strategies to create conditions for inclusive urban citizenship. By focusing on a single case—a northeastern city with a population of roughly 160,000 residents—I examine how the construction of a downtown casino brings together a network of actors working to create living wage jobs, enhance initiatives for community health, and promote cultural amenities for residents and visitors alike. Whereas the casino corporation has promised the community a unique partnership in sponsoring many of these initiatives across the city, stakeholders involved in collaborative projects are confronted with overcoming strong ties to neighborhood and loyalties to community-based organizations. Drawing on narratives from in–depth interviews conducted with residents, community leaders, small business owners, artists, commercial developers, labor unions, and social justice advocates, I demonstrate how these groups traverse the fuzziness of boundaries between cooperation and competition. Ultimately, this empirical case intends to contribute to literature on the influence of corporate governance in processes of urban redevelopment, while assessing the possibilities for social agents operating in liminal spaces to negotiate positive change.

RC14-272.5

CORDELIER, BENOIT* *(Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM))*

Confrontation Et Associations De Discours Dans Les Processus Organisationnels

Foucault (1969) a établit les bases d'une approche discursive du pouvoir en expliquant que ce dernier s'appuie sur des règles d'énonciation historiquement construites. Elles définissent qui a le droit de parler, ce qui peut être dit et comment le dire. Plus encore, ces règles précisent comment les énoncés peuvent être combinés stratégiquement pour s'imposer. Elles n'ont pourtant pas une existence indépendante puisqu'elles sont intégrées dans les formes mêmes du discours. Saussure (1908) déjà, quoique sur un plan linguistique, expliquait que pour être cohérents les énoncés devaient s'inscrire à la fois dans un registre paradigmatique (où l'analogie des signifiés délimite le champ qui est évoqué) et syntagmatique (qui porte sur les séquences et combinaisons possibles). Ces éléments permettent la production du sens de l'énoncé.

Pourtant dans les organisations, des discours peuvent à la fois converger et s'opposer en prenant racine dans des valeurs, des idéologies ou, plus simplement, des principes différents (que nous associons à la dimension paradigmatique). Après tout, l'entente sur le sens donné peut être locale grâce à l'opération d'un signifiant flottant (Hall, 1985, 1997 ; Lévi- Strauss, 1949) qui permet de passer d'un caractère universel à une autre plus local ou particulier (Laclau, 2005 ; Lowrie, 2007 ; Mumby, 2016) à travers une logique d'équivalence et différence (Laclau et Mouffe, 1985).

Si au niveau de la société, la notion d'hégémonie sert à établir la domination d'un groupe sur un autre à travers une idéologie générale. Sur le plan local, organisationnel, les relations de pouvoir peuvent être renversées. Nous postulons que cela se joue dans la connexion d'énoncés syntagmatiques relevant de paradigmes différents. Celle-ci est rendue possible par l'investissement du signifiant flottant dont l'ambiguïté permet le maintien des échanges organisationnels. Nous illustrerons cette proposition par des exemples relevant de milieux organisationnels différents (établissement industriel, organisation de santé, institution d'éducation).

RC25-476.2

CORDELIER, BENOIT* *(Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM))*

What Performativity for a Subsidiary Discourse

In what Chia and Langley (2004) or Langley and Tsoukas (2010) may call a weak process approach, we consider that the organizational change process is articulated with artifacts (Groleau, 2008) that reflexively embed social practices (Orlikowski, 1992, 2000) and ideologies or discourses (Gee, 2014; Mumby, 1988,

2015), even if they are transitory and linked to the length of the project. As ephemeral as those practices are, they create tensions, even more when they correspond to *concrete action systems* (Crozier & Friedberg, 1977) that are used to resolve discursive antinomies. We study this tensions through the dialectic the actors raised between the weaknesses of the implementation of Electronic Medical Record in a health organization. The tentative of resistance from some employees led us to identify two modalities of *Discourse* that we offer to call *dominant* and *subsidiary*. As a matter of fact, even if the *dominant Discourse* among employees is to complain about the imperfection of and the problems caused by the new system, it is their *subsidiary Discourse* that actually reflects the best their engagement and converges with the main orientation of the organization and the announced aim of the project. Organizations grow through contradictions (Engeström, 1987, 2013) or controversies (Callon, 1986, 2006) that help actors make sense of their actions (Weick, 1979; Sutcliffe & Obstfeld, 2005). But they also need to agree on some of their actions. The collective *sensemaking* allows then the actors to share a same narrative that accounts for the organizational conflicts as well as for the build up of a social cohesion. But it does so through the development of a collective memory without homogenizing the individual points of view. In this case, the employees' *subsidiary Discourse* about the project was a way for them to lessen the inner dissonances they may feel and perceive.

RC14-JS-16.4

CORMACK, PATRICIA* *(St. Francis Xavier University)*

Anglo-Canadian Identity, State Mediation and Symbolic Violence

This paper picks up on the Congress themes of power, violence, and justice and explores the construction of (Anglo-) Canadian identity in the context of state mediation – especially state communication organs that seek to manage Canadian identity and heritage. Canadian identity has long been posited as one of "crisis" in that it purportedly stands against the dominant cultural influences of the US and gains identity by way of holding off American popular culture. State intervention in cultural production has, since at least the 1920s, been justified as the insulation against this apparently overwhelming influence and cultural "other". This negative justification has been used to support the existence of both cultural content providers like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and content regulators like the Canadian Radio Television Telecommunications Commission. Ironically, the threat ultimately lies within, as Canadian audiences show a strong desire for such "foreign" content, and become the object of constant disciplining by way of state cultural apparatuses.

This paper argues that the Canadian state, understood as a benevolent protector of heritage and identity, has managed its own symbolic violence and hidden its real historical and colonial character as the "content" of media is the sheer mediation of state itself. This "contentless" appearance of the state allows the state to appear and disappear at the same time in the seemly benign administration of culture.

RC25-JS-90.3

CORONA, VICTOR* *(Universitat de Lleida-ESQ7550001G)*

Becoming a Mechanic: An Ethnographic Study of Communication in Vocational Education in France.

This paper is based on a sociolinguistic ethnography carried out over a period of 18 months in an automobile maintenance and repair class in a vocational school in a large city in France. During this time, I followed a group of nine young students aged sixteen and seventeen in an attempt to capture their linguistic practices in interaction, their understandings of vocational training and how their life trajectories had led them to this training. As is the case in many ethnographic studies, I kept field notes and recorded the activities of informants using a video camera. In previous studies in similar contexts, researchers have shown the importance of discourse practices not only for communication in the workplace, but also as preparation for the world of work. (Boutet 2001, Fillietaz 2012). For this reason, the research questions that guided my approach were focused on the language practices of young student apprentices and the construction of their identities as "mechanics". Identity here is understood as the professional identities that the students projected drawing on a range of semiotic resources, including language. I was interested not only in the students' "professional linguistic practices", as technical or specific vocabulary, but also in the informal conversations in which my young informants, through jokes, projected an image of "hyper-masculinity" (Tetreault 2008). I consider their performances of masculinity as central to the more general construction of a professional mechanic identity.

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Tetreault, C. 2008. La Racaille: figuring gender, generation, and stigmatized space in a French cité. Gender and Language 2(2)

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

RC25-471.1

CORONA, VICTOR* *(Universitat de Lleida-ESQ7550001G)*
BLOCK, DAVID *(Universitat de Lleida)*

Constructing Latino Identity in Barcelona.

This paper draws on definitions of *latinidad* developed in North America (e.g. San Miguel, 2011; Negrón, 2014), which see it as indexing particular language-specific nationally based backgrounds (Spanish- speaking North America, Central America, South America and the Caribbean) and certain emergent sociocultural practices (around language, music, food and so on). However, it recontextualizes these definitions, focussing as it does on Catalonia, and the city of Barcelona, and not, for example, the United States. More specifically, it examines how being a young Latino in Catalonia is not a casual occurrence; it is shaped and conditioned simultaneously by a series of conditions. These include the political economic backdrop of Catalonia; ongoing discursive activity related to language and culture that intersect with Catalan/Spanish bilingualism; Latinos' symbolic self-positioning, that is, their repertoire of behaviours and semiotic activity; and finally, how Latinos are positioned by others, that is how young latinos are invented and invested with meaning by non-Latinos in Catalan society. We believe it is important to focus on the topic of latinidad in Catalonia, and to do so in this specific way, because it allows us to question various aspects of the bilingual dynamics of Catalonia as well as the kind of multicultural society that it is. It also provides us with a window on inequalities in Catalan society, based, above all, on class, race, nationality and gender.

RC05-JS-63.1

CORRADI, LAURA* *(Università della Calabria, Dipartimento Scienze Politiche e Sociali - Gender Studies and Intersectional Methodology - Feminist/Queer Lab)*

Indigenous Feminist Theories and 'Fourth World' Feminisms: Commonalities in the Art of Decolonizing/Disassembling Power Structures and Relations

During the last decades, Indigenous feminists and feminists from former colonies criticized white supremacy in mainstream feminist and women's movements, and in academic knowledge production. Globally, feminists of color, Aboriginals, Dalit/Adivasi feminists, Kurdish jineology in Rojava, Maori and Gypsy feminists made clear how general theories reflect standpoints of the global north (Talpade Mohanty 1984; Moreton-Robinson 2006; Green 2007; Suzack, Huhndorf, Perreault and Barman 2010; Meyer 2015; Castillo, González 2008; Corradi 2014, 2017).

White privileges and power dynamics have been challenged within feminism itself. Social scientists and activists were exposed to self-reflexive methodologies and invited to examine critically how, as researchers, they embody the power structures in terms of gender, race/color, class, status/caste, age, sexual orientation, religion. Maori Feminist Linda Tuhiwae Smith (1999) taught us how to decolonize research methodology; others highlighted how to decolonize feminism itself (Lugones, Lucena 2008; Bidaseca, Laba 2011); Vietnamese feminist Trinh Minh-ha pointed out how the colonizers encouraged jealousy among women and how "decolonization of relations" is necessary too. As Romani feminist Alexandra Oprea (2004) argued: "It is only through recognizing our privilege, whether it be white privilege, male privilege, class privilege, light skinned privilege, or heterosexual privilege, that we can challenge hierarchical relationships."

Indigenous feminist theories (IFTs) teach about the intersections of power structures and geopolitical differences in gender subalternity in the North-Atlantic context, in its margins and in the global south: in other spaces that are beyond the state/nation, often referred to as Fourth World (Castells 2000). IFTs do not easily offer 'complementary' sociological analyses, since they tend to subvert dominant discourses in social sciences, opting for epistemic change and transnational counter-hegemonic knowledge (Carroll 2015, Keim 2011). IFTs can be seen as a therapy for the detoxification of both social sciences and feminist theory, still deep-rooted in western colonial concepts and categories.

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RC32-587.3

CORRADI, LAURA* *(Università della Calabria, Dipartimento Scienze Politiche e Sociali - Gender Studies and Intersectional Methodology - Feminist/Queer Lab)*

Laura Corradi, Gypsy Feminism. Intersectional Politics, Alliances, Gender and Queer Activism, Routledge (fortcoming) Https://Www. Routledge.Com/Gypsy-Feminism-Intersectional-Politics-Alliances-Gender-and-Queer-Activism/Corradi/p/Book/9781138300330

Clumsy stereotypes of the Romani and Travellers communities abound, not only culturally in programmes such as Big Fat Gypsy Weddings, but also amongst educators, social workers, administrators and the medical profession. Gypsy

cultures are invariably presented as ruled by tradition and machismo. Women are presented as helpless victims, especially when it comes to gendered forms of violence. The reality, however, is much more complicated.

In Gypsy Feminism, Laura Corradi demonstrates how Romaphobia – racist and anti-Gypsy rhetoric and prejudice, pervading every level of society – has led to a situation where Romani communities face multiple discrimination. In this context, the empowerment of women and girls becomes still more difficult: until recently, for example, women have largely remained silent about domestic violence in order to protect their communities, which are already under attack. Examining feminist research and action within Romani communities, Corradi demonstrates the importance of an intersectional approach in order to make visible the combination of racism and sexism that Gypsy women face every day.

This concise and authoritative book will appeal to scholars and students in the areas of Sociology, Cultural Studies, Women's and Gender Studies and Anthropology, as well as Politics, Media Studies, Social Policy, and Social Work. It is also an invaluable resource for activists, community and social service workers, and policymakers.

RC37-654.2

CORREA, AMELIA* *(University of Copenhagen)*

Postcolonial Art and Critical Discourses at the São Paulo Biennial

For many critics, mega-events like Biennials are little more than a neoliberal platform, a space corrupted by big capital. Nonetheless, my point here is quite another: I am interested in looking at how the most important contemporary art event of the *Global South* allows us to think of new power configurations, bringing feminist and post-colonial debates to a wider audience. In fact, one of the most prominent aspects of media treatment of the 2016 São Paulo Bienal was that for the first time in its history, the number of women artists selected was higher than that of men; it has also featured the highest number of black artists ever selected. I have carried out an extensive survey of the profile of the participants, which enables me to analyse questions of artistic representation within the event by taking a close empirical look at artists' nationality and place of work, as well as their gender and race. This data also allows me to approach issues related to a notion of a *post-colonial* world of art. The interviews I have done with the curating team lead me to believe that a certain *moral geography* has partially guided their selection. The space – symbolic and within the geography of the exhibition – given to artists and debates from the *South* can be read as a position assumed by the institution, as a place from which redefinitions of the center and periphery take hold within the art world. Finally, I analyze some of the works that engage in a direct dialogue with the issues discussed above, focusing on Grada Kilomba and Maria Tereza Alves. Through their work, we are able to see that contemporary art is not a mere repertoire of possible answers, but a place where questions and doubts are translated and re-translated.

RC30-JS-2.1

CORROCHANO, MARIA* *(University Federal de São Carlos)*
NONATO, SYMAIRA *(Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brasil))*

Youth Pathways: The Schooling and Work Processes of Young People from the Metropolitan Area of Belo Horizonte - Brazil

In recent periods, Brazil, as well as other Latin American countries, has experienced an increase on the access to rights in many fields, including the right to a "decent work", as well as an increase in public policies for the youth which have already been interrupted by the economic, political and social crisis of the country. In that perspective, this article intents to contribute to the understanding on the schooling and work pathways of young people who had participated in a widely disseminated government program – the Young Apprentice Program. By a quantitative and qualitative perspective, with different collect of data instruments – questionnaires, interviews and research in social networks – the work and education experiences of 112 young people from the metropolitan area of Belo Horizonte were mapped in a period of four years. Based on the theoretical background of the sociology of the youth, sociology of work and sociology of individual, the primary results reveal that, in this group of young people, a precarious entry in the job market has persisted even in the period of labor formalization, which evidences the necessary articulation between the analysis of young people labor's insertion and other inequality determinants, such as gender, race and territory.

RC15-287.4

CORSTEN, SABINE* *(Catholic University of Allied Sciences Mainz)*

The Effectiveness of Retelling One's Life Story to Increase Quality of Life - the Participants' Perspective

The efficiency of illness narratives to stimulate coping processes has been already shown in the field of narrative based medicine. In persons with aphasia, a neurological language disorder, limited efficacy data is available (e.g. Bronken

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et al., 2012). However, especially these persons experience reduced social participation and Quality of Life (QoL). Although life story work can support processes of sense-making, people with aphasia are mostly excluded from narrative approaches because of the impaired language abilities. Therefore, we conceptualized a modified biographic-narrative intervention targeting identity renegotiation. Quantitative data showed an improvement in QoL. To gain a deeper understanding of the approach we now look at the perspective of the participants.

The study was set in a pre- and post-test-design with a follow-up assessment three months after the intervention. Five face-to-face biographic-narrative interviews and seven group sessions were conducted over ten weeks with a sample of 27 participants with chronic but different types of aphasia.

According to our hypotheses, we found a significant and stable improvement in health-related QoL. Also self-reported states of mood, e.g. "happiness", grew significantly. Semi-structured interviews revealed four main themes regarding identity issues: agency, control, disease concept and doing things. The results show the efficiency of the approach as a supplementary method for improving QoL associated with an enhanced sense of competence and positive self-attribution. As this intervention increased the traditional task of speech and language therapists, we have to discuss, the role of the professionals, and the patient-professional relationship. The transferability of this intervention to other patients is an open question for discussion and further research.

Bronken et al. (2012). The Aphasic Storyteller: Coconstructing Stories to Promote Psychosocial Well-Being After Stroke. Qualitative Health Research, 22(10), 1303–1316.

RC45-762.4

CORTEN, RENSE* *(Utrecht University)*
MOLLENHORST, GERALD *(Utrecht University)*
VOLKER, BEATE *(University of Amsterdam)*

Neighborhood Cohesion and Generalized Exchange in the Sharing Economy

In the burgeoning sharing economy, *trust* is often cited as the main problem to be solved by sharing economy platforms. Consequently, sharing economy platforms have developed a multitude of mechanisms and tools aimed at promoting trust in the interactions that they facilitate, in particular reputation systems. The ubiquity of formalized reputation systems on sharing economy platforms begs the question whether such systems are a necessary condition for the emergence of trust, or whether trust is also possible without them. We study an exception to the rule: a Dutch sharing platform where users borrow items from other users in their local neighborhood. From a theoretical point of view, this platform constitutes a particularly clear case of a generalized exchange system. Interestingly, it does not feature a reputation system. In this paper, we study the relation between neighborhood cohesion and the success of sharing economy interactions on this platform.

Building on theories on generalized exchange, trust, and networks, we hypothesize that 1) the *demand* for interactions on the platform, in terms of memberships, is smaller in more cohesive neighborhoods, while 2) the *supply* in terms of the likelihood of a positive response to a request, is higher in more cohesive neighborhoods.

To test these hypotheses, we combine data on social cohesion in a random sample of 180 Dutch neighborhoods with data on over 1000 interactions on the platform in these neighborhoods. Our results provide insight into the viability of large-scale generalized exchange in the context of local embeddedness.

RC07-JS-77.5

CORTES, SORAYA* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)*

Youth Policies in Brics Countries: Towards the Construction of a Typology

Drawing upon several researches, this article attempts to classify youth policies in the Brics Countries according to a variety of dimensions: the views about the youth in the discourse of political leaders, the definitions of youth and the main purposes of youth policies organisation of the youth sector in government, the target groups for youth policies. Youth policies are highly diverse between the five countries, but they are also diverse within countries, being either centralized or decentralised towards the regional/local level and the voluntary sector. Inspired in the Wallace and Bendit study on youth policies in Europe, the paper highlights convergencies and contrasts between countries.

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RC47-787.2

CORTES MORALES, ALEXIS* *(Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*

The Theoretical Construction of Pobladores and Favelados As Social Movements in Latin America

How social sciences had contributed to produce theoretically the Movement of Chilean pobladores and Brazilian favelados during the twentieth century? Through the critical review of the main theories and perspectives that sought to understand the political action of the urban poor in Santiago de Chile and Rio de Janeiro, I intend to show the close relationship between these movements and the production of social sciences, in which operates a double hermeneutic, i.e. a mutually influential reflexivity process that would eventually incurs on the constitution and recognition of the movements as such. This paper aims to analyze how social sciences perform the same social struggles that they attempt to describe. In other words, how certain academic contexts interact positively or negatively with the political and social disputes generated from the movements in question. Therefore, it reviewed the main perspectives who had studied the urban social issue: the theory of marginality; the urbanization dependent theory; the theory of urban social movements; the utilitarian readings and the theory of new social movements, showing how these interpretations had alternated between the requiem, the rediscovery and the denial of favelados and pobladores as social movements.

RC40-705.2

CORVO, PAOLO* *(University of Gastronomic Sciences)*

Food Sovereignty and 'buen Vivir' in Ecuador

The study of Ecuador's reality is particularly interesting because the concept of food and nourishment is closely related to a specific idea of wellness pertaining to the indigenous population, sumak kawsay, which in spanish translates as "buen vivir" or in English as "good living". Here we find a conception of food and lifestyle different from the current Western model. Dayly routines in the Andes, such as cooking or farming, have an epistemological character since they are spaces of common interaction, Pachamanka, the Andean method of cooking food by covering it with earth, is closely related to food sovereignty. The methods for preparing and consumig food are reflections of culture and environment within a certain context. The food system represents a relationship both self-centred and related to the others, as a strategy for survival and individual and collective wellness. Ecuador's new Constitution (2008) includes the sumak kawsay or buen vivir as a main principle. It declares a new relationship with nature and states that nature is a subject of rights and respect. It also declares a new horizon of coexistence within a plurinational democracy, a new model of economy based on solidarity and equity and a new democracy based on reinforced citizens' participation. In this framework food sovereignty, that is, the right to make decisions regarding one's food, becomes a multidisciplinarity strategic objective, a platform for developing public policies aimed at overturning the destructive logic of the dominant agro-industrial model and at reaching the sumak kawsay.

TG04-972.3

COSGRAVE, JAMES* *(Trent University Durham)*

Late Modern Scenes of Action

This discussion will explore and seek to extend the conception of "action," particularly in terms of the ways in which late modern social conditions institute new scenes of action, in the economic sphere and in other dimensions of everyday life. While Goffman sought to explore the social-interactional significance of action, the voluntaristic framing of Goffman's analysis can be supplemented with a consideration of the social structuring of risks and "imposed" forms of risk-taking. For Goffman, gambling was the "prototype of action," and Goffman himself was an enthusiastic gambler. Relevant to the discussion then will be the example of the expansion of legalized gambling, understood as a cultural phenomenon and voluntary social action orientation on the one hand, and economic-policy orientation and revenue producer on the other. Other examples to be considered (if time permits) include housing, investing, and retirement/planning.

RC51-843.5

COSSI, GIANUGO* *(University of Udine)*

Luhmann's Sceptical Approach to the Globalisation Cultural Processes

GIANUGO M. COSSI
Luhmann's sceptical approach to the globalisation cultural processes
Luhmann developed his thinking in the work *Global Theory*. In this sense, he believed that functional-structuralism had universal relevance, and was therefore global. *Global Theory* meant, and means, taking into account the entire social complex and not only fragments. Luhmann therefore treats the overall phenomenon

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of globalisation in his theory, or better, a series of narratives that were contemporary in his days, centred on the combination of processes that define that series.

According to Luhmann, around 1995, it was possible to speak about globalisation when moving towards the affirmation of a single sub-system for each functional environment on a planetary scale. If the definition, *sui generis*, suggests that there is a single (complex) economic sub-system on a planetary scale, this does not imply for the master of Bielefeld (as one might think in common sense) a simplification of the codes utilised. In other terms, the unification of economic organisations does not constitute a decisive central element of socio-cultural simplification.

In conclusion, for Luhmann, globalisation achieves something completely different than the mere domination of markets; given that the process of unification of functional codes presents other aspects. The processes of globalisation, while projecting onto a planetary scale, are reinforced through specialisation, which implies the inter-dependence (even if relative) of single codes. In the framework presented thusly, the mass media, which might be considered other systems, increased the functional autonomy of their codes during the 1990s. Through these, the social function of the global world media does not serve to direct the self-observation of the social system (said differently, self-description) but rather to divide stil more than in the past the global world into sub-systems of communication and environments.

RC08-162.2

COSSU, ANDREA* *(University of Trento)*

The Sins of the Fathers? Clifford Geertz, Intellectual Autonomy, and the Concept of "Cultural System"

This paper aims to contribute to an intellectual history of the "cultural turn" by looking at how anthropologist Clifford Geertz made his steps toward interpretive social science in the period that went from the late 1950s to the publication of The Interpretation of Cultures. I reconstruct, with the aid of precious archival resources from a series of archives (including Geertz's personal papers), two strategies of positioning and differentiation that Geertz pursued: one within his close network of scholars, an intellectual coalition of functionalists and modernization theorists whose center had been the Department of Social Relations; and one *from that network* when Geertz tried to provide the Institute of Advanced Studies a Princeton not only with an organizational, but also with an autonomous intellectual base.

I show how Geertz first attempted to rework the concept of "cultural system" since the late 1950s as a means to address some inconsistencies of the application of the four-function scheme (AGIL) at the level of the cultural system. This led to a rift with Parsons that involved a different positioning on issues like formalism and interpretivism, and on the social scientific or humanistic character of the socials sciences. This project was abandoned briefly in the early years of the IAS, which saw the explicit attempt to produce a more radical move toward intellectual autonomy, and was completed in the mid-1970s, when Geertz, now secure in his position as a superstar of interpretive social science, returned to the concept of "cultural system".

In the conclusions, I question current interpretations of Geertz that detach his work from the institutional conditions of its production, and connect the findings of this paper to some more general aspects that deal with the mobilization of ideas and the process through which scholars reach their intellectual autonomy from strong, powerful, intellectual networks.

RC29-537.8

COSTA, ARTHUR* *(University of Brasilia)*
DURANTE, MARCELO *(Universidade Federal de Viçosa)*

Fear of Crime, Disorders, Incivilities and Social Cohesion in Brazil

This article analyzes the fear of crime among residents of the Brazil Federal District using data from a victimization Survey conducted by the Public Security Secretariat of the Federal District in 2015. We have found three factors that proved to be central to the explanation of fear: Noise of shooting, people being assaulted, and distrust among neighbors. In all situations, the presence of incivilities was found to be more important than disorders and quality of public services. The presence of car keepers showed to be responsible for the constitution of an alternative social order that leads to the reduction of fear. Finally, sexual violence has been shown to be a key factor for the increasing of fear at home and the existence of areas of drug use in the neighborhood has been shown to be important to increase fear at night.

RC09-192.3

COSTA, SERGIO* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Persistent Inequalities, Mutable Classes? Social Structure and Political Crisis in Brazil

The paper first draws on contemporary contributions that combine Marxist and Weberian traditions of social structure analysis (especially R. Kreckel

and G. Therborn) for constructing a conceptual framework able to study recent transformations observed in class positions in Brazil. Starting from this framework, the paper discusses contemporary Brazilian crisis as a distributive conflict involving four classes or strata (the poor, newcomers, established, millionaires), defined using five vectors of inequality: wealth, position, knowledge, selective association and existential rights. The class alliance led by the Workers' Party PT brought between 2003 and 2013 an improvement in terms of wealth, knowledge and existential rights for all four strata or classes. However, the established lost social position as their power to exclude newcomers diminished. Starting in 2014, the picture has changed: Due to the economic crisis, all strata have lost wealth. Additionally, the millionaires lost part of their selective associations as the investigations into corruption advanced. In this context, the existing arrangement between capital, state and wage labor lost support leading to Rousseff's impeachment. Her successor, Temer, has systematically readjusted the distributive arrangement in favor of capital

RC35-636.1

COSTA, SERGIO* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Relational Turn in Inequality Research

Inequality research – in contrast to poverty research – is by definition relational. However, conventional scholarship uses to concentrate on inequalities between classes or strata within national contexts ignoring the multiplicity of relevant unequal relations. Recent contributions have searched for filing this gap at both: the analytical and the methodological level. Analytically, the focus on classes or strata has been expanded in order to integrate gender, race and ethnic relations, not only within national borders but also globally. Methodologically, spatial units of reference (municipalities, national states, regions, etc.) have been substituted by relational units such as regime, figuration, and chain (care chain, commodity chain) which encompass not a previous territory but a changing web of relations.

The first section of the paper presents the main developments associated with this "relational turn" in inequality research. In the second section, the paper uses the example of "regimes of inequalities" involving Afro-descendants in Latin America to highlight the advantages of relational approaches in inequality research.

RC54-890.2

COSTA, SUSANA* *(Centre for Social Studies)*

The Social Life of Forensic Evidence in Portugal - Travelling between Epistemic Cultures

In ST&S studies forensic evidence is seen as material and social. Part of an *apparatus,* forensic evidence combines bodies, traces, technologies, legal, scientific and administrative practices. If the use of technologies and scientific knowledge can provide a more robust and credible character to forensic evidence it is also dependent on social and legal practices of the actors that compose the chain of custody.

The documents that police agents produce mediate the understanding between the crime scene and the court. The police give visibility to the narrative and assigns legitimacy and credibility to its performance. However, dealing with *impure objects*, this activity is liable to *improvised practices*. The decision to give to "see" certain aspects of the narrative, leaving others invisible may have repercussions in the production of robust evidence or a verdict.

This presentation is based in a qualitative analysis of an homicide case judged in a Portuguese court. It will be explored how the narrative constructed by the police, based on what they see and what is unseen, travels between epistemic cultures.

Starting from Appadurai's concept of "the social life of things" and rescued by Corinne Kruse with "the social life of forensic evidence", both allow objects or their trajectories to be followed. I will try to follow the trajectory of traces on this particular case and analyze how these objects travel between different epistemic cultures.

I argue that travelling from the crime scene, to the lab, to the court and also to the appeal court, the production of a narrative with legal value acquires different weight and relevance according to the understandings made from the same objects by different epistemic cultures. The way different actors and different epistemic cultures see and interpret the evidence determines the social life of forensic evidence.

RC02-53.15

COTE, DENYSE* *(Université du Québec en Outaouais)*

Shared Physical Custody : A Feminist Analysis of Regime Change in Family Institutions

In practically all known societies, childcare work have been entrusted to women. Diverse family mythologies have maintained this sexual segregation within a range of socio-economic conditions. Shared physical custody is increasingly being presented today in Western societies as the ideal model for post-separation custody of childen in heterosexual families. It is also being exported to areas of

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

the world where gender symmetry is not part of the fabric of the family. Such is the case of Brazil, where compulsory shared physical custody in conflictual cases has become law. In this society of highly segregated parental roles, shared physical custody has become a new patriarchal regulatory tool opening the door for divorced fathers to delegate childcare to their female family members and new spouses, while maintaining control over their ex-spouses. Of course, this is not always the case: voluntary shared custody in non conflictual situations is quite different. Based upon two decades of empirical research on shared custody (Côté 2000, 2002, 2006, 2012, 2015, 2016), this paper will analyze how a new mythology of shared custody sets the stage for new gender regimes regardin g family policy. Based on a principle of gender symmetry, it paradoxically paves the way for new forms of individual and collective violence against women while incorporating flexibility of gender roles, diversity and mobility of marital and family experiences. Re-reading Walby's analysis on the varieties of gender regimes (2004), this paper will examine how imposing shared custody by law or via the courts has generated for women new types of constraints and inequalities while responding the the demands of fathers' rights groups to « provide remedies » to maternal custody. These new legal regulations are constructed on political discourses framed by the notions of equal and human rights but constitute a pushback to feminist politics.

RC52-857.7

CÔTÉ, NANCY* (Université Laval)
MERCURE, DANIEL (Université Laval)
FLEURY, CHARLES (Université Laval)

Between Redefinition of Professional Identity and Resistance: The Case of Family Physicians in the Political Context of Reforms and Public Administrationadministration

The context in which family physicians practise has changed considerably in recent decades. These professionals are more likely to be confronted by new forms of managerial rationalization that redefine efficiency standards, which in turn complicates work, redraws the boundaries of professional autonomy and leads to the negotiation of new forms of professionalism. The medical profession is, more than in the past, required to function within various administrative and bureaucratic constraints that guide physicians' practice and limit their professional choices. To this has been added a new relationship between the professional and the beneficiary, revealed by a questioning of traditional forms of professional authority and a strengthening of the market relationship. The figure of the "professional" no longer refers only to the skilled, the expert, the self-employed, driven by values of commitment and responsibility, but also to a set of externally imposed imperatives that are not without consequence on practitioners' relationship to work and their daily practices. The objective of this presentation is to present the results of a qualitative investigation that was carried out in the province of Quebec (Canada) regarding the evolution of family physicians' work relationship. We conducted 35 individual semi-directed interviews with physicians from three labor market integration cohorts (early, mid and late career). The findings revealed that the current healthcare context (reforms, laws and regulatory frameworks, new public management, etc.) places strong pressure on family physicians to adapt their practice to the requirements of efficiency and effectiveness that are defined by a managerial logic that contributes to a redefinition of their professional identity. However, our findings also revealed that family physicians resist these pressures in a variety of ways, defend a highly focused professional identity, and a humanistic vision of care.

RC52-JS-26.2

CÔTÉ, NANCY* (Université Laval)
FREEMAN, ANDREW (Université Laval)
JEAN, EMMANUELLE (Université du Québec à Rimouski)

Evolution of the Role of Family Physicians in the Context of Their Interprofessional Collaboration with Advanced Nurse Pratitioners

Physicians practise within complex health care environments in which governments are endeavouring to ensure citizens' access to quality primary care services while simultaneously controlling costs. Within this context, the development and implementation of advanced practice nursing (APN) roles is one of the important initiatives of recent decades. A growing number of physicians have therefore had to determine how best to exercise their role relative to that of these health professionals. Much has been written about the development and implementation of the APN role, including some discussion within Medicine. However, little information exists about how physicians' view their role relative to that of these health professionals. Physicians experience a number of well-documented pressures (e.g., large caseloads, increasingly complex cases) as they endeavour to provide the best possible services while also maintaining a satisfying professional life, these pressures potentially having negative consequences (e.g., burnout, moral distress). In this context, it is important to understand physicians' perspectives regarding this evolution in the organization of practice. The purpose of this talk is to present the findings from an investigation conducted in the province of Quebec (Canada) regarding family physicians' perspectives about

their role relative to that of primary care ANPs. We conducted nine in-depth semi-directed individual interviews and two focus groups with ten physicians. Physicians reported three areas in which their practice was influenced : 1) client composition and scope of practice; 2) the type of follow-up; and 3) teamwork. The physicians' perceptions about the transformation of their role include both losses and gains; they seem to experience a certain ambivalence about a redefinition of their role, which in turn is linked with the meaning that they gain in their work.

RC05-115.4

CÔTÉ, ROCHELLE* (Memorial University)

Forms of Capital in the Resistance, Renewal and Retention of Indigenous Communities: A Cross-National Exploration of Urban Indigenous Entrepreneurs

Scholars often talk and write about urban Indigenous Peoples as a perpetual underclass – under-educated, unemployed, reliant on social services and assimilated into the mainstream culture of the centers in which they live. This ignores not only a growing urban business community and expanding middle class, but the mechanisms through which it is happening and its impact on connection to community. Past work suggests that over and above accessing needed financial and human capital, social and cultural capital are valuable in business success – having diverse connections and cultural knowledge specific to a marketplace help in accessing opportunities and growing businesses. Using data from a mixed-methods study of 220 urban Indigenous entrepreneurs across three countries, this paper explores the role of Indigenous and non-Indigenous social and cultural capitals on business success in urban markets. Findings show that entrepreneurs build social and cultural capital needed to succeed as entrepreneurs in an urban marketplace and use their position and businesses to: (1) reinforce and strengthen their connection to Indigenous community networks and culture, and (2) provide support back to communities. A consistent theme shows that success is about more than profit – entrepreneurs consider promoting strong, positive images of Indigenous Peoples and helping community in a variety of ways as more important. Other cross-national similarities and differences are also discussed.

RC13-JS-71.5

COUSINEAU, LUC* (University of Waterloo)
JOHNSON, COREY (University of Waterloo)

Manning up and Manning on: Masculinities, Hegemonic Masculinity, and Leisure Studies

For better or for worse our leisure is steeped in the social and cultural influences which also inform our politics, positionality, and performativity. Kivel (1996) argued that "leisure contexts contribute to a hegemonic process which creates "insiders" and "outsiders" (p. 204), and gendered ideology is an important pivot for those processes. Both in participation and consumption of leisure pursuits, gender and gendered norms - particularly masculinity - shape the way we engage with leisure. Whether this influence is pro-masculine (e.g. the reverence for the "hard" man represented in full-contact sport) or anti-feminine (e.g. only "sissies" and girls sew), masculinized ideology and the spectre of hegemonic masculine ideals serve to police our leisure choices, and our willingness to accept the leisure choices of others. This set of attitudes persists in Canada and the U.S. through decades of North American feminist action, which in spite of having leveraged significant social developments against oppression, now seems under near-constant attack.

It is in this landscape where we situate our theoretical argument for a refocusing of efforts on the study of masculinities in leisure theory and practice. As men who also identify as feminists, our goals are to understand our masculinities, the positive kinds and the toxic kinds (Ferber, 2000; O'Neil, 2010), and decide what we can do about them as activists, researchers, teachers, sons, husbands, brothers, friends, and social justice oriented humans. In so doing, we will detail the historical and disciplinary roots of the study of masculinity, followed by the tensions and challenges we've encountered deploying these projects into the emerging fourth wave. Finally, we end with a call to others; to consider how masculinity, as well as critical research on men and the masculinized socialization of leisure spaces, can offer a part of the solution for creating a more gender equitable world.

RC09-184.2

COUTINHO, ALINE* (University of Ottawa)

High-Impact Entrepreneurship and Development: Shifts in Governance of Emerging Economies

It has been a long time since entrepreneurship is seen as a motor for economic development and, as such, entrepreneurship policies have been designed to build entrepreneurial ecosystems and boost attitudes towards entrepreneurship. In this article, I discuss recent practices of entrepreneurship-building in the Global South carried out by Endeavor, a nongovernmental organization headquartered

in New York that seeks to promote entrepreneurship in emerging economies. Taking the efforts of the Brazilian affiliate as a qualitative case study, I argue that Endeavor is carrying out a form of entrepreneurship-building that entails the assemblage of networks to promote high-impact entrepreneurship and changes in governance of institutions such as the city, the academia, and culture. The networked efforts weaved and carried out by Endeavor are different from traditional top-down entrepreneurship policies and programs designed by governments and international financial institutions to foster small businesses and economic rationality. The data gathered in this investigation suggest the emergence of a type of socioeconomic development project that promotes and establishes an ecosystem appropriate to the founding of business enterprises. This type of development ultimately encompasses an indirect neoliberal societal reengineering and constitutes a specific economic subject, the *homo auctus*, whose rationality builds on and radicalizes the axioms of *homo economicus*.

RC13-250.5

COUTO, ANA CLÁUDIA* *(UFMG - Brazil)*

MARIVOET, SALOMÉ *(CPES - Centro de Pesquisa e Estudos Sociais da ULHT)*

COUTO, MAURÍCIO *(CEFET-MG)*

LEMOS, KÁTIA *(Federal University of Minas Gerais - Studies Group of Sociology Pedagogy of Sports and leisure - GESPEL / UFMG)*

Leisure in Youth University Lifestyle. Prospects and Trends Among Audiences Brazilian, Portuguese and South African

Leisure is a human activity, which represents the need to enjoy, ludically the social practices constituted culturally (Gomes, 2014). It is developed without commitment with predetermined tasks being understood as one free of social obligations. The lifestyle is the set of practices influenced by the position of social classes, literacy, values, economic power, gender, age, profession and address, being the leisure a component of people's lifestyle, constituted by individual habitus. The youth constitute their own lifestyle, culturally established or assimilated (Pais, 1996). It also seeks to reflect their habits, their customs, and interests in everyday actions. Our objective was to know the youth's lifestyle in their leisure, according to their conceptions. We used electronic questionnaires with university students (36% from Lisbon-Portugal, 57% from Belo Horizonte-Brazil, 8% from Cape Town-South Africa). 705 from 1220 questionnaires were answered. We analyzed profile, leisure conceptions and lifestyle using the software SPSS. There are common among young people of the three countries go out with friends and surf the internet. On the understanding of lifestyle as an action determined by the social knowledge, which alternate as desires and manifest themselves in various fields. Young people have styles of their own and peculiar life in every country and every culture, use is made of public spaces and reframe according to their interests and availability. The lifestyle can be turned on and endorsed by the cultural capital versus financial capital to meet the determination of practices. Even in so distant and different cultures, we see similar interest in young people, showing that globalization and the cultural industry, especially the entertainment is of great value and influence in contemporary human formation. While we understand leisure as self-determined practice, we recognize that is the result of society, thus underlining the differences initially shown in this study.

RC15-295.7

COVENEY, CATHERINE* *(De Montfort University)*

GABE, JONATHAN *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*

FAULKNER, ALEX *(Global Health, Sussex University, Brighton)*

From Acupuncture to Ozone Therapy: Exploring Uses of Complementary and Alternative Medicines in Elite Sport

Participation in sport, especially at the elite level, places athletes at a significant risk of musculoskeletal injury. Athletes face extreme pressures to consistently perform at the top of their game, strive to improve their performance 'naturally' and return to play quickly after sustaining injury. There is a broad range of therapeutic options available to elite athletes, from novel cutting edge biomedical therapies and more established biomedical, surgical techniques and physiotherapy to a wide range of other non-orthodox therapies. However, little is known about how these different treatment options are selected and evaluated and their uses negotiated in practice.

We draw on data from interviews with 27 leading sports medicine physicians (including doctors, physiotherapists and orthopaedic surgeons) working in elite football and cycling in the UK. During interviews we asked specifically about the incidence and management of musculoskeletal injuries and considered factors influencing decision-making including both formal treatment protocols and pathways and informal healing practices that they were engaged in.

Our aims in this paper are to examine (i) when non-orthodox therapies are considered as a therapeutic option in elite sport (ii) why elite athletes (and/or their medical teams) turn to these therapies in the management of sports injuries, and (iii) how they are positioned in relation to orthodox biomedical therapies. We end

by reflecting on whether current CAM/biomedicine theories adequately account for the use of non-orthodox therapies in the context of elite sport medicine.

RC47-787.3

COX, LAURENCE* *(Maynooth University)*

NILSEN, ALF* *(University of Agder)*

Social Movements Studies Beyond the Core: Theories and Research in Post-Colonial and Post-Socialist Societies

We will present the core argument of Interface special issue dedicated to "Social movement studies beyond the core".

In much of the core, social movement studies are understood as relatively marginal to the central concerns of the social sciences. In much of the postcolonial world in particular, intellectuals and academics have at times had particular concerns with social movements and revolutions – arguably in far deeper ways than in the West, given the impact of anti-colonial movements and the centrality of postcolonial movement struggles in many societies, but also in terms of expectations of intellectuals around social change. In postcolonial India, it is in history and literature that many of the key debates about popular struggles have taken place, and social movement studies' limited engagement with these fields is its own loss – a gap often made up by postcolonial theorising.

There are both activist and academic traditions of thinking about movements which have fundamentally different histories. Articulating these is a way of challenging the intellectual power relations that automatically place Northwestern thought at the centre, and contributes to the creation of a genuinely global dialogue about social movement experiences and learning.

Actors, intellectuals, ideas, experiences and epistemologies from the South provide insights into their own reality, but also the challenges for democracy and possible emancipation paths in the Global North. We aim at developing research and analyses beyond borders and to fully include sociologists from all regions of the world.

RC53-881.1

CRADOCK, GERALD* *(University of Windsor)*

Looking Forward, Looking Back: Adult Survivors Colonize Children's Abuse.

Beginning in the early 1970s, a series of public inquiries into child fatalities began in the U.K. and later found its way to Canada. In general, these inquiries focused on individual children known to child protective systems. By the early 1990s however, these inquiries were augmented by inquiries into abuse within institutions. Mt. Cashel may have been the first, but it was soon joined by others.

These inquiries were concerned with recent abuse to children. However, in the new millennium, inquiries into historical child abuse began to proliferate in Europe, Australia, and Canada. These inquiries no longer concerned themselves with children, but with adults who were children when they were abused. Thus, though an important rhetorical device used by inquirers in contemporary abuse was to 'speak for' children – especially those that had died – these later inquiries are dominated by the rhetoric of adult 'survivors' demanding recognition for past abuses.

This paper will argue that the discursive shift from abused child to adult survivor has had two major consequences. First, the purpose of inquiries has shifted from preventing the further abuse of children toward providing compensation to adults for historical harms. Second, the proliferation of adult voices has tended to drown out the voices of children. In other words, an unintended consequence of enlarging attention to adult survivors has been to place child abuse in the past, and reconceive victims as adults rather than children. Effectively, child abuse has been colonized by adults. Thus, while a generation of adult migrants in Australia is arguing for compensation, present-day child migrants are tortured in Australian transit camps. And, while Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission has drawn unprecedented attention to survivors of the residential schools, indigenous children's right to adequate child welfare provision continues to be denied.

RC11-228.3

CRAIG, LYN* *(The University of Melbourne)*

HAMILTON, MYRA *(University of New South Wales)*

BROWN, JUDITH *(University of New South Wales)*

The Composition of Grandparental Childcare: Gendered Patterns in Cross-National Perspective

Grandparents are important providers of childcare while their adult children participate in work and other activities. The literature suggests that grandmothers are more likely than grandfathers to provide care for their grandchildren, and also that the prevalence of childcare provision among grandparents, and the intensity of care provided, varies by country, with patterns of care loosely associated with types of policy constellations. But research is lacking on the *composition*

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of grandparent childcare time, and whether this varies across countries. What patterns do we see in the gendered distribution of childcare tasks among grandparents? To what extent does this vary across countries with different family policy regimes and norms of familial obligation? Using Time Use Surveys of Australia, Korea, Italy and France we explore *how* grandparents are spending their time with grandchildren. We focus on the activities of child care including physical care, talking, reading and playing, supervising children or accompanying them to day care, school or sports. We reveal cross-national similarities and differences in the gendered distribution and relative composition of care and discuss the implications for grandmothers and grandfathers in the four different welfare regimes.

RC15-JS-59.1

CRAVEIRO, ISABEL* *(Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UNL)*
HORTALE, VIRGINIA *(ENSP - FioCruz)*
DUSSAULT, GILLES *(Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical)*

Human Resources for Health Policies and Power Dynamics: Perspectives of Policy Makers, Professional Associations and of Researchers in Portugal and Brazil

In a globalized and changing world, it is crucial to analyze the dynamics underlying public policies design and implementation vis-à-vis the different interests. This reality is particularly important to know when studying human resources for health policies and health systems, which by nature are complex and facing competing interests, namely of different professions.

Understanding the politics of the utilization of research evidence in relation to human resources for health according to health professional associations representatives, decision-makers and researchers provides insights into the dominant political culture, and in the power dynamics in the Portuguese and Brazilian health care systems. We report on perceptions of these three groups regarding the use, or non-use, of research evidence by policy makers and reasons to do so in designing and implementing HRH policies, particularly understanding the underlying dynamics of the education and management health workers' policies.

We designed a comparative case study of semi-structured interviews with Portuguese and Brazilian health professional associations representatives, decision-makers and researchers (N=28). Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed, anonymized and analyzed thematically.

We report on the following: who sets the research agenda? which power dynamics emerges and what facilitates or is an obstacle to the use of evidence in the definition of health policies related to health professions? A discussion on the advantages and challenges of perform country comparative analysis will be integrated.

RC32-582.3

CREESE, GILLIAN* *(University of British Columbia)*

Gender, Radicalization and Precarious Belongings: The 'new' African Diaspora in Vancouver across Two Generations

Unlike earlier cohorts of immigrants to Canada, it has been well documented that the majority of those migrating since the 1980s are more highly educated than other Canadians but experience long-term downward social and economic mobility. Those who migrate to Vancouver from sub-Saharan Africa – the 'new African diaspora' – provide a good example of this trend. African immigrants express disappointment at local employers' failure to recognize their educational credentials, credit their overseas work experience, or accept their African English accents, and encounter gendered forms of everyday racism, resilience and community building. However hard migration to Canada has been, however, most parents have dreams of a better future for their children. Indeed, their own sacrifices may be considered worthwhile if their Canadian-raised children have better opportunities and do not experience the marginalization that has marked their parents' lives. This begs the question: are the first generations' dreams of better opportunities and belonging for their offspring born out for the second generation of African-Canadians in Vancouver? This paper addresses this critical question of long-term migrant integration, taking a multi-generational, gendered and anti-racist lens to assess whether or not optimistic expectations for the second generation are fulfilled.

RC20-381.3

CRENSHAW, EDWARD* *(The Ohio State University)*
ROBISON, KRISTOPHER ROBISON *(Department of Sociology, Northern Illinois University)*
JENKINS, J. CRAIG *(Department of Sociology, Ohio State University)*

All the World's a Stage: The Geodemography of Political Contention.

All the World's a Stage: The Geodemography of Political Contention. Edward Crenshaw*, Kristopher Robison** and J. Craig Jenkins*.

Abstract

David Kilcullen recently theorized that violent political contention around the globe is (and will increasingly be) driven by geodemographic forces that he sums up with the pithy phrase "crowded, connected and coastal." That is, he suggests that coastal, media-connected megacities are the battlefields of the future, and so we should expect this new human geography to strongly predict political contention. Using pooled cross-sectional time-series analyses on cross-national samples that average over 100 nations (1976-2012), we examine the effects of these geodemographic factors pitted against a more general globalization model we augment with structural control variables typically found in such studies (e.g., GDP/c, government repression). Using this standard model, we predict three forms of political contention: (1) non-violent anti-governmental protest; (2) terrorist attacks; and (3) guerrilla/insurgent attacks. In order to empirically test Kilcullen's concept, we create a (country-year level) four-variable index that includes population size, the coastal population distribution, the size of the largest city, and foreign press bureaus (the latter representing "connectedness"). Net of our standard model, our results strongly validate Kilcullen's theory; geodemography positively predicts protest, terrorism and insurgency and does so consistently and robustly (as do democracy [Polity IV] and government repression). We conclude that Kilcullen's theory is a breakthrough in the human ecology of political contention, greatly aiding international organizations and policy-makers in predicting and anticipating conflicts and humanitarian crises around the globe.

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RC48-802.5

CROMPTON, AMANDA* *(University of Nottingham)*
WARING, JUSTIN *(University of Nottingham)*

From Grassroots Mobilization to Professional Protest: How 'Ordinary Folk' Become 'Organized Folk'

Social movements are usually characterised as collective social action, ranging from local 'grassroots' groupings to global networks. Interest in the mobilisation of social movements suggests the construction of a movement narrative is influenced by a range of resources, including those associated with the individuals that participate in collective action. For example, activists may bring specialist skills and resources to the movement that facilitate mobilisation, from rhetorical skills and political acuity, to technical competencies or social networks. Although many studies look at the mobilisation process, few have examined the specialist skills and competencies of key actors in the evolution of movements, including how individuals help a movement transition from 'grassroots' to 'national' political engagement. Developing new theoretical insight, we draw on ideas within the sociology of professions to analyse how activists draw on their professional background to influence the formation and development of grassroots movement, in relation to other actors both within the movement and the wider field. Our empirical case is the mobilization of grassroots protest against high-speed rail in the UK. The study shows that activists' perceived professional background became integral to their positioning within the movement, as technical specialists, movement leaders, and representatives in political forums. In part, this reflected recognised professional attributes, such as the ability to command expertise or mobilise social networks, but in other ways reflected a particular 'style' or notion of professionalism that promoted the social legitimacy of the movement. As such, the internal dynamics and external representation of the movement was increasingly characterised as a 'professional protest' with actors establishing their position according to their past occupational experience, but also their ability to project a particular style of protest.

RC08-177.2

CROTHERS, CHARLES* *(AUT University)*

Interstitial Sociologies and Their Associations

Interstitial Sociologies and their Associations

Alongside (and sometimes interpenetrating with) mainstream sociological activity are special-focus sociologists whose work draws on sociology but whose activities and identities tend to be quite separate. Mainstream sociologists are seen as those teaching (researching) in mainstream sociology departments while those conducting sociology teaching or research outside this organisational setting may be trained as sociologists or explicitly drawing on sociological frameworks and methods. Their identities are partial and they often do not engage with mainstream sociologists or their associations in part because of exclusionary formal disciplinary boundary-setting and partly because they are more committed to other scholarly establishments. Such 'other sociologists' can be identified by data on social scientists more generally and their existence is pointed to by separate interstitial associations. The paper examines the apparenbt extent of the various fields of interstitial sociologists and presents information on their associations – which tend to be one of the more visible signs of their existence. Such

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associations have particularly arisen in the Global North but equal attention will be focused on those from the Global South.

RC23-432.2

CROTHERS, CHARLES* *(AUT University)*

The Relationship between Merton's Sociology of Science and His General Sociology

Merton saw sociology of science as his main sociological interest which had two quite distinct phases: the earlier comparative/historical work on external factors on the development of science institutions and their operation, and a later phase drilling down into more detailed operational details, alongside a Columbia University team. Work in both phases has been limited in its impact on sociology in general, since comparative history has side-lined his earlier work while the latter was overshadowed by the rise of the sociology of scientific knowledge. On the other hand, Merton's work on deviance and structural analysis is central to ongoing sociological interests. This paper shows the links between Merton's specialist sociology of science and his general sociology and argues for the continuing importance of both for the continued development of sociology.

RC18-342.12

CROWHURST, ISABEL* *(University of Essex)*

Taxpayer Citizenship and Prostitution

Far from being innocuous bureaucratic procedures, taxes are central markers of civil belonging and of what is referred to as taxpayer citizenship, i.e. the enjoyment of political legitimacy through taxpayer status (Walsh 2017; Hackell 2013). This paper explores the under-studied and under-theorized nexus between taxation and prostitution, and sheds light on the role of fiscal policies in shaping the relationship between the state and sex workers.

The discussion of these dynamics draws on the Italian case. Here, the stigma associated with prostitution, and the institutional and social violence that this begets, is compounded also by the inequality and ambiguity of fiscal measures on the treatment of commercial sex. Taxation arrangements that penalize and exclude sex workers from the enjoyment of full taxpayer citizenship contribute to fuelling a rhetoric of demonization towards them as individuals who exploit the fiscal system at the expense of law abiding 'good citizens'. However, recent shifts in the body of values, norms and beliefs that inform the regulation and taxation of prostitution in the context of austerity measures suggest a move towards a re-articulation of this marked distinction between good and bad citizens. An increasing number of prostitution policy proposals and public and political debates now support the introduction of regulationist systems aimed primarily at the taxation of commercial sex activities. In this context, sex workers, outcast and marginalised for decades, are now called upon to make a contribution towards the collective effort to fight the current economic crisis and join the ranks of 'good citizenship' by paying income tax on their sex work-related earnings. The paper interrogates the significance of these changes, the forces that underpin them, and their potential implications for the notion of citizenship.

RC34-613.7

CRUZ, KEVIN* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras)*

Juventud y Medios De Comunicación En Honduras

El objetivo del presente trabajo es analizar las representaciones sociales sobre la juventud en la prensa hondureña en el año 2017. Durante este año se ha logrado identificar en la prensa, una serie de noticias en donde persisten las opiniones, estereotipos y demás discursos estigmatizadores acerca de la juventud más vulnerable del país, noticias que contribuyen a fomentar la imagen de que son estos jóvenes el problema que provoca la crisis de violencia generalizada y otros problemas que atraviesa Honduras.

Dichos discursos manifiestan la violencia simbólica detrás de ellos al ser contrastados con otro tipo de imágenes que proliferan en las páginas publicitarias de la prensa, en donde se muestran a jóvenes que consumen, modelan o recomiendan los productos de las empresas que pagan por un espacio. Sin embargo, no son los mismos jóvenes de las noticias anteriores, sino un tipo de joven socialmente aceptado, perteneciente a estratos más elevados, con capacidad de consumo y que refleja los valores culturales dominantes (Margulis, 2009).

Para poder estudiar este fenómeno, se hará uso del enfoque nominalista de la juventud (Brunet & Pizzi, 2013), apoyado de la teoría de las representaciones sociales de Jodelet y Branchs (Rodríguez Salazar (coords) & García Curiel, 2007). El enfoque metodológico es cualitativo, siendo que este es un trabajo documental, el cual se apoya en la técnica de análisis de discursos.

RC22-414.6

CSANADY, MARTON* *(Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church in Hungary)*

Religion, the Churches, and Political Power in Hungary

Hungary is one of the traditionally multi-religious European countries. While more than 90% of the population in the Hungarian Kingdom had belonged to a Protestant church in the seventeenth century, the Counter-Reformation under Habsburg rule made Catholicism the religion of the overwhelming majority. Fully free practice of religion has become possible only after 1990.

The Reformation subverted the traditional conception of worldly political power and the differences among the churches in this respect have not disappeared. Attitudes to political power can be assessed by measuring trust in the institutions that represent it. (Offe 2000.)

Studies of religion generally classify countries by their majority religions. (Inglehart 1999.) The first question of the research conducted at Károli University of the Reformed Church in Budapest since 2014 asks whether there are significant differences among the major Christian denominations within a country in the attitudes of their members to state power. If that be the case, then the second question is directed at the source of such differences either in the original doctrines or rather in the local history and present social standing of the various churches.

Three large-sample surveys (of 1000 persons each) have been conducted using and complementing the questionnaire of the European Value Survey. The paper presents the survey results and uses them for the discussion of the specific political cultures of the different denominations, analysing their respective conceptions of state power and democracy in relation to the depth of church membership in the major denominations.

RC17-330.1

CUBAS, VIVIANE* *(Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP)*
ALVES, RENATO *(Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP)*
OLIVEIRA, ANDRÉ *(Center for the Study of Violence NEV/USP)*

Being a Cop: Perceptions of Police Officers in Sao Paulo

In Brazil, the return to democracy (mid-1980s) did not break with the police model adopted during the dictatorship. Two police forces divide the activities, one of them being militarized: the Civil Police responsible for registering crimes and investigation; and the Military Police responsible for patrolling the streets. This paper presents an analysis of a survey of military and civil police officers conducted in 2016 in São Paulo, comparing the perceptions of officers from these two institutions. The survey explored officers' view of their self-legitimacy - the level of confidence that a public oficial has about his or her own legitimacy, feeling worthy or not worthy of his or her authority. In this regards, we examined issues such internal relations, between superiors and subordinates, between peers, and between subordinates and the institution as a whole; and aspects related to their relationship with the public, compliance with the law, democracy and human rights. We could perceive that as police forces the two institutions are quite similar. In general, in both police forces they feel confident in using their authority as police officers, and also feel that they occupy a position of special importance to society. What differs them are the attitudes, norms, and values derived from being a member of a militarized or civil organization. Compared with civil police officers, the view of military police officers about their superiors are less positive. There seems to be greater submission to coercion on the part of military police, because they tend to being more afraid of punishment should they question their superiors. It is also possible to identify that the military police officers tend to present more conservative positions than the civil police. The implications of this results and police practice are discussed.

RC12-245.13

CUÉLLAR VÁZQUEZ, ANGÉLICA* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Control Judges in Mexico. a New Legal Body

Control Judges in Mexico. A new legal body

Control judges in Mexico are a new legal body within the system of justice in Mexico. The creation of these operators comes from the implementation of the oral accusatory system by means of the Constitutional Reform in Criminal Matter in 2008. This system is divided into different stages, and for every stage there is a judge.

The first stage refers to everything that concerns the investigation process, the detection and accreditation of the felony. In this stage, a control judge intervenes. He/she is in charge of invigilating and making sure that due process is carried out. The investigation stage is crucial for the process, for it is when the Public Prosecutor's office along with the crime experts, policemen and witnesses put together the investigation file and the job of control judges is to ensure that the investigation abides by the regulations. That is to say, making sure that neither

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impunity nor corruption affects the victim or the accused party. The second and third stages concern the oral trial judges and the execution judges.

This text comes from an investigation carried out in the state of Morelos, Mexico. Throughout the investigation, semi-structured interviews were made to control judges and other operators aiming at observing their perceptions of the new justice model in the country. In order to achieve this analysis, we resorted to coding as a qualitative tool. From this, categories and subcategories of analysis were constructed, which allowed to understand the perspectives and practices that control judges incorporate in the oral accusatory system.

RC34-615.2

CUERVO, HERNAN* *(The University of Melbourne)*
CHESTERS, JENNIFER *(University of Melbourne)*
WYN, JOHANNA *(Youth Research Centre)*

Marginal, Liminal and Traditional Employment: A Longitudinal Analysis of How Young Australians Fare in a Precarious Labour Market.

Recent debates surrounding the concepts of precarious work, the gig economy and the rise of the precariat as a distinct social class bring into focus the effects that contemporary changes in the labour market are having on young people's lives. It has been established, for example, that the transition from education to employment can no longer be regarded as linear and that young people struggle to gain a permanent job after completing their education, whether that be at the secondary school level or at the higher education level. In this paper, we examine the relevance of Andy Furlong and colleagues' three zones of employment: traditional, liminal and marginal in the Australian context. We draw on a mixed-methods longitudinal panel study, the Life Patterns project, which follows a cohort of young Australians who left secondary school in 2006. These young people experienced pressure to gain tertiary education qualifications to equip them for an increasingly precarious labour market. Following Furlong and colleagues' analysis, we examine three important aspects of this cohort's post-secondary school trajectories. Firstly, we examine whether their high level of investment in tertiary education has been rewarded in the labour market. Secondly, we analyse their struggle to secure traditional, full-time permanent, employment. Finally, we illustrate the impact that falling into the liminal zone of employment can have on other spheres of their lives.

RC23-425.12

CUEVAS ALVAREZ, MARIA* *(Universidad Juarez Autonoma de Tabasco)*

Perceptions on Intercultural Competence Development in Phd Programs

International policy maker agencies have transformed education around the world over the past two decades. From Delors's competences as a start point and all the way through Deardoff's intercultural competence. This latter appeared when the process of globalization forced international educational organisms to make changes emphasizing new requirements related to the internationalization process.

Internationalization requires global citizens to join knowledge societies with people from different cultures, for which they have to be prepared with a competence that allows them to interact in an effective and appropriate way in order to avoid cultural shock or differences, under the very basis the UN was founded. Nevertheless, internationalization of Higher Education Institutions in Mexico is a work still in progress. HEI have implemented different strategies, such as: mobility, second language acquisition and the use of technology, leaving aside necessary abilities when interacting with people from other cultures.

This cross sectional qualitative exploratory study presents the findings of a dissertation carried out in a Mexican southern university. Participants involved were coordinators, faculty members as well as PhD students from 3 PNPC PhD programs. The findings show that internationalization attempts are being made with the resources they have at hand, there is no presence of foreign students nor professors in their programs, lessons are not bilingual, little literature in a second language is being handed in, as students are expected to do international stays and join international research networks for future collaboration and co-operation, they are not being prepared in order to perform appropriately nor effectively in an intercultural situation. The findings also show that internationalization at home is required followed by the inclusion of a subject on intercultural competence in the curricula, and as the literature and the state of the art suggest, a four-axis internationalization model and a taxonomy were designed.

RC53-875.3

CUEVAS-PARRA, PATRICIO* *(University of Edinburgh)*
TISDALL, KAY *(University of Edinburgh)*

Child-Led Research: Questioning Knowledge?

Over the last twenty years, childhood scholars have created a significant 'turn' in childhood research, to undertaking research *with* rather than *on* children. While in the past adults were often treated as informants on behalf of children, researchers increasingly respect that children can respond and participate on their own behalf and provide meaningful contributions to address the research questions. Research itself is no longer the sole preserve of adults; children themselves are increasingly taking on different roles within research processes, from advising research studies as consultants, to peer researchers collecting and analysing data, to research collaborators. For those who promote the participation of children and young people, there is considerable enthusiasm to involve them in all research stages – from research planning, fieldwork, analysis to dissemination -- leading to the growth in what is often called 'child-led research'.

The paper draws upon empirical evidence from such projects, undertaken in both the Global South and the Global North, for a critical examination of the meanings and implications of 'child-led' research. In particular, the paper explores what counts as knowledge in research within contexts of generational difference and power. This leads into discussions of ethics and methodologies, alongside questions of research legitimacy and impact. This paper concludes by considering the theoretical boundaries and epistemological frameworks that either support or undermine children and young people's competencies to conduct research, across the diversity of cultural contexts and of children and young people themselves.

RC04-81.1

CULIC, IRINA* *(Babes-Bolyai University)*

Neoliberalism and National Minority Universities: The Paradoxes of Hungarian Language Higher Education in Romania

My paper examines the formation of the Hungarian higher education 'complex' in Romania after the fall of the communist regime in 1989. It traces the political struggles for the establishment of a separate Hungarian state university, ended with the 1999 revised Law of Education. Multicultural universities became the default framework for minority language instruction, while minority institutions of higher education were relegated to private initiative. Using mixed methodology, the paper documents the restructuring of Hungarian higher education set off by the foundation of the private Hungarian university Sapientia, and shows how, in the context of demographic decline, neoliberalization of education, and divisive involvement of kin-state Hungary, it lost its political edge and ethno-national focus. It transformed into a weak, disjointed, and dependent 'complex' structured around two competing parts: the Hungarian line of study at the well-established multicultural public Babeş-Bolyai University, vastly autonomous but increasingly impaired and made dependent on the Romanian line, by the scarcity of students and falling state subsidies for higher education; and the new private university Sapientia, reliant on Hungarian government's financial support, part of its policy regarding national kin abroad, asserting itself within the Romanian higher education regulatory framework. The analysis of how the Hungarian higher education 'complex' functions highlights the drastic impact of neoliberalization over minority education. The whole Romanian education system yielded gradually to market values and turned firmly towards privatization, commodification and financialization. This had a particularly adverse impact over the Hungarian 'complex', due to the structural asymmetry between majority and minority in terms of power, population, and institutions. This points to the fact that, in the field of higher education, a commitment to give equal public recognition to Hungarians requires a stronger financial support from the Romanian state and a different institutional arrangement.

RC54-890.4

CUNHA, MARIA JOAO* *(CIEG/ISCSP - ULisboa 5161800401)*

Female Bodies in Consumption Societies: Subjection or Agency

In consumption societies, the body in its appearance and ability to construct identities has been a gendered issue as pressures on women to comply with a certain body type are stronger than on men.

Since the 1990's the study of body image has developed the idea that lifestyles and body planning have become a part of everyday life. In this communication, we intend to discuss two different interpretations for female body projects. In the one hand, body projects imply an active control through certain lifestyle options, which may imply that reflexivity and agency are main individual features that could even translate the idea of empowered women through body awareness. On the other hand, and drawing upon feminist theories, this supposed agency capacity must comply with ideal images that have been conveyed in different media showing a stereotyped female image of youth, beauty, health and thinness which hence leads us to female bodies as objects of men's consumption – therefore with a subjection that annihilates any agency capacity.

We depart from discussing the concept of agency applied to female body projects to then cross analyze studies results from diverse cultures, comparing western and eastern societies. This approach enables the analysis of globalization effects as well as the comparison of defiance and compliance strategies in the living female body.

RC05-119.1

CURINGTON, CELESTE* *(North Carolina State University)*

"We Speak Back!": African Women's Racialized Citizenship Acts in Portugal

Based on 32 interviews and 1 year of participant observation in the Lisbon metropolitan area, I focus on African migrant women who possess legality and use the framework of "citizenship acts" to illustrate how these women experience and contest social exclusion on the day to day. I look for moments in which African women report other's claims to citizenship, and highlight how this process casts African women outside of Portuguese citizenry. These moments include women's firsthand exposure to racist verbal street harassment enacted by White Portuguese citizens, such as being told to go back to their country. I illustrate throughout how these women's counter narratives to these incidents reflect how they engage in everyday resistance and in the process perform the very same citizenship that other seek to exclude from them. Importantly, I illustrate how these citizenship acts are in fact *racialized acts* and reflect how minority communities challenge the ideology of racelessness that places them outside of European citizenry.

RC29-529.2

CURLEW, ABIGAIL* *(Carleton University)*

Platform Governmentality: Content Moderation in Anonymous Social Media

Social media platforms and online communities have become a locus of various forms of e-bile, vitriol, trolling, flaming, and harassment. Though such behaviour can be said to exist across a wide array of different platforms (including Facebook and Twitter) it is especially intensified in platforms that are organized around anonymity or pseudonymity. This paper will explore the concept of platform governmentality to understand how social media companies regulate and shape flows of content so to dampen the intensity of toxic behaviour. The anonymous social media platform Yik Yak serves as a good case study of the successes and failures of digital modes of governmentality in anonymous cyberspaces. To mediate issues of toxic behaviour, Yik Yak enlisted the support of nonhuman algorithms and human users, as well as strategies of hierarchal and lateral forms of surveillance, to shape how users were able to interact over the platform's interface. Drawing from the results of a digital ethnography on Yik Yak and twelve semi-structured interviews with invested Yik Yak users, I will empirically trace the various semiotic and material practices deployed under Yik Yak's mode of governmentality. This project will combine material semiotics with Foucauldian insights in order to explore how discipline and social control is practiced in (un)disciplined, anonymous communities.

RC14-269.5

CURLEW, ABIGAIL* *(Carleton University)*

Surveillance Strategies from the Antifa Underground: Lateral Surveillance, Obfuscation, and DIY Community Policing

Our current socio-political climate has hit a crescendo as far-right groups become more visible and brazen in pushing a white nationalist political agenda further into the public realm. As these groups take to the streets, the far-right are often met by masked anti-fascist (Antifa) protestors who purportedly claim to defend communities from the growing threat of fascism. These protests and counter-protests have been a major source of public controversy, as activists, political pundits, and academics debate about the use of violence as a legitimate form of resistance. Antifa is not an organization, it is a set of social movement strategies that have been deployed to challenge the threat of Fascism in whatever form it takes. These strategies have been taken up by a wide variety of groups on the radical left. Many of these groups have developed digital sanctuaries, where they communicate, strategize, and organize. This paper will look at Antifa deployment of lateral or peer-to-peer surveillance to resist, obstruct, and police the white nationalist movement in North America. This includes practices of intelligence gathering, doxing, and taking to the streets to physically "shut down" white nationalist rallies. This paper will also look at Antifa techniques of maintaining anonymity and obfuscating state and far-right surveillance. I will accomplish this project through a review of Antifa websites, zines, and online communities that explicitly discuss surveillance and obfuscation strategies. My goal is ethnographic—to understand the deployment of tactics from the social movement's own cultural logics. This project will position Antifa tactics within the larger scope of critical criminology and surveillance studies to make sense of the current public controversies and the very real threat of the rise of white nationalism.

RC16-303.4

CURRAN, DEAN* *(University of Calgary)*

Between Marx and Foucault: Organized Irresponsibility As a Systematic Power Relation

In an age of indeterminate, but powerfully growing environmental challenges, of increasing inequalities, and of reinvigorated neoliberalism – despite neoliberalism's apparent failure of its *experimentum crucis* following the disastrous consequences of financial liberalization – there is clearly an exigent need to understand contemporary transformations in power at both a theoretical and empirical level. Marxist macro-level analyses of power relations continue to be relevant in a context in which the rich are better mobilized than any other group in society to solidify and intensify their classed advantages. On the other hand, Foucauldian approaches, emphasizing key micro-power relations associated with individual 'responsibilization', also illuminate important aspects of contemporary power inequalities. However, between the domains of macro 'hegemonic' control and a 'microphysics' of power there exists an important level of power relations not addressed on a systematic level by either of these approaches. This paper aims to identify key elements of this dimension of power through a rethinking of Ulrich Beck's concept of 'organized irresponsibility.' *Organized irresponsibility* – where agents can pursue harm-creating, but self-beneficial actions, and avoid being held individually responsible because the resulting damages emerge only from the collective interactions of these actions – has proven itself to be immensely beneficial to owners and elite workers in finance and other corporations. Functioning in a space of power between complete control, where the powerful cannot disavow responsibility for overall outcomes, and a lack of control, where powerful groups cannot intervene for their own benefit, 'organized irresponsibility' is an effective and systematic social power that exists between the micro and macro-levels. Identifying the impacts of this social relation shows, in turn, how through a dialectic of control and loss of control, key groups are able to achieve systemic gains from an increasingly complex and interdependent world.

TG04-969.2

CURRAN, DEAN* *(University of Calgary)*

Culture of Fear or Risk Society? Beyond a False Opposition

Sociological studies of risk have become increasingly polarized between a risk society perspective emphasizing the global, catastrophic nature of contemporary risk and those approaches that emphasize the excessive fear manifested by groups in society and how social policies and practices based on these excessive fears are having counterproductive effects. This paper argues that risk society *or* culture of fear is a false dilemma and that it is not only possible, but necessary to emphasize the importance of both of these perspectives. Specifically, Giddens' embedding of the study of risk within the dynamics of contemporary capitalist modernity can illuminate how, *a lá* Beck we are facing increasingly important global systemic side-effects of the production of goods, while also experiencing, in many aspects of life, intensified fear that is not mirrored by the intensification of underlying conditions of risk. For the latter though, rather than solely developing an ideological critique of the fear, this paper follows Giddens in his social-materialist understanding of increasing fear in terms of accelerated and more individualized conditions of modernity which tend to increase ontological insecurity and replace psychological satisfying forms of trust with trust in distant abstract systems.

RC09-191.3

CURRY, MARK* *(National University of Ireland in Galway)*

Conditional Cash Transfers in Brazil and the Philippines: Reducing or Masking Economic, Political and Social Inequalities?

This paper employs a comparative-historical analysis of Conditional Cash Transfers in Brazil and the Philippines to consider problems of economic, political and social exclusion for the most marginalized sectors. CCTs aimed to conditionally match redistribution measures with human capital development, especially in health and education. Introduced in Mexico and Brazil in the mid-1990s, CCTs enabled Latin American states to address entrenched economic inequality on constitutional and rights bases, and thus to attempt reducing social and political inequalities. Brazil's Workers' Party implemented *Programa Bolsa Família* (BFP) in 2003, which helped institutionalise its transition to election-winning political party. Moreover, by 2015 some 64 countries had implemented CCTs. However, feminist and leftist scholars of social protection have pointed out that CCTs impair opportunities for women beneficiaries, add unpaid labour responsibilities, and retrench rights as a basis for social protection. Since all beneficiary data is recorded and non-compliance is punished with competitive exclusion from the system's benefits, CCTs thus appear as a relatively cost-effective sorting system for behaviour modification of the poor. From this perspective, CCTs do not reduce real economic inequalities but perpetuate political fragmentation, enlarge the space for market penetration of social protection, and generate a data-driven dragnet over the lives, livelihoods and behaviours of the poorest sectors. How

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has this adverse re-incorporation of a recent social protection innovation into neoliberal structures of domination taken place and what are the prospects for marginalized social and political groups? This comparative study of the world's largest and third largest CCTs provides insights into three important factors: bottom up versus top down programme implementation, the degree and timing of IFI lender involvement, and positioning of the middle classes in relation to the 2016 political transitions. Prospectively, CCTs may be relevant to future Brazilian electoral contests but become subsumed into clientelistic market-state relations in the Philippines.

RC48-801.14

CURRY, MARK* *(National University of Ireland in Galway)*

Progressive Social Policy Demands Vs Market-State Pragmatism: A Comparative-Historical Analysis of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs in Brazil and the Philippines

This paper undertakes a comparative/historical analysis of two Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programmes, Brazil's *Programa Bolsa Família* (BFP) and the Philippines' *4Ps/Pantawid* to assess social movement demands in relation to market-state priorities. CCTs emerged in Brazil and Mexico in the mid-1990s in response to deleterious structural adjustment policy implementation. CCTs target the poorest families to provide them with regular subsistence cash payments on compliance with specified health and education conditionalities. How well do CCTs institutionalise progressive social policy stipulations as opposed to cost-effectively assuaging them while increasing the role and space for market-oriented domination of social protection? A comparative case study analysis of these large scale CCTs is compelling because the social movement-based Workers Party in Brazil won electoral power and implemented BFP nation-wide in 2003 on constitutional, rights-based grounds, which consolidated its power. By contrast, the Philippines' centre-right Lakas CMD party of Gloria Arroyo introduced the *4Ps/Pantawid* CCT project in 2007 as a top down, elite-driven project for political ends, including Millennium Development Goal compliance. Begnino Aquino's Liberal Party expanded *Pantawid* partly to reconstitute radical social movement demands as a function of state-market pragmatism. Political change in each institutional setting halted these very different approaches in 2016. The paper sets out the comparative conditions of economic and social inequality in each case up to the respective introduction of CCTs. It then maps the respective strategies, phases and junctures in CCT implementation in relation to radical social movement demands and reciprocal state responses. The comparative-historical approach thus generates insights into how progressive social demands are subject to varieties of recapture and reformulation within neoliberal dynamics. Comparing these CCTs enables inquiry into real versus managed inequalities and poverty reduction in each case and the scope for future social movement engagement.

RC28-519.2

CURRY, MATTHEW* *(University of Melbourne)*
MOOI-RECI, IRMA *(University of Melbourne)*

Parental Joblessness and the School-to-Work Transition in Australia and the United States

As young adults transition from education into the labor market, they are at risk of periods of non-employment, which can affect their subsequent labor market outcomes. We test whether the proportion of time that children spend in households with jobless parents is associated with a lengthened first job search following educational exit in Australia and the U.S. using Cox proportional hazards models run on longitudinal household survey data. We also examine whether effects of parental joblessness differ according to the respondent's highest level of educational attainment. We find that parental joblessness is associated with longer initial spells of joblessness upon exiting education on average in both the U.S. and Australia, though this relationship is stronger in Australia. We also find that bachelor's degree attainment mitigates much of this negative relationship in Australia, suggesting that parental joblessness is most harmful for Australians who leave school before earning a university degree. However, there was no evidence for a similar interaction in the U.S., suggesting that the relationship between education, parental joblessness, and the school-to-work transition may depend on contextual factors such as the welfare regime or other policies affecting young adults' employment.

RC22-414.3

CUSACK, CHRISTINE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Worldview Education in Canadian Public Schools: Demographics, Dilemmas and Directions

Worldview education plays an essential role in shaping students' understanding about the challenges and opportunities of living in a diverse society. Just as national conversations over religion, non-religion, and belief in the public sphere continue to unfold in numerous plural democracies, the role of worldview education in public classrooms is likewise under scrutiny. Across Canada, the academic literature shows little to no consensus on approaches to worldview education, broadly speaking. The province of Quebec, however, implemented an obligatory Ethics and Religious Culture Program in all of its primary and secondary schools nearly a decade ago. This program stands in contrast to other provincial education curriculum where worldview literacy is integrated into other academic subjects or not offered at all. At this juncture, the Ethics and Religious Culture Program—once considered an innovative pedagogical approach to the shifting societal landscape of diversity—has recently come under review by the provincial government. Taking into consideration rising trends of religious 'nones,' calls for changes to education policy by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the evolution of the definition of *creed* in provincial human rights codes, this paper examines the directions, dilemmas and demographics which intersect with educational imperatives for worldview literacy.

RC11-221.6

CUTLER, STEPHEN* *(University of Vermont)*
HARDY, MELISSA *(Pennsylvania State University)*
DANIGELIS, NICHOLAS *(University of Vermont)*

In the Countries of the Old: Population Ageing and the Future of Social Change

That population ageing is occurring throughout the world is indisputable. More problematic are the social consequences of this demographic phenomenon. Some see population ageing as an accomplishment (due, for example, to declining mortality and increasing control over reproduction), and others see an opportunity or demographic dividend. Most commentators, however, point to the problems and challenges associated with population ageing, sometimes speaking in demographically apocalyptic terms. In this presentation, we examine two presumed consequences of population ageing: tendencies toward attitudinal rigidity and sociopolitical conservatism, both hypothesized to lead to a slowdown and even cessation of social change. Data are drawn from 42 years (1972 to 2004) of the NORC General Social Surveys and 10 years (2002 to 2012) of the European Social Surveys. Using various analytic approaches, we describe and decompose trends into various demographic mechanisms, such as intracohort ageing, cohort replacement, and period shifts, with adjustments for compositional differences. The results support three general conclusions: (1) sociopolitical attitude change occurs among all observed cohorts; (2) changes are more likely to be in a liberal than a conservative direction; and (3) attitude change in the older cohorts often occurs in the same direction and at a similar rate as in younger cohorts, and sometimes at a rate sufficient to narrow the generational gap. In other words, changes in sociopolitical attitudes appear to be dominated by period effects. We also examine indicators of social change occurring during this 40-year period. We conclude that the population ageing that occurred in recent decades was not inimical to the occurrence of social change.

RC34-615.5

CUZZOCREA, VALENTINA* *(University of Cagliari)*

Young People and Mobility: Furlong's Work As a Basis for Critical Explorations in This Field

This presentation seeks to reflect on the work of Andy Furlong and its actual and possible developments for new generations of youth sociologists around the globe paying particular attention to issues of geographical mobility in the study of young people.

I discuss, in the first place, the widely known idea of the 'epistemological fallacy' (Furlong & Cartmel, 1997) as an interpretative category in youth studies with special regards to how it may illustrate the contradictions that are generated when young people engage in constructing a mobile and /or more generally transnational career, in line with the so-called 'mobility dream' (Cairns et al 2017). I then proceed to revisit and update Furlong's work on such metaphors as niches, pathways, trajectories and navigations (see Evans & Furlong 1997), again in the light of an existing debate on (geographical) mobility and young people. Should mobility be systematically integrated in these ways of looking at youth transitions? and if so, how?

Through these themes, this presentation overall pays a tribute to Furlong's work for offering powerful grounds for further research that, while rooted in classical categories such as class, structure vs agency, is also ready to engage with emerging demands in the lives of young people, thus keeping a focus on *actual* struggles.

RC16-313.3

CVAJNER, MARTINA* *(University of Trento)*

Performing Sexual Emancipation the Emmanuelle Narratives (1959-2012)

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In current sociological folklore, the sixties are associated to a radical «Sexual Revolution» that seemingly changed the meaning of sexual life. The analysis of its behavioural consequences is currently at the center of an ample variety of social research programs. Across Western countries, and increasingly also outside the western world, there is a growing output of academic literature documenting the changes in sexual practices, roles and identities unleashed by such revolution.

At the same time, until now there has been very little work carried out on the cultural sociology of such revolution. Few studies analyzed how sexual emancipation has been framed, described and narrated for its several audiences. This is surprising, as one of the most outstanding outcomes of this alleged revolution has been the birth and growth of a *legitimate* market of erotic literature, movies and paraphernalia devoted to portray how an emancipated sexual life looks like.

The paper analyzes the changes in the character of Emmanuelle, one of the most important and long-lived icons of erotic emancipation. It chronicles the changes in the portrayal of the character of Emmanuelle, a young woman entering a voyage of erotic self-discovery. It starts with the 1959 underground text, bound to quickly become a classic of French and international erotic literature. It follows it through its incarnations in several differentiated strings of erotic movies in the '70s and '80s, as well as its appearance in graphic novels, magazines, videogames and even pieces of furniture. It continues the analyses with its reboot through various TV-series from the early 90s to 2012. Through the semantic analysis of the codes employed to portray the very same character (and her relations and practices) along several decades and media, the paper is able to address issues of stability and change in the cultural narratives of sexual life.

RC06-145.4

CZARNECKI, LUKASZ* *(National Autonomous University of Mexico)*
VARGAS, DELFINO* *(Programa Universitario de Estudios del Desarrollo)*

Diabetes, Social Cohesion and Subjective Well-Being Among Diabetes Persons in Mexico.

On the one hand, social cohesion analyzes the strength of networks of person within the group relations like friends, family, neighborhood, etc. On the other, the subjective well-being reflects the individual satisfaction from welfare services provided by state: health, education, labour, among others. We are particularly interested in social cohesion and subjective well-being among diabetes persons.

We report evidence of health inequalities that are shaping contemporary Mexico. Using a Structural Equation Model that includes data from two Mexican states: Chiapas and Nuevo Leon, we show that women with diabetes have more disadvantages than men, as well as they are victims of violence caused by their partners. A study in Tuxtla Gutierrez and Monterrey will tell how social cohesion has a strong impact on families and what is a perception of well-being among women and men with diabetes and without in these two Mexican cities.

RC28-512.2

CZARNECKI, LUKASZ* *(National Autonomous University of Mexico)*
ROSALES, ANDRÉS *(CONACYT Cátedras)*

Spatial Analysis of Labour Market Inequality in Mexico, 2005-2015

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the spatial changes in labour market inequality for the Mexican regions, using the data from national occupation and employment survey (ENOE, for its acronym in Spanish) from 2005 to 2015. We report evidence of spatial variation in gender employment shares provided by the different productive structures of the regions. We show that inequalities and poverty are shaping contemporary Mexico. Since inequalities conform a system of accumulative disadvantages, the same occurs with labour. Birth place, education as well as access to health services shape the future labour. Using a spatial panel data, we show that women are in more disadvantages than men inside the different regions, even in regions with more development.

RC44-748.11

CZARZASTY, JAN* *(Warsaw School of Economics)*
MROZOWICKI, ADAM *(University of Wroclaw, pl. Uniwersytecki 1, 50-137 Wroclaw)*

Union Strategies Towards Young Precarious Workers: The Case of Poland

Trade unions worldwide struggle to halt de-unionisation process. Poland is no exception. The traditional clientele of trade unions, predominantly male workers with steady jobs in manufacturing, as well as in the public sector has shrunk. Despite variety of revitalization strategies put into action since 1990s, the effects appear to be meagre in terms of effectively attracting new groups within the working population to unions. Should the young precarious workers become the new target group for Polish unions? Considering the growing extent of precarious employment in general, and among the youngest participants in the labour market, in particular, the stakes are high for trade unions. However, three crucial questions arise: 1) do young precarious workers need trade unions, 2) do trade unions need young precarious workers?, and 3) provided, trade unions assume they actually need young precarious workers, are they capable to effectively recruit such people? In the context of the debates on the nature of union (structural, institutional, associational and discursive) power resources in semi-peripheral, dependent variety of capitalism in Poland, the paper seeks answers to those questions based on the results of the ongoing comparative research project PREWORK (funded by NCN-DFG), and draws from 60 biographical narrative interviews with young precarious workers (aged 18-30), in particular a subsample of young activists of unions and political organizations struggling against precarity, as well as representative CATI (n=1000) and PAPI (n=1000) surveys conducted in Poland in 2016-2017. It is argued that the key challenges for unions in Poland are: (1) the tendency to "normalize" precarity as an expected part of individual careers by a large part of young workers studied; (2) the tendency to hijack union agenda by right-wing populist parties and movements which encourages a part of young people to support them instead of supporting the organized labour.

RC04-95.1

CZEPEK, JUDITH* *(Georg-August-University of Goettingen)*

Human Capital Revolution or Educational Inflation? about the Losses in the Return on Educational Investment for Younger Cohorts in Old Age

In Germany debates in the 1960s led to extensive educational reforms. Unquestionable, these quantitative and qualitative changes in educational participation reduced inequalities. However, individual outcomes of an increasing educational participation are an ongoing touchstone for investigation: Assuming a limited number of qualified positions on the labour market, the expansion of high skilled workers should lead to a growing competition for these positions. Thus, one can expect a relative devaluation of the economic value of these qualifications (educational inflation). In contrast, the driving force for investments in human capital was the demand for labour in high skilled positions.

I compare four cohorts in the pre- and post-educational era to observe differences in the return on investment during career start (a five-year period starting with job search or first employment subject to social security contributions). The indicator for the educational outcome is the entitlements in later pension income. This is innovative and appropriate since pension entitlements in a contribution-based system highly depend on wages and employment biographies. For my multivariate modelling, I used unique data called BASiD (biographical data of selected social insurance agencies in Germany). The longitudinal data includes biographies of 568.468 persons e.g. with day-to-day information on pension entitlements.

Results show that younger cohorts continuously lose pension entitlements. Even though, they were generally lower educated, older cohorts benefited of the economic miracle after World War II. In contrast, younger cohorts experienced longer periods of unemployment gaining fewer entitlements for later pension income. Women gained the most profits of human capital investments. However, part-time work and periods of home caring limit their return on investment already during career start. Later birth cohorts of high skilled worker had shorter periods of unemployment but still lower pension entitlements: This result strongly supports the theory of queuing for higher positions in growing labour competition.

RC28-522.6

CZEPEK, JUDITH* *(Georg-August-University of Goettingen)*

Opportunities and Challenges of Multiple Administrative Data at the Intersection of Education, Labour Market, and Pension Research

The advantages of administrative data for social research are obvious: Administrative data are mostly a representative selection limited by administrative tasks but with high numbers of cases. Since losses of answers and failures in one's memory are impossible, the data quality is quite high – objectivity and reliability is granted. However, systemic missing data in the registration of key variables for social research limit data quality. The limitation is caused by the fact that there is neither a need nor a benefit from correctly reporting or updating this information towards the administrative bodies. Furthermore, the lack of these data on e.g. qualification makes complex procedures of imputations necessary.

By referring to my studies at the intersection of education, labour market, and pension research, I present some of the benefits and challenges associated with the use of multiple administrative data and possible solutions.

To analyse the individual outcome of an increasing educational participation in Germany, I observed four cohorts in the pre- and post-educational era during career start. The indicator for the educational outcome was the entitlements for later pension income. This is innovative and appropriate since pension entitlements in a contribution-based system highly depend on lifetime earnings.

For my multivariate modelling, I used a unique data set called BASiD (biographical data of selected social insurance agencies in Germany), provided by the German National Pension Insurance and the Federal Employment Agency. The linked

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micro data set includes employment biographies of 568.468 persons with day-to-day information e.g. on pension entitlements. Additionally, firm's data such as wage level and number of employees are included.

My contributions aims to discuss the applied frame of analysis of BASiD with regard to their opportunities and limitations for research in social inequality.

D

RC30-547.2

D'AMOURS, MARTINE* (Université Laval)
BRIAND, LOUISE (Université du Québec en Outaouais)

Analyse Des Relations De Pouvoir Dans La Sous-Traitance Dans Les Réseaux d'Entreprise

Face aux injonctions contemporaines du capitalisme financier, et dans le contexte de mondialisation des systèmes productifs, on assiste au déploiement de stratégies d'externalisation de diverses fonctions, centrales ou périphériques, qui se traduisent par des configurations de la relation d'emploi très éloignées de la relation binaire classique : sous-traitance, travail en intérim, franchisage, travail indépendant.

Ces configurations organisationnelles ont pour effet d'accroître la division du travail, mais aussi de transformer le cadre de la relation d'emploi, en l'encastrant dans une relation de type commercial. En conséquence, les travailleurs concernés subissent les effets du contrôle d'organisations qui n'ont pas à leur égard le statut juridique ni les responsabilités d'un employeur, et leurs conditions de travail et d'emploi ne dépendant plus uniquement des stratégies de l'entreprise employeuse, mais, de plus en plus, de la nature des relations inter-entreprises (Flecker et Meil, 2010). La littérature scientifique révèle par ailleurs que ces impacts varient selon les dimensions analysées, selon les ressources des groupes de travailleurs et selon les arrangements institutionnels nationaux, sectoriels et locaux.

En prenant appui sur deux études de cas au Québec - industrie de la volaille et services en technologie de l'information -, cette communication identifie dans un premier temps les rapports sociaux auxquels prennent part des travailleurs impliqués dans des relations de sous-traitance, ainsi que les ressources sur lesquelles ils prennent appui pour développer leur rapport de forces. Les rapports et les ressources sont ensuite analysés à la lumière de l'organisation de la chaine de valeur ou du secteur de l'industrie, de l'état du marché du travail, des choix stratégiques des entreprises et des modes de gestion privilégiés dans chacune des industries. En guise de conclusion, la communication explore les formes possibles de la protection et de la représentation collective des travailleurs dans le contexte de ces nouvelles configurations.

TG04-977.1

D'ANDREA, FABIO* (University of Perugia)

For an Aesthetic Ecology. the Need of a New Framework to Cope with Environmental Risks.

The recurrent appearance of the term "ecology" in widespread discourses marks the advent of a form of understanding different from the one Modernity got us used to. Ecology stresses the importance of the dimensions of interdependence and connectedness among spheres of existence, thus diverging from the competitive attitude of economism. The idea of ecosystem highlights the multiple links that bond the different species together and to the environment that constitutes their primordial prerequisite and mitigates Modern demands for a systematic order. It also hints at a shift towards Oriental holistic *Weltanschauungen* where the whole planet is thought of as a living organism. This image, often mistaken for a naive organicism, aims instead at underlining the actual impossibility of interpreting environmental balance according to the mechanical rules of the paradigm of simplification (Morin).

The increasing success of ecological viewpoints can be read as the beginning of the emancipation from Modern cognitive frames. Getting rid of such a cumbersome ideological apparatus is not an easy task and should be undertaken with courage and energy. As a first step, this paper aims at sketching a complex, ecological vision of Man. This can be achieved by integrating into Simmel's *Wechselwirkung* the emotional, symbolic and aesthetic dimensions that constitute a crucial part of humanity, but have been – and still largely are – rendered invisible by Western rationalism and utilitarianism. They play a fundamental role in recovering the qualitative side of interaction, the feeling of being-together that makes it possible to care for others and for the world in which one lives and whose disappearance is at the root of contemporary *Angst* and uncertainty.

RC52-871.2

D'AVOLIO, MARIA SILVIA* (University of Sussex)

Professional Performances in Architecture: A Cross-National Study

The lack of women in architecture is a phenomenon that has been extensively analysed during the last 20 years, but the focus has been mainly placed on the gendered aspects that historically characterised the profession.

In order to offer a different approach to the problem I am conducting a comparative study between Italy and the UK aimed at understanding whether architecture is more organised around a gendered or a contextual professionalism. Is the difference among both architecture actors and practices more relevant

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between Italy and the UK or between women and men, despite their country of employment?

From the preliminary results obtained so far from the analysis of original empirical data sourced through individual interviews and focus groups, the concept that I am developing is that architecture is a profession characterised by various sites of performativity. Therefore, it requires its actors to conduct different performances of professionalism. For example, architects are required to act differently in the studio, on the construction site or with clients. Neither of these performances are specifically perceived as feminine or masculine, therefore it could be argued that architects seem to perform what is expected from the profession itself rather than what is expected from their gender. The current definition of architect seems to embody a "one size fits all" idea of professional identity, here the contrast encountered in particular by women and other minorities (i.e. ethnicity, age, ability, economic background, etc..), which for decades tried to fit in the current definition rather than offering new practices and identities.

Moreover, this approach could be implemented in actions for change aimed at challenging the gender imbalance in the construction industry.

TG08-1013.2

D'HERS, VICTORIA* *(CONICET-IIGG)*
ZANINI, PAULA *(UNVM)*

Autodisciplinamiento, Realización y Enajenación. Sensibilidad y Transformaciones En El Mundo Del Trabajo Corporal

En la etapa actual del capital, el mundo del trabajo está atravesado por la desestructuración y la lógica destructiva, afectando a la fuerza de trabajo y al medio ambiente. Repensar las dinámicas laborales es central para comprender las maneras en las que el sistema capitalista se redefine, reforzando los mecanismos control y adaptación de las subjetividades a sus tiempos y demandas. En el presente escrito analizamos específicamente el trabajo "freelance", relacionadas con prácticas corporales. Siendo atravesados por la precarización y autoexplotación como trabajadores "independientes", es necesario tener en cuenta la contracara del trabajo corporal desde el autodisciplinamiento y exigencia de rendimiento para poder alcanzar la meta de vivir bailando/de bailar.

Partimos de que "no me estoy refiriendo al *trabajo asalariado, fetichizado y* extrañado *(labour),* sino al trabajo como creador de *valores de uso,* el trabajo en su dimensión *concreta,* en tanto actividad vital *(work),* como 'necesidad natural y eterna de efectuar el intercambio entre hombre y la naturaleza', según las conocidas palabras de Marx (Marx, 1973: 36)." (Antunes R, Los sentidos del trabajo, EdHerramienta, BsAs, pág161). Si consideramos que la creación de plusvalía es proporcional a la alienación del trabajo, donde la realización del objeto y su apropiación por parte del mercado es enajenación del trabajador, ¿qué consideraciones podemos hacer sobre prácticas ligadas a autonomización y control de sí, cuando devienen sostén cotidiano? ¿Dónde está el límite entre realización y enajenación?

Primero, enmarcamos la investigación y sus consideraciones básicas; a partir de entrevistas realizadas en la investigación "Cuerpo, trabajo y energías corporales. Las nuevas técnicas de entrenamiento corporales y las transformaciones del mundo del trabajo", UNVM, Villa María/Córdoba, Argentina- y desde la experiencia de los sujetos rastreamos narrativas de autonomización y sus tensiones con dinámicas de atenuación del conflicto social, finalizando con una posible agenda de indagación.

RC24-444.10

D'HERS, VICTORIA* *(CONICET-IIGG)*

Sociology, Environment and the Senses: Environmental Perception in the Xxist Century.

From the 1960's, the environmental issue has gained both a field of study and a space in the political world. The global green agenda is being discussed over and over, in various contexts. At the same time, both global and local movements are arising central questions to the actual socio-economic system, and the present growth model. It is commonplace to hear we would need many Earths to keep up with the current consumption level. In this scenario, what is the place of social sciences? Assuming that there is an "environmental issue", in which ways are societies changing or reinforcing their patterns of development? Is more information really serving its purpose, or is it only making societies to be in a permanent alert over issues such as climate change –and its phenomena- and possible lack of water? Are we getting used to being in an environmental crisis?

Here is where a central sociological question emerges: what is the *social perception* of the environment. Do people understand the environment to be related to their everyday life, or only present in the countryside? How are the ever growing cities being perceived? Once we pass through these obvious questions, we are urged to make some more complex reflections on how we are approaching perception studies. Crossing the environmental with the sociological epistemologic turn to bodies and emotions, it is possible to come closer to a new understanding. *In what ways* our bodies and sensibilities not only interact but construct the so called environment? Which is the boundary between the skin and the environment, the air and water with the perception of certain landscape? How are these connections and disconnections, socially elaborated? We aim at revising Matura-

na and Varela's perspective, to analyze the enactive approach, among other conceptual tools new to the environmental sociology field.

RC28-514.2

D'HOOGE, LORENZO* *(Tilburg University)*
ACHTERBERG, PETER *(Tilburg University)*
REESKENS, TIM *(Tilburg University)*

Class, Class Identity and Musical Omnivorousness: Plurivores or Diversivores

Research on musical consumption laid out a pattern of musical omnivores in the higher social classes, i.e. having an open attitude, contrasted by univores in the lower social classes. We look at the role of subjective class identity, since a majority of the American population does not identify as part of their material social class. In addition, we challenge the traditional measurement of musical omnivorousness, with a focus on the volume of musical tastes, and pay attention to musical omnivorousness as defined by the breadth of musical preferences by accounting for the cultural distance between musical preferences. We look into this by using the General Social Survey 1993, one of the prime sources of detailed musical consumption, and employ a material and subjective class scheme consisting of the working class, middle class and higher class. Our results show that material social class is indeed important when it comes to the traditional measurement of omnivorousness, but when focusing on the cultural distance between musical taste a different pattern emerges with subjective class identity having more discriminatory power. Referring to musical omnivorousness measured by volume of musical taste as musical plurivorousness, we argue that this is related to material class because of the cultural capital and resources of people and consequently does not measure an open musical attitude. Omnivorousness measured by the breadth of musical taste, referred to as musical diversivorousness and seen as a more accurate measurement of the concept, is predicted by class identity because this is a conscious process of musical choices in order to gain acceptance within the social group while excluding others belonging to different social groups.

RC10-206.4

DA COSTA, ISABEL* *(CNRS-IDHES)*

Transnational Industrial Democracy? Labor Movements, Multinational Companies and Trade Agreements

In an increasingly globalized world and digital economy is employee participation and the regulation of employment relations going to remain at the national level or is a form of industrial and representative democracy possible beyond national borders?

This presentation proposes to contribute to the debate about what kind of voice, democracy or participation employees have when they work for a global company, by addressing the issue at the transnational level, i.e. by analyzing the representation of workers/employees at the level of transnational companies and thus the consequences of globalization in terms of the democratization, or lack of democracy, of employment relations.

The presentation will first focus on the history and current configuration of transnational labor organizations. It will then map strategies and outcomes regarding employee representation at the transnational company level as well as the negotiation of collective agreements with transnational companies. It will further analyze labor strategies regarding the introduction of labor clauses in international trade agreements as well as the articulation of strategies between the national and transnational levels.

The conclusion intends to further the reflection about industrial democracy by identifying the implications, challenges and obstacles of taking the notion from the national to the transnational level.

RC30-550.6

DA ROCHA BARROS, EDONILCE* *(Universidade do Estado da Bahia)*
LIMA BARBOSA, IANNE SAMARA B.* *(Universidade do Estado da Bahia)*

The Daily Life of Viticulture Female Workers in the Valley of the São Francisco River, Northeast of Brazil

This study presents the strategies and tactics used by the viticulture female workers in the valley of the *São Francisco* River, in the Notheast of Brazil, and the singularities of their daily lives revealed in the narrative of the images about their working activities in the grape farms. For that, as a theoretical basis, were used the studies by José de Souza Martins, Michel de Certeau, Karl Marx, Heleieth Saffioti, and Joan Scott. The research is based on the photoetnographic method, anchored in the approaches of qualitative research of ethnographic inspiration, built upon the studies of Luiz Eduardo Achutti, as well as the studies by Philippe Dubois and Roland Barthes, that expand on the correlation between

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photography, ethnography, and anthropology. For the analysis and interpretation of the data, the work is based on the method of Discourse Analysis (DA), of French inspiration, whose data were collected by means of semi-structured interviews with the working women of a grape farm in the region and with other social actors. The results show that the work of the women in the viticulture of the Valley has a significant representation, although it is not revealed in the statistics of the grape production system. The data also reveal the empowerment of fruit female workers as they specialize in delicate fruit management, as required by international production protocols. This constitutes a space of power in the labor market in which the women manage to establish themselves in positions, sometimes of leadership, also disputed by men, resulting in frequent competition to remain in the activity.

RC47-JS-22.10

DA SILVA, FLAVIA* *(EHESS/IIAC)*

Expériences De Mobilisation Et d'Engagement Politique à São Paulo

L'actuelle crise politique brésilienne annonce des échecs de la démocratie représentative dont l'exercice, étranger à la réalité quotidienne sociale, met en péril le jeune processus de redémocratisation brésilienne. Cette conjoncture intensifie le sentiment de méfiance de la population envers les partis politiques et les institutions telles que le Congrès, les Conseils Municipaux, les Syndicats, les Tribunaux, etc., Dans ce contexte, de jeunes militants se mobilisent pour dénoncer le modèle de la « professionnalisation de la politique » et pour revendiquer l'occupation de la politique par des personnes « communes ».

Dans l'environnement des mouvements sociaux contemporains, des collectifs politiques « transpartisans et autonomes » s'identifient comme une voie non corporatiste de mobilisation et d'engagement citoyen. Les membres et les militants de collectifs tels que la Bancada Ativista, la Virada Política, le Vamos!, la Rede Nossa São Paulo et la Nova Democracia, parmi d'autres, promeuvent des activités de débat, d'écoute et de participation politique, sans pour autant adhérer à un parti politique quelconque.

Pourquoi parle-t-on d'initiatives citoyennes de processus de politisation e d'engagement dans un pays démocratique, où le peuple est censé exercer ses devoirs et jouir de ses droits? Nous soutenons par la suite que dans le processus de démocratisation brésilienne, les mécanismes de centralisation et de « participation régulée » (Santos, 1979) ont constitué une base très vulnérable de représentativité et de citoyenneté au Brésil. Une démocratie fortement caractérisée par des phénomènes de « coronélisme » et de « clientélisme » (Leal, 1976) constitue la pratique de la citoyenneté corporatiste.

Ainsi, notre problématique est la suivante : dans quelle mesure ces collectifs politiques qui ne constituent pas un parti sont à même de promouvoir la transformation d'un modèle uniquement de délégation vers un mécanisme d'expérimentation d'instruments et de méthodes de démocratie participative ?

RC02-JS-52.2

DABROWSKI, VICKI* *(Middlesex University)*

Feminism and the Legitimisation of Austerity's Moral Project

This paper focuses on how young middle-class women talk about feminism within the context of austerity, drawing on interviews with women in Leeds, London and Brighton during 2014 and 2015. Exploring austerity as a moral project, I argue that the way in which these women identify with, understand and discuss whom feminism is important for, converges with a range of values present in the UK austerity discourse. I call this particular type of feminism, 'austerity-bourgeois feminism'. For these middle-class women - adopting certain characteristics of neoliberalism - 'austerity-bourgeois feminism' is taken up as a positive subject position, characterised by individualism, self-love and self-care. However, this feminism is distinctive since it is seen as necessary for other women who are at the receiving end of the austerity cuts to take on. Emphasising the need for self-care and self-responsibility to deal with forms of inequality, 'austerity-bourgeois feminism' helps to displace the current forces producing inequality by placing individual's misfortunes into their own hands. Such feminism also serves as a way to create and reinforce distance and distinctions between those suffering within the current context and those who are not. This type of feminism therefore results in a perverse confluence with austerity discourses, reproducing and legitimising its principles.

WG05-948.1

DADLANI, PRADEEP* *(SYCOM PROJECTS CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD)*

Gender Based Violence - Impact Evaluation of an Initiative Among the Waste-Collector Community in Ghaziabad (UP) India.

The study carried out in Vijaynagar, Sihani and Bhopura of Ghaziabad District indicate a prevalence of the Gender based Violence (GBV) such as Domestic Violence, Eve-teasing, Denial of Healthcare & proper Nutrition, Denial of Education etc among the extreme poor and marginalized waste picking community. Due to

Lack of financial resources, alcoholism among males, the rate of GBV is rising with time. A majority of female does not have proper access to the healthcare due to their poor economic conditions or their dependence on their husbands, who are reluctant to provide them with proper healthcare. The women living in abusive and violent relationships prefer to stay silent on GBV. Lack of awareness about their rights makes women habitual to the domestic violence.

The study also reveals not only the wide experience of victims but also the types of perpetrators responsible for GBV against them such as Intimate Partners, husbands, family members, neighbors and unknown strangers etc. Most of the GBV happens at homes. Only the pervasive existence of cultural, economic, and social systems that subordinate women can explain the overall pattern of GBV.

The impact of GBV influence the emotional, physical and sexual health of the victims. The consequences of the GBV range from Psychological to physical. Psychological problems include frustration, fear, depression, tension, anger etc. Many women do not have access to the nutritional food and healthcare facilities due to their economic status or utter negligence on the part of their partners. Some of them are surviving on one meal a day.

Factors contributing to violence are dependency on the perpetrator, perception about men's superiority, lack of education, awareness and employment opportunities. Women living in the waste pickers' community tend to adapt themselves to this situation and accept these incidents as an integral part of their life.

TG04-974.5

DAFNOS, TIA* *(University of New Brunswick)*

The Pacification Logics of Critical Infrastructure Resilience

This paper situates Canada's contemporary national security framework of critical infrastructure (CI) resilience as encompassing pacification strategies that work to produce social, political and economic forms based on accumulation and dispossession. While new to the realm of national security and CI protection, the pre-emptive anticipatory risk logic of resilience has a longer genealogy as a feature of capitalist logics of accumulation, and of settler colonialism's 'anticipatory' and 'imaginative' geographies (Verancini, 2010). Infrastructure projects have been essential technologies of realizing these visions. As 85% of critical infrastructure in Canada is privately owned and operated, the federal Canadian government has taken measures to integrate owner-operators and industry stakeholders as national security partners. At the same time, the objective of *resilience* hinges on ensuring *increased* private investments in CI. These activities are reorganizing bio- and necro- political governance around the circulatory 'life' of the supply chains of capital as 'critical infrastructures'. Focusing on the energy sector, I consider implications for Indigenous nations on whose territories physical supply chains/infrastructures flow, as the resilience of settler-colonial sovereignty depends on containing Indigenous jurisdiction.

RC22-418.5

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* *(University of Catania)*
GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO *(University of Catania)*
LEONORA, ANNA MARIA *(University of Catania)*

Challenging the Bad Masters: Teachers As Gatekeepers in Implementing the Inter-Religious Dialogue Against Radicalization of Youth

The increasing number of terrorist attacks, in and outside Europe, requires new strategies for prevention and construction of a new "sense of being in the world." Nevertheless, there is only one tool capable of defeating the radicalization before it takes place: the dialogue, particularly between religions, whose diversities, real or perceived, are often a justification for the radicalization and extreme forms of behaviour. The EU report on prevention of radicalization and recruitment of European citizens by terrorist organizations (CE A8-0316/2015) pointed out the important role should be played by schools and education in preventing radicalization observing that enabling teachers to take an active role against all forms of discrimination and racism is crucial for this purpose.

The aim of this work is to present a comparative mixed-method action-research design conducted in 5 European Countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Poland and Romania). The research outcomes provide an alternative empirical basis in designing/informing innovative anti-radicalization OER (open educational resources), and media products (e.g. anti-radicalization Educational Cartoons) based on narratives for dialogue among different religions. These will be proposed as support to the teachers of pre-adolescent and adolescent pupils in order to contrast social media influences in the construction of radical behaviours.

RC48-801.5

DAHER, LIANA MARIA* *(University of Catania)*
NICOLOSI, DAVIDE *(University of Catania)*
MAVICA, GIORGIA *(University of Catania)*
CAMPANELLA, FEDERICA *(University of Catania)*

Migrant Descendants Protests in Italy: A Challenge to the Issue of "National Citizenship"

The paper aims to give a broad outline of migrant descendant associations in Italy, and the reasons for their protests; it also aims at understanding their status in society and the sources of the choice of their mobilisation as movements. This will be examined through direct and indirect narrations (narrative interviews and website forums), and analysed on a comparative basis. The methodological goal is to analyse the "who, when, how and why" of the claims concerning the issue of citizenship in order to examine the influences of these groups on social policies and to observe them as forms of "active citizenship from below."

The above protests will be also analysed as a challenge to the issue of "national citizenship." Where the citizenship does not represent only a juridical status, but it is deeply related to the construction of the modern welfare systems. Also, it is played through belongings, and concerns all the processes of socialization of new generations, providing the younger of a sense of membership linked to a multi-cultural and/or intercultural idea of citizenship.

RC06-147.2

DALES, LAURA* *(The University of Western Australia)*

Meshwork: Friendships and Marriage in Contemporary Urban Japan

Shifts in demography and the social landscape in Japan indicate that while marriage continues to feature in the life course of most Japanese women and men, singlehood is an increasingly common, and increasingly long-term experience for Japanese adults. Accordingly, the relationships that individuals form outside marriage warrant further scholarly attention as significant sites of intimacy and meaning-making, and as sources of satisfaction and well-being.

Scholarly work on friendship in the west suggests gendered differences in expectations, perceptions and processes in forming relationships (eg McRobbie 1977; Allan 1996; Redman et al 2002). In the Japanese context, hierarchy-based relationships (*senpai / kôhai*) and work-centred social interactions have been identified as significant sites of homosociality for men, and housewife and hobby groups for women (eg Dasgupta 2004: 270; Rosenberger 2001).

Friendship, being more than just a dyadic relationship, is constituted around, between and through other social engagements, and binds individuals together in what Ingold terms meshwork: "entangled lines of life, growth and movement" (2011:63). In meshwork, the lines of friendship knot with those of other intimate (and non-intimate) relations. While these knots may be structurally supportive – so that particular relations might enable others– they also hold tensions in relation to the marital and kin (inter alia) relationships of both individuals. Thus the perception and performance of friendship is inextricable from gendered norms and ideals of life course that may challenge or reinscribe the centrality of marriage and reproduction.

In this paper I draw on interviews and recent ethnographic fieldwork in urban Japan to examine the connections between friendship and other relations as perceived by Japanese women and men. In doing so, I aim to sketch the effect of shifts in marriage trends on the discursive, affective and practical functions of friendship for both women and men, within and beyond marriage.

RC34-611.4

DALLAIRE, CHRISTINE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Current Research on 'Youth' in the Sociology of Sports in Canada

This presentation provides an overview of the current research in the sociology of sports in Canada focusing on the social factors that modulate youth participation and on the variety of social issues related to gender, identities, injuries, abuse, positive development and other considerations that influence youth involvement in sports. While few sociologists of sports problematize 'youths' as a specific social category, these studies provide valuable empirical data on youth experiences of inclusion and/or marginalization in sports and outline relevant policy issues to enhance youth participation.

RC19-362.5

DALLAIRE-FORTIER, CLARA* *(Economic Policies in the Age of Globalization (EPOG Master))*

The Closure of Emerald Mine: A Case-Study on Retrenched Workers from the Coal Sector in United-States

A pervasive narrative about poverty in Appalachia, United-States, has been recently strengthened by the republican plan to stimulate coal mining. Historical poverty and the reliance on the coal sector in Appalachia underline some of the vulnerabilities, and capabilities, of the workers. This research presents a portrait of Appalachian coal workers facing the decline of the coal sector by focusing on the closure of Emerald Mine in 2015, a case study situated in Greene County, Pennsylvania. The broad research question is: how has the closure affected the workers who were retrenched, and what factors are relevant in accounting for differences in workers' experiences? A series of interviews with miners, miner's spouses, and public and private stakeholders bring texture to the multi-faceted reality of coal communities in Appalachia. Identifying a failure of the neoclassical economics framework in facing such complexity, the research suggests an interdisciplinary approach interested in elements like skill profiles, access to national programs, family dynamics, health coverage, and mobility. The fact that the experiences of the workers are intertwined with the transition and decline of the coal sector raises necessary questions on the tension between micro realities and macroeconomics elements such as the natural resource price cycles and the reconfiguration of the energy sector. While being focused on the micro level, this study interrogates the dichotomy between coal workers and energetic transition by opposing employment to environmental policies.

TG06-988.2

DALMER, NICOLE* *(The University of Western Ontario)*

Explicating the Social Organization of Family Caregivers' Information Work

Objectives

Seeking, interpreting, managing and sharing information (examples of activities considered as information work) are key components of care provision. Information work saturates every facet of caregiving, providing tools for coping, problem solving and dealing with uncertainty through knowledge and support. Family caregivers' information work is increasing in quantity and intensity given the prevailing assumption that information provision is sufficient to produce improved care outcomes and the trend towards the informatization of care, that is, the provision of information used as a means to gradually marginalize care.

To begin to map the social organization (and invisibility) of family caregivers' information work, interviews with family caregivers and paid senior service providers made visible the ways in which aging in place policies and administration invisibly coordinate caregivers' access to and use of information needed to provide care.

Method

Guided by Dorothy Smith's institutional ethnography method of inquiry, thirteen family caregivers of community-dwelling older adults living with dementia were interviewed. Embedded in the interviewing process, building on Sonnenwald's information horizons (1999), caregivers drew maps of their information worlds while speaking to their everyday information work, including those they interact with and are influenced by to get their information work done. Another set of interviews with senior service providers were used to question how senior service organizations determine how, when and in what format to deliver information to family care providers.

Results & Conclusions

Interviews and maps of caregivers' information work combined with interviews with paid senior service providers made visible the complex ways the institutional complex surrounding aging in place policies and administration enter into and coordinate caregivers' information work. This study signifies an innovative shift in the ways the complexities of searching for and using information on behalf of another are understood as a means to more responsively support the information needs of family caregivers.

RC31-565.1

DAMASCO, VALERIE* *(University of Toronto)*

The Transnational Labour Migration of Filipina Nurses to Canada during the 1950s and 1960s

In this paper, I discuss the transnational labour migration of Filipina nurses who immigrated to Canada during the 1950s and 1960s when the country faced a labour shortage of nurses. I conducted oral history interviews with two cohorts of retired Filipina nurses: (i) nurses who were recruited from the Philippines and worked in hospitals across Canada; (ii) former exchange visitor nurses who were provisionally employed in American hospitals through the U.S. Exchange Visitor Program (EVP) prior to relocating to Canada. All of my participants were hired as staff nurses and subsequently as registered nurses after obtaining licensure from provincial nursing regulatory institutions. Notably, half moved into supervisory positions such as director of nursing, nursing coordinator, or head nurse. I argue that various forms of historical, structural, and social influences prefigured the mobility of Filipina nurses to and within Canada during the mid-twentieth century. The nurses completed training at elite private nursing schools established by the U.S. colonial government during the annexation of the Philippines and hence was founded according to an American model of nursing curriculum and practice.

Further, they were trained by Filipina professors who completed postgraduate education at distinguished American universities during the 1940s (e.g., Columbia University School of Nursing, University of Michigan School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing). On their return to the Philippines, they were appointed as educational administrators of the nursing schools my participants attended. My participants also maintained connections with earlier waves of Filipina nurses who immigrated to the United States and Canada and who are also graduates of the nursing schools they attended. Through these networks, my participants learned about employment opportunities in the United States and Canada as well as how to navigate the labour migration process which contributed to their mobility in the Canadian nursing profession.

RC26-488.1

DAMIANI, MARCO *(University of Perugia)*
VIVIANI, LORENZO* *(University of Pisa)*

The Threat to the Political Establishment By the New Populist Parties: A Comparison between Podemos and Five Stars Movement

From the nineties on, the crisis of traditional political families has become particularly intense in the democracies of southern Europe, with an increase in electoral volatility, the contraction of membership and crises of confidence as well as of electoral consensus. In these realities, alongside the traditional parties of the twentieth century, a generation of new political parties was born that reject the right / left division, proposing a new fracture between the low and the high of society, or - better - between the people and the elite. In Spain and Italy, the anti-establishment political offer is marked by the birth of Podemos and the Five Star Movement. This article focuses on the comparison between these two new political parties, highlighting differences and analogies in terms of policy, identity, and organization. The research hypothesis developed in this paper refers to the different form and identity in which populism is expressed in the two national cases. From the methodological point of view, the comparison between the two parties will be conducted through the analysis of the text of the electoral programs of the two different political forces. In order to have a full definition of national and supranational issues that characterize the two political groups, we will consider the official electoral programs presented in the national political elections and in the European elections in the period running from 2014 to 2017.

RC31-567.2

DAMIÃO DE MEDEIROS, PILAR* *(University of the Azores | PhD Freiburg University, Germany)*

Hatred Politics and Public Intellectuals: Different Perspectives | Divided Narratives Towards the "Other"

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the people of the planet have been preoccupied by issues of violence and terrorism. If Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq have been the scenes of substantial warfare, Darfur, Lebanon, Sudan, France, Germany, Belgium, England and Spain have not been trouble free. Today Isis has almost certainly bypassed Al Qaeda in its brutalities while Trump and rightist colleagues like Le Pen and the rising of the German political party AfD seem to have learned precious little from the brutalities of the immediate post-September 11 world. This paper tries to understand how public intellectuals, from different ideological and political frames, show different positions and divided narratives towards the growth of jingoistic nationalism, demagogy and hatred towards the "Other".

RC03-73.2

DANIEL, ANTJE* *(University Bayreuth)*

The Oude Molen Ecovillage As Community of Ad-Balls: Navigating between Efficiency and Solidarity

'You never change the existing reality by fighting it. Instead, create a new model that makes the old one obsolete.' With this quotation of the architect and designer Buckminster Fuller *Oude Molen* ecovillage describes his vision for an alternative and sustainable future. The ecovillage *Oude Molen* was initiated in 1997 by social entrepreneurs who transformed the abandoned hospital complex in Cape Town's area Pinelands into a micro-enterprise ecovillage which also hosts non-profit-organizations and community development programs. *Oude Molen* ecovillage is a vibrant and diverse community that provides jobs, food security and youth development to the local, neighborhood and outlying communities in the region. Many tenants experienced poverty and/or marginalization due to their life style in the post-apartheid area or due to the recent economic decline. At *Oude Molen* they got the possibility to start their own business, gain independence but also to contribute to the surrounding community. *Oude Molen* can be described by the emic term used – as a 'community of ad-balls' which highlights the contradiction between solidarity and individualized economic behavior. Community of ad-balls describes a group of isolated entrepreneurs, living at the margins of society but still have the ability to interlink and to contribute to community development.

Thus, the paper discusses on the basis of *Oude Molen* ecovillage the contradiction between the individualized and efficiency based behavior of entrepreneurship and solidarity and therewith highlights how people organized themselves, how they practice solidarity, aspire for a sustainable change without sharing a world view or common interest.

RC29-528.4

DANIEL-WRABETZ, JOANA* *(ISCTE-IUL, Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa)*
SALGADINHO, VANIA *(N/A)*

The Business Model of Trafficking in Human Beings. the Case of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in India.

The Business Model of Trafficking in Human beings.
The case of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in India.

Over the last two decades, the fight against sexual exploitation has been receiving increased attention from different scholars throughout the world. The literature analysis shows that, due to the level of complexity of the phenomenon, there seems to be a general tendency for studies in this field to focus only on some dimensions, addressing either the particularities of the trafficking process or the socio-demographic characteristics of its victims.

This study aims to go a little beyond that framework and focus on the business models used by sex traffickers in India. Using a mixed methods approach, the business model framework, common in the management field, will be taken as a reference and combined with criminological and sociological concepts and the analyses of data from 292 traffickers and 84 cases of victims of sexual exploitation collected by the NGO STOP Trafficking and Oppression of Women and Children.

RC09-194.5

DANNECKER, PETRA* *(University of Vienna)*

Do We Need Development Sociology or Is a New Framework for Knowldege Production Needed? Some Reflections on Transdisciplinary Research

Being a development sociologist the aim of the presentation is not specifically on sociological thinking and knowledge production but I will argue in this presentation that a 'new' framework of organizing knowledge and modes of thinking is needed in face of the global 'development' challenges and issues. Starting from the assumption that science and knowledge is inherently social and thus cultural and contextual the question raised and discussed in this paper is whether transdisciplinary research defined as collaborative spaces between science and civil actors in order to integrate different values, perspectives, and experiences can lead to knowledge production on issues which cannot longer be analyzed from one disciplinary perspective only. Thus the aim of this presentation is not to present new work or advancements in sociological thinking and knowledge but rather to discuss what the role of development sociologists can be in such a 'new' knowledge framework giving their long lasting experiences with different theories, methodologies, reflexivity as well as the awareness that power und power-relations on different levels influence and structure knowledge, research and the development of theories.

Based on experiences in and with a transdisciplinary research and teaching project between different academic as well as non-academic actors from Europe and Asia this presentation will be more a reflection about knowledge production in such a setting, the role development sociologists can play and what such a new framework of knowledge production means for theorizing development. Most importantly the question will be raised whether such an approach is able to put scientific knowledge back into „culture" and not treating it as a „separated" entity detached from social or to put it differently whether the role of knowledge production in such a framework can lead to a mutual learning process instead of 'just' informing the public.

RC28-526.2

DANNECKER, PETRA* *(University of Vienna)*

Female Migrants Entrepreneurs and Their Social Mobility

In this paper the connection between spatial and social mobility will be discussed and analyzed. Drawing upon phenomenological concepts (Schütz 1971, Schütz and Luckmann 1979) it will be shown how female 'migrant' entrepreneurs in Vienna experience, rationalise and 'use' their spatial mobility not only as a resource and a marker of difference but as an important qualification and a means for social mobility, structuring their everyday practices, economic activities, social interactions and subjectivities. The interface between the 'moving out' (spatial mobility) and the 'moving up' (social mobility) is experienced and derives meaning from the special embeddedness of the female migrant entrepreneurs within the society and has, as the empirical data consisting of qualitative interviews with female migrant entrepreneurs shows, to be permanently negotiated. Thereby

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

especially the gendered meaning of social mobility will be focused on showing that the costs and benefits of their social mobility can only be understood by taking the different social fields and the complex social configurations they are confronted with into account. The chosen actor oriented approach allows not only scrutinizing how the female migrant entrepreneurs define and experience their social mobility but also how their social mobility through their economic activities is perceived by different actors, like the families, the 'ethnic' community or the so-called local society, as a challenge to the constructed images or perceived social positions of female migrants.

RC48-JS-57.3

DAPHI, PRISKA* *(Peace Research Institute Frankfurt / Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Overcoming the Divide between Redistributive and Cultural Protest? – the Protests Against Ttip in Germany 2015

In how far does the distinction between 'old' redistributive and 'new' cultural protests still make sense? Latest research on anti-austerity protests found that a 'mixed' category in protest mobilization has gained prominence where social movements jointly mobilize with trade unions. This article examines the role trade unions actually play in such joint collective actions. Classically associated with more redistributive protests, existing research about trade unions suggests that their involvement changes the character of protests – towards more membership based mobilization and redistributive claims. Analyzing the case of the anti-TTIP mobilizations in Germany in Berlin 2015, we show that this is not necessarily the case. Based on protest survey data, we show that while many participants of the protest were members of trade unions, they were largely mobilized by other groups, in particular social movement networks such as Campact or Attac. Furthermore, we show that trade unions members do not differ significantly from other protest participants with regards to trust in political and economic institutions and the perception of political influence. However, we do find significant differences in central concerns with trade union members giving more priority to issues such as welfare state protection and fair redistribution in society. Overall, this indicates a much greater 'mix' of redistributive and cultural protest than previously measured and expected. (co-author: Sabrina Zajak)

RC31-554.23

DAPHI, PRISKA* *(Peace Research Institute Frankfurt / Goethe University Frankfurt)*

ZAMPONI, LORENZO *(Scuola Normale Superiore)*

Two Worlds of Solidarity Activism? Comparing Engagement in Solidarity with Refugees in Italy and Germany

In the last few years, an increasing number of migrants sought asylum in Europe. This phenomenon triggered a broad range of collective actions including grassroots activities and initiatives in solidarity with refugees, self-organised protests led by refugees at the borders and in camps, and transnational campaigns demanding changes in European policies. This paper compares engagement in solidarity with refugees in two European countries, Italy and Germany, with different roles within the so-called European refugee crisis: While Italy constitutes the second "country of first arrival" (after Greece) for refugees that come to Europe by sea, Germany next to other Northern European countries represents for many the place of destination. Based on qualitative interviews and on survey data we observe similarities with regards to the forms of action, with the prevalence of localised, solidarity-oriented direct social actions in both countries. The two countries however differ in two respects: first, claim-oriented protest action is more prominent in the Italian case than in the German. Second, while direct social actions in Italy remains largely focused on covering the basic needs, the focus in Germany has shifted since 2016 from basic needs to addressing longer term issues such as achieving asylum and access to education and work.

RC27-502.1

DARNELL, SIMON* *(University of Toronto)*

Critical Insights into the Political Economy of Sport for Development and Peace

In this presentation, I draw on the findings of a recently completed major research study into the Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) sector, funded by the UK's Economic and Social Research Council. Over a period of more than two years, our team conducted research in Jamaica, Kosovo, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Zambia; further research was carried out at SDP events and conferences in Europe and North America and through interviews with major international SDP stakeholders. These diverse locations were selected to ensure the capture of current SDP activity, and to maximize the diversity of geographies and cultures included within the fieldwork. Most data were collected through qualitative research involving mixtures of participant observation, ethnography, and semi-

structured interviews. From this research, I advance three main arguments. First, despite rhetorical and political commitment to the use of sport to pursue grassroots, participatory and 'bottom up' development, I suggest that the SDP sector as currently organized still proceeds in a heavily top-down fashion, with corporations, international non-governmental organizations, funders, and inter-governmental bodies holding significant influence on the sector. Second, the marrying of sport to international development has resulted in a range of political tensions within the SDP sector, such as whether sport organizations should be focused on sport first and development second, and whether the commercialization and professionalization of SDP practices has yielded positive results. Third, while SDP programs have demonstrated important benefits, the top-down structure of the global SDP sector clearly has effects on local initiatives, some unexpected, and not always positive. The implications of these arguments are discussed.

RC22-404.4

DARVISHI, HADI* *(student)*

MOMENI, SOMAYEH *(researcher)*

Islamic State in the Viewpoints of Two Leaders (Sayyid Quotb and Ayatollah Khomeini): Similarities and Differences

Islamic State in the viewpoints of two leaders (Sayyid Quotb and Ayatollah Khomeini): Similarities and differences
The argument over succession after the Prophet Muhammad's demise has been one of the central differences between Shiism and Sunnis, two significant Islamic religions, over the span of fourteen centuries, which still is the case. Shiites have the conviction that the succession of the Prophet to be the right of Ali ibn Abi Talib and they assume the rule to have divine legitimacy, whereas the Sunnis consider Abu Bakr as the Prophet' successor.

After the Muslims confrontation with the West in the previous century and despite the schism between Sunnis and Shi'ism, the Islamic government has been the primary demands of the both religions leaders.

Sayyid Qutb (1906-1966) one of the leaders of Ekhvanol-Moslemin (the Muslim Fraternity) in Egypt and Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran (1902-1989), both believe in the Islamic regime.

After dealing briefly with Sayyid Qutb and Ayatollah Khomeini's lives and their positions in the political thoughts of the contemporary Islamic world, the present article examines the essence of the Islamic state, its characteristics, and the similarities and differences between the two leaders' points of view regarding the Islamic state.

Sayyid Qutb's most prominent work, through which one can learn about his views on Islamic rule, is The Road Signs, which has had a profound impact on the Islamist militants of the twentieth century.

As for Ayatollah Khomeini's views on the Islamic state, one should refer to the book called "Velayat-e faqih", the basis of legislating in the Islamic Republic, after the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Thus, In order to answer the research question on the comparative study of Sayyid Qutb and Ayatollah Khomeini's views on the Islamic state, the documentary and library methods have been applied.

RC13-256.3

DAS, BINOYJYOTI* *(SSS/CSSS, JNU New Delhi)*

Leisure and Gender Dynamics: A Sociological Appraisal

LEISURE AND GENDER DYNAMICS: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPRAISAL
Binoyjyoti Das
Doctoral candidate
C.S.S.S/ J.N.U
Leisure is a commonsensical term that refers to in everyday parlance, the time left over after work and non-work obligations- often called as free time and the way people spend that time. The universe of leisure encompasses activities such as sports, tourism, watching movies, playing games, internet browsing and other entertainment activities. The present study was triggered by a conversation of a group of working youth the researcher overheard in the city of Guwahati, in which majority of them preferred "sleeping" as their first preference in the weekend for their non-work obligation i.e. their leisure time activity. This incident inspired to take up a sociological study on leisure preferences of male and female in Guwhati city. According to the census of India 2011, population wise Guwahati's rank is 48 among the cities of India with a 91.47% of literacy rate and a per capita income of $4000. The objective of the study is to explore the presence of different leisure activities available in the city and attitude of male and female towards those. It also tries to explore the meaning of leisure a viewed by both the gender and their preferences. A structured questionnaire prepared to explore such objectives of the study and administered on as many as 200 people between the age group of 25 to 55. After data analysis we can say that inherent inequality of the gender in our social system got reflected in choices of their leisure pursuits. Women's leisure has been constraints due to their social obligation, time and male power to central over her activities. No independence travelling, quality time with family. While male youth has choices in leisure time.

Key words - Leisure, stereotype image, social obligation

RC03-77.7

DAS, PALLAVI* *(Lakehead University)*

Rural Communities and Climate Change: A Study of Fishing Communities in Chilika, India

It is being increasingly recognized that climate change is the most pressing environmental issue of this century with unprecedented social and economic impact on the poor. This is especially so in the case of rural communities who are already economically disadvantaged and are often dependent directly on the natural environment for their livelihood. In this paper I explore the challenges of climate change faced by one such vulnerable group, the small-scale fishing communities in the ecologically fragile Chilika coastal lagoon of Odisha province, India. Unlike other a-historical studies that focus on local experiences of climate change, this paper offers a historical analysis of climate change experienced by the fishing community. Methodologically, the paper combines analysis of unpublished archival material and published sources with oral histories.

RC02-JS-48.2

DAS, RAJU* *(YORK UNIVERSITY)*

Marx's Capital, Class Theory, and the Global Periphery

In this paper, I begin with a critical discussion of the ways in which certain Marxist writers conceptualize capitalism. I then deploy dialectical philosophy, and especially the form-content analysis, to present an alternative framework for understanding capitalism, a framework that emphasizes the relation between capital and labour at the point of production. In doing so, I build on Marx's often-neglected, and often-misunderstood, discussion in *Capital* volume 1 on hybrid, formal and real subsumptions of labor as forms of the capitalist class relation. Capitalism as a class relation exists even if there is only formal subsumption, and even if instruments of production have not been systematically revolutionized. The transition from formal to real subsumption with associated technological change is not automatic. A protracted process, it is mediated by class struggle, which occurs in the context of a whole host of geographically-specific factors, including capitalist state interventions. Under the pressure to cut costs, property-owners can respond to class struggle against formal subsumption in multiple ways. Real subsumption, which is expressed as the advanced level of development of productive forces, is only one. Property owners can also respond by *reinforcing* formal subsumption, deploying a gender and a spatial fix, and/or introducing hybrid subsumption (which includes mercantile-usury-based exploitation of direct producers). The nature of capitalism is further complicated by imperialism, which impedes the transition to real subsumption, while selectively facilitating it. So I briefly discuss imperialism in terms of its internal relation to forms of subsumption, both in the context of advanced capitalism and peripheral capitalism. There are several theoretical implications of the subsumption perspective of capitalism as a class relation in an international context, for understanding such issues as the class character of the global periphery and geographically uneven development. It also has interesting political implications for class struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

RC41-711.5

DASOG, SHAMALABAI B.* *(Dept of Sociology,M.Ms Arts, Commerce, Science and Home- Science College)*
CHANDRIKA, K.B. *(unknown)*

Abuse Against Elderly in India

With the increase in the life expectancy, India is experiencing a considerable rise in the proportion of elderly population. *Earlier Old age was never been considered as a problem in India. Caring and respecting the elderly are instilled in the Indian culture but now due to changes in the life styles and social values, attitude towards care giving responsibility also changing. As a result* there is a growing crime against elderly in India. According to the surveys conducted by Helpage India (2014), 50 percent of the elderly are experiencing abuse; Abuse can be verbal, physical and emotional, in the form of isolating and talking rudely to them, physical harassment, denial of basic needs, mental torture, neglect, disrespect and abandonment, ill treatment and restricting their social contacts. This issue of violation of human right has to be look and understand by the elderly, service provider's and care giver's perspective.

The main objectives of the study are: to know the causes and consequences for the abuse, to examine perception and the level of awareness about the rights of elderly and to suggest the strategies to prevent violence against elderly. The study is conducted in Belgaum (Belagavi) city of Karnataka state, India. The empirical data were collected by 200 respondents through interview. A simple descriptive statistical method is applied to analyze the data. The study concludes that majority of the elders irrespective of their financial and social status is abused by their family members. Older women were more affected and prone to suffer from abuse due to gender discrimination, poor financial condition, longer life span of widowhood and social norms. The study emphasises the need to create awareness about the rights of elderly and to ensure implementation of policies pertaining the protection of old persons.

RC15-288.7

DASSIEU, LISE* *(University of Sherbrooke)*

Les Trajectoires De Douleur Des Personnes Utilisatrices De Drogues [Pain Trajectories Among People Who Use Drugs]

Alors que les enquêtes épidémiologiques insistent sur la forte prévalence des douleurs chroniques chez les personnes utilisatrices de drogues, les autorités sanitaires nord-américaines renforcent régulièrement les restrictions autour de la prescription d'antalgiques à cette population, d'autant plus dans le contexte actuel de la « crise des opioïdes » qui touche le Canada et les Etats-Unis. À partir du concept de trajectoire de douleur (*pain trajectory*) issu de la sociologie de S. Fagerhaugh et A. Strauss, cette présentation s'intéresse à l'expérience et à la gestion de la douleur chez les personnes consommant des drogues. Les analyses se basent sur une étude qualitative en cours par entrevues auprès d'usager-e-s de cocaïne et d'opioïdes de la ville de Montréal (Canada) déclarant souffrir de douleurs chroniques ou récurrentes. Comment les consommations de drogues s'inscrivent-elles dans les trajectoires de gestion de la douleur de ces personnes ? Comment le contact avec les mondes sociaux organisés autour de la consommation et de la vente de drogues influence-t-il l'expérience de la douleur et sa gestion? Nous analyserons les trajectoires de douleur des personnes utilisatrices de drogues à la croisée du monde du soin et du monde des drogues : il s'agira de comprendre leur expérience de la prise en charge médicale de la douleur, mais aussi leurs pratiques de gestion de la douleur en dehors du système de santé, notamment l'automédication avec des substances antalgiques obtenues dans la rue. Le constat d'un entrelacement entre la gestion de la douleur et les consommations récréatives permettra une réflexion sur l'ambiguïté de la frontière entre drogue et médicament, et un questionnement sur les conditions d'accès au soulagement de la douleur pour les personnes consommatrices de drogues.

RC50-841.4

DAU, IKA* *(Rhine-Waal University of Applied Sciences)*

Power Structures in the Tourism Industry in the Context of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

With reference to war theorist Clausewitz' (1832) considerations, Thurot stated that "tourism is a simple continuation of politics by other means" (quoted in Edgell 1978: 171). Cohen-Hattab (2004: 62) confirmed this position by arguing that "tourism may be, and often is, exploited in order to create and export images that both correspond to and advance distinctive political and ideological goals". He examined the Zionist utilization of the Arab dominated tourism industry in Mandatory Palestine to promote Jewish national ambitions and to alter the world opinion in their favour. He showed how Zionist organisations influenced the oral, visual and written tourist media by launching guidebooks, tourist maps and films which focused on their Jewish state's vision. Furthermore, he emphasised the role of the tour guides whom he considered "a key element in the complex interaction between ideology and tourism" (2004: 71) as they can influence the tourists and use them as multiplier of their perspective in their home countries.

Now, nearly 100 years after the beginning of the mandatory era, the power relations have reversed and the once struggling Zionist minority turned into the ruling majority.

Against this backdrop, I will analyse which tools are used – and how they are used - by the conflict partners to instrumentalise the tourism industry for ideological and political purposes in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?

This concept paper aims to illustrate the current power structures in the tourism industry within the context of the mentioned conflict by a two-level approach: Firstly, a media analysis will help identify the images created by both conflict partners in order to shape the perception of the region abroad. Secondly, participatory observations of conducted tours in the region will provide detailed insights on the transmitted ideological perspectives.

RC35-636.11

DAVID, MARTIN* *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)*
RUTJES, HENRIETTE* *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ)*
BLEICHER, ALENA* *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)*

The Relational Sociology of Technological Survival: The Exemplifying Case of Eco-Innovation

While sociology often adopts a capacity-oriented perspective when looking at innovation, our paper intends to provide a relational perspective on innovation

relying on the figurational process sociology of Norbert Elias. Taking the example of a German scrap metal recycling network which promotes recycling technologies as eco-innovations, our paper strives to conceptually re-embed phenomena of change in their socio-historical contexts. We will show that relational sociology is a good theoretical conception for aiding the understanding of complex societal phenomena of change as presented by our case study on an emerging eco-innovation. We notably focus on what Norbert Elias called "survival units". These can be regarded an important momentum of society persisting in the course of time and potential cause for radical societal change. We will show that the innovation looked at in our case study is constructed by what we call a technological survival unit. The technological survival unit reacts with the promotion of progressive technological novelty when it is faced with discontinuities of its existential bases which in our case is mineral mining in the oldest mining area of Germany. In our view, relational sociology re-links the local view on technology development and innovation with its embedding social context and by so doing overcomes the classical structure-agency dilemma.

RC07-149.4

DAVIDSON, DEBORAH* *(York University)*
GRAY, MANDI *(York University)*

Body Politics, Sexual Violence and Trauma: Tattoos to 'Re-Member'

Scrutinized, sanctioned, and regulated in both theory and practice, women's bodies are undeniably political. Gender based violence occurs as a result of normative role expectations and an unequal distribution of power (Bloom 2008). Sexual violence against women, as one type of gender based violence, most proximately perpetrated by individuals is, arguably, a form of violence countenanced by the state through its institutions. In the case of sexual assault, the violence and trauma experienced by its victims are reinforced and intensified by the legal system. Our work has shown that tattoos work to reclaim and rename traumatic experience. Tattooing, as trauma by choice, allows one to remake meaning and reclaim experience, and to integrate trauma into one's life in a way that demonstrates "the choice of what happens to [one's] body (Inckle, 2016, citing Jeffreys 2000, p. 423)." In this presentation, we discuss proximate and distal causes of trauma as a consequence of sexual assault, and consider tattoos as commemorative, restorative, and empowering artifacts that make visible the invisibility of trauma, remake its meaning, and function to help survivors 're-member' integrity and reconstruct identity.

RC24-443.3

DAVIDSON, DEBRA* *(University of Alberta)*
LEFSRUD, LIANNE *(University of Alberta)*

Can Farmers be Climate Leaders? Seeking Climate Change Innovation in Unlikely Places.

As environmental sociologists, we often look to a handful of key structural sources of positive environmental change: environmental social movements, environmental states and governance, and technology. But perhaps we are not looking everywhere innovation is taking place? In this presentation, we explore the potential role of farmers as climate leaders. Farmers are not a likely place to look for climate leadership. To the contrary, a number of studies have highlighted the prevalence of climate skepticism among some farming populations. As well, given their economic dependence on agricultural production, farmers would be expected to resist the burden of additional costs that may be associated with climate change innovations. In our research, however, we find it is not quite so simple. Based on the findings of a discursive analysis of several local media sources targeting the agricultural producer population in Alberta, combined with a survey of a sample of grain and beef producers, we discuss how inter-relations among identity, emotion, information and practice can encourage different forms of farmer engagement in climate change mitigation.

RC13-254.2

DAVIDSON, JUDY* *(University of Alberta)*
SCHERER, JAY *(University of Alberta)*
KAFARA, RYLAN *(University of Alberta)*

Hockey Arenas, the 'Public Good' and Reconciliatory Indigenous Art: The Case of Edmonton

This paper will consider how development of sporting venues in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada has functioned as a technology of settler colonialism. The occasion for this dialogue is the building of a new sports arena and entertainment district in the downtown core of this mid-sized prairie city that yet again displaces and removes Indigenous peoples. The (attempted) historical and ongoing elimination and removal of the Indigenous peoples of this place (primarily the Nehiyawak Plains Cree, the Stoney Nakota Sioux, and the Metis), means that the pre-contact history of Amiskwacis, or Beaver Hills, arbitrarily named Edmonton

by British fur traders, is yet again disregarded by celebratory stories of settler civilization – and often those triumphant tales are centered around sport. Drawing on fieldwork, media accounts, and policy analysis, the paper thinks through the multiple meanings and effects of a publically commissioned art installation in the new Rogers Place arena, created by renowned artist Alex Janvier of the Cold Lake First Nation. In post-TRC (Truth and Reconciliation Commission) Canada, how do investments in public art in public-private partnerships both further celebrate ongoing Indigenous culture and resurgence, and concomitantly, continue to exacerabate the genocidal conditions under which the settler nation of Canada was created and continues to function?

RC12-238.1

DAVIES, DAVID* *(University of Sussex)*

Gender for Sale: Regulating Sexist Online Behavioural Advertising

SMART Law? Law in the Age of Blockchain, Legal Metrics, Algorithms and Big Data

Abstract
Gender for sale: Regulating sexist online behavioural advertising
As online behavioural advertising (OBA) – or targeted advertising – becomes more ubiquitous in daily life, the question for lawyers has been, how to regulate discriminatory forms of advertising that feature sexualisation, objectification or gender stereotypes? Often, governments, legislators and regulatory bodies struggle to keep up to speed with the rapidly changing technology and forms of advertisement. Thus far, tackling sexist forms of advertising has only been approached through traditional formats, such as regulating TV, radio, newspaper and online content. Self-regulation and legislation has developed rigorously in the EU over the last decade with certain member states such as Spain spearheading the issue. However, such regulation has ultimately proven too weak to capture the personalised or online behavioural advertisement. Therefore the legal 'problem' is how to regulate such adverts that rely on data collection and algorithms that (re)produce gender stereotypes in advertising? From my research data collected across three EU member states, teens and pre-teens reported that not only does personalised and targeted advertising play a big part in their everyday lives it also produces harmful stereotypes, body image norms and gendered sexualisation. Targeted advertising also has negative impact on mental and physical health of their audiences. In all three case studies, the focus group's 'visual diaries' centred on personalised advertisements that 'followed' participants around the internet. This paper argues that these processes of targeting sexist advertising reproduce gender inequality and become unlawful in their denial of the right to privacy and freedom from discrimination. As targeted advertising becomes ever more omnipresent in our everyday lives, further legislation is required to regulate online behavioural adverts that produce and reproduce sexist advertising.

RC33-JS-41.3

DAVIS, HOWARD* *(Bangor University)*
MANN, ROBIN *(Bangor University)*
DALLIMORE, DAVID *(Bangor University)*
EICHSTELLER, MARTA *(Bangor University)*

Researching Participation: Dimensions of Time and Space in Methodological Perspective

In a three-year study of participation in local civil society in two localities in Wales, the authors set out to explain how volunteering, collective action and participation in local associational life are embedded in place and how they are changing over time. The rich tradition of community studies and other place-based ethnographies has typically generated data from a variety of sources, including elements of life stories and narratives. The present project made a deliberate choice to use autobiographical narrative interviews and narrative ethnography to capture temporal aspects of participation, including social and spatial mobility, occupational trajectories, and variations in engagement across life stages. These interviews took place alongside participant observation of local events and meetings, informal conversations, a local survey, and analysis of local media and archive materials. The paper reflects on the experience of using this research design and the interactions between the different forms of data, comparing examples from autobiographical narratives with examples from the ethnographic data. The research reveals significant complexity in patterns of participation and belonging both in the present and over the life course. Biographical data is particularly appropriate for understanding the social embeddedness or dis-embeddedness of participation and its salience in actors' lives. Ethnographic data is essential for understanding institutional contexts and their meanings. The paper explores questions of method and interpretation including the relationship between ethnographic time and biographical time, types of biographical interview, and the complementarities (or dissimilarities) between ethnographic and biographical data concerning sites of participation, actors, organisations and events.

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RC01-35.2

DAVIS, KAREN* *(Department of National Defence)*
FEBBRARO, ANGELA *(Department of National Defence)*
HACHEY, KRYSTAL *(Department of National Defence)*

Unscr 1325 and Canadian Military Culture in Transition: Gender Integration or New Roles for Women?

In recent decades, the Canadian military has transitioned to satisfy human rights and national security agendas, and despite significant disruption to masculine military culture, the integration of women into all environments and roles has made a significant contribution. Today, women in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) serve as combatants, and in operational leadership, command, and critical support roles. As a result, the CAF has considered itself to be "fully gender integrated" for over two decades. However, Canada's response to the United Nations Security Council Resolution, and subsequent Women, Peace and Security resolutions (UNSCR 1325+), challenges assumptions regarding gender integration. Efforts to increase the participation of women in peacekeeping operations, and to integrate gender mainstreaming and gender perspectives, represents potential for further disruption to military culture, as it demands that women and men include gender considerations in the repertoire of knowledge, skills and competencies that they apply to operational planning, decision-making and operational activity. What are the characteristics of a military culture with the capacity to effectively integrate gender perspectives into operations? How will we know when the military has achieved those objectives? Furthermore, what are the implications of a strategy that has the potential to isolate women in gender segregated roles in volatile security environments? Based on a preliminary analysis of CAF initiatives and stakeholder analysis, as well as lessons learned from an international Gender, Peace and Security Workshop, this paper presents a research proposal to inform research questions and to evaluate CAF capacity to integrate gender perspectives into operations. Reflections will be offered on how the cultural character of military forces, in some instances, have transitioned to more inclusively address UNSCR 1325+, including efforts to eliminate sexual violence, and on the role of today's military leaders in facilitating an inclusive culture and the operational effectiveness of mixed gender teams.

RC38-673.2

DAVIS, KATHY* *(VU University)*

Neglected Feelings. Analyzing Resesearcher Emotions in Biographical Research.

Most biographical researchers attend to the body language of their interview partners in order to facilitate the interview and help them tell their stories. Researchers may also pay attention to their own emotional responses during the interview, but usually this occurs only in their field notes. Rarely do their feelings of shock, irritation, boredom or, for that matter, amusement, excitement and delight find their way into the analysis itself. In this presentation, I will discuss some of the reasons for this neglect as well as the negative consequences it may have for biographical analysis. I will argue that biographical researchers should draw more explicitly and more reflexively on their own emotions as an analytic resource which is necessary for making sense of their informants' stories.

RC01-39.6

DAWES, ANTONIA* *(London School of Economics)*
EDMUNDS, TIM *(University of Bristol)*
HIGATE, PAUL *(University of Bath)*
WOODWARD, RACHEL *(Newcastle University, UK)*
JENKINGS, K. *(Newcastle University)*

Taking the Middle Ground: UK Reservists As Depoliticised Ideological Actors

Over the last decade, political campaigns for greater public valorisation of the UK military have happened against a backdrop of significant defence cutbacks. One of the key aspects of UK Army 2020, the Army's response to the government's 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review, has been to promise a large-scale reduction of the regular personnel that are to be replaced by an increased and fully-integrated reservist force. Beyond this being a cost-cutting measure it has also been the hope that reservists might play an important role as positive mediators between civilian and military experiences and perspectives (Edmunds et al. 2014). This aspiration is reflected by the scholarly literature on reservist identities which describes them as 'trans-migrants' (Lomsky-Feder 2007), or people who are both particular citizens and particular soldiers (Griffith 2009), and whose lives continually cross between their different occupations. We conducted in-depth, longitudinal interviews and focus groups with military reservists over a 2 year period. This paper makes use of data where interviewees reflect upon their political awareness, motivations and commitments in the light of their

experiences crossing military and civilian divides. Whilst there is some literature about regular soldiers as ideologically-informed actors (Guttman and Lutz 2010; Weiss 2014; Gibson and Abell), there is less understanding about the ideological positioning of reservists. The paper argues that reservists often view themselves as having a more informed and open perspective about contemporary social, political, economic and military conflicts than the regular forces or other civilians. However, their commentary often jars with an individualised and generally apolitical motivation for joining the reserves. Whilst also opening up possibilities for dissent and critique, this disconnect blurs the distinction between the spaces and actors involved in war and peace, resulting in the depoliticising and obfuscating of war's effects (Higate et al. forthcoming).

RC20-374.1

DAWSON, ANDREW* *(York University)*

Are Democratic States Perceived As More Legitimate By Their Citizens? a Cross-National Analysis of Democracy and Subjective Legitimacy

Although democratic polities are often considered a normatively legitimate form of government, do their citizens actually regard their states as more legitimate than do citizens of less democratic countries? Drawing upon the World Values Survey and other data sources, I conduct a cross-national statistical test of this question. The analysis suggests that they do not, and aside from all but the strongest democracies, citizens in more democratic countries tend, on average, to view their state as less legitimate. This finding holds across different measures of democracy, across country GDP categories and in the presence of a variety of controls, including a measure of democratic transitions. Moreover, with the exception of strong democracies, level of democracy is among the most influential cross-national predictors of perceived state legitimacy, surpassing the importance of other variables such as ethno-political exclusion, GDP per capita and income inequality. The results suggest that, while democracies may be an inherently desirable form of government (i.e. they may be considered to enjoy relatively higher levels of normative legitimacy), more democratic states do not necessarily enjoy comparatively higher levels of subjective legitimacy.

RC47-797.3

DAWSON, MARCELLE* *(Centre for Social Change, University of Johannesburg)*

Insurgent Scholarship and Cognitive Justice: Exploring Knowledge Production within and Beyond the Academy

Increasing pressure to quantify and commodify knowledge has narrowed the scope of what counts as knowledge. Indeed, knowledge production within the university relies largely on methodological tools and theoretical premises developed and entrenched by European and American scholars. Consequently, many 'knowledges' that do not conform to the standards of Western epistemology have been dismissed as 'anecdotal', 'trivial' or 'quaint'. Despite the neocolonial, neoliberal context within which it operates, the twenty-first-century university—both as agent of socialisation and site of knowledge production—remains a vital site for creating alternative futures. However, to preserve its crucial role as 'critic and conscience of society', knowledge production within the university must be decolonised and decommodified to make room for other ways of knowing. Prompted by Santos' notion of global cognitive justice, this paper explores the idea of insurgent scholarship as a project of everyday resistance from within the academy aimed at transforming the ways in which knowledge is created, disseminated and valued. Insurgent scholarship aims to unveil the distorted history of knowledge and incorporate alternative ways of knowing and seeing into every aspect of academic labour. As such, insurgent scholarship entails reclaiming the university as a site of resistance.

RC16-299.1

DAYÉ, CHRISTIAN* *(Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt)*

How the History of Sociology Can Inform Contemporary Theorizing in Sociology: A Framework

The main objective of this paper is to propose a scheme that systematizes ways in which the history of sociology can be useful for the current theorizing. It thus so by first discerning the objective to inform theorizing from other potential uses of the history of sociology, e.g. in teaching or in the construction of the discipline's identity. Relying on historical epistemology, it discusses how two distinct, but interrelated movements of thought can be used to writing histories of our discipline that are informative to contemporary theorizing. The one, *historization*, consists in following the historical trajectories of epistemologies, concepts, theories, methodologies, methods, and techniques in order to demonstrate their variability as a function of their social and cultural embeddedness. Hence, current theorists would be equipped with a richer understanding of the prior life of the

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ideas they work with, with a better "working memory," as Richard Swedberg once put it.

The second movement of thought, the *epistemologization* of the history, attempts to revisit the history of sociology in order to identify which factors informed earlier science, both its confirmed and its obsolete elements. This, in turn, should increase the level of self-reflexivity with which current theorists approach their task. While contemporary studies on the history of sociology focus on social factors of knowledge production, dissemination, and evaluation, I finally argue that one direction less intensely followed consists in seeking for psychological, or perhaps even psychoanalytical factors in a way proposed by one of the early luminaries of historical epistemology, French philosopher Gaston Bachelard.

RC04-81.17

DAZA PÉREZ, LIDIA* *(University of Barcelona)*
ELIAS ANDREU, MARINA *(University of Barcelona)*
MERINO PAREJA, RAFAEL *(Autonomous University of Barcelona)*

Individual and Institutional Factors in the Choice of the Educational Track after Completing Compulsory Secondary Education in the City of Barcelona: An Approach through Multilevel Analysis

Educational inequalities has been a central theme in Sociology of Education, within the context of industrialised countries and especially with the important expansion developed in the last decades of the educational system. It is not only it is focused on the influence of social origin on the academic results obtained (primary effects), but also it is analysed the choice of educational track, which has become popular as the secondary effects (Boudon, and Breen & Goldthorpe, 1997, Mayer, Müller & Pollak, 2007, Breen et al., 2009 and Jackson, 2013). Focusing on the latter, the factors involved in the decision to make at each intersection of education are key to understanding the inequalities in the educational tracks of young people, adopting either an academic option or more professional or dropping out the system.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the impact of the individual characteristics along with the family characteristics and institutional factors associated with the school center in the decision of the educational track after completing compulsory secondary education. For this, the multilevel analysis is used, under the approach of a model with two levels of variables, level 1 corresponding to the students who finished compulsory secondary school, and level 2 corresponding to the schools where they studied. Variables included in the model belong to several areas: personal characteristics; family characteristics (related to socio-cultural and economic background); and school characteristics (related to its users and the educational processes taking place in it). The sample, which come from an international longitudinal study of 10th Grade students in thirteen cities of the world (Cities Project)[1], consists of a total of 2056 students who were enrolled in secondary school in the academic year 2013-14 - or who were born in 1998 - from 27 centers of the city of Barcelona.

[1] http://iscy.org/

RC04-JS-58.3

DE ALCANTARA, GUILHERME* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)*

School, Sweat and Tears: The Reconfiguration of Emotional Order and Mobilizations for Justice in School.

This paper analyzes the constitution, work and effects of a particular emotional order in a public primary school recognized as "good and democratic", even if situated in a poor and violent neighborhood on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. This school has been trying to produce distinctive education for disadvantaged students for 30 years. Drawing on 600 hours of observations, 10 in-depth interviews with school actors and documental research, I argue that this work was linked with a reorientation of the meanings of school organization and the constitution of a "state of engagement", sustained by a particular form of regulating emotions related to: (a) the reconfiguration of pedagogic work, of professionals identities and ethics; (b) the reorientation of relations between neighbors, parents, students and educational professionals; and (c) the way emotions are understood, legitimized and used in mobilizations for resources, against injustice cases produced by the education system or the external environment. The reconfiguration of a constantly negotiated micro-politics of emotions influenced the development of a particular sense of justice. Furthermore, professionals developed strategies of visibility, recognition, valuation and sharing of the intensive emotional labor and care demands, constituting a way of regulating the interactions that are attentive to the expressions of affection, authorizing, for example, crying as a legitimate expression of awareness and as data in meetings and decision making processes. The normalization of this emotional micro-politics regulates actions, contributes to the development of a collective ethic, to the change of pedagogical work, to address institutional processes of indifference production, to redirect responsibilities and commitments, and to the engagement

in the struggle for resources and rights. However, it enhances the emotional charge of the teaching work, which can cause conflicts, stress and illness.

RC24-453.5

DE ARMENTERAS CABOT, MARCOS* *(University Rovira i Virgili)*

Environmental Justice for Future Generations: An Alternative Discourse to the Sustainable Development.

The idea of Sustainable Development enshrined in most international environmental instruments of soft law and most western constitutions has framed the body of environmental law. The relation and interactions between environment and society has been guided by the idea that the economic social reproduction could still being unchanged if the hegemonic idea of development was "sustainable". However, while the economic benefit and development, which understands nature as an asset in hands of the human, still in the centre of the public policies, the sustainability cannot be understood as any alternative to face the current environmental crisis. The present contribution seeks to critically map the role of sustainable development in the idea and further development of the meaning of environmental justice, taking into consideration the physical limitations of the earth in the continuous exchange between the society and its biophysical base; the obstinate faith to technical advances in facing the increasing environmental damages; and the responsibility in terms of justice from an intergenerational and global perspective, taking into special consideration the climate crisis in terms of justice with generations to come. This approach seeks to understand other burdens of environmental justice, beyond the conceptual framework developed during the 80s, seeing it as the alternative to the sustainable development discourse.

RC22-409.2

DE BOTTON, LENA* *(University of Barcelona)*
CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER *(Universitat de Girona)*

Interreligious Dialogue As a Tool to Manage Public Space and to Reduce Social Conflict

This paper presents some outputs of the research "Multicultural laicisim and the management of religious diversity within educational spaces" aimed to identify those conditions under which the educational community are able to develop interactions that would decrease prejudice and foster coexistence. We are facing in Europe an increasing of racism and intolerance especially towards religious minorities. Interreligious dialogue can be an important tool in a society to reduce, deactivate and prevent these conflicts. However there is a gap in the scientific literature about the elements required to develop a successful interreligious dialogue and to prevent social conflict. So we focus part of this research to find out which were these elements. We analyzed two schools within a rich multicultural context that implement Successful Educative Actions (SEAs) and we analyzed how this SEAs had a social impact in the wellbeing of the community reducing prejudices related to religion. The analysis revealed that conditions **as egalitarian dialogue** where **solidarity**, **equality of differences** and the **arguments validity** prevail allow the development of friendship ties among students, teachers, families and volunteers that are clue in reducing prejudices and as a way to prevent violence.

RC25-466.1

DE CABO Y MOREDA, ANNELIE* *(Univeristy of Gothenburg)*

Sex Work or Prostitution? Implications of Dominant Social Problems Vs. Activist Movements Discourses on Men Selling Sex to Men

In the current global order, most countries consider commercial sex as a (trans)national social problem, rather than a platform for social movements. This approach is embedded in policies governing sex for sale, concerning – among other – migration, mobility and exclusion (within and across countries), as well as shifting sexual and gender norms. In 1999, Sweden became the first country in the world to criminalize the client, but not the person offering sexual services. Central to this official stance is the conceptualisation of, firstly, sex workers as women, and secondly 'women as victims in need of protection', thus making concepts such as 'sex workers' highly controversial. More, this shift in legislation meant a displacement from the social to judicial domain in shaping the "problem" of commercial sex. Since then countries across Europe have adopted similar legislation. The victim-discourse clearly dominates the social problems debate in Sweden, while discourses emphasising sex workers' agency and rights has gained less (official) attention. However, the conceptualization of commercial sex as a global social problem, or as a platform for activism, is under constant negotiation.

In this paper, "the language of social problems" concerning commercial sex is put under scrutiny. The data of the study is qualitative: transcribed interviews with men selling sex to men. The analysis indicates that dominant discourses on commercial sex – whether centered on 'victims' or 'agents' – tends to be reduction-

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ist approaches, shaping the micro-practices of the actors involved. In conclusion, I argue that the 'social problem discourse' reflects a reaction among the interviewees to avoid the feminized 'whore-stigma' as contagious to their self-representation. Moreover, the 'sex workers'-discourse appears as quite ambiguous, since participants almost unanimously depart from the pro-work feminist stance claiming to combat stigmatization for those involved in commercial sex.

WG05-945.3

DE CIANTIS, ALEXANDRA* *(University College London)*
GUPTA, AYUSH* *(University of Toronto)*

Low School Attendance in Developing Communities: A Case Study of the Socioeconomic Risks of Low-Value Mineral Mining

In 2015, the European Union partnered with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to launch an initiative promoting and investing in low-value mineral mining in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states. Low value mineral mining possesses three unique characteristics which make it an ideal vehicle for development. Firstly, these mines are labour intensive and have the capacity to generate significant employment for low and medium skilled workers. Secondly, low-value mineral mining is not capital intensive and is therefore suited for underdeveloped communities. Finally, low-value mineral mining produces materials that significantly contribute to local-level development. Notoriously, mining resources typically bypass local-level development; hitting international markets while consequently neglecting community infrastructure.

The purpose of our case study is to explore some of the economic, social and political risks associated with low-value mineral mining. We have decided to focus on the low school attendance of young males, a historical development trap, as a potential risk. Given that these mines are labour intensive, our data suggests that they might negatively affect the school attendance of young males in some regions. It is therefore essential for the United Nations to acknowledge the undesirable effects of this project and take adequate measures to prevent them.

The history of development programs and aid work has shown that understanding the social and political climate is key to the success of the programs. Ultimately, the low-value mineral mining initiative launched by the UNDP has the potential to develop post-conflict communities, strengthen democratic institutions and alleviate civil strife. This case study serves to equip the United Nation's project with local-level knowledge of a social dynamic such as school attendance that has long been a developmental trap for ACP states.

TG04-985.2

DE GRAAFF, BERT* *(Erasmus University Rotterdam)*
STOOPENDAAL, ANNEMIEK *(Erasmus University Rotterdam)*

Transforming Clients into Experts-By-Experience: Health Risk Governance and Client Participation in Dutch Long Term Care.

To deepen their insights into the risks and uncertainties of long term care delivery, and under pressure of societal debate, the Dutch Health Care Inspectorate (IGZ) experiments with the use of experiential knowledge in the regulation of care for the elderly. As experts-by-experience, clients are thought to give additional information for, and legitimacy to, the IGZ's work. Empirically, this paper tracks an IGZ pilot project with experts-by-experience through a mixed-method qualitative inquiry that involves the ethnographic observation of the pilot project-team, site-visits, and repeated interviews. Theoretically, we argue for the need for an interpretive and dialectical approach to understanding health risk governance. We examine the dynamic feedback loops between institutionalized and individualized risks, by showing how the project transforms selected clients into experts-by-experience through training and site visits as 'mediator' of the client-perspective, 'source of data' in themselves, and as 'ambassador' of the IGZ. In this transformation clients struggle, and fail, to bring to the fore their own definitions of quality and safety. This happens in part because of the project-team's felt need to ensure a safeguard from institutional risks. Paradoxically, in their attempt to open-up valid new perspectives on the risks of long term care delivery, the project 'makes-up' (Hacking) the experts-by-experience in such a fashion that these perspectives are least likely to emerge. Concurrently, we find how in their attempt to produce valid (objective, rational) knowledge experts-by-experience devalue their own experiential knowledge. These findings underscore the dialectics of health risk governance. We show how dominating, legitimate, interpretations of health and risk resonate in experimental institutional practices that try to move beyond them, and how both regulators and clients face risks in taking experiential knowledge on risk and uncertainty on board.

RC57-927.3

DE LANGE, NAYDENE* *(Nelson Mandela University)*

Who Is Going Public? Ethical Perspectives through a Decolonizing Framework

Who is Going Public? Ethical Perspectives Through a Decolonizing Framework

Ndlovu-Gatsheni (2017, line 106), in the context of decolonising research, argues that researchers should reposition "those who have been objects of research into questioners, critics, theorists, knowers, and communicators" in the research. Participatory visual researchers have been contributing to such a repositioning through close scrutiny of and sensitivity to the underlying ontological, epistemological, methodological, and axiological philosophical underpinnings and practice of participatory visual research, endeavouring to work with participants in co-producing knowledge, co-analysing knowledge produced, and co-presenting the findings emanating from their own insider knowledge to not only other researchers, but also to policy makers and members of their own communities. As such participatory visual research intends to open up spaces for dialogue towards deepening an understanding of the issue under study and enabling action for social change. As researchers have come a long way in persuading university ethics boards to 'allow' us to do participatory visual research, a further challenge arises when the participants who are the co-producers and owners of the knowledge want to represent themselves and share the knowledge they produced publicly.

In this paper I ask, "who is going public?", "who is allowed to go public?" and who "allows the going public?" It is at this "going public" juncture that ethics seem to place boundaries on participants' sharing their work publicly, drawing on constructs such as consent, anonymity and confidentiality in gatekeeping the participants from sharing their work. I argue that the philosophical underpinning and practice of research ethics have not yet transformed sufficiently to address the issue of ethics in participatory visual research. In this presentation I explore the concepts of consent, anonymity and confidentiality - through using examples from our participatory visual work with youth in South Africa.

RC34-625.5

DE LANNOY, ARIANE* *(University of Cape Town)*
GRAHAM, LAUREN *(University of Johannesburg)*

Re-Engaging Youth Agency and Resilience in Youth Research

Much of the academic, public and policy discourses on youth development in South Africa tend to give primacy to constraints and risk factors that impact on young people's wellbeing. The many statistics available on the lives of South African youth indeed indicate that large proportions of youth find themselves in dire situations, faced with severe structural constraints. Nonetheless, an overemphasis on the range of constraints in young people's lives can lead to the creation of 'moral panics', which inadvertently leads to problematising youth from low socio-economic groups as at best victims and at worst deviant. Perceiving youth as mostly, or only, vulnerable may further reinforce a sense of passivity and obscure the understanding of young people as active agents with the power to transform and intervene in their life circumstances. Drawing on empirical data collected through a long history of qualitative research in various parts of the country, this paper illustrates extensively that young people can mitigate the often dire consequences of their risky and constrained environments by tapping into and strengthening their remarkable resilience. The article thus challenges existing literature that assumes young people growing up in poverty, to be only vulnerable or 'dysfunctional' and highlights in various ways the resilience and agency that young people continually display. It argues therefore that approaches to youth development should be comprehensive enough to simultaneously address 'deficiencies' that need to be rectified *and* support youth in their resilience and agency. It points to the need for a solid evidence-base that provides a comprehensive and correct understanding of both the structural constraints and individual agency and argues that a lack thereof could have important implications for the success rates of policy and practice aimed at supporting youth development.

RC34-616.2

DE LANNOY, ARIANE* *(University of Cape Town)*

Youth Well-Being and Social Exclusion in South Africa

This paper interrogates the concept of youth well-being in post-apartheid South Africa as applied in the country's youth development policies. Concerns around large groups of 'socially excluded' youth dominate the public and policy discourses in South Africa. Since the 1990s, a string of national and provincial youth-oriented policies has attempted to respond to this 'exclusion'. However, a growing body of longitudinal survey data indicate little or no change in the dominant measures of youth exclusion. This paper presents a brief overview of the concepts of 'well-being' and 'social exclusion', followed by an examination of these notions in the context of policy efforts to address youth deprivation. The 2015 National Youth Development Policy is used as a case study. The paper then draws on qualitative data on the lived experiences of youth in South Africa to highlight gaps and inconsistencies in the policy's dominant interpretation of 'well-being' and 'exclusion'. It indicates that youth well-being and exclusion seem to be understood mainly in terms of deficiencies in the individual fields of educational attainment and employment, or, at the levels of the family and community, as 'dysfunctions'. The paper argues that it is exactly these inconsistencies that continue to drive the symbolic and experienced exclusion of South African youth.

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RC02-JS-8.4

DE LARA, JUAN* *(University of Southern California)*

Contesting Contingency: Racialized Labor and the Logistics of Global Capital

This paper argues that precarious workers can provide insightful organizing strategies and theoretical challenges to the global circulatory apparatus of racial capitalism. It uses Southern California's logistics economy to show how the production of immigrant workers as precarious labor was critical to the development of flexible production and distribution systems. Southern California's port complexes are an example of these systems and provide a window into the machinations of state actors and business interests; who strengthened their position within the global commodity network by developing extensive and intensive distribution systems they believed would attract a highly mobile and flexible 21st century capitalism. More specifically, the paper examines how contingent warehouse workers produced a counter-narrative that challenged the dominant discourse of logistics-based regional entrepreneurialism by questioning public policies that placed growth and profit before economic and social justice.

The paper begins by outlining how the Change To Win labor federation launched a regional organizing campaign that extended the scale of warehouse workby moving beyond the usual confines of shop floor complaints to make a broader argument about economic justice, regional development and globalization. Warehouse workers and their allies argued that the unmitigated flow of global capital - underwritten by corporations like Walmart and Amazon - regularly subjected local communities to poverty level wages, precarious employment and deadly levels of diesel pollution. What unfolded during the Warehouse Workers United organizing campaign will show how labor and immigrant social movement organizations crafted spatial narratives that connected global logistics to regional struggles for racial and economic justice.

RC05-122.1

DE LIMA, PHILOMENA* *(University of the Highlands and Islands)*

Bridging the 'Migration-Development Nexus'-Addressing the 'wellbeing'of Migrants in Rural Areas

The last decades have witnessed an increase in the range and scope of literature on international migration, including to so called 'non-traditional locales' - i.e. rural regions, towns within some large metropolitan regions and countries with little or no previous experience of international migration. The debate on migration in the EU including the UK has privileged two parallel discourses reinforcing an instrumental view of migrants: the role of migration and migrants in contributing to 'development' and poverty alleviation in their countries of origin; and their contribution to economic growth and addressing skills shortages/gaps in the context of demographic changes, identified as being more severe in some rural areas in the Global North. These discourses underpin two contrasting and persistent tropes of migrants in rural areas: as essential to plugging labor shortages/ skills or as taking jobs and resources from 'locals', resulting in an obsessive interest in how best to 'integrate' migrants largely from destination country perspectives and at the expense of social justice considerations related to their wellbeing and human rights. Rurality in this context is not a neutral space but rather is conceptualized as relational embodying varied notions related to race, nationhood, gender, age and so on which impact on migrants lives in rural communities. Drawing on empirical research undertaken on EU mobile citizens and international migrants in rural areas of the UK and Scotland and a synthesis of a literature review of rural migrants in the EU the paper will outline a critical approach to understanding and researching rural migrant experiences that places their wellbeing and human rights at the forefront.

RC27-492.2

DE LISIO, AMANDA* *(Bournemouth University)*
SILK, MICHAEL *(Bournemouth University)*
DE ALMEIDA, BÁRBARA S. *(Universidade Federal do Paraná)*

(Re)Presenting, Embodying & Consuming Rio De Janeiro: Narratives of Nation and the 2016 Olympic Games

As one of the most visited cities in the Southern Hemisphere, sandwiched between world-renowned beaches and mountainous terrain, Rio has forever been in the midst of urban renewal—the literal city of the future. More recently, the entrepreneurial mode of governance pioneered in Barcelona, prior to the 1992 Summer Olympic event, influenced a wave of urban (re)development strategies enacted across 2016 Olympic host communities. The Strategic Plan of the City of Rio de Janeiro (Plano Estratégico da Cidade de Rio de Janeiro) named the (sport) mega-event as a desirable chance to restore tourism and attract foreign, as well as domestic investment (Torres Ribeiro, 2006). In this way, the mega-event offered an alternative avenue to "civilizing" the public sphere—e.g., whereas health and sanitation policies in the late 19th century were intended to "civilize" (those included in) the populace, the current planning approach has

allowed foreign capital to dictate the terms of renewal (Caulfield, 2000; Meade, 2010). More than a mere catalyst, the hosting of an internationally-recognized mega-event—in this case Rio 2106—served as a crucial vehicle in urban image (re)construction (see also Broudehoux, 2017; Silk, 2002). Within this paper, we examine the manner in which Rio de Janeiro was (re)presented within national media and "official" Olympic documentation, and discuss how preferred, selected, local narratives were embodied, appropriated and mobilized in, and through, Olympic spectacle.

RC04-88.5

DE MOLL, FREDERICK* *(Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)*

Educational Strategies and Self-Beliefs of Lower Class Parents in Germany in the Face of Current Notions of Good Parenting

In recent years, public and political debates on educational inequality have increasingly focused on parents' influence on children's academic development. Social and education policies throughout Western societies aim to promote meritocratic competition by increasing socioeconomically disadvantaged parents' abilities to cultivate their children's talents (Gillies, 2005): *Good* parenting is often characterized by typical middle class practices such as reading daily to children and enrolling them in organized activities. However, it remains unknown how lower class parents respond to such expectations. Their own perspective on the link between childrearing and educational success has rarely been studied. The present study aims to help fill this gap. Drawing on Bourdieu's contention that social class is linked to cultural practices and people's habitus, the study first examines differences in parents' childrearing practices and family life among the lower class in Germany. Second, the study asks under what conditions parents believe in their capacity to improve their children's education.

The analyses draw on primary data of N = 1069 parents with elementary school children (9–12 years old) in Germany. Disadvantaged parents are identified based on income, education, and employment status. The results show that two distinct types of childrearing practices are prevalent among lower class parents: the first type can be called *Active Cultivation* (Siraj-Blatchford et al., 2011), which is a lower-class childrearing strategy aimed at upward social mobility; the second type is characterized by children's media use and low parental involvement in children's academic lives. Parents who try to promote their children's school success put high value on performance and believe in meritocracy, whereas parents who belong to the second type consider their child's home learning opportunities to be deficient. Thus, lower class parents seem to be largely influenced by publicly held beliefs about their responsibilities and limitations in providing their children with educational experiences.

RC47-JS-76.3

DE MOOR, JOOST* *(Keele University)*
CATNEY, PHILIP *(Keele University)*
DOHERTY, BRIAN *(Keele University)*

What Hampers Contention in Practice-Based Movements? a Comparative Study Resistance and Alternatives in Two British Cities

Various scholars describe the proliferation of practice-based movements, including those working around community energy and local food. Some have celebrated this trend in the context of decreasing electoral and institutional political participation: rather than political disengagement, we witness a *shift* of political participation to the arena of everyday life. Others point out that practice-based movements and participation makes for a poor replacement because they tend to be 'apolitical' and fail to challenge the status quo. However, both these interpretations seem to overlook that participants in practice-based movements often have a radical background in contentious politics that are clearly reflected in the 'political' motivations that still drive these collectives. Practice-based activism is here often seen as the alternative 'yes' that *accompanies, rather than replaces,* the 'no' expressed through contentious politics.

Nonetheless, our previous research has questioned how compatible contentious and practice-based repertoires really are. Activists often have clear motivations for challenging the status-quo, yet in practice, it can be difficult to turn those motivations into contentious actions whilst simultaneously promoting the diffusion of grassroots innovations. The latter namely relies on cooperation, which can be compromised by contentious relations. This finding stresses the importance of a division of labor in social movements. If movements effectively want to promote both alternatives and resistance, it appears that there is a need for distinct organizations to push for each of them.

However, such a division of labor seems more common in some cities than others. We therefore present an in-depth comparative analysis of environmental activism in two British cities – Manchester and Bristol – which explores several contextual explanations for such variations. We thus aim to answer the question: Why are some urban contexts more conducive to a coordinated division of labor between resistance- and alternatives-oriented environmental movement organizations than others?

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

RC08-177.1

DE NANTEUIL, MATTHIEU* *(University of Louvain)*

DID Sociology Favor Social Injustice to the Detriment of Violence (S) ? European Sociology Facing Colonialism at the End of the 19th Century.

This paper wishes to critically look at the conditions under which European Sociology was born at the end of the 19th century. If ithe latter was crucially innovative in the field of social injustice within capitalist societies ("the social question"), it was terribly silent on forms of violence generated by colonialism ("the colonial question"), i.e. forms of violence which were not produced *by* - and limited *to* - social inequalities. Embracing Marx's contributions and contradictions on this issue, this communication will critically examine Durkheim's text on *Division of Social Labour* (1893) and Weber's conferences on *Science and Politics as Vocations* (1919). It will show that the "Fonding Fathers" of sociology were unable to set up epistemic categories to analyse structural violence in European mondernity and, therefore, to open adequate routes to overcome them. For European sociology - esp. for critical sociology -, this has generated a situaton whereby social injustice has progressively become "a rule" - injustice are never legitimate: it's posible and necessary to combat them in a radical way - and violence "an exception" - a certain level of legitimate violene has to be accepted: violence can be regulated but not eradicated. Oppositely to such a vision, which also roots in Montesquieu and Elias' legacy, this communication wiil end with some proposals to combat structural violence in contemporary societies facing economic and political globalization. "Non-violence" is one of them.

RC16-316.6

DE NIEVES GUTIERREZ DE RUBALCAVA, ARTURO* *(Universidade da Coruña)*

Formalizing Bourdieu. Formulating the Law of Capital Attraction.

During the last decades we have seen an impressive progress of rational action theory (RAT) in the social sciences, which produced models with high explanatory and predictive power for different instances of human behavior. RAT, however, presents serious limitations when it comes to integrate the influence of social structure on its models, as it sees human behavior merely as the outcome of utility maximization equations rationally calculated by individuals. Departing from Bourdieu's view of social structure as a force that orients practice, this paper introduces a new mathematical model designed to measure that force; we called it the law of capital attraction.

RC45-763.5

DE QUINTANA-MEDINA, JÚLIA* *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Bounded Rationality and Public Policy: The Nudge and Boost Approaches.

Research on human behaviour and decision making points out the limitations of rational choice theory to explain how individuals behave. Many of this insight on human behaviour fall under the general category of 'bounded rationality' (BR). The term, accounts for an alternative approximation to human behaviour that emphasizes how in most real-life choices subjects do not behave in the way predicted by utility theory. Two different research programs build on the notion of BR: the *heuristics and biases* program and the *fast-and-frugal heuristics* program. Both focus on studying the cognitive processes that bring about behaviour in realistic situations. However, they present different normative and positive accounts of rationality. Following the current trend of applying behavioural insights to policy making, these two programs have proposed behavioural change strategies: the nudge and the boost approach, respectively. In the literature, their theoretical and applied views are said to be opposite interpretations of decision-making. However, it is not that clear. Although developed under apparently opposite interpretations of human behaviour the nudge and boost approach tend to share interest in similar phenomena, and prescribe similar interventions to change behaviour. This paper theoretically explores the research programs around BR and their prescriptive dimension. Rather than addressing which of the programs constitutes a better theoretical foundation for behavioural public policy, the goal of the paper is to explore the main points of agreement and identify insights that might be useful for policy making. Recently, insights of human behaviour and decision-making have become an important benchmark in policymaking. This has placed more interest in the theoretical debate on behaviour. The paper aims to clarify the debate on BR and public policy and address the role that behavioural theories should play in policy making.

RC01-44.4

DE ROSA, STEFANO* *(Swiss Military Academy)*

Nutrition in the Swiss Armed Forces

A satisfying supply of food and an adequate nutrition of the soldiers are fundamental for every armed force. Thus, the Swiss Military Academy starts a research project about "nutrition in the armed forces". The scope of this study is to gain more precise insights and more profound knowledge about the particularities of military food and nutrition.

In particular, this sociological study aims to show how the Swiss Armed Forces deal with the considerable variety of food preferences and alimentation habits of their conscripts. Contrasting the wide range of food available in our modern society with the restricted choice of meals during military service, it becomes evident that some adjustments are needed to bring these two worlds together. The presentation will therefore display the implemented measures of the Swiss Armed Forces to meet day-to-day the different expectations of the soldiers. What are the key organizational aspects of an adequate food supply for the troops? Is it possible to satisfy a broad range of necessities or do we face restrictions in the food offer?

To answer these questions, the first task is to describe the current diversity of food necessities and preferences among young Swiss adults. Multiple reasons are brought forward for very different alimentation habits: religious views, ethical claims, environmental concerns, food allergies, health beliefs, etc. The second task is to assess – through the analysis of regulations and guidelines as well as through interviews with responsible personnel – whether the Swiss Armed Forces take into consideration these different food habits. Finally, it will be shown towards what alimentation necessities the Swiss Armed Forces are geared and where the limitations of diversity management of food preferences are.

RC47-783.1

DE SOUSA SANTOS, BOAVENTURA* *(University of Coimbra)*

Epistemological and Practical Challenges for Social Movements in the Global South in 2018

Social and epistemic justice in the late 2010s.

RC44-740.5

DE SPIEGELAERE, STAN* *(ETUI)*

European Works Councils, an Embryo for Transnational Solidarity

As companies operate increasingly on an international scale, meaningful employee participation needs a form of transnationalism. In Europe, this took shape in the form of European Works Councils (EWCs) with a EU Directive on the matter published in 1994. It was hoped that through transnational information and consultation of employees, a form of transnational solidarity would be created. Case study research identified multiple obstacles and limits to the development of this transnational solidarity.

In this paper, we study the development of transnational solidarity in EWCs based on large scale survey results. A survey of over 2.000 EWC representatives of over 200 different EWCs gives insight in how EWC representatives experience transnational solidarity, how this changes according to the EWC, but also how the experience varies inside various EWCs, depending on the position and country of origin of the representative.

This multi-level research is the first of its kind that looks in to these themes using a representative sample of EWCs and EWC representatives and provides crucial in the problems and prospects of going towards true transnational solidarity.

RC43-735.3

DE VOS, ESTHER* *(Royal Roads University)*
SEVERSON, MERYN* *(Capital Region Housing)*

Conceptualizing Social Sustainability in the Canadian Affordable Housing Sector

The three dimensions of sustainability – environmental, economic, and social – have been well established. However, while economic and environmental sustainability are more easily understood and measured, social sustainability remains less understood. Researchers have begun to study social sustainability in earnest, particularly exploring its connections to urban sustainability, urban form, mixed density and use, and community development. However, the context of social and affordable housing remains an untouched area. Situated in Edmonton, Canada, Capital Region Housing is one of the largest providers of social and affordable housing in the country. We recognize that the current model of social and affordable housing is unsustainable – financially, environmentally, and socially. We are moving towards recognizing that social sustainability is an important concept for the support of our tenants and communities.

We thus conceptualize social sustainability within the context of social and affordable housing. How does a housing provider define social sustainability? What does social sustainability look like for the people that live in social and affordable housing and within the broader community? We understand social sustainability to be multi-scalar and multi-dimensional, and linked to four key themes: equity, inclusion, security, and resiliency. Connected to these themes, we elaborate on

new policy innovations to increase opportunities and stability for tenants of social and affordable housing. This paper integrates research on affordable housing, regeneration and revitalization, community resiliency, and social sustainability.

RC15-JS-59.5

DE WET, KATINKA* *(University of the Free State)*

Reversing Re-Engineering: The Failure of the Community Health Worker Program in the Free State Province, South Africa

There is a tremendous array of proof as to the benefits that the deployment of community health workers (CHW) potentially hold. Evidence-based improvements in multi-faceted health outcomes are often found in the literature. Ironically, some countries with much lower per capita spending on health, are witnessing substantially more concrete outcomes than compared to a relatively affluent country like South Africa. This is noteworthy given the South African state's intention to create a large cadre of standardized CHWs as essential components of the Ward Outreach Team initiative under the Primary Health Care re-engineering process that is tentatively emerging in South Africa. One of the most troubling absences in the extensive range of knowledge related to CHW and their activities, is the fact that little evidence is available to direct and forewarn as to the management of CHW programs at scale, under the auspices of the existing health system. Equally worrying in the case of South Africa's move towards a universal CHW program are the associated challenges of re-orientating a range of eclectic community-based services that literally sprung up overnight to respond to disease specific requirements notably related to HIV and AIDS and to TB, to the creation of a standardized and regulated CHW program. CHW are supposedly a response to more inclusive, participatory, equitable and relevant responses related to health care needs in a world where inequalities (especially in relation to health) are constantly soaring. However, the history of community-based health care activities, as can be witnessed by the 2014 incident in the Free State province by the peremptory dismissal of a group of CHWs, is replete with the duplication of errors and falling prey to the pitfalls of the past.

RC15-281.1

DE WET, KATINKA* *(University of the Free State)*

Through the Lens of Bourdieu: The Evolution of Responses to HIV and AIDS in South Africa

The field of HIV and AIDS has transformed significantly over the last couple of years, especially with the introduction of life-saving antiretroviral treatment (ART) that has manifestly changed the course of this epidemic. The field of HIV and AIDS has witnessed interesting shifts since the full-scale availability of ART and the concomitant medicalization of responses to the scourge (through initiatives such as "treatment as prevention" and "pre-exposure prophylaxis"). These changes in the field constantly call for new forms of capital to be mustered in order to ensure continued legitimacy in this evolving field. In a variety of responses to the illness – from funding, to human resources for health, to activism, and in relation to the field of ethics - constant re-negotiations and reflections are vital in order to adapt to the new realities in the field of HIV and AIDS. The disease's initial exceptionalism has framed the field to a large extent but in light of its normalization (through its medicalization), those in the so-called "AIDS industry" have to reposition themselves in order to maintain the capital and material advantages such as funding, recognition, and legitimacy, in order to remain authoritative figures in the field of HIV and AIDS. This is even more apparent in research on HIV and AIDS in the humanities and the social sciences. Whereas these disciplines were deemed invaluable during the "glory days" of HIV and AIDS enquiry marked by its uniqueness and exceptionalism (and ample resources through the deeply problematic mechanisms of global funding), these disciplines are now struggling to find their erstwhile legitimacy and influence compared to their biomedical counterparts.

RC37-663.1

DE-SHALIT, AVNER* *(The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*
KADDAR, MERAV *(The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*
KIRCHBERG, VOLKER *(Leuphana University of Lueneburg)*
WEDLER, PATRICIA *(Leuphana University of Lueneburg)*

Critical Artists and Urban Development - Theoretical Foundations and Proposed Explanations

This presentation and paper will deal with an essential issue of the ISA Research Council "Sociology of the Arts", entitled "Potency or Impotence of Artists in Society". The "potency" or "impotence" studied here, is a characterictic of the artist, and her political value orientation and political behavior in urban settings, e.g., against urban development policies. In a comparison of four cities (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Hamburg, Hanover), our interdisciplinary and international team studies if and how artists critically contribute to the shaping of the city, and

how much these critical artistic interventions are regarded as political, from a spectrum of reconciliatory and strategic cooperation with local municipalities to outspoken antagonistic opposition and protest. The presentation and paper in Toronto would concentrate on our discussion of theoretical foundations, based on first empirical findings in the four cities. We look at a triangle that symbolizes the causes, structures, and consequences of critical urban interventions of artists. The three overlapping fields (or corners) of this triangle are "art", "politics", and "city". The field of "art" (or art world and fields of culture) intersects with the field of the "city" (changing urban spaces), and both intersect with the field of "politics" (understood as the engagement in shaping the collective). The focus of our research is the "urban political artivist" who is positioned in the intersection of all three fields. Other types to be considered for comparative reasons are the "urban activist" (in the intersection of "politics" and "city"), the "political artist" (in the intersection of "art" and "politics") and the social artist (in the intersection of "art" and "city"). There is also the "exclusionary artist" who refrains from political and urban issues but is still inspired by the city for her work. This research tests the typology of artists in the four cities.

RC18-347.1

DEANGELIS, JOSEPH* *(University of Idaho)*
WOLF, BRIAN *(University of Idaho)*
BENZ, TERRESSA *(Oakland University)*

Mass Shootings, Heroic Actors, and the Competitive Construction of Concealed Firearms on University Campuses

The United States is unique among developed countries in its cultural valorization of firearms ownership as a fundamental right. While most other Western countries have sought to restrict gun ownership and the carrying of firearms, there has been a significant legislative momentum in the United States toward the liberalization of gun laws. Within that larger trend, there has been a movement toward allowing individuals to carry concealed firearms in previously protected spaces, including hospitals, churches, and university campuses. The state of Idaho, for example, has been at the forefront of this trend. In 2014 the state legislature passed SB 1254, a law which allowed licensed individuals to begin carrying carry concealed firearms on the campuses of state colleges and universities. Not surprisingly, there has been robust public debate over the expansion of concealed carry. On the one hand, supporters of these new laws have argued that allowing individuals to carry firearms on campus will deter potential mass shooters, terrorists and enhance the security of students, faculty, and staff. Those who oppose campus carry have contended that universities have low crime rates and that allowing firearms to be carried on campus will increase the number of accidental discharges, suicides, and violent crimes. Given these trends, this paper traces out the discursive struggle over firearms on college campuses in the state of Idaho. By conducting a qualitative thematic analysis of newspaper articles, social media posts, and transcripts of legislative debates, this paper traces the evolution of the campus carry debate. Particular attention is paid to how supporters of campus carry constructed the role the concealed firearms could play in deterring and thwarting mass shootings and terrorist attacks on U.S. college campuses.

TG07-1007.1

DEANGELO, DARCIE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Minefield Montage: Juxtapositions of Materials, Stories, and Sensoria from Cambodia

This presentation will depict the use of montage as a sensory ethnographic method in a Cambodian minefield among deminers who were training to detect landmines with mine detection rats. Montage allowed unexpected relationships to emerge, from uncertainty's relationship to love to human relationships with spirits. The paper draws from juxtapositions of multiple fieldwork materials from visuals, narratives, and sensorial sources (such as audio and touch). I focus on exemplary moments of montage from the field: 1) contemporary art by Cambodian artists with filmed fieldwork scenes; 2) narratives of love deminers have for the rats with narratives of suspicions they have for coworkers; and 3) the homage the deminers give to a dead rat with the homage they give to spirits. The senses bridge across these juxtapositions, revealing unnoticed parallels and exciting connections. Considering that the minefield threatened potential violence in the form of explosives in the ground, by the state which surveilled the deminers, and the former combatants-turned-deminers themselves, montage offered a useful method for allowing what was unsaid but also expressed more apparent to an outsider. Moreover, because the fieldwork entailed understanding spirits and nonhumans like mine detection rats, montage formulated ways of knowing that went beyond words. Key for this presentation is utilizing associative logic to understanding the minefield's milieu with all its actors: humans, rats, spirits, and ethnographer. Unnoticed, and sometimes unspeakable, connections and patterns emerged through the relationship between the materials, stories, and sensoria of the minefield. This presentation will make use of the montage mentioned above by showing them directly as part of the presentation including soundscapes, video, and narrative.

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

RC32-595.1

DEB, ISHANI* *(University of Calcutta)*

Legitimization of Surveillance and Discipline in Schools in Kolkata: A Study of Students' Lived Experiences of Discursive Practice

Schools as an institution have utilized surveillance in numerous ways: through televised monitoring of the students, by creating students' profile in the website that amount to creating students' database and through gender normative behaviour. Deeply pronounced cultural values and language define such apparently gender neutral disciplinary mechanism (Gregory and Fergus,2017; Monahan,2011). The analysis on subjugation and subordination has been contributed by the feminists and by the theorists of power (Lukes,1974/2005). The research contributions regarding this issue have been multifaceted. Feminists like Nancy Fraser (2013) and Paula England (1999) have invoked the philosophy of knowledge on the politics of representation and body construction. Also several works have been towards the pedagogy of teaching, etching out of how the hierarchy between the students and the school management has been maintained (Chanana,2002). Finally the conventional utilization is that of Foucauldian notion of surveillance. The underlying implication is that CCTVs are not the only determining factor in body control and surveillance. Different schools respond with varied experiences. Uniform strictures of students based on gender, obsession with IDs and compulsory prayer service of the students monitored by the principal are also the factors of discipline. Meenakshi Thapan (2014) pointed out, it is required to decode the classroom experiences in the words of the students themselves and that the scholars move beyond the scope of analyzing the macro structures of discipline and surveillance. This paper therefore presents the narratives of the students of both the gender segregated schools as well as of the Coeducational institutions (schools) in Kolkata. The respondents are both male and female students of the ninth and tenth grade from the middle and from the upper middle class background. The paper also talks of how the students understand these discursive practices and comply with the rules without fail.

RC02-JS-53.2

DECIEUX, FABIENNE* *(Johannes Kepler University)*

The Economic Shift and Beyond: Care As a Contested Terrain in Contemporary Capitalism (co-authored by Brigitte Aulenbacher, Fabienne Décieux, Birgit Riegraf)

This paper argues that we are witnessing a fundamental transformation of capitalism in the Global North. Under the auspices of an economic shift, social reproduction and constituent care and care work are undergoing a process of reorganization. The first part draws on Polanyi's analysis of the relation between market and society and on contemporary revisions of his approach. Referring to core arguments from his perspective on the "market society" it identifies processes of commodification, marketization, and quasi-marketization, which we can understand as an economic shift driving the development in the field of care and care work. The second part refers to empirical studies in Austria and Germany and reflects in terms of a Polanyian "double movement" on how far care and care work - in the case of elder and child care and, more precisely, home care agencies, residential care communities and the social investment state - have become a contested terrain. The third part points out how local and global tendencies are interrelated and shows the societal relevance of the reorganization of care and care work.

TG04-984.5

DECIEUX, JEAN PHILIPPE* *(University of Luxembourg)*

Bargaining for Evidence in a Hybrid Forum? the Case of an Expert Group Chaired By the European Commission.

In the area of policymaking, we observe that decisions are increasingly base on knowledge/evidence gained through debates in hybrid advisory organisations. This knowledge is used to ideally fade risks and uncertainties by calculating the risks involved in the final decision and by this to legitimize political decisions by delivering hard-facts in the argumentation (e.g. as "evidence-based-policy-making"). A consequence of these decision-making processes is the authoritative implementation of knowledge and direct application into the context of everyday-life. Such a political-decision-context often is a very specific situation, in which traditional mono-disciplinary scientific knowledge commonly is not precise enough, because usually it is produced to be universally valid and bases on certain assumptions. What is needed in such a context of real life application is *socially robust knowledge*.

As a response to that demand, the mode of knowledge production is changing. Instead of linear-ordered knowledge-production, hybrid forums of heterogeneous actors are becoming important. These actors are debating and bargaining solutions to a problem and are co-constructing contextualized knowledge as decision-making-base for the specific context of application. This discursive process of knowledge production is not only affected by different forms of knowledge from

heterogeneous actors, it is also influenced by heterogeneous world of relevancies of the actors (interests, targets, practices, experiences...).

This study assesses and analyses with a multiple triangulation how an Expert Group of the European Commission develops knowledge within a transdisciplinary- and transnational expert-discourse. Based on multiple data sources my study is offering information on how evidence is produced in decision-making within such hybrid forums, e.g. important factors, processes and structures influencing political knowledge-systems.

RC22-412.3

DEEGALLA DURAGE, ANTON PIYARATHNE* *(The Open University of Sri Lanka)*

Religious Rituals As a Way of Living with Conflicting Ethnoreligious Nationalisms in Sri Lanka

To many it is hard to imagine that conflicting ethnoreligious groups in Sri Lanka actually unite in everyday interactions. In this presentation I will explain why and how this happens in a context where essentialisations of ethnic and religious labels prevail and relations between groups are still tense following years of conflict. My recent fieldwork in the rural village of Panama shows that people belonging to three different ethnic groups, Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim, tend to overcome their differences in the context of rituals that blend Hindu and Popular Buddhist traditions. I will discuss the ways in which religion provides an environment for conflicting groups to unite building on Victor Turner's idea of communites (1969) as recently applied to the lived religion of pilgrimages (Hermkens, Willy Jansen, and Notermans 2009). In the Sri Lankan context communities is established through the power of rituals which unites people according to their concerns: security and safety. The two main religious performances are the yearly worshiping of the Hindu goddess Pattini and the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of the Hindu god Murugan (or Kataragama). Both rituals start with a three to six days walk of around 105 kilometres to the Murugan Temple located at Kataragama in the month of July, followed by rituals called ankeliya ('horn pulling') for paying respect to the goddess Pattini, in the following month. Sinhala and Tamil villagers join with the outsiders (sami) to walk through Panama and the Yala National Forest to do the pilgrimage. During ankeliya the entire village is divided into two: udupila ('upper side') and yatipila ('lower side'). Both the low caste and high caste Tamil people join hands with the fellow Sinhala villagers according to a traditional belief system, which says that the festival will profit the whole community.

RC05-117.3

DEEGALLA DURAGE, ANTON PIYARATHNE* *(The Open University of Sri Lanka)*

Struggling to Construct "Home" in Ethno-Nationally Divided Sri Lanka

This paper will discuss the everyday struggle of multi-ethnic Sri Lankans to construct "home", and is based on ethnographic research that was conducted for my PhD work. In this discussion, the "home" refers to a concept I used in my research as "commongrounds", a process in which people belonging to conflicting ethno-national groups continuously struggle to create a social space favourable for (peaceful) living. The everyday life of the members of the multi-ethnic community in the country became uncertain and insecure in post-independent Sri Lanka. This was a result of the politicization of ethnic and religious groups, in post-independence party politics, which were established under the Westminster democratic model by British colonisers. This situation was further reinforced by the strengthening of ethno-religious identities during the 500 years of colonial administration in the country. The peak of these divisions was experienced by all Sri Lankans - Sinhalas, Tamils, and Muslims - during the internal war that continued for nearly three decades. In the post-conflict context, the Sri Lankan state has not satisfactorily addressed the ethno-national conflict. My paper will explain ways and means through which local people of multi-ethno-national backgrounds construct and maintain a harmonious relationship and create a peaceful environment, a social space that can be identified as "home", within this context.

RC51-853.1

DEGUCHI, HIROSHI* *(Tokyo Institute of Technology)*

Constructive Social Systems Theory - As Sciences of the Techno-Social Artificial -

The first Internet revolution has caused the deep change on the B2C based industrial structure and related life worlds. The second Internet revolution which is characterized by IoT based technology & management will change B2B based industrial structure and our life world where we are embedded in functionally and semantically through division of labor. New distributed organization and related work style depend on new division of labor which will be created by IoT based management. This is one possible scenario of a reality sift. There is another reality

shift scenario where B2B platform will be locked-In and the labor market will be divided into "high value added & high capability creative class" & "low value added & low capability worker class".

We are living not on stable traditional life world but on fluid & continuously constructed & reconstructed world. Where we are confronted by continuous reality shift.

The process of modernization is characterized not only by a disembedded & personalizing process from traditional reality. There exists a new embedded process in a new constructed reality.

How we can analyze the embedded and disembedded process?

Natural sciences and some social sciences focus on the universal law. But it is impossible to find the universal social law for a society because a reality of a society is a constructed reality. Some social sciences focus on construction of a reality for a limited context. They do not focus on the techno-social system where both functional and semantic aspects are required. On the contrary, there exists a commensurability gap between functional and semantic aspects.

We have to bridge the commensurability gap between functional and semantic aspects and have to construct a new methodology and modeling method to manage the reality shift process as "Constructive Social Systems Theory".

RC22-409.9

DEL RE, EMANUELA C.* *(Univ. Niccolò Cusano of Rome)*

Minorities, Conflicts and National Identity. the Yazidis: A Case in Point.

The persecution by ISIS of the scarcely studied Yazidi community (A. Birgül, 2014) has raised questions about the destiny and role of all minorities in the new Middle Eastern asset and about the strategies and normative to protect them and preserve their presence in the region (M. Ma'oz, G. Sheffer, 2002; W. Kymlicka, E. Pföstl E. 2014). The A., who has carried out extensive research on and with the Yazidis since 2013, analyzes their actions and conditions at local, regional and international level, enhancing their transformation from being a vulnerable group virtually unable to react, to being a credible interlocutor for the Muslims in the fight against a common enemy such as ISIS. A transformation due to changes occurred in the recent years in the community such as more openness, political recognition and other, in line with globalization and with the media exposure following the persecution (E. C. Del Re, 2015, 2017). Moreover, their ethnicity has become an important element in their social and political role and position in the Iraqi-Kurdish society that has become even more significant in the referendum for the independence of Iraqi-Kurdistan in September 2017, where their national identity emerged as a key element. The relationship with the consistent diasporic communities in Europe and in the USA is also a relevant element of the new phase in their history. Their appeal for the recognition of their persecution as Genocide, promotes them as bearers of fundamental global values, an makes them a case in point for all minorities.

RC32-576.4

DEL RE, EMANUELA C.* *(UNiv. Unicusano Roma)*

"Gendered Borders": Migrants and Refugess Shaping the Policy Making Process

The gender dimension of borders crossing has been scarcely studied (K. Ohmae, 1990; A. Paasi, 2009; T. Wilson, H. Donnan, 1998, 2012). The A. has studied the process of "gendering" the European Union Borders and its effects on policy making, analyzing critical issues such as the concept of borders and boundaries, as constructed lines of differences, and the process of policy making in the EU. The presence of vulnerable groups amongst refugees and migrants in the flows since 2014, has obliged the Council of Europe to recommend to the member states to take into account gender-based violence and gender-related persecution in their asylum systems. The Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe 2014, for the protection of refugee women against violence, focuses on the reception procedures and support for asylum seekers. According to the interviews and materials gathered in long field researches by the A. amongst refugees in Iraq, Jordan and Syria, amongst diasporas in EU – Yazidi and Christian – the experience of men and women (according to age class) are different with specific vulnerabilities in various stages (according to the phases of their journey) and in various forms (for instance violence suffered by women in the country of origin, when they become the victim of abuses during their journey, when they are trafficked). When crossing the borders, their vulnerability emerges more because of loss of points of orientation, lack of know how, risk to be blackmailed to access resources, risk of sexual abuse etc. (Amnesty International, 2017). Not only women: also single men and children suffer types of violence and have become the object of a specific normative in EU countries. The concept of "Gendered Borders" offers a new perspective in policy making, in prevention and resolution of conflicts and violence (S. Shekhawat, E. C. Del Re, 2018).

RC02-JS-53.5

DEL REY, ALBERTO* *(University of Salamanca)*
RIVERA-NAVARRO, JESUS *(University of Salamanca)*
PANIAGUA, TANIA *(University of Salamanca)*

The Effect of "Migrant Women's Capital" Working in Domestic Service in Spain

Recent decades have witnessed considerable dynamism and change in domestic service in Spain. Social, economic and demographic developments in society have led to both the massive incorporation of women into paid jobs and a rapid ageing of the Spanish population, which has increased the demand for domestic workers. This demand has been covered largely by migrant workers.

The aim here is to analyse the job trajectories of migrant women that are working, or have worked, in domestic service in Spain, paying special attention to the effects of the economic crisis. It should be noted that domestic service in Spain, both from a legal perspective and in practical terms, encompasses both housework and the care of dependent persons in private homes, generally combining both these tasks. We consider three decisive factors in these women's labour trajectories: human capital upon arrival (job experience and level of education), social networks, and family circumstances, which we refer to as "migrant capital"**.**

This study has involved 34 in-depth interviews with migrant women that are working or have worked in domestic service. The fieldwork conducted between November 2015 and November 2016 was based on a theoretical sampling of an intentional nature. In other words, the aim was to achieve a heterogeneity of profiles according to the women's provenance (Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe), legal status (regular or irregular), family circumstances upon arrival (with/ without partner; with/without children), and level of education.

The study reveals a major heterogeneity of situations due largely to the sector's poor regulation and each woman's different conditions upon arrival. Initial insertion, labour trajectory and the effects of the crisis are highly influenced by these two aspects. For migrant women, working in domestic service is indeed a good opportunity for finding work, but at the same time it presents numerous pitfalls.

RC10-201.2

DELANEY, HELEN* *(The University of Auckland)*

Social Inequality and Crises of Democracy: The Role of Workplace Participation

In a climate of increasing economic and social inequalities, this paper considers the potential for more participatory and democratic ways of working to address such inequalities. The academic debates about social inequality provide a thorough understanding of the macro-economic causes of, and solutions to, inequalities. However, these discussions insufficiently consider the changes in work, employment relations and organizational practices in recent decades. The erosion and dismantlement of former institutions that protected workers and helped to foster democratic sensibilities has brought a considerable social toll. In order to more fully understand social inequalities, we must examine the social relations of production within workplaces, especially with regard to worker voice and influence.

Contemporary academic debates about the function and value of employee participation and involvement rarely connect with concerns about political and social justice. In this paper, we argue that contemporary expressions of organizational democracy are vital resources for redressing workplace and economic inequalities.

We provide evidence from two longitudinal qualitative case studies of companies based in New Zealand, both of which are engaged in a strategic partnership with trade unions to improve employment relations, organizational culture and firm performance. Both partnerships entailed extensive changes to the structure and processes of ER, and required significant training in collaborative decision-making and conflict negotiation. In both organizational sites, employees are more actively involved in identifying, solving and implementing solutions to substantial problems relating to the quality of work life and economic performance.

We identify the main effects and outcomes of the strategic partnerships for management, unions, and employees. Our interest is to capture the contested and delicate nature of the ongoing efforts to accomplish a more progressive form of workplace relations. Ultimately, we offer evidence of socio-cultural innovations that give rise to economic and social benefits both within and beyond the workplace.

RC12-245.4

DELAUNAY, MARINE* *(Centre Emile Durkheim, Bordeaux University)*
STRID, SOFIA *(Centre for Feminist Social Studies)*

Gendered Violence Regimes: Context, Policy and Practice in Intimate Partner Violence in France and Sweden

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

This paper argues for more complex analyses of welfare state gender regimes by focusing on a key element frequently forgotten in cross-national comparisons: intimate partner violence (IPV) and responses thereto, especially criminal justice system (CJS) responses. We return to the notions of gender regime and welfare regimes, and critically elaborate them through the notion of gendered violence regime, to analyse gendered socio-political and judicial institutions and practices. According to Haney (2004), welfare state regimes, gender regimes and judicial regimes tend to match together in how policies are named, debated and implemented. However, many comparative welfare analyses do not attend to violence; moreover, violence and responses thereto are rooted in institutions and inequality regimes (Walby 2008).

Building on earlier work (Hearn, Strid et al. 2016), we use comparative methods to address discursive dynamics and judicial practices in France and Sweden in the light of transformations in gender regimes, illustrative of broader contextualizing and theoretical concerns. First, we review relevant laws and policy, inspired by the Critical Frame Analysis (Verloo 2007), noting differences, similarities and convergences in welfare and judicial systems. Second, we focus on judicial practices in two countries, particularly in CJS treatment of IPV. In Sweden, more explicitly gendered structural policy is accompanied by cases being constructed and treated more individually by professionals with real expertise on domestic violence; while in more corporatist regime France, only very serious cases are so treated, and less individual, more proceduralised assessment of cases by workdays lost is used. CJS procedure impact the construction and definition of the problem, especially regarding how professionals consider the gendering and seriousness of the violence in making a case.

Finally, we critically interrogate how useful "regime" typologies are, including in providing avenues for intersectional analyses combining sociological theories of change (Muller 2005) and transformation (Felstiner et al. 1980).

RC38-677.6

DELCROIX, CATHERINE* *(University of Strasbourg)*
KOBANDA, DIEUDONNE *(University of Strasbourg, research center Dynamiques Europeennes)*

Access of Immigrant Roma Families to Strasbourg's Integration Policies, in Paticular French-Language-Teaching Policy. an Example of Biographical Policy Evaluation.

We have been working on the comparative "biographical policy evaluation" of social policies concerning migrants in Strasbourg and Frankfurt, e.g. local programs for teaching to new migrants the language of the host country, hence French in Strasbourg. The method of "biographically evaluating" social policies takes note of the fact that social policies relevant to different domains (such as housing, healthcare, vocational (re)training and access to local labour markets, childhood, language programs for migrants...) are most of the times developed and implemented by different public agencies (or private subcontractors), mostly separately ; while the combination of their decisions on the conditions of life of given individuals or families necessarily interact and may engender unforeseen and unwanted effects. Hence the idea of evaluating policies "from below", through in-depth case studies and case histories of small samples of recipients. This is an approach to evaluation that also has the advantage of allowing to observe how recipients receive, perceive, and react (or even proact) tactically and strategically to make the best possible use of policies oriented towards them. In doing so - and without necessarily being aware of it - they "join the game", which if they are for instance migrants, does contribute powerfully to their integration. We will present here the case of Roma families coming from Eastern European countries to settle in Strasbourg, and of their reactions to municipal policies aiming at teaching them French to foster their access labour markets.

RC22-413.6

DELGADO, JUAN* *(University of California, Sociology)*

The Religious Life of Ethno-Racial Mobilization of Blackness in Colombia

After the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), important sectors of the Colombian Catholic Church were "opting for the poor" at a time when Latin America was going through exclusionary processes of economic development and political authoritarianism. The emergence of liberation theology not only sensitized priests to socio-economic inequalities but also to ethno-racial demands by Indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent populations. However, during the same period, the Colombian Catholic Church has been described as one of the most conservative catholic ministers in Latin America. How to understand the emergence and differentiated impacts of liberation theology on ethno-racial mobilization processes in Colombia? Using a field-theoretic approach, this paper argues that liberation theology was more likely to incubate ethno-racial process of mobilization in marginal but committed sectors within the Catholic Religious Field. Non-diocesan priests from Missionary Catholic Orders were particularly prone to put liberation theology in practice. Through in-depth interviews and archival data, this paper reconstructs pastoral practices of Claretian Missionaries in rural areas of the Northern Pacific Coast that were conducive to the mobilization and legal recognition of ethno-racial demands of Afrodescendent populations in Colombia.

RC12-238.2

DELLA RAGIONE, LINDA* *(University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU)*

Advertising and Female Body: Evolution and Social Issues

In order to create consumers, *ad men* had to develop universal notions in co-operation with social psychologists that have demonstrated the effectiveness of links between "instinct" and mass sales. The methodologies followed to create ads have evolved and changed deeply, jointly with the evolution of economy. Both the industrial revolution – before – and the rise of consumerism – later – had a determinant impact upon the characters of advertisements, whose content moved gradually from mere information to more or less subtle persuasion, to be achieved through the stimulation of a consumer's emotional and psychic sphere. Nowadays, commercials manipulate people's strongest desires and greatest fears to convince them to buy their preferred products and, doing so, they also uphold stereotypes regarding class, gender and race. The aim of this paper is to show the historical evolution of the use of the female image in advertising during the last decades and the social issues related to this topic.

RC25-478.5

DELLA RAGIONE, LINDA* *(University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU)*

Free Speech and Sexism: The Role of Social Media

Since advertisement started to arise, women have been increasingly used as protagonists in order to advertise and sell products devoid of any connection with the female body. Their image has been undressed, fragmented, up to decapitated. We came to speak about the 'commodification' of the female body. That gender representation in advertising is not neutral, and that this has a deep impact on society, is proved by the attention that high-ranking researchers have devoted to the ethical questions directly emerging from these matters. Erving Goffman in 1976 expressed his opinion about the contribution that the role models proposed by the media and by advertising gave to the meaning of "gender identity" since they strongly pervaded society, due to their public diffusion. For any legal system, an especially difficult problem consists in putting limits to the freedom of speech.In the advertising industry, it is possible to find an example of the "third way" proposed by R. Abel in his *Speech and Respect*, in order to solve the conflicts caused by a speech, namely a (semi)-informal process through which it is possible to regulate the speech itself, besides solving a conflict. The aim envisaged by Abel is an institutionalized but informal conversation between the victim and the offender where the offender should offer an explanation, an alternative interpretation of his own ambiguous words and impenetrable motives. The victim, in turn, could accept this explanation and his injury might heal. There are some examples of public excuses presented in a "communitarian" way from ads companies. Nowadays, the easiest and more practical manner to express a public apologize is through social medias. The aim of this paper is to prove the effectiveness of Abel's third way in the advertising field, in order to redress the status equality between men and women.

RC22-415.4

DELLAPERGOLA, SERGIO* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

Antisemitism: National or European Constellation?

What are the fundamentals of contemporary antisemitism? Jewish excessive power, Holocaust denial, and Israel demonization are the three main strands of antisemitism. A fourth type stressing the Jew as a physical and moral degenerate was important historically but is less central today. There have been and there are different ideological foundations – pagan, Muslim, Christian, left-wing, right-wing, and liberal-centrist. Christians and Muslims view the Jew as enemy, but also as possible neophyte. Political antisemitism condemns the Jew for different and specular reasons: the Capitalist, the Bolshevik. For liberals, the main theme is assimilation of the Jews. Fundamental research needs include: noting the number of events and the number of perpetrators; looking at the number of people exposed to the event, or the multiplier of events and people exposed to them; a comparative framework, time-oriented and in association with external events – economic conjuncture for example; and understanding differential geographic, demographic, socio-cultural characteristics of perpetrators and victims alike. Finally, one needs to look at the frequency and patterns of Jewish response. Looking at past research experience, we detect studies of antisemitic acts, perceptions, and discourse. We need to start creating a coherent mapping sentence toward more integrated studies in the future. We must outline who is the active and passive actor; who pursues action after the initial antisemitic event; and what are the main diffusion channels. Longitudinal studies have been quite absent from the scene. How to react to antisemitism? Through educating people to Jewish values and history, doing good deeds and providing good behavioral examples, being politically active, bringing people to directly know Jewish and

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Israeli realities, and – last resort – knowing how to practice self-defense. Data illustrative of these topics will be presented based on recent research in Europe.

RC02-JS-52.1

DELLO BUONO, RICARDO* *(Manhattan College)*

Crisis Neoliberalism and the Global Retrenchment of Social Welfare: A Second 'end of History'?

Just as the social welfare state arose to reproduce and mediate the contradictions of an ascendant phase of capitalist expansion, the ongoing retrenchment of the social welfare state forms part of an epic struggle to maintain profits within the contradictory limits imposed by a deepening structural crisis. Political opposition to social spending cutbacks was initially weak as neoliberalism proved adept at fragmenting the traditional bases of popular resistance, leading democratic/social democratic parties to succumb to the dictates of global capital and opting for "softer, gentler" neoliberal reforms as the "only alternative" to savage austerity and neoliberal restructuring. In the 1990s, an earlier phase of ascendant neoliberalism yielded the triumphant proclamation of an "end of history" which subsequently came crashing down in the throes of a deep and persistent recession. In more recent years, a deeply dimensioned political trend to the right has refueled and accelerated the tendency towards establishing an ever lower common denominator for recalibrated social welfare regimes, taking on proportions of a new "realism" in policy making that amounts to a second "end of history." This paper explores the future prospects of the embattled social welfare state, using comparative observations from its peak paradigmatic expression in the Nordic countries of prior decades as well as from its most minimalist form under US "exceptionalism." The precarious social consensus that sustains this trend contains its own fissures that underlines the contradictory character of neoliberal crises. Social democratic parties that once championed the universalization of comprehensive social welfare policies but have since embraced acquiescence to neoliberal retrenchment, presage the emergence of new oppositional forces that reject these parties. What remains to be seen is whether an upsurge of popular mobilization can successfully disrupt and detain the hardening policy regimes of neoliberal retrenchment.

RC20-JS-78.8

DELMAS, CORINNE* *(University of Nantes, CENS)*

The Feminization of an Established Profession: The Case of Notaries in France.

Ten thousand notaries appointed by the Ministry of Justice are working now in France with a status inherited from the former venality of offices. The traditional way of entering into this liberal profession was for the aspiring notary to be presented to the supervisory entities by the assigning notary, who receives a price corresponding to this right of access. As a result, the labor market for notaries is not very open and is dominated by a patrimonial conception of the trade. Women have suffered in particular from a weak access to the profession that has long been male oriented. Nevertheless, the advancement of the wage-earning system favored their entry into the notarial profession. By 2014, nearly 34% of notaries are women, yet they only constitute 30% of the notaries who are partners but 65% of the salaried or wage labor notaries. However, the increase in women in the notary profession still faces a glass ceiling and even resistance. I will discuss during my presentation the entry of women into wage labor; the fact that the notaries "corps" is now feminized; the existence of a glass ceiling. The effects of the current reform of the profession by the "Macron" law of 6 August 2015 have also to be called into questioned. If the introduction of a retirement age could accelerate the departure of mainly male populations, and if the increase in the number of offices and notaries is expected to increase the flow of entry into the notary profession, several obstacles remain, however. Finally, the reform reinforces the competitive logic and promotes liberalization that can just as easily promote female entrepreneurship as generating gendered segregation logics. It also provokes resistance in the profession and reform projects which are liable to promote as to limit the feminization of the profession...

RC52-873.5

DELMAS, CORINNE* *(University of Nantes, CENS)*

The Liberalisation and the Feminization of an Established Profession between the State and the Market : The Case of the Notaries in France.

Ten thousand notaries appointed by the Ministry of Justice are working now in France with a status inherited from the former venality of offices. The traditional way of entering into this liberal profession was for the aspiring notary to be presented to the supervisory entities by the assigning notary, who receives a price corresponding to this right of access. As a result, the labor market for notaries is not very open and is dominated by a patrimonial conception of the trade. Women have suffered in particular from a weak access to the profession

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RC38-678.2

DEMARTINI, ZEILA* *(Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos / USP)*

Narratives of Immigrants: A Comparative Analysis of Generations

A comparative analysis of successive generations of families is relevant to the understanding of international migration processes and the experiences of the subjects. This paper analyses oral narratives obtained under the form of histories of life in a study carried out on dislocations occurred between Africa and Brazil in the 1970´s decades 2000. We focus the memories who came for Sao Paulo when powders-independence are escaping of the colonial war and of the difficult situations in Angola and Mozambique. We interview Portuguese, *Luso*-Africans and Africans whose trajectories were very varied, having in common the fact that they all went out from Africa at the same moment – from political questions and the war. When interviewing different generations of each family, we could get different representations of the same facts and experiences, as well as from one generation over another. The family histories may also be considered. The nature of the questions to research had led us on a historical incursion, taking into account the fact that talk of second and third generation involved, in the case of these migration processes, in talking about children and young people. This aspect is usually not considered in most studies: that large proportion of children and young people carry on their life experiences in different socio-economic and cultural realities. Tried to verify that implications displacements during this period of their lives and experiences established during the checkout process and entry into new contexts can lead to the experiences, cultures and identities of children and young people and that the analysis of these elements could highlight issues. Urges us to question how each generation represents its history, the history of its family, and the history of the nation of origin of the first generation.

RC16-322.2

DEMETRIOU, CHARES* *(Lund University)*
ALIMI, EITAN* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

Relationalizing Contact Theory: The Dynamics of Contact and Contention

Contact theory argues that groups of people become less prone to conflict with each other the more they are in contact with each other, holding that contact reduces stereotyping, prejudice, and hostility. While empirical evidence for and against the theory exists in the literature, we argue that the flaws of the theory relate more to its conceptual and methodological underpinnings than to its empirical correspondence.

The theory pays attention to relations among groups primarily in terms of hierarchy, competitiveness, and interdependence. While this is a promising, it is neither sufficiently relational nor dynamic. Above all, the theory pays little attention to the role mechanisms play in the generation of conflict-prone and non-conflict-prone contact. Relaying on the analysis of variable covariance, it hints, at best, at the presence and consequentiality of mechanisms but does not investigate actual mechanism operation.

In order to better explain why *sometimes* contact leads to violence, we reconstruct contact theory conceptually and methodologically. Rather than conceptualizing groups as pre-given units, we conceptualize social formations resultant from boundary relations. Methodologically, we analyze mechanism operation, rather than treating mechanisms as intervening variables. Particularly, we analyze the interplay among mechanisms and reverse mechanisms. This allows analysis of the key process whereby contact becomes politicized, hence no longer contained in the private realm but rather consumed by the public realm, where the state is implicated.

We apply mechanism analysis in a comparison of two settings: colonial Cyprus (1945-1959), where members of the Greek and Turkish populations were in contact; and West Bank (1967-2001), where members of the Israeli Jewish and Palestinian populations were in contact. Each of the two settings featured, respectively, historical periods of politicized contact promoting violence and depoliticized contact impeding violence.

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RC26-484.3

DEMIDOVA, YULIA* *(Moscow State University of Lomonosov)*

De-Urbanization in Central Russia: Socio-Cultural Transformations in the Life Practices of Modern Rural Communities

De-urbanization in Central Russia: socio-cultural transformations in the life practices of modern rural communities.

The aim of my study is to find out whether de-urbanization in Central Russia can be explained as a form of escapism. The last to be interpreted as the way of overcoming one's individual and social problems, meeting the aspiration to get rid of political ideology and employment relationships and find piece, solitude and tranquility.

Or, otherwise, is it still an ordinary form of urban-rural life, when a city dweller live in «two homes» of city apartment and holiday village (dacha) in suburb and do not realize his lifestyle as something opposing commonly accepted standards.

The long-term observation and inquiry into the life of eco-villages and dachas enable us to say, that the life in the Russian countryside encourages the inhabitants to become more sensitive to their state of dependence on social system in different spheres of life, such as:

- Physical self-maintenance
- Informational autonomy and independence from the official media
- being beyond the biopolitics (cultivation)

We can also state the situation of cultural divergence between dachas and eco-villages

- dachas – deal with the soviet legacy, common urban culture, self-actualization practices.
- eco villages – are inclined to invent their own traditions and generate original ideology. In this way we come across with neopaganism and nationalism.

Such a research is inevitably linked with socio-psychological issues. The concept of de-urbanization for the eco-villagers therefore implies that when you leave the city and move to rural area you take responsibility for your life and escape from the influence of social manipulation and biopolitics.

RC32-589.6

DEMOS, VICKY* *(University of Minnesota, Morris)*

Domestic Violence and the Twentieth Century Greek Family in Greece, the United States, and Australia

Gender inequality is most critically evidenced in violence against women. It is estimated that one in four women in Greece has or will be the victim of violence sometime in her life. Domestic violence has been shown to have increased there since the onset of austerity. In addition, it has been argued that it occurs among the poor and the uneducated.

Greeks are known for their strong family system, a system that has provided personal safety and security throughout Greece's tumultuous history. At the same time, the sacredness of this institution has until recent decades meant that family violence has existed in secret and with impunity.

Based on my research of Greeks in Greece and the diaspora of Australia and and the United States during the twentieth century I will identify ways in which domestic violence was largely unrecognized as a social issue. In addition, using sources such as the United Nations CEDAW report on Greece, WIN HELLAS, an NGO founded in Greece in 2006 to empower women and fight domestic violence, the Daughters of Penelope, an organization established to maintain and continue the Greek culture and now engaged in domestic violence projects, and family studies, I will explain how 21st century institutions outside of and within Greece have provided support for the elimination of domestic violence during its heightened visibility currently as austerity has been implemented.

Overt violence will be covered as well as symbolic violence manifested by the idea of the traditional or patriarchal family. While discussion of actual statistics will be limited to Greece, discussion of violence in the Greek family in Australia and the United States will be based on qualitative research. The sociological recognition/non-recognition of the issue will be compared to the psychological and anthropological.

RC06-126.2

DEMPSEY, DEBORAH* *(Swinburne University)*
PARKINSON, SHARON *(Swinburne University)*
ANDREWS, CAL *(University of Melbourne)*
MCNAIR, RUTH *(University of Melbourne)*

Family Conflict and Violence As Pathways into Lgbtiq Homelessness in Australia

Homelessness for LGBTIQ people is a product of personal vulnerabilities and structural stigma that embeds heteronormative, queerphobic, and transphobic prejudices in everyday experience. Rejection by family of origin is well-documented in international literature, and greater reliance on families of choice including friendship and community networks is known to be supportive in the face of conflict within family of origin. To date, less is known about how family violence and conflict contribute to first homelessness among LGBTIQ Australians. There is a great need to understand their distinctive experience of family violence, conflict and homelessness in order to resolve early home leaving and the ongoing cycle of housing instability.

This paper presents the findings on family conflict and violence from a mixed methods research study of Australian LGBTIQ homelessness. We conducted a secondary data analysis of two national surveys of homelessness that contained responses from heterosexual, lesbian, gay and bisexual people of all ages. We combined these with 19 qualitative interviews with homelessness service providers and 17 LGBTQ service users.

Reported reasons for first homelessness differed significantly according to sexual orientation. LGB survey respondents were more likely to report relationship breakdown, family conflict and family violence than heterosexual respondents. Higher levels of childhood sexual assault and out of home care experiences for LGB people indicated that conflictual issues in families of origin arise much earlier than adolescence for some. While family support was lower for LGB respondents than for heterosexual, support from friends and a greater reliance on community groups rather than family for support was potentially a protective factor in pathways out of homelessness. We discuss the implications of these findings for policy and service provision, and with regard to future LGBTIQ research agendas related to family conflict or violence and homelessness.

RC41-710.3

DENIER, NICOLE* *(Colby College)*
WAITE, SEAN *(University of Western Ontario)*

Who Gets Hitched?: Documenting Selectivity into Partnership Among LGB and Heterosexual Canadians

Mounting evidence suggests that sexual orientation matters in the labor market. Nonetheless, existing research remains limited by available data. Censuses and labor force surveys, which have high quality, detailed earnings and employment information, often do not have measures of sexual orientation, leaving researchers to identify sexual orientation through conjugal partnership with someone of the same self-identified sex. Health surveys increasingly ask questions about sexual identity and practices but do not offer large sample sizes nor quality measures of labor market outcomes. Thus it remains to be seen how understandings of economic inequality between heterosexual and non-heterosexual populations change based on the type of data used. In particular, a key question is whether LGB and heterosexual singles and couples are similar in terms of characteristics that impact labor market outcomes. In this paper, we draw on the 2003 to 2014 Canadian Community Health Surveys (CCHS) to document how selectivity into partnership varies for heterosexual and lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals. Specifically, we focus in on how single versus partnered individuals vary in terms of age, educational attainment, occupational status, labor force engagement, and health.

RC23-426.7

DENIS, ANN* *(Université d'Ottawa)*
HEAP, RUBY *(University of Ottawa)*

Using a Feminist Interdisciplinary Lens to Research Gender and Canadian Engineering Education: Processes, Challenges, and Potentials

Despite their increasing participation in Canadian higher education since the 1970s, women remain underrepresented among undergraduate students in engineering. To explore why this is, our interdisciplinary research team has undertaken a complex mixed methods study of selected faculties of engineering in which women, though still a minority, constitute an atypically large percentage of the undergraduate student population. The study included questionnaires and interviews, completed by women and men engineering students, professors and administrators within engineering, along with direct observation and the collection of documentary material. This paper reports on the various processes and challenges we encountered, linked to the development and use of multiple methodologies within an interdisciplinary research team, including the mutual education of team members about theory, research techniques, engineering cultures and practices, and the building of a consensus over the rationale for our eventual research design. To date, little Canadian research on gender and engineering education has been conducted with the basic goal of bridging perspectives across social sciences, education and engineering, while this was identified from the start as a key objective of our team of feminist professors and graduate students. We conclude by discussing how the resulting research experience confirms our conviction that such interdisciplinary research offers great potential for generating new knowledge that can help improve the situation of women in engineering education.

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RC52-857.5

DENT, MIKE* *(Staffordshire University)*
CARTER, PAM *(University of Leicester)*
MARTIN, GRAHAM *(University of Leicester)*

Challenging Medical Power? Citizen and User Involvement within the English NHS

The profession of medicine in England has been variously challenged and changed by the growth of Public and Patient Involvement (PPI) in its various forms. Initially, and especially at the turn of millennium the emphasis was on a *deliberative* democratic model of citizen and user involvement. With the neo-liberal turn of *New Public Management* (NPM) in the following decade the emphasis switched to a consumerist approach (patient *choice*). This version challenged the power of the profession more immediately and directly. Currently, the emphasis has again changed, this time to *co-production.* This reflects an attempt at more consensual approach to managerial-professional power relations and a move away from (but not a rejection of) consumerism and NPM and the emergence of a *New Public Governance* (NPG). This, perhaps idealistically, seeks the hybridisation of doctors, patients and maybe even managers too.

The paper will review the extent of citizen involvement across the NHS and the professional bodies in service delivery and health research governance. In examining the power play involved, I will be assessing whether the involvement reflects an empowerment or manipulation the parties involved. For while not the only factor, citizen and more especially user involvement has played a crucial part in the reconfiguration of the power relations between the medical profession, managers and the state, as well as the public. In this paper I will draw on a Foucauldian analysis of power informed by an Actor Network Theory analysis.

RC33-609.6

DERBAS, ALEXIA* *(Western Sydney University)*
MAPEDZAHAMA, VIRGINIA *(Western Sydney University)*

Women Researching Violent Extremism: Gendered and Racialized Experiences

Researching "radicalization" in a government funded study is a difficult process as the field work tends to reinforce ambivalence towards government practice. The difficulty is further compounded when the researchers are two women: a black woman racialized as black, and an Arab woman racialized as white. The paper is a critical, reflexive reflection on being in the field engaged in "Countering Violent Extremism" (CVE) research in Sydney, Australia. Eighteen youth service providers were interviewed to understand their attitudes and experiences towards "violent extremism" and young people at risk of "radicalizing" to violence. Participants shared traumatic stories of young people impacted by the Australian Federal Government's strict new laws for children seen to be involved in terrorist related activity. They also showed frustration for what they saw to be misplaced funding as they were dealing with other issues impacting young people more profoundly, such as domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse and homelessness. The paper will explore how the two researchers navigated such challenging and often emotional topics. The researchers experienced the interviews differently, with power manifesting differently in different spaces, and so the paper will reflect on how these experiences were highly racialized. This, as well as being impacted by the different ages and career stages of the researchers.

RC22-420.6

DERBAS, ALEXIA* *(Western Sydney University)*

Young Muslim Women's Politics of Everyday Living: Australia and the Digital Social

Digital technologies have transformed the possibilities for religion and how it is experienced today. They have also magnified racist and sexist encounters, while simultaneously providing spaces of resilience and community. This paper explores young Muslim women's embodied practices of social networking in an Australian context. Contrary to the clash of civilizations thesis, young Muslims in Australia are not tasked with a distinct choice between tradition and modernity. Nowhere is this more evident than in the hybrid performances they engage in on mainstream social media sites. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat require different performances of the self, foregrounding different identities at different times. The study shows that for young women, Islam is constituted in new ways through digital media and cultures, and this includes an interaction with "offline", "traditional" religion and religious practices. Connections with other Muslims, with non-Muslims and with political events impacting global Muslim communities are also constantly negotiated in ways that sometimes enforce traditional power structures, but also allow for a performance of the self that reconfigures power to centralize the individual's everyday practices. Digital media practices are here shaped by the gender and cultural expectations of different communities, impacted by a difference between online and "offline" selves, and the consequences of presenting as a woman in both types of spaces. But social media also impacts on young Muslim women's different selves. The research makes a case for small samples in order to focus on situated knowledges and the notion of polyvocality within categories of people and within people themselves. In-depth mixed-methods research with twelve participants has allowed a better understanding of the intersectional identities of young Australian Muslim women and their online performances.

RC47-783.5

DERMAN, OZGE* *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - Paris (CRAL))*

Reflections on the Future of Turkey: Looking at the Two-Way Mirror of Gezi and 15 July

Turkey has been navigating through turbulent waters since Gezi Protests in 2013. As a part of the post-2010 Occupy movements around the world, Gezi, characterized by its anti-governmental features, was giving the cues to build the idea of an alternative future through its non-organized forms of resistance. Following the very spontaneous yet tactical and performative resistance during Gezi Protests, counterpublic spheres and counterdiscourses proliferated in Turkey along with a strong belief in the transformation in society.

Nonetheless, the country is going through a process of increasing authoritarianism since then in which violence and the silence resulting from the violence reigns, not to mention the erosion of democratic principles. The coup attempt on 15 July 2016 and the people taking the streets against heavily armed soldiers to protect their president after his call for an immediate resistance becomes the second point of reference through which the present paper investigates the "meaning" of alternative futures. The ongoing state of emergency in conjunction with the restrictions on freedom of speech and media might not necessarily concern the multiple public(s) in the same way. The present paper aims to explore that the sense of future could easily differentiate according to those public(s).

The main question concerns thus how the subjects of both of the social movements become the actors through their bodily presences and repertoire of actions on the one hand, and on the other, in accordance with their values and visions on the future. Moreover, this comparison involves the questioning of the correlation between the imagining and the shaping of those subjects' future prospects.

This paper adopts a qualitative methodology based on hermeneutics as the process of understanding. The data is provided by semi-structured interviews with the participants of the protests, hashtag ethnography on Twitter as well as an analysis of visual materials.

RC57-JS-28.5

DERMAN, OZGE* *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - Paris (CRAL))*

Remembering the Victim(s): "You'Re Not a Fish after All".

The assassination of the Armenian-Turkish journalist Hrant Dink in Istanbul in 2007 by a Turkish nationalist is a drastic incident in Turkey that remained engraved in people's memory. He was not the first or the last intellectual assassinated and those repetitive forms of death constitute a very strong image of Turkish history. His assassination brings into light once again the political crimes against humanity and subsequently the dynamic relationship between art and politics.

In 2010, Mihran Tomasyan, a member of Ciplak Ayaklar Dance Company, creates his performance called "You're not a fish after all" in memory of Hrant Dink. The performance is introduced in a fragmented mode like dreams, however it articulately addresses a collective memory shaped by continuous violence and injustices. It represents an individual recollection of a certain event through which the artist interferes with the remembering of a large group of people like a big family. That so-called family is concerned by and follows closely multiple comparable killings of intellectuals and journalists in Turkey. In fact after 2015, the assassination of Tahir Elçi, a Kurdish lawyer specialized in human rights issues, could become the subject matter of the same performance. The performance thus unwittingly stages instances and images from historically repetitive periods.

This paper focuses on the reconstruction of the collective memory through that artwork and it adopts a qualitative methodology, introducing hermeneutics as a process of understanding. The data will be provided by semi-structured interviews with Tomasyan and the spectators of the performance in several occasions, taking into account the place and date of the performances.

RC32-581.1

DESAI, MANISHA* *(University of Connecticut)*

Beyond the Global North South Divide: Contemporary Feminist Debates in South Asia

While there have been tensions at the governmental level between countries in South Asia, feminists and women's rights activists have always collaborated across those differences. Following a brief history of those collaborations, in

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this presentation I will focus on how neoliberal globalization, the emergence of religious fundamentalisms, and militarization and wars in the region have shaped feminist debates. In particular, I will focus on the work of SANGAT, South Asian Network for Gender Transformation that emerged in 1998 to bring together gender activists and trainers. Following its changing directions over the last twenty-one years provides insights into the innovative ways in which feminists in the Global South work across differences but also the ways in which their epistemologies and pedagogies are influenced and limited by those of feminists in the Global North, emphasizing the need for decolonizing feminist practices in the Global North and South.

RC20-378.1

DESHMUKH, YASHWANT* *(CVoter Foundation)*

Justifying Aspects of Power, Violence & Justice in API (Absolute Poverty Index) of Transitional Societies

The ideas on studying Poverty or "Extreme" poverty by mapping "Development" have been challenged by looking "Beyond GDP". Particularly when the research colleagues are trying to map give objectively what is considered subjective. Particularly aspects "Power, Violence & Justice", where the "Objective" numbers are limited to counting "Number of Incidences" in these critical areas. Covering these aspects in the "Framework" of Poverty become more critical, particularly when the "framework" of Poverty is created by those who are looking at extreme poverty from a distance, rather than by those who are "living" the extreme poverty. This took us on a journey across poorest of the poor regions in India and meeting those who were not only observing the extreme poverty, but also those who were living in extreme poverty.

Most of our interaction with the people living in extreme poverty challenged the basic definition of the very concept of poverty to start with. The framework excludes "Power, Violence & Justice". We realized that while the World is trying to map the Poverty in concrete objective numbers, the concept of poverty goes beyond those numbers into a subjective territory which defies the textbook learning of Poverty. Going beyond the "Objective Indicators" there was a series of "Subjective Indicators" which is generally never mapped, more so because it's never considered as quantifiable empirical data. Even the construct of "Objective Indicators" to define Poverty falls flat when working on Extreme Poverty. Based on 2016 findings from the Pilot 'Globescan/CVoter Survey of Extreme Poverty' in India, we developed an Absolute Poverty Index using subjective and objective measures of well-being, including the critical aspects of Power, Violence & Justice. These themes are compared and analyzed in the composite constructs of Safety, Dignity & Self-esteem, Gender equation, Equal opportunity and last but not the least, Optimism.

RC27-498.4

DESJARDINS, BRIDGETTE* *(Carleton University)*

"Hockey Is for Everyone": Racism, Homophobia, and Inequality in Canada's Game

Hockey is undergoing a public relations face-lift. The National Hockey League's (NHL) "Hockey is for everyone" initiative and brand new 'Declaration of Principles' affirm the league's commitment to equality regardless of race, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, etc. The NHL is also partnered with external organizations focused on improving race relations and LGBTQ inclusion. Additionally, Hockey Canada's Ontario branch introduced mandatory transgender education for coaches and trainers. Yet recent events show this commitment to equality is little more than lip service. The reigning championship team committed to visiting the White House on the same day football players (inspired by President Trump's incendiary comments) protested anti-black police brutality. When team captain Ryan Getzlaf uttered a homophobic slur during the 2017 playoffs, the NHL leveled a pitiful reprimand, and Getzlaf offered an equally pitiful apology. When black player Joel Ward scored a game winning goal in the 2012 playoffs, fans unleased a twitter storm of racist hate, showing the bigoted underbelly of 'hockey culture'. These events are the tip of a racist and homophobic iceberg. Using discourse analysis and queer theory I address the following questions: How does a sport predominantly played by white athletes perpetuate white privilege? How does homophobia manifest in the only professional sports league without an 'out' athlete? What structures exist within hockey organizations that nurture a racist and homophobic status quo? What sites of resistance exist within hockey institutions and/or culture? I analyze documents published by Hockey Canada (such as the limited trans inclusive dressing room policy created after a human rights complaint) and the NHL (primarily the Declaration of Principles), and compare the rhetoric espoused in these policies with the on-the-ice/ground action of both groups. Additionally, I look at player and fan social media commentary to connect the dark side of hockey culture with institutional practices.

RC03-72.6

DESJARLAIS-DEKLERK, KRISTEN* *(Medicine Hat College)*
MCCULLOCH, TIARA *(Medicine Hat College)*

When Homelessness Is Resolved: Understanding the Hard to House and Their Needs

Medicine Hat, Alberta, has attained and maintained a functional zero level of homelessness. This means that individuals experiencing homelessness are quickly transitioned into housing, effectively solving chronic homelessness as a social problem. However, a small portion of the population, the "Hard-to-House," has found the housing options unsuitable for their needs and have returned to homelessness. The authors endeavored to assess the needs of this group by conducting seven qualitative, semi-structured interviews that explored the overall quality of the emergency shelter, the needs and priorities of the populace, and individuals' feelings about the shelter and future programming. A line by line analysis of the participants' responses yielded four major themes within data. (1) All participants felt they lacked freedom, due to their inability to practice individuality or make choices both in the shelter as well as their community; (2) all participants felt a lack of dignity, emphasizing dehumanizing interactions each experienced in both the shelter and society. (3) Affordability was the main barrier to obtaining suitable housing. (4) Shelter programming could be enhanced through, proximity to transportation and services, and a sense of community and belonging. In an effort to address these needs, permanent supportive housing, which works to address the highly individualistic needs of each resident, was suggested. By offering affordable, supportive housing that works to increase the freedom and dignity of its residents, the program may increase the suitability of housing and quality of life for each individual.

RC46-770.1

DESMARAIS, DANIELLE* *(Université du Québec à Montréal)*

Alienation and Emancipation in the Biographical Temporality of Underprivileged Young Montrealers/ Aliénation Et Émancipation Dans La Temporalité Biographique De Jeunes Montréalais Défavorisés En Modernité Tardive

In accordance with several authors preoccupied by the importance of the structures of temporality within human development (Rosa, 2010; Sève, 1975; 1987; 2008; Castel, 2004), this communication will investigate the role of alienation and the potential for emancipation in the present day experience of 28 young adults (20 years old on average) spending time in Community based Organizations in the greater Montreal area. Deprived of resources in their childhood and adolescence, what meanings emerge from how these youth describe their past? How does the acquisition of personal and social resources in the present open possibilities for the development of their autonomy and how do these possibilities open a path towards emancipation? Risking exclusion, these youth must define the sequencing of their investment in diverse social spheres and synchronize them. How do these youth articulate their daily routines, their life expectations and what seems convenient in this Late Modernity, in order for them to enter the adult age?/

Avec plusieurs théoriciens critiques préoccupés par l'importance des structures temporelles dans le développement humain en modernité avancée (Rosa, 2010; Sève, 1975; 1987; 2008; Castel, 2004), nous nous intéressons à la part d'aliénation et au potentiel d'émancipation de 28 jeunes en difficulté, provenant de milieux défavorisés, dans leur fréquentation d'organismes communautaires autonomes de la grande région de Montréal au printemps 2016. Privés de ressources durant l'enfance et l'adolescence, quelles significations ces jeunes accordent-ils à leur passé? L'acquisition dans le présent de ressources sociales et culturelles leur permet-elle de développer leur autonomie pour l'avenir et de s'émanciper? Au risque de l'exclusion, ces jeunes doivent définir à la fois les séquences de leur engagement dans chacune des sphères sociales et leur synchronisation. Comment articulent-ils leurs routines quotidiennes, leurs perspectives de vie et ce qui semble opportun dans l'époque actuelle pour s'inscrire dans l'âge adulte.

RC53-883.2

DESTA, GAREDEW* *(The Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists (ESSSWA))*

Child Labor in the Informal Weaving Sector. a Study in Addis Ababa, Shiro-Meda Area

Title of Research Paper: Child Labor in the informal weaving sector. A study in Addis Ababa, Shiro-meda area

Abstract
Child labor is a widespread and growing phenomenon in today's world. Though child labor exists in all parts of the world, the extent of the problem is very high in developing countries. Ethiopia is one of the countries where child labor exists in an extensive scale. The main objective of the study was to investigate the

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causes of child labor and its impact on children engaged in the weaving sector in Shiro-Meda area, Addis Ababa. I used qualitative research approach in order to generate relevant data as exhaustively as possible on the issue under study. I gathered information pertinent to the study through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussion, and observation. The finding of the study indicated that poverty (child trafficking and migration), family breakdown and peer influence, are identified as the major factors that push children to enter in the weaving sector. The study also found out that child labor has negative impact on the children's health, physical well-being, psycho-social development, and education. The study recommends that the prime cause that forces children to work in their early age is the widespread poverty of families. Thus, there is a need to educate parents, employers, the community on the methods they need to solve their socio-economic problems.

Keywords: child labor, child trafficking, poverty, education, peer influence, migration, Shiro-meda, Gamo/Dorze

RC11-220.1

DEUSDAD, BLANCA* *(Dep. Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work. Rovira i Virgili University)*

LONG-TERM Care in Spain: The IMPACT of the Economic Crisis on Social Policies and Its Effects on Older Adults with Care NEEDS

Demographic change is bringing about the need of long-term care policies and specific services and benefits for older people. Nevertheless, austerity measures resulting from the economic crisis have deeply affected these social policies and retrenchments in Southern European countries. Additionally, high unemployment rates have affected indirectly the quality of life of older adults and the amount of caring services and caring support received. The economic crisis has affected indirectly older adults increasing intergenerational transfers and solidarity to the extent of changing their way of life and independence. Therefore, caring support has changed for older people as a consequence of the economic crisis, fewer public services and a *false deinstitutionalization* based on family care and support. The context of deep economic crisis has brought about processes of re-familiarization, where older adults are handing up their pensions to their relatives, offsetting high unemployment rates and homeowner evictions. Furthermore, there are processes of marketization through co-payment of care services, which forces a dependence on family care by women. This study was part of a European project on social services (COST Action IS1102) and is been published in the Journal of Social Service Research in January, 2016. The study was based mainly on a qualitative methodology, although some statistical data from Eurostat and Spanish National Statistics Institute were included. In particular, we drew on discussion groups and interviews with social workers and care workers, politicians and older adults.

RC11-213.6

DEUSDAD, BLANCA* *(Social Work)*
PUIG, DOMENEC *(Rovira i Virgili University)*
VAN HOOF, JOOST *(FONTYS University)*

Socatel. a Multi-Stakeholder Co-Creation Platform for Better Access to Long-Term Care (LCT) Services

SoCaTel. A multi-stakeholder co-creation platform for better access to Long-Term Care (LCT) services is a H2020-SC6-CO-CREATION-2017 project (num. 769975) that has been selected by EU for funding to be developed the following three years.

The aim of this paper is to explain the different sections of the proposal of the project and how is going to be implemented. SoCaTel will create, implement and pilot **a multi-module and multi-stakeholder co-creation platform**, which fosters ageing-in-place in a friendly environment and community. This platform will be co-created jointly with SoCaTel's stakeholders. The SoCaTel platform will facilitate **end-users' free choice of government and non-government LTC services** according to their needs, and will empower citizens' voices and their representatives to champion their causes.

Following a **quadruple-helix (QH) approach**, Service users, public service professionals, academics and innovators will collaborate throughout the process: from design through to development and testing, and onto implementation and market launch - **facilitating the co-creation of novel services to address emerging needs and opportunities**, **while encouraging bottom-up innovation.**

RC30-546.4

DEVETTER, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER* *(IMT LILLE DOUAI - CLERSE)*

Clients Et Bénéficiaires Du Service : Quels Impacts Sur l'Organisation Et Les Conditions d'Emplois Dans Des Activités De Nettoyage (propreté et services à la personne) ?

Les conditions de travail et d'emploi des salariés des services à la personne et des agents de propreté sont connues pour être particulièrement médiocres : faible rémunération, précarité, isolement, absence de reconnaissance des compétences mobilisées, pénibilités physiques et psychologiques, etc. Ces deux métiers partagent également le fait de relever de rapports salariaux atypiques (situation de multi-employeur, travail à temps partiel, ...) et plus encore d'être « coincés » dans des rapports sociaux de service marqués par des inégalités de revenu, de statut, de genre.... Mais, alors que de nombreux travaux insistent sur l'instrumentalisation de la contrainte client, il semble que, dans ces deux professions, le « bénéficiaire » du service puisse apparaître comme un soutien partiel pour les salariés.

L'objectif de cette communication est de présenter, à partir de deux terrains distincts (l'un sur les services à la personne - en cours -, l'autre à partir d'une étude sur l'externalisation du nettoyage de 19 collèges - 41 entretiens réalisés) la façon dont certains salariés parviennent à s'appuyer sur d'autres acteurs (clients, bénéficiaires, salariés des structures clientes) tant pour tenter de construire leur identité professionnelle que pour défendre leurs conditions de travail et d'emploi.

Dans un premier temps l'accent sera mis sur la diversité des configurations d'alliances entre bénéficiaires du service et salariés. Dans un second temps nous essaierons de saisir les formes par lesquelles ces configurations d'alliances peuvent influer tant sur les conditions d'emplois (rémunération, stabilité de l'emploi, temps de travail, rythme, ...) que sur les modes d'organisations et de revendications des salariés.

RC30-544.7

DEVINEAU, SOPHIE* *(University of Rouen - Dysolab)*
FÉLIU, FRANÇOIS *(University of Rouen - Dysolab)*
COUVRY, CAMILLE *(University of Rouen - Dysolab)*

Women As Teachers and Researchers : Which Strategies to Stay in the Race ?

Ten years after the implementation of the law « Loi Responsabilité Universités » (2007), the report is the one of the deep reorganization of the higher education and the risk of an increasing of the activities for the teachers- researchers (Musselin, 2008).

In this new model of the work in the higher education, it is the time witch appears as the rarest element and which everyone seem to run after. A difficulty which is doubled in the case of the women, in particularly when it is about young women mothers of very young children (Azizi, 2014). They confront with the dilemma to choose between formation and research works.

The study analyses the working conditions for the women teachers-researchers in France, and focus the way they find a balance and not give up the career. We analyses, moreover, how they organize their time between work and family and how that produces dissatisfaction, mostly for women researchers, and how that impacts their career.

The methodology favors the joint of quantitative and qualitative approaches through the exploitation of 1409 questionnaires from a national investigation and through biographic narratives.

RC48-815.1

DEVRIES, MELODY* *(Ryerson University)*

Online Hate and Offline Action: Tracing Right-Wing Populism and Virtuous Violence in Internet Communities

American populism in the form of the Alt-Right increasingly resembles the culture of certain online worlds. Participants of Alt-Right affiliated groups rally around "anti-political correctness" – fighting against what many online define as elitist, corrupt liberal enemies. In investigating how online culture becomes actualized ideology, I outline the development of anonymous "Chan culture" and its notions of "virtuous transgression" as it emerged on 4chan.org and grew through the comparable site Reddit.com. Specifically, I dissect the collective action carried out by these communities in the form of violent anti-feminist and racialized abuse, as was seen in high profile cases such as the #Gamergate controversy and the expulsion of Reddit CEO Ellen Pao. I argue that these events laid the groundwork for spaces like R/The_Donald, Reddit's community of young Trump enthusiasts who vilify progressives and find virtue in the transgressive politics of the far-right. Alongside these case studies, I present a theoretical tracing of reflexive online practices which shape narratives of collective-self, and the ethical permissions that follow. Ultimately, the features of these online publics produce new ethical subjectivities which determine how one should live in terms of actual-world politics, reformatting American right-wing populism in the process.

RC06-144.6

DEY, RUMI* *(Rani Dhanya Kumari College,)*

Muslim Women As a Home-Maker and an Earner in West Bengal, India

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

: A family is a unit, regarded as the cornerstone of a healthy and balanced society. In India the women used to engage themselves just in home management earlier, but the scenario has been changed. Now women play a vital role as an earner being educationally backward or sometimes uneducated also (earns in informal sectors). The Muslim women are not out of this purview. Generally Muslim law (Shari'ah) is a bit conservative and being a part of this society Muslim women face a lot of restrictions. But now-a-days they are quiet desperate of managing both the outer activities along with the management of home as well . The aim of the research is to highlight this duel role of Muslim women of West Bengal forced to involve in earning for their families and at the same time playing a role of a perfect home-maker.

Asurvey on 100 Muslim families in Murshidabad District of West Bengal has been made to gather information on Muslim women involved in earning along with their household work The families were specially from poor and lower middle class and since the basic needs of these families are to manage their food and shelter along with the education of their children ,the question of balancing the both together comes in The purpose of the study is to observe how they are (Muslim women) balancing with their poverty ,and social restrictions with their urge to earn for nurturing their family and making their world a better place to live in.

RC02-62.3

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* *(Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)*

Caring Citizens or Unpaid Care Work – a Case of Self Help Groups in Kerala

Unpaid care work can take place in various forms, one of which is the work done by women who are a part of Self Help Groups (SHG) involved in thrift and credit activities. In this paper I examine the aspect of community labour work performed by the SHG women as an extension to the tasks done by them in the domestic sphere. The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala was established in 1997 and comprised of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. Over a period of time, in addition to microfinance activities, SHG women were encouraged to perform voluntary work as service towards the community. However, it has been pointed out by feminist scholars, that these kinds of engagements led the women to being considered as a source of readily available cheap labour, as remuneration paid to them was much lesser than market standards. Also, the SHG women who participate in community volunteer work end up performing what is known as the third shift of labour, the first two being work done in the household or that done for remuneration. Despite several governmental programmes for women's empowerment and microcredit aimed at enhancing the efficiency of women, there has been no change in the sexual division of labour either in the domestic arena or in paid work. This is because there has been no system to account for the unpaid and unaccounted labour within the home. Additionally, the programmes established by the welfare state see women's work in the public sphere as an extension of housework which will be demonstrated in the paper through relevant case studies. The paper aims to examine this impact of unpaid care work in the lives of women.

RC30-545.5

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* *(Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)*

Work and Family Balance: Challenges Faced By Rural Women from Microfinance Groups

Microfinance is a burgeoning area across the globe creating complex relations between Global North and South, not least in terms of financial relations but also impacting the micro realities of women in the form of 'unintended consequences'. A major impact has been on the work being done by the women who are a part of the Self Help Groups involved in microfinance activities. The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala, was established in 1997 and comprised of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. Besides providing opportunities for entrepreneurship, the State established organization encouraged the women to volunteer in flagship programs (also instituted by the State) for the destitute, elderly and differently abled people in the community. This resulted in the SHG women performing what is known as the third shift of labour, the first two being work done in the household or that done for remuneration. The opportunities of work created a flow of capital, not just economic but also in the form of social and cultural capital as espoused by Pierre Bourdieu. However, it also impacted their role in the family as the work done by the SHG women was not restricted to a specific part of the day but was influential in shaping them as agents in the community and spilled over into what could be perceived as "family time". Through this paper, I am will be exploring the complex web of relationship that the SHG women share with the State (as citizens) and the market (as consumers and entrepreneurs) and its impact on the family as the project is helmed by the State but has its roots in the neo-liberal political economy of development.

RC25-474.3

DHAOUADI, MAHMOUD* *(University of Tunis)*

Postcolonial Bilingualism in Tunisia

Tunisians hardly have normal relationship with Arabic, their native/national language. **Normal** means here the use only of Arabic in speaking and writting. Plain and participant observations show that Tunisians use mainly two languages: Arabic and French, the colonial language. This creates **two types of bilingualism:** *A-* a bilingualsm which accepts the *use* of French instead of Arabic among Tunisians. This is the most widespread linguistic Tunisian behavior today. One example makes the point: more than 90% of Tunisians write their bank cheques in French. B- a bilingualism that uses Arabic and avoids French among Tunisians. This is practiced only by a very tiny minority. Bilingualisms A and B are associated with two forms of the so-called " Arabization": 1- the wide social use of Arabic in the various sectors of the Tunisian society. 2- "Psychological Arabization": having close relationship with Arabic. Research has not found a positive relation between type A of bilingualism and forms 1+2 of " Arabization". In contrast, bilingualism B is strongly in favor of the promotion of the two forms of "Arabization".Analysis of the Tunisian linguistic behaviors show that bilingualism A's continuing heavy presence is the outcome of three major factors: 1- the spread use of French during the French colonization (1881-1956). 2- Many Tunisians went or go to schools where French had/has dominant use in high schools and university levels.3- After independence, most graduates of these educational institutions have had the upper hand on governing the country.Theoretically, Bourdieu's concept of **Reproduction** fits well to explain the Tunisian postcolonial bilingualism which may be called : Conspiring Bilngualism, because it often prefers the use of French instead of Arabic: the Tunisian national language. As such, Tunisian bilingualism illustrates the unbalance of **power** between the colonizer and the colonizer, as Memmi would put it.

RC05-109.3

DHERT, DAVID* *(independent researcher and filmmaker)*
ASKLAND, HEDDA *(University of Newcastle)*

Through the Eyes of the Natives: Watching the White Sails of FIFA and IOC Approach the Urban Indigenous Occupation of Rio De Janeiro

As the world awaited the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Rio Olympic Games with anticipation, few were aware of the unfolding battle that took place in its shadow. An indigenous community was living on a piece of land located right next to the world-famous Maracanã sports stadium in Rio de Janeiro. The land, of great ancestral value for the Brazilian indigenous community, had been occupied by indigenous groups since 2006. Seeking a juridical and physical place for the indigenous people in the city, 35 representatives of 17 different indigenous groups then claimed the land as theirs with the aim of revitalising and reusing the abandoned mansion on the site. Their plans to develop an indigenous cultural centre dedicated to the preservation of indigenous memory and identity, as well as the first indigenous university of South America, were, however, attacked in the lead up to the World Cup and the Olympic Games. As the sports events got closer, authorities moved away from their role as social caretaker and instead adopted a sharper money-driven tactic where the indigenous community was placed under attack. Facing eviction, the indigenous suffered both discursive and physical threats, with politicians striving to support their eviction by discrediting the movement. On 22 March 2013, the indigenous community was evicted in a turbulent operation by the urban military troops with guns, gasbombs, fight dogs, helicopters and a supersonic weapon meant for anti-terrorist attacks during the World Cup and Olympic Games. In this paper, we discuss the events leading up to that eviction and present an alternative story of the international sports events. Based on film recordings and a participatory method this paper considers the indigenous voice in this clash and, drawing on postcolonial and neocolonial scholarship, explores how the case represents an example of continuous colonial hierarchies.

RC30-542.4

DHONDT, STEVEN* *(TNO)*
OEIJ, PETER *(TNO)*
RAMIOUL, MONIQUE *(HIVA - KU Leuven)*
DESSERS, EZRA *(KU Leuven)*
VAN HOOTEGEM, GEERT *(KU Leuven)*

Institutional Drivers for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Comparative Analysis of Impacts on Quality of Employment and of Work Explained in Three Regimes

In contrary to the predictions of Brynjolfsson e.a. (2014)/ Frey e.a. (2013), the 4th Industrial Revolution has not lead to mass unemployment and major changes

in work practices. In fact, we can see major differences in impacts between countries, when looking at how industrial sectors have reacted to the new technological change. In Western-Europe, we can see three trajectories of the manufacturing industries. In Germany, high wages and strong unions have led to a new growth in the manufacturing industries. In the Netherlands, trade unions have lost their grip on labour conditions and relationships. The manufacturing industry has shown new growth, but at the expense of employment levels, quality of work and of employment relations. In other Western-European countries, the manufacturing industry has continued to diminish in importance (Tshidimba e.a., 2015). These conflicting trends are not understood. We want to look at the cooperation between employers and trade unions, the reaction of policy makers, and the development of support systems for industrial sectors, and see how they impact the integration of new technologies into work. We want to explore the main differences in quality of work in manufacturing industries, the degree into which different work organisations allow for more process and product innovation. For this purpose, we will look into the outcomes of major surveys on technology, employment and quality of work for these three contexts (German BIBB/BAuA-survey: Pfeiffer, 2016; Dutch Skills Survey: Akçomak e.a., 2011; IOA Survey: Delagrange, 2016). We want to see how these institutional contexts are important to explain the impacts on employment conditions and quality of work, but also on the competitive performance of companies. We will assess how 4th Industrial Revolution technologies show different impacts, according to these institutional impacts. We explane why the predictions about new technology need to take these conditions into account.

RC55-897.4

DI BELLA, ENRICO* *(University of Genoa)*
MAGGINO, FILOMENA *(Sapienza - University of Rome)*
LEPORATTI, LUCIA *(University of Genoa)*

Big Data and Social Indicators: Actual Trends and New Perspectives

Big Data are a top subject in international research articles and a vast debate is taking place on their actual capability of being used to complement or even substitute official statistics surveys and social indicators in particular. In this paper we analyse the metadata of the Scopus database of academic articles on Big Data and we show that most of the existing and intensively growing literature is focused on software and computational issues whilst articles that are specifically focused on statistical issues and on the procedures to build social indicators from Big Data are a much smaller share of this vast production. Nevertheless the works that focus on these topics show promising results because in developed countries Big Data seem to be a good information base to create reliable proxies of social indicators, whereas in developing countries their use (for instance using satellite images) may be a viable alternative to traditional surveys. However, Big Data based social indicators deeply suffer of a number of open issues that affect their actual use: they do not correspond to any sampling scheme and they are often representative of particular segments of the population; they generally are private process-produced data whose access by national statistical offices is rarely possible although the intrinsic value of the information contained in Big Data has a social importance that should be shared with the whole community; Big Data lack the socio-economic background on which social indicators have been founded and their help to policy makers in their decision process is a fully open point. Therefore Big Data may be a big opportunity for the definition of traditional or new social indicators but their statistical reliability should be further investigated and their availability and use should be internationally coordinated.

RC47-JS-22.16

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* *(Fondazione Di Vittorio)*

Collective Actions Against the Exploitation of Migrant Workers in Italy: The Relationship between Trade Unionism and Social Movements

In social sciences the relationship between trade unionism and social movements has been deeply analysed considering several aspects, as: workers' collective actions in opposition to forms of domination with the aim to control the historicity of society and the general transformation of social life (Touraine 1992); varieties of trade unions models, as membership-based unionism and social movement unionism (Turner & Hurd 2001); varieties of strategies of revitalization and organizing approaches to favourite alliances with other actors, as community unionism (Phelan ed. 2007; Gumbrell-McCormick & Hyman 2013). In Italy, trade unionism is characterized by the persistence of a continuous tension between the logic of consolidated organization and the logic of movement (Regalia 2012) and trade unions have several limits in their capacity to strength relations with social movements in wide networks, as in the experience of the alter-global movement (Farro 2008).

The paper is focused on the relations between trade unionism and social movements in Italy considering a specific case study: collective actions to affirm migrants' rights, with a focus on the farm workers. During the recent years, Italian

trade unions participated to many collective actions against forced labour and exploitation of migrant workers in the agriculture sector, at national and international level. The paper aims to underlines main features and tensions in the relationship between labour and other social movements, considering several dimensions: meaning of action and cultural orientations (towards the affirmation of individual subjectivity of migrants, their dignity as worker and citizen, universal rights); networks (considering trade unions, associations, self-organized groups, institutions and their more or less cooperative interactions); participative methods and organizing approaches (in a scenario characterized by a strong workforce fragmentation, limits of the traditional organizing models, varieties of participatory logics). Research methodology adopted a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews with migrants, trade unionists, activists.

RC52-867.3

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* *(Fondazione Di Vittorio)*
TOSCANO, EMANUELE* *(University Guglielmo Marconi)*

High Skilled Self-Employed Professionals in Italy: Working Conditions, Expectations, Networks.

The paper presents the main results of a long-term research focused on high skilled self-employed professionals' working conditions, needs and expectations. The research has been realised using different methodologies: online survey based on a sample of 2150 respondents; focus groups; in-depth interviews to professionals and experts. The sample includes a great variety of occupations (with or without a professional body and a specific certification system) considering a large spectrum of sectors, such as healthcare professions, lawyers, engineers, journalists, financial advisors, consultants, sales and estates agents, researchers, actors and artists, etc.

The paper analyses the main findings focusing on: changings occurred in the professionals' identity and their position in the labour market, the gap between the high level of qualification and their working conditions, the tensions between autonomy and subordination, the forms of precarity, gender and generational segmentation and specificities. The paper will also present their expectations and proposals, as well as the challenges for organizing network, collective action and representation of free lances, considering the role of self-organized groups, associations and trade unions. Finally, the paper will focus on the professionals' reaction to work fragmentation and isolation due to the autonomous form of employment and to the contemporary trends in the work organization.

RC53-880.6

DI ROSA, ROBERTA* *(University of Palermo)*
BARN, RAVINDER *(Royal Holloway University of London)*

Unaccompanied Migrant Minors: Conceptualizations of Childhood, Child Rights and Well-Being

The importance of protecting children is broadly recognised in mainstream public policy. However, in dealing with the protection needs of unaccompanied migrant minors, governments face the challenge of how to comply with their international and humanitarian obligations at a time when their overall concerns have shifted towards tougher immigration policies and stricter border control to curb unauthorised immigration (Drammeh, 2010; UKBA 2010). By drawing upon a qualitative study, this paper explores unaccompanied migrant minors' conceptualizations of the notions of childhood, child rights, child well-being and risk. A total of 15 unaccompanied migrant minors in Sicily contributed to rich insights. A thematic analysis sheds light on key findings to identify the tensions which exist between international law and the protection of vulnerable migrant minors and immigration control and governmentality. Young people's narratives also attest to child agency and competence, within a framework of risk and vulnerability, and the contested nature of the notion of childhood.

RC17-335.3

DI SANTO, VITO* *(Nasp - Network for the advancement of Social and Political Studies)*

New Organization of Work in a Multinational Car Company: Job Satisfaction and Working Condition in Comparative Perspective

The research discusses the characteristics of *World Class Manufacturing* and interprets it as a variant of the *lean production model*, analyzing strengths and criticalities in its application in the most important automotive company in Italy. In particular, the study takes into consideration four factories of the multinational company, two located in the north of Italy and two located in the south, highlighting the differences that emerge in the *working conditions* and in the *job satisfaction* with regard to the fundamental pillars of the organizational model of work. Sixteen variables are considered (workload, team leader, innovation, cleanliness, temperature, autonomy, trade union, security, collaboration, tools, bonuses, clear guidelines, feel comfortable, work life balance, individual valorization, salary) and

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for each of them it is noticed the expected satisfaction, the real satisfaction and past satisfaction. The emerging differences are important both in the comparison between the four plants and in the comparison over time. The findings of the research seem to be significant as the theoretical hypotheses are confirmed for some model pillars (innovation, autonomy, cleanliness), whereas the theories are being scrapped for other pillars (workload, collaboration, team leader). The results appear to be coincidental both in the North and the South, so regardless of the territorial context taken into account.

RC30-548.1

DI SANTO, VITO* *(Nasp - Network for the advancement of Social and Political Studies)*

The New Frontiers of Collective Bargaining in Europe

The research discusses the current theme of shifting the legal regulation of work to "sources of proximity" and, in particular, to the corporate and territorial scope, with the possibility of derogating from legal discipline and collective bargaining, highlighting its ability to ensure a proper account of the company's reasons in today's globalized economy, both in terms of the general and the special interests of labor law. The study is focused on identifying the lines and dynamics of evolution of the theme, placing inevitably the emphasis also on the economic and labor organization, with the peculiar conclusion that the global character of economic competition calls for the need for progressive globalization of regulation rather than its fragmentation in the business sense. The guarantee of rights in a globalized world can only be achieved if there is the right mix between local development and new European protigonism.

RC02-JS-52.6

DIACHUK, OLHA* *(Ivan Franko National University of Lviv)*

Felicitous Approach to Global Researches of Well-Being and Social Inequality: The Search for a Universal Model of Future Fair Society

The idea of universalism presupposes development of an effective social policy of the state, redistribution of resources in society to achieve equality in the access of citizens to all public goods, building a fair society in the future.

An important indicator of a fair society is the high level of well-being of all its members. In this aspect, indicators of economic well-being that can be measured statistically (for example, GDP per capita) correlate with the indicators of subjective well-being only up to a certain level of people's material wealth.

We understand subjective well-being as a feeling of happiness and satisfaction with life of a certain person. The study of happiness has developed in the new science of felicitology, and measurements of the level and indicators of happiness have spread from the national to the global level. Thus, Happy Planet Index since 2006 explores the progress of most countries of the world on their path to happy and sustainable life, and in 2012 the UN launched a unique global study World Happiness Report, which covered more than 150 countries.

Global sociological researches using modern information technologies allow identifying the most urgent problems of social development and create opportunities for cross-national and cross-temporal analysis of the level of social well-being and ways to improve it in all countries without exception. An example of such a research is the United Nations Global Internet Survey "My World", in which 9.7 million people from all over the world took part (since 2012).

Consequently, integration of universalism and felicitous approach in conducting of global researches will help in effective search of a universal model of the future fair society, as well as in determining the best ways to achieve it.

RC32-586.9

DIACHUK, OLHA* *(Ivan Franko National University of Lviv)*

Global-Local Approach to the Study of Gender Inequality

To study gender inequality in the world, certain methodological tools were developed, such as the Gender Inequality Index and the Global Gender Gap Index. These indices, including the largest possible number of countries for research, are based on such indicators as access of men and women to education, life expectancy, economic opportunities, political representation, etc. However, along with demonstration of global and national manifestations of gender inequality in main spheres of life these researches have local specificity, the study of which requires the improvement of their methodology.

The problem of gender indices is that they are based predominantly on statistical indicators. Sociological data is important for increasing and deepening the empirical base for analysis of gender situation in the countries. Difficulties in conducting sociological surveys on the global-local level can be overcome due to the use of modern IT. For example, online surveys using LimeSurvey application are possible wherever there is access to the Internet.

To be able to compile information and compare data from the global to the local levels, it is necessary to develop a common program with a unified system of gender indicators. The advantage of global-local gender studies is that they can take into account local specificity of gender relations and gender culture. For example, the Global Gender Gap Index shows that gender inequality in Ukraine in political representation is overcome only by 9.8%. But this indicator takes into account only representation of women in supreme authority bodies of the state. At the same time the fact that representation of women in local authorities is much higher wasn't taken into account.

Thus, global-local studies with a certain periodicity give rise to new opportunities for cross-cultural and cross-temporal analysis of the problems of gender inequality and gender development in all countries of the world, their local communities.

RC07-149.1

DIAZ, PAOLA* *(Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies)*

Building National Unity after a Fratricidal War. Transitional Justice Mechanisms As Operators of Truth for National Reconciliation

Through a detailed analysis of the National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (1990-1991) set up in Chile after seventeen years of dictatorship, I propose to show in this paper, how this mechanism transformed the claim of truth *for* justice, which was demanded by the relatives of the disappeared, into truth *for* reconciliation, which was required in order to construct a democratic nation.

At the end of Pinochet's dictatorship in 1990, the problem of truth regarding crimes committed during the dictatorship was institutionalized, and the newly elected President of the Republic (Patricio Aylwin 1990-1994) created the National Commission for "Truth and Reconciliation" (TRC, 1990-1991).

This "truth for reconciliation" had to be very general, without pointing a finger at those responsible or guilty of the crimes. Truth was supposed to function as a unifying mechanism. Normalization of political life and the preservation of unity were the official objectives, rather than justice (penal/criminal), which was seen by the government as a source of conflict.

The truth, which was a central value in the ethical-political struggle of the victim's relatives, was replaced with the objective of creating something "for the good of Chile" (President Aylwin). It was supposed to create a consensus, common ground and reconciliation as a political solution to a national problem.

My study of the TRC effects on the public status of truth is based on an analysis of the report of the TRC, a selection of press articles (1990-1991), decrees, orders and laws, and a detailed analysis of presidential speeches regarding human rights violations and the Commission.

TG03-957.1

DIAZ, PAOLA* *(Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies)*

Uses of the Category "Forced Disappearance" in the Case of Migrants in Europe and the United States

Esta ponencia presenta los resultados preliminares de una investigación que examina la gestión de la muerte y de la desaparición de migrantes en las fronteras del Norte Global (Estados-unidos y Europa). Basada en dos estudios de caso (uno en Tucson-Arizona y otro en Ginebra- Suiza) con entrevistas a los actores centrales del proceso (gubernamentales y no gubernamentales, nacionales e internacionales), exploramos cuales son los *dispositivos* (redes de actores, instrumentos y categorías) que se han ido constituyendo en torno a este fenómeno. Las "categorías" son uno de los componentes centrales de dichos dispositivos y en nuestro caso las categorías de "desaparecido.as" (disappeared), desaparición forzada (forced disappearance) y "missing". Exploraremos de qué manera son movilizadas estas diferentes categorizaciones y en el caso de la categoría "desaparición forzada" cuales son las transferencias del uso de dicha categoría entre el caso –ya bien institucionalizado- de la desaparición política con directa participación y responsabilidad del Estado y el de la migración. Nos interesaremos particularmente en el uso de esta categoría en la constitución de la desaparición de migrantes como problema público en dos vertientes del fenómeno: de qué manera esta categoría participa de la objetivación de la desaparición de migrantes y a qué procesos evaluativos ella conduce (evaluación de responsabilidades políticas, morales y

RC02-58.1

DÍAZ GONZÁLEZ, ELENA* *(FLACSO-Cuba, Universidad de la Habana)*

Sustaining the Socialist Alternative in Cuba: Achievements and Challenges

Since 1959, Cuba has pursued an alternative vision of development rooted in revolutionary measures aimed at eradicating the prerevolutionary system of social class inequalities and underdevelopment. For nearly six decades, the Cuban revolution has symbolized defiance to capitalist hegemony across the global South and to the present day, it continues to inspire social movement resistance throughout Latin America and beyond. The proliferation of neoliberal, market fundamentalism throughout the region has placed powerful constraints upon ways in which societies pursuing alternative vision of development can

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viably integrate into the global economy. In sustaining its socialist alternative in this context, Cuba has continually adopted new policies designed to maintain its universal social policies that made possible its historic gains in social development while seeking to avoid social polarization and exclusion produced by the strategic introduction of market reforms and a growing reliance upon the tourist industry. This process can be further observed in the confrontation of two opposing sets of values in which revolutionary solidarity, internationalism and egalitarianism become challenged by individualism, consumerism and corruption. The paper focuses on the new generation of social policies being implemented to meet this formidable array of challenges and to sustain an alternative system of development in the face of persistent external hostility and a need to confront recurrent natural disasters largely on its own.

RC04-101.7

DIAZ RIOS, CLAUDIA* *(University of Toronto)*

The Role of Public-Subsidized Private Schools in Colombia: How Do They Work, in What Contexts, and Who Benefits from Them?

Despite the increase of public funding for private education on a global scale, empirical evaluation of these initiatives has been sparse. These few studies have provided inconclusive results on the effectiveness, quality, and inequality of public-subsidized private schools (PSPS). Yet, little work has addressed the question of why and how this type of schooling succeeds or fails in different contexts. My paper argues that the idea that students in PSPS achieve more than students in public schools may not hold true when implemented in real contexts. In developing economies, this type of private provision can be affected by principal-agent problems: governments may lack capacity to choose or control subsidized schools, and private schools can be scarce or lack capabilities and/or incentives to provide sufficient and good service. In turn, these problems create opportunities for actors in the government, private schools, or families to re-interpret the ideas underlying publicly subsidized private schools and take advantage from the policy for their own benefit and at expense of an even distribution of resources.

This study employs a within comparison of Colombia, a country with a long-standing but understudied tradition of publicly subsidized private schools. Since education delivery in this country is a responsibility of provinces, this paper compares PSPS in the subnational jurisdictions with the highest and the lowest proportion of enrolled students in private subsidized institutions. I use statistical matching techniques to assess the results of publicly subsidized private education at the national level, and to select cases (schools) in the two jurisdictions for the qualitative comparative analysis of the implementation process. With this methodological strategy, this study unravels the relationship between the social and political contexts in which PSPS are employed, the actual way in which these schools operate, and the results associated with these contexts and types of operation.

RC19-361.6

DIAZ RIOS, CLAUDIA* *(University of Toronto)*

The Unintended Consequences of the World Bank's Policy Recommendations on the Education Domestic Coalitions in Colombia

What happens when influential international organizations change their beliefs about social policy? Do they effectively use their power to transfer their learning and change domestic decisions? This paper answers these questions through the analysis of the learning process about vocational secondary education in the World Bank, and its influence on Colombian policy. In the 1960s, the World Bank widely supported the expansion of vocational schools in developing countries. The Colombian government in turn embraced enthusiastically the World Bank's assistance and recommendations. These schools however, did not provide the expected contributions to human capital. Employers considered them inadequate either because students were not properly trained or because such training raised salary expectations in an economy that deeply relied on low salaries. Nevertheless, Colombian vocational schools quickly nurtured new constituents: 1) teacher unions who regard vocational teachers as allies to increase their power, 2) low-income families whose demands for education were tracked into this type of schools, and 3) politicians who gained popular support from the implementation of public vocational schools. Therefore, in the 1980s, when the World Bank changed its ideas and assessed vocational schooling as inefficient, suspended associated loans and technical assistance, and actively disseminated the limitations of vocational education, the Colombian government was not able to adopt the new recommendations and faced a strong resistance from the coalition supporting vocational schools. This study ultimately shows that domestic coalitions that emerged from the implementation of past global norms will not easily embrace changes when international organizations radically change their policy ideas. In other words, while global ideas implemented in a particular country can actually shape domestic political coalitions, these coalitions may have later unintended consequences that affect the influence of powerful international actors and constrain policy change.

RC30-543.3

DÍAZ-CARRIÓN, ISIS ARLENE* *(Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California)*
LOZANO-RAMÍREZ, MA. CRUZ *(Universidad Autónoma de Baja California)*
MONTIEL-FLORES, JULIO CÉSAR *(Universidad Autónoma de Baja California)*

Bordering the Utopia: Work-Life Balance in Travel Agencies in Tijuana (Mexico)

Balance of life is regarded as vital for tourism due to its characteristics of a highly time-consuming sector. Several scholars have evidence the importance of addressing work-life balance strategies in hotels, restaurants as well as in other companies related to travel and tourism industry.

In Mexico work-life balance strategies have been largely neglected, but this can be changing during the last years. Public policies and personal demands might be playing a relevant role in demanding a balance between work and family life in the country.

Considered as a basic element in the travel and tourism sector and characterized as small businesses, travel agencies have been to adapt to the TICs challenge probably more than any other in the sector, but TICs have not being used to promoted balance.

In Latin America, travel agencies are considered a feminised business, in a region where women experience an important imbalance in daily life as a consequence of care work that remains predominantly performed by them, so the promotion of balance between job and family is crucial.

Located northern Mexico, Tijuana (Baja California. Mexico) has been considered as the main cross-border destination in the country. The city experienced a wave of violence about a decade ago, but tourism activity has been recovering during the last years and benefits are also reaching travel agencies.

In order to explore the perception of work-life balance and job satisfaction among employees in travel agencies in Tijuana we conducted a qualitative research.

Among our relevant findings are the importance of work-life balance in job satisfaction mainly among women, the presence of informal work-life balance arrangements, the importance of life-cycle as relevant for prioritizing the different strategies and, unless the increasing participation of men, the concentration on women as main care work providers.

RC50-834.5

DÍAZ-CARRIÓN, ISIS ARLENE* *(Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California)*

The Gendered Tourists: Mexican Women and Bike Traveling.

Participation of women in active traveling, internationally and in Mexico, has been increasing during the last years. Regarded as a tourism activity that promotes physical activity, bike traveling has been revisited during the last years either as a sustainable way of transportation, as a social construction, as well as a product itself. The presence of women in tourism has been actively explored by Anglophone Academies; however in a region where scholars have mainly paid attention to gendered hosts, gendered tourists have been little examined; therefore bike traveling –as well as other tourists activities- and gender have remained a neglected field.

To minimize this gap this research has been designing to identify determinants that positively or negatively affected the engagement of Mexican women in this kind of tourism and excursionism either in national destinations or abroad.

A total of 36 in-depth interviews were conducted among Mexican women that have been practicing bike traveling actively. They were contacting using snow ball sampling contacting personal acquaintances, cycling groups and travel agencies that promote bike traveling.

Even though their presence of women as bike travelers has been increasing during the last decade, women still consider their presence as anecdotal, the combination of gender stereotypes and insecurity is regarded as a the main limitation to solo or "only women" travels in a society where an important percentage considers women still need the presence of a man to be safe in public spaces.

United States, Canada, France, Germany or Spain are among the most frequently chosen abroad destinations, they are considered as more safe places and significantly less traditionally regarding gender stereotypes; but even though traveling to these countries can increase their safety perception, women used to travel with others and solo traveling is not a common choice yet.

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RC50-839.1

DIAZ-RODRÍGUEZ, PABLO* *(The Ostelea, School of Tourism and Hospitality)*

TRAVÉ-MOLERO, RAÚL *(The Ostelea - School of Tourism & Hospitality)*

De La Patrimonialización a La Territorialización: Apropiaciones Locales De Los Discursos Del Poder

Los espacios naturales protegidos implican una resignificación de los elementos que se seleccionan como dignos de constituirse como representativos de la naturalidad. La protección de estos espacios se ampara bajo el discurso global patrimonialista y de la sostenibilidad, como herramienta retórica para justificar diferentes intereses que pueden ir desde la conservación a los identitarios, económicos o turísticos.

Los habitantes de estos lugares, especialmente aquellos que encajan en mayor medida en una imagen de tradicionalidad acorde con los estereotipos que se trata de proyectar, frecuentemente reaccionan contra estas dinámicas de resimbolización. Éstas no sólo implican una reformulación de los usos del territorio en función de los roles que desde las instituciones se otorgan a los diferentes usuarios del mismo, sino que además conllevan una nueva lectura sobre su entorno que en muchas ocasiones difiere de las formas de entendimiento y relación con el ambiente que estas personas mantienen.

En definitiva, estos procesos de patrimonialización legitiman las limitaciones y prohibiciones en base a esta nueva mirada sobre el territorio impuesta por las políticas de conservación.

El estudio de estos conflictos suele abordarse desde la contestación, sin embargo, también suceden dinámicas de asimilación de las nuevas lecturas ambientales que estos procesos traen consigo, así como de apropiación de los discursos institucionales, que son instrumentalizados por las poblaciones locales en su beneficio.

Mediante el análisis de dos contextos en España (uno en Murcia y otro en Canarias) se incide en las dinámicas de transformación y las estrategias de apropiación que suceden a raíz de procesos políticos y económicos globales.

RC45-762.1

DIEKMANN, ANDREAS* *(ETH Zurich)*

PRZEPIORKA, WOJTEK* *(Utrecht University)*

Heterogeneous Groups Overcome the Diffusion of Responsibility Problem in the Volunteer's Dilemma

The evolution of cooperation in humans has been studied by means of linear, symmetric collective goods games played by homogenous actors. However, many cooperation problems human groups face are non-linear and asymmetric. These cooperation problems can be described with step-level collective goods games played by heterogeneous actors. The volunteer's dilemma (VOD) is a binary choice, n-person game in which a single actor's cooperation is necessary and sufficient to provide the collective good for the entire group. An interesting property of the symmetric VOD is that actors' probabilities to cooperate decrease with group size. This property is also known as "diffusion of responsibility" or "bystander" effect. In the asymmetric VOD, which differs from the symmetric version in one actor having lower costs of cooperation, groups coordinate on the "strongest" actor to provide the collective good alone, irrespective of group size. We study the diffusion of responsibility in social norm enforcement (i.e. second-order cooperation) by means of the VOD. In a computerized laboratory experiment we show how larger groups are less effective in sanctioning a norm breaker if the sanctioning situation is symmetric. In the asymmetric condition it is mostly the actor with the lowest costs who sanctions. As a consequence, the diffusion of responsibility effect is reduced in the asymmetric condition leading to more first-order cooperation than in the symmetric condition. Our results show that heterogeneous groups can be more successful in achieving cooperation than groups of all equals because they naturally evade diffusion of responsibility. More generally, our results show how the studying of non-linear, asymmetric cooperation problems can unveil hitherto unknown mechanisms by which human groups achieve cooperation.

RC25-JS-40.4

DIEKMANN, ISABELL* *(Osnabrück University)*

SIENKIEWICZ, JOANNA JADWIGA* *(Bielefeld University)*

Multifaceted Views on the Role of Language for Migrants' Social Positions

Research frequently emphasizes the important role of language for migrants' social integration into local and national communities, as well as their access and success on the labour market. Those findings highly relate on macro contextual conditions, for instance, the labour market situation or diverse evaluation of different languages as (dis-)advantageous for the labour market participation. In surveys 'language' is operationalized in different ways and relates to (self-evaluation of) oral, written, and reading abilities in a countries given language, a mother tongue or other languages. However, research rarely uses this variety of measurements for social inequality analysis.

In our paper, we propose the analysis of many different dimensions of language abilities and practices and their impact on migrants' social position drawing upon a large scale panel survey, the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) Migration Sample (n=5.000). Germany is a favored receiving country of immigration; it has nearly full employment, indicating a strong integration of residing citizens and non-citizens into the labour market. Our data have the great advantage to measure language in various ways and dimensions (attendance in language class, language used in family, with friends and at the workplace, oral, written, and reading abilities in German and mother tongue, etc.). Our analyses will yield a multifaceted interpretation of the influence of language on migrants' social position. In this way, we are able to explore and discuss the characteristics of diverse language abilities for integration into the German labour market.

RC06-130.5

DIERICKX, SUSAN* *(Vrij Universiteit Brussel)*

COENE, GILY *(Centre of Expertise Gender, Diversity and Intersectionality, Vrij Universiteit Brussel)*

A Qualitative Study Exploring Relationships Among Infertile Couples in the Gambia

In low-and middle-income countries, the focus has been traditionally on family planning and maternal and child health services for women who do bear children. However, in 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development has put infertility on the international health agenda. Studies on involuntary childlessness in low-and middle income countries have indeed shown significant psychological and social consequences, which appears worse then in high-income countries. It appears that the main hardship that infertile women endure are extramarital affairs, polygamy and divorce. To explore this, we carried out qualitative research to understand how infertile Gambians experience polygamy.

RC54-892.1

DIERICKX, SUSAN* *(Vrij Universiteit Brussel)*

COENE, GILY *(Centre of Expertise Gender, Diversity and Intersectionality, Vrij Universiteit Brussel)*

Understanding Harmfulness and Socio-Cultural Aspects of Vaginal Practices across Cultures: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Research

The World Health Organization defines vaginal practices as 'a variety of behaviors that involve some modification to the labia, clitoris, or the vagina'. These practices have also been described as harmful cultural practices. Based on a systematic review of qualitative research, we aim to understand the relationship between the conceptualizations of harm and vaginal practices, and to identify those factors motivating vaginal practices across cultures. Eight databases were screened in order to find qualitative research on vaginal practices across different settings up until 8th August 2017. Studies were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria; subsequently the quality of the studies was assessed and data extracted. Findings were analyzed and synthesized along key themes using NVivo. In total, 43 articles were reviewed including a wide range of vaginal practices in 31 countries. Qualitative studies on vaginal practices are mainly carried out in low-and middle income countries particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Most studies described the negative health consequences of vaginal practices and women's awareness about these, with six studies describing psychological and social consequences. This focus on medical harm within literature fits within the current discourse on harmful cultural practices relying on notions of the integer body to support human and women's right claims. Several scholars warned against the victimization of women practicing vaginal practices and situate vaginal practices in a context of cultural beliefs and gender relationships which (in)directly influenced norms regarding the female body. In these contexts, vaginal practices can be tools for women to manage their health, hygiene and sexuality. A multidimensional approach taking into account all these aspects of women's lives, provides a more nuanced portrait to understand these practices instead of a focus on harm.

RC55-909.2

DIETRICH, HANS* *(Institute for Employment Research)*

School-to-Work-Transition and Well-Being in Australia",

The school-to-work- transition period is a demanding episode within the life course in all societies, as in the years of adolescence a sequence of severe and long-lasting decisions are to be made with respect to educational choice and getting integrated into the labour market (Ryan 2001). Failing within the educational process, becoming unemployed or starting the employment career in a precarious contract could take a negative impact on the future life-course. And that period of the life course is a sensitive time with regard to adolescences"

developments and social relations (Mayer 2009). Well-being and mental health are possible outcomes (Schulenberg 2004), which themselves take impact on individuals further educational, labour market related and social life (Western & Tomaszewski 2016).

The Australian Hilda-data are employed to explore the relation of the school-to-work-transition period and individuals (subjective) wellbeing. HILDA is well established panel-survey running since 2001, which a set of health and wellbeing related questions in all waves.

A model-specific sample is drawn out of the HLDA-participants including 3.201 individuals, interviewed firstly as new HILDA-persons in the age of 15/16 and attended at least two consecutive waves in the HILDA survey. Thus 22.745 records (7.1 records per individual in average) are included in the models. A set of model-specific selectivity checks are performed, controlling for effect of wellbeing on panel participation. Both models controlling for characteristics at the first interview and models controlling for life course events indicate effects of wellbeing on individuals' attrition rate, whilst well-known effects like educational attainment, experience of marginal employment drives attrition.

Specific attention is drawn on the relation of life satisfaction and the school to work transition, which is followed up to individuals age of 30. The results support an own standing effect of the school-to-work- transition on life satisfaction.

RC33-598.4

DIETRICH, HANS* *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Work Commitment and Interview Effects in Cross-Cultural Studies

Germany has experienced a significant influx of refugees since summer 2015, especially from Syria. Surveying this special population, special attention has to be paid to the target groups' linguistic and cultural background as well as the specific situation of these refugees. Thus we expect effects of the modus of interview (CATI vs CAWI), gender effects of the interviewer and effects of social desirability regarding the receiving country.

To test this hypothesis we use data from two related surveys conducted in the year 2016, the IAB-study „Youth unemployment, mental health and labor market outcome" and the IAB study "WELLCOME". Both surveys sampled young people 18 to 25 years of age, who entered the German unemployment register for the first time shortly before the interview

The CATI and CAWI interviews of the WELLCOME study have been performed in Arabic language, the CATI interviews by native Arabic speaking interviewer. The interviewer population for the CATI interviews is gender balanced.

To identify social desirability we employ two scales, the work-commitment scale (Warr et al 1979) and the short form Hopkins Symptom Check List (HSCL10; Derogatis 1974). Whilst we anticipate a clear direction of social desirability with the Warr scale (work commitment is preferred by the receiving country), we assume a unclear profile for the HSCL10 scale (workability versus medical support).

The results indicate significant differences in respondents´ work commitment (Warr scale) between Syrian refugees and German residents. Furthermore, we identified a significant mode-effect in answering behavior of work commitment.

We assume, part of the mode effect could be connected to the interaction between respondent and interviewer. Both male and female report a higher level of work commitment in case of a male interviewer compared to female interviewer.

We apply logit models to control for individual and migrant-specific covariates and additional interviewer characteristics.

RC15-JS-72.11

DIEZ YENSEN, PILAR* *(Universidad Diego Portales)*

Muerte Asistida y Gestión Del Morir En Chile

Durante los últimos años, en Chile se ha discutido públicamente sobre la legalización de la muerte asistida, a saber, la práctica de acelerar la muerte por solicitud del enfermo terminal debido a lo intolerable de su padecimiento. En este debate, en el ámbito legal (Ley 20.584) y médico, existe una aparente inconsistencia entre lo establecido como principio ético médico de autonomía del paciente y declaraciones que se enfocan en factores económicos, sociales, como también en la conservación de la vida humana, y que postergan a segundo plano la discusión ética en torno a la autonomía del enfermo terminal. En la presente investigación esta tensión es analizada desde el concepto de biopolítica de Michel Foucault, al considerarse la racionalidad ética de la muerte asistida incorporada dentro de la gestión del biopoder. Se plantea que el resguardo del principio ético médico de autonomía, al que alude la Ley 20.584, actuaría a favor de la noción de un individuo autónomo con respecto a la toma de decisiones en torno a las condiciones de su muerte, que serviría de sustento para el funcionamiento del biopoder.

Como antecedente empírico, se presentan los resultados de un análisis de discurso a información obtenida en entrevistas realizadas a pacientes con cáncer acerca de la gestión del morir, particularmente, del ejercicio de la autonomía en la toma de decisiones y las condiciones de muerte del enfermo terminal. En estos relatos es posible reconocer declaraciones que son reflejo del discurso médico dominante y, al mismo tiempo, identificar puntos de resistencia hacia el poder de regularización.

RC29-527.3

DIEZ YENSEN, PILAR* *(Universidad Diego Portales)*
CARVAJAL LIRA, ROMINA* *(Universidad Viña del Mar)*

Responsabilidad Penal Juvenil En Chile

En Chile, en el año 2007 entró en vigencia la Ley 20.084 de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente (RPA). Con esta normativa se establece en el país una nueva concepción de los jóvenes infractores de ley y, por tanto, una transformación en el tratamiento penal de los mismos. Estas transformaciones se deben a una nueva visión del Estado chileno, que pasa de una lógica tutelar de menores a una perspectiva garantista de derechos. Desde el punto de vista jurídico, la antigua Ley de Menores 16.618 entraba en contradicción con disposiciones constitucionales y la Convención Internacional sobre los Derechos de los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes, en la que Chile suscribió en 1990. Bajo esta antigua ley los menores que cometían delitos eran considerados personas racionalmente inferiores.

De este modo, se establece por primera vez en Chile un sistema de responsabilidad penal especial para adolescentes -mayores de catorce y menores de dieciocho años- con un conjunto de sanciones, como tratamiento a un delito protagonizado por el joven infractor. Al implementarse la Ley RPA, se cierran las antiguas Secciones de Menores y se abren los módulos especiales para jóvenes condenados bajo esta nueva normativa. Desde entonces los módulos juveniles se encuentran dentro de complejos penitenciarios de adultos a cargo de Gendarmería de Chile, denominadas Secciones Juveniles. A partir de esto, se expondrá cómo los jóvenes infractores, con esta nueva visión de Estado expresada en la Ley 20.084, se constituyen en un producto del disciplinamiento y objeto de saber criminológico. Aun cuando el tratamiento de los adolescentes internos es diferenciado de la población penal adulta, las Secciones Juveniles en Chile cumplen con ciertas características que permiten definirlas como una prisión regular, teniendo como referencia lo planteado por Foucault en *Vigilar y castigar*.

RC09-194.2

DILARE, PRAKASH* *(Gautam Buddha University)*
MANUSHI, DR. *(Indian Institue of Mass Communication)*

Mgnrega: A Way to Meet RURAL Urban Divide

As majority of the poor in rural parts of the country depend mainly on daily wages as unskilled labour thus living on the threshold of subsistence and vulnerable to the possibility of sinking from transient to chronic poverty in the event of inadequate labour demand or in the face of unpredictable crises like natural disasters or personal life ill-health, all of which adversely impact their employment opportunities. This grave scenario demanded the need to evolve a mechanism to supplement existing livelihood sources in rural areas. The Government implemented wage employment programmes that offered wage employment on public works with minimum wages. In context of poverty & unemployment, wage employment programmes provide unskilled manual workers with short-term employment on public works such as irrigation infrastructure, reforestation, soil conservation, road construction etc. These programmes provide income transfers to poor households during critical times especially in slack agricultural seasons.. Durable assets created under these programmes have the potential to generate sustainable livelihood. Based on the experience of wage employment programmes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted to reinforce the commitment towards livelihood security in rural areas. The mandate of MGNREGA is to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year (FY) to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA aims to provide a steady source of income and livelihood security for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society. The Act brings with it huge opportunities of making a difference in the lives of millions of rural household. The paper attempts to demonstrate the impact of MGNREGA with special reference to its impact in bridging the rural urban divide.

RC14-264.4

DILIBERTO, SIMONA* *(University of Palermo)*
PISATI, MAURIZIO *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*

Television Consumption and Social Stratification: An Italian Case Study

The practices of cultural consumption have long been considered as tools that maintain high the boundaries between the classes. Cultural tastes and choices create people's lifestyles and cover every aspect of everyday life: from higher practices typical of the highest social classes (such as going to museums, listening to classical music, etc.), to those easily accessible by a wider and heterogeneous audience (such as going to the cinema or watching television). Considering the differences between the practices of cultural consumption, it has been assumed that cultural habits could reflect the social positions of individuals who adopt

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them, becoming a differentiation tool between social classes and an homogeneity tool within them.

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether a particular type of cultural consumption, the television one, highlights a correspondence between the socio-economic position and the choice of the TV-program to see, or if the television can break down the borders between classes, reaching all individuals without distinction. We chose to investigate the relationship between the individual's education level (that defines the class position) and the television products selected, through a quantitative methodology. In addition, it was investigated whether the connections between social stratification and television consumption differ according to sex, estimating the probability of choosing to see a certain set of TV-programs not only in relation to the higher level of education, but also in relation to gender. Finally, a longitudinal analysis was carried out in order to investigate if there have been changes in the Italian TV consumption over a decade (1995-2005).

The study was carried out considering the main theories about tastes and cultural consumption and their relation to the socio-economic positions of individuals: the homology approach (Bourdieu 1979); the individualization approach (Beck 1986) and the omnivore-univore approach (Peterson 1992).

RC36-648.3

DILLI, SIRIN* *(Giresun Universitesi)*

La Représentation Du Réfugié Syrien Dans Les Journaux Télévisés Français Et Turcs

Depuis le déclenchement des émeutes en Syrie, en mars 2011, le nombre des réfugiés syriens ne cesse d'augmenter en Turquie et, depuis peu, en Europe. Au-delà des conséquences de leur passage/présence sur les plans politique, social, culturel et économique, à mesure qu'il s'intensifie, l'afflux de ces réfugiés – le choix des termes est lourd de signification[1] – donne lieu à des débats de plus en plus enflammés dans les espaces publics et médiatiques. Ils sont à la fois l'objet de manifestations xénophobes, « de préjugés, de discriminations, de situations d'exploitation et de violences »[2] et de prises de conscience et/ou d'initiatives d'ordre humanitaire souvent personnalisées dans des figures-type.

L'objectif de ce travail est de repérer la présence de l'Autre (le réfugié syrien) dans les médias audiovisuels en France et en Turquie : Quelle place y occupe-t-il ? Quels sont les thèmes abordés ? Quels regards se dessinent ? Il propose une étude, à la fois quantitative et qualitative, de la couverture réservée aux réfugiés syriens dans les journaux télévisés de 20 heures dans trois chaînes nationales pour chacun des pays faisant l'objet de ce travail.

[1] Christine Barats, « Les mots de l'immigration et l'ethnicisation des rapports sociaux. Le cas des débats télévisés français sur l'immigration », Réseaux 3/2001 (n° 107), p. 147-179.

[2] Jean-Baptiste Pesquet (2014), « Perceptions libanaises des réfugiés syriens au Liban », Les carnets de l'ifpo [En ligne], 31 janvier. URL : http://ifpo.hypotheses.org/5655.

[3] Petit garçon syrien de trois ans, noyé en Méditerranée, après qu'ait chaviré l'embarcation qui le transportait avec sa famille depuis la ville côtière turque de Bodrum vers l'île grecque de Kos.

[4] Entraîneur syrien agressé par une journaliste hongroise – alors qu'il portait son enfant dans ses bras – et aussitôt accueilli par un centre de formation d'entraîneurs en Espagne.

RC48-801.11

DILLI, SIRIN* *(Giresun Universitesi)*

Migration, Poverty and Islamic Feminism(s) in Europe

I concentrate my research on the following questions raised by Islamic feminism:

• Within the paternalistic and liberal values' system of Europe, how does Islamic Feminism take its legitimacy?
• In a liberal order, does Islamic feminism have premises to orient societies' for struggling against social injustice?
• In a Europe with euro debt crisis, how far does Islamic feminism manage to elaborate an alternative order that extend its claim for dealing with poverty, where rights of the weak takes its legitimacy from the strong?
• Does this model constitute a system of values where everyone manages to live humanly? If so, what kind of roles does Islamic feminism give to women?
• While proposing a system based on the concept of "justice", at what rate and how does Islamic feminism confront us with a series of new paradigms in the current neo-liberal system?
• Does Islamic feminism propose an alternative path of thinking for people at the margins in general -women, poor people, migrants, ...- or does it limit itself to its own marginalised group?

The series of question regarding the patriarchal system are rather authentic and interesting. For instance, while focusing on people affected the most from poverty over the last decade in Europe, particularly after the Euro debt crisis (2009-2014), Islamic feminism binds this issue with the paternalistic and neo-liberal value systems.

Therefore, this research is built at the intersection of the counter-hegemonic, post-modern and post-colonial feminist theories.

The first part of this project relies on analyzing and interpreting theoretical data inside literature. In the field, this project adopts a descriptive research method : A data survey on "poverty, feminism and Islam in Europe" is conducted in three major Western European capitals where the Muslim population is relatively high and where different State systems operate.

RC06-125.7

DIM, EMEKA* *(University of Saskatchewan)*
ELABOR-IDEMUDIA, PATIENCE *(University of Saskatchewan)*

Social Structure, Social Learning and the Severity of Physical Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Nigeria.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) against women in Nigeria is a subject matter that has captured the interest of various researchers in family research and gender studies. Several empirical investigations have been undertaken to understand the prevalence, attitude towards, and predictors of IPV against women in Nigeria. However, most of what is known about IPV in Nigeria are from community samples. Also, there has been no study that has investigated the distinction between minor and severe physical IPV against women within the Nigeria context. Using the Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey of 2014, this study applies the social structure (feminist) and social learning perspective in understanding the severity of physical IPV against women in Nigeria. The study revealed that primary and secondary educational attainment, and being employed predicted severe physical IPV victimization. Alcohol consumption by the respondents' spouses, being a victim of childhood abuse, and witnessing IPV between parents predicted severe physical IPV. This study shows the significance of applying a feminist and social learning theoretical perspective in pointing to the socio-cultural context that shapes the abusive experiences of Nigerian women.

RC23-433.1

DIONISIO, JOSEPHINE* *(University of the Philippines Diliman)*
FESTIN, CEDRIC ANGELO *(University of the Philippines Diliman)*
TAGUIBAO, JALTON *(University of the Philippines Diliman)*
SAPITULA, MANUEL VICTOR *(University of the Philippines Diliman)*
HEIMERL, KURTIS *(University of Washington)*

Village Base Stations (VBTS): The Promise of Community Cellular Networks As a Project for Public Sociology

The Village Base Station (VBTS) Project in the Philippines builds low-cost, low-power community cellular networks that enable remote and unserved localities to have access to communications services, which is envisioned to leverage more investment, and spur development and empowerment in these localities. It is an interdisciplinary research project funded by the Philippines' Commission on Higher Education through its Philippine-California Advanced Research Institute (PCARI) program, which brings together a collaborative team of researchers from the Philippines and the US as well as a multi-sectoral array of stakeholders as partners in project implementation.

This presentation examines the challenges that impede the diffusion of community cellular networks in the Philippines, such as a 'duopolistic' pattern of spectrum ownership, an outmoded policy environment for spectrum management, and the persistent tension between commercial viability and social service provision. It also identifies the disruptive and transformative potentials of community cellular networks as a human-centered technological innovation, such as highlighting the need to democratize the ownership and management of radio frequencies, its promotion of multi-stakeholder community participation and support to ensure viability and sustainability, and the various possible uses of the VBTS for efficient and innovative delivery of social services to marginalized communities.

This presentation argues that human-centered technologies such as the VBTS have to recognize the social infrastructural requirements of technological innovations. Community cellular networks would have to amplify voices from the 'last mile' through passionate policy advocacy, participatory approaches to technological research and development, and sustained reflexivity and dialogue that dissolve traditional barriers between disciplines, cultures, and social statuses. Human-centered technological innovations, such as the VBTS, are projects for public sociology.

TG03-957.3

DIOP, ROSALIE* *(IPDSR/Université Cheikh Anta Diop)*
KONTEYE, MOHAMADOU* *(GESTES/ Université Gaston Berger)*

Violences Basées Sur Le Genre Au Sénégal : Mécanismes De Prise En Charge Et De Prévention Par Les Institutions

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

Ce texte traite des mécanismes de prise en charge et de prévention des acteurs institutionnels engagés dans la lutte contre les VBG (Violences basées sur le genre) au Sénégal. Les résultats sont issus d'une enquête effectuée auprès de différentes organisations (police, gendarmerie, justice, Organismes internationaux, GPF, OSC, structures communautaires de bases, directions centrales de l'Etat, etc.) qui interviennent dans la prévention, la prise en charge la répression des VBG et la reddition des comptes. Les données aussi bien quantitatives que qualitatives ont permis de voir les types de VBG répertoriées par ces institutions mais aussi les mécanismes existants et les stratégies déployées pour faire face au phénomène. L'enquête auprès des acteurs institutionnels et l'analyse des documents et rapports d'activités ont permis de mettre en évidence diverses actions qui se déclinent en termes de prévention (70,3%), d'accompagnement et de suivi (24,6%) et de prise en charge (5,1%). En plus, les réponses nationales proposées par le Gouvernement sénégalais en partenariat avec les différents acteurs que sont les institutions techniques et financières, les ONG internationales et locales, qui constituent autant de dispositifs et d'actions pour lutter contre le phénomène de violences sont passées en revue.

RC39-693.5

DITTMER, CORDULA* *(Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin)*
LORENZ, DANIEL F. *(Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin)*

Responses, Practices, and Processes of European Disaster Management and International Humanitarian Aid Operations in the European Refugee and Migrant Crisis

To understand the link between migration and disaster it is not only important to understand how disasters contribute to migration, but also how disaster management procedures shape migration and refugee contexts. Contributing to these issue our paper describes and analyses the responses, practices and processes of European disaster management and international humanitarian aid operations of the so called "refugee and migrant crises" from 2015/16 to date exemplified by Germany and Greece and their dynamic interconnectedness.

The influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees and migrants into Europe in 2015/16 overwhelmed the capacities of responsible services in several European countries, resulting in multiple humanitarian and political crises. Although it was not formally declared a disaster, disaster management procedures were deployed all over Europe. While Mediterranean countries were predominantly confronted with refugees and migrants arriving by boat and in need of first services, countries along the different routes (e.g. the Balkans, Greece, Austria) dealt with aspects of transit migration such as short-term sheltering and transport whereas the destination countries had to take care of organizing temporary and permanent accommodation and provisions (e.g. Germany, Sweden).

In 'non-crisis' times, the care of refugees, falls under the regular jurisdiction of government entities and/or social welfare organizations. While these organizations continued to provide support, additional civil protection and disaster management organizations carried out their largest operations in many European countries during the 2015/16 period. In some places operations were even carried out under the umbrella of international humanitarian aid, specifically regarding practices, standards, and funding (e.g., DG ECHO, UNHCR). It was the first time that international humanitarian aid and European Disaster Management measures came into place in European contexts. As a result, an unprecedented hybrid situation emerged that involved very different and heterogeneous actors with to some extent competing structures and manners of operation.

WG01-938.4

DIXIT, RITU* *(DEPATMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, DAYANAND ARYA KANYA PG COLLEGE, MORADABAD)*

Social Media and Education in the Era of Globalization

Social media permeates today's society with millions of us engrossed, some would argue to the point of unhealthy addiction via apps such as Facebook and Twitter. The educational institutions have an increased use of social media marketing to showcase their courses and to attract students, but are they harnessing the full power of the medium to engage and interact with those same students once they begin their studies? Do social media have a place as a teaching tool or is it simply a distraction? It seems that some lecturers are indeed beginning to tap into the potential benefits of social media in education.But could social media play a more central role in university education? we can look at the lead taken by distance learning models which in some respects have got ahead of the game when compared to their campus-based counterparts. Learning management systems such as Moodle and Blackboard have become immensely popular. The role of social media in education has different meanings depending on which side of the house you sit on. The studies have concluded that the more you connect with your student population the better your retention rate. Social Media can be a great way to engage student population and to ensure that they are made aware of student-centered activities on campus. Another area, where

the role of social media in education is becoming apparent, is in the area of recruitment and admissions. The use of social media is growing and has almost become a utility in many cultures. Colleges tend to be behind the curve in the adoption of using social media in their educational strategy and have not put a lot of time how to overcome the obstacles. The paper is aimed to discuss these issues in the context of Indian Society.

TG04-986.2

DIXON, JEREMY* *(University of Bath)*

Narratives of Illness and Offending: Mentally Disordered Offenders' Views on Their Offending.

Mentally disordered offenders pose a problem for the criminal justice system. Courts are tasked with deciding whether an individual has committed an offence and how far they should be held responsible. However, mental disorder may limit an individual's ability to understand or weigh up the consequences of their actions making notions of responsibility problematic. This paper is about how a group of individuals, identified by the courts as needing psychiatric treatment due to their level of risk toward others, viewed their offending behaviour.

Narratives have been used in both the sociology of health and illness and in criminology to examine how groups of people present themselves in moral terms. The purpose of this paper is to focus on the narratives of offenders' s subject to section 37 / 41 MHA 1983 as a means of highlighting how illness and offending are presented within talk to present a moral identity. I offer a new approach towards the study of offender narratives through drawing on theories from both the sociology of health and illness and criminology to identify how accounts of offending and illness intersect.

Participants presented illness in a variety of different ways indicating a range of moral positions towards offending. In line with previous research a first group used mental illness to excuse offending and saw themselves as achieving moral reform through treatment. A second group also used illness to excuse offending, but did so inconsistently, seeking to mitigate responsibility whilst distancing themselves from treatment obligations. A third group portrayed themselves as dishonourable both due to their category of offence and the type of illness experienced. A final group rejected both labels of illness and offending, seeking to portray themselves as consistently moral.

RC49-827.3

DIXON, JEREMY* *(Dept Social & Policy Sciences, University of Bath)*
STONE, KEVIN *(University of the West of England)*
LAING, JUDY *(University of Bristol)*
WILKINSON-TOUGH, MEGAN *(University of Bath)*

The Use of Mental Health Law By Relatives of Patients with Mental Health Problems: The Case of the Nearest Relative.

The concept of 'family burden' has been used by sociologists to explore the emotional strains and economic difficulties experienced by the families of psychiatric patients. Through drawing on published research, this paper considers the way in which subjective burdens experienced by families might impact on decisions relating to the compulsory admission of patients who have been diagnosed as being mentally unwell.

The paper focusses specifically on the role of the Nearest Relative under the Mental Health Act 1983 in England and Wales. Nearest Relatives are given powers to prevent an admission in hospital for treatment or to request an independent review of detention. Conversely, they are also empowered to apply for detention or to request that professionals consider this.

The paper highlights a number of tensions related to the Nearest Relative role. First, quantitative research has shown that family members view admission more positively than the users of mental health services. Second, studies have shown that patients and carers hold different perspectives on the degree to which compulsory admission may be justified. Third, users of mental health services may view the actions of Nearest Relatives as detrimental to their recovery. We conclude by considering ways in which the current system may be improved.

RC24-454.3

DJANE, KABRAN ARISTIDE* *(Peleforo Gon Coulibaly University)*

Environmental Education in the Sacred Woodlands of Korhogo (Ivory Coast) and Adoption of Environmental Behavior By the Insider : A Phenomenological Analysis of the Sustainability of Indigenous Community Ecological Innovations

In African traditional societies, the relationship with the Environment has constituted for a long time, a link of intimacy between the African and his environmental space. This report has its peculiarity in that, the environment is an integral part of the social organization and cultural practices. Now the spiritual question within the African traditional society is strongly related to the

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elements of nature such as water, pebbles, trees .... As African traditional religion apprehends these elements as the place of habitation of deities and ancestors. This is why the Senoufo people practice in their wooded forests the initiatory rites called "Poro" which situates the social education of the young boy. Thus, in initiatory forests, these young people from 14 to 18 receive an environmental education aimed at health, agriculture and climate change concerns. However, at the exit of these initiatory sites, ecological behavioral differences are observed for some of them into community. This paper will therefore analyze the determinants of environmental education given to insiders; But also, it will observe the aged environmental perceptions' who are in charge of the training of these young people in the forests. At the end, this production will answer the question "What are the logics underlying the adoption of the environmental behavior by insiders of the sacred woods of Korhogo in the Northern of Côte d'Ivoire ?" The challenge is to grasp the sustainability of adaptive innovations of indigenous communities in the face of drought and the transformation of ecological habits of insiders in contact with the urban city. It therefore analyzes 117 interviews conducted with the chiefs of the sacred woods, the insiders and the village chiefs. The data were analyzed under WeftQda and interpreted according to the sociological approaches of Riley Dunlap.

RC20-371.7

DOBIGNY, LAURE* *(University of Geneva)*
SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE* *(University of Geneva)*

Comparing 16 Energy Living Labs across 8 Countries: Methodological Challenges, Limits and Hazards

Efforts to improve and reduce household energy consumption are on the rise across Europe, with everyday people increasingly seen as playing a key role in the energy transition. The EU Horizon 2020 ENERGISE research project aims to understand the social and cultural influences on energy consumption, based on a comparison of 16 Energy Living Labs (ELLs) across eight European countries. In order to achieve this goal, methodological developments include a consideration for the design, implementation and analysis of the ELLs, to understand "energy cultures" and social influences on the individual (household) and collective (community) level. The design of ELLs is based on the review, classification and analysis of household and community energy initiatives from 30 European countries. When it comes to comparing qualitative and quantitative data around the implementation of 16 ELLs, a specific methodology is needed to address the question of scale (household and community) and context (eight different countries). The aim of this paper is to question and discuss the challenges, limits and hazards of this type of comparison. Based on a literature review of comparative methods, we will propose and discuss our methodology and underline the associated challenges (e.g., different scale, cultures and sub-cultures; types of households; energy domains and sub-domains studied; as well as the amount and types of data that will be gathered, including visual data). We will also discuss the limits of this comparison, involving temporality issues for example. Finally, we will discuss the hazards of this comparison, such as the risks of result de-contextualization. This methodological discussion and analysis could interest colleagues with similar cross-national research project and challenges.

RC23-435.4

DOBIGNY, LAURE* *(University of Geneva)*
SAHAKIAN, MARLYNE *(University of Geneva)*

What Sort of « Innovation » Are We Talking about? a Review of Swiss Household Energy Initiatives

Efforts to improve the efficiency of household energy consumption are on the rise in Switzerland, with everyday people increasingly seen as playing a key role in the Swiss energy transition. These initiatives involve the promotion of new technologies and low-energy appliances, alternative ways of producing energy (e.g, local renewable energy production) or efforts to change energy-consuming practices (e.g., bike to work programs or sharing economy initiatives), among others. Different actors are leading these initiatives, ranging from institutions, governmental and no-governmental organisations, citizens, activists and researchers, with various modes of action: informative campaigns; monetary incentives; gaming, challenges and competition; Living Labs approaches and peer-to-peer cooperation are some of the many forms that such initiatives take on. Based on a review of more than forty energy initiatives in Switzerland, in the frame of the EU Horizon 2020 ENERGISE research project, this paper will question which forms of innovation they constitute and which aspects could be considered as "innovative" in relation to actors and their roles, modes of action, participative processes, forms of representation and changing practices. This contribution aims to uncover: 1) an overview of all energy initiatives in Switzerland in recent years that engage with household energy consumption, resulting in a typology of initiatives; 2) a focus on select initiatives (2-3 examples) that engage everyday people and change social practices related to energy consumption; and finally 3) implications for understanding in what way this initiatives around energy efficiency and sufficiency are innovative.

RC11-231.6

DOBNER, SUSANNE* *(Institute for Sociology, University of Vienna)*

Exergaming and the Construction of Age(s)

The use and development of digital movement games or exergames has become widespread in gerontological research particularly in the context of Active and Assisted Living (AAL). On the one hand, the games are specifically used to train and improve motoric and/or cognitive skills of older adults. On the other hand they partially replace common social board games or can serve as a social medium at family celebrations (De Schutter 2010, Allaire et al. al 2013). This empirical contribution examines how age is constructed in the interaction with and development of the 'EnterTrain' exergaming plattform, a gaming plattform developed within an ongoing AAL research project.

During a test and evaluation phase of the gaming platform, participants aged 65 and older have the games installed in their homes over a period of 12 months. Empirical material used for the analysis consist of video footage capturing older adults playing the games as well as qualitative in-depth interviews at several points in time during the trial phase. Additionally, participant observations during the initial installations of the gaming platform contribute to a better understanding of the interaction and construction of age(s) between participants, technicians and the gaming platform itself.

The theoretical basis of this contribution is a materialistic-feminist development of Schroeter's concept of the "Doing Age" (2012), which captures the interplay of symbolizations and physical performances analytically. To consider the concrete manifestations of physical processes and changes is particularly important in gerontological research because they are a central expression of aging (cf. Abramson 2015). Materialistic-feminist research expands this approach by "delimiting" the body as an ontological unit and working it out as reconfigurations of human-thing-technology-networks with other physical embodiments (see Barad, 2003).

RC44-747.3

DOBRUSIN, BRUNO* *(CTA)*

Cross-Movement Mobilizing after the Left Governments. Unions and Social Movements Alliances in Latin American Regional Organizing

The experience of cross-movement collaboration in Latin America peaked during the struggles against the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Trade unions and social movements brought an alliance that managed to mobilize, lobby and design a strategic platform focusing on an alternative development model to the neoliberal regime. That alliance weakened during the 'pink tide' of centre left governments. Unions focused on national contexts with little cross-movement collaboration. The end of the left cycle is bringing back former alliances.

This paper explores the challenges and potentials for the current alliance-building around issues of sustainable development and climate change that trade unions are creating with social movements in Latin America. Specifically, the paper looks into the regional trade union confederation and its positions on development during the past decade and in the present. The shift in governments has put unions and social movements on the same side again, and the possibilities for rebuilding relationships around issues of sustainable development are stronger. The challenges to that alliance today will also be addressed, together with a critique of the role unions have played in defending extractive development models.

A central issue in the paper is the role played by the association of unions around issues of energy democracy, and the relationship with trade unions in the US and Canada, where the debate sustainable development has taken a different, and more confrontational, form for the labour movement.

RC07-JS-33.4

DOCENA, HERBERT* *(University of the Philippines, Diliman)*

'Passive Revolution' on the World Stage: How the Global Movement to Stop Climate Change Failed to Produce an Alternative Future

Beginning in the late 1960s, a new global movement pushing for more radical solutions to "global environmental problems" such as climate change unexpectedly burst onto the world stage. To the surprise of many, members of subaltern groups worldwide began converging and gaining more and more adherents behind their goal of radically reforming or transcending capitalism to stop or limit climate change—and it seemed for a time that they might yet succeed. And yet, today, nearly half a century since it first emerged, this global movement has all but failed to achieve its objectives: the world's governments have managed to pass only weak and ineffective international agreements and measures to address the climate crisis and the international community is now beginning to experience the impacts of catastrophic climate change. Why? How was this once promising and powerful global movement contained?

Drawing from interviews, participant observation, and historical sources, this paper analyzes the emergence and evolution of radical climate groups in the Philippines to argue that the radical global movement to stop climate change was

defeated as a result of a "passive revolution" on the world stage: Faced with a growing challege to their hegemony, a particular fraction of the world's dominant classes came together and pushed for limited international reforms to address the crisis, thereby disorganizing the dominated classes and consequently weakening not just the dominated classes' but also even their own capacity to counter the more conservative elites blocking their proposed reforms. Building on Gramsci's concept of "passive revolution" and examining how it works at the global level, the paper presents an alternative framework for understanding transnational politics and, in so doing, examines how social movements can succeed in producing alternative futures.

RC02-56.5

DODDASIDDAIAH, NANJANASIDDAIAH* *(Karnataka State Open University)*

Globalization, Gender and Poverty: Women Workers in Garment Industry in Karnataka Region of India

Globalization in India and elsewhere has led to the emergence of number of industries in general and garment industry in particular. Besides having direct impact on the consumers in terms of manufacturing, in Indian industrial development, they are also seemed to be assisting the needs of the industries in terms of providing them with the packing material. It enables them to play an extremely larger role in the Indian economy and provide employment opportunities to much of the Indian women population. Since the introduction of liberalization policies introduced in India 1991, there has been considerable growth of export earnings through the garment Industry in India. In Karnataka many textile policies were adopted since 1993 which has enabled growth of job opportunities for women in garment industry. The number of women employees in state wide is more than three lakhs out of which more than two and half lakhs women employees are located in Bangalore city units. An attempt is made in this paper to analyse the socio-economic status of women workers in garment industry and their working conditions. The garment industry in the state of Karnataka of India particularly Bangalore city employees bulk of the women working force. Based on empirical evidences this paper sheds a gender perspective on functioning of garment industry in Bangalore to point out the absurd effects on women workers by exploring the poverty implications of this new form of employment by analyzing the socio-economic backgrounds, working conditions and wage disparity in garment industry of India. With regard to the problems, sexual harassment of women workers was a rare phenomenon at the work place as there were no rape or molestation cases. In many cases extra marital relations were noticed with co-workers or supervisors. This could be in retaliation against the habit and poverty of families.

RC56-JS-85.1

DODSON, JUALYNNE* *(MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)*

Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections & Responsibilities from the African Diaspora

This is a proposal to the XIX ISA Conference, RC56, to present a paper that explores the long forgotten African Diaspora regarding issues of "Power, Violence and Justice" as such an exploration can help global public intellectuals, policy makers, journalists activists and others re-contextualize their 21st century thinking toward justice. The paper proposes that historical facts of the African Diaspora, among human history's largest, longest, and most traumatic global phenomena, is inextricably embedded in modernity's capstone features of democracy, capitalism, globalism, and freedom. It is generally understudied, fully misunderstood, unknown and/or deemed insignificant to contemporary social life. Generally, the thinking is that the African Diaspora has little or no contributions to our modern world.

For example, institutionalized value premises and organizational arrangements upon which many criminal justice systems have evolved, and that gave substance to many global parameters about race, racism, and other topics that pervade our modern world, were initially designed, explored and refined in the social context of the African Diaspora. Such prison systems that do not train inmates to re-enter society upon "paying their debt" are based on experience with members and processes of the African Diaspora that never intended African people to ever be integral members of any euro-centric society. Rather, current public intellectuals, policy makers, journalists, activists and even academics tend to episodically engage contemporary social issues without the historical context that produced them

This paper assumes an historical sociological approach to study and understand attitudes and practices of the this and other phenomena that have evolved from the African Diaspora as global experience. The paper focuses on the African Diaspora as analytical tool for reviewing the global phenomenon and its relation to historical and contemporary modernity.

RC31-567.5

DOERING, JAN* *(McGill University)*

The Socio-Political Experiences of United States Citizens Living Abroad in the Age of Donald Trump

This paper examines the socio-political experiences of United States citizens living abroad in the age of Donald J. Trump's populist presidency. The U.S.'s central role in world politics has always engendered not only admiration but also a certain degree of resentment and hostility. In many countries, however, the reputation of America and Americans has deteriorated in response to Donald Trump. What repercussions do these changes have for expatriates from the United States? Drawing on data collected through participant observation and 28 in-depth interviews with American expatriates living in Canada or Germany, this paper analyzes how Americans experience their nationality while living abroad. Specifically, the paper examines American nationality as a source of stigma that expatriates have to either conceal or manage. In doing so, the paper contributes to the literature on transnational politics in the sociology of migration but reverses the typical focus on the flow of people from less- into more developed nations. In this specific context, the findings illuminate how populist homeland politics affect the lives of (temporary) emigrants. The study also contributes to the literature on ethnicity and nationhood by analyzing the concrete experience of American nationality, a rarely examined but important social identity.

RC21-382.4

DOGRU, HAVVA EZGI* *(Independent Researcher)*

Between Rights-Based or Profit-Based Housing: An Examination of the Turkish State's Role in the Financialization of the 'Affordable' Housing Market

With the crash of the US mortgage market in 2007 the seriousness of the symbiotic and mutually (de)constructive relationship between the finance and real estate markets in the Global North became ineluctable. And when it comes to the Global South, late-comer states are argued to be in the process of building a 'transparent mortgage market' without prioritizing the disastrous results of transforming housing into an instrument subject to financial speculation. Based on a year-long field research on the Mass Housing Market in Turkey, the paper asks the following question: "How should we understand the Turkish State's role in the financializing the affordable housing market for the poor?"

The case of Turkish Mass Housing Administration (TMHA) brings interesting insights for understanding the nation state's role in the financialization of affordable housing for the lower income classes. On the one hand, Turkish state has maintained a 'rights-based' discourse as it argues that TMHA, as welfare state institution, prioritizes the demands of the 'targeted masses in need' with the promise of solving housing problem for the poor. On the other hand, TMHA created huge numbers of indebted poor through re-commodification of the shanty houses which are already owned by the poor. That is, urban regeneration is used as a main housing policy tool by TMHA to dispossess the poor and integrate them into the financial markets.

By looking at the relation between rights-based discourse and profit-based implementation of Turkish state's housing policies, this paper argues that right to housing, as the right to control the concreteness of our livelihood, should be prioritized over the new financialized visions of housing policies.

RC23-439.6

DOLATA, ULRICH* *(University of Stuttgart)*

Apple, Amazon, Google, Facebook. Market Concentration – Competition – Power

Based on a systematic review and evaluation of business reports, documents, statistics, literature and press releases, this paper analyzes the market concentration and the expansion and innovation strategies of the leading internet companies. The findings invalidate any claims that a decentralization of the market and a democratization of the internet is taking place, or that research, development and innovation processes are becoming more open and collaborative. The four examined companies, as the operators of the core infrastructures of the worldwide web, shape the overall products and services offer of the internet, determine access to the web, structure the communication possibilities for users, and are the main drivers of innovation in this field. Not decentralization, democratization and open innovation, but market concentration, control and power struggles are categories to adequately describe the fundamental dynamics of the commercial internet. The power of the internet companies manifests not only as an economic power, which is based on the superior economic resources of the companies—their financial strength, strong research capacity, market dominance. In addition, internet companies are gradually broadening their power over data, namely by interlinking their range of cross-divisional offerings and by systematically matching and evaluating the resulting user traces. Above all, the power of the internet companies is based on

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

their ability to, by means of numerous and coordinated offers, design and shape the framework conditions of essential social contexts, be they consumer worlds, information and communication patterns or social relationship networks. This means that they are not merely intermediaries, such as telephone companies, but are transformed into action-orienting and opinion-forming curators of public discourse. This can be described as an infrastructural and rule-setting power.

Reference:

Ulrich Dolata, 2017: Apple, Amazon, Google, Facebook, Microsoft. Market Concentration – Competition – Innovation Strategies. Stuttgart: SOI discussion paper 2017-01   http://www.uni-stuttgart.de/soz/oi/publikationen/soi_2017_1_Dolata.Apple.Amazon.Google.Facebook.Microsoft.pdf

RC48-808.1

DOLATA, ULRICH* *(University of Stuttgart)*

Social Movements and the Internet. the Sociotechnical Constitution of Collective Action in the Digital Age

For some years, the field of research on social movements has undergone fundamental changes with regard to its structure and orientation. More specifically, it has moved from conceptualizing and examining protest movements as purely social phenomena to taking into consideration the new technological foundations of collective action. Regardless of the degree of influence which the internet and its media platforms is deemed to have on social movements, most research contributions to this topic have one commonality: Despite the oft-made references to the action-enabling and -expanding character of the new technological connectivity, the technologies themselves with all their embedded rules and regulations remain a blind spot in much of the discussion. Against the backdrop of this discussion, this paper seeks to identify the role played by the internet and in particular social media today in the development and stabilization of political protest and social movements. For this, the paper pursues two tasks: One, to arrive at a more precise definition of the technical foundations of collective behavior and action, namely one that would reveal the internet and social media not only as enabling but also as regulating and action-guiding infrastructures and institutions that have a considerable degree of impact. And two, to assess the relationships between the technical and social conditions under which collective protest and social movements take shape in the digital age, referred to as "technically advanced sociality."

Reference:

Ulrich Dolata, 2017: *Social Movements and the Internet. The Sociotechnical Constitution of Collective Action*. Stuttgart: SOI discussion paper 2017-02

http://www.uni-stuttgart.de/soz/oi/publikationen/soi_2017_2_Dolata.Internet.and.Social.Movements.pdf

RC48-817.3

DOMARADZKA, ANNA* *(University of Warsaw)*
DIANI, MARIO *(University of Trento)*

Field Theories of Urban Collective Action: A Comparative Assessment

Over recent years several versions of field theory have been applied to the study of urban collective action. Reviewing weaknesses and indeterminacies of existing theoretical lines, Martin (John L. Martin, "What is Field Theory?" *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 109:1, 2003: 1-49) argued that each has an important contribution for the social sciences, giving us the possibility of joining the analytic insights given by field theory to a more grounded line of research.

In our own work we have drawn upon, with variable amounts of adaptation, classic neo-institutionalist arguments à la DiMaggio and Powell (Mario Diani, *The Cement of Civil Society: Studying Networks in Localities*. Cambridge/New York: Cambridge University Press, 2015) and Fligstein and McAdam's concept of "strategic action fields" (Anna Domaradzka and Filip Wijkstrom, "Game of the City Re-Negotiated: The Polish Urban Re-Generation Movements as an Emerging Actor in a Strategic Action Field," *Polish Sociological Review* 3, 2016: 291–308). In his own version of field theory, Nick Crossley (*Towards Relational Sociology*. London: Routledge, 2011; *Networks of Sound, Style and Subversion. The Punk and Post–punk Worlds of Manchester, London, Liverpool and Sheffield, 1975–80*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2015) has proposed a novel integration of Bourdieu's perspective on fields with the tools of social network analysis.

In our paper we contrast these approaches and discuss their comparative fruitfulness for the analysis of collective action in urban settings, drawing upon our empirical work on Poland, South Africa and the UK. We focus on "right to the city" frame used by civil society actors in local and international context, to better illustrate the explanatory capacity of field and network theories.

RC10-203.1

DOMEN, TAKAHIRO* *(Hitotsubashi University)*

Why Grassroots Groups Result in Different Consequences of Contribution to Local Public Goods?: A Case Study of Maintenance of Public Squares in Japan

This research focuses on why grassroots groups result in different consequences of contribution to local public goods, though they participate in a public project which has a goal and is carried out by a municipal government. Although many researchers have shown that grassroots groups can be categorised from the perspective of the relationship between governments and NPOs, as far as I see it, reasons for them to result in these different consequences on the Japanese context are not clarified yet. Saitama City Office in Japan established an ordinance to use unused public lands as squares for ball games in 2010. Moreover, the Office has added a condition that it is necessary for grassroots groups to maintain the lands. There are 14 multi-purpose squares at present. Interviews with members of grassroots groups in each square have been conducted from 2014 to 2016. The conclusion is as following. Firstly, these squares are classified roughly into three types. The first type is *correspondence* that grassroots groups such as sports clubs use and maintain squares. The second type is *separation* that grassroots groups such as volunteer groups maintain squares and other people use them. The final type is *nest* that grassroots groups such as neighbourhood associations maintain squares and a group or some groups which use them are included in them. Secondly, it is easier for neighbourhood associations in the type of *nest* to maintain squares than for the others because they conventionally have a system which makes almost all new households members, so that they have enough members to maintain them. And finally, it is difficult for sports clubs in the type of *correspondence* to continue maintenance of squares because they lose their motivation to maintain them when they find another place that they enjoy ball games without the burden of maintenance.

RC51-856.3

DOMINGUEZ, BRUNO* *(IPN-UPIICSA)*

E-Commerce from Regional Communities

E-COMMERCE FROM REGIONAL COMMUNITIES
Within the Societies of Knowledge and Welfare we are experiencing a social and economic phenomenon where the new businesses that are succeeding have one thing in common: the use of Information Technology, Communication and Knowledge. Commerce is one of the economic activities that has changed the way it operates with the injection of computer tools: hence the increase in electronic commerce. The opportunity of e-commerce and social computing, and the object of this work, is to create tools and strategies to incorporate this type of commerce in virtual communities, which are the technological platforms for regional communities and improve their welfare. The work not only requires the generation of a tool that is the most attractive, useful and generates the benefits that the sea used by the inhabitants of a region, also the communication and business strategies for the inclusive sea, grows constantly and consolidate as part of the technological infrastructure of a Regional Community. The challenge is to generate a comprehensive proposal that can solve the paradigms and the idiosyncrasy of regional communities in favor of growing e-commerce. With this work, we are looking to create an e-commerce service platform that can offer different lines of action to increase online commerce from regional communities to the global platform through mobile applications.

RC26-JS-23.2

DOMINGUEZ, BRUNO* *(IPN-UPIICSA)*

Work Tourism

WORK TOURISM
Today, we see in our Society of Knowledge and Welfare a great opportunity to consolidate their collaboration in solving problems faced by 21st century societies, one of which is the generation of employment and an increase in the economically active population. On the one hand, we are faced in the technological revolution where information and knowledge technologies are increasingly affecting more aspects of our lives, in aspects as daily as local communities, and on the other hand we have a great diversity of economic activities to generate the Labor Tourism. Labor Tourism is a network of communication, collaboration and technology that allows the creation of specialized economic zones to improve a country's regional growth: sources of employment, professionalization of more people, increase tourism and innovation, and generate global presence with the use of Virtual Communities. Not only is the fact of keeping a record of all the different economic activities, but also the opportunity to generate a "productive" communication, with which you can create pristine areas for different types of jobs and work, and that opportunity is offered to generate online courses, job offers, increase competition and offer a labor map within a country, and can be exploited internationally.

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RC55-903.12

DOMINGUEZ, MARIO* *(Dpt. Sociologia. Universitat de Barcelona)*

Provisión De Cuidados y Desigualdad De Género. Propuesta De Indicadores Sociales En Europa y América Latina

Los cambios acaecidos en las sociedades occidentales contemporáneas a partir del cambio de ciclo económico de 2007 y el impacto de la crisis económica, han supuesto transformaciones en el modelo de organización social y, específicamente, en las formas de provisión de cuidados y la realización del trabajo familiar y doméstico. El debilitamiento del estado de bienestar, con políticas de ajuste estructural que afectan la oferta de servicios públicos, y la inaccesibilidad de las familias a los servicios que oferta el mercado en un contexto de caída de su poder adquisitivo, ha incrementado el tiempo de trabajo familiar doméstico y de cuidados por parte de las familias.

El objetivo de la comunicación es presentar la operativización de un sistema de indicadores sociales utilizados en los análisis del impacto de estas formas de organización social de los cuidados y del bienestar, que agudizan las desigualdades de género (al tiempo que emergen nuevas formas de desigualdad social por razones de clase, etnia o lugar de procedencia). La propuesta de indicadores sociales podrán ser utilizados en análisis comparativos entre diversos países teniendo cuenta las dinámicas sociales, la especificidad y la comparabilidad de contextos sociohistóricos y culturales.

A nivel empírico, los estudios sobre usos del tiempo ponen de relieve las fuentes de organización social de los cuidados y el bienestar, así como las diferencias en la adjudicación por sexo de los diferentes trabajos y de las actividades realizadas en cada ámbito (familiar y mercantil). Concretamente, se utilizan de forma comparativa las encuestas de uso del tiempo en países de Europa (España, Finlandia y Francia) y América Latina (Argentina, Chile y Uruguay)[1].

[1] INCASI Network, a European project that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie GA n.º 691004 and coordinated by Dr. Pedro López-Roldán.

RC08-178.2

DOMINIAK, LUKASZ* *(Nicolaus Copernicus University)*

Social Science in the Making: The Case of Sociology in Poland during First Half of XX Century

In my paper, I would like to present preliminary remarks concerning social groups constituting polish sociologists prior to its professionalization. I will start with the demographic and social background of three generations deep sociological sample (n=150). Then I will try to expose some explanations for its local and regional organizational perseverance in spite of its unfavorable and vague political and economic conditions. This will include macro analysis of the central-peripheral situation of first polish sociologists as a fraction of intellectuals in general and theirs imperial dependence and national embeddedness which provide specific means of research, teaching, and communication. The empirical case will lead to general conclusions about contingency and path dependency of development of sociology in semi-developed countries.

RC31-566.2

DONA REVECO, CRISTIAN* *(University of Nebraska at Omaha)*

Between Economic Exile and Lifestyle Migration. US and Spanish Expats in Chile.

In this paper, I present the results of my research with "immigrants" from the United States and from Spain that are residing in Chile since 2000. I base my analysis on Castles´ theory of social transformation applied to international migration within neoliberal globalization, in connection to Favell ideas on mobilities and the notion of life-style migration. Using virtual ethnographies on blogs and other virtual spaces, secondary statistical data, and more than 50 interviews, I explore the contexts that frame the US and Spanish migration process to Chile in the early 21st century to understand how these contexts narrated by these migrants and the construction of their migration decision. Based on the data analysis I argue that there is a dual construction of the migration process. On the one hand, these migrants frame their migration within the Great Recession of 2008 and this period inhabits their migration decision. On the other, they narrate their decision and stay in Chile from an agency based perspective that centers on how this migration is an opportunity created by a search for the "good life" and not externally influenced.

This research expands on the study of migration decisions by analyzing how global social transformation create context in which individual decisions takes place. Advances, as well, in migration studies by studying migration from the global north to a country in the global south (or at least in the periphery of the global north). Third, it advances life-style migration approaches by studying possible restrictions to this type of migration in context of social change and global crisis.

RC31-554.3

DONA REVECO, CRISTIAN* *(University of Nebraska at Omaha)*
PUGA, ISMAEL *(Universidad Central)*
RAMIREZ, NATALIA *(Universidad de Chile)*

Political Participation of Migrants and the Question of Citizenship. the Case of Santiago, Chile

T.H. Marshall (1950) stated that citizenship is comprised of civil, political, and social components. Each of these would grant access to certain rights such as freedom of expression, right to vote; and the right to a fair salary, to name a few. This conception of citizenship has been put into question no only by social inequalities, but also by the conversion of citizens into customers as proposed by Somers (2008), but also by international migration to liberal democracies (Joppke 2010). With large variations, immigrant receiving states have provided migrants mostly with rights associated to social and economic rights. Political rights and political participation, however, has not been associated to immigrant status but to the process of those migrants' becoming citizens (Baubock 2002; Méndez Lago 2008; Modolo 2014).

The Chilean case is particular. Immigrants have had the constitutionally sanctioned right. According to the Chilean Constitution, immigrants with five or more years of living in the country, regardless of residency permit, have the right to vote in all elections. To access this right they do not need to become citizens, unlike most countries in the world. Recent changes to migration law, making voter registration automatic and voting voluntary, eased even more access to this right. Based on forty interviews of recent immigrants done in four locations in Chile in 2016, as well as an online survey, we discuss the effects of access to the right to vote in the construction of immigrant citizenship beyond the access to a Chilean citizenship. We argue that political participation in the home country influences political participation in the country of destination, thus "citizenship acts" are transferable beyond borders.

RC46-777.1

DONG, WEIZHEN* *(University of Waterloo)*

Elders' Quality of Life at Collective Dwelling Community

Canadian population is aging rapidly, and the long waiting time for a vacant senior accommodation unit shows that an increasing number of Canadian elders have chosen to reside in a collective living community for seniors. Of Canada's population of 36 million people, the great Toronto area has over 6 million (Statistics Canada, 2016). With many elders now residing in accommodations for seniors (i.e. retirement homes), an investigation on the desired living conditions for elders can help to find gaps in the status quo and the directions for future improvement. This study examines the elders' subjective wellbeing in their current accommodation at an elders' living community in the greater Toronto area.

RC28-504.4

DONNALOJA, VICTORIA* *(The LSE)*

Do Naturalised Immigrants Hold a Stronger Shared Sense of Belonging to the UK Than Their Non-Naturalised Counterparts?

One of the recent most disputed points of public and academic debate concerns the economic, cultural and social integration of settled immigrants. Governments across Europe have recently embraced policies and an overarching narrative of "good citizenship" as grounds for a common identity and, in turn, of social cohesion. This paper asks whether naturalised immigrants hold a stronger shared sense of belonging to the UK than their non-naturalised counterparts. The analysis used wave six of the largescale, nationally representative, UK Household Longitudinal Study, employing latent trait modelling. Sense of belonging represents the subjective dimension of social cohesion and was therefore operationalised as a) national identity and b) trust in political representation to reflect its horizontal (intra residents) and vertical (intra resident and government) dimensions. Findings suggest that the acquisition of citizenship is associated with closeness to the host society for all immigrants, but especially for people born in the Middle East. Citizenship does not, however, necessarily correlate with trust and satisfaction with British democracy. Individuals originally from Eastern Europe/ex USSR or South East Asia are the only ones who show increased levels of trust towards public officials when holding citizenship status. Citizenship appears to therefore hold a meaning tied to individuals' sense of identity: immigrants with citizenship status feel more British. Nonetheless, citizenship is not generally associated with satisfaction with the functioning of British democracy. In an increasingly globalised world with flexible borders, these results prompt reflection on the role of citizenship as grounds for a common identity and social cohesion. These findings provide us with a first insight into the motivations for and meaning of naturalising, which might go beyond the mere practical benefits associated with the legal status.

RC03-79.1

DONOGHUE, JED* *(TSA / UTAS)*

The Relationship between Trust, Health and Housing in Australia

This paper examines the relationship between trust, health and housing in Australia. The research considers level of trust across a range of housing tenures, concentrating on tenants and home owner's level of interpersonal trust and confidence in a range of public institutions. Through multivariate analyses of national survey data the paper profiles the class, income and health levels of people in different housing tenures. Although public housing tenants have access to affordable, secure housing, they appear to be less trusting than private renters or homeowners, and exhibit less confidence in some public institutions.

These findings may reflect the residualized nature of public housing in Australia and suggest that public tenants are likely to become 'alienated' from certain aspects of mainstream culture. However, public tenants also have higher levels of confidence in certain institutions, such as banks, Australian companies, the Courts and legal system than private renters or homeowners. So public housing may 'build up' confidence in certain areas. The findings suggest that levels of trust and health would be lower if disadvantaged citizens did not have access to social housing.

RC06-126.4

DONOVAN, CATHERINE* *(University of Sunderland)*
BARNES, REBECCA *(University of Leicester)*

Understanding Why LGB and/or T People Remain in or Return to Domestically Violent Relationships: An Ecological Analysis

Why do lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or trans (LGB and/or T) people experience/enact domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in their intimate relationships? Theoretical responses to this question currently reflect the disciplines that have researched the phenomenon. Thus, there is a predominantly psychological approach focusing on the factors correlated with individual 'victim' and/or 'perpetrator' behaviours. This approach predominates in research and also in practice, primarily because it is in privatised and individualistic contexts – counselling, therapy – that LGB and/or T people experiencing/enacting DVA most often seek formal help. However, a more sociological approach, taken in this paper, considers the wider socio-economic and cultural contexts in which LGB and/or T people live out their relationships to focus on what the conditions are that might lead to DVA relationships being initiated, maintained and, indeed, returned to. In this analysis we analyse our data from British mixed-methods research and draw on Heise's ecology of violence framework to point to the ways that the (nested) individual, relational, community and societal layers constitutive of the socio-economic and cultural contexts in which LGB and/or T people live can develop more holistic understandings of their experiences of DVA. We particularly focus on help-seeking behaviours since, clearly, the existence of appropriate and timely support can make the difference between whether a DVA relationship continues or ends. We explore the ways in which, for those experiencing/enacting DVA behaviours, help-seeking is shaped by society (e.g. through the public story of domestic violence, lack of inclusive sex and relationships education), the community (e.g. through willingness or ability of friends and family to respond appropriately and homo/bi/transphobia from informal and formal potential help providers), the relationship (e.g. dynamics of power, love, care and responsibility in the relationship), and the individual (e.g. whether this is a first relationship as an LGB and/or T person).

RC04-82.1

DOOLEY, KAREN* *(Queensland University of Technology)*

Private Tutoring As Educational Strategy in Australia

This paper reports the second phase of a four-year study of Australian families' investments in private academic tutoring (or 'shadow education') for their primary school-aged children. Private tutoring is a burgeoning industry in Australia, although the phenomenon is far from the saturation point reached in the Asian regions from which the country draws much of its migrant intake. In the context of the marketisation and privatisation of Australian schooling, studies have provided insights into demand for private tutoring, suggesting that some migrant families invest in this educational service to assuage anxieties about their children's progress, and to secure prestigious placements for high achieving children and remediation for children who are struggling academically. That body of research speaks to ethnically charged tensions in public discourse about private tutoring and equity, the de facto ethnic segregation of socially 'desirable' schools, and the distribution of academic achievement in Australia's multi-ethnic society. However, other groups in Australian society are now making use of private tutoring as parents are responsibilised for their children's educational success (Doherty & Dooley, 2017). The first phase of this study identified a differentiated field of production (Bourdieu, 2005) of tutoring that made available services targeting both academic skills and knowledge and the engagement and commitment of children to learning. The phase reported here probes homologies with the field of consumption of tutoring. It asks: Who is buying what tutoring products? Data are drawn from interviews with the parents of 10-11 year old children approaching transition into secondary school. The analyses describe families' educational strategies and the place of academic tutoring in these.

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RC16-318.4

DORN, CHRISTOPHER* *(FernUniversität in Hagen)*

When Reactivity Fails: The Limited Effects of Hospital Rankings

Various lines of social research have put forward the idea that modern society is replete with numerous measuring activities that are often focused on evaluating the performance of individuals, organizations, or states. Frequently these measurements are taken by independent third-parties, which are supposed to guarantee the impartiality and trustworthiness of the process in contrast to the presumed self-interest of the actors performing the services in question. Both the application and the research of such measures suggest that the actors under scrutiny will internalize the expectations associated with these measures and adjust their behavior accordingly ("reactivity"). Usually these expectations are not just of a technical nature but involve a moral component of trying to improve the activities in question in a way such as to make them more beneficial, efficient, equitable and transparent for the consumer and society in general. While such measurement schemes are certainly ubiquitous, current research instantaneously equates their widespread presence with their efficacy, i.e. that their implied behavior-altering capacity is inevitably achieved. This argument overlooks that the coupling of measurement and behavioral change is mitigated by the interpretative processes of the actors under examination. Not the mere presence of the measurements but how the actors make sense of them grants relevance to measures and potentially induces behavioral modification. Using examples from the U.S. hospital sector, the proposed paper shows that patients, medical professionals, and hospitals do not simply conform to the expectations created by hospitals rankings but rather show different forms of resistance, such as ignorance or rejection. Thereby the paper highlights that the conditions under which measures prove inescapable and substantially influence social fields need to be examined more closely.

RC33-605.2

DOS SANTOS, ANDELINE* *(University of Pretoria)*
WAGNER, CLAIRE *(University of Pretoria)*

Creative Methods of Data Collection in Music Therapy with Aggressive Adolescents

This multiparadigm inquiry sought to explore relationships between empathy and aggression with adolescents referred to group music therapy for aggressive behaviour. One group was conducted within a Husserlian phenomenological paradigm, and another through integrating theoretical perspectives by Deleuze and Gergen. Youth at-risk may often struggle to engage in verbal disclosure of thoughts and feelings. The arts create an inviting, playful and non-judgmental environment in which to express, explore and work with difficult (and resourceful) thoughts, feelings, and interactional patterns. This paper will present examples of two data collection methods from each group: a receptive music listening and imaging technique and a drumming circle (from the phenomenological group); song-writing and a vocal improvisation (from the group informed by the thinking of Deleuze and Gergen). The value and usefulness of these methods within each paradigm and for this group of participants, specifically, will be highlighted.

RC48-811.3

DOS SANTOS, PENHA* *(University Presbiteriana Mackenzie)*
SCHWARTZ, ROSANA *(University Presbiterian Mackenzie)*
NASCIMENTO, ROSELI *(University Presbiterian Mackenzie - São Paulo)*

Mother Militant and Military Sons

Mother militant and military children
In Brazil, the current context of governmental instability is marked by the strong shift to the right-wing of political relations in the world. To retake some dynamics, as memories, may be interesting, as regards the understanding of internal emotional conflicts from a case study of a black family from the periphery in São Paulo, highlighting their counterpoints: on the one hand, the militant mother of social movements left-wing ecclesiastical and other, military sons who, in one way or another, participated in the most dense and persecutory moments of the military dictatorship, beginning in 1964.On the side of the sons, the great fear of a possible confrontation targeting the mother (and later the sister); the fear that

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other elements in the service of the dictatorial force could reach his family, and also the tension if his superiors discovered that his family participated in the body of insurgent actions. This fear permeated relations and particularly pervaded the very existence of these people who found themselves in this dilemma.On her mother's side, she had no afraid, despite seeing many of her peers being arrested, tortured, raped or missing. She had a strong conviction that what they were doing was right, good and fair.This proposal of this case study seeks to reflect and find clues to the situations which, even today, can present themselves in the daily life of the participants of the social movements that now emerging. How do they coexist, make agreements and combinations and solve their impasses?For the development of this work, we will make interviews with the remnants of the family, leaders of that time and people who have experienced these moments and their struggles. It will also be developed a bibliographical research to anchor the work theoretically.

RC36-651.7

DOS SANTOS, WANDERSON* *(Wanderson Barbosa dos Santos)*

Possibilities for Libertation from Criticism of Modern Barbarism: Education, Emancipation and Radicalization of the Concept of History in Walter Benjamin and Theodor Adorno.

The alternatives for emancipation are examined by authors linked to the Critical Theory of society. The rise of fascism in expression in the most diverse forms of authoritarianism is part of the horizon analyzed by Walter Benjamin and Theodor Adorno. Nowadays, there is a resurgence of many movements that achieve more and more spaces in the environments of democracy. The rise of Fascism is present in various contexts, for example, in the neo-Nazi demonstrations in the United States that occurred at the time and the strengthening of the right-wing extremists after the Impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff.

Here it is aimed to highlight, from the dialogue between the writings of Benjamin and Adorno, the emancipatory potential of the concept of History in its mediation with the conception of critical education. It is intended to indicate how the dialogue between the two authors provides a critical formulation to modern barbarism.

The objective is to point how Education, especially from a critical referential, promotes an alternative to the totalitarianism that currently frightens contemporary democracies. In this sense, we use the concept of history outlined by Walter Benjamin in the *Theses on the concept of History* and the propositions on an emancipatory education of Adorno. From this set of essays, it is shown the role of history as a tool for enlightenment in the light of examples from Brazil's recent history.

Finally, we analyze the recent attempt to promote a history "task to brush history against the grain" through the experience of the victims of the Brazilian military dictatorship (1964-1985) and the importance of a critical reference for this type of alternative. Thus, we try to outline an alternative experience for the current scenario described here.

RC16-308.7

DOS SANTOS, WANDERSON* *(Wanderson Barbosa dos Santos)*

The Simmel's Sociological Analysis through the Methodological Construction of Social Types

The present work seeks to highlight the sociological reflection of Georg Simmel with regard to the construction of social types. Simmel promoted a reflection from a context of social transformation in which the advance of modernity modified the social landscape that the author was inserted. The emerging sociology in this context was confronted with this reality change, in that sense, the sociological reflection of Simmel inserts as an alternative way to the understanding of the social. Echoes of this sociological analysis methodology can be seen in large part from the first generation of the well-known Chicago School of Sociology.

The analysis of social types, for example, the stranger and the poor, are ways in which Simmel deals methodologically with the attempt to interpret society. In this sense, the present work reflects on this methodological alternative, especially for its innovative character in the sociological theory of its time. I emphasize the importance of the methodological construction of these social types, especially in their connection with the idea of social totality. An expression of the connection between social types and social totality can be seen in Simmel's Money Philosophy.

Finally, this paper proposes, from the analysis of the construction of social types mentioned by Simmel, the approach with the philosopher Walter Benjamin. Benjamin inherits from the sociology of Simmel the methodological perspective of analysis of society, especially with respect to the social construction of type that connects to a more comprehensive social organization. Thus, one of Benjamin's essays that mark this influence among the authors is *Das Passagen-Werk*, in which Benjamin analyzes the transformations of the city of Paris through these emerging social types in modernity.

RC33-610.6

DOU, WEN* *(School of Transportation, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096)*
GE, YI* *(Nanjing University)*

Evaluating Spatial Inequality of Healthcare in Process of Rapid Urbanization in China By Using Remote Sensing and GIS

China is experiencing rapid urbanization with fast growing population migrating into major cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, etc. Spatial inequality of healthcare is amongst other explicit and distinct impacts of rapid urbanization. On the one hand, growing population in cities increased urban demand for healthcare and on the other hand, good physicians in surrounding regions are strongly attracted to major cities for higher salaries and other precious resources that could only provided by major cities such as better education for kids, more convenient lifestyle and so on, and that exacerbated the spatial inequality of healthcare. In China, some people in small cities would rather to take a trip over 4 hours to seek treatment in the regional major city because they do not trust local physicians. Measuring spatial inequality of healthcare and pinpointing areas inter- and intra-cities is important in planning a sustainable city circle.

Although various methods exploiting GIS have been proposed, indicators calculated with zonal data based on administrative borders, leading to important intra- and inter-relational limitations. Two-step floating catchment area (2SFCA) method partly overcomes these limitations to determine catchment areas. However, more precise spatial distribution of population and some other spatial attributes/predicators are expected. Remote sensing could provide more profound information by analyzing land cover/land use type, or estimate population distribution and economy level through night-time light images, and so on. By using remotely sensed data, we could estimate spatial distribution of socio-economic phenomena more precisely.

As the formation of such spatial inequality is a combination of first-order and second-order process, traditional methods evaluating accessibility or other indicators are insufficient. Spatial analysis exploiting auto-correlation and multivariate analysis would greatly improve accuracy of spatial models. The result would help decision makers to understand the source of urban healthcare burden and how to alleviate spatial inequality of healthcare.

TG07-1005.4

DOUGHERTY, BETH* *(Loyola University Chicago)*

A Sense of Belonging: Religious Ritual in Sensory Narrative

What roles do the senses play in participant understandings of experience? Beyer (2016), McGuire (2016), and notable others have called for a more thorough investigation of the senses in religious lives. Examining narratives from interviews, this paper investigates ways often inchoate moments of sensory experience impacted feelings of membership or solitude. Examining sound, sight, and the haptic moments where individuals talk about sensations that are "off" or "wrong" emerged as key clues to points where ritual and individual failed to connect. In this paper, I argue that sensory experiences are strongly shaped through experience and play a major role in the efficacy of ritual experience. I also examine the ways in which the physical and bodily engagement of the individual in co-production of these sensory moments impacts their efficacy. Additionally, I raise questions about the manner in which individuals address these sensory moments, and the role of the less addressed senses such as perioperception in narratives of experience.

RC09-190.4

DOUGLAS, KAREN* *(Sam Houston State University)*
SJOBERG, GIDEON *(University of Texas at Austin)*

Examining Bureaucratic Capitalism and Social Stratification in the United States in the Post-Fordism Economy

Over the past forty years, the United States has reorganized the major economic drivers of its economy. This reorganization, international in scope, has significantly changed the stratification system along with it. While explicit racial and gender discrimination were key dimensions of the 20th century economy, the new world order depends significantly on a racial and gendered bodies to keep its engines humming. Some public institutions have receded while different ones assume prominence. Drawing on the works of economic historians Joel Mokyr and Robert Gordon; political scientists Jacob Hacker and Paul Pierson; and sociologist Geoffrey Ingham, to name a few, we detail the new stratification order in the United States dictated by finance capitalism and fueled by mass incarceration. Using the concept of bureaucratic capitalism developed by Gideon Sjoberg, we detail the parameters of the new stratification system and the redefined relationship between state, capital, labor and citizenry.

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RC15-JS-17.4

DOWEDOFF, PENNY* *(York University)*

Sociology of Health and Women

A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of the Surrogate, Egg Provider and Intended Parent(s) on Canadian and International Medical Broker and Fertility Clinic Websites

Abstract

Reproductive tourism is often referred to the demand side of the phenomenon—to those who travel outside their jurisdiction or home country to access the kinds of medically assisted reproduction they desire. In Canada, payments for gametes and surrogacy are illegal; however, the non-altruistic markets for these services and gametes clearly exist in other countries under a variety of regulatory frameworks. Intended parents may search the internet for medical brokers who can connect them to a fertility clinic abroad or contact the fertility clinic directly through a website. Whether it is the intended parent, fertility specialist, medical broker, the surrogate, egg provider, and the health and non-health personnel that are separated thousands of miles are now thrust into close transactional relationships. Using a feminist critical discourse analysis, this paper explores how the intended parent, the surrogate and egg provider and the labour and care they preform are virtually represented on Canadian and International medical broker and fertility clinic websites. Many medical broker and fertility clinic websites project an imagery that provides an authentic identity of place, but at the same time, commodizes it for tourist consumption reflecting desirable experiences.

RC29-530.3

DOYLE, AARON* *(Carleton University)*
MCKENDY, LAURA *(Carleton University)*

Securitization and the Remand Population Explosion in Canada

We examine the processes that have led to the tripling of the pretrial population preventively incarcerated in Canadian provincial jails and remand centres while the sentenced population has been shrinking, and the shift towards a majority of people in provincial penal institutions now being people on remand denied bail. We consider the role of a culture of risk aversion influencing the process (Webster, Doob and Myers 2014) so that those on bail are "set up to fail" (Canadian Civil Liberties Association 2014) resulting in the pre-trial incarceration of large numbers of often-marginalized people on minor administrative breaches, in conditions of extreme overcrowding. These developments are situated as part of a broader trend of the expansion of preventive governance described in various literature on securitization, risk, surveillance, precrime, and community control, although distinctive features of the remand population explosion are also evident. Alternative ways of theorizing the remand population are evaluated, and consequences and implications explored.

RC39-683.1

DRABEK, THOMAS* *(University of Denver)*

Enhancing Student Understanding of Disaster/Hazards Research through Fiction Abstract

While professors in other sub-fields of sociology occasionally have incorporated fictional works into their courses, rarely, if at all, has this been attempted in disaster and hazard studies. This paper is a summary of one such effort including both the rationale and approach. Following discussion of context, a case example of an original fictional story is described including its origins and method of analysis. The story is rooted in an actual disaster and based on data obtained shortly afterwards. This approach provides both links to the humanities and greater depth of student understanding of core concepts, like multiorganizational coordination which is used in this case example. Through this strategy students enhance their ability to emphasize with disaster responders and victims who too often are trapped in social structures that result in failure.

TG04-971.4

DRAIS, ERIC* *(INRS)*
LAPOIRE-CHASSET, MIREILLE *(INRS)*

Combining Sociology of Law and Sociology of Quantification: A Key Way for Risk Assessment and Empowerment?

Risks studies often combines sociology of science and political sociology (Burgess, Alemanno, Zinn, 2016). Focusing as much on the mechanisms that produce knowledge as on those that produce ignorance, it shows how both contribute to risks agenda-setting process. In the field of health risks, we know that both selecting scientific work and also calling such work into question can contribute to limiting knowledge and to keeping populations exposed. Occupational health is also concerned. In France some recent works analyses the biases relating to construction of the public problems and to the scientific knowledge that structures occupational risk prevention (Henry, 2017). In the fields of controversial risks how do occupational health specialists mobilise such highly debated knowledge in support of their intervention? This question is a concern in our research work at the French Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (INRS). In this presentation, we propose to describe how, at the scale of the company or business, using sociology of law and sociology of quantification, make it possible to refresh knowledge and to transform collective assessment so as to lead to mobilisation and risk prevention. Our proposal is based on work analysing and comparing social uses of law (Drais, 2017; Lapoire-Chasset, 2017) and social uses of measurement (Lapoire-Chasset *et alii*, 2017), in contexts of controversies between multi-stakeholders related to distinct occupational exposures towards psychosocial risks and nanomaterials (40 cases). We will show how the construction of risks takes place with regard to the procedures for quantifying them and for attributing responsibilities. By combining these approaches, the sociologist develops knowledge that promotes a redistribution of capacities as regards risk prevention. Reducing the uncertainties as regards evaluation and legal norms contributes to reducing health inequalities and to a certain social justice with regard to occupational risks.

RC27-499.3

DRAKE, CARLY* *(Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary)*
RADFORD, SCOTT *(Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary)*

Here Is a Place for You/Know Your Place: Understanding Representations of the Female Body in Fitness Advertising

The media landscape is one realm in which gender equality remains elusive. For example, images of women shared in fitness media negate women's athletics and sexualize female athletes, treating their [ideal] bodies as objects to be gazed upon (e.g., Hardin et al., 2005; Wasylkiw et al., 2009; Cranmer et al. 2014). Research typically considers editorial and advertising images in fitness media as a single unit. However, advertising merits separate inquiry because it educates consumers (Sandage, 1972) by shaping social norms and values (McCracken, 1986) using medium-specific objectives and tools (e.g., sales and sales pitches).

Given the apparent salience of the body in sport culture, and the way in which running media is said to present a gendered, aged, and classed version of reality (Abbas, 2004), this study asks: How might we understand how female bodies are represented in fitness advertisements in mainstream and women's running media? A critical reading of advertisements in the January/February 2017 issues of three running magazines reveals that the bodies and related messages advertising shares act as "biopedagogy" that provides implicit and explicit information and directives about how a body should look (Rail & Lafrance, 2009; Fullagar, 2009).

This biopedagogy creates a place in sport culture for female readers but reminds them they may only occupy a *certain* place. To this end, advertisements function in three ways. Specifically, they (1) prescribe and normalize a bodily obsession centred around nutrition and sport science; (2) highlight white, slim bodies without showing the effort that goes into shaping those bodies; and (3) infantilize women and trivialize their participation in sport. In reconciling these interrelated but often competing messages, this study argues that fitness advertisements in running media attempt to empower women to seek the benefits promised through athletics but withhold information that can help them safely reach their goals.

RC37-661.4

DRAPEAU-BISSON, MARIE-LISE* *(University of Toronto)*

From a Novel to a Bookstore: The Memorialization of L'euguélionne in Québec

Much like the *The Feminine Mystique*'s effect in the United States, the publication of *L'Eugélionne* in 1976 crystalized radical feminism in Québec, so much so that as to be called the feminist bible (Guillemette 2011 in Le Devoir, Saint-Martin 1990). Forty years after its publication, the novel can be found in bookstores in its 2012 re-edition, archived at the *Maison de la Litérature*'s permeant exhibit in Québec city, or reinvented as the name of a new feminist cooperative bookstore in a Montréal neighbourhood. In doing so, various activists and cultural experts both crystalize the past, along with a certain version of "acceptable" feminism, while also opening up opportunities for new practices (see Reger 2017). This tension, I contend, is at the heart of memorialization but also of much feminist activism.

The question under study is thus how does the materiality of the novel, its written text, content and genre, affect conflictal processe of memorialization. To do so, I analyze three sites (the bookstore, the permanent exhibition and the mainstream media) where each site is understood as different cultural forms of memorialization. I deploy a set of data collection strategies in order to mine the data for the different "interpretive strategies" (Corse and Westervelt 2002) employed by actors in each of these sites. In doing so, I am to shed light on the multi-level, power-laden and continually evolving process of meaning making in the memorialization of cultural objects.

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RC50-833.2

DREDGE, DIANNE* (Aalborg University-Copenhagen Campus)

Hitchhiker's Guide to the Collaborative Economy: Knowledge, Power and Asymmetric Information

From the 1970s, many governments started to link higher education policy with economic objectives. Over the last decades this link has been consolidated through the introduction of a wide-ranging marketisation agenda (e.g. user fees, demand-driven marketing, deregulation, etc.). Now, as governments are increasingly (and unwillingly in many cases) pushed to confront looming societal issues, universities have been given an additional "impact agenda". This impact agenda, largely driven by those systems pushing the marketisation of higher education, attempts to close the gap between higher education research and the solving of practical and applied societal problems. Criticisms aside, this impact agenda sits alongside another directive- the employability agenda– which demands that universities improve students' employability outcomes. Together, these agendas aim to unlock incremental social and economic innovation that facilitate the transition towards new economic-social futures beyond twentieth century industrial growth. But how achievable is this impact agenda? And what do researchers need to know about power, knowledge, and the machinations of capitalism if they are to address this agenda? Finally, how (and indeed should) they position themselves within this space?

Critiques of the impact agenda have been well canvassed elsewhere. In this paper I adopt a network perspective to excavate the network relations that embed and sustain the growth of the collaborative economy, and I illustrate the challenges of research in this climate. Through an exploration of the complexity of network knowledge-making interactions between diverse, heterogeneous, complementary and interdependent actors in collaborative economy accommodation sector, it is possible to gain insights into the different relational constellations, flows of power and knowledge that shape, reinforce and ensure the continued production of platform capitalism. I argue that researchers need to be knowledgeable about this landscape, to be reflexive of the power and knowledge flows, and the role of capitalism within this agenda.

RC50-833.4

DREDGE, DIANNE* (Aalborg University-Copenhagen Campus)

Richard Florida Was Wrong! the Rise of the Creative Precariat in Inner City Tourism/Residential Development

Globalisation and technological change have far-reaching consequences. Economic restructuring, challenges to (un)employment, rising individual debt, taxation shortfalls, the liquid and shifting of responsibility for the impacts and consequences of market failures, and a "productivity challenge" are engulfing many developed countries. Moreover, recent political events reveal that actions to mitigate impacts of uncontrolled and uncoordinated capitalism are of little interest to elected representatives. Our democratic systems are under attack from pay-for-access lobby groups, policy and research think tanks paid for by corporate interests which effectively use social media to create doubt or even turn public opinion. In this context, capitalism exploits this lack of co-ordination, it takes advantage of weaknesses in global governance systems where power is diffused, authority is weakened, information is asymmetric, and resources are shifted away from the public realm. These factors make it harder to engage with the crucial challenges of our time- climate change, poverty, inequality, resource exploitation and depletion, and sustainability. As a complex global phenomenon, tourism is part of the machinery of capitalism creating, reinforcing and contributing to inequality, marginalisation and a growing precariat class.

For some years, the hope on the horizon was Richard Florida, who convincingly argued that the creative class– hipsters, artists, researchers, and techies– would pave the way for a new economic revolution and a flourishing postindustrial urban economy. However, in his latest book, Florida issues a *mea culpa*, observing that the creative class has not delivered the mooted benefits. This paper takes up Florida's arguments examining the case of Carlsberg Byen, Copenhagen. Carlsberg Byen is an inner city megaproject with both tourism and residential elements. The competing logics underpinning tourism, historic conservation and land development are examined, and which illustrate that, despite the "creative class" branding, capitalist land development logics dominate that contribute to a creative precariat class.

RC16-321.3

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz)

Social Theory of the Digital World – Construction and Constitution of the 'Digitally Augmented Life-World'

The digital world is characterized by internet based communication with applications such as email, chats, mobile telephones, smartphones etc. Through digital communication spatial distances between humans shrink and the exchange of experience, knowledge and information is accelerated. The emergence of a multifaceted virtual space established a new reality dimension with specific social relationships and forms of sociation as well as personal relationships. To capture the specificity of the digital world, a bridge will be established between digital sociology and sociological theory in offering a particular theoretical framework. Social theoretical reflections on the digital world part from a combination of a sociological with a phenomenological perspective dedicated to the analysis of the "construction" and the "constitution" of virtual reality. The sociological standpoint concentrates on the social "construction" (Berger/Luckmann) of the digital world in concrete socio-historical contexts that can be empirically reconstructed. From the phenomenological standpoint following Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz, the general principles of "constitution" of the (digitally augmented) life-world, e.g. based on consciousness activities, are in the focus of the argumentation. It will be demonstrated that the mediatized, digitally augmented life-world massively extended the zone of the "there and now" as opposed to the "here and now," establishing new forms of communication. The digitally augmented life-world is characterized by "ontological insecurity" since third parties are involved in the process of data collection related to our individuality when individual fingerprints are created without our knowledge of it. Communication is no longer based on *authenticity*, *confidentiality* and *integrity*, since the digitally augmented life-world does not include a manipulatory area anymore that can totally be controlled by ourselves.

RC27-501.3

DROMUNDO, ROLANDO* (ISSA)

The Geopolitical Role of Non-Recognized and Partially Recognized Polities in Sport

Since its origins, the Olympic Games and several World Championships have been a significant showcase for participant countries. For a sovereign state, these events represent an opportunity to display itself in the international arena, while the results obtained could symbolize, among other issues, the success or failure of a regime. Instead, for several non-recognized or partially recognized polities, it is a chance to portray their struggle for a full recognized statehood, for autonomy or simply for recognition of a local identity.

To that extent, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) since its origins has argued that Sport geography may differ from political geography. Currently, the United Nations counts with 193 members and two observers, while the IOC includes 206 National Olympic Committees (NOC) plus 8 NOC's recognized continentally.

Different approaches can be found by the IOC and the International Sport Federations to accept or tolerate the participation of non-fully recognized polities generating also several controversies. Meanwhile, these polities, have been either able to compete as a recognized national representation or have been forced to participate under a different flag denying their chance to promote their own local struggles.

In that sense, without clearly defined criterion among International Sport Federations and the IOC, the whole ordeal is not exempt of the global geopolitical tendencies, where geopolitics impacts the position taken by sports authorities in favour or against different local struggles for recognition.

RC15-283.5

DROVETTA, RAQUEL* (National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET))

Discourses Associated with Reproduction in Movements for a Humanized Birth in Argentina

In the last few years in Argentina, it has become possible to observe mobilizations by organizations demanding for what is called a humanized birth. Women and/or heterosexual couples ("the pregnant couple"), from middle and urban sectors, frequently adhere to this way of thinking, and, more and more, women whose first delivery was by cesarean section.

Our hypothesis puts forward that the movements demanding a humanization of birth constitute themselves as dissidents against the predominant regulations, something which acts on disciplined sexuality. In this sense, these movements would advocate for the formulation of a counter proposal to the one that originates in, for example, hegemonic sectors within biomedicine. This resistance would include collective action work for the resignification of feminine reproductive events, thus removing such events from current cultural regulations, allowing women to reinterpret their symbolic construction of giving birth, caesarean section, pain, and even, maternity, and promoting substantial changes in women's subjective construction of aspects connected to reproduction.

The research design proposed is qualitative and presupposes the integration of different techniques to work with the data. In-depth interviews will be conducted with key informants and document collection will be carried out. The research questions are: how do they construct and articulate the network of practices and discourses associated with reproduction? which features does reproductive governance currently take on in Argentina?

We employ as an analytical tool what Morgan and Roberts (2012) define as reproductive governance, when referring to the mechanisms through which different historical configurations of actors, such as state institutions, churches,

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donor agencies and non-governmental organizations [women and feminist organizations], use legislative controls, economic incentives, moral mandates, direct coercion, ethical incitement and/or principles in order to produce, supervise and control reproductive behaviors and practices.

RC19-363.1

DRUBEL, JULIA* (Gießen University)

Global Social Governance: Unfolding the Effects of Global Regulatory Complexes on Decent Work in Central Asia

The concept of decent work has been developed and communicated by the ILO as a strategic re-orientation, in which among others the Core Labour Standards have been developed as a complementary regulatory mode of labour questions. Nonetheless, a variety of indecent working incidents are documented for the Central Asian region, in which a specific nexus of state imposed and privately extracted forced labour that heavily draws on patterns of semi-legal migration, illegal migration and *trafficking* schemes can be identified. Even though, these developments can be traced back to the region's Soviet and transformation history, these historical explanations, the paper argues, are not sufficient. Not only, that this nexus of state-private-forced labour combined with specific recruiting strategies based on illegal migration or *trafficking* schemes pose specific challenges to the new labour regime as developed under the decent work agenda. It furthermore, illustrates the need to shed light on the specific relations between global, regional and national regulations and to unfold the nested and/or overlapping regulations of trade, migration and labour law in the Central Asian region. The paper therewith pays specific attention to the global governance constellations within global social regulations and their effects on the realities in decent work for migrant workers. The paper theoretically draws on conceptions of regime complexity and is going to analyse central legal and political documents as well as expert interviews applying content analysis.

RC15-288.6

DRUMMOND-LEWIS, SASHA* (University of Michigan-Flint)

Attitudes Toward Sex and Risky Sexual Behavior Among Caribbean Female Adolescents

This study explores the attitudes of adolescent Caribbean girls toward sex and whether they engage in risky sexual behavior. Singular studies of adolescent girls remain largely absent from empirical investigations on sex and sexuality, which in part reflects the cultural norms of which sex and reproductive health are not as openly discussed in the Caribbean as they are in North America (Archibald, 2007). Young women in the Caribbean often engage in sexual behaviors with minimal knowledge and many misconceptions about the consequences of intercourse. As a result of the limited and often fear-laden discussions adolescent girls receive from authority figures (e.g., parents, teachers, pastors) little is known about the attitudes of adolescent Caribbean girls toward sex and whether they engage in risky sexual behavior. In this study, a total of 2534 female adolescents in Trinidad and Tobago and 1365 female adolescents in Guyana, grades 10-12, were randomly selected to participate in two nationally representative surveys conducted in 2009 and 2012, respectively. Ordinary least squares regression analyses are utilized to compare how the attitudinal differences of female adolescents in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago contribute to them engaging in risky sexual behaviors such as consuming alcohol or drugs before intercourse and failing to use pregnancy prevention method. Prevention efforts to reduce engagement in risky sexual behaviors among Caribbean adolescents will depend on gender sensitive and culturally appropriate intervention approaches.

RC42-JS-66.2

DRUMMOND-LEWIS, SASHA* (University of Michigan-Flint)
GILL, BRENDA (Alabama State University)

Gender and Race Differences in Sexually Risky Behavior of Guyanese Adolescents

The past decade has seen decreased rates of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region yet the Caribbean continues to be second in prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases globally (UNAIDS, 2017). Increases made in education about sexually transmitted diseases have lowered overall numbers of deaths related to HIV and AIDS in the Caribbean, nonetheless, there is an increase in prevalence among women and girls in the region. Activities such as early age of sexual activity, sex with multiple partners, and engagement in risky sexual behaviors increases the chances of exposure to HIV/AIDS, especially for adolescents. This paper explores the differences between male and female adolescents' engagement in risky sexual behavior. The paper used data collected from 2,499 randomly selected Guyanese adolescents from grades 10-12 who were surveyed. Males and females are compared by age, race and religion on their likelihood of engaging in behaviors such as drinking before intercourse, taking drugs prior to engaging in sexual intercourse, and failure to use a form of birth control during sexual intercourse. Findings reveal that … This

study contributes to the discussion of health and wellness among Caribbean adolescents. More specifically, it provides empirical baseline data that may be used to further the discussion of adolescent health and well-being in Guyana and the creation of Comprehensive national policy or strategy to address adolescent health and wellbeing. The findings may also be used to provide knowledge about the plight of women and girls so that specific intervention and prevention strategies may be discussed and enacted to improve their health outcomes.

RC06-133.7

DRUTA, OANA* (University of Amsterdam)
RONALD, RICHARD (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Home Leaving and Housing Transitions in the Netherlands: Understanding Dependence and Independence between Generations during Early Adulthood

Using an original dataset of qualitative interviews with young adults and their parents living primarily in and around Amsterdam, this article investigates early adulthood housing transitions and the nature of intergenerational relations during this period. We find that while strong norms regarding early home leaving and young adult independence persist, the conditions of the housing system, and especially Amsterdam's housing market, prompt significant intergenerational support, financial and in kind, to sustain this 'independence'. Support for renting and homeownership play into different intergenerational dynamics, with the first being part of a process of easing into adulthood, while the latter solidifies a new set of relationships between fully adult generations supporting one another on equal terms. Despite a growing trend toward individualization in Western European societies, the analysis of housing trajectories of young adults shows that intergenerational dependencies emerge in specific housing markets, requiring creative ways of maintaining the apparent separation of generations. In the case of the Netherlands, these negotiations take form at times in quasi contractual or actually contractual agreements between parents and their young adult children. To conclude, we argue that the nature of housing systems and housing markets have profound influences on how generations of a family negotiate dependence and independence.

RC09-186.2

DU, YUE* (UW)

Pushing the Urban Frontiers: Infrastructure Funding and Local Growth Coalition in China's Relocation Programs

In the last decade, the Chinese state addressed the dilemma between economic growth and environmental protection by pushing further the urban frontiers on an unprecedented scale. It launched a master plan of mass peasant relocation: By moving peasants into high-rises and reclaiming their living spaces, new arable lands were created to counterbalance the farmland lost to urban sprawls. The central argument of this paper is that as the Chinese state encouraged private investment in state-oriented programs to avoid further accumulation of local debts, a fundamental change took place in local growth coalitions when private sectors gradually took over the land requisition and preparation from local government in relocation programs. By comparing relocation programs in two counties in Chengdu, Sichuan and Shangqiu, Henan, before and after the transition into private investment, the paper explores the changes in urban infrastructure funding model, the shifts in local growth coalition, and the profound influences upon the relocated peasant households. The paper reveals that instead of a smooth cooperation between local government and private sectors often assumed by the growth coalition literature, the particular funding model of the program had a profound influence upon the negotiation between actors within the coalition, as well as the actual effects of the programs. Specifically, the transition to private investment in relocation programs had resulted in local government compromises and consequently, the exacerbation of peasant conditions. The paper concludes by reflecting on the social consequences in the form of benefit encroachment and risk transfer in the transition to private investment in the state-oriented development programs.

RC17-325.3

DU GAY, PAUL* (CBS Copenhagen)
LOPDRUP, THOMAS LOPDRUP-HJORTH* (Copenhagen Business School)
PEDERSEN, KIRSTINE* (Department of Organization, Copenhagen Business School)
ROELSGAARD OBLING, ANNE* (Copenhagen Business School)

Character and Organization

In recent years, questions of 'character' have become increasingly prominent in a range of policy contexts, from education to social welfare, and from business

to healthcare. They have also appeared in the field of organization studies, broadly defined, from Richard Sennett's critique of the 'corrosion of character' manifested in contemporary management and organizational cultures, through the invocation of the development of 'character' as an antidote to the wave of corporate scandals unfolding since the beginning of the millennium, up to and including the representation of 'character' as the 'critical success factor' in leadership development and a core dimension of an organization's 'talent acquisition strategy' . What unites the various contemporary paens is an assumption that building 'character' is a crucial component of ethics and that it holds the key to establishing and maintaining virtuous conduct; moreover, that the cultivation of 'character' is at best under-valued and at worst actively undermined and denigrated in any number of contemporary organizational practices. In this paper, we seek to interrogate key aspects of this 'turn' to character as it has been articulated in recent and on-going debates about the reform of organizational life. We argue that this 'turn' suffers precisely from an abstraction and lack of specificity - not simply in relation to questions of 'character formation', but also crucially in relation to questions of organization, and indeed of the relation of the one to the other - that severely curtails both its ethical reach and explanatory power.

RC17-323.1

DU GAY, PAUL* *(CBS Copenhagen)*

Disappearing 'Formal Organization': How Organization Theories Dissolved Their 'Core Object', and What Follows from This

Debates about the ('higher') purpose and usefulness of Organization Theory (OT) have periodically shadowed the field since its inception. In recent years, disquiet has mounted once again, not least concerning what has been variously described as the overly theoretical and often a-or anti-organizational state of OT, and its abstraction and lack of practical purchase in the light of pressing economic, social and political concerns that are often deemed profoundly organizational in nature.

At the same time as OT itself has been undergoing a process of intense self-examination and self-criticism, the world it ostensibly examines, describes, and seeks to intervene in – the world of actually existing organization and organizations – has itself been subject to considerable substantive and normative problematization. Aside the organizational scandals and breakdowns at the beginning of the present millennium, and, more recently those attaching to and indeed constitutive of the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), most of the pressing matters of concern dominating public debate in a range of areas both raise and involve at their core fundamental practical and normative matters of formal organization. And yet, it is precisely the idea of 'formal organization' that seems increasingly defunct both in the practical world of management and organization, where substantive developments are deemed to presage an epochal shift to an era of 'organizing without organizations', and the arrival of 'a post-organizational society', and concurrently in OT itself, where we witness the emergence of a wide variety of theoretical vocabularies often widely at variance one with another, and yet nonetheless united by a shared (negative) capability, that of 'disappearing' the field's core object: formal organization . Consequently, while the term 'organization' continues to be used, it is stripped of any substantive meaning; . Increasingly, it would appear, formal organization is a problem, if not downright dysfunctional.

RC18-340.1

DUARA, MRIDUSMITA* *(Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University)*
MALLICK, SAMBIT *(Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati)*

Industrial Relations and Adivasi Resistance in the Tea Plantation Sector in Assam

The present study, carried out in seven districts in Assam (India), examines how evolving dynamics of industrial relations both in its form and execution require historical sensibilities. The seven districts include Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur and Kamrup (rural). The domination of the owning classes over the tea workers is interwoven with class conflicts and gender discrimination. The tea industry in India was created to satisfy England's demand for higher quality black tea and hence the East India Company brought tea to India from China. Tea, as a commercial product, was first cultivated and expanded by the British. Indeed, it is the outcome of the toil and struggle of the *Adivasi* workers or indigenous people of central and east India who were made to migrate to Assam under extremely brutal conditions. Such oppressed communities have been waging struggles to protect their rights in the tea estates in Assam. The study examines the factors contributing to organised physical violence between management and tea workers, ineffective trade union practices, sexual division of labour and sexual abuses in the tea estates resulting in declining labour conditions. Declining labour conditions may be attributed to the withdrawal of the State from its basic responsibilities and commitment and social welfare activities. The study is based on in-depth personal interviews with plantation workers, trade union members, owners of the tea estates and management staff located in the seven districts in Assam mentioned above.

RC15-281.3

DUBBIN, LESLIE* *(University of California, San Francisco)*
CHANG, JAMIE *(University of California, San Francisco)*
SHIM, JANET *(University of California, San Francisco)*

Healthcare Inequalities in Contemporary Clinical Encounters: The Lens of Cultural Health Capital

On average, the United States spends almost three times more on healthcare per capita than most developed countries, yet our health outcomes are generally no better. Systems of care continue to be plagued by social inequities in quality, patient satisfaction and service provision. In 2010, the landmark Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) provided momentum in addressing these health disparities. It ushered in a number of fundamental changes to the US healthcare system including expanded access to insurance, mandating substance use and mental health treatment on par with other conditions, institutionalizing what has become known as patient-centered care, and focusing on socially and medically complex patients. However, with these recent organizational transformations in healthcare delivery, the demands being placed on patients and providers alike have intensified and heightened the degree to which cultural resources and skills matter in clinical interactions.The framework of "cultural health capital" (CHC) uses Bourdieusian concepts to help account for how patient-provider interactions unfold in ways that may generate and exacerbate inequalities in health care. CHC has been defined as a repertoire of cultural skills, verbal and non-verbal competencies, attitudes, behaviors, and interactional styles that are exchanged in clinical interactions by patients and providers alike. Using data from ongoing qualitative studies, we will explore several healthcare priorities that are emblematic of how structural inequalities are operationalized at the clinical-interactional level: 1) the recent focus on patient-centered care, 2) treatment of substance use, and 3) services for high-utilizing, complex patients. Through the lens of CHC, we will examine the ways in which both patients and providers leverage cultural resources to shape clinical interactions and how the social position and expectations of patients and providers facilitate or mitigate the care that is offered and received.

TG03-961.5

DUBEY, BIRENDRA NARAIN* *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow)*

LGBT Community and Their Human Rights in Neo-Liberal India: A Sociological Analysis

Like many of the third world countries India became neo-liberal economy after 1990s but tumultuous phase of change has least been influenced by so called universalistic liberal human values. Social system and institutional set up continue to produce and inculcate patriarchal mind set and Indian society still operates within 'Gender Box'. Disparity does exist in terms of social, economic, political, educational, religious and cultural development. Along with Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual and Transgender, LGBT community includes sexual minorities, trans-sexual, cross dressers, transvestites, gigolos, heterosexuals, heterosexuals, hijaras, kotis, queers and gender non-conformists. Individuals with such an identity are generally not treated as equal in the society or by State. Society based discrimination starts from the family, community, peer group and often gets extended to the cultural, educational and economic systems including employment to public and private enterprises. Transgender receives unequal, unfair and mala-fide treatment in all the existing medical systems in India. State sponsored discrimination is reflected remarkably in the Constitution and Indian Penal Code. It provides enough scope and space to discriminate them through the system of Criminal and Civil Law. Such individuals are treated as pathological, anti-social and anti people. This notion gets legitimized through provisions of Indian Penal Code Section 377, Army, Navy and Police Acts. In this context, it appears extremely important to mention that New Social Movements from all over the world have strengthened the emergence of new identity movements in neo-liberal India but is confined mainly to the metropolitans. The time has come for required changes in the Indian Constitution in general and IPC in particular. Equally crucial is to argue that the mind set of people in the society needs to be changed so that gender equality can be assured to millions of LGBT people who are creative, progressive, intelligent and good human beings.

RC14-270.6

DUBROFSKY, RACHEL* *(University of South Florida)*

Beyond Contexts of Surveillance: Surveillance in the Everyday

This presentation, based on a book project, moves the frame within surveillance studies: rather than seeing surveillance as technology, apparatus, object or procedure, or as a unique practice, or thing, I look at what occurs in a surveillance society, particularly, at aspects of our lives not directly under surveillance. Partial to Foucault's (1995) thinking about how discourses and ideas about surveillance have impacted us in mundane, everyday ways, I shift the perspective within sur-

veillance studies to attend to meaning-making in contexts where surveillance is not the most obvious mediating technology, highlighting how surveillance is seamlessly embedded into our culture. The project asks: What are the implications when ways of being under surveillance infuse our lives in contexts where surveillance may not be explicit?

With a focus on authenticity, Building on Banet-Weiser's (2012) work on authenticity and branding, and Gunn Enli's (2015) examination of mediated authenticity, the project insists on the significance of surveillance in understanding contemporary notions of authenticity. I look at popular culture—scripted television, social media, selfies, the popular press, and music videos—to explore how ideas about authenticity in contexts of surveillance have salience in contexts not under surveillance, pushing the discussion of surveillance beyond technologies and mechanisms of surveillance, to a focus on the cultural implications of surveillance. For instance, I examine how breaking expectations, central to affirming authenticity in the reality TV genre (a context of surveillance), is also how President Trump is framed as breaking conventions for the presidency in the news. Arguing that Trump's appearance of breaking convention for presidential behavior, and norms for middle-class whiteness, affirm his authenticity, I posit this as marker of white privilege (accessed only by a body appearing white), making whiteness visible at a moment of intense white fragility.

RC15-293.11

DUCCI, GEA* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)
MAZZOLI, LELLA (Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)

The Impact of Social Media on the Relationship between Patients and Health Professionals: The Use of Whatsapp in the Chronic Desease Management

The digital revolution, in particular the widespread use of social and participatory web (web 2.0), has led to a profound change in the health field. This change involves a review of traditional ways of thinking and managing the relationship between health organizations, health professionals and citizens-patients.

The birth of "e-patient" has created a citizen's empowerment towards managing his health due to the ability to acquire more information, to generate content and to exchange experiences in Internet, through the activity of social networking and the use of apps or digital devices enabling self-monitoring. This is a new condition in which people get benefits but take also serious risks (false informations, misleading relations, with problems of Health Literacy).

Health professionals also are using Internet and social media, and in particular the use of WhatsApp by doctors is growing rapidly, not only to communicate within organizations, but also to exchange information and to maintain a relationship with patients.

We therefore propose a critical reflection on the ambivalent implications that the use of this social network involves the relationship between health professional and patient, taking into consideration the case of the management of a chronic disease (diabetes): what is the impact on taking care of the patient and on disease management? What are the criteria, the level of awareness and the sense of responsibility with which health professionals use this means of digital communication and inhabit the current medial ecosystem? In this regard, we illustrate the results of a qualitative research, conducted by carrying out in-depth interviews with Italian diabetologists in the last quarter of 2016.

RC48-818.2

DUCHESNE, SIMON* (UQAM)

Les Identités Collectives Dans Un Contexte De Répression : Les Effets Des Sentiments

Au cours du printemps 2015, une mobilisation autour de luttes contre l'austérité et une autre contre les hydrocarbures a tenté de faire front commun en liant luttes syndicales, étudiantes et environnementalistes au Québec. Rétrospectivement, les militant.es soutiennent que leur échec est marqué par les limites personnelles de leurs actions, par l'angoisse et l'épuisement. Le discours autour de ces évènements porte le poids de la militarisation de la police (Woods, 2015) et de la « proxy repression » de la direction de l'Université du Québec à Montréal, où avait lieu une part importante de la mobilisation (Chicoine, à paraître), de la stigmatisation médiatique et de la non-reconnaissance des groupes considérés initialement comme alliés. Pour sortir de l'échec, on constate une renégociation de l'identité du mouvement (Polletta et Jasper, 2001) entre groupes plus formels et les groupes affinitaires, notamment autour de la notion d'autonomie. De quelle manière cet évènement a-t-il marqué l'identité du mouvement antiautoritaire montréalais? Quel lien peut-on faire entre le contexte et l'intériorisation des violences à travers des émotions vécues?

Cette présentation examinera comment les effets de l'épuisement et d'autres sentiments négatifs peuvent avoir des effets structurants sur l'identité collective d'un mouvement dans un contexte de répression. En s'appuyant sur une analyse interactionniste et la notion d'identité collective, nous tenterons de comprendre comment les acteur.rices surmontent ces évènements et l'expérience négative de ceux-ci tout en continuant à militer.

Les données utilisées pour cette recherche découlent d'entrevues semi-dirigées ainsi que d'une recension des évènements militants entre 2015 et 2017. Cette recension se base notamment sur les ateliers du salon du livre anarchiste et les sites web d'information liés aux groupes mobilisés durant le printemps 2015

RC16-311.12

DUDEK, MICHAŁ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

(Tardian) Monadology and Sociology (of Law)

Undoubtedly, Gabriel Tarde's metaphysics expressed in his *Monadology and Sociology* received recently great interest from a variety of thinkers. Even though this work can be considered as purely philosophical and its relation and compatibility with other threads in his ouvre (socio-theoretical, criminological, economic, etc.) can be questioned, ideas for broadly understood social sciences are still drawn from it and discussed by contemporary commentators. However, it should be stressed that in most cases sociological conclusions drawn from *Monadology and Sociology* are general - they do not refer in a focused manner to any particular area of social life or subject of sociological inquiry (e.g. religion, politics, art, etc.), but instead they seem to concentrate on the social in general. Against this background, this paper attempts to make a one step further in contemporary revival and applications of Tardian metaphysics by discussing its possible implications for the contemporary socio-legal research (most notably, law's ontology and epistemology, including empirical research). This analysis is preceded by careful (statement after statement) reconstruction of Tarde's metaphysics, coupled with discussion on relevant theses expressed by its commentators. Even though the task of looking at the law through the Tardian monadology can be regarded as speculative and experimental, the paper in the end aims at addressing the following practical question: what can be borrowed from *Monadology and Sociology* that will allow to better grasp the law and its functioning?

RC12-242.5

DUDEK, MICHAŁ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)
STĘPIEŃ, MATEUSZ* (Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

Research on Power Distance in Courtroom As a Basis for Innovation in Courts – Preliminary Findings from Qualitative Research

Power distance (PD) in courtroom, more specifically, between judge and lay participant-defendant during hearings has not been comprehensively and holistically conceptualized, nor empirically researched. This paper aims at fulfilling this gap by preliminarily discussing findings from observation and attempt at measurement of actual PD in courts based in Krakow (Poland), started in autumn 2017. For the sake of this project, PD is defined as a pattern of realization of power relations, that can maintain or support the disproportion between those who are subjected to power and those who have the power (large PD) or *vice versa* – minimizes this difference (small PD). This concept is confronted with the relations between judge and lay participant-defendant during hearings, which leads to enumeration of variables constituting the discussed phenomenon, i.a.: spatio-architectural order; courtroom rituals; attire of judge and lay participant-defendant; eye contact between the judge and particular lay participant-defendant and facial expressions; communication accommodation/non-accommodation of judge towards lay participant-defendant and *vice versa*; or judge's critical remarks about lay participant's-defendant's behavior and her/his reaction. With the autumn 2017 a series of observations in Krakow courts began aiming at measurement of PD between judge and lay participant-defendant and assessment of the hypothetical relation between PD and lay participant's-defendant's satisfaction from hearings. This research generates a number of suggestions for innovations with respect to judges' behavior during hearings. Should PD be large or small and in what exact variable, in order to reach higher lay participant's-defendant's satisfaction levels, which in turn can cause increase in social trust in judiciary, or other positive consequences? What exactly should be changed, how and under what conditions implementation of given innovation is plausible? On the basis of conducted research, paper will discuss in detail the possible answers to these questions, which constitute a hypothetical innovation scenarios for courts and judges.

RC15-285.3

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University)
KING, ELIZABETH J.* (University of Michigan)

Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Female Labor Migrants from Central Asia in St. Petersburg, Russia

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

There is an increasing number of female labor migrants from Central Asia to Russia. They are often not eligible for health care services because they are not citizens of Russia and hard-to-reach with health promotion campaigns and outreach services. They are particularly vulnerable in regard to their sexual and reproductive health.

The objective of our study was to better understand the sexual and reproductive health needs of female labor migrants from Central Asia who are currently residing in St. Petersburg, Russia. We aimed to gather the perspectives of health and social service providers about the needs and gaps in current services and to learn about the needs directly from female labor migrants.

Methods: key informant interviews with members of civil society and government service providers, and in-depth interviews with female labor migrants in St. Petersburg. We purposively sampled women from Central Asia who had migrated to St. Petersburg for work and recruited women through nongovernmental organizations.. Data were deductively and inductively coded in the qualitative software program Dedoose. Thematic analysis guided our process through coding the data and identifying themes around the salient issues related to migrant women's sexual and reproductive health.

The following topics were revealed: reflection on arrival to Russia, types of work women are involved in, general health and social service needs of female labor migrants, sexual and reproductive health needs, differences in needs and health care compared to country of origin and Russia, awareness of existing services, accessibility and any barriers to receiving care, gaps in services provided and/or linkages to care, interest in participating in interventions or programs, and recommendations for services.The longer-term goal of this research is to develop interventions to improve the sexual and reproductive health of female labor migrants in Russia.

RC33-600.4

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University)

Studying Stigmatized Populations through Online-Communities

Social media gives sociologists a new possibility for obtaining data by unobtrusive methods. For some research tasks the analysis of information produced by members of online-communities can replace collecting data by reactive methods, reducing a field phase of work, avoiding imposition of thematic structure to discussion and gaining time for deep analysis. Online-communities could be considered as a tool for sociologists to study hard-to-reach populations. The use of online-communities as a space for research allows one to collect data directly from communication between actors, not mediated by an interviewer and to find focused information given that communication in these internet spaces are organized around specific topics that participants choose themselves.

This presentation gives an example of the use of online-communities to conduct social research of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Russia. In many countries, including Russia, PLHIV are subjected to high levels of stigma and discrimination. These high levels of stigma may make it difficult for researchers to recruit PLHIV and for participants to speak openly about their problems. PLHIV have created numerous online-communities within internet, including the Russian-language internet space to discuss their problems with others who are in similar situations.

Studying an online-community of PLHIV allowed us to gather perspectives directly from the community of PLHIV rather than introducing predetermined questions. We were able to learn information that was important to the community of PLHIV rather than introducing topics and asking them to reflect on situations that may or may not be applicable to their lives. Online-communities could be considered as a good tool for sociologists to study hard-to-reach populations and sensitive topics, but this tool have several limitations such as questionable generalization to populations not represented in internet, restricted possibility to ask clarifying or follow up questions and so on.

RC23-434.13

DUENAS-CID, DAVID* (Technological University of Tallinn)
KRIMMER, ROBERT (Tallinn University of Technology)
KRIVONOSOVA, IULIIA (Tallinn University of Technology)

Social and Economic Costs of Digitalization of Democracy: E-Voting in Estonia

The remarkable development of information society in Estonia since 1991 placed this country in a privileged position in terms of digitalization of social life. One of the pioneering technological developments carried out in the country is connected with the creation of a successful system of electronic voting that had become a global reference.

As Krivonosova mentions (I. Krivonosova, "Total cost formula for e-voting implementation", The International Conference on Electronic Voting E-VOTE-ID 2017, 2017), there is no consensus on the impact of e-voting in the global cost of elections, whether it is reducing the final cost or its impact is not effective. In relation with its impact on the final turnout, there are also not conclusive positions in relation with its effect in the increase or decrease of voters, as Celeste, Thornburg and Lin put in (Celeste, R., Thornburgh, D. i Lin, H. "Asking the right questions about Electronic Voting" The National Academy Press: Washington, 2006), the introduc-

tion of new technologies can both attract new voters or create new barriers, real or perceived, in the participation of voters.

With the aim of bringing new elements for the reflection on the debate of social impacts of technology, in this paper we are presenting an innovative approach to the calculation of costs of different types of election (electronic, paper or postal), analyzing the Estonian Municipal Elections (October 2017), and propose a reflection on the impacts of the different electoral channels in the global turnout.

RC08-173.2

DUFOIX, STÉPHANE* (University of Paris Nanterre)

The Transnational Invention of Endogenous Development

How was the notion of "endogenous development" born? Now often referred to in the perspective of economic development, the notion has seen its scientific dimension forgotten while it was part and parcel of its invention in the late 1960s. The presentation aims at describing the role played by the Unesco in the emergence of this notion in the mid-1970s within the framework of reworking the idea of development by articulating it to the promise of a New international economic order. Officially inscribed within the Unesco medium-term plan for 1977-1982, it also becomes a core notion in the programs of the United Nations University from 1975 onwards as part of the Human and Social Development axis. From 1976 to the early 1980s, two programs were developed under the direction of the Egyptian –working in France – economist and sociologist Anouar Abdel-Malek. He organized different workshops, mostly in Asia and in Central and Latin America about "endogenous creativity" in the late 1970s and early 1980s that created links between various scholars who had been thinking mostly independently about the evolution of sociology in their own countries in the first place. Even before the issue of indigenizing sociology came to the fore with the publication of some crucial articles in *International sociology* in the mid-1980s, it belonged to the intellectual imagination of social scientists from the non-Western world.

Relying on documents from the Unesco archives and from the United Nations University archives, the communication aims at throwing light on one of the most important South-South scientific programs of the 1970s-1980s.

RC07-156.2

DUGGAN, SHANE* (RMIT)

The Politics of Aspiration: Digital Disruption and the Promise of the New in Australian Higher Education Policy

Young people's relationship to the digital information economy is a key site of popular and policy attention in the context of global shifts in labour market conditions. The massification of social and digital media, and the rapid growth of digital markets globally have brought significant challenges for policy makers in what counts as work, and how best to prepare young people to engage with it. As this paper explores, notions of futurity and the 'new' within the digital information economy have played a dominant role in popular and policy discourse in Australia, as it has in many other post-industrial countries.

This paper follows the deployment of notions of the digital, coding, and 'jobs of the future' by Australian Federal Ministers since the announcement of Opposition Leader Bill Shorten's 'coding in schools' policy in May 2015. It draws upon a critical policy analysis of parliamentary debates, media releases, and engagements by Government and Opposition Federal Ministers to consider how the re/articulation and embedding of 'STEM' in secondary and higher education takes up an idealised notion of 'the future' as tech-enabled and requiring a policy response to 'the new'.

The analysis highlights three lines of debate that have emerged in operationalising and responding educational policy in the wake of digital labour market disruption: first, the rise and reach of networked infrastructures into traditional modes of life and work; second, the future value of existing and proposed programmes of study; and third, the implications for resourcing in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis and uneven economic recovery. It suggests that a policy and popular emphasis on these three forms of 'newness' has come to inform what counts as 'success' for young people's lives in the future, and reorganize the orientation of their educational experiences in the present in new, commodified forms.

RC23-441.8

DULLER, MATTHIAS* (University of Graz, Department of Sociology)
FLECK, CHRISTIAN (University of Graz, Dept of Sociology)

Patterns of Shaping Disciplines: The Trajectories of Seven Disciplines from the Social Sciences and Humanities in Seven European Countries Plus Argentina

Historians of science are seldom expanding their attention field beyond the 'hard sciences'. Sociologists studying their own or cognate fields seldom practice this self-reflexive habit in a comparative attitude. Instead of following an STS approach to the social sciences and humanities (SSH), such as Camic's, Gross's and Lamont's (2011) practice perspective, we propose a historical sociology of

the SSH, comparing several disciplines in several countries over a significant time span. This paper offers for the first time basic data on the institutionalization of a set of seven SSH disciplines (anthropology, economics, literature, philosophy, political science, psychology, and sociology) in seven European countries (UK, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Hungary) plus Argentina for the period from the immediate aftermath of World War II to the present. During these 70+ years all SSH disciplines studied here were established in the higher education systems of each country and experienced remarkable increases of the number of faculties, graduates and output. However, these growths were neither simultaneous nor linear but show quite different rhythms across countries and disciplines. Strong growth was often followed by slowdowns or even contractions, which we call de-institutionalization. While our comparative data identifies different processes of institutionalization and de-institutionalization, instances of the latter are especially in need of explanation. The highly different systems of governance, differences in the political regime can explain some of these movements, but others are embedded in the higher education system itself. We therefore offer an alternative to the traditional internalist-externalist explanation of scientific growth.

RC08-174.4

DULLER, MATTHIAS* *(University of Graz, Department of Sociology)*

The Impact of the Ford Foundation's East European Program on the Social Sciences and Humanities in Real Socialist Europe

This paper analyzes the Ford Foundation's East European fellowship program and assesses the impact that these programs had on the social sciences and humanities in 'real socialist' countries. From 1956 and through most of the 1960s and beyond, hundreds of East European social scientists, humanities scholars and artists, above all from Poland and Yugoslavia, received fellowships to spend study and research stays up to two years in Western (mostly US) universities. Different from earlier programs such as the 1948 'Free Russia Fund' (since 1951 called 'East European Fund'), that had targeted émigré scholars from the Soviet Union, the new program's objectives were to stimulate the expansion of modern social sciences within the Communist 'satellite states' and to 'Westernize' their intellectuals. My paper consists of two parts. First, based on archival research in the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, NY, I outline the Ford Foundation's rationales and activities concerning its East European programs, including the Foundation officers' interactions with political and academic elites at home and abroad, as well as their evaluations of the program's success. Second, I address the question how the impact of the program can be historically assessed. To that end, the conflicting goals and expectations from Ford Foundation officers, the socialist governments and the academic intellectuals will be explicated and compared to different historical outcomes. In addition to archival material, I draw on a set of oral history interviews with selected former fellows from different countries and disciplines.

RC17-332.5

DUMEZ, HERVÉ* *(École polytechnique)*

The Role of Metaorganizations in the Emergence of an Industry. the Case of Renewable Energy

Industry associations are meta-organizations (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2008; Berkowitz & Dumez, 2016), whose members are companies making business in the same industry. For example, the American Petroleum Institute includes all the oil companies operating in the US. The meta-organization allows firms to share information, in particular on best practices, to disseminate information on the sector in the public, to develop standards and to carry out common actions such as of lobbying. The functioning of these meta-organizations and their role in the constituted sectors have been studied within the framework of what Schmitter and Streeck (1985) called the « corporative-associative order ». These organizations develop standards and create private regulation alongside, and articulate with, public regulation (Brunsson & Jacobsson, 2000).

But how does an industry emerge and what role does the creation of an industry association play in this emergence, when the industry does not yet have definite boundaries? If one makes the hypothesis of an imprinting (Stinchcombe, 1965) or of a phenomenon of path dependency, does the way in which the meta-organization appears play a decisive role in the trajectory that the industry will follow later on?

To answer these questions, it is necessary to study a sector of recent emergence and to follow its trajectory since this emergence.

The study focuses on the renewable energy sector. This sector is recent and very heterogeneous (wind turbines, geothermy, solar panels, hydroelectricity, bio-energy, marine renewable energy, etc.). In France, one industry association - the Syndicat des Énergies Renouvelables (SER) - represents all these heterogeneous subindustries. Is it helping to build an institutional renewable energy sector that would otherwise not exist? In that case, the meta-organization would *create* the sector more than it would *represent* it.

RC30-541.1

DUMOLLARD, MARIE* *(National School of Public Administration (ÉNAP))*

WEISS, BENJAMIN *(National School of Public Administration (ÉNAP))*

CARDINAL, JASMINE *(Université du Québec en Outaouais)*

GOYETTE, MARTIN *(National School of Public Administration (ÉNAP))*

The Integration into Labour Markets of Vulnerable Young People in Quebec: From a Social Policy Issue to Sustainable Linkages between Young People and Local Actors

Dans un contexte de transformations du marché du travail et des exigences attendues des jeunes en termes de flexibilité, compétences et performance, l'insertion professionnelle constitue un enjeu d'autant plus complexe pour les jeunes en situation de vulnérabilité. Alors qu'ils se trouvent éloignés du monde professionnel pour des raisons multiples, les structures institutionnelles et communautaires qui les suivent ont pour défi de mettre en œuvre des interventions prenant en compte cette réalité pour les accompagner dans un processus d'insertion socio-professionnelle.

Cette communication visera alors deux objectifs : comprendre comment, à travers la définition de priorités locales d'intervention sur des formes particulières de vulnérabilité, ces multiples acteurs tendent à favoriser l'insertion socio-professionnelle juvénile ; analyser les effets de ces modes de conception de l'action publique et des pratiques d'intervention sur les trajectoires juvéniles d'insertion.

Pour ce faire, la communication s'appuiera sur les résultats d'une recherche qualitative traitant des interventions publiques et communautaires déployées sur quatre terrains québécois dans le cadre des politiques de jeunesse. Les analyses présentées seront issues d'environ quatre-vingt entrevues semi-dirigées menées auprès de professionnels du champ de la jeunesse ainsi que de jeunes en situation de vulnérabilité entre 18 et 30 ans dans des contextes territoriaux distincts.

Le cœur de la communication portera alors sur la difficulté à établir un lien durable avec ces jeunes et questionnera, par extension, la capacité des diverses structures à soutenir leur insertion socio-professionnelle, objectif pourtant imposé par les politiques sociales auxquelles les acteurs concernés doivent se soumettre.

RC24-452.2

DUNLAP, RILEY* *(Oklahoma State University)*

MCCRIGHT, AARON *(Michigan State University)*

The Intentional "Deconstruction" of Scientific Expertise: Environmental Skepticism, Climate Change Denial, and the Post-Truth Era

Decades ago industry launched efforts to block government regulations on harmful products, from asbestos to tobacco smoke, by "manufacturing uncertainty" regarding scientific evidence supporting the need for regulating their use. Over time these efforts were extended to combatting evidence of a wide range of human and environmental threats, including DDT, acid rain, and ozone depletion, and eventually broadened to undermining environmental science writ large.

The use of contrarian scientists to attack mainstream scientists and their research, labelled "junk science," is central to manufacturing uncertainty and promoting environmental skepticism. This strategy has peaked with climate change denial, as industry has been joined by the conservative movement in an all-out assault on climate science. Contrarian scientists in league with conservative think tanks, media and political leaders have waged war on climate scientists, accusing them of falsifying data to exaggerate the threat of global warming to obtain funding and promote government regulations. This intentional deconstruction of scientific expertise (extended to environmental science of all types) has allowed politicians opposed to carbon reduction policies to argue that the science is too uncertain to impose allegedly costly regulations to limit climate change.

Some have argued that these efforts have been facilitated by earlier challenges to scientific expertise by post-modern philosophers and social science analysts of science and scientific knowledge. At a minimum, these scholars helped create fertile soil for such efforts. For example, lay climate change deniers portray themselves as "citizen scientists" and contrarian scientists cloak themselves as challengers to scientific orthodoxy, both claiming to "democratize" science. But in the process they are undermining legitimate scientific expertise in order to defend fossil fuels, neo-liberal ideology and the Western way of life, as increasingly recognized by those (e.g., Barry Collins) seeking to re-establish scientific expertise in our "post-truth" era of alternative facts and realities.

TG03-961.2

DUNNE, PETER* *(University of Bristol)*

Legal Recognition for Diverse Identities: Gender Equality Beyond the Binary

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

Across the Council of Europe, 41 State Parties now provide legal recognition for preferred gender. Yet, in all jurisdictions (with specific exceptions), individuals can only be acknowledged as having a 'male' or 'female' identity. In recent years, leading service providers – including Transgender Europe and the Scottish Trans Alliance – have documented an exponential growth in persons identifying outside 'man' and 'woman' categorisation. This paper considers the possibility of extending Europe's gender recognition frameworks to those who live beyond the gender binary, including persons who experience no gender whatsoever.

The paper is divided into four parts, Part I sets out the concept of non-binary identities. It introduces the numerous ways in which individuals experience their non-male and non-female genders, and explores how existing European laws erase gender diversity. Part II investigates public and intra-community hostility to non-binary identities. Dismissed as unreal, childish or political, non-binary individuals are rejected by both the general public, as well as some trans persons, who fear that non-binary advocacy undermines and delegitimises wider trans equality. The paper critically engages with these arguments, and considers whether they are consistent with non-binary lived-realities.

In Part III, the paper explores the difficulty in adopting a workable, generally-applicable framework to recognise persons who are neither male nor female. The fear of *othering* non-binary persons, an inability to adequately capture "infinite" identities and cultural resistance to de-gendering the law all present obstacles to reform. Finally, using the principle of "reasonable accommodation" as a guide, and critically assessing the on-going necessity of gender in specific areas of the law, Part IV suggests a compromise solution. Conceding the (the often important and positive) role that gender plays in Europe's legal system, Part IV nonetheless offers a blueprint for greater non-binary inclusion and respect.

TG08-1012.4

DUPERRÉ, JORGE* *(Universidad Nacional de San Luis)*
FALCONIER, FRANCISCO* *(Universidad Nacional de Villa María)*

Experiencias Laborales Contemporáneas y Nuevas Técnicas De Entrenamientos Corporales. Un Análisis Desde Las Sensibilidades Sociales

En este trabajo proponemos un abordaje acerca de las transformaciones recientes en nuestras sociedades; particularmente relacionado a la metamorfosis en las experiencias laborales de los sujetos. Fenómeno que se torna relevante para comprender la dinámica y las lógicas estructurales que se instancian en estos sujetos productivos. En esta dirección, se recuperan algunas líneas de indagación que iniciamos tiempo atrás en el marco del proyecto de investigación "Cuerpo, trabajo y energías corporales…" (Villa María 2016-2018), del cual formamos parte.

De esta manera, se destaca la centralidad del cuerpo en tanto territorio de relaciones en que los modos/procesos sociales son narrados y experienciados; es decir, enfatizado como sustrato donde se encarnan aquellas transformaciones sociales. Es, en este contexto, que una sociedad moldea a sus cuerpos productivos; tejiendo entramados entre patrones de movimiento e inercia, mediante técnicas y vectores biopolíticos de entrenamiento. De modo que re-pensar la noción de cuerpo/corporalidad en relación a los procesos sociales que conectan las transformaciones del entrenamiento y la metamorfosis del mundo del trabajo; y que definen las conexiones entre cuerpo-movimiento-entrenamiento-sociedad, se constituye como hilo conductor del presente trabajo.

Para ello, tomando como corpus de análisis una iniciativa novedosa de capacitación a distancia sobre alto riesgo: la "Universidad Extrema", junto con un relevamiento de datos secundarios (medios de comunicación gráfica, audio visual, internet, etc.), y el análisis de las experiencias de los "sujetos-trabajadores" referentes, los cuales participan de estas nuevas técnicas de entrenamientos corporales; lograremos reconocer de manera más precisa la forma en que se reestructuran las relaciones entre Deporte-Tiempo Libre-Trabajo y cómo las mismas configuran, en cierta medida, las sensibilidades actuales.

RC30-545.2

DUPRAY, ARNAUD* *(Céreq)*
EPIPHANE, DOMINIQUE *(Céreq)*

Young French Women in Managerial Occupations: A Time Availability Perspective

As in EU, women are commonly under-represented in managerial positions in France despite their recent progression among young career beginners (di Paola et al., 2017). However, their overrepresentation in higher education since the end of the eighties, the reduction of segregation in education during the last two decades, gender ideologies more and more reflecting egalitarian disposition, are conditions that foster their high occupational achievement. In other words, young women should be more numerous than they really are in managerial positions.

Without excluding a self-selection process (Hakim, 2002; Corby and Stanworth, 2009), we would like to investigate a time availability perspective in relation to gender role attitudes within couples. In fact, most of managerial positions in the competitive sector are particularly time demanding and require a strong career commitment. For women in couple, these conditions depend on the division of

activities and career priorities between partners and in particular, the way each one contributes to care and domestic tasks in the private sphere.

The aim of this contribution is to assess the importance of time availability for holding supervisory positions in early careers, attempting to control for other dimensions likely to interfere.

Our empirical material consists in a longitudinal survey – "Generation 2010", Céreq - of about 9000 French individuals who left education in 2010 and were interviewed three times, in 2013, 2015 and 2017. The questionnaire of the third round includes two specific modules of questions that will be used to deal with the issue. The one informs the content and conditions of managerial occupations with specific questions on the time schedule and working hours. The second is addressed to all individuals being in couple and relates to the division of care and domestic work between partners and their priorities for career decisions.

RC10-209.2

DUPUIT, ELODIE* *(UMR CNRS EVS (RIVES), Université de Lyon (ENTPE))*

Contesting Automobile Culture: The Case of the "Vélorution" in a French Semi-Rural Area

Environmental activists are adopting different postures in regard to public action. The literature identifies these as ranging from civil disobedience to counter-expertise strategies. In France, the 1970's anti-nuclear activists argued that ecology must be a social movement (Ollitrault, 2008). Since 1980, counter-expertise has brought some environmentalists to collaborate with local authorities. These now have access to political decision. In parallel, a new form of militancy, insensitive to pyramidal organization and mistrusting political discourses, has emerged (Inglehart, 1977). These new forms help the renewal of collective action (Tarrow, 1989).

My doctoral research focuses on a local mobilization, found in periurban, semi-rural France. This mobilization fits these new forms of militancy. It deals with an environmental organization, which struggles for the development of the bicycle, as a daily transport mode. The data is provided from an ethnographic study within this organization, through interviews with activists, local elected authorities and participative observation. The case studied is specific for two reasons. First, periurban areas are frequently associated with the *Nimby* phenomenon (Davis, 2006), but this mobilization shows another relationship with politics. Second, low density areas are associated with private cars. Therefore, the activist's claims may not be legitimate not only for members of local government but also for public opinion.

On the basis of this case study, I'll present a horizontal mode of organization and its forms of protest. Activists studied use the neologism "Vélorution", from "vélo" (bicycle) and "révolution" (revolution) to define the way they protest i.e. with demonstrations on bicycles. For some of them, the challenge is to start the debate on bicycle transportation within public space. But others would like to increase awareness and change society by encouraging eco-friendly attitudes.

Exploring periurban contexts helps us understand the activists' choice of a festive but also dissenting strategy to counteract the automobile culture.

RC51-849.3

DURAN FLORES, MA JUDIT* *(UADEC-CEIICH-UNAM)*

Lifestyle in the Women Aging Process in Older Women: A Complex Systemic Interrelationship

The objective of the present study is to analyze the lifestyle of older women (40-60 years old) on their aging process, through the complex interaction of mental, physical, and relational health. A health process, understood as psychological, physical, social and spiritual wellbeing, goes beyond the traditional biomedical scheme; it comprehends the subjective sphere, and human behavior. It is not just about the absence of illnesses or health alterations, but a wider and integral concept that implies several levels of vitality and harmonic functionality.

Method: qualitative (complex systems) through case studies, with in-depth semi-structured interviews. The sample includes older women, between 40 and 60 years of age. The present study is still under development; it started in January of 2017 and it intendeds to end in 2019, with the first results expected by July of 2018.

RC31-JS-10.3

DURAN MATUTE, INES* *(Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropologia Social)*

Lessons from the Congreso Nacional Indígena (CNI)'s Transnational Community Solidarity

The main purpose of this paper is to contribute to the discussions on ethnicity, transnationalism and social change by mapping the forms of organization and struggle for autonomy and dignity of indigenous people across the Mexican-U.S. border. In October 2016, the *Congreso Nacional Indígena (CNI)* together with the Zapatistas launched a proposal of naming a Concejo Indígena de Gobierno (CIG)

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and an indigenous woman presidential candidate (spokesperson) for the 2018 Mexican elections. The objective has not been to achieve power, rather to organize civil society from below for dignity, liberty, democracy, autonomy, and justice. This project is not being directed exclusively to the Mexican society, and might also help to deconstruct the ethnic and economic hierarchies on the rise since the electoral triumph of Donald Trump. By considering that large part of Mexican migrants in the U.S. have a rural or indigenous background, I demonstrate the possibilities, in the context of neoliberal governance and the global design of development and modernity, to organize, adapt and fight across frontiers against the regulation of life, spaces, and minds. In March 2017, the Zapatistas already disclosed an active international solidarity network as they launched the 'Fuck Trump' coffee project to help immigrants. However, their organization and proposal of social transformation can be taken further by the CIG through the support of their transnational communities.

The data discussed here is being collected through my participation as research-activist and contextualized by a research project held with the indigenous community of Mezcala since 2008. In this way, I propose to map the networks and structures of power and solidarity and provide a balance of the contradictions, problems, and achievements of CIG's project, to engage in a dialogue for the reconstruction of our realities, especially with the rise of racism and xenophobia around the globe.

RC33-607.4

DURAND, CLAIRE* *(University of Montreal)*
PENA IBARRA, LUIS PATRICIO *(Université de Montréal)*
REZGUI, NADIA *(Université de Montréal)*

How to Compare When Data Come from Diverse Sources: A 4-Level Model of Change in Institutional Trust over Time

Much effort has been invested by International Survey Programs to harmonize data *a priori*. However, different survey programs may take different decisions in this regard. And we may need to combine data coming from these different sources. This paper will show how to use multilevel modelling to analyze data collected on the same topic even when the question wordings, answer scales and other features vary between surveys. We use institutional trust as a "showcase". Most of the research published on this question has been carried out in Europe and North America in which comparable data are more easily available. Outside these regions, comparing trust between countries is challenging. The Global Barometers, the WVS and LAPOP are the main sources of data and since not much data are available, we need to use all that we have. These data are disparate: The answer scales differ (4 anchors for the Barometers and the WVS, 7 for LAPOP). More importantly, the institutions on which trust is assessed vary both between countries and over time. The paper compares change in institutional trust over 20 years in South and Central America, Africa, West Asia and North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. The data combine more than 800 surveys conducted in these countries by various Survey Programs. Instead of trying to harmonize these data *a priori*, the paper uses a 4-level model which allows to use all the data and control *a posteriori* for the differences between the surveys. Questions on trust for different institutions (level 1) are analyzed as nested within respondents (level 2), themselves nested within years (level 3) in which the surveys were conducted and within countries (level 4) where people live. The analysis allows for assessing whether the use of different scales has an impact of the level of trust.

RC12-245.3

DURFEE, ALESHA* *(Arizona State University)*
THOMAS, PAUL *(Mesa Municipal Court)*

Victim and Judicial Decision-Making in Protection Order Cases: Considering Institutional and Contextual Factors

This paper focuses on victim and judicial decision making in domestic violence civil protection order cases filed in Arizona. Arizona is an ideal place to examine victim decision-making as there are no residency requirements for protection order filings. Thus we can examine not only when protection orders are awarded, but also which courts victims choose to use to file for protection orders. We analyze victim and judicial decision making through a series of logistic regressions with two separate dependent variables: (1) whether the petitioner files for a protection order in a court that is not the nearest court and (2) whether the judge awards a protection order to the petitioner. Independent variables in the models include extra-legal factors (petitioner and respondent demographic characteristics), legally relevant factors (descriptions of violence and characteristics of the incident(s)), institutional factors (the resources provided by the court, measures of standard court operations, and filing procedures), and contextual factors (characteristics of the neighborhood in which the petitioner resides, including language fluency and socioeconomic measures). Results are discussed in the context of access to justice for victims of domestic violence, the feasibility of waiving jurisdictional residency requirements for protection order filings in other states/countries, and the need for greater support and outreach services for victims.

RC16-305.9

DURNOVA, ANNA* *(Inistitute for Advanced Studies)*

Understanding the Post-Factual World through Cultural Sociology of Emotions

"Post-Truth" was pronounced the word of the year in 2016. What followed was a vivid defence of truth by scientists, journalists, and politicians. It seems we are on our way to abandoning the notion of truth as we know it, if we consider the populist uprising and the raging against academic knowledge during Brexit debate or coming from the Trump administration. Scientists should raise their voices against the trend, and civil society should fight post-factualism.

Yet, exactly what should be said and done? Along current examples of the interplay of scientific knowledge with politics, the paper argues that we already lost the battle on truth a while ago. It examines truth as 'sound knowledge' - which once was seen as the cornerstone of modern government - through the lenses of emotions. The paper sets the stage by identifying the current post-factual politics as a result of the way emotions have been placed outside of truth production by modernity. Evidence-based political responsibility calling for the integration of scientific knowledge engendered the dichotomy of modern societies of civil rationality being threatened by uncivil emotionality. As a result, emotions have served as a way of delegitimizing both knowledge and the actors who harnessed emotions. Being consequently limited to tools of social movements, empowerment strategies and revolutions' trump cards, emotions have been raised to virtues for those who are against the establishment; against accepted truth. And these virtues gained even more importance through recent rise of citizen participation.

The paper proposes to solve this puzzle by offering a cultural sociological analysis of emotions in truth production. As "performances of values and beliefs", emotions enter evidence-making, they evaluate the range of actors and make them entitled to pronounce public concerns. As such, emotions have to be recognized as integral parts of political processes.

RC16-298.12

DURNOVA, ANNA* *(Inistitute for Advanced Studies)*

'It Is Not What You Think': Science and Popular Culture in the Context of 2017 March for Science

The March for Science has been by far and large the biggest public performance of the public value of science. In its political contextualization of the critique of the Trump presidency, the march has launched a key reflection momentum about the relationship between science and civil society. While the reflections about the role of science for and in the civil society are not new, as they hit recently the headlines of science and technology studies (STS) in terms of 'citizen science' and 'science slams' and manifold popularization programs, the 2017 March for Science provided a unique stage to bring in artefacts of popular culture; among them T-shirts, internet memes, and posters that have been previously outside the public presentation of scientific practices.

By presenting a comprehensive analysis of the artefacts that appeared in the context of the March for Science the paper uses Strong Program in Cultural Sociology to show how these artefacts - while calling for affirmative and citizen-near image of science - display the gap between the cultural ascendency of science and its will to embrace civil society. The identity of science and scientists has been framed as being above society as their aim is to explain and to identify overarching rules of our everyday complexities. Yet science has been criticized for being detached from everyday life because of that. The straddling between these two views, apparent in the analysis, suggests that replacing science identity remains difficult unless we challenge to role of emotions in the public presentation of scientific practices. The paper uses the context of popular culture to demonstrate this.

RC11-230.3

DUROCHER, MYRIAM* *(Université de Montréal)*

Food Biomedicalization and Self-Tracking Technologies: How Is "Healthy Ageing Body" (re)Defined?

This communication draws from the emerging literature on self-tracking technologies (e.g., Katz and Marshall, forthcoming) and the biomedicalization of food (Kim, 2013), observable through the multiplication of food knowledge and the development of individualizing technologies (e.g. MyFitnessPal) that help individuals to exercise control and transform their bodies from the inside (Clarke et al. 2000), to critically questions: What forms of ageing bodies are produced at the intersection of these fields of research? In a context where seniors are enjoined to take responsibility for their own health (Powell and Wahidin, 2006), in order to avoid the "inevitabilities of aging" (Powell, 2006, p. x), how are healthy ageing bodies articulated?

Health enhancement and self-tracking are not new (Katz and Marshall, forthcoming), neither are they in relation to food (Crawford & al., 2015). Although, they now happen within a society permeated by healthism discourses (Crawford, 1980) that contribute to defining "successful ageing" (Katz, 2013) by the maintenance of a good health (Power and Polzner, 2016). Seniors are enjoined to "embrace the

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potential of longevity through the daily acts of eating." (Powell, 2006, p. x), by the consumption of "functional food", namely food characterised by the causal relationship drawn between food's biochemical properties and their alleged effects on bodies (e.g. medicalxpress.com, 2017, « Studies link healthy brain aging to omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in the blood »). Hence, through its biomedicalization, food becomes a new site of health governance "where the risks of chronic diseases should be managed" (Kim, 2013).

Following Katz and Marshall's (2016) work over the "speculative futures of ageing", this paper critically examines how food biomedicalization and self-tracking technologies contribute to (re)defining "healthy" aging bodies and new normativities.

TG07-999.2

DURUZ, JEAN* *(University of South Australia, School of Creative industries)*

Imagining Culinary Nomadism: Intimate Food Exchanges Shaped By Global Mixed Race, Diasporic Belongings and Cosmopolitan Sensibilities

This paper grapples with the notion of "ingested nomadism" as an idealised motif for the modern state: a collective, sensory-based imaginary in which homes are portable, spaces are shared and technology provides freedom of movement – both actual and virtual – across the globe. This mood of wonder and optimism, however, might need to be positioned against Noyes' (2004) "brute reality of the refugee", especially in these troubling times of war, displacement, diaspora, xenophobia and increased national gatekeeping. Taking a microcosmic focus, the paper examines the productive possibilities and mounting tensions of nomadism through the lens of daily food exchanges, particularly the sensory content of these, within the intimate relations of "mixed marriage". Seeking out resonant fragments from narratives of an Australian woman and a Chinese-Mexican man marrying and raising children in Mexico City, for example, or of a mixed-race couple becoming second-generation owners of an Ethiopian cafe in Adelaide, South Australia, the argument traces the significance of the "mix" for households' culinary relations against a backdrop of politically challenging times. Drawing on the sensory complexities of foodscapes of belonging, yet not-belonging, the paper reflects on the extent to which meanings of nomadism pervade modern life and food (whether we move or not), and poses its central question: how much of global mixed marriage, with its "ingested nomadism", involves "letting go", "unlearning" oneself … in the interests of a "multilateral modernity" (Chambers 2008)?

RC48-817.4

DUSSAULT, JOELLE* *(University of Quebec in Montreal)*

Alternative City: Possibilities and Limits of Prefiguration in Urban Mobilizations

This paper proposes a reflection on space-time where an alternative use of the environment emergences at a local scale.

The dynamic of gentrification in the neighborhood Pointe Saint-Charles (Montreal, Canada) led to different collective initiatives in the past ten years. Under the impulse of the collective La pointe libertaire and the autonomous social center of Pointe Saint-Charles, a mobilization emerged in the neighborhood for the collective re-appropriation of certain places, either on a transient or long-term scale. Moving from cinematographic projections on abandoned buildings to illegal occupations, from collective meals to popular plays, what meaning can be given to this series of initiatives? Is there a narrative framework supporting collective actions spreading over a decade? What are the potentialities and the civic limits of this type of mobilization?

Using a theoretical framework based on the notions of prefiguration (Breines, 1989; Kruzynski & Silvestro, 2013; Polletta, 2002) and right to the city (Lefebvre, 1968, 1974), we argue that formal organized collective groups channel the initiatives toward an alternative development of urbanity (1) and that creativity as a driving force of action is a mechanism guiding the alternative urban imagination (2).

This paper is based on semi-structured interviews and guided tours of the neighborhood with residents to reconstruct the meaning of urban space and its use as much in everyday life as in activist actions.

RC06-139.2

DUVANDER, ANN-ZOFIE* *(Stockholm University)*
EYDAL, GUDNY *(University of Iceland, Iceland)*

Children of Lone Parents in Nordic Welfare States: Left behind or Ensured Equal Opportunities?

Children frequently experience changes in family composition during their childhood and the variety of arrangement of care and economic responsibility seems to be increasing. Such variety may go hand in hand with increasing differences in opportunities, living conditions and outcomes for children.

The paper analyses the situation of children living with one parent in Iceland and Sweden, two Nordic welfare states known for their extensive support to families, where both parents are encouraged to combine work outside the home and care for their children. The paper asks how this dual-earner model meets the needs of lone parent households and whether it ensures all children the same opportunities.

The family law in both countries emphasizes that all children are entitled to care from both parents regardless of their family situation or the nature of the parental relationship. The study will discuss whether this is attained and to what extent the social policies, e.g. family benefits and parental leave are supporting this goal. Here the residential situation, the contact with the other parent and how parental obligations are formulated and supported will be of interest. Attention will also be paid to children where only one parent exists, by choice or other circumstances.

Furthermore, as the poverty rate among lone parent families is high in both countries, it is necessary to scrutinize a variety of economic dimensions; lone parents' employment rates, work hours and work conditions and how work-care balance is supported, for example by access to preschool and its opening hours. Furthermore an understanding of the fiscal support, including maintenance is important to gain understanding of the high poverty rates.

The paper will synthesize earlier research and draw upon data from policy documents, available statistics on description of the children's situation, volumes of benefits and services, as well as outcomes of children.

RC06-137.1

DUVANDER, ANN-ZOFIE* *(Stockholm University)*
BILLINGSLEY, SUNNEE *(Stockholm University)*
MUSICK, KELLY *(Cornell University)*

Family Policy and Parents' Division of Market Work in Sweden 1968-2012

Women's earnings have over time increased, but still the transition to parenthood is a major turning point, when mothers cut back at work to accommodate new time demands at home, and earnings differentials between partners widen. However, policy developments influence how these choices are made.

In Sweden, women's employment, in particular among mothers, expanded greatly since the end of the 1960s. With a combination of administrative income data and population registers, we analyze earnings developments of all Swedish mothers who enter parenthood between 1968 and 2012. We focus on the changes in legislation during this extensive period and whether it has influenced women's employment and earnings. Our main interest lies in the 1971 tax reform from joint taxation of married couples to individual taxation for all men and women in Sweden. In a progressive tax system, this implies an incentive for households to have two earners rather than one high earner and one carer. We observe whether this legislative change altered women's choice to work or care, and how this decision may be influenced by fathers' earnings. The individual taxation will be put in context of other reforms at the time, such as the introduction of parental leave and an expansion of the public daycare system. The study will descriptively show time trends in women's and men's relative earnings and isolate the potential changes related to tax reform by treating it as a natural experiment, thus with difference in difference design comparing the situation before and after.

Have these reforms led to men's and women's employment responses to childbirth becoming more symmetrical over time? The study sheds light on how policy environments shape the distribution of work and family roles within a couple, and will contributes a historical perspective to understanding gendered work and family patterns in Sweden.

RC57-JS-88.4

DWIANTO, RAPHAELLA* *(Universitas Indonesia)*

Transforming Urban Collective Memory: From Historical Red-Light District into 'Cool' Public Green Open-Space in Jakarta

This paper highlights the process of transforming collective memory of the people of Jakarta, on the city's red-light district. Collective memory of the district as a notorious yet historical district of controlled by groups of local strong men, transformed into the image of 'cool' family-friendly public green open space, in less than two years. This paper questions: who takes what part and how in the making of the 'new' collective memory; who are in(ex)cluded by whom and how.

According to historical data, 'Kali Jodo' ('match-making river') district emerged as red-light district in early 19th century when Indonesia was still under the Dutch colonial rule. Occasionally the district witnessed its workers evolved from a sexual worker into courtesan and eventually mistress of the client. After the independence of Indonesia in 1945, the district image worsened, as the social class of its clients and workers deteriorated. 'Kali Jodo' was then known as hive of sexual transaction, illegal gambling, drug transaction and crimes, under the command of groups of strong men, with image as 'untouchable' by the formal authority.

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Attempts to 'clean-out' the district by several governors of Jakarta since 1990s did not bring significant changes. However, in 2016 the city government carried-out a scrap-and-build urban renewal policy resulting in a drastic change. The district turned into public green open space. Though still bears the same name 'Kali Jodo', the district is now known as a 'cool' and family friendly public space.

This paper traces back and analyzes visual images (including historical pictures, drawings, visual appearances in media after the urban renewal policy in 2016) of the district. In addition, this paper also gathers personal experiences from people who were close to the district, to comprehend the contesting process of transforming urban collective memory.

RC40-699.1

DWIARTAMA, ANGGA* *(School of Life Sciences and technology -Institut Teknologi Bandung)*

Historicising Indonesia's Position within the Global Agriculture and Food Relations: A Sociological Narrative

The dynamics of Indonesia's agriculture and food sector cannot be separated from the global context in which it strives to develop. Employing a theoretical framework called the food regime theory, this article seeks to situate Indonesia's agricultural development, particularly rice and sugar industry, in accordance with the growth and crises occurring within the history of international food relations (1830 – present). Whereas rice has been amongst Indonesians (or at least Javanese people) for a very long time to the extent that political decisions and manoeuvres have most often circled around it, sugar was brought to fame during the Dutch colonial era and has since played a major part in the institutional making of agriculture, trade and industry in the country. This article therefore aims to address the extent to which the rice and sugar agrifood complex conforms to, or contradicts, the existing world structure as delineated by the food regime narrative. In analysing the relationships between Indonesia's rice and sugar industry and its global context, this article concludes with a remark that Indonesia should make a clear trajectory on how it should position itself amidst the global configuration of international agricultural trade and production.

RC13-252.1

DWIVEDI, SATYAM* *(D.A.V. (P.G.) College)*
SHARMA, ANJALI* *(DAV(PG) COLLEGE, DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND,)*

Music Constructs Community: A Study of Transgender Community Living in Dehradun City of Uttarakhand (India)

Music is a moral law. It gives soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and charm and gaiety to life and to everything. - Plato

Music does not primarily crave public success, it invites human participation. Transgender communities historically exist in many cultural contexts, known as *Bakla* in the Philippines, *Xaniths* in Oman, *Serrers* among the Pokot people of Kenya and *Hijra, Jogappas, Kothis, Jogtas, Tirunangais or Shiv-Shaktis* in South Asia. The *'Hijra'*, also called 'Third Gender' or Eunuch-Transvestites have existed for centuries in the Indian subcontinent. This paper is based on a qualitative research with both primary and secondary datas and a combination of snowball and purposive sampling is used which focuses on the **music culture of transgenders** living in the Dehradun city of Uttarakhand state in India. The objective is to study their relationship with music as a leisure activity and how their musical performances is thus concretely determined by leisure and by the capacity to conceive and work with leisured state of mind, body and spirit. Their musical performances have a great emphasis on our Indian culture. They only sing and dance on special occasions as they too become a part of somebody else's happiness and transgender is the only community in India which has a survival solely on music. Their musical attachments are so vibrant that wherever they perform, the crowd nearby feel the connect with their music too. This is the community which has music in their veins, music as their leisure, music as their livelihood, music as their only source and reason for their survival. For them music is not "what they do, it is what who they are".

RC07-JS-77.2

DWYER, TOM* *(University of Campinas)*

Agency and Youth: Insights from the Brics

Over 40% of the world's youth live in the BRICS countries (Brazil Russia, India, China and South Africa). The construction of BRICS as a viable political entity capable of influencing **the future** involves not only institution-building, but massive 'sense-making' efforts, by politicians, intellectuals, diplomats, journalists, etc. and this paper aims to draw some insights from youth agency as documented and theorized about by different scholars and at different periods.

The overdue publication of the 'Handbook on the Sociology of Youth in BRICS countries' (2017) permits sociologists to incorporate new insights into the sociology of youth. It helps modify the supposed "Universality" of some Western concepts, e.g. Erikson's moratorium, school-to-work transition. Another contribution

of the book is to show that other Western concepts seem to work well e.g. theory of generations, age-class system. Also, new phenomena appear, sometimes with a great force. Some may have already been detected in the West (e.g. Aids/HIV, NEETs...), whereas others are may not have Western equivalents (e.g. Hukou system, corruption, cybercrime, censorship, forced marriages, caste system, one-child policy...).

Against this background, this paper will examine how agency is seen and understood in youth studies in the BRICS countries, temporal and spatial dimensions will be provided as appropriate. Sociology's treatment of agency after the emergence of ICTs will provide a central focus of analysis. Social actors are to be found in all of the BRICS.

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RC16-311.3

EACOTT, SCOTT* *(UNSW Sydney)*

Beyond Leadership: A Relational Approach to Understanding Organizations

Classic organizational theories build on substantialist assumptions and grant ontological status to organizations. Rarely do the underlying generative principles of scholarship get illuminated. With an inter-disciplinary and global scale, various networks of scholars, a volume of contributions in journals and books (e.g., the Palgrave Handbook of Relational Sociology), and an array of international meetings, Prandini (2015) argues there is a 'relational turn' in the social sciences. The label 'turn' indicates an epistemological breakthrough that has transformed an intellectual space, altering its constitution and 'providing a blueprint for new developments' (Gulson & Symes, 2017, p. 125). Drawing insights from the recently published *Beyond Leadership: A Relational Approach to Organizational Theory in Education* (Eacott, 2018), this paper offers a starting point for the *relational* approach I am advancing through the explicit articulation of a concept glossary. Paying attention to the core thrust of the *relational* program - the *relational* extensions - this paper demonstrates how the key concepts of *organizing activity*, *auctor*, and *spatio-temporal conditions* are crucial to maintaining theoretical integrity and coherence. Creating distinctions from other 'relational' positions, such as the adjectival, co-determinist, and conflationary, I offer a nuanced, within the confines of a conference paper, account of how a relational approach and explanatory framing differs from hegemonic substantialist approaches. This paper is not about constructing a dense and inaccessible technical language rather, articulating and defending a vocabulary to discuss and understand the social world relationally. As a series of starting points, this paper contributes to bringing some clarity and coherence to shared principles of relational approaches for understanding and significantly, how these ideas and concepts can be mobilized for empirical work courtesy of insights from an ongoing project on principals experiences of temporality.

RC04-89.2

EBERHARD, VERENA* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)*

Transition of Young Refugees to Vocational Education and Training in Germany: A Comparison between Refugees and Other Migrants

In 2015 and 2016 more than 1 Million asylum seekers entered Germany. Many of them are young but lack the professional and vocational qualifications necessary to be integrated into the German labour market. In Germany, more than 50 % of all young people receive such qualifications in the dual system of Vocational Education and Training (VET). Thus, for integrating refugees into the German labour market and society, the VET-system is highly relevant. However, young people's chances of starting a VET apprenticeship are influenced by the companies' voluntary provision of training places and their recruitment decisions. In this context, research has shown that migrants have lesser chances of getting an apprenticeship even if cultural and social capital are controlled for.

Against this background, the paper aims to answer two questions: 1) Do refugees seeking for an apprenticeship face the same disadvantages as other migrants (first and second generation)? 2) Which factors (cultural and social capital as well as sociodemographic factors like gender, age and length of stay in Germany) influence the transition to VET within the group of refugees and are there differences in these effects compared to the group of other migrants? Due to regional differences in training place supply and demand in Germany, the local institutional framework of the VET system is also taken into consideration.

Data from a representative survey of approximately 5,500 young people who were registered with the Federal Employment Agency as applicants for vocational training in Germany in 2016 is used. 1,436 training applicants are refugees and hold a citizenship of the major asylum countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria). Applying logistic regression models, preliminary results indicate that different factors influence refugees' transition to VET compared to the group of other migrants.

RC29-JS-60.1

EDELSTEIN, IAN* *(Human Sciences Research Council)*

Pathways to Violence Propensity: Results from a Two-Year Study of Young Males in Urban South Africa

This study followed 288 males aged 11-23 years-old from a general population sample in Khayelitsha, Cape Town, South Africa over a 12 month, two wave period to assess factors associated with risk for engagement in interpersonal violence and criminality. In Structural Equation Modelling, a pathway emerged through which an unstable home environment, influenced by deprivation and violence, affects the quality and consistency of parenting perceived by young male subjects. In turn, early deviant associations and attitudes toward violence and gangs are cultivated and these may have a deleterious effect on schooling and, with this, a subject's orientation toward the future and the present value of investment (of schooling efforts) for delayed gratification. This violence potential and weak school attachment manifests in greater future substance abuse and, in turn, much greater exposure to and acceptance of instrumental violence and criminal associations. Policy implications and suggestions for further research are discussed.

RC06-143.6

EDEWOR, PATRICK* *(Covenant University)*

Value of Children, Fertility Preferences and Reproductive Behaviour in Ogun State, Nigeria

This paper is based on a study carried out in three urban and two rural communities in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study was aimed at examining the value of children, fertility preferences and reproductive behaviour. A 73-item questionnaire was administered to randomly selected 1,302 ever married women ages 15-49 and 703 men 60 years or less. The results showed that the mean age of the respondents was 35.7 years (38.8 years for men and 34.1 years for women). Marriages were mostly monogamous and the mean age at first marriage was 26.5 years for men and 22.1 years for women. The respondents were mainly of the Christian and Islamic faiths. The mean stated ideal and desired family size was 5.5 and 4.5 respectively. Almost half of the women ensured pregnancy before marriage and the mean children ever born (CEB) and living children for women ages 15-49 years were 3.6 and 3.2 respectively (5.6 and 4.8 respectively for those ages 45-49 years). Unexpectedly, ideal and desired family size, CEB and living children were higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Ideal and desired family size was higher among men than among women. The perceived economic value of children was positively related to fertility (p<.05). Those who would expect financial help from children had higher ideal and desired family size, CEB and living children than those who would not. The desire for sons was positively related to fertility (p<.001). Socio-economic status and sex of respondent were significantly related to old-age security expectation from children (p<.001). Old-age security expectation from children was stronger among women than among men. Appropriate recommendations for policy were made.

RC06-139.4

EEROLA, PETTERI* *(University of Tampere)*
PAANANEN, MAIJU *(University of Tampere)*
REPO, KATJA *(University of Tampere)*

Child's Family? Discursive Constructions By Finnish Childcare Administrators

The diversification of family forms in which children live has been argued to be a major global trend. For example, taking Finland as an example of a western society, children live in various family configurations, including LGBTIQ-parent families, single-parent families, adoption families and foster families, to mention just a few, in addition to families comprising two parents of different genders and their biological children. In addition, increased immigration has enhanced the diversity of Finnish family forms over the last two decades. Despite this diversity, it has been argued that Finnish family and childcare policies continue to be mainly targeted to native Finnish two-parent families (with different-gender parents) in which the mother has the role of primary caregiver. To address these issues, we report on and discuss how childcare administrators discursively construct 'family' in their accounts. The data, which comprise qualitative interviews with municipal childcare administrators (n=47) conducted in ten municipalities across Finland in 2016, are analyzed by applying a discourse analytic framework. Based on initial readings of the data, we hypothesize that while the diversity of the family forms children live in is recognized, two-hetero-parent native Finn families with biological children are often assumed when administrators are speaking about family. This could pose a major threat to the equality of children living in different family forms in, e.g., access to early childhood education and care services, and thus needs to be taken seriously.

RC37-658.3

EGBATAN, MINE* *(Koc University, Sociology)*

Inspiring from "Frantz" for Peace: The Politics of Encounter and Forgiveness

This paper reviews and analyzes the film "Frantz", a French film created and directed by François Ozon in 2016 by relating the content of the film with the themes of forgiveness and the politics of encounter. Such two themes are also related to the understandings of positive peace as developed by Johan Galtung as well as important for feminist politics. The film narrates the story of Anna, a German woman whose fiancé is killed by Adrien, a French man during World War I. The film focuses on micro-processes of forgiveness and its potential contribution

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to nurturing of culture of peace by touching the importance of the politics of encounter. As the film continues, Anna reconstructs herself as a more liberated woman. Although the film relies on Christianity for the idea of forgiveness, the theme of forgiveness is very important to be discussed as a critical element of ensuring peace and peaceful relations in a collective manner/sense. Forgiveness may be basically defined as "a deliberate process that transforms a vengeful, negative response into a positive one" (Maio et al, 2008: 307). Forgiveness does not only reflect that "the other" and "enemies" are artificial constructs but also open a space for questioning the structural issues behind violence. Such questioning is important for the reconstruction of values necessary for peace for all. Analyzing the film opens a space for further discussion about how forgiveness may be important as a tool for peace. To this end, this paper mainly aims to question and seek answers for the roles and meanings of forgiveness for feminist politics and peace studies.

RC19-354.2

EGGERS, THURID* (University of Hamburg)
GRAGES, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Hamburg)
PFAU-EFFINGER, BIRGIT* (University of Hamburg)

Care Policy and Gender Equality: A New Contribution to the Theoretical Debate about Familialisation and De-Familialisation

The paper aims to contribute to the theoretical debate about the role of care policies for gender equality. It is often argued that welfare state policies support either extra-familial care work (= de-familialising policy) or family care work (= familialising policy), and that mainly only de-familialising policies support gender equality. The paper links its argument to more complex approaches which were recently introduced. It proposes to re-conceptualise the relationship between "de-familialisation and familialisation" and their role for gender equality. It argues that policies towards familial care and policies towards extra-familial care represent different types of policy that vary relatively autonomously. Welfare states combine them in different ways, depending on policy aims and main cultural ideals. Moreover, in a specific setting of care policy, also policies that support family care can contribute to gender equality.

On the basis of a comparative study for five European welfare states, which represent different types of welfare regimes, the paper investigates how welfare states combine their policies towards familial care with their policies related to extra-familial care with regard to their generosity, and it analyses the consequences for gender equality and the reasons for the differences, using document analysis of care policy legislation, MISSOC data and expert interviews.

The findings support the argument that de-familialising and familialising care policies vary relatively independently of each other. They indicate that welfare states can offer a similar generosity in both types of care policy, and that both are often part of a general care policy package that treats both types of care in a similar - more or a less generous - manner. More generous welfare states often pursue a strategy that offers generous support for both types of LTC policies, supporting the financial autonomy of family carers and thereby promoting gender equality.

RC34-625.3

EHRENFELD LENKIEWICZ, NOEMI* (Universidad autonoma metropolitana-xochimilco)

Jóvenes, Violencias y Familias: Una Sociedad Que Oculta Sus Faltas?

Dra. Noemi Ehrenfeld Lenkiewicz
Jóvenes, violencias y familias: una sociedad que oculta sus faltas?
Resumen
Establecer un marco teórico fincado en las ciencias sociales, para entender mejor los fenómenos que vinculan las naturalezas de las violencias y sus articulaciones y permitiría paliar las diferencias metodológicas y empíricas de las investigaciones.

La pérdida de una comunidad que implica inseguridad individual abarcando todos los espacios de la vida y de una familia en la que también se experimentan las violencias más íntimas. Estos aspectos se exploraron en una encuesta (NEO-TIS) aplicada a 5837 estudiantes; representativa por unidad, división y sexo, lo cual permite ver perfiles que pasan desapercibidos en otros estudios. Entre los resultados obtenidos, destacan: Los jóvenes perciben a las familias mexicanas como un ámbito de violencia, que abarca desde 76.1% hasta 95.8%, dependiendo de la relación y el tipo de violencia que refieren, así como del género. El 63.6% de los hombres y 61.7% de las mujeres perciben su comunidad como violenta. Sólo 18.3% del total, identifican violencia en su propia familia. Abuso sexual es declarado por 12% de los estudiantes y violación por 3.5% del total, siendo 17.7% de los agresores familiares cercanos.

La mayor parte de los actos violentos de cualquier carácter, no han sido denunciados (sólo 15% denunció) y la respuesta más frecuente es la falta de credibilidad en la impartición de justicia y en las instituciones responsables de la misma. Menos de la mitad percibe la universidad como un sitio seguro. Las evidencias

obligan a buscar alternativas de prevención y atención en el espacio universitario, reflejo y albergue de la violencia generalizada en México. La vinculación de estos conflictos entre jóvenes, familias, violencias y cultura, exige explorar instrumentos metodológicos mas precisos y u paradigma teórico que pueda contener y desafiar la complejidad del tema.

RC01-35.3

EICHLER, MAYA* (Mount Saint Vincent University)

Gender and the Transition from Military to Civilian Life: Examining the Experiences of Canadian Female Veterans

Gender remains an underexplored area of inquiry into veterans' transition from military to civilian life – both in Canada and elsewhere – but one that is growing in importance in view of the changing gender make-up of militaries across the globe. That gender is a key variable affecting the success of veterans' reintegration into civilian society is increasingly evident in the literature. In part, female and male Veterans face similar challenges upon their return from a war zone and/or their release from the military. However, some aspects of the transition are gender-specific and related to societal gender norms and gendered military culture. A qualitative methodology was used to conduct interviews and a focus group with female Canadian Armed Forces Veterans regarding their experiences transitioning from military to civilian life. The themes of balancing work and family, gendered injuries, and insufficient supports emerged as salient. Across these themes the analysis revealed the core issue of a conflicted and unacknowledged *female veteran identity* shaped by military and civilian gender norms. It is important to recognize female veterans' unique experiences and needs, and how military and civilian gender norms as well as other factors may impact their military-to-civilian transition. Insights from this research will help inform guidelines for more gender-sensitive veterans policies and programs in Canada that go beyond the male veteran norm or alleged gender neutrality.

RC48-802.4

EIDLIN, BARRY* (McGill University)
WILMERS, NATHAN (Harvard University)

Does Democracy Pay? Determinants of Organizational Effectiveness in Labour Unions

Amidst concern about rising economic inequality, a growing body of research has identified declining union strength as a key contributing factor. This in turn has sparked a vibrant debate as to how best to revive labour's fortunes. Central to that debate has been the question of unions' organizational form and functioning. Some emphasize the need to increase members' commitment and willingness to fight by deepening unions' democratic functioning. Others counter that focusing on democracy is short-sighted, as it emphasizes the ever-narrowing group of already-unionized workers at the expense of the vast majority of non-union workers who have no voice at all. Additionally, studies of existing revitalization projects have suggested that more staff-driven, "top-down" approaches are often necessary for success. The crux of the debate is whether union democracy and union effectiveness are counterposed or complementary. This paper is an initial step in the most systematic examination to date of the relationship between union democracy and union effectiveness. We report on findings from a pilot study that we will expand into a representative survey of local unions in the U.S. and Canada. As the building blocks of union organization, local unions offer the primary avenue for member involvement, making them the best site for evaluating democratic practices. For our purposes, we adopt a narrow conception of union effectiveness, and focus on wage gains. As for democracy, we use metrics that are easily quantifiable and minimally subject to interpretation, such as contested leadership elections, the number of elected and appointed union staff, the ratio of union stewards to members, union meeting frequency and attendance, as well as participation in union-sponsored activities. Our question is simple: do more democratic unions negotiate higher wages for their members? We are currently conducting the pilot survey, and will report preliminary findings at the conference.

RC10-209.7

EIZAGUIRRE ANGLADA, SANTIAGO* (Universitat de Barcelona)

From Inclusive Cooperatives to the Promotion of "Maker's" Culture: Initiatives Aiming at Democratic Innovation and Co-Production of Social Policies in Bilbao.

Bilbao can be analysed as an example of bottom-linked governance in which the response to global challenges related with social inequality and economic democratisation is approached by a melting pot of citizen's initiatives organized around the defence of the common good. The observation of the history and governance mechanisms of a sample of entities in the field of employment, citizen's participation, and the exchange of resources that respond to social needs, offers us evidences of the commitment of this type of initiatives to the continuous improvement of the local welfare regime. This contribution against the failure of

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social policies is combined with a search for organisational autonomy and the maintaining of a critical point of view with respect to public administrations. The leadership of the cooperative sector in the development of social and labour inclusion can be explained as a response to the deindustrialization experienced in the Biscayan context and is key to understand the commitment of Basque Administrations to the provision of welfare policies. Also the role of the neighbourhood movements empowering people in the most disadvantaged contexts, and a political culture that gives importance to citizen's participation at the local level, are key to understand the consolidation in the city of Bilbao, of a local socially innovative system with critical, creative and dynamic actors. Finally, considering the emergence of new actors in the context of the recent Great Recession, it should be pointed out that current networks between citizen's creative strategies are mainly structured around a collaborative provision and exchange of resources to respond to social needs, with a strong perspective on economic democratization that without succumbing to the dynamics of co-optation by public administrations are promoting democratic innovation and coproduction of public policies from a a socially transformative perspective.

RC40-705.5

EJEMBI, SIMON* *(FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE)*
ORNAN, HENRY *(ADAMAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC, YOLA)*
ATTAH, AGBO *(UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA)*

Revisiting the Cultural Processes of Agricultural LAND Appropriation in North Central Nigeria: Panacea for Preventing Violence between Farmers and Herdsmen

Farming communities in North Central Nigeria have experienced unprecedented violence in recent times. This dimension of violence has been precipitated by the unhealthy farmers-herdsmen inter-phase in the bid to gain advantage over one another with respect to access and usage of agricultural lands. Land appropriation historically, has followed a laid down cultural process of inheritance along family lines in North Central Nigeria or other special arrangements consented to by the custodians of their cultures. This way every member of the communities could clearly identify and use his portion of the land. However, violent conflicts have persisted in this region, thereby frustrating concerted efforts toward food security in Nigeria as a result of loss of lives and properties as well as societal instability. This paper addresses the possible ways of preventing these avoidable violent conflicts. The study adopted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to elicit information from members of the communities in the study area. The results of the FGD show that (i) the herdsmen were invaders into the communities' farm lands, (ii) the herdsmen do not ask for portions of agricultural lands, (iii) compensations were usually not paid to victims (farmers) of these invasion, (iv) the farmers are not prepared to be forced out of their inherited lands, (vi) the herdsmen have never complied with peace efforts. Based on these findings, it was concluded that the forceful land grabbing approach of the herdsmen was responsible for the incessant conflicts. It was therefore recommended that the cultural process of land appropriation be modified and adhered to such that everybody is made to comply with the process of acquiring land for guaranteed sustainable food production.

RC38-677.4

EKOLLO, EDMOND* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*
GLAESER, JANINA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*
NGOM, ABDOULAYE* *(University of Strasbourg)*
PAPE, ELISE* *(University of Strasbourg)*

Language Learning As a Social Encounter with the "Other" – a Comparison between Families of Cameroonian Origin in France and Germany

This presentation will explore language practices departing from the case study of two different Cameroonian families who live in France and Germany among whom biographical interviews have been collected within the French-German research project "Migreval". It will reflect on the impact of colonial experience and power on language practices as well as on migration and language learning. While the family who migrated to France already spoke the language of the country of arrival – French being one of the official languages of Cameroon, this was not the case of the family who migrated to Germany. This contribution will reflect on differences and similarities between these case studies concerning multilingual practices in their country of origin and of arrival. Departing from interviews with members from different family generations, we will analyze the way the interviewees learned different languages in different contexts of life through time: in school, through Erasmus programs, work, or their neighborhood. We will pay special attention to biographical turning points (Hareven and Masaoka 1988) that have led to a change of perception and practice of multilingualism in the life course of our interviewees and the way these practices have been accompanied by processes of exclusion or inclusion. Thereby, the impact of language policies will be taken into consideration.

We will also reflect on the meaning the interviewees attribute to the learning of different languages, and the way this process becomes a social practice of encounters with the "Other". This presentation will address the way different languages become their "own" and how learning the mother tongue of the "Other" becomes a powerful means of creating rapprochements and blurring the frontier between the "Self" and the "Other".

RC52-865.3

EL HALHOULI, ABDELHADI* *(University Sultan Moulay Slimane)*

Les Métiers Relationnels Au Maroc, Entre Dispositions Sociales Et Vision Du Métier : Cas - Les Métiers De Santé ; Étude Comparative Entre Les Médecins Et Les Infirmiers

L'origine de cette proposition intitulée « **Les métiers relationnels au Maroc, entre dispositions sociales et vision du métier : Cas des métiers hospitaliers »,** est une recherche de terrain, faite entre 2013-2014 dans le centre hospitalier Ibn Sina de rabat Maroc. On a opté pour une approche mixte, quantitative et qualitative afin de cerner le rapport entre les dispositions sociales acquises et la vision du métier chez les acteurs hospitaliers (médecins et infirmiers).

Ces dispositions sociales sont le produit objectif de l'ensemble des déterminants sociaux tels que l'origine familiale, niveau d'études des parents, leurs professions, l'absence d'alternative, la rapidité d'accès au monde du travail et le statut social de la profession. Ils se sont considérés comme tels vu leur impact délimitant l'accès à telle carrière et non pas à d'autres (métiers de soins, métiers médicaux), c'est-à-dire, cet accès là devient un fait de reproduction sociale et d'inégalité des chances. Ce caractère objectif de cette reproduction sociale se véhicule par un système de vision et de division des choses comme disait P. Bourdieu suivant la possession de certains capitaux (capital culturel, capital économique). A cet effet, ces conditions sociales façonnent le rapport des travailleurs hospitaliers à leurs métiers et à leurs manières de tisser des liens et des rapports sociaux avec les autres acteurs (par exemples les collègues, les malades, les visiteurs).

Nous concluons par l'importance des déterminants sociaux et culturels dans la détermination de la nature du groupe social exerçant une profession dans le centre hospitalier. On est donc devant un phénomène de réglementation sociale et culturelle de choix et d'accès une profession. Par la suite, ce phénomène impacte le système de vision des individus lors de leurs exercices professionnels. Finalement, la socialisation professionnelle est relativement liée à ce système social de reproduction et d'inégalité des chances.

RC47-JS-5.4

EL NAGGARE, AMANI* *(University of Münster)*

Post-Revolutionary Egypt: Agents of Transformation between Openness and Cloture of the Political Structure

Since 2010, countries in the Middle East and North Africa have been undergoing constant changes of political and social nature. Protests were directed by youth-led, non-ideological, horizontal, leaderless movements who benefited from the openness of political structure in the aftermath of the uprising. Despite, their participation in the overthrow of the old regimes, the revolutionary movements were almost excluded from the key decision-making positions during the political transformation processes.

In particular, and with emphasis on Egypt, the paper has two interrelated aims: First, it examines the openness and closure of political structure during the political transformation period that we split into three phases :1) the military phase; 2) the Muslim Brotherhood phase and; 3) the actual polarization phase. The analysis focuses on the extent to which social movements benefited from political opening to increase their inclusion in the political sphere in post-revolutionary Egypt. As well as to the degree in which social movements succeeded or failed in challenging the repressive measures taken by the current regime to exclude them from the public space. The emphasis is on the change interaction between state-society relations on the one hand, and fragmented revolutionary movements relations, on the other hand, which were split into secular and Islamists coalitions. This focus may indicate how the different actors shaped the trajectory of each phase of the transformation process. The first aim of the paper will serve to: a) enhance our understanding of the strategies adopted by social movements either to sustain or suspend their mobilization in each phase of the transformational process and then; b) identify the response of the political structure to social movements mobilization in a shifting context.

RC08-169.3

EL SAKKA, ABAHER* *(Birzeit University)*

Social Sciences in Palestine: Critical Reflexing

This paper aims to examine the practices and perceptions of Palestinians socials scientists in an attempt to historicize the social sciences in Palestine and to clarify divergent visions and positions both normatively and epistemologically. The evidence shows that there are differences in perceptions and approaches among members of the Palestinian scientific community regarding conceptual issues, a fact that reflects diversity of the cognitive tendencies and visions on one

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hand, and the effect of globalized international scientific groups on the other, in addition to the desire of the Palestinian scientific community to be engaged with the global academy.

The paper will also present different approaches of Palestinian researchers through an overview to their research and to its outputs, approaches and debates and the discussions problematizing their methodologies and references. And how to create a social knowledge that enables the study of the Palestinian social phenomena? and with what tools? and how to do we do with the results of such studies? And what is the role of researchers in the social sciences within their colonialized society, and how to adapt between the epistemological and societal commitment. And give a close reading of the approaches, various researchers use to liberate their discourse from the dominance of cultural centers, especially certain Western notions? the question here, is How to reconcile Al-Khaldouni notions of sociology with Western sociology? Presenting thus a broad overview of the debates on methodology, focusing on the debates about the methods used to "acclimatization" or "home-aization" of these sociological knowledge, all alined to the local phenomena studied. Added to this, a view of other debates related to the research tools and the language its produced in will be problematized. in other words, do we produce Arabic knowledge of the Palestinian society with English?

RC47-784.1

EL-MAFAALANI, ALADIN* *(FH Münster - University of Applied Sciences)*

The Appeal of Salafism

How can it be that an ideology that has been around for centuries is suddenly experiencing such a resurgence among young people in Western Europe? Why are young men and women, either with or without a "migration background", longing for a return to the Middle Ages and thus coming together to form one of the most dynamic contemporary youth movements and protest cultures in Europe? On the basis of empirical findings and theoretical reflections (following Bourdieu's habitus concept), the attractiveness of the movement is reconstructed from the perspective of the young people..

Experiences of discrimination and exclusion in combination with national and international developments play a role here. But especially in times of individualism and „Retrotopia" (Z. Bauman) Salafism offers a collective strategy, identity and belonging. The historically rare constellation in which young people can provoke with radical asceticism and nostalgia provides a sounding board for marginalised young people by making a virtue out of necessity. Those who feel excluded, unable to participate in society, don't have much to lose when they join a radical group. On the contrary: taking this step can turn a sense of powerlessness into one of autonomy and strength. In this respect it is much more a political movement than a religious movement. It follows that unequal opportunities to participate in society on the one hand and Islamophobia on the other increase the provocative potential of the movement, thereby contributing to its enduring appeal. How youth and provocation will blend into an ultra-conservative movement in the long term remains to be seen.

RC16-312.7

EL-MAFAALANI, ALADIN* *(FH Münster - University of Applied Sciences)*

The Open Society and Its Enemies Revisited

Openness and liberalism have spread at an accelerated rate in the last decades, which in turn fuels counter-movements. These nationalist, populist and religious fundamentalist movements are promoting an exclusive identity and social closure. My thesis is: The problem is not the situation itself, but rather several paradox effects of the open society, or more precisely, the discrepancy between expectations and reality.

Openness within a society means that the opportunities for minorities and disadvantaged groups to participate in society are improving. At the same time more and more of these people talk about discrimination. And at an advanced stage openness means, that national identities and social privileges are re-negotiated. So the central effect of an inclusive society is a higher potential for conflicts, while the opposite is expected. The outward openness has a similar paradox effect: the symbolic west is becoming increasingly more and more important, and in the same time the western countries are losing their dominance and privileges. Especially nations or groups who historically seen themselves as having a right to a dominant global or national position seem to be prone to populism. Additionally, while income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen. This is only a selection of paradoxical consequences and counter-intuitive relations of the open society.

This paper presents the thesis that the unexpected consequences of openness leads to different kinds of an identity-based social closure as a central characteristic of our time. Based on the approaches of Zygmunt Bauman, Alan Coser and Karl Popper the social and global ambivalences are described, which founded the rise of populism.

RC29-535.3

EL-MURR, ALISSAR* *(Australian Institute of Family Studies)*

How Collaboration Between Police and Other Services Guided a Victim/Survivor Centred Response to Sexual Violence in Victoria, Australia

Collaboration between a range of organisations is widely regarded as the basis of an effective response to victims/survivors of sexual assault. A collaborative and integrated whole-of-sector response is important to engaging with the diverse and complex needs of victims/survivors of sexual assault and supporting broader strategies to reduce violence against women, particularly given the often fragmented and dynamic nature of service systems. As part of government acknowledgement of this necessity, formalised working relationships were recommended as part of a sexual assault reform package in Victoria, Australia, during the early 2000s. Based on the Victorian Law Reform Commission's recommendations for the improvement of sexual offences legislation (2001-2004), Victoria Police and the feminist Centre Against Sexual Assault (CASA) began formal collaboration to support an effective response to sexual assault in the state.

Understanding the circumstances that allowed for strong policy action on a complex social issue is important to learning to replicate such strategies in other settings. In this paper, I investigate the ways in which a victim/survivor centred approach was incorporated into the punitive-based management of sexual assault in Victoria. I draw on my doctoral research into a time period that saw changes to criminal justice policy and practice brought about by discourses attached to feminism and the new public health framework. I apply a method of critical discourse analysis to key documents from Victoria Police (2005), particularly the *Code of Practice for the Investigation of Sexual Assault* and its accompanying Action Checklist, or *Ready Reckoner* – the products of collaboration between CASA staff and police. I also provide a glimpse into the informal side of collaborative relationships based on interviews with key informants associated with Victoria Police and CASA, and discuss the competing internal discourses about the role of police in addressing violence against women more broadly.

RC22-405.23

ELABO, AMIDU* *(Princeton Theological Seminary)*

Fading Boundaries: Religion, Violence and Spatial Mapping of Nigeria's Jos North Urban Centre

This paper argued that the vulnerability of localities in Plateau State, Nigeria, to political manipulations and reoccurring conflicts is grounded more in primal spatial ideologies than economic and political aspirations, even though these factors are equally important. Historically, the exogenous agents of colonial expedition imposed a western spatial framework on the indigenous spatial forms. As a result, "native" lands were demystified and de-ethnicized within the context of globalisation to satisfy capitalist and hegemonic ambitions which in turn have led to the creation of identities devoid of cohesive communal qualities in the African sense. In the light of such reconfiguration, presently there seems to be an ongoing (re)ethnicization and de-ethnicization of geographical boundaries in ways that appear to sustain the practice of territorialisation and the capacity for religious othering in the city of Jos North. Also, such spatial transitioning combined with waves of ethnic migrations have given rise to renewed ethnic pride and ancestral affinities fused with religious loyalties in the face of growing local ethnic diasporic communities in the city. Thus, this study by exploring the spatiality of Jos North urban existence re-interrogate existing political worldviews that political leaders draw on as they experiment with democracy since the transition from military regimes to civilian rule in 1999. Such condition also begs the question about the extent that such worldview engenders integration as well as allow ethnic migrants (that are a minority) to cultivate a deep sense of belonging and spatial rootedness. By drawing on ethnographic data and with the aid of *ESRI ArcGIS* (Geographical Information System software) to represent the city's religious spatial formations and transitioning, the argument of this paper will be grounded in critical spatial theories.

RC01-39.4

ELBE, MARTIN* *(Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences)*

LEONHARD, NINA* *(Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences)*

Flip the Coin – Explaining the Synchronicity of Institution and Occupation Using the Example of the German Bundeswehr

The I/O model, first introduced by Moskos in 1977, has inspired research on the military with regard to its organizational setting as well as and to the attitudes of its personnel until today. Controversy on the I/O thesis enlarged the hitherto prevailing debate on the status of the military as a profession by introducing a

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dynamic perspective on the soldier's job and its political, social and cultural framework.

In Germany, the I/O model has mainly been discussed according to the prevailing patterns of interpretation which focus on the normative postulation of democratic civil-military Relations. In this perspective, occupational trends or a de-professionalization of the German armed forces tend(ed) to be interpreted as positive signs of a successful democratization of the military. Irrespective of this particular debate, empirical research on military careers in Germany has shown concurrent developments for all ranks: Since the introduction of a combined military and academic training for officers in the 1970s, German officers possess a double qualification as a military professional and as a professional in an academic area; non-commissioned officers have to pass a vocational training with additional schooling, and warrant officers need a practical master training. Moreover, studies on military identity have revealed heterogeneous professional attitudes and orientations amongst the military personnel, thus displaying institutional and occupational features according to the original I/O model. Finally, taking into account that the majority of soldiers have to leave the military after a certain period the question arises how soldiers manage to develop and adjust professional identities over the years, i.e. during and after their military service.

Against this background we propose to take up the I/O thesis, reassess it in the light of current debates within the sociology of professions, and discuss it with regard to empirical data on recent developments concerning the German Bundeswehr.

RC44-748.2

ELCIOGLU, EMINE FIDAN* *(University of Toronto)*

'It's Our Moral Imperative As (White) Americans': The Classed Meanings of Whiteness and the Politics of Immigration in Arizona

Even when U.S. immigration policy does not directly affect them, American citizens still flock to the U.S.-Mexico borderlands to take the law into their own hands. Some activists stealthily work with the Border Patrol to stop border crossers. Others defy border agents by leaving out water to help migrants journeying across Arizona's Desert. What are the motivations of these different groups of Americans? I argue that the answer has to do how the meanings of whiteness vary across class. Although both groups in this study were overwhelmingly white, pro-immigrant activists were solidly middle class, while restrictionists were downwardly mobile, blue-collar men. Scholarship on U.S. immigration politics has ignored this class difference as well as its implications for participants' motivations and mobilization methods.

Specifically, I find that pro-immigrant activism attracted white participants who struggled with being politically progressive, on the one hand, and socioeconomically privileged on the other. Aware of the gulf separating their own experiences from the plight of disadvantaged groups, pro-immigrant biographies revealed failed attempts to be 'good white allies.' At the border, however, they realized that they could exploit their privilege. There, race and class privilege became a (possible) tool to weaken the state and help a vulnerable group. This rare opportunity is what made border activism appealing to pro-immigrant respondents.

Restrictionist activism, meanwhile, appealed to blue-collar men who grappled with being simultaneously privileged and marginalized. Restrictionists felt that they were *more* American and concomitantly, *more* entitled to a good life than ethnic minorities and immigrants. Yet, restrictionists' lives were characterized by the marginalization of downward mobility. Shoring up the state allowed restrictionists to manage this crisis of racial privilege and class marginalization. As civilian extension of Border Patrol, restrictionists felt powerful, active, and needed. Volunteer work in the borderlands helped them escape the disempowerment they otherwise felt.

RC22-407.7

ELLIOTT, MICHAEL* *(Towson University)*

Variations of the Sacred in Pop Culture Fandoms: A Survey of Comic-Con Conventioneers

This paper builds on Emile Durkheim's sociology of religion by investigating the world of fan communities, or fandoms, and the degree to which they involve beliefs and practices that are sacred. In the process, it also addresses broader questions about how "secular" activities can share important similarities (or elementary forms) with traditional religion. The sacred, Durkheim explained, is set apart by the community as something powerful, transcendent, and holy, and is clearly distinguished from the mundane world of everyday affairs via ritual activity. This conception obviously includes beliefs and practices about the gods or the supernatural, which is the typical focus of sociologists of religion, but it is not exclusive to them – other beliefs and practices can be sacred. Overall, this insight represents an underexplored legacy that has enjoyed only limited applications to non-religious or secular activities, despite pleas in the sociology of religion to further explore the varieties of sacred experiences.

While there is a long-standing literature about fan behavior that has described it in various ways – as psychologically dysfunctional, the result of cultural or corporate manipulation, a form of cultural agency and rebellion, or a modern quest

for personal identity and community – there is little systematic information about different fan beliefs and practices. To this end, I have designed a survey to be administered at comic book conventions in the United States, commonly known as Comic Cons. These particular conventions have expanded dramatically in the last decade and are attended by a variety of fans engaged in a variety of activities, such as costume play (or cos-play), celebrity panels and autographs, merchandise collecting, games, and job interviews. Therefore, these particular conventions are an ideal environment to survey fan beliefs and practices, and to test central Durkheimian claims about religion.

RC11-230.2

ELLISON, KIRSTEN* *(University of Calgary)*

"Hack Your Age": Anti-Aging Technology, Biohacking, and the Pursuit of the Optimal Self

In the realm of anti-aging medicine, cosmetics and supplementation, the machine metaphor of the body that has dominated the field in the past has been reworked into what Neilson (2012) has described as 'a kind of molecular software or reserve of information that can be read and re-written.' Popularized by DIY scientists and quantified-selfers, the language of 'biohacking' has become increasingly prevalent in anti-aging discourse. Drawing on recent examples from anti-aging promotional materials and popular science and technology print media, I examine how the language of biohacking is employed to construct, translate and quantify biomarkers of aging into of points of entry into the body as 'molecular software' via various techniques of intervention, ranging from stem cell serums and hormone optimization to nutritional supplements. Presented with speculative futures of *super*human health and longevity, consumers and patients are invited to 'hack' the aging process, reducing age to one of the many programs, or rather 'bugs' that can be re-written, removed, and rendered obsolete. The 'hacked' body is one that has been upgraded, boosted, or (re)programmed to 'run' with optimal performance, resilience, and functionality. And in this particular case, it is the perpetually youthful, ageless body. In the pursuit of moving *beyond* age, to be *more than*, it is a state that can never be fully achieved and yet must constantly be striven for, a continuous battle between the resurfacing of time/age and the (re)programming of its obsolescence.

TG07-1002.1

ELSWIT, KATE* *(University of London, Royal Central School of Speech and Drama)*

Curious Choreographies of the Quantified Self: Breath and Biofeedback

It is still hard to collect real time data on the act of breathing in the wild, outside of medical facilities that utilize such tools as body plethysmography. Breathing is voluntary and involuntary; it consists of internal and external respiration; it can be diaphragmatic or costal and affect parts of the body located far from the trunk (Calais-Germain 2005). Proxies for breath include motion, emotion, displacement, moisture, and sound. In this sense, "data doubles" of the breath body are a prime examples for critiques of the quantified self that counter any narrative of seamless transition from "feeling to numbers," instead pointing out the mythic nature of such claims to accuracy and reliability (Crawford/Lingel/Karppi 2015).

This paper focuses on recent media and performance projects that use performers' or users' real-time breath data as biofeedback controllers. There is groundwork for the potential of such work, ranging from research that posits the role of the humanities in bridging epistemic gaps in medicine's clinical ability to account for experiences of breathing and breathlessness (Mcnaughton/Carel 2016), to scholarship that argues for the use of digital tools to heighten sensory awareness (Davidson 2016). On the other hand, critiques of the quantified self as well as the findings of critical code studies advocate for attention to the biases, symbolic nature, and cultural embeddedness of algorithmic processing (Marino 2006), rather than celebrating such biofeedback work as a black-box feat of hardware and/or software engineering. Balancing these perspectives, I am interested in approaching the impossibility of this collection that is nonetheless translated into interactive representations, and in what is asked of the bodies that interact with them. I ask how such inaccurate and partial data is built into feedback loops that may ultimately offer alternative experiences of embodied breath in the form of curious choreographies of the quantified self.

RC23-438.7

ELUEZE, ISIOMA* *(Western University)*
QUAN-HAASE, ANABEL *(University of Western Ontario)*

Privacy Attitudes and Concerns in the Digital Lives of Older Adults: Westin's Privacy Attitude Typology Revisited

There is a growing literature on younger users' attitudes toward online privacy, yet little is known about older adults. As older adults join the digital world in growing numbers--going online to connect with friends and family, accessing

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services, and searching for information-- we need to understanding their privacy attitudes and concerns. This paper fills this research gap by examining 40 in-depth interviews with older adults (65+) living in East York, Toronto. Westin's typology of privacy attitudes informs our qualitative data analysis. Specifically, we examine to what extent the typology is useful in understanding privacy attitudes of older adults. Our East York older adults varied considerably in terms of their comfort with digital media and approach to privacy threats. We propose a typology of older adults that distinguishes this demographic into five categories: fundamentalist, intense pragmatist, relaxed pragmatist, marginally concerned, and cynical expert. We found that each category had a set of unique concerns, but some concerns were shared across several categories, the most common being surveillance, scams, spam, and unauthorized access to personal information. Fundamentalists had few concerns as a group, whereas intense pragmatists had many concerns. The marginally concerned group was more annoyed about potentially privacy breaches than concerned. We draw theoretical implications based on the findings for our understanding of privacy in the context of older adults and discuss implications for offering training geared toward enhancing privacy literacy in this age group.

RC45-758.4

EMANUELSON, PAMELA* *(North Dakota State University)*
WILLER, DAVID *(University of South Carolina)*

Organizing the Commons: A Solution to Acting Collectively

This project proposes a new solution to problems of acting collectively. I propose to test that new solution by applying it to the standard public goods experimental paradigm where free riding is otherwise endemic. Whereas psychology, biology and economics look to factors within individuals to suppress free-riding, this study seeks to show that, by organizing relations external to the individual, the problem of free-riding can be circumvented allowing for successful joint action. In the proposed design, group members contribute to a collective good, and a group dealer determines the returns to self and others. A pilot study conducted using students in an introductory social psychology course suggests that dealers developed three distinct strategies for the distribution of returns: proportional, equal and favoritism. Of the three strategies, contributions for equal and favoritism groups showed declines in contributions over time while in proportional groups, contributions increased. Using z-tree, software developed specifically to investigate problems of collective action, the effect of organizing the commons on the success or failure of joint action will be tested under controlled conditions in the Social Research Lab at North Dakota State University.

RC36-649.4

EMBRICK, DAVID* *(University of Connecticut)*

Racism, Emotions, Alienation, and Racial Microaggressions

Racial Microaggressions have been the purview of disciplines such as psychology and educational psychology. While these fields have certainly left a mark in terms of pushing the boundaries of understanding how individuals belonging to certain racial and/or ethnic groups cope with, and are mentally, physically, or physiologically affected by racial microaggression, missing are meso and macro level understandings of how racial microaggressions affect folks. Further, what are the cumulative effects of racial microaggressions over both time, space, and with respect to the totality of each of these level (i.e., micro, meso, macro)? In this paper, I bring back sociology theory to better situate racial microaggressions to account for all of these factors. In doing so, I specifically highlight the ways in which differential health outcomes among racial groups are deeply shaped by racialized emotions. Further, racial microaggressions (i.e., seen as acts of racial domination) produce positive health outcomes for perpetrators who may find solace in understanding their positions at the top of the racial (white supremacy) hierarchy.

RC05-120.4

EMBRICK, DAVID* *(University of Connecticut)*
WEFFER, SIMON *(Northern Illinois University)*
DOMINGUEZ, SILVIA *(Northeastern University)*

Sanctuaries of White Supremacy: Art Institutes and the Boundaries of White Spaces and Whiteness.

The recent battles, both overt and subtle, regarding the removal of confederate statues and other symbols of white supremacy, is often assumed as a necessary action if the US, as a nation, is to move forward in terms of its racist past. On the one hand, some scholars argue that these acts represent a good first step in reclaiming white spaces in both our physical and mental landscapes. Other scholars argue, however, that, like the tip of an iceberg, the battle over the removal of confederate statues is miniscule against the larger foundation of white supremacy. That is, we need to pay more attention to the racial mechanisms present in our institutions and even larger social structures that serve to perpetuate both over and subtle

racial discrimination. We side with the latter view, noting that US society is rife with various social institutions that serve the same purpose as the confederate statues that plague our parks, office, and other public spaces—to convey the message of white superiority. To that end, our project examines the elite "white spaces" of national art museums, specifically the Art Institute of Chicago; we interrogate the racial and class mechanisms that perpetuate racial emotions conveying who "belongs" and who should be "excluded" from general society. Museums, wittingly or unwittingly, are set up as physical monuments (i.e., white elite safe spaces) that attest to white superiority over other racial groups. Such racial expressions are not just conducted through the inclusion (and exclusion) of artifacts, but also through physical and mental barriers that promote or deny an authentic sense of belonging (e.g., frequent policing of the body, hostile/friendly attitudes, etc.).

RC44-746.3

ENCALADA GREZ, EVELYN* *(OISE of the University of Toronto)*

50 Years of Labour Apartheid, Now What? Learning and Moving Forward in the Movement for Migrant Rights in Canada

The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (SAWP) which recruits workers for the agricultural industry in Canada turned 50 years in 2016. Grassroots community-labour activists have long held the analysis that this program structures labour and immigration apartheid among workers from the Caribbean and Mexico who perform grueling and dangerous work. For over 17 years, Justicia for Migrant Workers (J4MW), a political collective comprised of pro-bono organizers acting as organic intellectuals and activist academics, has been at the forefront of migrant farmworkers struggles in Canada and transnationally. Long before there were experts in the law dealing with migrant workers rights, J4MW undertook grassroots research to learn about migrant workers' lives in order to be more effective and accountable allies. In this paper, I recount the main learnings of my work as a transnational organizer, activist academic and co-founder of J4MW and formulate new directions for our work by taking cues from important movements and developments throughout North America. I detail the urgency of broadening our transnational work to global movements against neoliberal globalization and to the creation of alternatives and building the world we want in the here and now. My analysis takes into consideration our limitations in a critically reflexive manner. I bring to the fore the agency and struggles of not only migrant workers but also that of their families and communities impacted by the disciplining of neoliberal global capital. How do we step it up for the movement of migrant rights in Canada? How do we go beyond case work to tangibly effect structural change? How can we come together from our divergent positionalities to build an encompassing social justice project reflective of migrant workers' and their families' voices from all guest worker programs for agriculture including those without status?

TG08-1013.6

ENCALADA GREZ, EVELYN* *(OISE of the University of Toronto)*

Managing El Corazon and Transnational Households Among Mexican Migrant Women

Neoliberal globalization has induced unprecedented shifts throughout the globe since its inception in the early 1970s. While there is a wealth of political and economic studies pertaining to the changes in governance, deregulation of markets and cuts to social spending, emotional aspects of this shift warrant further attention. In this paper, I situate the labour migration of Mexican migrant women to rural Canada within the context of emotional burdening and discipling of neoliberal capital. I show how their labour entails not only working in Canadian agriculture but caring for their children and kin and managing households across borders. I start by discussing the literature on transnational families and gendered statelessness negotiated by migrant women as non-citizens from the Global South. I then explicate how the discourse of the Canadian family farm acts to obliterate migrant women, their families along with the arduous productive and reproductive work they all perform in order to supply labour and earn wages for household survival. Overall, the complex transnational homemaking practises produce a myriad of consequences, some of which I term "transnational casualties" that women contend with in order to secure survival, care, and well-being for themselves and their families. In their precarious labour migration and transnational livelihoods, Mexican migrant women have to constantly manage their *corazones* and migrate with broken hearts. Hence social justice projects have to consider not only the material quality of life of migrant women and their families but also the immaterial such as emotions and the structures that coerce and pain them.

RC06-141.3

ENGELBERG, ARI* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

Family and Intermarriage in a Radical Israeli Jewish Organization

This paper will discuss the radicalization, political and religious, of Israelis, most of whom hail from Mizrahi working class background. The focus of the article will

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be an organization by the name of Lehava upon which I conducted ethnographic research. The official goal of Lehava is to prevent intermarriage in Israel between Jews and non-Jews; de facto, it expends most of its efforts on preventing Arab men from courting and dating Jewish women. Generally speaking, the Jewish family as an idealized concept plays an important role in current Jewish Orthodox worldview. It is seen as a site for holiness that enables the perpetuation of tradition in face of liberal secularism and feelings of rootlessness. Organizations like Lehava demonize the Arab and Muslim family as overly patriarchal and oppressive toward women. Interestingly they are co-opting liberal feminist discourse in order to make this argument. Given this world view, Jewish women who marry Arabs are seen as taking a step into the abyss. Lehava and similar organizations attempt to 'save' them even after marriage by encouraging them to leave their husbands. The family metaphor plays a role also in the discourse used within the organization. Many of the members, who are teenagers, are themselves coming from an endangered or in other cases disadvantaged family background. Others come from stable families, but like many teenagers are seeking meaning and a calling. The organization provides a close knit framework attempting to provide a substitute for the family. So family, as a concept informs Lehava on several levels, and since Lehava is an organization that justifies violence and power, we can see here how differing conceptions of family legitimate the use of power in the eyes of certain individuals.

RC44-745.7

ENGELHARDT, ANNE* *(Kassel University)*

Organizing labour at chokepoints: labour struggles against casualization at sea- and airport terminals in Portugal.

In the last four decades, logistics has become one of the most important sectors of the global economy. A growing velocity in this sector was made possible due to the intermodal function of the container and automatization. This decreased the costs of transport allowing for an ever-expanding division of labour and the globalisation of commodity flows to Just-in-Time-production and door to door transport. This process has created 'chokepoints' mainly in air and water transportation, i.e. spaces of the economy where the flow of commodities can most easily be interrupted on a large scale through labour struggles. At harbours and airports, the intermodal change of goods - from an airplane to a truck, from a ship to a train etc. - takes place through inter-functional processes between highly automatized harbours and airports and a centralised workforce on the one hand and individualized and often self-employed truck drivers on the other. Different scholars (Edna Bonacich, David Bensman, David Jaffee etc.) analyse chokepoints as a special field of 'logistical power' for workers to contest precarious labour conditions, union busting, and elevate unionising. However, exactly because chokepoints appear to be vulnerable places for the commodity flow, governments as much as companies in the logistic, security, and insurance sector impose ever new legislations, surveillance, and control to minimize the risk of interruption. Referring to these two antagonist discourses around chokepoints the following research questions are aimed to be answered: I) Is the thesis about logistical power still valid? II) Have there been successful struggles concerning the improvement of labour conditions and unionising in the port and airport sector? III) How could they succeed concerning increasing surveillance and securitization? The paper will be underpinned with examples of recent struggles of the IDC in Portugal/Lisbon and labour struggles in the airports against the privatization of the TAP.

RC19-355.3

ENGEMAN, CASSANDRA* *(Stockholm University)*

Time for Fathers? the Politics of Paternity/Parental Leave Policy in Cross-National Comparative Perspective

When are fathers recognized as care-givers under leave law? Since the 1970s many affluent democracies have extended paid leave rights to fathers by adopting paternity and dual parental leave policies. Such policy change suggests a "path shift" from breadwinner to earner-carer family policy models. This shift is important, because social policies that grant time-off from work to care for new children affect public health and family economic well-being and matter to women's political and economic equality. Despite considerable cross-country differences in leave generosity and the timing of leave policy adoption, large-scale quantitative analyses on the sources of family policy are surprisingly rare. This paper reports new research estimating the impact of structural pressures, institutions, power resources and, to the extent that data allow, normative beliefs on the timing of paternity/parental leave policy adoption from 1976 to 2016 across 22 affluent democracies using discrete-time event history methods. The unique data set draws on multiple sources and the author's compilation of paid and unpaid paternity and parental leave policy histories.

RC27-490.2

ENGH, MARI* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Disrupting the Feminine Athletic: Whiteness, Heterosexuality and Women's Sport in Africa

On the African continent sport has, particularly in the last two decades, been hailed as a useful tool in the quest for nation building and social cohesion. A popular claim is that sport has a particularly powerful role to play in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, and that the pride imbued in national teams and athletes can foster national unity and cohesion across historical divides. As a result, a variety of sport-for-development projects and programmes have emerged across the African continent in the last 20 years. Yet, what often remains uncontested in assertions about the benefits and potentials of sport, are the ways in which sport also produces and sustains processes of inclusion and exclusion, frequently along sex, gender and race lines. Sport has social and cultural significance precisely because it justifies and reproduces normativities around gender, race, sexuality and embodiment.

In this presentation, I will critically examine how sport development projects and public policy discourses on sport reproduce heternormative and racialised ideas about women's sport and women athletes in South Africa. Firstly, I will highlight how the sport for development industry relies on conceptualisations of African women as under-developed, disempowered and physically inactive, so as to rationalise their own existence. In this, the normativity of whiteness and heterosexuality is also sustained. Secondly, I will illustrate how South African public policy and popular discourses on women and sport are complicit in these representational practices through silencing critical debates of sexuality and homophobia, and through domesticating and feminising black sportswomen's appearances and performances. In so doing, the presentation will raise critical concerns regarding the need to de-colonise academic and public engagements with sport, gender, sexualities and race on the African continent.

RC27-493.4

ENGH, MARI* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Mobility As Process: Migrant Agency, Gender, and Race in Sports Labour Migration

In this presentation I will draw on empirical material from a case study of the migrations of Nigerian women footballers, to pose arguments about how to approach athletic migrations from the Postcolonial South to the Global North, and the role that migrants themselves play in the production and maintenance of sport migrations. The presentation argues for the need for analytical approaches to sports labour migration that do not rely on linear models with narrow definitions of success and desirable destinations. What happens to analyses of sport labour mobilities if we start from the recognition that migrants do not have stable and fixed aspirations regarding their professional and migratory careers? In this presentation I will suggest that sports labour migration might be better analysed through paying attention to the processes through which mobility is produced, re-produced and sustained. In this, migrants are not inanimate objects or commodities that are moved by external forces alone. Rather, their performances, and the work they put into sustaining employment is crucial in producing particular trajectories and maintaining migratory careers. This work, however, happens within particular contexts, and is shaped by local and transnational regimes of gender, race and class. Hence, it is not just the desires and efforts of migrants that affect their for transnational careers, but also regimes and ideas, in the Global North, about the bodies, talents, and dreams of labour migrants from the Postcolonial South.

RC48-810.3

ENGUIX, BEGONYA* *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*

Critical-Creative Methods of Feminist Protest: (re) Embodying and Assembling Social Protest

Feminist critique and epistemologies (Irigaray, Braidotti, Haraway, Hayles, Grosz et al.) have situated the body at the center of the critique to dual, binary, dichotomic and essentialist gender and sexual models, and have connected these models to social inequality, hierarchy, and violence. Deleuzian epistemologies such as posthumanism stress the importance of thinking through 'assemblages' and relations, instead of essences and facts.

In this proposal, I mean to think about the (dis) connections between feminism and other claims for social justice among leftist activists in Spain. For some of these groups, ideologies, genders and bodies are closely bond. However, for others, equally situated in the left, feminism is not an issue at stake. The movements that have a clear gender awareness and define themselves as clearly feminist (and anticapitalist, ecologist, queer, etc.) situate the 'body', 'our bodies', as a 'battlefield'. This fact clearly distinguishes these groups from other groups, creates a continuity with the social movements of the 60-70s that made of bodies an element of and for 'political' claim, and has consequences for the political tactics and the social visibility of these groups. The feminist claim of one's body, of the control

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over one's body and the defeat of all kinds of exclusion or discrimination based on the sex/gender system is a key distinguishing feature of these groups.

This proposal is based on an ethnographic analysis of LGBT activism in Spain and on an ethnographic analysis of radical leftist political groups in Catalonia. The division between an assimilationist LGTB activism and a 'radical' LGTBIQ activism relies, among other elements, on the explicit importance of feminism and bodies for radical activist claims and their absence from assimilationist claims. Catalan independentist groups such as Arran and Endavant have made of feminism, gender and bodies a core element in/for their (political) claims.

RC12-237.2

ENIOLA, BOLANLE* *(Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti)*

The Link between Trafficking and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights - a Case Study of South Africa and Nigeria

THE LINK BETWEEN TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS – A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NIGERIA
Trafficking in persons is a global human rights challenge which preys upon the vulnerable for exploitation. Trafficked persons are exploited in different economic sectors and for various purposes, one of which is commercial sexual exploitation. This crime (trafficking for sexual exploitation) infringes on the right of autonomy of the victims with respect to their body. This right is known as sexual and reproductive health rights.

This paper, explores the interplay between trafficking and sexual and reproductive health by examining the definition and basic concepts in trafficking, and sexual and reproductive health. The paper also considers the current legal framework for the protection of these rights in the two countries , the root causes of trafficking in persons and status of the crime under international law. The paper further analyses the effect of trafficking on the sexual and reproductive health rights of the victims.

The paper concludes that trafficking in persons for commercial sexual exploitation has grave consequences on the sexual and reproductive health rights of the victims. The paper recommends domestication of all international treaties on human trafficking and sexual and reproductive health to ensure that each country has adequate legal framework to protect these rights. The paper further advocates for human right education to ensure that human rights of all are valued and respected.

RC54-JS-38.3

ENNES, MARCELO* *(Sergipe Federal University)*
RAMOS, NATALIA *(Open University / Center for Studies on Migration and Intercultural Relations.)*

Bodies of Immigrants – Migrants Bodies

The background question of this research are tensions between identities, otherness and inequality in contemporary society. That is, through this research we propose to study the interfaces between culture and power in the consumer society. We propose to study this question from the migratory phenomenon, the production of the stranger (SHUTZ; SIMMEL, BAUMAN, ELIAS, STOLKE) and ethinics surgeries. The realization of ethnic surgery was observed in the end of the 19th century and gets new signification in the contemporary society . The fieldwork was made in 2013 and 2014. The study had Lisbon and Madrid as empirical research universes. Forty Immigrants and six cosmetic surgeons were interviewed. The interviews were realized through semi structured questionnaire and we look to know the life trajectories of the enterviwed, as well as the their points of view about the immigration question and about the ethnics surgeries and other kinds of bodies modifications .The contents of enterview was analyzed based in the literature about the body social construction (FEATHERSTONE, LE BRETON, ORTEGA), ethinic surgery (GILMAN, NIECHAJEV E HARALDSSON, KIMPONG TAMIS) , consumer society (BAUDRILLARD, BAUMAN, CANCLINI), and identities (HALL, BAUMAN, ENNES & MARCON).The result analysis demonstrated that immigrant bodies and their modifications can be understood like expressions of multiple and ambivalente affiliations and the expression of social subordination and transgression dynamics at the same time. These dynamics are produced both by their immigrant status and by stimuli of the consumer society.

RC30-543.9

ENOKSON, UFFE* *(Linnaeus University)*

Work-Life Balance and Working Time Policy in Sweden and in the EU

Historically, the working time policy has had a balancing role in the so called "Nordic model" of negotiations between employee and employers representatives. The outcome of these negotiations has, during a dominating part of the 20th century, been a reduced working time to compensate workers due to social risks of intensified working pace. These working time reforms have established its legitimacy in state law. That solution is not on the political agenda anymore, even though a flexible and intense working life is of current interest and that problem of reconciling work and private life is one of the new social risk factors. The aim is to create an understanding of Swedish national working time regulations in a document study of Swedish working time policy from 1911 and onwards. What arguments for or against a general reduction in working time is presented in official reports, propositions and department publications? Results shows, that working time policy goals have changed, from being anchored in a social discourse to being rooted in an economic one. This changes the position of working time as an important instrument in the socio-political discourse and makes the reduced working time agenda fade in the light of economic goals such as expansion, growth and flexible working time arrangements. The theoretical approach is based on a policy theory where four different levels of political policymaking are discovered. Policy analysis is a way to find out the underlying causes and motives of the actors. The results end up in a discussion about working time policy changes and policy directives from the European Union.

TG04-981.2

ENOMOTO, MIYOKO* *(Tokyo International University)*

How Can We Communicate with Others By Food Risk?

In recent years, food security experts and government officials across the world have pointed out the need and importance of "risk communication." We can say that it is a global concern. In Japan, The Food Safety Commission plays a key role in "risk communication." However, it does not assume the existence of communication failure and distrust.My question in this presentation is, "is risk communication valuable?" My discussion is based on a concrete instance of shared communication regarding food risks. The answer to my query becomes clear through my analysis of discourse, fieldwork, and interviews. I use Japanese cases as examples; however, similar situations may be evident globally. In my research, I consider three phases in connection with agriculture: first, governmental discourses of risk communication in which experts reference decreased food risk due to the efforts of farmers; second, improved food safety is consistent with the economic growth related to the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. Standardized, globalized agriculture is promoted by adhering to qualifications such as Good Agricultural Practice (GAP); third, various groups as well as individuals seek other ways to avoid food risks—for example, by raising crops themselves—especially after the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant. Additionally, farmers whose crops and land were damaged by the nuclear accident struggle to rebuild connections with consumers. These concerns are primarily about food safety, but there also exists a political issue. Finally, I consider building relationships to address the problems of food risks in the context of politics. I conclude that we do not need "risk communication," which explains food risk through narrow scientific discourse. However, the importance of food safety connects us, and is a necessary and shared political interest.

RC30-545.10

ENTGELMEIER, INES* *(University of Duisburg Essen, Faculty of Sociology)*
BUSCH-HEIZMANN, ANNE *(University of Duisburg Essen, Faculty of Sociology)*

The Impact of Gender Specific Occupational Values on the Choice of a Flexible Employment

The Impact of gender specific occupational values on the choice of a flexible employment
Today young women and men want to participate similarly in the working as well as in the family sphere (Allmendinger 2013). Anyway, while young men are describing their future career without including additional family demands, young women anticipating restrictions in their career resulting from family responsibilities even before they enter the labour market (Rosowski 2009). These private life performances might become a crucial criterion for chances and risks in the labour market under flexible working conditions (Oechsle 2009). Because they do not only create new opportunities to reconcile work and family but also require a comprehensive temporal and spatial availability and a subordination of private to professional issues (Pongratz and Voß 2003). These demands are in contradiction to the needs of a family and might prevent young women from choosing a flexible employment which is associated with special career opportunities (Lott and Chung 2016).

Therefore, we want to examine the impact of occupational preferences, defined as "occupational values" (Gottfredson 1981) on the choice of a flexible employment and want to ask whether this influence differs between young women and men.

Hypotheses:
The influence of the occupational value "work-life-balance" differs by sex. While this value has a negative effect on the choice of a flexible employment for women, it has no effect on the choice of men. This is explained by the anticipation of family demands by women but not by men.

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

The higher the extrinsic occupational value, the higher the probability to choose a flexible employment. Because we expect higher extrinsic values for men, this might explain why women chose a flexible employment less often.

We estimate regression models using the data from the Socio-Economic Panel (individual questionnaire waves 2011 and 2015; youth questionnaire waves 2010-2015).

RC28-525.3

ENTRICH, STEVE* *(University of Potsdam)*

Which Japanese Study Abroad? Concerning the Accumulation of Transnational Human Capital in Japan and Its Impact on Social Disparities

Japanese families are known for their massive private investment in supplementary education. Until recently, however, such investments did only rarely target the increase of students' 'transnational human capital'. In international comparison only a below OECD-average percentage of Japanese students studies abroad at the tertiary and upper secondary education levels. However, according to recent data of the Japanese Ministry of Education, the number of university students enrolling at universities overseas actually increased recently. Besides making investments in shadow education to increase the chances of gaining access to high ranked schools/universities, other ways of improving one's skills, such as the accumulation of transnational human capital through studying abroad have become increasingly attractive – not least because of the possible positive effects on future income. As Lucas (2001) argued when proposing his effectively maintained inequality (EMI) concept, socioeconomically advantaged families seek advantages wherever possible. The question addressed here is whether socioeconomically advantaged families invest in transnational human capital to gain competitive advantages as a means of maintaining their status advantage? Based on data of the 2013 Benesse Gakkōgaikyōikuhi Chōsa (for 15.000 students aged 3 to 18), the determinants for investments in this increasingly valued type of capital is analyzed across 15 age cohorts enrolled in four education levels: pre-school, primary school, middle school, and high school. Findings show that high status parents are most likely to invest in study abroad for their children, particularly when children become older. If these children have already experience with staying abroad and with certain types of supplementary education (particularly additional English language classes), they will be most likely to study abroad in the future also. Therefore, it seems likely that upper class families make such investments to achieve competitive status advantages during their children's school life course in preparation of entrance to tertiary education and job market.

RC28-521.4

ENTRICH, STEVE* *(University of Potsdam)*

Worldwide Shadow Education and Social Inequality: When Do Shadow Systems Become a Thread to Equality of Educational Opportunities? a Comparison of 50 Countries

International research highlighted the expansion of supplementary education markets worldwide and often emphasized that such a development would inevitably result in growing educational and social inequality in numerous countries. However, research often falls short of providing hard empirical evidence based on directly comparable, international data on the subject, enabling us to scrutinize at which developmental stage shadow education systems become a thread to equality in educational opportunities. Based on theoretical considerations using new institutionalist theory, differences in the effects of social origin on shadow education participation according to developmental stage of shadow education systems, which are classified as being either *advanced*, *diversified*, or *traditional*, are hypothesized. To test whether the impact of shadow education varies according to a country's developmental stage of its shadow system, data of the 2012 *Programme for International Student Assessment* (PISA) are used to examine *prevalence* (country-specific enrolment rates), *intensity* (country-specific duration of enrolment per week), *institutionalization level* (country-specific proportion of students enrolled in supplementary schools), and the primary *functions* of shadow education (country-specific strategies with which shadow education is pursued) to classify shadow education systems in 50 countries. Finally, the impact of students' family background on their probability to participate in shadow lessons according to shadow system is calculated (social inequality increase or reduction). Findings show that shadow education considerably affects social inequality in *advanced* (e.g. Korea, Greece, or Russia), and increasingly, *diversified* systems (e.g. Poland, Australia, or Germany). A reduction of social inequality is highly unlikely, even in *traditional* shadow systems (e.g. Finland, Belgium, or the United States). These findings imply that with the international expansion of shadow education, inequality of educational opportunities will only grow further, wherefore the development of these shadow systems and how to adequately respond to their expansion calls for more recognition of and more research in the field.

RC38-668.6

ENZLER, ISABELLA* *(Georg-August-University Göttingen)*

Members of Migrant Organizations, Refugees and Volunteers – a Study Based on Figurational Sociology and Biographical Research

In this paper I will present findings from my PhD project on figurations between members of migrant organizations, volunteers and refugees, as well as the biographical processes that lead to participating in the field of 'refugee support'. I argue that with a biographical and figurational approach, it is possible to analyze an individual's lifeworld embedded in organizations, power relations and discourses in the past and the present. This approach draws attention specifically to the power relations between the members of the involved groupings and the interrelations between life courses, collective histories and types of engagement.

To present how power relations in this field are entangled with different types of (biographical) engagement, I will discuss case reconstructions of members of migrant organizations and participants in so-called befriending programs, where refugees are matched with volunteers for social, emotional, informational and instrumental support. One finding of my case studies is that the relationship structures in befriending programs, which are initiated and overseen by an organization, are characterized by the denial of traumatizing experiences. In terms of power balances – in the sense proposed by Elias/Scotson – between refugees and volunteers, this weakens the refugees' (interactive) power, while it increases the power of the (established) volunteers.

In accordance with my findings, I will discuss possible ways of rectifying this imbalance, for instance by giving refugees a voice in the organizational structure, or developing refugee self-organizations.

RC28-507.5

EPIKHINA, YULIA* *(Institute of Sociology of Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Cohort Analysis of the Education Mobility in Russia

The education mobility as a kind of the social mobility helps to clear two questions: 1) the education mobility indexes gives an additional measurement of the educational inequality; 2) the education mobility indexes describes the education as the social institute, its ability to be a channel of the social mobility, to be the institute of the modernity interrupting the transmission of the class advantages from one generation to another. The Russian educational system faces dramatic changes that forces many researches to write about the increasing education inequality. According to some experts, the educational social policy of the Russian state is directed to reduce the educational opportunities for unprivileged social groups. Therefore the education as a social institute becomes rather the institute of the social reproduction than the channel of the social mobility.

We are going to use data of the two structural surveys (the whole sample counts 10397 respondents) to present the main patterns of the education mobility in Russian and its dynamic across a few generations. We suggest to connect the patterns of the mobility with the data of the educational inequality and main directions of the social educational policy.

RC24-444.8

ERASGA, DENNIS* *(De La Salle University)*

Anticipating the Social from the Ecological: An Ecoconstructionist Reflection for Environmental Sociology

Present theories of Environmental Sociology are inadequate in investigating ecological challenges. This is the thesis of the present article. This situation is brought about by two mutually reinforcing factors: (i) by sociology's limited and limiting notion of the social (as a result of its bias to modernity and to the experience of the West) and (ii) by environmental science's lack of language to articulate the *sociality* exhibited by modern day environmental realities. Thence, the paper examines how the two disciplines' disparate notions of the social given their conceptual and linguistic confinements can be bridged in order to expand the functionality of the social - one that is capable of not only explicating the evolving nature of human-nature nexus, but also adept in anticipating likelihoods and ramifications of *preferred environmental futures*. Using biodiversity as a test case, the paper ends by suggesting how the invigorated notion of the social can be explored via the *ecoconstructionist* reflection suitable for both sociology and environmental science unhampered by their respective disciplinal frontiers.

RC30-548.4

ERDINC, ISIL* *(Paris Dauphine University)*
ONGEL, FERIT* *(Gaziantep University)*

The Reconstruction of Labour Unions in Turkey during the Akp Rule: The Case of Metal Industry

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Turkey has been experiencing a serious problem of not being able to create employment since the economic and political crises of 1999. The most important component of the system, which is sought to be restructured within the axis of global value chains, is the fact that labor is taken under control with insecure-flexible working hours and the pressure of unemployment under the title of global competition. An important part of this process is de-unionization. Policies which are mentioned within the scope of enabling "Turkish firms" to gain competitive advantage in value chains which are shaped by leader firms and have an international dimension also aim at deepening this exploitation. In this work, we will focus on the neoliberal policies of the AKP government and their impact on the fabrication processes of legal regulations on trade union and social rights. We will explain how the trade union activists adopt different strategies on regional and national levels as well as on workplace level. The metal sector as one of the leading industries of Turkish economy and the most dynamic and powerful sector in terms of class struggle and international and European solidarity networks will be taken as a case study. Our research is based on the fieldwork that we have conducted from 2011 to 2016 during which we have made participatory observations and 111 semi-structured interviews with the trade union activists affiliated to three labour union confederations: leftwing union confederation (DİSK), the Islamic labor union confederation (Hak-İş) and and nationalist labor union confederation (Türk-İş). The quantitative data of the case study is gathered throughout a research conducted in metal industry. The distinctive strategy of the Birleşik Metal İş in metal industry is based on the results of a survey based on 1000 workers selected on the basis of random sampling.

RC31-555.5

EREL, UMUT* *(Open University)*
RYAN, LOUISE *(University of Sheffield)*

Migration in Capital Theory: Proposition for a Multi-Level Spatio-Temporal Framework

This paper explores how migrants utilise and access different forms of capital. Using a Bourdieusian approach to capital, we focus on how migrants' temporal and spatial journeys, are shaped by and in turn shape their opportunities to mobilise resources and convert them into varied kinds of capitals. These processes depend on migrants' social positioning, including their gender, class, ethnic and national positioning, as well as citizenship status, and how this is articulated in relation to different fields in different spatial and temporal contexts. Drawing upon our combined corpus of data on migration to the UK, and a lesser extent Germany, with Third Country Nationals and EU citizens, as well as new data collected since the Brexit referendum, the paper examines these issues through biographical approaches to migrant women's life stories. In so doing, we build theory on capital accumulation as dynamic, multi-level and spatio-temporally contingent processes thus challenging any simplistic view of linearity over time.

RC36-652.2

ERHARD, FRANZ* *(Leipzig University)*

How Deprived People Experience Their Exclusion Via Today's Welfare Regimes

My talk investigates how people who often experience numerous traits of deprivation deal with life situations of dependency and social exclusion. I will dwell upon typical modes of reacting to harsh and severe life circumstances that appear to be imposed by outer forces – e.g. the implementation of neoliberal welfare policies by Job Centres, prejudices towards seemingly 'undeserving poor' etc.

The results I will present are taken from a research project based at Leipzig University (Germany) that compares different ideas of welfare and their impact on semantics, institutional implementation and individual (self-)conceptions of poor relief. Thus, the 'cultures of poverty' in the different national contexts are questioned. We use qualitative research methods to analyse biographical interviews, group discussion and documents from the field that we gathered during our stays at various sites in the UK, the Republic of Ireland and Germany.

Alienation theory comes into play by the analyses of how deprived people develop habitual attitudes that take the shape of anger and resentment on the one hand, or passiveness and depression on the other hand. These attitudes towards life and society in general can be explained (partly) by a feeling of detachment. The people we talked to express the conviction that they do not belong to society anymore and are excluded from crucial parts of its reproduction. The feelings of being alienated and living in an anomic world determines how they perceive their life world. The alienation theory I will present is thus based on and grounded in empirical research.

RC55-899.1

ERICKSON, BONNIE* *(University of Toronto)*

Measuring Ethnic Social Capitals with the Position Generator

The position generator measures social capital in the sense of ties to people in varied occupations. The more different kinds of occupations one knows someone in, the more varied a range of resources one may access. Access to varied locations in other forms of stratification (other than class) also provides potential access to varied resources. In my study of the three largest ethnic groups in Toronto (White, Chinese, and Black) I pioneer the use of both the occupation and the ethnic group of alters to measure ethnic social capitals. I use questions such as "do you know a social worker who is White? Who is Chinese? Who is Black?" I illustrate the value of this form of measurement through two theoretically interesting sets of results. First, Black and Chinese respondents have similar levels of ethnic social capitals, with occupationally diverse ties to the dominant White majority and even more diverse ties within their own groups, but get these capitals in different ways consistent with their different cultures. Second, occupationally diverse ties to the dominant White group bring greater rewards in the labour market.

RC24-458.1

ERMOLAEVA, POLINA* *(Kazan Federal University)*

Critical Analysis of Socio-Environmental Transitions in Institutions, Politics and Practices in Russia: Towards More Sustainable Cities

The study provides holistic insights on the post-soviet Russia's structural socio-environmental transformations in the technological, institutional, political domains and actors' everyday life. The research adopt a multi-level perspective on change including examining the interactions of different level of transitions. Based on the semi-structured interviews with various actors, mass media discourse analysis and desk research, the research portrayed that over the past 20 years, the structural and functional organizations of Russian cities have been changing significantly. The development of large transnational oil and gas production, the redistribution of private property, changes in geopolitical situation, the seizure of land in forest and water protection zones in cities and villages, the tightening of legislation regarding public participation in the discussion and decision-making processes have changed the social landscape of post-soviet Russian cities. In a micro level, retrospective analysis portrays a tendency toward the routinization of environmental values and in much less degree - the environmental practices. The study showed that Russians express paternalistic values and switch the responsibility of a healthy environment from themselves to the governmental officials when it comes to real action. The research suggest that despite concentrating entirely on the elaborating of state programs towards developing sustainable cities, more attention should be paid to the empowerment of local communities due to their stronger engagement in the environmental decision-making, introduction the accessible green infrastructure and new planning policies integrated with taxation and financial instruments.

RC24-450.11

ERMOLAEVA, POLINA* *(Kazan Federal University)*
KUZNETSOVA, IRINA *(University of Birmingham)*

Public Reflections on Climate Change and Energy Efficiency in Post-Socialist Perspective

The study provides holistic insights in the form of the case study on the Russian lay people versus expert community attitudes, behavioral practices and mitigation actions towards the climate change and energy efficiency. Based on the representative survey of the citizens, semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and desk research of the secondhand sources, the research portrayed that public awareness about the climate change issues has been constantly raising. The given trend could be associated with an increased role of post-materialist values, recent extreme weather events amplified by wider media coverage, and by a greater prominence of climate change in international politics. However, some experts express skepticism towards climate change, which they rationalize by normal climate fluctuation processes over time and general mistrust on climate change data. Consistent with on-going climate research, the study portrays a discrepancy between the high concern on climate change and low environmental sound practices. The main barriers of behavioral contributes toward climate change for Russians are associated with external and internal barriers. Key internal barriers include lack of knowledge, uncertainty, paternalistic values and switch the responsibility of a healthy environment from themselves to the governmental officials. Main structural barriers include the underprivileged role of climate change for the Russian government, resource-driven economy, undeveloped environmental infrastructure and poor execution of environmental legislation that could create the feeling of cynicism and fatigue among citizens. Thus, both experts and population prioritize legislative improvement and its constant adaptation to the current climate processes as a productive climate change mitigation and adaptation action.

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RC44-740.6

ERNE, ROLAND* *(University College Dublin)*
STAN, SABINA *(Dublin City University)*

From Horizontal Market Integration to Vertical Integration Effected through the Direct Surveillance of Member States. Labour Movements and the EU's New Economic Governance Regime

This paper focusses on labour and the European integration process, namely on the way in which established European trade unions and new social movements respond to the EU's new economic governance regime. Until very recently, European labour politics has been shaped mainly by EU 'horizontal' market integration through the free movement of goods, capital, services and people. Since the Euro crisis however, the latter has been complemented by 'vertical' hierarchical integration effected through the direct surveillance of member states' macroeconomic policies, including industrial relations and social policy. The resulting new EU economic governance regime (NEG) opens contradictory possibilities for labour movements and politics in Europe. On the one hand, the NEG's reliance on vertical surveillance makes decisions taken in its name more tangible, thereby offering concrete targets for contentious transnational collective action. On the other hand, the NEG mimics the governance structures of multinational corporations. By using performance indicators and coercive comparisons that put countries in competition with one another, it therefore implicitly constitutes a deterrent to transnational collective action. Moreover, the interventionist strains and competitive pressures associated with NEG increase the threat of nationalist counter-movements. This is undermining the structuring of the political space along transnational cleavages, namely, the class cleavage. This paper therefore tries to contribute to a better understanding about the interrelation between NEG and existing 'horizontal' EU economic governance and the shifts in labour politics triggered by NEG. This is important beyond the particular European case, as the trend to ever more interventionist vertical governance structures can also be detected in other transnational "free trade" regimes.

RC22-411.2

EROMONSELE, ANDREW* *(Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma,)*
EGUAVOEN, AGATHA N.T. *(Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma,)*
ELABOR, GABRIEL *(Anglican communion)*

Religion, Women and Pulpit Effect: The Politics of Submissiveness in the Family Setting.

It has been observed that most Christian Religious Institutions have not evolved from the traditional emphasis of wives' submissiveness to their husbands using Ephesians chapter 5:22 as their point of reference. The same book of Ephesians chapter 5:25, also gives a reciprocal condition that husbands should love their wives... as their own body. Logically, husbands are being admonished here to love their wives as their own body in other for their wives to willingly submit to them. Unfortunately this reciprocal assignment for the husbands does not enjoy much emphasis in the church today especially in African societies including Nigeria. The church seems to have shied away from emphasizing this conditionality of husbands love for their wives and in consequence wives are under undue pressure continually to meet up with the supposed biblical injunction of submissiveness to their husbands irrespective of the odds against them. In view of this, this study examined the extent to which religious institutions have further helped to reinforce violence in the family setting. Qualitative method was used to collect data from a sampled population in Ekpoma Edo State, Nigeria. One major finding from this study, among others, is that pulpit effect has contributed to domestic violence and power play in the politics of marriage.

RC32-589.5

EROMONSELE, ANDREW* *(Ambrose Alli Univeresity)*
EGUAVOEN, AGATHA N.T. *(Ambrose Alli Univeresity)*

Universally Held Gender Based Violence, Cultural Tolerance and Its Implications on Marriage Institution Among the Esan People of Nigeria.

Generally violence against women has always existed in every society. Until very recently violence against women, particularly domestic violence was considered a private issue. It comes in different forms: from physical, sexual to psychological abuse. These forms of violence have been internationally recognized as forms of human rights abuse. But what is not clear is whether violence against women is perceived the same way, across countries and cultures, such that required responses to them are agreed to across countries and culture. Hence this study investigated how married women perceive and respond to intimate partner violence in Esan land and the implications of such attitudinal responses to the marriage institution among the Esan people of Nigeria. Our population of study was married women who have been married for the past ten years. Through the

Multi-Stage sampling technique 240 respondents were selected for the study while in-depth interview were conducted to elicit information from respondents. The data were analyzed through content analysis. Our findings show basically that Esan women would rather abide by Esan cultural orientation regarding the treatment of women, being the shared values of Esan people, rather than universally based precepts. Hence the women responded peculiarly to spousal abuse, depending on the circumstance, as against the universal definition and there is a high level of culture of tolerance and endurance, even in the midst of justifiable reasons to leave violent partner which informed the low level of divorce rate in the studied population.

RC48-JS-25.1

ERTAN, SENEM* *(Social Sciences University of Ankara)*

How Women's Associations' Members Evaluate the Policies for Preventing Violence Against Women in Turkey

NGO's and civil society are one of the key actors for adoption of women's policies. NGOs have been influential in determining the global policy framework on gender equality and women's empowerment as well as national policies in many countries. Thus, one can say that strong women's movement is important for adoption of good women's policies. The women's civil society organizations is strikingly increasing in Turkey but the effectiveness of them on policies is still an issue that is rarely studied. This study aims to analyze the extent to which policies to prevent violence against women were responsive to the main demands of women's organizations' members in Turkey. This study deals with two key points. First, it will investigate whether constitution, legislations and policy action plans satisfy the women's organizations' members. In relation to this, it will demonstrate whether there are any differences between attitudes, perceptions and opinions among the members of different types of women's organizations. Second, it will investigate whether implication of such legal changes are seen successful or not by the women in the women's organizations. This study is a part of a project funded by Scientific Research Coordination Unit of the Social Sciences University of Ankara. In the framework of this project, we run a survey with app. 1000 women which are a member of a women's association in November and December 2017. These women are randomly selected from a representative sample of women's association including app. 200 women's association from İstanbul and Ankara, two biggest cities of Turkey, in Turkey. The results of this study will reveal the attitudes of women's organization members on different forms of policies produced to prevent violence against women. Moreover, this study also aims to show differences between women's organizations.

RC48-805.6

ERTUGRUL, KURSAD* *(Middle East Technical University)*

Significance of Gezi

This paper defines Gezi as a struggle against the neoliberal-cum-neoconservative conduct of conduct under the AKP rule and its leadership taking the form of an ahistorical pastoral form of power through a de facto pseudo-presidential regime. The action process during the Gezi insurgency is not limited with a mere opposition to this form of power. It bears the character of autonomy politics through prefigurative experimentations with different ways of being and direct democracy in the reclaimed public spaces. Therefore, it is not only against a certain form of conduction in Foucauldian sense but conduction itself in search of possibilities for reinventing the daily life and social and political existence. There was no particular group, organization or identity which represented and led the movement. It has been an active and creative process of action of mostly the unaffiliated and unorganized people, especially young who underwent a process of self-transformation within the process in terms of gaining a political subjectivity. Though Gezi has not been revolutionary in the generic sense of the term the subjects experienced a creative praxis of self-transformation from repressed, subordinated, exploited and inactive subjectivity towards autonomy through creative social and political action.

RC05-110.1

ERWIN, KIRA* *(Durban University of Technology)*
PILLAY, KATHRYN* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

The Power of Dreams: Researching Young People's Imaginings of Non-Racialism

Non-racialism is a founding principle in the South African constitution and frequently found in political, media and public discourses. Yet there is little critical debate or consensus on what lies within the concept. Its common use vaguely suggests a way to live together harmoniously in South Africa, but this belies both its contested history and its present lack of content. There is also a paucity of research in South Africa on how people imagine a future non-racial society. Existing studies either focus on how non-racialism is not yet practiced, through examining racial tensions and inequalities, or as in the Ahmed Kathrada

Foundation project, investigate South Africans' perceptions (or lack thereof) of non-racialism in the present. This study therefore develops and extends into areas, and in ways not done before, by implementing a future orientated theoretical and epistemological framework. It explores how Grade 11 students from five different schools in the city of Durban, South Africa envision a non-racial future. It uses a methodology called Dreaming Workshops designed specifically to answer the questions posed in this study: whether and how these young people imagine race and non-racialism in this future; and what present day obstacles they identify to obtaining this dream. Designing this methodology, rather than selecting one or two traditional methods, enabled us to craft a collaborative and creative space to imagine radical utopian futures, yet also direct the discussions in relation to the focused research questions. Dreaming Workshops encourage participants to engage in future dreaming discussions through incorporating various creative methods. This paper explores how these dreaming sessions were designed, and discusses how these workshops not only offered a space for utopian dreaming, but importantly how these dreams were used to identify and reflect on practices and power relations in the present that create obstacles to these future trajectories.

RC04-81.10

ESCANDON, ARTURO* *(Nanzan University)*

Foreign and Area Studies in Japan: Imaginary Curriculum Subjects Under Colonial and Anti-Colonial Positions

Foreign studies are facing a curricular transformation in Japanese Universities. Because of historical developments linked to higher education structure, foreign studies derived from core foreign language programmes. Thus, students who wanted to conduct regional studies on Latin America, for instance, had to enrol in a Spanish (from Spain) as a foreign language programme and then supplement it with narrower area studies courses such as Economic Development in Mexico or Post-boom literature in Argentine, usually taught in Japanese. The Ministry of Education has issued a 3-component policy on pre-graduate programmes which tries to balance the teaching of language skills and area studies. However, it is unrealistic to think that students can learn a foreign language from scratch and master a complex set of theoretical knowledge and methodologies at the same time during the 4 years that undergraduate programmes last. Such programmes are condemned to emphasize the teaching of theory in Japanese avoiding first-hand contact with local areas and sources, and with the literature, theories and methodologies produced in the language of the areas being studied. In this presentation, I explore the meaning and reasons of the reform and the consequences it may bring upon the higher education system. Whilst anyone could agree on the need to structure language and area studies to serve the intellectual paradigms of Japanese society, instead of serving colonial purposes, one should ask if the new curriculum policy could end up alienating and isolating Japan, as the possibilities of producing a synthesis between area and Japanese knowledge are being reduced. The study draws on Bernstein's sociology of education, especially on the key notion of 'pedagogic device', with the purpose of analyzing how knowledge produced in true production fields is captured and delivered as imaginary subjects by the educational system, and its relationship with colonial and anti-colonial positions.

RC11-220.5

ESGAIO, ANA* *(School of Social and Political Sciences (University of Lisbon))*
SERRA, FERNANDO *(ISCSP University of Lisbon VAT# 600019152)*
PINTO, CARLA *(ISCSP-University of Lisbon VAT # 600019152)*

Building Better Future Scenarios: From Fragmentation to Strategic Collaboration in the Elderly Care Policy at Local Level

Given the challenges that it presents to contemporary societies, demographic ageing can be considered a *wicked problem*. In the context of an ongoing austerity and low government financial transfers to local authorities, the ability to anticipate demographic and sociological aging trends and allocate adequate resources appears to be critical competencies, and must necessarily translate into a strategic collaborative orientation towards the future. Drawing on a case study conducted in a municipality in the Lisbon Region related to local aging welfare policy this paper aims to examine the processes of inter-organizational collaboration and networking and explore the future scenarios (the "policy possibilities" model) opened up to local mixed welfare arrangements facing severe demographic aging and poverty in the region.

The preliminary analysis of the data, collected through a set of policy planning documents, semi-directive interviews to local policy-decision makers and a participatory methodology applied to a panel of different stakeholders revealed some tension between fragmentation and strategic reorientation to sustainability along four axes: (1) basic care, subsistence and life support; (2) inclusion in the community; (3) socioeconomic and civic participation, lifelong learning and cultural life fruition; and (4) organizational qualification and social responsibility.

Applying the future scenarios model - still in progress – we demonstrate that the intensification of the collaboration and networking processes, involving actively all the stakeholders (local government, state agencies, NGO´s, corporations and older people representatives) are necessary conditions to ensure a more balanced and sustainable welfare-mix model at local level.

RC55-903.6

ESPINOZA, VICENTE* *(USACH)*
BAROZET, EMMANUELLE *(Universidad de Chile)*
REY, RAFAEL *(Universidad de la República)*

Incidencia Del Capital Social En El Logro Ocupacional: Comparando Procesos Que Generan Desigualdad Social

La explicación de los logros ocupacionales en cuanto movilidad social constituye un aspecto clave en el estudio de las desigualdades. En la elaboración de indicadores comparados de desigualdad social, el proceso de movilidad remite a la transmisión intergeneracional de las oportunidades, estableciendo el peso de los factores adscriptivos y el logro. En esta ponencia agregamos las relaciones sociales de los individuos para responder la pregunta ¿Cuánto contribuye el capital social de los individuos a explicar la desigualdad de oportunidades en el acceso a las ocupaciones e ingresos, junto con los efectos que aportan la educación, la experiencia laboral y el origen social, entre la población económicamente activa de Chile y Uruguay? La interpretación general plantea que los activos de capital social con que cuentan los sujetos aportan efectos específicos sobre los logros ocupacionales y por tanto sobre la desigualdad social. Los efectos pueden ser positivos o negativos, vale decir que pueden reducir o profundizar la desigualdad social, dependiendo del tipo de capital social. La ponencia utiliza el modelo y los datos de capital social de Nan Lin sobre logro de status, que considera el acceso y la movilización del capital social. El análisis compara resultados de encuestas retrospectivas de movilidad social aplicadas en Santiago en 2000 y en Chile en 2009 (ENES), así como los datos de la encuesta ENCOES 2014 y ELSOC 2016 y 2017. Para el Uruguay se utiliza la encuesta EMOTE en años comparables.

RC55-899.4

ESPINOZA, VICENTE* *(USACH)*

Social Capital and Social Cohesion. Ascertaining Social Cleavages from Everyday Interaction in a Latin American Context

Recent debates on social capital have disputed about the association between bonding and bridging social capital. Putnam (2007) conjectured that they would be complementary, as long as personal networks were large enough. Research by DiPrete and colleagues (2011) provided evidence against the compatibility of both types of social capital. Recently, Abascal & Baldassarri (2015) argued that these hypotheses are contingent on compositional effects affecting diversity. This debate has strong implications for the characteristics of social cohesion and social trust at the macro-social level because, following Granovetter's (1973) seminal argument, bonding social capital would be associated with fragile social structures characterized by lack of solidarity and distrust.

I will examine Chileans' personal networks to establish to what extent their social connections cut across the social boundaries of class and territory. I will argue that Chilean social structure stems from mostly homophilous social networks garnering kin and close friends. At a macro-social level this composition yields social and geographic segregation, reducing the opportunities to access distant social circles. Additionally, regarding the normative side of social capital, segregation fosters distrust among socially diverse groups and amplifies perceptions of conflict.

Data consist of a positional network generator of 13 occupations used in the first wave of Chile's Longitudinal Social Survey (ELSOC), a 2016 nation-wide survey. The survey also includes indicators of social trust and perception of conflict. Three indicators of social capital can be generated from these data: diversity, volume and quality (highest status). As a first step in the analysis, social capital indicators are regressed (multilevel) on selected demographic, territorial and ideological co-variates. In a second step, personal networks indicators, considering their composition, along with individual and territorial data are used to predict individual levels of trust and perception of conflict . Finally, I run comparable analyses for kin and non-kin contacts.

RC04-85.3

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* *(Nat Dept Higher Education & Training)*

Inequality in Higher Education? Promises and Contradictions.

Perhaps, the largest student protest movement since 1976 has been the #Fees Must Fall Movement at most public universities in South Africa. Characterised by student protests, and led by students, often depicted as violent on the media - the underlying message is clear. Inequalities continue to plague South African society finding its fullest expression in the unending student protests of 2015. Whilst the impetus was for "free-education", serious social and political issues

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became intertwined with the protest movement. For example, debates around access, social redress, quality, knowledge production, the corporatization of higher education and sustainability became key issues on debates on the private public funding of higher education.

Whilst the protest movement was seen to be driven by the increase in student fees, oppressive social forces that were covertly or overtly hidden emerged with greater passion as seen in the discourse on colonial symbols (the Rhodes statue), embedded racism, decolonization of the curriculum, transformation, oppression versus freedom, Africanising institutions of higher learning, changing the names of institution's buildings, employment equity, indigenisation of knowledge, language, culture and bigotry.

Clearly, society and institutions that fail to address social challenges pose a risk to the well-being of the country. A common cry is that Black students continue to be treated as "the other" in their own land.

This paper then, seeks to examine the underlying historical and political factors that led to the fee protest, with a focus on whether free higher education is a possibility and in what contexts.

Critical to the above examination is the relationship between state and higher education, state and society, universities and the societies they serve and finally the student and society.

RC04-90.1

ESSACK, SHAHEEDA* *(Nat Dept Higher Education & Training)*

The Development of Private Higher Education. Whose Interest Does It Serve?

Higher education in South Africa has seen a slow but steady growth in the establishment of private higher education institutions, since 2000. Legislation has been enacted to ensure that the private higher sector is well regulated. The quality of programmes and institutions is assured by a statutory Quality Council, the Council on Higher Education. Programmes lead to qualifications registered on the National Qualifications Framework, the maintenance of which is the responsibility of the South African Qualifications Authority. One of the most visible gains has been in the area of eliminating fly-by-night and dubious private colleges. The need for filling the gap for education and training as espoused in the White Paper for Post-School Education and Training is paramount is critical.

In a society that is riddled with inequalities and where public universities are seen to serve the needs of the working class, middle class and upper class and where public universities have reached their maximum capacity, private higher education institutions are seen to serve a complementary and supplementary role to the public university sector. Private institutions are not state funded and rely on shareholder capital, student fees and other revenue. Often, they offer a range of diverse programmes in a range of disciplines. Most private institutions are Diploma and Degree awarding institutions.

The provision of private education allows a range of stakeholders to advance particular interests. The focus of this paper is to highlight the interests served from the shareholders to students and establish the kind of role played by private higher education institutions within the broader context of higher education and post-school education and training.

RC06-138.4

ESTEINOU, ROSARIO* *(Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social)*
MILLAN, RENE *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM)*

Family Policies in Double Earner Families in Mexico

Double earner families have increased in the last 30 years in Mexico. Today, about 1 out of 3 or 4 biparental households are families formed by couples with both members at work. Though this figure varies according the different regions of the country, the types of localities and socioeconomic groups, the increase is important. This fact implies tensions and needs resulting from the relationship between family and work.

Within this framework, the hypothesis of the paper is that these tensions haven´t been sufficiently addressed in the complexity that this phenomenon represents. On the one hand, there is a lag in policies supporting families; and, on the other, there is a maladjustment between the cultural norms, understood as institutions that regulate behaviors, and the emergence of new values and practices promoted precisely by the changes involved in the double-earner families phenomenon. With this aim in mind, the paper will make a general assessment of the main actual programs, institutions, and public policies (such as child caring, parenting, policies addressed to save or balance time). Emphasis will be made particularly on the type of policies, its reach or coverage, its integral character, and the normative and cultural assumptions implied by them. Likewise, an analysis on how the tensions between practices and values within double-earner families are or not incorporated on the actual policies will be made.

RC07-JS-33.1

ESTEVES, ANA MARGARIDA* *(Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, ISCTE - IUL)*

Building the "Relational Commons", Envisioning Peaceful Futures: The Role of the Ecovillages Movement in Promoting Grassroots Resilience in Crisis Areas

This paper makes an exploratory analysis of the potential and limitations a form of activism which so far has been understudied by the social sciences: That of the intervention of the ecovillages movement in crisis areas, with the purpose of promoting solutions to conflict in the form of regenerative models of human settlements based on synergies between humans and nature. Such intervention takes the form mainly of support to the building of support networks of solidarity among individual actors and organizations in the field, namely through advocacy, networking and the introduction of social technologies for regenerative community-building. It also takes the form of transfer of knowledge and technology on regenerative farming, as well as the promotion of autonomy in the fields of renewable energy, water and food production and consumption.

The analysis, supported by a review of literature and multimedia material on this topic, is based on fieldwork carried out in 2015 at Tamera – Healing Biotope I in Portugal, as well as among partner projects in Israel-Palestine, in the framework of its "Global Campus" initiative. The data has so far brought forth the following conclusions, which open paths for future research:

- The absence of favorable political conditions for the development of physical commons (natural, agricultural, buildings) in crisis areas limit the implementation of the knowledge and technology transferred by ecovillage partners;

- However, the advocacy and networking activities, as well as the introduction of social technologies for regenerative community-building, promote group resilience despite the political and material pressures for dispersion. That happens through the development of what is hereby defined as "Relational Commons", composed by feelings of identification, belonging and trust, reinforced by shared norms and values, which promote group consensus and the development of a common vision for peaceful futures, including perspectives for building the physical commons.

RC04-98.1

ESTRELA, ELSA* *(COFAC - Universidade Lusófona)*

The Two Faces of the Same Coin. National and Individual Refraction on Curriculum Policies in Portugal.

In liquid times when the social institutions have difficulties in adapting themselves to changes at the same time they happen (Bauman, 2007), one of the visible effects of the various processes of globalization has been the conduct of society in a more individualized way, which has a dual effect on education: the need to listen their actors and understand through this listening, how to build educational processes; and the need to identify the social consequences that this individualization has on school knowledge and how does school react to these changes.

In this paper we want to identify the processes of refraction of transnational curriculum policies both at national and school level, discussing the role of OECD framework, in particular in the project Education 2030 on curriculum policy in Portugal and understanding how this conceptual construction has conditioned official curriculum knowledge. We want to see the relationship between this *think thank* discourse and the design of Portuguese curriculum.

On the other hand, it seems that the confrontation of two rationalities could also enlighten the process of curriculum change in Portugal. We have at the same time OECD working on skills and competencies to shape the future, developing a conceptual learning framework relevant for 2030 and teachers' work and organization mainly based on contents, products and results. Our goal is to identify teachers' refraction of this transnational organization's work on official educational knowledge and its consequences on teachers' work and identity.

This is part of an on going project of follow up changes in two schools in a process of change within curriculum flexibility and autonomy framework launched this year by the Portuguese Ministry of Education. We consider documental analysis – OECD Education 2030 project, national curriculum policies, school documents - and teachers' statements using the concept of teachers' professional life histories.

RC38-669.2

ESU, AIDE* *(University of Cagliari)*

Breaking the Silence, Biographical Narrations of Violence Naturalization

Social studies of intractable conflicts has focused on how these enduring situations cast doubt on the likelihood of peaceful solutions, by their appealing to national unity, demand patriotism and self-sacrifice. In this regard, scholars of different disciplines consider the long lasting conflict between Israel and Palestine

as a paradigmatic case. It has become a social laboratory of protracted conflict—conflict that is perceived as irresolvable, demanding extensive investment (military, technological, economic, psychological), perceived as zero sum in nature (neither side will consider compromise and/or concessions), and central for social actors (members of society are involved constantly and continuously with the conflict). This proposal questions how difficult it is for a society that is engulfed in an "ethos of conflict" to move beyond mutually reinforcing spirals of violence. In an asymmetric conflict, such as the Israeli-Palestinian, the acceptance of human rights violations and denial of responsibilities by members of the in-group is stronger than in a symmetrical conflict.

Since today the study on everyday life and conflict reproduction is underestimate on social science. We wish to approach the intractability by exploring the sociological key question of everyday life reproduction and experience, how human agency is expressed and regulate under the rule of occupation. We wish, also, to explore the relation between victim and victimizer by studying interaction between Palestinian residents, settlers and IDF soldiers. In order to better understand the process of violence naturalization, the proposal will investigate on the biographical narration of members of *Breaking the Silence*, a group of Israeli soldiers who served in Hebron and emerged into the Israeli public sphere by telling about the harsh behavior of the Israeli Army in the Occupied Territories.

RC04-93.7

ETMANSKI, BRITTANY* *(University of Waterloo)*
AURINI, JANICE *(University of Waterloo)*

"Teacher Knows Best?": Parents' Approach to Warning Signs of Early Literacy Problems

Past research acknowledges the importance of early identification and intervention methods for students at risk of developing a learning disability. Much of this research has targeted medical professionals, teachers, and educational assistants. However, the current research examines the increasing involvement of parents during this process, and how this shapes their ability to identify these warning signs. Drawing on interviews conducted among parents in the Niagara region, this paper examines the qualitative dimensions that occur as they identify (or fail to identify) the warning signs their child signals. Our findings suggest that very few parents were intentionally disengaged. Some choose to remain disengaged as they believed 'teacher knows best.' Others sought to become more involved, but report that challenges and barriers impeded their engagement. Therefore, there is potential benefit to educating parents on how to identify warning signs, and subsidizing or facilitating resources for further engagement.

RC06-142.2

EUN, KI-SOO* *(Seoul National University)*
DATE, HEIWA *(Shgia University)*

Asian Family Values in the 21st Century: Overview of Comparative Asian Family Survey Data

Family values in Asian have undergone a dramatic change since Asian societies were exposed to modernization and Westernization. Changes of family values, however, are not homogeneous across all Asian societies. Tradition, history and culture in each country have affected timing and direction of family values changes throughout modernization, so changes of family values are very heterogeneous across Asian societies.

Family values changes are also very diverse even within a society. Socioeconomic and sociodemographic conditions affect value changes differentially among a population in a society. Asian societies are not exception to this.

To capture dynamics of family values changes in Asian societies, Asian family sociologists from Japan, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, India, Qatar and Turkey have made efforts to conduct family surveys with the same questions for the last 10 years in the name of Comparative Asian Family Survey(CAFS). Thus this Comparative Asian Family Surveys cover East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia and West Asia, namely all Asian societies. Family values, intergenerational exchanges, family formation history and gender division of labor have been explored in Comparative Asian Family Surveys.

We aim at overviewing changes of family values in Asia for the last 10 years based on Comparative Asian Family Survey data in this paper. Various features of family values such as values and attitudes on marriage, divorce, patriarchy, gender role, women's paid work, and gender division of household labor are explored by socioeconomic and sociodemographic conditions from a comparative perspective. We hope that this paper gives a clear idea on Asian family values change in the 21st century and contributes to enhancing our knowledge of the dynamics of family values changes in Asian societies.

RC29-535.5

EVANGELISTA, ANGÉLICA* *(El Colegio de la Frontera Sur)*
MENA FARRERA, RAMON ABRAHAM *(El Colegio de la Frontera Sur)*

El Silencio De Las Universidades Frente Al Acoso y El Hostigamiento Sexual

En 2015 realizamos un diagnóstico regional cuantitativo y cualitativo que profundiza en la comprensión de las relaciones de género y los mecanismos organizacionales que generan, toleran y reproducen la violencia de género en ámbitos universitarios, con énfasis en el hostigamiento y acoso sexual. Se aplicó una encuesta en línea donde participaron 5154 estudiantes de cuatro universidades públicas localizadas en Chiapas, Oaxaca, Tabasco y Yucatán, México. El 52% de quienes participaron en la encuesta son mujeres y el 28% hombres. El 40% afirma haber sido víctima de alguno (s) de los 11 eventos de HAS explorados en el último año dentro de su centro de estudios pero el 99% no denunciaron. También realizamos 25 entrevistas en profundidad a víctimas de este tipo de violencia y 12 entrevistas y grupos focales con autoridades escolares. En esta ponencia analizamos las entrevistas a víctimas con énfasis en aquellos casos que interpusieron denuncia ante representantes institucionales para así develar los obstáculos puestos a la misma, a través de mecanismos organizacionales que fundamentalmente imponen el silencio. Contrastaremos estos hallazgos con la normatividad institucional existente para salvaguardar los derechos de las víctimas como estudiantes pero sobre todo como mujeres para así identificar los retos que se tienen en términos de atención de este tipo de violencia de género en las universidades.

RC34-630.1

EVERATT, DAVID* *(Wits School of Governance)*

Student Struggles in South Africa, 2015-2016

For the last two years (2015/16), South African universities have been the site of violent struggle between students and the higher education system – its funding base, content, pedagogy, 'whiteliness', the racial profile of staff, students' own living conditions and debt-ridden future and more. Identified as #feesmustfall, in 2015 the movement had a clear focus, internal unity and won public support, forced government to concede a 0% fee increase, and obliged universities to 'in-source' workers. In 2016, they won greater financial concessions from government - but lost most public support as students broke into smaller '#fallist' blocs, turned to violence, disruption, arson, racism and an overarching tactic of 'decolonisation' by either shutting down the tertiary system – or burning it down. Political parties and other external players found the large, legitimate student movement irresistible, and #feesmustfall became its own site of struggle. Victimhood replaced agency, and racial essentialism became the dominant narrative with predictable loss of politics or tactics, severely damaging the important theoretical work done by student leaders in creating the theoretical base for the movement.

RC46-780.2

EVERHARDT, SHARON* *(Troy University)*
GILL, BRENDA *(Alabama State University)*
CELLON, JONATHAN *(Troy University)*

School Gardens: Unpacking the Potential to Reduce Food Insecurity Among Alabama's Children

This applied sociological study examines school-aged children's food insecurity in Montgomery, AL and Troy, AL (USA). This study used a one-group pretest-posttest research design to investigate if gardening and nutritional activities could be used as an effective applied sociological intervention to reduce levels of food insecurity amongst school-aged children. Statistical results found that several of the participants live in urban food deserts. Food insecurity scores were higher for participants in Montgomery compared to those in Troy, AL. The relationship between parental income, household size, and location were important indicators for measuring food insecurity amongst participants. Recommendations for future research include expanding the scope of study to different sites and climates with larger samples to enhance our understanding of gardening and nutritional educational activities on food insecurity amongst school-aged children.

RC06-138.6

EYDAL, GUDNY* *(University of Iceland)*
GISLASON, INGOLFUR *(University of Iceland)*

Equal Rights to Earn and Care- the Case of Iceland

Icelandic law from 2000 provided parents with equal entitlements to paid parental leave. The explicit aim of the legislation was twofold: to ensure that children enjoy the care of both parents; and to offer both parents the opportunity

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to coordinate family and work life (Act on Maternity/Paternity and Parental Leave no. 95/2000). The aim of the paper is to examine what changes these policies have brought in Iceland. How have fathers utilized their entitlements to parental leave and how do the parents share the joint entitlements? Does the legislation enhance parents to share the care of their children and to co-ordinate family and work life? Finally the chapter will examine the effects of the 2008 economic crisis on the policies.

Icelandic fathers have made use of their quota rights, even though the cuts in the benefits after the crisis resulted in lower take up rates. The data used in the study is quantitative data, both from four surveys among Icelandic parents of first borns in 1997, 2003, 2009 and 2017. The suveys provide information about how the parents have devided the care between them for the first three years after birth and how they arrange their participation in the labour market. The paper also makes use of qualitative interviews with parents in order to gain knowledge about why they hae chosen to divide care and work out side the family the way they did. Hence the paper investigates policies and the practices of parents .

RC15-288.3

EZEAH, PETER* (*Department of Sociology & Anthropology*)
OKAFOR, NNEKA (*Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka*)
OLISA, ADAEZE (*Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam*)

Exploring Barriers to Health Care of People Living with Disabilities in Anambra State, Nigeria

Existing evidence show that 80% of People Living with Disabilities (PLD) live in developing countries including Nigeria where more than 22 million citizens are estimated to be disabled. The high estimate of disabilities in the country is attributable to endemic preventable diseases, inadequate immunization coverage, as well as poor maternal and neo-natal care in the country. Although health care is a human right, access barriers to health care remains one of the major challenges among people with disabilities in Nigeria. However, there are no known studies on access barriers to health care among people with disabilities in the country. This partly explains the gaps in policy and implementation of appropriate interventions for people with disabilities in Nigeria. This study is therefore aimed at exploring the barriers to health care among people with disabilities in Nigeria focusing on Anambra state. This cross –sectional survey design utilized quantitative data collection instrument and multi-stage sampling technique. The sample size was 525 people living with disabilities using Cochran's sample size formula. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data and in testing the study hypotheses. Logistic regression was used to predict the effects of the variables in the study. The findings show among others that people with disabilities face barriers to health care including physical, medical equipment, and communication. There is thus an urgent need for a comprehensive disability law in Nigeria to target access to health care delivery amongst people living with disabilities in the country.

RC22-404.6

EZZY, DOUGLAS* (*University of Tasmania*)

The Concept of 'Religious Freedom' and Experiences of Religious Discrimination in Public Submissions about Anti-Discrimination Legislation in Australia

Default conceptions of religion in terms of belief and organsiational membership (Spickard 2017) are often drawn upon in arguments to defend the privilige of dominant western Christian traditions. In contrast, the lived experience of religion, including practices, relationships, and experiences of discrimination and villification are typically elided and ignored. This argument is developed through an analysis of public submissions to an inquiry into Australia's Federal Anti-discrimination legislation. While the legislation primarily focuses on racial discrimination there is a substantial debate about religious freedom and discrimination in the submissions.

F

TG04-981.3

FABIANSSON, CHARLOTTE* (*College of Arts & Education, Victoria University*)

The Role of Climate Change, Food Scarcity and Social Inequality - Societal and Individual Risks Factors

The influence of climate change on food production and a scarcity of healthy food are grounds for societal risks. Furthermore, the increased uneven distribution of healthy food and cost increases are underpinning risks to individual well-being and societal security. In this paper is discussed the equitable distribution of environmental risks and food burdens, health hazards and subtle inequities, such as limited access to healthy foods. The human right to fair treatment refers to that no population group. because of policy or economic disempowerment, should be exposed to disproportionate encumbrance of risky environmental conditions. The risk of food shortages underpins the development of genetically modified food (GM) to manage food shortages. However, the fear of the unknown, and the difficulty faced by producers, scientists and experts to guarantee the nonexistence of short or long term negative health effects from GM food products, have raised questions about future implications of genetically altered food. Beck's risk society discourse focuses on modern industrialisation and the risks posed by new procedures and products released for public consumption before being scientifically tested in clinical trials over a longer period. The issues around the origins of food and weaknesses in the whole production chain have reignited the question of organic food, as an alternative to the inclusion of artificial ingredients in industrial production of food, and if people would be safer and healthier if they were mainly eating organic food. However, this is a food source out of reach for many low-income people.

RC37-662.4

FACUSE, MARISOL* (*University of Chile*)

Violeta Parra: Singularidad y Genio Femenino En Una Trayectoria De Artista

En 2017 se conmemora en Chile el centenario de Violeta Parra. A este propósito hemos asistido a numerosos homenajes tanto artísticos como académicos en los que se evocan distintas figuras de la artista, destacando a partir de ella valores como la autenticidad, la universalidad, el instinto y la espontaneidad los que realzan a la vez representaciones del genio del arte y del genio del pueblo. La presente ponencia busca analizar estas figuras de la artista a partir del concepto de régimen de singularidad propuesto por Nathalie Heinich, así como también sus oscilaciones y variaciones con el régimen de comunidad, teniendo en cuenta la versatilidad de la obra de esta artista desplegada tanto en su labor como investigadora del folclore, como en su trabajo creativo como compositora e intérprete, arpillerista, alfarera y artista visual. Paralelamente se explorará en Violeta Parra la dimensión de una cierta singularidad de lo femenino, siguiendo a Julia Kristeva, considerando las estrategias de la artista para existir socialmente en la escena musical chilena y latinoamericana desde su condición de mujer. A partir de esta triple pertenencia (arte, pueblo, mujer) se buscará profundizar en las representaciones simbólicas de la artista y sus proyecciones a cien años de su nacimiento. Con ello buscamos insertarnos en la discusión más amplia acerca de los imaginarios de la música y del territorio a partir de una trayectoria musical y su proyección internacional, considerando para ello las estrategias y las operaciones de la artista para transitar en los distintos mundos del arte de su tiempo así como también en sus resignificaciones en el presente.

RC47-JS-76.1

FADAEE, SIMIN* (*The University of Manchester*)

The Permaculture Movement in India and Its Transformative Potential

In this presentation I show how permaculture activists and practitioners in India have adapted and localised permaculture principles that constitute alternative possible futures geared towards augmenting equality and fostering sustainability. Permaculture denotes both permanent culture and permanent agriculture and advocates three principles; care for people, care for the Earth and fair share. It draws on local cultures and indigenous knowledge, customs, political opportunities and resources. Since the introduction of permaculture in India thirty years ago, there has been constant negotiations between public institutions and permaculture practitioners and activists with regard to permaculture practice as a means of developing solutions at the grassroots level to create resilient communities, safeguard biodiversity, improve water and waste management and re-localise food production. This presentation explores these historical and ongoing negotiations and is animated by the following questions: who are the main promoters and practitioners of permaculture? What are their strategies for

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grassroots innovations? How are permaculture practices fused with indigenous knowledge, political opportunities and resources? To what extent do they offer the potential to cohere into alternative possible futures?

RC29-528.3

FAFEJTA, MARTIN* *(Palacký University, Faculty of Arts)*

Participation in Research As an Activist Tool – the Example of the Czech and Slovak Paedophile Community

Cases of sexual attacks on children are in the popular media discourse almost exclusively connected to paedophilia. Popular media thus contributes to the emergence of moral panic saying that all child molesters are paedophiles and every person with a paedophile preference is a (potential) child abuser. Members of the paedophile movement oppose this discourse - they argue that most paedophiles do not abuse children and many sexual attacks on children are committed by non-paedophile persons. Realising the fact that a deviant label is socially attached to the individuals with paedophile preference, they strategically prefer to choose defensive, not offensive ways to change public opinion. They do not act as "legislators", but "interpreters" (using Zygmunt Bauman's terminology). While legislators struggle to impose their supposedly expert world-view on the society, interpreters try to communicate, translate and explain their ideas (their understanding of paedophilia in this case) to the public arguing that "common paedophiles" do not molest children. Research among members of the Czech and Slovak Paedophile Community (internet based mutual aid fellowship of paedophile persons) reveals that one of the main motivation of the common members of the community for their active, voluntary, and even enthusiastic participation in my research was their aspiration to change the public and media discourses on paedophilia. My research activities have been seen by them as a part of their interpreting strategies and they hope to use results of the research as an activist tool for contesting the stereotypes and moral panics about paedophilia.

RC22-404.3

FAIMAU, GABRIEL* *(University of Botswana)*

Self-Positioning and Appropriation of New Media Among Prophetic Ministries in Botswana

In the past two decades or so, Botswana has witnessed a spectacular growth of prophetic Christianity. As of May 2015, Botswana already had 1,936 registered churches, most of which fall into the category of Pentecostal charismatic churches and prophetic ministries. In recent years, Botswana has also experienced a media revolution through the emerging use of new media. While studies have generally focused on either the growth of Pentecostal Charismatic Christianity or the new media revolution, little attention has been paid to the characteristics of the emerging prophetic ministries, entailing the appropriation of new media and technical innovations by prophetic ministries and how this has accelerated the development of religious expressions and practices. In light of positioning and mediatization theories, this paper examines the following questions: In what ways do prophetic ministries position themselves and shape the religious landscape of Botswana? To what extent are prophetic ministries adopting and appropriating the use of new media technologies? What roles do the new media play in expanding religious discourses and practices among prophetic ministries in Botswana? This paper advances two related propositions: firstly, power dynamics of a religious institution depends on how such an institution "positions" and "places" itself in a given society. Secondly, new media open an avenue for social acceleration of religious practices through the digitization of religious resources and discourses. While suggesting that new media have been used as tools for self-positioning, the paper further argues that the synergy between prophetic ministries and technological developments of new media opens a new space for cultural production of religious practices and experiences. Moreover, digitization effort of prophetic ministries through the use of new media does not only function as a way of archiving religious resources, discourses and messages but also a way of affirming and reinforcing religious authority and institutional identity.

RC51-844.3

FAIMAU, GABRIEL* *(University of Botswana)*

Social Media Use and the Reconfiguration of Religious Virtual Community and Religious Authority Among Prophetic Ministries in Botswana

New Media, including social media, play a central role in producing and reproducing socio-cultural and religious discourses and practices. The presence of new media has not only brought changes in the way religious beliefs are practiced but also the ways religious meanings are expressed. In the past 2 decades or so, scholars have studied the relationship between new media and religion. Generally speaking, scholars have been dealing with questions relating to the intersectionality of religious engagement, new media technology and digital culture, particularly how new media technology informs and influences religious engagement and how new media technology enables religious groups to practice and preach their religious beliefs to a broad audience. This paper focuses on the use of social media among prophetic ministries in Botswana and how social media have contributed to the making of religious virtual communities and the reconfiguration of religious authority. Two questions will be explored. Firstly, in what ways does the use of social media among prophetic ministries in Botswana facilitate the formation of religious virtual communities? Secondly, how is religious authority perceived and understood within the context and constellation of social media use? Against the general notion that the flow of religious knowledge through the use of social media allows for a more democratic approach to religious communities and religious authority, this paper argues that the synergy between prophetic ministries in Botswana and technological use of social media in fact maintains the traditional characteristics of a religious community in the formation of religious virtual communities on the one hand and reaffirms religious authority of religious leaders on the other.

RC21-386.3

FAINSTEIN, SUSAN* *(Harvard University)*
FAINSTEIN, NORMAN *(Connecticut College)*

The Spatial Dimension of Poverty

Spatial arrangements have been seen as a critical aspect of poverty since the mid nineteenth century. But sociological as well as political narratives have differed sharply on whether space is a cause or an expression of poverty, as well as on the extent to which space is a source of exploitation or a foundation for group solidarity and political mobilization. In the past the terminology spoke of the "slum" and the "ghetto," while more recently it has included "spatial mismatch," "spatial fix," "social exclusion," "racial segregation," "concentrated poverty," and "moving to opportunity." In this chapter we examine the political-sociology of the spatial dimension of poverty/inequality in the United States and Western Europe. We discuss the interaction of class, ethnicity, and race in the context of varying political arrangements and the evolving dynamics of capitalism, the spatial bases for political isolation and power, as well as the consequences of full spatial integration for social heterogeneity and pluralism.

RC14-273.2

FAIRBAIRN, JORDAN* *(King's University College at Western University)*

Representing Violence: Three Decades of News Coverage of Intimate Partner Homicide in Toronto, Canada

News accounts of intimate partner homicide both reflect and perpetuate beliefs about intimate partner violence and influence the degree and nature of social responses to these crimes. In this paper I explore news coverage of intimate partner homicide in Toronto, Canada and consider how this coverage has changed over time. Drawing from *The Globe and Mail, The National Post,* and *The Toronto Star,* I compare coverage from 1975-1979, 1998-2002, and 2013-2017. I analyze these articles to explore (1) representations of intimate partner homicide victims and perpetrators (e.g. victim blaming); (2) information about the context and nature of these crimes (e.g. premeditation, a history of violence), and (3) who is used as news sources and how often. Frame analysis is used to identify key themes, narrative devices, and explanations for these crimes, and I consider if and how the characteristics of intimate partner homicide coverage vary over time. Policy implications are discussed.

RC53-879.1

FAIRBAIRN, JORDAN* *(King's University College at Western University)*
DAWSON, MYRNA *(University of Guelph)*
JAFFE, PETER *(Western University)*
CAMPBELL, MARCIE *(Western University)*

The Implications of Defining Domestic Violence for Vulnerable Populations

In this paper, we draw from work conducted as part of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations (CDHPIVP). This national partnership focuses on four populations with unique vulnerabilities for domestic homicide: children, Indigenous peoples, immigrants and refugees, and rural, remote, and northern populations. Domestic violence has serious and potentially lethal consequences, yet mainstream prevention initiatives fall short and these groups are often overlooked as victims in these crimes. Furthermore, domestic violence death review committees (DVDRCs) have expanded in Canada and internationally in recent years, and face challenges in defining and preventing domestic violence and in addressing the needs of vulnerable populations.

In this paper we ask, how do we define domestic violence, and what are the implications of these definitions for vulnerable populations? Drawing from and comparing domestic violence death review committees in Canada and internationally, we explore (1) how these definitions are constructed; (2) how children, Indigenous

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people, immigrants and refugees, and rural, remote, and northern communities factor in to these definitions; and (3) what gaps these categorical boundaries create. We consider how the gendered nature of these crimes shapes vulnerable communities' exposure and risk for domestic violence, and consider intersecting vulnerabilities that are important in understanding victims and perpetrators.

In unpacking how victims and perpetrators are constructed through definitions of domestic violence, we argue that an intersectional approach with particular attention to vulnerabilities stemming from systemic marginalization (e.g. colonization, racism), as well as generation and gender, is important for designing and implementing domestic violence prevention initiatives. We conclude by highlighting existing domestic violence prevention mechanisms that consider unique circumstances stemming from generation and gender as well as vulnerabilities related to Indigeneity, immigrant and refugee status, and geographical location. Potential directions for future research are discussed.

RC31-558.6

FAIST, THOMAS* *(Bielefeld University)*

From Voice to Exit? Cross-Border Migration as a Transnational Social Question from the 19th to the 21st Century

On a world scale, distress and social instability are reminiscent of the social inequalities that obtained in a large part of nineteenth-century Europe. At that time the "social question" was the central subject of extremely volatile political conflicts between the ruling classes and working-class movements. Are we now on the verge of a new social conflict, this time on a cross-border scale, characterized by manifold boundaries – such as those between capital and labour, North and South, developed and underdeveloped or developing countries? Looking at cross-border migration, this paper identifies crucial mechanisms resulting in the reproduction of old inequalities and the emergence of new inequalities. The analysis shows how the "transnational social question" relates to political conflicts around the inequalities connected to cross-border migration in immigration and emigration contexts. Among the general social mechanisms relevant for the understanding of the transnational social question are hierarchization, exploitation, and social closure – but also opportunity hoarding and inclusion. One of the major challenges for theory building is the identification of more concrete social mechanisms, depending on the respective historical-structural contexts under study.

RC31-555.1

FAIST, THOMAS* *(Bielefeld University, Sociology)*

Settling into Conceptual Motion: The Role of Migration Sociologists in Constituting the Nexus between Research and the Public Sphere

Academic and public debates on forced migration and labour migration often raise the question whether and in what ways social scientific research may form a basis for rational political decisions and "best practices". The main argument in this paper is that such a question is ultimately misleading. Sociological research may indeed offer crucial information for describing, understanding and explaining (post-) migration processes. Ultimately, however, the logics of the scientific and political/policy systems are different. The most important role of social science is not to give policy advice but to offer concepts and patterns of interpretations - based on empirical research - which can guide political debates in the public sphere. This means that sociological analysis should go beyond focusing on research-policy links, and bring the social scientists' role in the public sphere in a much more forceful way. Based on empirical research in selected European countries, including Turkey, this analysis discusses selected concepts which have found their way from research into public debates, such as diaspora, externalization of control, and inclusion.

RC04-86.6

FALABELLA, ALEJANDRA* *(Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*
RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO *(Department of Sociology, Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*

The Production of Standardized School Assessments: Eclectic Assemblage of Techniques, Rationales and Actors in the Case of Chile

The use of standardized tests has expanded to different countries around the world (Ball, 2008, Verger and Normand, 2015). However, little has been researched about the policy's foundations and historical trajectory. This paper offers a genealogical analysis of standardized tests in the chilean case and its gradual constitution towards a *performative school market* (author, 2014, 2015).

The research project attempts to "follow the actor" (Latour, 2005), which means re-building the assessment devise network production. The study covers an extensive documentary analysis from the beginning of the XIX century to our days,

added to the review of written and audiovisual press, and over 60 interviews to those who were involved in the policy device production.

The research findings show a rich and complex polycentric network which intermingles multiple components that, although are different in nature and rationale, converge in favor of the constitution of standardized tests and accountability measures. These historical components involve the influence of technocratic curriculum approaches coming from the 50-60s; neoliberal logics introduced during the country's civic-military dictatorship (70-80s); and 'school effectiveness theory' mixed with more recent notions of 'whole school assessment' and 'subjective well-being' (post-2000s). The production of the device is also interwoven with the scientific and technological advances, as well as with state's political pragmatism and a tradition of centralized school control since late 19th century. The device network additionally has converged with international organizations' thinking, such as the World Bank, OECD, Unesco, ETS, IEA, among others.

In short, it would be erroneous to reduce the construction of standardized tests to a single historical fact or rationale. In the case of Chile, the origin and development of the policy device is understood, using Latour (2005), as an eclectic *assemblage* of ideational, circumstantial, pragmatic, and technical components.

RC34-629.9

FANG, WEI* *(College of Political Science and Public Administration, Zhejiang University of Technology)*

Young Migrant Workers: Stratification of Labor Market and Differentiation of Social Security: A Study in Chinese Developed Eastern and Southern Coasted Cities

Since the economic reform and opening up in the 1980s, the scale of population movement in China has been expanding, and a migrant worker group mainly coming from rural areas has emerged. Unlike their predecessors who were committed to economic goals, the current migrant workers are mainly young people pursuing urban lifestyles. However, due to the existence of China's household registration administration system, young people outside these institutions have been faced with social exclusion with their integration into local societies and with social security when they encounter risks in their daily lives. Based on the field interviews of migrant young workers in the developed areas of the southern and eastern coastal cities of China, this paper analyzes the social stratification of the young migrant workers during their employment in the context of the current urban household registration system reform, and the corresponding differentiation of social security, revealing causes of migrant workers' own human capital and external market selection. This paper also analyzes the dilemma faced by the national macro - policy and the local policy in the social security of migrant migrants, and puts forward the corresponding countermeasures from the perspective of the social investment policy.

RC33-610.5

FARAKHUTDINOV, SHAMIL* *(Industrial University of Tyumen)*

Mapping As a Tool of Improving Cluster Analysis Results

Cluster analysis is widely used in sociological research. One of the crucial issues for the researcher is an optimal number of clusters. On the one hand, he should not fall into excessive describing; on the other hand, the number must be enough to reveal the whole range of possible elements' groups to reach the research goals. The studies, where research objects have spatial localization, the use of mapping technics and spatial analysis can be rather helpful for determining an optimal number of clusters. This idea is based on our research experience, dedicated to rural municipalities cluster analysis.

The polarization process of the Russian rural territories continues and lasts more than 20 years. It is a consequence of the USSR collapse. Studying these processes we have collected empirical data and chosen 7 key quantitative markers. Then, a hierarchical cluster analysis was conducted with SPSS. The case was in one of the West Siberian regions.

It was noticed that socio-economic development of rural settlements was determined by their geographical position. Natural and climate conditions, soil fertility, degree of remoteness from towns and major roads, proximity to oil and gas pipeline stations, agricultural enterprises, administrative borders and national enclaves are the "magnets" with different force of gravity or repulsion. We used QGIS to put these "magnets" on the map to define their strength as factors, distinguishing clusters. Subsequent analysis allowed us to reveal general trends and latent mechanisms of rural space polarization, discard minor factors, enlarge and rebuild our cluster model.

Using mapping technics and spatial analysis is a good way to visualize data to ease its perception. Also, it is a research tool to identify new social phenomena. If the research object is localized in space, visual information allows complementing analysis with factors, difficult to reveal and describe both quantitatively and qualitatively.

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RC15-JS-17.1

FARBER, REBECCA* *(Boston University)*

Transnational Health Flows and Local Inequalities: Medical Tourism and Transgender Rights in Thailand

Thailand has become a global center for gender reassignment surgeries, with the state launching new strategies to advance medical tourism, or health-related travel. At the same time, Thai transgender women have taken on highly visible roles in cabarets and beauty pageants, often using various "technologies of embodiment" (Hoang 2015), such as hormones and surgeries, to qualify as beautiful and gain economic/social mobility. While medical tourism may "trickle down" to impact local industries, I argue it is co-constructed in Thailand by the transgender entertainment industry, in which Thai transgender women to circulate norms of sex, gender, and the technologically-enhanced body on a global stage. As medical tourism can drain doctors and resources from public to private healthcare sectors, it may also exacerbate existing inequalities for Thai transgender women, who often lack access to culturally- and clinically-competent healthcare. Based on one year of ethnographic fieldwork and over 50 in-depth interviews with transgender women, state officials, doctors, hospital directors, private business owners, and civil society members, this research analyzes the social elements of medical tourism in Thailand, illuminating its multiple connections to Thai transgender women. By understanding shifts in Thai transgender women's gendered labor roles, social status, and health inequalities within the context of medical tourism, the project elucidates the complex relationships between gender, bodies, labor and technologies in a global era. The research bridges transnational feminisms with medical sociology to propose the sociology of transnational health, an analytical model which addresses intersecting issues of transnational health and transgender health by looking beyond predefined borders of sex, gender, and nation.

TG06-995.1

FARCY-CALLON, LÉO* *(Université Rennes 2/ESO)*

French Spaces of Detainment for Juveniles: Securitization and Humanization

A branch of new closed institutions for juveniles was developed the last 20 years in the French legal landscape. Recent sociological studies show how new ideology of juvenile care is emerging (Lenzi, Milburn, 2015; Sallée, 2016). While there is a privatization and a diversification of closed institution, forms of confinement are changing. I observed those institutions with an ethnographic methodology in attempt to understand the deprivation of liberty toward juveniles.

Looking at spaces in those institutions is a good way to understand experiences of confinement, professional practices in the context of coercion, and ideologies underlying intervention. As Marion Seguin has shown, form and use of spaces need to be synthetized to understand how societies are founded, inhabited, and transformed (Seguin, 2010).

This presentation will reveal an ambivalence appearing on closed institutions' policies, especially regarding spaces: between immobilization and mobility, openness and closedness, securitization and humanization (Darley, Lancelevée, Michalon, 2013). The first role of the deprivation of liberty is the isolation of the body from society; "It is subject to specific requirements of separation, security organization, control and visibility of detainees" (Chamond, 2014). At the same time, we observed a tendency towards the opening up and humanization of closed institutions, mostly by renovation of spaces, access to rights, individualization (Bouagga, 2015) and extramural intervention.

This new principle of confinement is enforced in attempt to reduce coercion and involve the juveniles in their detention and judicial path. To that end, individualization of detention, autonomy and responsibilization of juveniles are in the center of interventions. However, results of our survey show how this humanizing process does not reduce spatial coercion, and can even creates a new form of control operating extramurally, on the subjects' minds, biographies, and paths (Comfort, 2003).

RC16-300.6

FARIA, FLÁVIO* *(Asa Norte)*

The Elective Affinities between Simmel, Weber and Kafka

The present article seeks to trace a few affinities between the literature of Franz Kafka and the classical sociological theory of Georg Simmel and Max Weber. However, Simmel is the main author in this theoretical construction, since the proximity between him and Kafka is much stronger than with Weber. This affinities will be elective according to the contingent characteristics, consonants or dissonants, between this three authors. Therefore, the substance which ascends in this matter and its confrontations takes to a solid theory of modern life and, for this reason, the objective of this article will be show it under the aegis of kafkian literature. Also, the essay of Walter Benjamin about Franz Kafka will be used, along with various essays of Simmel, as a guide for the whole work.

A literature, how Lukács has already stated, in which pale its scenarios, its world while a perspective of superficiality, its images, have capacity to be sociologically apprehended. There is, in Kafka, the critical compromise with what defines the modern life, with what is caused by the spirit and the culture: the subjectivity in dialog, or distance, with the social context and its conflictcs. Equally, the social types created by Georg Simmel reflects this same preoccupation.

This work proposes to approach three pieces of Franz Kafka: The Metamorphosis (1912), The Trial (1914) and Contemplation (1914). The first one is a novella, the second one is a romance and the latter one is a short-story collection. The following pieces represents main works from Franz Kafka and, therefore, this selection might be enough to a precise analysis of kafkian terms and its connection with those two classical sociologists, always in the attempt to reach new concepts and interpretations about modernity.

RC37-661.2

FARIA, FLÁVIO* *(Asa Norte)*

The Elective Affinities between Simmel, Weber and Kafka

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RC01-40.7

FARIAS, RAFAEL* *(Exército Brasileiro (Brazilian Army))*

Brazilian Blue Helmets in Haiti: An Instrument of Smart Power for the Brazil Foreign Policy?

The United Nations Stabilization Mission for Haiti (MINUSTAH) meant a new perspective for the Brazilian foreign policy. Thanks to the Force Commander – indicated by the country since the beginning of the mission- and the highest troop strength – the tasks performed by the Brazilian peacekeepers in Haiti became worldwide known, especially after the pacification of violent neighborhoods of Cité Soleil and Bel Air. Acting always on behalf of the UN mandate, and facing harsh situations, such actions might be considered a manifestation of the Brazil Hard Power. At the same time, Brazilian blue helmets have brought a great contribution to rebuild the country, particularly through the work carried out by the Brazilian Engineering Company (BRAENGCOY), and performing Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief operations in the aftermath of natural disasters such as hurricane Katrina and the earthquake of 2010. In these tasks, some Brazil typical cultural features stood out, such as solidarity, generosity, and affection towards the local people, should be understood as one of the manifestations of its Soft Power. Either through actions intended for the pacification of the country or by the bias of humanitarian actions, Brazilian peacekeepers have been able to acquire heart and minds, in a synergy of hard and soft power. In this regard, the article aims to analyze if does exist a skillful combination of hard and soft power which allows conclude if the Brazilian blue helmets in Haiti might be considered a Smart Power instrument for Brazil's foreign policy.

RC48-JS-31.2

FARINI, FEDERICO* *(University of Northampton)*
SCOLLAN, ANGELA *(Middlesex University in London)*

Narratives of Refusal, Narratives of Engagement, Narratives of Organisation. School Activism As Citizenship-in-Practice for Young Refugees and Migrants in Italy

This presentation discusses the results of four researches with young refugees and migrants that took place in three different regions of Northern Italy between 2006 and 2014, crossing an unfinished economic crisis, the rise and fall of xenophobic political parties and a continuing debate around migration and inclusion in different social contexts. Data consist of young (age 13 to 18) people's

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narratives, promoted and collected through 62 focus group and 118 individual interviews. Notwithstanding different aims, the four researches share a similar methodology, consisting in the facilitation of young people's narratives to support a phenomenological description of how they make sense of events and actions in their lives, through examining the story they produce.

The presentation focuses on a common thread emerging from data collecting over a 8 years period: whilst experiencing a situation of inequality in the participation in the political system, due their legal status, nevertheless young refugees and migrants build spaces of active political participation through social movements, in this way taking ownership of urgent social issues related to inclusion and equality that do not concern only minorities. Examples discussed will include: participation in students and trade unions, support offered to unaccompanied migrant/asylum-seeking children, protest against global capitalism and global wars.

The rich narratives collected suggest that for young refugees and migrants (as well as for young Italians) participation in social movements and political associations is context for the development of trust commitments in intercultural groups, built on shared political objectives. The presentation argues that the commitment for a more inclusive and equal society is a social space where young refugees, migrant and non-migrant become agents of cultural hybridization and practiced citizenship. The presentation concludes by reflecting on how these narrated experiences challenge hegemonic representations of young refugees and migrants as inhabiting marginal areas of society.

RC53-875.4

FARMER, DIANE* *(OISE, University of Toronto)*
KENNEALLY, NOAH* *(Ontario Institute for Studies in Education-University of Toronto)*

Nonviolent Research Methods: Uncovering New Ways of Researching with Children

Broström (2005) and Einarsdóttir (2007) raise an important point in regards to researching children's lives and experiences of childhood – how to balance children's rights to privacy and protection with the potentially invasive entry into children's spaces and lives that is required of research? These uninvited forays can be understood as acts of symbolic violence (Bourdieu, 1999), and are a clear demonstration of the unbalanced power dynamics between adults and children. Are there ways of designing and conducting research that reduce or constrain the symbolic violence and power imbalances existing between adult researchers and child subjects?

In an effort to explore ideas of potentially nonviolent research methods, this presentation examines the processes and practices in two of our own projects. One, a SSHRC-funded study looking at children's understanding and experience of their own mobility; and the second, a pilot project testing out arts-based methods of data collection and analysis. We found that by emphasizing research as a social relationship reframed the research processes so that we engaged with adult-child power dynamics in less violent ways. However, along lines suggested by Punch (2002) and Hill (2005), and contrary to some of the literature existing on adapting research to be appropriate for children, we uncovered other means to share power and space, and creatively engage in research with children. Critiquing some of these "child-friendly" methods, we point towards the strengthening effects cultivating reflective space with children has on designing research, involving young people, and investigating children's experiences and issues of childhood.

RC48-804.2

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* *(Sapienza University Of Rome)*
MADDANU, SIMONE* *(Sapienza University of Rome)*

A Collective Action to Rebuild the School: Parents' Mobilizations in Rome

Criticizing the lack of welfare and public policies in the city, new collective actions attempt to cope social fragmentation and integration issues, which are particularly at stake in the latest decades. They intervene, as occurs in Rome, in order to create what they define as participatory spaces, based on popular consultation in support of schools and neighborhood. These interventions aim at rebuilding a social fabric that is supportive of and controlled by the neighborhoods themselves – whether central or peripheral – or in order to demand the care and management of common goods, either through subsidies or as an alternative to existing institutions. Based on a fieldwork research in different urban areas (central and peripheral), the research has considered different collective actions in Rome led by citizens claiming for direct democracy and active participation. We focus on the agency of Parent Association of two public schools in Rome. Engaging in an integration process that take place in the micro perspective of companionship and in the neighborhood, they aim at responding to the multiculturalism and multi-ethnic issues of this school. By studying their bases for action, we highlight the subjective and shared experiences of the "open school", through a symbolic re-appropriation of common goods. According to this mobilization perspective,

the school represents an exemplary place to re-build institutions and active citizenship as an ethical model of democracy for the next generations.

RC47-791.4

FARRO, ANTIMO LUIGI* *(Sapienza University Of Rome)*

Some Theoretical Issues on XXI Century Social Movements

This paper aims to contribute to the debate on the theories of social movements in the XXI century. According to some empirical and theoretical studies, collective movements such as Occupy Wall Street or Umbrella Movement, are characterized by a subjective affirmation, which represents a personal path of liberation from systemic domination forces (as global financial groups, cultural model makers, as well as authoritarian political powers) that shapes the individual life. Within this frame, we can define a XXI century collective movement as a common agency led by individual subjects who aim to affirm themselves as self-directed social actors, and pursue universalistic alternatives to dominant cultural, economic, and social systemic orientations. These individual subjects carry on a common action that seeks to identify and challenge its opponents – the systemic forces conditioning systemic development – in order to control the direction of those systemic orientations. Then, the collective movement constitutes the highest level of intervention, which aims , on one hand, to construct conflicts with systemic forces and, on the other hand, to integrate these problematic relationships through the regeneration of institutional system. Therefore, these collective initiatives take on meaning as a subjectivization of collective action, in which individuals struggle for the affirmation and recognition of their political, social and cultural rights. Following these subjective and collective goals, social actors pursue a broader definition of universal rights of all human beings.

RC09-185.3

FARUQUE, M. OMAR* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Neoliberalism, Crony Capitalism, and the Political Economy of Resource Extraction in Bangladesh

In a recent study, a Bangladeshi sociologist has argued that neoliberal transformation of Bangladesh's economic policy has replaced social contract between the state and society with crony capitalism. This is the departure point of this paper where I will examine this assertion with an analysis of the political economy of resource extraction. I will use the development of the Barapukuria coal mine in the northwest region of the country as an empirical case. I consider that the prevalence of crony capitalism is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. It has merely been strengthened with the institutionalization of neoliberal agenda of Bretton Woods Institutions through their Structural Adjustment Programs and other loan conditionalities. Scholars attribute the rapid growth of crony capitalism as a dominant mode of business-politics relations to the politics of military regimes. However, the trend did not change after the advent of 'formal democracy' in the early 1990s. I suggest that we can make a nuanced sense of this continuing trend by drawing on the conceptual framework of 'extractive institutions' developed by Acemoglu and Robinson. Instead of connecting crony capitalism with neoliberal policy agenda, I pay attention to the quality of institutions that perpetuate it and emphasize how it contributes to 'resource curse.' I argue that illiberal democracy is intimately tied with crony capitalism in Bangladesh. The result is the plunder of precious mineral resources for the benefit of a few politically well-connected power elites. The dominant narrative of economic growth and development obscures this institutional problem as it requires major overhauling of the system that will threaten the existing political order and the sustenance of the status quo.

RC24-462.1

FARUQUE, M. OMAR* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Social Struggles over the Commodification of Nature: A Comparative Analysis of Two Resource Conflicts

Resource extraction in the era of neoliberal globalization has generated a 'double movement.' On the one hand, we see the rise of 'land grab' on a global scale to reinforce the commodification of nature. In response, there is a growing resistance movement to assert community rights over natural resources. In this paper, I will present a comparative analysis of two resource conflicts over the commodification of nature in Phulbari, a rural town in the northwest of Bangladesh and Melancthon, a rural township in the northwest of Toronto, Canada. A British mining company planned to build an open pit coal mine in Phulbari, which would require more than 6000 hectares of prime agricultural land. An American resource company planned to build a limestone quarry in Melancthon, which would need nearly 1000 hectares of potato firms. In both cases, capitalist industrial development would transform a rural community; grassroots communities did not support these resource extraction projects anticipating devastating consequences of slow violence unleashed by extractive industries. Gradually their struggles drew the wide-spread support of like-minded allies from within and outside progressive political groups and environmental movements. In the end, they succeeded to halt both projects. Opponents

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deployed more or less similar mobilization framings and tactics. However, there remained a noticeable difference between these two social struggles regarding the outcome. Drawing on social movement studies and institutionalism, I will analyze mobilization processes and outcomes of these resistance movements. I will ask: why the company behind the Melancthon quarry abandoned the project while the company behind the Phulbari coal mine remained hopeful to begin the project. My argument will emphasize the role of accountable, transparent, and democratic institutions to address the grievances of concerned citizens in the face of increasing commodification of nature.

RC16-298.7

FARZIN, SINA* *(University of Hamburg)*

Theorizing through Literature

Sociology and literary fiction have long competed and complemented each other as sources of knowledge about the social world. Novelists like Honoré de Balzac and H.G. Wells proclaimed their fiction sociology, while sociologists used literature to articulate their sociological concepts. Pierre Bourdieu used Flaubert's novels not only to illustrate but to develop the concept of habitus, and W.B. DuBois experimented with more literary forms of writing—to name just two prominent examples.

The history of boundary work to exclude literary fiction from the realm of "real sociology" and the resulting scientification and institutionalization of the discipline are well documented (see, for example, Wolf Lepenies' *Between Literature and Science*). But sociology and fiction are still entangled in a number of ways, particularly in the field of social theory, where literary imagination is used to initiate and enable theoretical creativity and undercut the binary logic of "theory" vs. "empirical data." Social theorists such as Axel Honneth, Eva Illouz and Alain Ehrenberg regularly draw on novels to inquire recent relations between individual subjects and society. Others, like Frederic Jameson and McKenzie Wark, make use of the world-building techniques of speculative literature to theorize phenomena like climate change and the anthropocene, which challenge traditional social theoretical concepts. In my presentation I identify and discuss the different uses of literary fiction in contemporary social theory and place them within the broader debate about methods of theorizing that Richard Swedberg, Andrew Abbott and others have initiated in recent years.

RC19-369.7

FARZIZADEH, ZAHRA* *(University of Tehran)*
DANESHPOUR, ZEINAB *(Researcher)*

Analysis of Different Dimensions of Women's Social Exclusion in Rural Iran

One of the quality of life dimensions is the quality of social relations between individuals, groups, and institutions. Meanwhile, poverty can deprive people of social relations and interaction. One group of people exposed to poverty and social exclusion are women. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the different dimensions of rural women's social exclusion. The qualitative method used here is based on data collected by observation, and semi-organized interviews, from Chamran village of Saveh town, in central Iran.

The results show that exclusion from the labor market, inequality in access to social rights and freedom, exclusion from participation in local community and involvement in decision-making processes, limited access to basic amenities and services, poor social communication limited to intragroup networking, and lack of social support, are the different dimensions of social exclusion of rural women in poverty. Some of the cultural norms, negative views of the rural folks, especially men, to women's presence and employment outside of home, illiteracy or semi-literacy, low knowledge and skill, and lack of employment opportunities are some of the factors that keep women deprived of finding jobs, membership of out-group networks, and social interaction with others. This situation has ultimately caused frustration, seclusion, and isolation for the rural women.

In community-based development programs, empowerment of villagers, familiarization of their rights, creation of educational means, employment opportunities, and improvement of the infrastructure has been effective in contributing to the improvement of quality of life for the rural women. Also, media and approaches based on dialogue and participation can be used to grow local community awareness in order to change cultural and patriarchal attitudes towards women's status and their increased inclusion into the society.

RC06-144.3

FARZIZADEH, ZAHRA* *(University of Tehran)*

Women's Attitudes Towards Rural Lifestyle Based on Agriculture in the Case of Gilan Province-Iran

In recent years, lots of changes in different aspects of Iran's rural life have happened. This study aimed to analyze the attitudes of Gilan's young rural women towards jobs in the agricultural sector. Our primary research involved gathering

data through interviews with single women between the ages of 15 and 25. The findings showed rural girls have the negative attitudes towards working on farms. They are not inclined to live or work in rural areas anymore. They like to marry men who do not work in the agriculture sector, and prefer to move to cities in order to use city amenities. Similarly their parents also do not like the agricultural activities as a future job for their girls. They nurture them in a way that they won't have any exposure to work in the agricultural sector. They imagine their children's life in cities. Being affected in such a way by city regions, the values of living in the city from the rural folks' view, prioritization of getting education over working on farms for young girls, rejection and inferior treatment of villagers by some city people for simply living and working in villages, depravation of some rural areas from civil amenities, and prioritization of consumption, and leisure over production, are some of the contributing factors to the development of such a situation. Overall, it appears that with the increase of mentioned changing trends in rural areas, there will be a gradual decrease in the number of women working in agricultural sector.

RC19-369.6

FASORANTI, OLAYIWOLA* *(Federal University, Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria)*

Tackling Rural Poverty in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

The description of poverty varies over time and clime. However, every society recognizes and describes it in relation to its socio-economic circumstances. As a universally recognized social problem, poverty has attracted many action packages across the globe. Nigeria, like many other countries, has enunciated and indeed, operated several policies aimed either directly or indirectly at eradicating or reducing poverty to its lowest level. Poverty alleviation strategies in Nigeria span various spheres in the economy. However, the strategies aimed at mitigating rural poverty have been most prominent in Nigeria. Recognizing that the root of poverty is in the soil of the economy, most of the rural poverty alleviation strategies were aimed at improving the economy, especially in the area of agricultural production in the rural areas. This paper critically evaluates the rural poverty alleviation strategies in Nigeria for more than two decades alongside the objectives, performances and problems of these strategies. The paper also suggests pithy ways of avoiding noticeable pitfalls in these strategies.

RC02-63.5

FASSARI, LETTERIA* *(Sapienza University of Rome)*
LOMBARDO, CARMELO *(Sapienza University of Rome)*

Legal and Illegal Bounderies in the Socio-Econonomical Southern Italy Development

In Italy, the organized crime of mafia-style, which is mainly prevalent in the various southern regions and is expanding to those of the north, has in the course of time evolved showing great adaptability to the changes in local development policies. Among the models of interpretation, the model of the networks and the theorization of the so-called "gray area"(Sciarrone, 2011) has played a significant role to make synchronic processes intelligibile and highlighting elements of hybridization with society and the market in the last decade. The "gray area"is a complex system of relationships that mafia groups build around themselves, composed of entrepreneurs, politicians and professionals of various levels, in order to penetrate the economic and political territories, acquire useful expertise pursuing their goals and creating the basis for control, not only military but based on trust and reciprocity. The paper has a dual purpose: the first, theoretical, oriented to the study of the relational dynamic mutations of the mafia with the outside world of the organization, which have evolved in parallel with a new definition of modernity; the second, empirical-methodological, consisting in the analysis of the operative "cosche" on the territory of Catania - adopting the network approach and applying the techniques of social network analysis – which highlighted the delicate balance of relationships that define the area gray.

RC22-405.14

FASSARI, LETTERIA* *(Department of Economical and Social Science)*
POMPILI, GIOIA* *(Department of Economical and Social Science)*

Religion As Aesthetic Reflexivity in the Social Experience of Italian Muslim Women

Religion as aesthetic reflexivity in the social experience of Italian Muslim Women
The paper is a contribution to the debate on the social construction of Islam in the Italian context from the point of view of young women of Muslim culture. We observe this process through the lens of their religious path to understand how it is involved in sustaining subjectivation. As an essential component of difference, the notion of subjectivation is central to the contributions of Touraine (see in particular Touraine 1992, 1994) and other scholars of the *Centre d'analyse et d'intervention sociologiques* - CADIS; it concerns a demand for personal and collective freedom, equally distant from both community and societal adaptation.

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

Subjectivation emphasizes acting in a auto-reflexive way and return to society with creativity in order to contribute to the redefinition of the social space. In the paper religious gender discourse are critically examined in terms of its relevance to Italian Muslim experience in life, cultural tradition, friendship, love, intimacy and recognition of the difference in the public sphere. The empirical data of this work, collected in Rome in 2016, consists of 50 interviews with young women between the ages of 18 and 35, predominantly 2nd or 1.5th generation, and of 2 focus group with 13 women.We have described the main results with special reference to Dubet's concept of social experience and Lash's mimetic reflexivity: the young women we interviewed are able to criticize universals by aesthetic detail, in a hermeneutical direction capable of influencing a reflexivity on the forms in which the domination of homogenisation is expressed.

RC17-324.6

FASSIO, ADRIANA* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

Organizational Learning in Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) of the City of La Plata (Argentina) That Develop Programs Linked to Responsible Social Innovation

The economic, political and social reality of Latin America and Argentina reveals the social debts or unfinished / pending problems on the agenda of the countries of the region: poverty, the deficit in education, social exclusion and inequality. In this context, the public National University of La Plata (UNLP), has a fundamental role not only in the ethical and professional training of students, but also in promoting the strengthening of the capacities of civil society organizations whose mission is to confront these realities.

This presentation addresses the problem of the incorporation of knowledge in CSOs executing programs linked to responsible social innovation in the framework of the joint work with the UNLP. It was based on the realization of a survey of the CSOs that are included in the Directory of Civil Society Organizations of the city of La Plata of the Institute of Administrative Investigations of the School of Economics (UNLP) in order to put together a typology in relation to the target population, intervention objectives, intervention modality (among other variables) and from that point select the case studies.

This paper presents the work in progress analisys on interviews with the relevant actors in each of the selected organizations, and on a process of participant observation of the activities concerning of the programs implemented. In order to detect the changes and learning that occurred in these organizations from the perspective of the actors (members of the organizations and users of their services) and from that point, on make proposals to improve the quality of their learning, processes and productions.

RC53-884.6

FATYASS, ROCIO* *(CONICET / UNVM)*
LLOBET, VALERIA *(CONICET / UNSAM)*

Redefiniciones De Las Experiencias Infantiles De Sectores Populares En Contextos Institucionales

Las tensiones entre visiones normativas sobre la infancia moderna y las múltiples experiencias de infancia, en particular aquellas de niños y niñas de sectores populares, constituyen uno de los modos de invisibilización de la agencia y la voz de tales niños y niñas. En este paper, exploraremos los modos de negociación, resistencia y subordinación desplegados por niños y niñas en barrios populares de Villa María, Córdoba (Argentina), para procurar hacer luz sobre las maneras en que son redefinidas las relaciones intergeneracionales, en especial en relación a las dimensiones de cuidado y protección. Con ello, buscaremos aportar al debate sobre las relaciones de poder desde un punto de vista intergeneracional enfocando en las nociones de agencia y experiencia. El posicionamiento teórico incorpora al campo de estudios sociales de infancia los debates de la teoría cultural británica sobre la experiencia y la resistencia, y la teoría feminista, en especial los debates sobre agencia, autonomía y subordinación. Por su parte, la estrategia metodológica es un estudio de caso con etnografía ampliada, y la producción de datos combina una estrategia de observación participante, con recopilación documental y entrevistas en profundidad.

RC57-931.2

FAUSTINO, JEAN* *(Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa)*

The Dog without Feather: The Artistic Message of Social Transformation Intrinsic in the Deborah Colker´s Spectacle

The *Dog Without Feather* is the new spectacle by reputed Deborah Colker´s dance company, which was inspired by a homonym poem by João Cabral de Melo Neto symbolized by a dog whose image is a metaphor of what the poet and, posteriorly, the choreographer wanted to address.

The Dog Without Feather, mistreated, starving, miserable and covered by mud is a symbolic representation of the man of particular Brazilian region, which is characterized by poverty and an inhospitable nature. Such nature is also a meta-phor of social life that is marked by misery and consequently human indignity – something inconceivable and inadmissible; applying words of the choreographer herself.

This actual work corresponds to a proposal of sociological analyzes of such spectacle with emphasis to the metaphors and the symbolic representation inherent to it. Metaphors ranging from the poem that provides the name and the aesthetics support to the choreography to the mud, which is represented both the costumes and the rhythm of *manguebeat* music.

Such metaphors add to other symbolic representations combined to innumerous subtle and complementary elements that, together, constitute a complex and provoking interpretation of Brazil today. Interpretation that outlines a sensible and pungent criticism, which is able of communicating and mobilizing the necessary strength in the public to transform social reality. Reality that annoyed both the author of the poem when writing it and the choreographer nowadays and consequently the public that represent a broader universe in which a whole nation is reflected.

RC37-654.5

FAUSTINO, JEAN* *(Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar))*

The Solidarity of the Musical Utopia in Contemporary Brazil

Apart from the current Brazilian *mainstream* music scenario of huge concerts, there is an informal and organized network of independent musicians united by the ideals of composing refined popular music. Most of which are also united by the search for a national identity expressed by the connection with popular thematic.

Found in over thirty Brazilian cities with recent expansion to neighborhood countries, this group dubbed Dandô provides to its members a network of solidarity that resembles the one of *couchsurfing*. Such analogy derives from the fact that musicians offer hospitality to other musicians as long as it is reciprocal.

The analogy with *couchsurfing,* however, does not explain the particularities of such network of solidarity. For example: the definition of an annual calendar of accommodations that is elaborated by a central coordination, requirements for musicians to have at least a recorded album, and the hospitality is only offered by a music producer who will also assist the production of local concert.

This work aims to present a preliminary study of such national-range network through interviews carried out with members (musicians and producers) of a specific region in Brazil. The initial proposal of these interviews is to map how such solidarity network functions, not only from the perspective of an esthetic and musical ideal but also from the reflection of such experience and artistic hospitality upon music renovation and contemporary reality in search for solidarity and for an alternative different from the establishment.

RC48-802.3

FAUVEL, MYLENE* *(Université de Montréal)*

Internal and External Power Dynamics in Heterogeneous Coalitions: The Campaign for $15/h in Quebec

Launched in the U.S., the "Fight for fifteen" campaign has now been adopted by different Canadian organizations (rights-based NGOs, trade unions, community organizations and left-wing political parties). Though the advantages of labour-community coalitions are widely studied, in facts, action coalition work is still rising some tensions in-between organizations.

This proposed research will be addressing the challenges embedded in inter-organizational alliances within the $15 campaigns in Quebec. It argues that coalition work engages a threefold domination relationship which is due to 1) the power imbalance between organizations, 2) the role and position of spokespersons inside their organizations and 3) the representation by the coalition of precarious workers. Accordingly, it identifies coalitions as a dynamic structure of power relations that we can't deconstruct without critically investigating their internal (within organization and small groups of activists) and external (networks of allies, target groups) relational contexts.

This research builds on more than 15 months of participation-observation in various active coalitions engaged in the fight for improving the living conditions of the working poor in Quebec.

RC32-589.1

FAY, MARY ANN* *(Morgan State University)*

When Legal Worlds Collide: Law and Liberation in the United Arab Emirates

My paper analyzes a legal case in the United Arab Emirates involving a woman who took her husband to court for physically abusing her and her adult daughter. According to the National newspaper, the husband inflicted injuries on his 23-year-old daughter and wife that required medical treatment. The woman in this case chose to adjudicate the complaint against her husband in the civil courts.

The case went from the lower courts to the Federal Supreme Court. Citing a verse from the Quran, Chief Justice Falah al-Hajeri of the Federal Supreme Court

upheld the conviction of the husband in the lower court while also acknowledging the right of a husband to discipline his wife – but not his adult daughter – "provided he does not leave physical marks." The ruling ignited a nationwide debate with conflicting opinions aired in the press in letters to the editor and in essays by legal and religious scholars and clerics. The ruling was criticized by Human Rights Watch on the grounds that violence against a wife by her husband is a crime and should not be condoned in any circumstances.

My paper argues that the woman in this case chose to act as a citizen with rights rather than as a subject of her husband's arbitrary authority within the family. Her action, perhaps more than the ruling itself, can be regarded as liberating because it challenged her husband's unchecked authority over her and her daughter and identified her as a citizen with rights according to the UAE constitution. This case allows us to examine the various ways that contrasting legal frameworks define gender and women's rights and the role that shari`a plays in the country's legal system.

RC06-125.8

FAYEHUN, OLUFUNKE* *(University of Ibadan)*
TADE, OLUDAYO *(University of Ibadan)*

Power Dislocation, Income Differences and Spousal Violence in Urban Nigeria

Earned income disparity has strong explanatory power in understanding spousal manifestations of love, exhibition of power and domination including physical, sexual and emotional violence. In this paper, we argue that this becomes stronger in Nigeria patriarchal milieu where the normative order of power in a family is traditionally located in the man. However, power and authority may be weakened from the husband and stronger with the wife if economic superiority favours her through earnings. This twist of fate may have direct emotional and physical dimensions of violence against the wife as the husband becomes daily confronted with the reality of loss of power in the family. This study therefore examines the influence of income difference on spousal violence using 2013 Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) dataset. The unit of analysis is currently married women in urban Nigeria. This gives a total weighted sample of 7279 women. Spousal violence was measured in 2013 NDHS by asking questions related to experience of physical, emotional or sexual violence using the shortened and modified version of Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS). The prevalence of at least one form of spousal violence among currently women who earns more than their husband is 36.1%. This is significantly (p<0.000) higher than those who earns less than their husband. Income difference as a form of power play as well as a change in family role in a patriarchy society like Nigeria has varying influence on forms of spousal violence experienced by these women. Percent of urban currently married women in Nigeria who earn higher than their husbands experienced emotional violence, physical violence and sexual violence is 30%, 21% and 3% respectively. Odds of at least one of form of spousal violence is 61% significantly higher among women whose income is more than their husband than the other group.

RC57-934.2

FAYET SALLAS, ANA LUISA* *(Teacher)*

Experiences with Images Senses and Sentiments in the Student Occupations in Paraná in 2016 # Ocupatudo #

I propose a reflection on the process of reconstruction of an experience of political action of young high school students who were engaged in the Occupations of the Public Schools, as a resistance to the proposals of Temer Government High School Reforms. There were more than 1,000 student-occupied schools across Brazil in 2016, in a process of widespread mobilization in the context of recent political struggles in the country. Two elements guide my thinking: one is the Didi-Huberman perspective associating image, action and emotion (2016), the other is the question of the recognition struggle as proposed by Honneth (2009). So, I put together an image workshop with some students about each moment of that experience. This activity was thought of as a reflection process shared with students about the experience of that involvement in the political struggle. We have the question: how to translate that experience / feelings into images? The result will be an exhibition at the university and a collage of the photographs produced by them on a city wall. Three elements guide my reflections: 1. deals with these images produced by the agents themselves (emic) from their cell phones; 2. concerns the material dimension that they will have with their impression and intervention (drawing, collage) in the construction of other meanings and meanings and; finally, the ethical dimension implied since the exhibition of the images and of these juvenile bodies has two consequences: from the consent in its exposition there is a legal implication and that only now they return to a critical and reflective dimension of that experience; and the political dimension in the re-signification of "Occupations" for "Spring Student". It is about these multiple aspects that I intend to reflect with their epistemological and methodological meanings in the perspective of visual sociology.

RC14-263.7

FAZAL, HINA* *(Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)*

Impact of Neoliberal Globalization on Contemporary Societies and Its Discontents! a Post Marxist Cross Cultural Study .

Digitization and automation has become an integral part of our consumer life. Facebook, twitter, surveillance cameras, and digital representation of everything has literally transform every aspect of business aesthetics and political logic of contemporary life. We can see the effects of these technical, technological and cyber revolution every where around. In Communist Manifesto ,Marx described capitalism as a force that would dissolve all feudal , national and religious identities, giving rise to a global or universal civilization governed by market imperatives. But in general on the other side we can only mourn the death of our salesman by the logic of domination, curtailment of expression, and dialectics of terror. Paradoxically with the advent of social media, digitization and mass communication, political terror and social marginalization is now being used as a inflammatory source to penetrate and usurp means of representation, as surveillance cameras produce endless hours of visual footage on media and world wide web . The way the information exchange is constructed and controlled by the state has a devastating effect on individuals whose minds are outsourced, digitized , automated or robotized for the enhancement of intellectual poverty and market friendly social and cultural degradation. The paper will further critically cross examine the concept of globalization and why it is alienating huge flux of population in poor and underdeveloped countries like Pakistan. The study will be conducted on the marginalized and different layers of working class communities, students, and petty bourgeois class of shopkeepers and peasantry. The data will be critically and philosophically analyzed and the final conclusions will be drawn on its behalf.

RC02-JS-48.4

FAZAL, HINA* *(Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)*

Sexploitation of Women, Religious Extremism and Globalization, the Trinity Formula of Neo- Colonialism! a Marxist Analysis..

Women are the most terrified people on the face of earth. The over whelming majority of those persecuted ,tortured raped and executed are living in Muslim patriarchies, although sexually or mentally liberated women is not safe in any part of the world. If i reconceptualize the religious history of Western europe after 15th century , the majority of those who convicted or brutally punished for witchcraft or heresy were sexually liberated working women who tried to rebelled. From the historical perspective it is very empirical for sociologists and anthropologists to investigate, compare and specify the routs from which anti women behaviour was metamorphosed deep in our psyches, hierarchies, archives and lexicons for the violent abuse and sexploitation of women especially in situation of conflict she is perceived as a public concern. Medieval witch persecution and modern day honor killing, rape, prostitution, pornography, genital mutilation, forced marriages and other gender related issues are the expressions of same brutal class hierarchy which controls all the means and tools of production through families ,private property, private wealth and repressive state institutions as they all provide material and ideological foundations to promote and preserve anti women social stereotypes which we usually noticed in traditional Muslim hierarchies. Phenomena of globalization debauched women's sexuality in more crudest form with more dewomanizing effects. Globalization as a neoliberal political cult of the West with invasions of cultures caught women in a deadly crossfire between secular and fundamental forces while reactionary forces were being encouraged and used as an unconscious tool to bring more bloodshed and that plague of terror has already devastated our life. The only solution i think is democratic socialization of all the means and tools of production. PS. During presentation I will use art works of women,s right activist .

RC52-858.4

FEDER-BUBIS, PAULA* *(Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*
CHINITZ, DAVID *(Hebrew University-Hadassah, Braun School of Public Health and Community Medicine)*

"That Number Doesn't Reflect All I Do": Health Professionals' Perceptions of Quality Measurement in Health Organizations

Quality measurement of medical care has become common in health organizations. The rationale behind it is that using evidence-based professional standards, health organizations can improve the quality of care they provide. Publication of this improvement serves to increase transparency of these organizations while fueling health organizations' dominance with professional criteria. Thus, measurement is both an expression and an end of managerialism. However, the literature describes difficulties in the implementation of quality measurement and/or its publication from the point of view of both health professionals and organizations' administrators. We conducted a qualitative study in order to map the perceptions of key stakeholders and of hospital- and

community-based physicians and nurses, regarding extant programs of quality measurement in the Israeli health system. The study included open-ended, in-depth interviews with stakeholders at various levels and in various sectors of the health system, and 11 focus groups with hospital- and community-based physicians and nurses. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis. This paper focuses on the perspectives of focus groups' participants (N=49). They tended to distinguish between quality measures and the quality of care they provide according to professional standards. Nurses appeared more comfortable with quality measurement programs in their work contexts, while physicians struggled to balance standardization with professional autonomy. Participants perceived too many measures are implemented, and that some of them are inappropriate vis-à-vis organizational and professional contingencies. They favored internal publication of quality measures results, but viewed publication to the general public with more skepticism. We conclude that professionals articulate familiarity, understanding, and positive attitudes towards quality measurement, especially if used to improve professional performance. On the other hand, they expose tensions between difficult-to-measure professionalism aspects and organizational managerialism. Quality measurement culture in health organizations needs to balance between professional and organizational tenets for patients' health continuous improvement.

RC52-JS-26.4

FEDER-BUBIS, PAULA* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Who Does What ... and Where? Perceptions of Resident Physicians in Periphery Hospitals about the Contents of Their Residency Program and Their Implications

Residency, the period of graduate medical training, is a professional formation stage during which the young physician performs supervised work in a clinical setting. This period may extend to several years, exposing the trainee to a profession-stipulated curricula while performing a specified type and number of procedures. Upon its successful completion, the physician is identified as a specialist in a clinical area, and is licensed to perform autonomously. At the formal level, specialisation acquired during residency is not necessarily validated internationally, rising questions regarding the universalism of medical training, and affecting the occupational trajectories of physicians. Can this universalism be questioned also at the national level? Based on a qualitative study including face-to-face, in-depth interviews with 54 residents in non-central hospitals in Israel, the perceptions of what accounts for a residency program and its implications were analysed. Residency was interpreted as a "hard-working phase", a period in which young physicians described themselves as "merely a pair of hands" in understaffed departments. Constantly comparing themselves to their colleagues in central, advantaged catchment-areas hospitals, physicians in periphery hospitals yearned professional-learning opportunities (such as protected "library time" and "interesting cases") as well as (greater) availability of diagnostic and treatment technologies. Concurrently, study participants stated that seemingly professional disadvantages such as lack of equipment and staff, as well as complex patients' case-mix, offer them the opportunity to "practice hands-on, real medicine" much earlier than their colleagues in advantaged settings. In conclusion, differentials in residency programs question the universalism of medical training at the national level, especially due to system and organization constrains that shape the contents and structure of the residencies. Differences among these programs might track physicians to specific practices, thus functioning as a stratifying mechanism of physicians also in a specific country.

RC25-474.2

FEDOROVA, KAPITOLINA* (European University at St. Petersburg)

Multilingual Practices Vs. Monolingual Language Regime. Evidences from St. Petersburg's Linguistic Landscape

Multilingualism in urban spaces is mainly studied as an oral practice. Linguistic landscape studies can serve as a good explorative method for studying multilingualism in written practices. What is more, the resent researches on linguistic landscape (Blommaert 2013; Shohamy et. al. 2010; Backhaus 2006) shed some light on the reflection of power relations between different ethnic groups in urban public space. Multilingual practices exist in a certain ideological context, and not only official language policy but speakers' linguistic stereotypes and attitudes as well can influence and modify those practices.

The paper deals with the situation in St. Petersburg, the second large city of Russia, where presence of foreign visitors, on the one hand, and Asian labour migrants, on the other hand, is currently becoming more and more visible in linguistic landscape. At the same time this multilingual trend is hampered by traditionally strict language policy and, even to larger degree, by monolingual ideological bias still characteristic for Russian native speakers. Linguistic landscape study conducted in 2016–2017 in central and residential districts of St. Petersburg reveals that spheres of written use for languages other than Russian and non-Cyrillic scripts are very limited. There is strong divide as well between public and private use, 'open' and 'closed' urban spaces. Both official language policy

and attitudes of ethnic majority tend to ignore actual city's diversity, maintaining therefore urban monolingual 'façade'.

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RC02-JS-8.2

FELDER, RUTH* (University at Albany. SUNY)
PATRONI, VIVIANA* (Department of Social Science. York University)

Unionization without Bosses: Informal Workers' Organizing in Argentina

After the crisis of neoliberal reforms in Argentina, in the early 2000s the economy recovered, and this in turn secured a reduction in unemployment, robust job creation and salary rises for many workers. However, after 10 years of growth, a third of workers remained informal and a larger number worked in insecure and precarious conditions. A sizeable portion of the workers has stayed outside of the circuits of accumulation within the formal economy. For them, economic growth has brought few changes, except for the inclusion in some social assistance programs. They have also remained marginal to traditional forms of union organizing, as the struggle against precariousness has not occupied a primary position in unions' negotiations with employers and the government. These workers, however, have started to experience with novel forms of organization and mobilization.

Our paper will consider the experience of the *Confederacion de Trabajadores de la Economia Popular* (CTEP Confederation of Popular Economy Workers), which has developed in the early 2010s with the purpose of organizing member of work cooperatives, self-employed and informal workers in diverse economic sectors and activities. CTEP aims at creating works for precarious workers, gaining recognition as a union and bargaining with the state.

Our paper will explore the organizational innovation, the connections with previous forms of employed and unemployed workers organizing and the challenges facing an organization that attempts to fight for working conditions and income for workers who do not formally work for an employer. We will also analyze the implications of the fact that organizing is for this sector a form of creating jobs and at the same time a form of representation and struggle and of addressing issues pertaining to the social reproduction and access to services for these workers.

TG07-999.3

FELTON, EMMA* (Queensland University of Technology)

Filtered: The Café and Contemporary Urban Experience

The contemporary café's popularity and growth from the late twentieth century is unparalleled; it is tightly linked to profound social, cultural and technological change occurring in cities across the world. A visit to the café is an embodied, emplaced and sensual experience through which forms of social distinction and markers of taste are reproduced or challenged (Johnston & Baumann 2010). 'Having a coffee' is a ritual of everyday life for many, yet it is more than a latte or cappuccino that draws people to a café. It provides a "third space" (Oldenburg 1989), a place outside the home or work in which to meet, work or be alone. The cafe is an urban phenomenon, and its role is of increasing importance as cities grow in scale, diversity and density. This paper explores the tensions and contradictions inherent in contemporary global café culture. It investigates how café culture reproduces both techniques of inclusivity and exclusivity, its relationship to urban gentrification and belonging, and its role in the growth of global aesthetic and food cultures. The focus is mainly on specialty or independent cafés in which taste and an artisanal approach are paramount. The paper draws on ethnographic and qualitative research in cities in Australia, Asia and Europe.

RC04-91.4

FENIGER, YARIV (Ben-Gurion Universit)
PINSON, HALLELI* (Ben-Gurion University)

Gender and Ethnicity in Israeli High School STEM Courses: Students Beliefs and School Policies

The underrepresentation of girls and women in STEM and its persistence, has attracted a great deal of attention over the past decades. So far research has mostly focused on individual or social-structural explanations to this phenomenon. In recent years critical sociologists have also adopted a more intersectional approach examining the intersection between gender ,race and class. However, what have yet to receive adequate attention is the impact of school policy on gender patterns in STEM. In particularly the ways in which choice

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

and tracking policies affect the participation in advanced STEM classes of girls and boys from diverse social and ethnic backgrounds.

Recent data from Israel show that while Jewish high schoolers exhibit the well-known gender gap in advanced physics and computer science course taking, Arab students show gender equality, or female advantage, in such courses. Inspired by this intriguing pattern, this explorative study compared two schools in the south of Israel: One a general state schools that serves the secular Jewish majority group in Israel. The other, is an Arab-Israeli state school that serves the indigenous Bedouin minority. Using qualitative data (interviews with the teachers and the schools' management teams) we unpacked the school's policies in relation to advanced course-taking. Using quantitative data (students' questionnaire) we examined differences and similarities in students' perceptions of STEM courses and careers. Findings show that gender differences towards STEM fields of study and future occupation are similar among both Jewish and Arab students. Yet, Arab girls take advanced physics and computer science courses in a much higher rate. This can be explained by different school policies. While the school that caters for Jewish students prioritizes student choice, the school that caters for Arab Bedouin students has a more rigid placement policy that oblige high-achieving girls to enroll in physics and computer science courses.

RC28-522.5

FENIGER, YARIV* *(Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*
MCDOSSI, ODED *(Tel Aviv Univeristy)*
AYALON, HANNA *(Tel Aviv University)*

Inequality in Israeli Higher Education: A Multidimensional Perspective Using Administrative Data

The Israeli higher education system has undergone dramatic processes of expansion and diversification since the mid-1990s. This has been mainly due to the establishment of new collegiate institutions and the grant of academic accreditation to the undergraduate programs of the older-established ones. The expansion has increased the number of degree-granting institutions from about 10 to over 55. In order to explore the consequences of these processes for educational inequality in the undergraduate level we created a large dataset based on a representative sample of about 20% of all Israelis born between 1978 and 1981. These individuals were teenagers when their families were sampled in the population census of 1995. By merging additional information on achievement in high school and a national university entrance test, on enrollment in tertiary education and on degree completion we were able to examine vertical (access and completion on time) and horizontal (potential returns in the labor market) gaps, as well as mechanisms that may account for them. The findings indicate that Ashkenazim, the privileged Jewish group, remain the most advantaged regarding enrollment in higher education, but their advantage over other Jewish groups is mainly due to high school tracking and achievement. Among the enrollees, new immigrants from the former Soviet Union have the highest odds of enrolling in the most lucrative academic programs. Israeli Arabs are disadvantaged compared to Jews regarding both the vertical and horizontal dimensions. In addition to the importance of high school processes to the understanding of inequality in higher education, results from binary and ordered logistic regression models highlight the importance of secondary effects in horizontal inequality and institutional characteristics to graduation on time. We conclude by presenting future plans for this project and by discussing our experience with using administrative data for studying educational inequality.

RC19-361.1

FENWICK, TRACY* *(Australian National University)*
RENNO, LUCIO *(Universidade National de Brasilia)*

Managing CCTs in Brazil 2001 to 2017: Power, Agents, and Reputations

In this paper, we analyse the effects of alternations in power on CCTs in Brazil from 2001-2017. Our central argument is that the instrument constituency that promotes and advocates for CCTs, plays play an important role in explaining this policy's development and continuity. We examine how these policy actors behave/respond to various types of alternations of power, and the policy consequences of their reactions. The paper's central claim is that although the main factors of interest that condition the coalition dynamics of CCTs change with each alternation of power, this specific policy has, in contrast to other programs and policies in Brazil, been relatively consistent across administrations. Why? Our central goal is to explain this continuity beyond the mainstream institutional analyses that stress the standard policy feedbacks literature emphasizing the *self-reinforcing effects* of policy (Hacker 1998; Myles and Pierson 2001). We suggest that there are common operating processes in Brazilian politics, in particular at the bureaucratic level, that promote, protect, and defend CCTs as a policy instrument from elite and mass level politics, generating self-reinforcing policy effects that have been highly understudied. Based on reputation theory (Carpenter 2001; 2002;2010), we suggest that it is because certain actors and institutions in Brazil have come to exist by and for this policy instrument, that they must strike a balance between

responding to new demand pressures, and protecting their reputations via the instrument's refinement, by articulating solutions that provide agency to the "*supply*-push" of the instrument itself (Voss and Simmons 2014).

RC13-257.7

FERENCZ, KITTI FRANCISKA* *(University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education)*
TARKO, KLARA *(University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education)*

'We Can Do It!' – the Mental Health Promoting Effect of Female Communities

Women have to cope with multiple roles (household duties and workplace responsibilities) resulting at more mental and somatic health risks like stress and worse health status (*Ádám, Cserháti, Balogh and Kopp*, 2010; *Nistor et al*, 2015). However, to balance this effect women are more health conscious and effective in health communication - they willingly report on any changes in their health status (*Caroli and Weber-Baghdiguian*, 2016; *Susánszky, Susánszky and Kopp*, 2009).

Community mental health promotion is becoming more and more important (*Erdei and Lippai*, 2014), so our research aims at investigating the activities and participants of a self-organized workplace leisure group initiated by the researchers themselves. Our target group consists of volunteering women working at the Dean's Office of the Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education at the University of Szeged, Hungary. The observed group is heterogeneous by age and education. We would like to study how the strength of the community affects the mental health of the examined sample, whether the group is able to and to what extent reduce the effects of everyday stress.

The mental health status of the participants will be measured before and after the community program, as well as the activities of the self-organized 'female club' will be monitored. We believe that by utilising the methodology of workplace health promotion and building on the strength of the community, our research will clearly underline the positive impact of community-based mental health promotion on the female group under study. The research results can provide the bases of a workplace health promotion project to be extended to the complete teaching and non-teaching female staff of the faculty.

RC19-366.3

FERGUSSON, ROSS* *(The Open University)*

Global Policy Responses to Crises of Youth Unemployment: Business As Usual or Radical Change?

As the consequences of the 2007/8 global financial crisis (GFC) continue to spread through economic, welfare and labour systems in the global north and south alike, it is clear that young people are disproportionately (and in many contexts severely) adversely affected. Interest amongst IGOs during the early years of the unfolding crisis resulted in some measure of convergence in their emergent policy positions that reflected emphasis on pro-welfare policies in many nation-states, and fuelled interventions to increase demand for young people's labour (Fergusson and Yeates, 2014). Ten years after the GFC, with the normalisation of mass youth unemployment, the ephemeral neo-Keynesian policy revival seems to be receding rapidly. Now, the balance-sheet of interventions amongst IGOs leans towards supply-side measures and work-based conditionalisation of welfare entitlements. Two global partnership initiatives reflect these trends - the 'Youth Employment Network' and 'Solutions for Youth Employment'. This paper argues that their approaches largely promise to consolidate the characteristically-neoliberal trend. Both partnerships have a strong focus on improving the capabilities of young entrants to the labour market. Their priorities also suggest that advocacy of comprehensive, universalist social protection systems providing adequate unemployment benefits is weakening substantially. And yet the two key IGO players in both partnerships have also continued to adapt their own core positions in ways that would have been especially surprising before the GFC. The paper traces the mixed and sometimes apparently contradictory priorities of these two IGOs and the partnerships which they cohabit with other IGO, global-corporate and transnational Third Sector entities. It qualifies claims that they are dominated by neoliberal positions on labour market and social protection policies. It briefly discusses how these developments may bear upon the SDG ensuring that *all* young people will have full and productive employment in decent jobs by 2030.

RC39-690.4

FERNANDEZ, LARINA* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences)*

Exploring Food Security, Disasters and Gender-Justice

Disaster discourse generally refers to and is largely influenced by sudden geophysical catastrophes. There is little literature on the conceptualization of disasters from 'routine' events that disrupt the social system and the built environment. Reflecting on this thought, my dissertation aims to locate food security within disaster studies and explore the idea of gender justice within.

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Food insecurity is often perceived as a consequence/ secondary impact of disasters. The factors, causes and effects of nutritional disasters that aggravate pre-existing vulnerabilities (of regions) are hence poorly understood (Dirks et al., 1980). The lackluster approach in dealing with food emergencies is also discussed by Mayer. As Balatibat (2004) rightly points out, "the persistence of hunger and malnourishment in a world of plenty is the most profound moral contradiction of our age". Most of these food insecure pockets are also primarily occupied by the socially, economically and culturally backward (Chakravarty & Dand, 2005). Furthermore, women are disproportionately affected despite being producers of 50-70% of the food consumed in developing countries.

My dissertation hence explores the interplay of social interactions and human-environmental dynamics that shape food vulnerability. Why women are rendered vulnerable during a food crisis is discussed with the objective of ensuring gender-justice while planning food security programmes/policies. The causality also paves way to new thematic research areas within disaster studies while driving home the need to perceive food insecurity as a silent disaster.

Note:

The abstract summarizes parts of my Masters dissertation. My research participants were members of the Irula tribe of Attapady, Kerala. Despite high HDI, pockets like Attapady where women are undernourished and infants die due to malnutrition exist within Kerala on account of which, the state initiated a number of interventions, including one on Community Kitchens, to address the crisis.

RC23-425.9

FERNANDEZ ESQUINAS, MANUEL* *(CSIC-Spanish Council for Scientific Research)*

VAN OOSTROM, MADELON *(University of La Laguna)*

ITURRATE-MERAS, DIANA *(CSIC-Spanish Council for Scientific Research)*

GIACHI, SANDRO *(CSIC-Spanish Council for Scientific Research)*

Understanding Innovation Behavior: A Sociological Approach

The value of innovation for economic and social development is widely accepted. Several strands of research try to capture the importance of human aspects of innovation. A great amount of research has been focused on identifying factors that may encourage and enable innovative behavior at work, in teams, groups and organizations, as well as in the use and diffusion of technologies. Nevertheless, there is scarce evidence on what innovation means at societal level. Surprisingly, sociology has not paid much attention to the conceptualization and measuring of innovation from the point of view of the population of innovation systems.

The goal of this paper is to explore the main features of the innovative behavior of people. We depart from a wide definition of innovation as a kind of purposive social action. In addition to the more technical aspects of innovation, we consider creative thinking, collaboration, initiative, openness, a positive approach to failure and trust in other people. We assume that such dimensions of innovation behavior are interrelated, and that they are shaped by both culture and elements of social structure.

We test this approach by using a representative survey of the population of Spain designed for the purpose. The random sample is formed by 2500 people by face-to-face interviews. We first depict the innovative behavior of the whole population and some social strata. Then we use factor analysis and cluster analysis to detect innovation profiles. In addition, we use causal analysis to explore the influences of social class, work conditions, social capital, cultural capital and beliefs.

The results suggest that, when studied at societal level, behaviors, attitudes and abilities related to innovation appear as a central aspect of social differentiation. The conclusions discuss how in the knowledge society this social divide may have important implications for welfare, development and cohesion.

RC03-72.4

FERNANDEZ-GARCIA, MANUEL* *(Universdidad Pablo de Olavide)*

Intervening in Communities: Community Networks and Impacts of Urban Regeneration Programmes in Andalusia (Spain)

Urban regeneration policies are an emblematic example of a public intervention aimed at improving living conditions in a given community. These interventions require the participation of different communal actors, institutional or not, present in the area. Previous studies have shown how the different contexts of interaction in which this type of policy is developed (characterized by the territorial context and the design of the intervention) can generate different coalitions of governance during the implementation of the projects. The aim of this communication is to examine if different coalitions of implementation generate different impacts in the intervened areas. To this end, different projects belonging to the same programme developed by the regional government in different cities of Andalusia will be analyzed. These cases present different contexts both in the situation of the areas involved (centers vs. peripheries), the design of the project or the dynamics of collaboration between the different actors present in the field. This work presents advances from the "Urban-Impacts" project, financed by

the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, and uses data from the project "Urban Regeneration and Social Cohesion in Andalusia (Rucosa)" financed by the Department of Development and Housing of the regional government of Andalusia.

RC20-374.3

FERNANDEZ-PRADOS, JUAN* *(Universidad de Almería)*

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, PILAR* *(University of Almeria)*

Title: Attitudes about the Women's Movement in Different Cultural Region

In this communication we will present the results of a research on attitudes about the women's movement of the different cultural regions present in the last wave of the World Values Survey. We will compare 1. The sociodemographic profile of those who support such organizations and 2. To what extent do the attitudes of those who trust the women's movement correspond to their attitudes towards equality between men and women and sexual tolerance. Our starting hypothesis is that the sociodemographic profile of those who defend the women's movement varies according to the cultural regions. In addition, the relationship of attitudes to the movement of women with other attitudes related to gender equality and sexual tolerance will also be different. We will discuss the results of our analysis regarding civil society values in the planet.

RC04-91.1

FERREE, MYRA MARX* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

ZIPPEL, KATHRIN *(Northeastern University)*

What Do We Say When We Talk about Women and Science? Framing Problems and Solutions in the EU and US.

Around the world, there is a steady output of reports decrying the gender imbalance among scientists in particular. However, even what counts as "science" is a contested concept and the construction of the social problem of "women's underrepresentation" even more so. In this paper, we combine quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the discourse defining what the problem is understood to be, to identify variation in frames for intervention offered by different actors to different audiences. We construct a topic model (using LDA) of the reports from between 2000 and 2015 from the US and EU's task forces and study groups to see the similarities and differences in the words chosen to describe the situation. We also subject a smaller set of 25 full reports (and another 25 executive summaries) to a qualitative analysis of the kinds of problems constituted by gender disparity and for whom these are problems, the approaches suggested for remedying them, and who precisely is to do something to fix them. The quantitative topic model emphasizes how specific terms cluster together. The qualitative model provides a more integrative look at the types of argumentation deployed in when these concepts are invoked, and how problems and solutions are connected in individual documents. We find that EU discourse is more overtly political and addresses educational systems as part of a broader policy commitment, while the US approach is more closely tied to the internal practices of individual universities and integrates gender with other forms of diversity. The role of academic capitalism in the framing of the problem lies more in the style of argumentation than in the choice of specific frames for either problems or solutions.

RC23-JS-80.2

FERREIRA, ANA* *(Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais CICS.NOVA - Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CICS.NOVA.FCSH/UNL))*

Portugal in the Semi-Periphery of Scientific Research

In 2015, almost half of the world's population was at risk of developing malaria and 212 million new cases were reported. As such, malaria is a major threat for public health, particularly in geographies where it is endemic, mostly in poor countries and regions. Despite these numbers, malaria was the focus of only 0.4% of all biomedical research, with studies being mostly conducted in North America and Europe.

In Portugal, science has long contributed to the understanding of malaria, a feature commonly attributed to malaria's endemicity in continental Portugal until 1973, and to the long-standing relations with Portugal's former territories, where malaria remains endemic. However, it was never addressed whether the organizations where malaria research takes place, the research practices and their underlying *ethos* are framed by Portugal's relations with its former territories, or rather, by Portugal's relations with more developed scientific and technological systems, such as the ones of the European Union.

This paper addresses these issues through the characterization of the scientific landscape of malaria research in all Web of science-indexed publications involving Portuguese organizations (1900-2014; n=467). First, data was systematized by

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content and bibliometric analyses. Subsequently, multiple correspondence analysis revealed a bi-dimensional landscape (who's publishing; what's published) and cluster analysis identified three profiles: beginners (early non-experimental publications); local appropriations (low-impact research in which Portuguese organizations lead others from former Portuguese territories); global patterns (applied research developed by heterogeneous actors, in which Portuguese organizations are subordinated to others belonging to countries from more established S&T systems).

These profiles reveal the construction and considerable growth of the Portuguese scientific system. Nevertheless, it further unveils Portugal's participation in a world system where it assumes a semi-peripheral role, embodying performance- and application-driven modes of production from the center, and reinforcing them, by imposing some of its features in the periphery.

RC04-JS-58.8

FERREIRA, IVAN* *(University of Brasilia)*
WIGGERS, INGRID DITTRICH *(University of Brasilia)*

"the Less Smelly Bathroom": The Scape of Children from Symbolic Violence in the Classroom

This study aimed to analyze the children's perceptions about their favorite places at school. The results are part of a master's thesis. We selected a 5th grade class from a full-time public elementary school with a traditional institutional model in Brasilia, Brazil. Twenty-five children between 8-11 years old participated. The classroom was warm and too small; the children had a low mobility and the teacher used to give a myriad of orders to them. Data were collected through the children's drawings regarding the theme: "My favorite place at school". We also asked each child to explain his/her drawing. We highlight responses from two 10-year-old girls. Both represented the bathroom as their preferred place. The first girl replied: "The bathroom is my favorite place because I can express my emotions there. For example, when I am sad, I use to cry alone to feel better. In the classroom I cannot express my feelings, because everybody asks me and this bothers me". The second girl said: "I like the bathroom, because I can cry alone there. I feel more comfortable there. When I am humiliated by someone else, I want to be alone". The last girl also reported that she chooses a specific bathroom in the school, one that does not smell too bad so she can express her feelings more easily. The symbolic violence in the context of the classroom acts directly on children who, in turn, try to react to it. In the process to react to that violence, the bathroom became the only space where they can truly express their feelings. We consider that the school with a traditional model keep using elements of the symbolic violence and it generates children's aversion to the learning environment when, in fact, this environment should be welcoming to them.

RC24-442.5

FERREIRA, LEILA* *(Campinas State University)*
BARBI, FABIANA *(UNICAMP)*
MUHALE, IZIDRO *(Campinas State University)*

Anthropocene: Focus on Human Dimensions of Climate Change (Brazil, China and Mozambique)

Human activities are central to the debate on global environmental changes, configured as unprecedented challenges to contemporary societies in the transition to the Anthropocene. This paper is part of the discussion on social political dimensions of climate change, focusing on the question of how society responds to the risks arising from these changes.

Within the understanding of the social and political dimensions of global environmental changes from the perspective of risk society and sociology of climate change this article aims to investigate the way in which Brazil, China and Mozambique have internalized the environmental issue, especially regarding climate change issues, analyzing three social spheres fundamentally present and relevant in this process: the governmental sphere, the scientific community and the organized civil society.

From a theoretical point of view, we propose an analysis able to foster the dialogue among environmental sociology, sociology of climate change and social theory and sustainability. In order to meet the objectives in this research different methods of research was adopted, including the analysis of primary and secondary data and sources, literature and documentary research, and semi-structured interviews with government officials, scientific agents and civil society organizations´ representatives relevant to the issues addressed in the project.

RC11-232.3

FERREIRA DA SILVA, JOÃO* *(Federal University of Sao Carlos)*
RAMOS MELHADO, VIVIAN *(Federal University of São Carlos)*

Cartographies of Homosexual Aging: A Study of "Successful Age Markers" in the Gerontological Literature

From 1969 emerged the first theoretical essays on homosexuality and old age. In the first wave of "LGBT gerontology" (1969-1975), scientific discourses tended to approach a pathological perspective, associating cognitive deficits, depression and isolation, as well as stigmas and discriminations in the erotic market related to the decrease of virility and loss of youth; in the second wave, from 1975, researchers from different places sought to break with the paradoxes between youth/old age and safeguarding a "successful" notion of aging. The markers of "successful" aging, thus, crystallized in the expressions of *family support*, *heterosexual marriage*, *monogamy*, *reproduction*, *financial independence*, *autonomy* etc. This research aims to describe analytically and historically the "successful" aging markers from LGBT gerontology, resulting from the literature in Brazil, United States and England, from 1969 to 2017. As specific objectives: (a) to map and analyze these markers constrastively, (b) situate academic production geographically, tracing the places from which the literature emerges, and thus the markers, and (c) articulate the reflection on the scientific production to the problem of the proliferation of segmented models in commercial media, liberation movements and homosexual visibility, as well as the achievements of rights and social recognition in the last decades. In methodological terms, this is a qualitative research, which is based on a systematic review of literature. Finally, we will offer a partial balance on the markers of "successful" aging, the changes and the continuities during the last forty-eight years, articulating a critical reflection on the triad *"success"-homossexuality-old age*.

RC14-278.3

FERRENO, LAURA* *(Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda)*

Communication and Interculturality

The paper will describe the centrality of the communicational strategy in policies aimed at poor communities and cultural ascriptions other than the dominant ones. In particular, it will analyse the Program of socio-sanitary intervention on population exposed to risk of contamination with lead in Villa Inflamable. The interest in this program lies in the difficulties that were manifested in transmitting to the affected population, sanitary practices and a food culture that would improve the quality of life of the community.

The program was developed from a multidisciplinary approach (having professionals as diverse as doctors, social workers, nutritionists, environmental specialists, psychologists, engineers, architects, nurses, biochemists, among others) and with a multisectorial point of view (through the participation of public institutions dependent on the different levels of the government, and the two most prestigious universities in the country). However, it lacked of a socio-anthropological perspective that would have facilitated the communication with the affected population and the introduction of induced preventive practices.

Villa Inflamable, is a marginal neighbourhood that grew near the Petrochemical Complex of Dock Sud in the Municipality of Avellaneda (Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina); its inhabitants are exposed to air, water and soil pollution. A lawsuit forced the State to monitor the health of citizens and the implementation of a series of measures to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants until the neighbourhood was relocated. The news derived in the interest of a team of anthropologists in the problematic, whose findings had an important repercussion in the academic world, although unknown for those who were in charge of the program.

This presentation will analyse the key role of sociologists and anthropologists in the elaboration of communication strategies aimed at communities that are culturally different from where those that were initially think for.

TG06-992.4

FERRENO, LAURA* *(Universidad de Avellaneda)*

Mujeres Contaminadas: El "Destrato" En El Trato. El Caso De Villa Inflamable

Villa Inflamable, una barriada de Avellaneda (Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina) sufre el flagelo de la contaminación además de la pobreza, la marginación y el estigma. Ubicada en las cercanías de un Polo Petroquímico, no solo el agua y el aire están contaminados, también la tierra. La situación afecta la salud de toda la población, pero los más vulnerables son los niños: algunos tienen enfermedades crónicas y otras malformaciones congénitas. A pesar de la conformación de equipos interdisciplinarios para abordar la problemática y la obligación del traslado de sus habitantes, los programas gubernamentales no mejoraron los problemas sanitarios.

Las mujeres son quienes cargan sobre sus espaldas los padecimientos de los enfermos a quienes cuidan: hijos y ancianos. Ellas conviven con la desidia y las falsas promesas de profesionales y asistentes sociales gubernamentales, qué irónicamente son mayoritariamente mujeres: incumplimiento de protocolos y controles sanitarios, carencia medicamentos, programas que no alcanzan las metas propuestas, escasa o nula política de concientización respecto a las consecuencias de la contaminación para ellas y su entorno. Inmersas en una maraña burocrática de promesas incumplidas, enfermas y sin dinero, recorren los pasillos de instituciones gubernamentales y de hospitales públicos esperando acciones paliativas que no llegan o llegan tarde.

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RC30-JS-36.5

FERSCH, BARBARA* *(University of Southern Denmark)*

Freelancing on an Online Market Place: Exploring Freelance Work Practices in the Context of Digitized Regulation Mechanisms

Freelancing on an online market place: Exploring freelance work practices in the context of digitized regulation mechanisms

In the last couple of years freelancing on crowdsourcing based online market-places has become increasingly common. This paper provides an in-depth look at the practices of freelancers at one of these marketplaces, fiverr.com. Here a very broad range of services in the cultural field is offered, such as translation, writing, design and video animation. The emerging field of research on online freelance labor markets emphasizes the importance of digital reputation based ranking systems ("reputation economy") and algorithms (e.g. Gandini 2016) as digitized regulation mechanisms (instead of strongly network based modes of working in "offline" freelancing (e.g. Neff 2005, Fersch 2008)). In this context, what practices do the freelancers apply to handle the relatively anonymous customers in the low-trust context of a global online market place? Which strategies do they use to earn money and sell services in a sustainable way? The paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of these new forms of work practices. Empirically it is based on an analysis of chosen relevant forum threads of the very lively forum of fiverr.com and observations.

RC40-707.2

FEUER, HART* *(Kyoto University)*

Geographical Indications out of Context and in Vogue: The Awkward Embrace of European Heritage Agricultural Protections in Asia

Populist policymakers in many Asian countries have recently begun embracing the European model of geographical indications (GIs) as it promises a pathway to international prominence for famous domestic agricultural products. The motivations share consistent themes in most cases, with proponents suggesting that territorially-defined product differentiation is already informally recognized and that the products in question are world-class but under-marketed. Although the premise for such a 'policy transfer' is persuasive, it has led to divergent and inconsistent policy results across Asia due to the myriad local adaptations to the regulations. While legal and technical variations have long been a facet of the migration of such policy for intellectual property in food, the challenges that face Asian countries largely can be delimited to a specific subset: the spectrum of *sui generis* models of geographical designation established among countries with divergent levels of economic development. While this area remains relatively underdeveloped empirically, scholars have suggested that a particular focus should go to the prospects for spurring rural development (strong producer institutions and preservation of biodiversity and knowledge) and raising welfare in an ethically-sound manner. This paper approaches this prescription by contrasting the roll-out of such GI policies in Japan and Cambodia. This paper evaluates the differences in policy orientation in each country, the initial roll-out and suitability for domestic agricultural producers and value chain, and the extent of inconsistencies vis-à-vis other Asian countries and the European Union. While the Japanese policy's rapid deployment has largely relied on strong producer support structures and pre-existing market structures for heritage agriculture, Cambodia has trodden slowly to create new institutions and defuse potential conflicts. As the initial perceptions of success have started to fade, light has been cast on the incongruous definitions of GI products and the long-term viability of the European model.

RC47-JS-22.4

FIALA, ELISA* *(Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas)*

Brave New World of Work – through the Lens of Disability

Work and paid employment has become the central aspect of the social identity in our contemporary work societies. The assumed positive aspects of wage labour and employment on the individual well-being are hardly questioned. It is instead claimed that work offers the individual a sense of purposefulness, a possibility to contribute to the collective good and a daily structure. The exclusion from work and employment has played an important role in the struggle of the disability rights movement. All over the world, people with disabilities belong to the most marginalized group in the labor market. Celebrated as an international milestone in advancing and developing the recognition of disability as a human rights issue the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol were adopted in 2006 .

This paper explores what role the disability movement and the disability rights framework plays in shaping and transforming our present work society. Based on the German context, it is outlined to what extent social policies have been implemented that address the exclusion of disabled people from the labor market. It is further shown to what extend the disability rights movement can contribute to a more equal and just world of work that not only benefits people with a disability but also other marginalized groups.

RC47-JS-22.13

FIEDLSCHUSTER, MICHA* *(Universität Leipzig)*

The Complexity of Representation in Social Movement Democracy: The World Social Forum and Occupy Wall Street Movement

Many social movements criticize representative democracy as a political system and consider representation ill-suited for democratic social movement organizing, which should be participatory in principle. Despite the anti-representative stance, representation is an important aspect of studying democracy in social movements: leadership, diversity in joint statements, and presentations in the media etc. relate to issues of representation, pose challenges to the participatory quality of a movement and often result in tensions. This is the fact in both of my empirical cases: the World Social Forum (WSF) and the Occupy Wall Street Movement (OWS).

In both cases, representation is largely rejected as a mode of decision-making and organization: The WSF's charter of principles states that it does not represent global civil society or that anyone can speak for its participants. Nevertheless, representation is an ongoing issue: first, in regard to leadership and vanguardism in the organizational structure. Second, in regard to the Forum's representative-ness of the diversity of activist networks in the world. Based on my fieldwork, I will show how representation concerns the facilitation of building alliances for collective action and the facilitation of inclusive participation.

The OWS set up a radical participatory space in Manhattan and, by that, created a symbolic representation of the marginalized in the U.S. population in the heart of financial capitalism. Representation was strongly objected as a mode of organization and Occupiers had to creatively define mechanisms how to (re)present the movement and its complex constituency in the public without sacrificing their radical participatory ambition.

Comparing the different aspects of representation in both cases, this presentation shows the complex relationship between representation and participation. It makes the case for conceptions of representation that go beyond the classical view, which denotes political representation as a formal process of conferring political power from the electorate to few individuals.

TG07-1004.1

FIGOLS, FLORENCE* *(Concordia University)*

The Fluidic Quality of Listening; Sensory Continuum in the Dance Studio

This paper proposes to highlight the sensible continuity between speech/voice and kinesthesia/movement through an incursion into rehearsal studios and practices in the contemporary dance field.

In actual choreographic and training practices, dancers generate movement from verbal directions rather than from the "visible" information given by an already made movement sequence moving away from mimesis. Choreographers do not necessarily demonstrate a movement to be reproduced; they direct, they suggest, they propose. They give content rather than the form, the essence rather then the appearance.

Even if the choreographic work is not meant to be narrative, verbal directions are more and more present in the process. They intercede and participate in the emergence of the not-yet-manifest, trying to saturate the performers' bodies and the space with sensible resonance. But if language can prompt a physical action, the perception of that action will also inspire the next verbal direction, creating here an on-going loop in the kinaesthetic-visual-verbal process: this invites the dancers to listen rather than looking in order to promote a new sensory ecology.

The ear receives the information from all around, in a tri-dimensional modality. Sound fills and travels trough the air, it goes "around corner" and "does not need light"; in other words it frees the dancer from watching; they can face in any direction to access the information, triggering new spatial configuration and moving away from frontality. Stressing the aural rather than the visible, involves here, the fluidic and continuous quality of listening which allows the dancer to process sensory information in simultaneity.

What are the sensible and physical resonances between speech and movement? How the voice can trigger a physical experience from within? How socio-economical contexts and somatic approaches have influenced those new ways of doing?

RC08-163.4

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE* *(University of Brasilia)*

The Influence of Donald Pierson on Body Studies in Brazil and How He Is Received There

This article aims to present results obtained from a study on the influence the North American sociological school of thought has had on the constitution of the

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Sociology of the Body in Brazil. For this purpose, bibliographical and documentary research was developed using archives from the University of Chicago and the University of Florida, both located in the United States. With the goal of discovering points of contact between the beginning of the sociology of the body in Brazil and the presence of foreign authors there, it became evident that, besides the French authors, the North American school of Chicago greatly influenced our formation. Donald Pierson (1900-1995), a North American sociologist belonging to the Chicago School tradition, lived in Brazil between 1937 and 1957. He contributed to the formation of the first Brazilian sociologists, such as Oracy Nogueira; he was her academic advisor. It is based on Donald Pierson that the first sociology of the body matrix is formed, with works that focus on themes that are exremely similar to those investigated in Chicago, such as racial questions, immigrants, and field studies that use the city as a laboratory. In this trajectory, the matrix of sociology of the body is constituted by Donald Pierson, Oracy Nogueira, João Baptista Borges Pereira and Renato da Silva Queiroz.

RC19-368.7

FILIPOVIČ HRAST, MAŠA *(University of Ljubljana)*
RAKAR, TATJANA *(University of Ljubljana)*
SCHOYEN, MI AH* *(Oslo & Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)*
HVINDEN, BJORN *(Oslo Metropolitan University (OSLOMET))*

Age-Based Attitudes Towards State Welfare for the Elderly: Setting Conditions for the Intergenerational Contract

The welfare state is sometimes conceptualised as an implicit intergenerational contract. Old age pensions and elderly care are the main sources of support targeted at elderly. Moreover, older people consume more healthcare than other groups. Thus, considerable public resources are transferred from the active population to retired elderly. However, due to tight budgets and restructuring of welfare states, in part driven by population ageing, the generational contract has come under pressure. We might speculate that intergenerational conflict will gradually emerge as a prominent political cleavage. To say something about the likelihood of such conflicts, attitude surveys are helpful. However, survey data struggle to reveal why people hold the views they do. Thus, the proposed paper complements existing research by analysing data from focus groups interviews with young adults and retirees in four countries (Germany, Norway, Slovenia and the UK) representing different welfare state regimes.

We explore attitudes towards the use of conditions in programmes targeted at the elderly. Little is known about how the general trend of increasing condition-ality is reflected in social policies for the elderly. Old people are generally consid-ered deserving recipients of state welfare. Attitudes towards old age policies may also relate to self-interest, or normative arguments, based on convictions about fairness or obligation. These arguments are always articulated within a context of institutional variations across welfare states.

Interested in expressions of intergenerational solidarity and conflict and their underlying motivations, we look for differences between the old and the young. We examine attitudes toward deservingness of elderly and arguments for and against conditionality when awarding public old age pension benefits and elder-ly care services. The analysis is comparative at two levels: First, we investigate whether attitudes and justifications differ between age groups within each coun-try. Second, we examine differences and similarities across the four cases.

RC11-216.1

FINE, MICHAEL* *(Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)*

Aged Care Utopias: The Promise and Contradictions of Recent Radical Transformations of Long-Term Support.

The past half century has seen massive and unprecedented changes in the way that care for the increasing numbers of older people needing support is conceptualised and delivered. This is particularly evident in the market societies in which changes in care are the deliberate product of policy shaped by the neo-liberal politics of welfare capitalism. While the process of innovation has both local and global dimensions, the broad outlines of the goals and results are remarkably common: the development of alternatives to family provision and institutional provision; case-management and more integrated and individualised/personalised forms support; and a move away from centrally organised and publicly funded provision towards more flexible funding, which increasingly involves marketized provisions. Yet we also continue to be confronted by the contradictions, failures and shortcomings that are the product of these changes, including the continued devaluing of caregivers, paid and unpaid; the ongoing gender imbalance in responsibility for direct provision; and inequalities in access and outcome. This paper explores the promise of these utopias and their contradictions, through a focus on three distinct socio-analytic perspectives: the political-economy of welfare; the quantitative research dimension; and the precarity of care.

RC32-JS-61.4

FINE, MICHAEL* *(Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)*
DAVIDSON, ROBERT *(Department of Sociology, Macquarie University)*

The Marketization of Care. National Responses to a Global Paradox - an Australian Case Study.

Over recent decades decades there has been a shift away from more traditional forms of public services towards increasingly marketized systems of provision. These are associated with an increasing reliance on private capital and competition between a variety of providers, with public agencies competing alongside private for-profit and not for-profit non-government agencies. Drawing on care theory as well as historical sociology and political economic analysis this paper examines the conflicting tensions that shape aged care under marketization. Using Australia as a case study, it is argued that aged care is increasingly the site of ongoing conflicts over governance. Tensions are also evident as larger commercially-focused bodies, both privately owned and non-profit, increasingly threaten to take over space historically occupied by government and small locally based non-profit providers.

RC28-520.2

FINGER, CLAUDIA* *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*

Do Information on Returns Reduce Gender and Socio-Economic Inequalities in Field of Study Choices? Information on Returns Make a Difference?

It is well known that there are marked gender and social background differences regarding field of study-choices. At the same time graduating from different fields of study leads to different labor market returns both in terms of income and occupational prestige thereby transferring inequalities in the educational system to the labor market. In this paper I ask whether gender- and social background-specific differences in field of study-choices are not only due to socialization processes and role models, but also to information deficits on returns and whether such inequalities can be reduced by providing information on this topic. To answer these questions I use data from a field-experimental longitudinal study on high school students in Berlin, Germany (5 waves, one year before high school graduation – 1.5 years afterwards).The first questionnaire included questions on aspired educational levels and fields within these levels. After the first survey we provided information on labor market returns to students from 8 (out of 27) randomly selected schools. We focus on students who plan to enroll in college and analyze whether those in the treatment group more frequently change their field of study in an upward direction (i.e. towards more rewarding fields) than students in the control group and whether this reduces social background and gender differences in field of study-choices. We examine different outcomes: first, students' fields of study-plans three months after the treatment, second, applications for and third, enrollment in different fields of study. As admission restrictions strongly vary by field of study in Germany, the distinction between these outcomes also yields insights into the question whether enrollments mirror (changes in) preferences or whether they are also due to institutional selection processes. The findings provide important insights into the mechanisms behind inequality within the higher education system and - ultimately - the labor market.

RC04-86.4

FIORE, BRUNELLA* *(INVALSI)*
TORELLI, CONSUELA *(INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)*
POLIANDRI, DONATELLA *(INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)*
FREDDANO, MICHELA *(INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)*

The Renegotiation of the Large Scale Assessment'S Heritage on School Evaluation in Europe

IEA (PIRLS and TIMMS) and OECD-PISA results have entailed a political and media impact which paved the way to several reforms in the school system of many European countries, although they were introduced in different times and with different ways. The large scale assessment has received severe disapprovals for the theoretical and methodological system which characterizes this kind of assessment. Criticisms largely question the low attention of the up-bottom approach given by standard tests in school system analysis. A growing attention has been given to vertical and horizontal dimensions in the last years (Jansens e Eheren 2016; Eddy-Spicer 2017). The vertical dimension focuses on the decentralization of powers towards intermediate public or not-public organizations. The horizontal dimension refers to school managers and teachers' powers in creating schools networks and peer relations among schools (Hargreaves 2010). National and supranational governing bodies, based on the

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increasing legitimacy of polycentrism in assessment measures, are adapting their approach to a decentralized decisional process, creating a link between the edge and the core system. This work aims at giving a review of the main assessment methods (self-evaluation, external evaluation and improvement) used in European school systems, while focusing on the heritage, the links and the redeployment of the methodological systems applied by both national and supranational organizations (Oecd 2017) including intermediate organizations and schools networks (Eheren et. al 2017). The analysis will reflect in particular on the complex and controversial evolution of the decentralization process and the developing polycentrism of European school institutions.

RC16-299.11

FIRINCI ORMAN, TURKAN* *(Baskent University)*

Sociology of Philosophy Versus Sociological Philosophy: Differences, Similarities, and Potentialities for Alliance.

This paper aims to compare two subdivisions of sociology, sociology of philosophy and sociological philosophy in terms of their basic assumptions, problem areas, and theoretical positions. In the first part, sociology of philosophy is debated based on its strengths and its close relation to the history of philosophy. Especially, as an undisputed pioneer of the field, Collins' work is being reviewed. In the second part, Chernilo's project of a new idea of the philosophical sociology is debated by referring to the main discussion on normativity and humanity, highlighting its potential to reflect on the future of philosophy. Thus, in the concluding part, it is stressed that both subdivisions have substantial contributions to the sociology of knowledge but they have quite different positions: sociology of philosophy takes a historical position while philosophical sociology is more like futuristic in its attempts.

RC14-267.3

FIRMINO, RODRIGO* *(Pontifical Catholic University of Parana (PUCPR))*

From the Dream of Hyperconnectivity to the Nightmare of Immobility

In "The Electronic Eye"—one of the cornerstones of surveillance studies in sociology—David Lyon situates the circulation of personal information as one of the most important issues to be inquired within the technological changes of the late twentieth century. The ethics and the politics of surveillance became a major concern to social sciences. It was 1994 and the Internet was in its infancy, while many were dreaming with the wonders of a democratic hyperconnected society, tackling problems of social inequality through online communities. More than two decades on—and after 9/11 and Snowden—personal information is now personal data, and there is Big Data as well as powerful algorithms to govern the movements of data and everything that can be done with it. Inequalities have grown, and so the apprehensiveness with the augmented way in which personal data is shared, exchanged, sold, and classified for social sorting purposes. Algorithm is, in many ways, as powerful and determinant to shape changing-present and future societies as the car was (and still is) to the industrial modernist cities. Algorithm represents everything that can be programmed, planned, scripted, predicted, and preempted. It is the essence of what seems to be the next urban form in terms of connection, communication, and (im)mobility. In this environment, data is coded and compared with behavioral patterns to produce methods of social and spatial sorting, and access control. If something deviates from these patterns, actions are taken to bring things back to what is considered normality. Each algorithm defines, thus, a specific rhythm for movement and connection in the city. In this paper, I aim to use some of today's examples of territorial manifestations to show how a potential hyperconnected society is, in fact, resulting in some patterns of immobilization for targeted individuals and groups.

RC28-518.3

FISCHER-NEUMANN, MARION* *(University of Hamburg)*
BÖHNKE, PETRA* *(University of Hamburg)*

Social Networks and Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

Research finds that economic deprivation continues throughout family generations and children raised in poor family households are at higher risk of adulthood poverty. As this process does not have a traceable genetic background, it is assumed that poverty risks are "inherited socially".

While there has been research on family-related processes that may explain the intergenerational transmission of poverty (e.g. parenting behaviour, parental warmth or involvement), there is still a gap of research that systematically applies a network perspective and taking intra- as well as extra-familial social relationships of the child and the social space into account.

The main theoretical framework in this respect has been provided by Bronfenbrenner's (1979) ecological model of human development. The ecological model takes a systems perspective, and provides a framework for understanding how factors that influence parents and children are nested within a hierarchy of four

main levels; socio-cultural (macro system); community (exo system); family /peers /school (micro system) and individual (ontogenic). These levels also describe a path of influence reaching from social and community factors to the more proximal, family and individual factors. Thus, to understand the factors of poverty transmission, all levels need to be taken into account.

Our research is applying this (inter-)level perspective and seeks to understand the structure and resources involved in different social ties/systems that surround the child during socialisation and the context of family income poverty and how these social ties/systems either enhance or mitigate the risk of later adulthood income poverty.

In order to analyse the effects of social networks on intergenerational transmission of poverty, we use longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP) as well as longitudinal regression methods. GSOEP is a large-scale annual household panel survey which has been conducted in Germany since 1984, providing life-course information on respondents and their parents.

RC19-349.1

FISH, JENNIFER* *(Old Dominion University)*

Kitchen Girl Activists: Domestic Worker Global Policy Coalitions

This paper portrays the development of a domestic worker movement through mobilization around Convention 189. With the prospect of the first policy protection through the International Labor Organization, domestic workers around the world joined forces to bring their struggle directly to the negotiation of their rights. Unlike any other policy process, the International Domestic Workers Network positioned their own social locations as a site of policy advocacy, progressive action and movement building. This session explores the intersection of a burgeoning international movement of migrant household workers and the centrality of care policy in the global scope of human rights protections.

TG03-954.1

FISHER, KYLA* *(University of Alberta)*
KAPOOR, DR. DIP *(University of Alberta)*

Human Rights-Based Approaches to Development in Contexts of Dam Dispossession

Conservative estimates place the number of people displaced by major dam projects at between 40 to 80 million people. Since the report of the World Commission on Dams in the early 2000s, International Rivers, an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) based in Berkeley, California, has promoted a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development to address the impacts of dam projects for the people who call the rivers home; a politics with a questionable track record in preventing dispossession and market violence. Dam projects often proceed despite INGO initiated HRBA opposition in conjunction with the struggles or movements of affected people, or resume after what may have been an initially successful campaign to prevent their construction, sometimes under the auspices of the 1986 United Nations Declaration on Right to Development.

Informed by a critical interpretive methodology, this case study is a critical exploration of how International Rivers utilizes HRBA to development including human rights education (HRE) in contexts of development dispossession by big dam projects in Asia, Africa and the Americas. Staff members of International Rivers based both in the United States and at one of their regional offices were interviewed, and secondary documentation and materials produced by IR were analyzed. Relying primarily on select neo-Marxist concepts and analytical critiques of a human rights politics and the globalization of capitalism, the study demonstrates the contradictions and limits, if not the complicity, of HRBA to addressing dam related development dispossession in neocolonial regions by INGOs such as International Rivers. The emergent critique has implications for how INGOs use these approaches, including HRE and praxis, in contexts of development dispossession in these regions, and contributes towards the growing body of empirical and critical analytical literature on human rights, human rights education, capital and development dispossession, especially by mega dam projects.

TG03-953.2

FISKE, LUCY* *(University of Technology Sydney (UTS))*
TAHIRA, TAHIRA *(Cisarua Refugee Learning Centre (Indonesia))*

Crisis and Opportunity: Gendered Citizenship, Structure and Agency in Exile

Expulsion from the state is approached as a crisis within both human rights and refugee studies, with Hannah Arendt proposing that the 'loss of national rights was identical with the loss of human rights' (Arendt 1976, 292). This analysis, conceptualises the state as a protective structure and seeks to rehabilitate the refugee into the state system, whether within a reformed natal state (through return), or into a new state (through local integration or resettlement), ultimately restoring the refugee as 'citizen'. This model is rooted in what Nira Yuval Davis

(1999, 119) terms 'the "fraternal" enlightenment project' and is both western centric and has a male, purportedly universal imagined citizen at its heart. Postcolonial feminist scholars have articulated the many ways in which third world/non-western women's relationships to the state are more commonly either distant or repressive. Expulsion from the state may not, for those who have held only notional or marginal citizenship, entail the 'radical crisis' of human rights (Agamben 1998, 126) that refugee studies and human rights theories conceive. Moments of rupture and crisis that disrupt powerful socio-cultural norms and break the alliance between constraining state and civil society structures can also be moments of social transformation and opportunity.

In this paper, we discuss a community of refugees in transit in Indonesia who are using their expulsion from the state to challenge constraining patriarchal norms within their community, profoundly changing gender, age and power relations. Tahira was a leader of this community for several years until her resettlement to Canada in 2017. We draw on the social practices and testimonies of this refugee community to examine the assumptions underpinning citizenship and question whether the social good that citizenship aims to deliver needs to be tied to the state.

TG03-964.1

FISKE, LUCY* (University of Technology Sydney (UTS))
SHACKEL, RITA (University of Sydney, School of Law)

Making Clients out of Citizens? Humanitarian Aid in Transitional Justice and Post-Conflict Interventions

Post conflict interventions are dominated by legal, security and development discourses. There is an emerging standardized 'set' of international responses to conflict including internationally mediated peace negotiations, prosecutions, truth commissions and an influx of aid and development International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs). After sustained efforts from women's movements and civil society, international actors are broadening their concerns to include the impacts of conflict on women. Many high status interventions deal primarily with elites from within conflict communities and seek to rebuild on a western neoliberal democratic model with little accommodation of local practices or involvement of those most adversely impacted by the conflict. This model often reinforces pre-existing structural inequalities, further privileging those most able to access power, and further marginalising those with least access to political, economic and cultural power. Meanwhile, INGO development interventions are fraught with tensions, often emerging from and operating within colonial charitable paradigms which paradoxically reinforce dependency and powerlessness. In this paper we draw on fieldwork conducted with women affected by violence in Kenya, eastern DRC and northern Uganda to examine the effects of humanitarian interventions on women's agency and their self-identification as citizens. We question whether large scale INGO service provision might be both relieving governments of their responsibilities to their citizens' needs and rights, and, shifting women's identities away from citizenship and towards the less autonomous and more passive role of 'client'.

RC32-576.6

FITZ-GIBBON, KATE* (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
WALKLATE, SANDRA (Professor)

From Keeping Men at Arm's Length to Fearing the Foreign Other: Examining the Transference of Responsibility in Responses to Sexual Violence Against Women Perpetrated in Cologne on New Year's Eve 2015

On New Year's Eve 2015 in Cologne (Germany) there were reports of 'mass' sexual violence perpetrated against women. In the weeks that followed media reports of the incident estimated that up to 1000 women victims and 40 male perpetrators of (alleged) migrant refugee background were involved. In the weeks following similar incidents were reported in other German and Scandinavian cities contributing to public fears that this was not an isolated event but rather a coordinated one symptomatic of the risks associated with the increasing numbers of refugees entering Germany and other neighbouring European countries. These attacks took place against a backdrop of decades of feminist advocacy, whereby *private* acts of sexual violence against women have often failed to attract attention or motivate change. This in itself raises interesting questions surrounding *what* forms of sexual violence against women garner public concern and *who* is held to account for such violence.

To date responses to the Cologne attacks have been subjected to limited analysis. This paper addresses that gap by examining the transference of responsibility in media and official responses in the aftermath of the attacks. In order to do so, we draw from the findings of a thematic analysis of over 500 media articles written in the wake of 2015/16 Cologne New Years Eve attacks to question the degree to which responsibility for the public acts of sexual violence against women were transferred from the women themselves in the first instance to the collective foreign 'other'. We consider the implications of this transference in terms

of gendered responses to violence against women and constructions of risk in a global world.

RC04-93.16

FITZGERALD, SCOTT* (Curtin University)
MCGRATH-CHAMP, SUSAN (University of Sydney)
STACEY, MEGHAN (University of Sydney)
WILSON, RACHEL (University of Sydney)
PARDING, KAROLINA (Lulea University of Technology)
RAINNIE, AL (Queensland University of Technology)

Work Intensification in Neoliberal Times: Insights from the Australian Education System

The percentage of Australian teachers working very long hours has been increasing over the last decade. Compared to other OECD countries, a large amount of their time is spent on paperwork and general administrative work, an outcome of increased accountability measures in the country's neoliberalised education systems. In this paper, we report on a qualitative 2017 study of school teachers' workload in one Australian state, New South Wales. This study found that the scale of teachers' workload has been expanded substantially through additional administrative tasks, government reporting and the pressures of standardised national and international benchmark testing. We analysed data from across a range of diverse school settings and looked for patterns of response that were related to school geography, socio-educational status, and school type (primary, secondary and central). Overall, increases in workload are felt universally: there was surprising uniformity in responses in relation to high hours of work and administrative sources of workload. This suggests that the issue is a systemic one, with a diverse and extensive policy settlement blanketing the entirety of the NSW public school landscape in a layer of increased requirements. This policy bricolage supports an overall neoliberal framework similar to other Australian states. Given the symbiotic relationship between teaching conditions and students' opportunities to learn, these findings hold particular significance, which may extend to other educational sectors. The paper will examine the consequences of changes for processes work intensification and de-professionalization. The necessity for decisions by teachers about what components of workload excess must take priority makes this a particularly complex and demanding aspect of their work.

RC06-126.8

FLAHERTY, IAN* (University of Sydney)

Marriage Equality in Australia – the 'No' Vote and Symbolic Violence

In 2017, there are no legal provisions within the Commonwealth of Australia for same-sex couples to marry in the same sense that their heterosexual friends and family can. Civil unions provide *similar* legal protections as marriage, but many argue that this is not enough – that same-sex couples occupy a 'second-class' citizen status in relation to marriage. Many jurisdictions globally recognise marriage equality: the UK, New Zealand, Canada and the USA to name but a few globally, and those societies most similar to Australia's. This paper explores the attitudes towards elements of marriage equality among a group of gay men in Australia. Despite the 'yes' vote for marriage equality polled at about two-thirds of eligible voters, a slew of symbolically-violent messages have appeared, including 'Vote No' skywritten across the emblematic Sydney Harbour, and 'Vote no to faggots' graffiti etched across Sydney train carriages. In particular, this paper examines how two such contradictory positions can emerge in society that ostensibly privileges the 'fair go.' Perhaps by July 2018, marriage equality will have been enshrined in Commonwealth law – at present however, Australians await the result of a marriage equality postal vote, from which a 'yes' vote will 'allow' members of the ruling centre-right party a 'conscience' vote on the bill. On the eve of this result, and within months of the 40th anniversary of the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras, it is timely to revisit perspectives from the original '78ers' and the experiences of physical violence on that cold night in June 1978. How might the rhetoric of the 'no' vote rekindle those experiences, and historically (and currently!) what have these men used to combat this threat? The importance of friendships and solidarity across lines of difference are key in this defence and action.

RC48-JS-51.5

FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig)

Catching up with the Times: Research Designs for Transnational Movements

Social movement research has relatively recently turned its attention to transnational movements. Much social movement research still suffers from

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methodological localism and nationalism. In my talk I would like to present a few designs for a study of transnational movements that go beyond discourse import-export analysis, ethnographic reports on or on-the-spot surveys of participants at international fora or describing transnational movement coalitions without explaining how they came about. Newer designs build on such concepts as governance regimes, explore the contribution of earlier mobilizations to institutions calling for transnational movement (expertise) mobilization, inspect the causes of regional domino effects, etc. etc. I would also like to suggest that it is about time to study local, national and transnational mobilization of various professional groups, such as doctors, journalists or lawyers – and show how one could go about it. It is my thesis that that not just the sociology of professions but also social movement research has failed to take note both of their various mobilization forms and their importance in contemporary world.

RC52-872.6

FLAM, HELENA* *(Institute of Sociology, University of Leipzig)*

Professions As the Critics of the Status Quo

The classical sociology of professions has posited professions as exposed to the pressures of the state and the (capitalist) market. It did not include the relationship between professions and the civil society in its purview. More recently much of it has been narrowly concerned with the neo-liberal pressures reducing professional autonomy. Modest English language literature (see Sarat and Scheingold, eds. and also Holliday, Karpik, Feeley, eds) approaches professions in a different manner. Focused on lawyers this literature shows that they have offered professional support as individuals or law firms to (right-less, underprivileged, discriminated) citizens and social movements mobilized against states and corporations. The so-called "cause" or "politicized" lawyers are defined as those who have moved beyond such occasional support activities. These (i) focus on social groups or (transgressive) issues with a conflict potential in their everyday work, and possibly cross the usual "professional boundaries" by (ii) engaging in educational/media campaigns, lobbying or committee work or by (iii) starting professional or citizen initiatives to push these issues. Not to be ignored, there is also professional status quo critical collective mobilization. This mobilization assumes different forms: (a) organizing own training, workshops and conferences, (b) setting up professional organizations and journals, c) cooperating around key court cases or reform proposals, d) partaking in and mobilizing for lawyers' own or lawyers-led demonstrations, and, finally e) establishing and running political parties. Examples from Germany, Hong Kong, Japan and possibly also the transnational sphere will illustrate these points.

RC08-165.2

FLECK, CHRISTIAN* *(Higher School of Economics, Poletayev Institute for Theoretical and Historical Studies, Moscow)*

How to Remain a Detached Sociologist While on the Payroll of the Perpetrator of the "Tobacco Holocaust"? Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Philipp Morris Research and Development

There is widespread consensus with regard to two propositions: First, the (US American) tobacco industry perpetrated something which some scholars call, without blushing, "Tobacco Holocaust" (Rabinoff 2006) or "Golden Holocaust" (Proctor 2011). Secondly, those who commission a (social) scientist usually exert enough leverage on their contractors to get the messages they are interested in. The appropriatenss of comparisons like "the Tobacco Holocaust is at least 25 times the high estimates of the Jewish Holocaust" (http://www.rense.com/general65/UwSSL.HTM) legitimated by the first mentioned consensus might be questioned. The second consensus is a truism if we adopt the worldview of popular media, political discourses but also some serious sociological writings. The debate between Martin Bulmer and Donald Fisher in the 1980s about the role of the Rockefeller Foundation for the development of empirical social research, Stephen Turner's criticism (1998) of Jennifer Platt's 1996 book are indications from sociology, and the saying "the one who pays the piper calls the tune", nicely explained in *The New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy* (2002, p. 55) as "The person who hires another determines the services to be rendered", should suffice here as evidence.

Beyond any doubts, a leading sociologist of the 20th century, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, got a check about $ 45,000 back in 1972 (the equivalent of $ 262,273 in 2016) from "Philipp Morris Research and Development", kind of a cover for one of the big American tobacco producers.

The proposed paper will present archival evidence about the negotiations between Philipp Morris and Lazarsfeld in the run-up of the contract, give a detailed report about the research done for these dollars and conclude with a somewhat non-conformist rejection to the second consensus mentioned above: In a nutshell, Lazarsfeld did not sell his conscience.

RC19-353.5

FLECKENSTEIN, TIMO* *(London School of Economics)*
LEE, SOOHYUN CHRISTINE* *(University of Leeds)*

Roads and Barriers Towards Social Investment Policies

Across the OECD world, social investment policies are on the rise, which Hemerijck (2015) describes as a "quiet paradigm revolution". Whilst Nordic countries are typically considered the pioneers in social investment policies, we observe that latecomer countries of not only Europe but also East Asia have made considerable efforts to catch-up with Northern European frontrunners.

The rise of social investment policies, especially the expansion of family policy presents an important dimension of the recent transformation of advanced welfare capitalism, which despite the prominence of retrenchment cannot be reduced to welfare state regress. However, we observe great cross-national variation in the speed and scope of family policy expansion. Unlike family policy, labour market policy did not experience a similar social investment turn, but is instead rather characterised by retrenchment with declining efforts to improve the employability of jobseekers.

What explains the differences in the social investment turn? Not only comparing family and labour market policy but also comparing across countries within each policy domain, this paper analyses the *roads* and *barriers* towards social investment policy. It engages with institutionalist political economy theory, which is typically considered well placed to explain policy stability, but struggles when paradigmatic change is experienced. By contrast, public policy approaches allowing more room for political agency appear to have greater explanatory power to grasp policy change. We review competing theoretical accounts and discuss the implications of our findings for the "management of change".

RC46-JS-46.1

FLEISCHER, MICHAEL* *(Organizational Dynamics)*

A History and Overview of Capacs Accreditation, and Accreditation in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Michael Fleischer, CAPACS Chair, will present a brief history and overview of CAPACS, with an interactive slide-show and handouts, covering global higher education accreditation, the CAPACS accreditation process, and the benefits of Program accreditation. Particular attention will focus on the increasing demand to accredit disciplinary and professional programs in higher education as a process of external quality review, including in the social and behavioral sciences; the oversight of higher education accreditation commissions; and the creation of CAPACS in 1995, as a joint initiative of the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) and the Sociological Practice Association (SPA), which merged in 2006, to form the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS). The presentation will highlight CAPACS accreditation standards, and the benefits of CAPACS accreditation for Program faculty, students, and alumni, their host institutions, and the public-at-large.

TG08-1012.2

FLEISCHMANN, LARISSA* *(University of Konstanz)*

Responding to a Moral Imperative to Act: The Mobilization of Compassion and Solidarity for the Plight of Refugees in Germany

In this proposed contribution, I will offer a glimpse on the forms of practical solidarity that emerged within local communities in response to the increased arrival of asylum seekers in Germany around the so-called 'refugee crisis'. I ask for the techniques of mobilization that generated compassion and feelings of responsibility among citizens and led to an unprecedented willingness to engage in acts of humanitarian assistance and support for refugees. This development gained momentum in the national and international media through the narrative of a German 'Welcome Culture', which presented the society as being characterized by an extraordinary level of open-mindedness, hospitality and compassion towards the newcomers. In my paper, I will demonstrate how the notion of a 'Welcome Culture' came with *a moral imperative to act* that mobilized German citizens to support refugees in localized contexts. It triggered a diverse range of immediate helping practices, among them, for instance, the collection of donations, the organization of joint leisure time activities, language courses, or the support in bureaucratic procedures. My paper will reflect on two techniques of mobilization in more detail. On the one hand, feelings of a *humanitarian duty* were produced that generated responsibility for the plight of refugees. On the other hand, *a need to help* triggered the notion of being obligated to act. Yet, as I will show, these moralized techniques of mobilization were not free of power relations. To the contrary, they were employed in order to further certain (political) strategies by, for instance, governmental actors or leftist activists. I will draw on striking examples of my qualitative and ethnographic fieldwork throughout Germany between late 2014 and mid-2016, around the so-called 'refugee crisis', in order to highlight these points.

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RC48-802.1

FLEISCHMANN, LEONIE* *(City, University of London)*

Solidarity Activism: Power and Democracy Among Israeli and Palestinian Anti-Occupation Activists.

The Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian Territories has reached its 50th anniversary, with no clear end in sight. Since the beginning of the occupation, Israeli and Palestinian activists have tried to challenge the prevailing realities through both normalized institutionalized channels and civil resistance campaigns. As of yet, these efforts have not achieved their ultimate goal of ending the occupation. However, daily resistance activities continue to be waged. Drawing from the literature on civil resistance and fieldwork in Israel/Palestine, this article will analyse the various Israeli anti-occupation campaigns that have been waged in the past seventeen years, since the outbreak of the second Palestinian Intifada and the collapse of the political peace process.

This study will focus specifically on the Israeli Jewish activists engaged in civil resistance campaigns against their own government, alongside and in solidarity with Palestinians activists. It will explore the power dynamics between Israeli and Palestinian activists, questioning how Israeli activists contribute to the political struggle to end the Israeli occupation of the Palestinians. In doing so, it will consider the role and influence of a privileged group of activists acting in solidarity of an oppressed group and how this affects democracy in decision-making processes. This is relevant to all situations where privileged individuals and groups act in solidarity of others.

RC44-739.1

FLEMMING, JANA* *(Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena)*

Players in a Socio-Ecological Transformation? Industrial Workers and Unions on the Environment

Unions are made up of members who, in their mode of living, rely on and profit from global value chains. These value chains function at the expense of the health and quality of life of the workers themselves and produce environmental destruction. That is, the "ecological crisis" is global in scope and "social" as well as "ecological."

German unions see economic growth as a helpful tool that supports the realization of workers' interests in earning higher wages and thus improves quality of life. Thus increased production of environmentally friendly goods, such as electric motors for cars, is seen as a "win-win" strategy for workers and businesses, and also as one pathway for solving the socio-ecological crisis. I suggest that, besides the logic of economic growth and unions' cooperation with state players, cultural norms and values — especially for example the persistence of the cultural logic of the automobile and the automobile industry — have an impact on unionists' decison making on environmental issues.

I propose that it is not only the mode of production that has to be altered in overcoming the socio-ecological crisis, but also the mode of living. The mode of living is based on workers' every day culture, whose norms and values on environmental issues differ from other social groups. I ask which attitudes of wage workers exceed the limits of the hegemonic way of living, and thus provide a basis for a social-ecological transformation, which might differ from unions' current cultural norms and values.

These attitudes have concrete implications for future union strategies and struggles. I ask which sociocultural reasons hinder and support strategies for a socio-ecological transformation and to what extent industrial workers' attitudes concerning the environment can play a role in such strategies.

RC25-478.1

FLINKFELDT, MARIE* *(Uppsala University)*

'I Just Can't Live There': Housing, Identity and the Costs of Living in Institutional Talk about Housing Allowance

This paper investigates the situated meaning-making of housing and identity in the context of economic hardship, as these matters are brought to life in the details of language in naturally occurring institutional interaction. The study examines 366 audio-recorded phone calls to the Swedish Social Insurance Agency's customer service about housing allowance, which is a benefit targeting economically vulnerable families with children, covering some of their costs for housing. Using conversation analysis and membership categorization analysis, we investigate how housing is discussed in these phone calls as part of clients' identity work and requests for information and help from the Social Insurance Agency. This implies laying out in detail how language is used to assemble spatial identities and how the terms for receiving economic assistance with housing costs are negotiated in situ. For instance, we discuss how clients and social insurance officials together work out, in real-time, how much space a family actually needs, what kinds of neighborhoods that are desirable to live in, and what standards of accommodation that are acceptable, in short, what is fair and what sort of responsibilities the welfare state has for families' living situations. The paper's focus on language use in a large amount of naturally occurring situations offers a

novel way of exploring housing norms, not as set standards that influence people's lives, but as something achieving practical meaning in and for the context where they become an issue.

RC47-JS-67.4

FLORES-MÁRQUEZ, DORISMILDA* *(Universidad De La Salle Bajío)*

I am Mexican, what is your superpower? Migration, political subjectivity and digital activism

In this paper I discuss the link between political subjectivity and digital activism among Mexican migrants. According to previous studies, digital media itself does not determine the participation, but provides to the engaged citizens spaces for that.

The study approached the cases of Mexican citizens living abroad (United States, Canada, Guatemala, Argentina, Spain, France, Germany and the UK), who have digital activism practices. The methodological framework was based on digital ethnography, ethnographies of participation and the biographical approach. Data collection included posts in Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, an semi-structured interviews with Mexican migrants, to explore their experiences.

The findings confirm the relevance of digital media in the migrant experience, as it expands the access to the information and public expresion, enables the formation of social and activist networks, and contributes to the emergence of new kinds of political actors. Migrants experience a renewal interest in Mexican public issues as a product of different factors, such as the oportunity to rethink Mexico by comparing it with other countries, the concerns about their family and friends that still live there, and the work of nostalgia. In this way, the changes in their political subjectivity motivates them to do online activism about their country. Online activism of Mexican migrants is strongly linked to the sociopolitical context, their agendas change according to political events. The study of political subjectivity and digital activism among Mexican migrants contributes to the understanding of the public space and its reconfigurations in the global age.

RC44-748.3

FOLEY, BENJAMIN* *(Rutgers University)*

Confederate Flags and Black Power: How the Young Patriots Used White Ethnic Nationalism to Organize Poor Whites to Ally with the Black Panther Party.

This paper explores how the Young Patriots Organization connected claims of white ethnic nationalism to an anti-racist, anti-capitalist platform to organize poor whites to fight in solidarity with other oppressed people from around the world. The Patriots were a group of young white poor self-described "Hillbillies" from Appalachia that formed in the impoverished neighborhood of "Uptown" in Chicago in 1968. Between 1970-1972 they had chapters operating in a handful of cities across the United States. Organized "of, by, and for poor whites," they wore Confederate flags stitched onto their jackets and rallied for the cause of "oppressed white people." Yet they also wore "Black Power" pins and identified the Black Panther Party as the vanguard of the revolution against the "pig power structure" of American capitalism, racism, and imperialism. In doing so, the Patriots claimed a position of "white revolutionary" solidarity with oppressed people of color around the world. Remarkably, the Illinois Black Panthers recognized the Patriots—a group brandishing Confederate flags—as an ally and recruited them to join the Rainbow Coalition, alongside the radical Puerto Rican activist group, the Young Lords Organization. Together they organized rallies against police brutality, gentrification, and abusive landlords. They also ran free breakfast programs and health clinics.

The Patriots clearly complicate how we think about the role of "whiteness" in interracial class struggle. Through a discourse analysis of their writing and speeches as well as interviews with former members, this project examines how the Patriots' "white revolutionary" discourse challenges the way activists and scholars alike have thought about "whiteness" and the anti-racist potential of poor whites. It also brings the Patriots' ideology, organizing tactics, and identification as "white revolutionaries" into dialogue with other cases of interracial class struggles, which more often than not, have disintegrated along racial lines.

RC28-526.5

FOLKES, LOUISE* *(Cardiff University)*

Re-Imagining Social Mobility: The Role of Alternate Value Systems, Social Class and Locality in Reconstructing Notions of Mobility

As neoliberalism has flourished, the responsibility for 'success' and self-improvement has shifted onto the individual. Social mobility policy in the UK has focused its attention on marginalised and disadvantaged communities, utilising programmes focused around education and employment as a vehicle for individual social mobility. Often drawing on a discourse of 'lack', this paper questions the power, violence and justice of these hegemonic, individualistic constructs of social mobility.

Based upon an ethnographic study in a small, white working-class community, this paper will focus on the ongoing analysis of family interviews that explored biography (imagined and actual) and community. The importance of the familial bond and keeping close is central to many participants' narratives, alongside discourses of happiness that are decoupled from wealth and work. Furthermore, the complex and varied constructions of community are vital to many families' subjectivities. This paper will argue that constructing the self-through-others, such as nearby family or community members, may be more salient to the working-class families in this study than the individualism propagated by dominant social mobility discourses (Skeggs 1997). By focusing more on the 'social' of social mobility, such as family and community, we can see how the families in this study reconstruct the notion of social mobility. The importance of this aspect is undervalued and overlooked in the dominant social mobility discourses that permeate government policy and academia. It is not that these families are not 'strivers' or 'lack' certain abilities, but that the focus of success is not always based on individual gains alone.

RC51-843.1

FOLLONI, ANDRE* *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná)*
DIB, NATÁLIA *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil)*

Development As a Complex ISSUE and the Challenge of Multidisciplinary

Development is tradicionally a concept connected to economic growth which could be measured by economic standards such as Gross Domestic Produt or Per Capita Income. In this sense development emerged as an economic concept studied by the Economics, specially the Welfare Economics. This means that development was studied within a single scientific domain, according to its methods and its terminology, which makes things easier for the researchers but at the same time allows scientists to a partial and limited view of the problem. This concept of development was questioned within the Economics by authors who noticed that both GDP and PCI focus on resources only and do not consider how the real people make use of these resources. At the same time development became a central concept in the international politics, to a point when the United Nations Organization put out a declaration of the right of development, so it became a political, ethical and legal concept as well as an economic one. So nowadays it is mandatory that development should be studied under a multidisciplinar point of view able to understand both its material (e.g., Economics) and immaterial (e.g., Ethics) elements. This research claims that this multidisciplinar approach can be enlighted by Complex Systems Science at least in two different ways. First, since development is a state of affairs that emerge from the interaction of different agents in different domains such as politics, economics, law, science an so, a systemic vision might be useful to understand the differences and the relations among these different systems. Second, since development can be understood as a proccess of elimination of unfreedom by increasing capabilities of individuals, focused on the agency aspect of people (e.g., Amartya Sen), a science that is used to deal with agents and agency can be specially helpful.

RC31-559.1

FONG, ERIC* *(Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
SHIBUYA, KUMIKO *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Immigrant Youth Unemployment of Different Religion Affiliations in Canada

Youth unemployment has been a major concern in most countries across the world. This topic has generated considerable interest because unemployment can have long-term scarring effects on future pay and job attainment of individuals. A high rate of youth unemployment also suggests that a significant portion of young adults are unable to translate their human capital into first job. For immigrant youth, high unemployment rate may also suggest difficulties in their economic integration. Our study explores the relative importance of human capital resources, immigration status, and religious affiliation in affecting the likelihood of being unemployed among youth of various religious groups in Canada.

The data for our study are drawn from 2011 Canadian National Household Survey. The survey provides detailed information about religious affiliation of its respondents. Following the OECD definition, youth are defined as individuals aged 15 to 29. Given that a large proportion of immigrants to Canada originate in Asian and Middle-Eastern countries, our sample contains a substantial number of youth of non-Western religions. Our study explores the relative effects of human capital, immigration status, and religious affiliation on their likelihood of being unemployed. It also controls for the effects of racial and ethnic differences. The results of our analyses show that Muslim youth have a higher unemployment rate than youth of other religions. In terms of race/ethnicity, the results also show that youth of west Asian groups have a higher unemployment rate than youth of other racial/ethnic groups.

RC40-706.1

FONJONG, LOTSMART* *(University of Bea)*

Gender Analysis of the Impact of Large-Scale Land Acquisition on Rural Women in Cameroon

Large-scale land acquisitions *(LSLA)* in Cameroon are carried out both by foreign and national investors. Most of the land is taken over is land where rural communities have only used rights claimed by effective occupation but without legal rights before corporate acquisition. The NdawaraTea Estates (NTE) is one of the corporate investorsthathas legal claims to the vast quantities of land in the North West Region.Recently, the women who had been in effective occupation and exploitation of land in the region were forcefully displaced by NTE on grounds of its legal ownership(land certificate). Using the example of the NTE, the study examines the impact of LSLA on women'seconomic and social performances and its implication on their contribution to national development. Indepth interviews are conductedwithaffectedwomen, local authorities and authorities of plantation companies to understand the dynamics, processes of land take over and plantation investments and women'sdevelopment. The HavardAnalytical Framework isused to carry out the genderanalysis. Although the framework has four functionaltools (1 Activity profile; 2) Access and control profile; 3) influencingfactors; and 4) Project cycle analysis), thispaperconcentrates on the activity, the access and control profiles. The activity profile helps to answer the question 'whodoeswhat' by gender and thusenable us to understand the economic and social structure of communitieswhose land has been taken over by corporateinvestors. Findingspoint to genderdifferential impacts of LSLA interms of gains and loses on the population. This affect women'srole in food and environmentalsecurities. There isthereforeneed to engender the processes of land take-over by corporateinvestors and the types ofinvestmentsso as to ensurewin-winoutcomes for investors, affectedcommunities and women.

RC09-193.4

FORAN, JOHN* *(University of California, Santa Barbara)*

For an Existential Ecofeminist Democratic Socialism

The 21st century is the century of the Anthropocene, that awe- and fear-inspiring transformation of the Earth wrought by the contradictions of two centuries of fossil capitalism that have witnessed the dangerous pushing of several Earth systems beyond "livable" boundaries – most notably biodiversity (we have entered the age of the Sixth Great Extinction) and climate change.

At the same time, the 21st century – if we are to survive the changes in motion above – must the same time become the stage for the end of capitalism. New realities have always called for new paradigms, and both Marxism and the sociology of revolutions are due for an update, if not an overhaul. The most obvious and relevant development along these lines has been the cluster of perspectives that fly under the banner of "ecosocialism," and we are in the first two decades of the elaboration of this promising new paradigm.

My presentation will explore the potential of an "Existential Ecofeminist Democratic Socialism" as a constituent part or thread of an ecosocialism for the 21st century. The relevance of Sartre's contributions to Marxism, the rise of an ecological-feminist critique of capitalism, and the elaboration of various democratic paths to socialism will be critically investigated as a promising synthesis of theory and practice for an ecosocialist understanding both of the climate crisis in the context of capitalism, and the radical climate justice movement as the only historical agent with the scope, creative ideas, and post-capitalist alternative visions capable of rising to the occasion we face, and by so doing, helping to secure the "least worst" outcome humanity might hope for by the middle of this fateful century.

RC05-121.5

FORCIER, MATHIEU* *(Université de Montréal)*

Nationalism, Islamophobia and Social Media: An Analysis of Online Comments on Syrian Refugees in Quebec

This paper seeks to examine a singular configuration of the normalization of national belonging in the mode of worrying and racial governmentality regarding Muslim presence in Western societies. Public expressions of islamophobia tend to become commonplace in Quebec while islamophobia is regularly denied. These discourses are now widely deployed on social media. The study focuses on social debates concerning the Canadian Syrian Refugee Resettlement Initiative in the fall of 2015. What are the dominant representations of these refugees in digital discursive practices of "ordinary" members of the ethnic majority? How do these discourses take part in the reproduction of the national symbolic boundaries? Aiming to scrutinize articulations of nation, ethnicity and race, the study is based on critical theories of nationalism, race and whiteness, especially the work of Stuart Hall and Ghassan Hage.

The methodology is inspired by Critical Discourse Analysis and more specifically the Discourse-Historical Approach intended to unveil power and domination structures supporting homogenization and discrimination. The analysis is

organized around discursive strategies and uses the concept of topoi to identity commonplaces associated with positive self-presentation, negative other-presentation and denial of racism. The data come from online comments published on the Facebook pages of the five largest media in Quebec. 15 articles on Syrian refugees and 1000 comments were analyzed.

Five discursive topics are identified, namely the topoi of number, fiscal burden, national responsibility, security and cultural threat. While overtly racists comments represent only a small minority, most users frame negatively the arrival of these refugees. Their reduction to the racialized figure of the Muslim is structuring since it largely constitutes the subtext of resentful nationalist arguments. Attributed muslimness cannot be separated from self-presentation of white nationals as victims of the hospitality and tolerance of political elites for strangers pictured as threatening and undeserving.

RC04-99.1

FORD, ANNETTE* *(University of Toronto/OISE)*
MOODIE, GAVIN *(University of Toronto/OISE)*
BRIJMOHAN, AMANDA *(University of Toronto/OISE)*
WHEELAHAN, LEESA *(University of Toronto/OISE)*
YANG, JINLI *(University of Toronto/OISE)*
CHILDS, RUTH *(University of Toronto/OISE)*
HOUNSELL, JENNIFER *(University of Toronto/OISE)*

Meritocracy, Human Capital or Social Reproduction? Outcomes of Educational Pathways in Canada

Educational pathways between vocational or community colleges and universities are an important objective of policy in liberal market economies such as the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Governments seek pathways to build a nation's human capital and to support social mobility. There are four main ways in which educational pathways are theorised.

1. Liberal theory, which posits that pathways support upward social mobility and provide opportunity. This is the meritocracy thesis in which those who work hard and have ability can progress to higher level credentials and the opportunities that this brings in the labour market;

2. Human capital theory, which sees pathways as the way individuals can make rational decisions about how to invest in their human capital to support their occupational pathways;

3. Social reproduction theorists who argue that pathways can challenge unequal power relations by challenging intrinsically unfair structures of education and hegemonic power relations;

4. An alternative 'reading' of social reproduction theory could be that pathways contribute to existing hierarchies by providing limited opportunities for social mobility, and at the same time contributing to the hegemonic notion of the meritocracy.

This paper uses Canada as a case study to explore these alternatives. It uses data from the 2011 Canadian National Household Survey to compare the occupational destinations, job skill level and income decile of graduates with college credentials, with both college and university credentials, and with university only credentials. It finds that pathways support modest social mobility, and that the labour market outcomes for those with both college and university credentials are higher than those with college credentials, but lower for those with university credentials. It suggests that pathways make a difference in people's lives, but that they do not necessarily challenge elite and stratified hierarchies in higher education or the labour market.

RC56-920.2

FORD, LAURA* *(Bard College)*

Formal and Substantive Rationality in Law: Legacies of the Axial Age?

In his essay on *The Developmental Conditions of Law*, Max Weber identified a cluster of factors that contributed to the emergence of formal rationality in law. Crucially-important, in his view, were legacies from Roman law. Building on these legacies, a new set of rationalizing culture-carriers ("jurists") emerged during the high middle ages. Formal rationality in law, which Weber sharply distinguished from substantive legal ideals of justice and righteousness, was their unique legacy. Drawing on early work in evolutionary anthropology, Weber located the deepest roots of this legal rationalization process in magic and animism.

In his essay on *Ancient Judaism*, however, Weber offered another possibility, one that aligns well with the scholarship of Raymond Westbrook, who argued that Biblical and Roman law should be seen as separate strands of a common legal tradition, one that draws on intellectual legacies from the ancient near east. Rather than locating the origins of legal rationalization in questionable assertions of anthropological universality, perhaps we can instead trace an historical line of development leading from ancient near eastern legal casuistry to Roman law and Abrahamic faith traditions. This historicized alternative for the earliest roots of

legal rationalization is one that could potentially align with an Axial Age hypothesis. Might law itself be, in certain respects, a legacy of the Axial Age? Is it possible to see the emergence of substantive ideals for law – justice and righteousness – emerging against an older background of casuistic formal rationality, as part of transformative developments connected with the Axial Age? My paper will explore these possibilities, drawing particularly on the scholarship of Raymond Westbrook, on Weber's writing about law in *Ancient Judaism*, and on criticisms that scholars of Roman religion have leveled at anthropological theories, especially the notion that magic and animism rest at the heart of ancient religions.

RC44-745.2

FORD, MICHELE* *(The University of Sydney)*
HONAN, VIVIAN *(The University of Sydney)*

Emerging Forms of Collectivity Among App-Based Transport Workers in Indonesia

In advanced economies, the emergence of Uber and other digital transport platforms has been criticised for undermining more traditional and secure forms of employment. Less-developed contexts—where informal work and non-standard employer/employee relationships are ubiquitous—present a more complex picture of the relationship between the gig economy, employment standards and labour activism. In Indonesia, many app-based transport workers have at least as favourable income and working conditions as their counterparts in the conventional taxi sector. A less obvious (and unintended) effect of the rapid growth of app-based transport companies has been the emergence of greater opportunities for collective action. While the companies that connect app-based transport workers with customers refer to them as 'partners' rather than 'employees', they nevertheless provide a focal point for those workers when seeking to act collectively to demand better working conditions. Drawing on extensive fieldwork, this paper explores the impact of online transport on employment relations, with a particular focus on emerging forms of worker collectivity among app-based transport workers in Indonesia.

RC44-740.1

FORD, MICHELE* *(The University of Sydney)*
GILLAN, MICHAEL* *(University of Western Australia)*

Supranational Complaint Mechanisms and Global Union Campaigns

Global Unions support campaigns in various forms (corporate, country-based, thematic and campaigns to support local union affiliates) but the interaction between these and other repertoires of action and forms of leverage has remained largely unexamined. This paper takes up this task with reference to the interaction between global union federation campaigns and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, one of the oldest international mechanisms for addressing complaints about the conduct and practices of multinational corporations. First formulated in 1976, the Guidelines were initially designed as a normative guide for firms headquartered in OECD member countries. However, revisions in 2000 and in 2011 saw the creation of a 'specific instances' mechanism through which unions and other interested parties can raise complaints and resolve disputes related to alleged breaches of the Guidelines. This mechanism includes a significant role for 'national contact points' located in the member states of the OECD and other adhering nations, which not only receive and assess complaints but also participate in promoting dialogue and dispute resolution between complainants and the multinational enterprise in question. The latter typically involves the facilitation of direct meetings and mediated dialogue to resolve disputes, although participation in these processes remains voluntary. Based on an analysis of descriptive statistics generated from an original database of all specific instance complaints lodged between 2000 and 2016 and qualitative assessment of a selected number of GUF complaints that were supported by wider campaign interventions, the paper suggests that while the use of the complaint mechanism can be effective when backed by a strategic and sustained campaign intervention, GUFs differ in the extent to which they combine these tactics and, when they do so, the effect is moderated and conditioned by the efficacy of the GUF and the particular characteristics of the MNE in question.

RC01-47.2

FORERO, ANA* *(Universidad de los Andes)*

Dificultades a La Hora De Comprender El Ejército Nacional De Colombia

En 2002 Catherine Lutz invita a la antropología a ocuparse de las instituciones que determinan el destino de las naciones y así avanzar en una topografía del poder. Para ello propone estudiar etnográficamente al ejército. Esta invitación trae consigo algunos desafíos que como antropóloga dedicada al estudio del ejército colombiano he debido enfrentar. Preguntarse sobre como el ejército nacional de Colombia inventa su tradición, sobre cómo se autorepresenta como

una institución herida, sobre los procesos de profesionalización, ha implicado sortear una serie de desafíos metodológicos y teóricos.

En esta ponencia me concentraré en algunos de ellos:

1. ¿Qué dificultades se presentan a la hora de construir preguntas de investigación sobre el ejército colombiano (institución asociada a la represión) en el marco de la antropología latinoamericana cuya agenda se ha concentrado en el indigenismo y en la comprensión de otras minorías?

2. ¿Qué características tiene el trabajo de campo cuando se inquiere por el ejército, institución en la que es imposible establecer la 'intimidad etnográfica'?

3. ¿Cuáles implicaciones existen en el posicionamiento ético cuando se estudian grupos de poder?

4. ¿Qué implicaciones hay en el momento de dar cuenta (escribir) sobre la investigación?

RC12-238.4

FORERO, FABIO HERNANDO* *(Universidad Externado de Colombia)*

Crowdfinancing Operations and the Public Interest of the Financial Activity

Crowdfinancing platforms have rapidly emerged and growth since 2001. People around the globe resort to these intermediaries asserting that they give the opportunities and easy procedures that traditional banking lacks.

Currently, many species of crowdfinancing operations are popping up throughout Internet: In addition to the well-known reward-based crowdfunding, we have got sponsorship, equity, real-state, P2P lending, insurance, royalty, factoring, foreign exchange and even crowdfunded cryptocurrency production. Though it is possible to find antecedents of open financing operations along human history, the open global structure of Internet is giving them a complete new scope

On the one hand, it appears to be an excellent mechanism to deal with the open access to credit, which is one elemental pillar of the equality of opportunities in the contemporary world. On the other hand, most of the Constitutions and financial statutes abroad define the financial activity as one of the 'public interest'. In consequence, States are vested with the jurisdiction to exert surveillance and control over the financial agents and enact special regulations that provide for the risk management mechanisms, funds sufficiency of the intermediary, and specific rules of communications while offering and closing operations.

This paper aims to discuss how crowdfinancing markets are redrawing the access to credit and how the terms and conditions of the platforms' contracts are drawing transnational financial architectures; whereas States' strategies remain ineffective to protect the public interest without eliminating the new commercial actuality.

RC18-342.5

FOREST, MARIÈVE* *(Centre for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minorities)*

GAUDET, STEPHANIE *(Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minorities)*

CARON, CAROLINE *(Université du Québec en Outaouais)*

FRIGON, ESTHER *(University of Ottawa)*

Raising Today's Young Citizen for Tomorrow

Schools and youth organizations are the first to convey sets of expectations for being a citizen. What are exactly these expectations? And how are they conveyed? We suggest that youth civic initiatives aim to fabricate "good citizens" through experimentation. They highlight the normative postulates of what should be a citizen in a specific society. In proposing an ethnography of the Gatineau Youth Commission, a group that has been developing collaboration between schools and the city of Gatineau, we try to identify and analyze how democratic values and practices are transmitted in daily life. Is it part of an emancipatory vision (Vitiello, 2016) or an ethical and political experimentation (Dewey, 1916)? Or is it a transmission of democratic values and emotions (Nussbaum, 2013)?

This Commission brings together 26 young people from all sectors of the city of Gatineau (Quebec, Canada) to ensure "the development of alert, accomplished, committed and thoughtful citizens". It is particularly concerned with making recommendations to the authorities and to support projects related to young people's interests. We have followed the Commission for almost a year and it allowed us to refine our understanding of a democratic educational experience. We will present our analysis of the democratic norms of the group, the environments that facilitate change in political postures and the tension between differents expectations of being a "good citizen".

RC35-643.5

FORNOS KLEIN, STEFAN* *(Universidade de Brasilia (UnB))*

Aspects Concerning the Criticality of Karl Marx's and Georg Simmel's Approaches

The hereby proposed presentation aims to discuss to which extent both theoretical contributions brought forward by Karl Marx and Georg Simmel can be seen as critical theories. While hereto I shall focus primarily on the writings *Capital* and *Philosophy of Money*, further of their texts and reflections will subsidize my argumentation. The point of departure is the fact that both authors have (albeit different) philosophical roots, but while Marx explicitly avoided disciplinary specialization, Simmel made deep efforts to institutionalize a certain concept of sociology, contributing to constitute sociology as a discipline. Nevertheless, after his formulation was overwhelmed by the views of Émile Durkheim, and following the difficult academic path he had to endure, Simmel gradually redirected his studies, aiming to problematize wider and varied aspects of *culture*.

Here it is where, simultaneously, lies their proximity – thus a possibility of building conceptual bridges –, and their difference. My theoretical analysis departs from the roles exherted by *commodity fetishism* and *reification*. Since each wrote during different historical contexts, culture (as a concept) never became a centerpiece of Marx's work, who among others organized his thoughts around the centrality of *critique* as a fundamental standpoint. For his turn, Simmel – writing on the verge of the XXth century, and thus being influenced by another set of thoughts – took up a materialist debate, moving towards establishing dialogues between philosopical, psychological, and sociological traits of *culture*. Interpreting aspects concerning this fractured dynamics of rupture and continuity appears as my main objetive, understanding that therefore, both authors share a vital common ground, in that they never restricted themselves to a particular discipline throughout their works, even while aiming to design and establish certain novel viewpoints. Finally I shall present a few insights regarding how this process posited them in relative core or periphery positions.

RC04-102.4

FORNOS KLEIN, STEFAN* *(Universidade de Brasilia (UnB))*

TOLEDO FERREIRA, MARIANA* *(Universidade de Sao Paulo)*

Higher Education and Mobility in the Periphery: When Borders Represent Obstacles

The hereby proposed presentation aims to critically assess the process of intellectual colonialism by analyzing the Brazilian Programme called *Ciência sem fronteiras* (Science without borders), undertaken from 2011 to 2016. The programme's idea was to broadly contribute towards globalizing Brazilian higher education, with its focus on internationalization: it was directed towards allowing students and researchers to spent from a few months to a few years abroad, in many cases set to achieve a foreign degree. While designed as a possibly interesting manner of funding the circulation of people and thus ideas, effectively it was possible to observe a number of aspects that clearly where shaped through forms of intellectual colonialism and academic dependence as portrayed, among others, by Alatas (2003).

We shall focus more specifically on characterizing and critically discussing the circulation of post-doctoral researchers, that represented just under 5% of the over 90.000 fellowships that were awarded during the programme's existence. What we are interested in taking a deeper look at are (i) the locations to which these fellows decided to go, and (ii) the academic disciplines predominantly funded, while (iii) observing the various geopolitical/academic disputes and disparities as well as certain forms of concentrating types of fellowships and institutions of destination, that by and large tended to reproduce existing inequalities on a global higher education level. This outlook is based upon identifying certain discrepancies and convergences when comparing the total number of distributed fellowships with those specifically allocated to post-doctoral research, that is, which countries, institutions, and research areas comparatively attracted more post-docs than undergraduates or master/doctoral students. Our preliminary findings seem to indicate that the programme, thus, largely reinforces intellectual colonialism through its attempt at participating in a crescently globalized higher education.

RC06-134.4

FORSBERG, HANNELE* *(University of Tampere)*

Housing Pathways: A Tool for Approaching Everyday Life of Unaccompanied Minors

Housing pathways: a tool for approaching everyday life of unaccompanied minors

Qualitative research methods have a long and honourable history in studies on immigration, related mobilities and families. *The Polish Peasants in Europe and America* by Thomas and Znaniecki is often mentioned as one of the earliest works studying the culture and social organization of immigrants and their family rela-

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

tionships, and also developing new methods of social investigation (qualitative analysis of letters). Today we face similar challenges: Europe has encountered its greatest refugee crisis since WW2, with tens of millions of people from Africa, the Middle East and South Asia leaving their homes to escape wars, conflicts and persecution. The significant and rapid increase of "strangers" has also activated efforts to get to know and understand the Other – also through research-based information.

The aim of this paper is to reflect on *the idea of housing pathways* for examining the sequential, multi-local experiences of minor children who apply for asylum (in Finland) unaccompanied by their parents. Unlike previous research on refugee children, focusing on the children's mental state from the perspective of trauma, an analysis of housing pathways employs the concepts of place of residence, moving and change of residence, suggested to be close to children's ordinary daily life. A housing pathway is understood to be constructed through children's meaning giving, but also in interaction with the structural conditions of life (e.g., war, refugee policy and practices). It is argued that a study of housing pathways broadens the previous debate on the situation and well-being of these children. Accounts of feeling a sense of place, including a sense of home with family-like close relationships, increase our knowledge about social conditions where the experience of being a stranger/the Other may sometimes even become less powerful.

RC46-768.2

FORTIER, ISABELLE* *(École national d'adminstration publique)*

Penser l'Ethos Public Avec Une Approche Clinique Et Le Concept Ricoeurien d'Identité Narrative. - to Conceive of Public Ethos through a Clinical Approach and the Ricoeurian Concept of Narrative Identity

Une approche ricoeurienne nous amène à penser la spécificité du secteur public ainsi: Un ethos public ancré dans une gouvernance démocratique (un des lieux de concrétisation de la société pluraliste). Un ethos compris dans une perspective éthico-politique (pour soi, pour autrui, dans des institutions justes). Un ethos public ancré dans la durée et la mémoire: historicité (spécificité), contingence (sagesse pratique) et fidélité (malgré le changement). Ainsi, avec une approche clinique et à l'aide de la méthodologie des récits de vie auprès de gestionnaires publics, nous tentons de saisir un ethos en tant qu'activité relationnelle qui ne peut se limiter à un souci de soi et d'autrui dans un face-à-face ni à l'instantané mais dans la durée, ce qui nous renvoie à la dimension temporelle que portent les institutions.

A ricoeurian approach brings us to conceive the specificity of the public sector as such: A public ethos anchored in democratic governance (the space for actual pluralist society). An ethos conceived with an ethico-political perspective (for the self, for others and within just institutions). An ethos grounded into duration and memory: its historicity (specificity), its contingency (practical wisdom), and its fidelity (despite changes). Therefore, with a clinical approach and life stories' methodology with public managers, we try to give meaning to this ethos as a relational activity that goes beyond the issue of self and others in face-to-face interactions and its instantaneity, but in its duration, a dimension that is pertaining to institutions.

RC31-JS-13.4

FOSSATI, FLAVIA *(University of Lausanne)*
LIECHTI, FABIENNE *(University of Lausanne)*
AUER, DANIEL *(IDHEAP Lausanne & nccr - on the move)*
BONOLI, GIULIANO* *(University of Lausanne)*

Can Signaling Assimilation Mitigate Hiring Discrimination? Evidence from a Survey Experiment

With increasing numbers of people with migration backgrounds worldwide, a pressing question is whether the ethnic penalty they oftentimes face can be mitigated. We focus on integration in the labor market as participation in this domain is both an essential prerequisite for and an important outcome of successful integration into the host country. Using a survey experiment, we test whether HR managers' discrimination against candidates with a non-native background can be counteracted by these candidates signaling assimilation into the host society. In our study, HR managers evaluate descriptions of fictitious CVs in which we vary the nationality of the candidates and different signals of cultural attachment to their background or to the host country. The findings reveal that candidates with Polish- and Turkish-sounding names are evaluated worse than candidates with Swiss- and Spanish-sounding names. More interestingly, however, signaling civic engagement within a traditional Swiss volunteering organization increases the opportunities given to individuals born to Polish and Turkish parents, while engagement in an organization connected to their parents' background dramatically damages their evaluation by prospective employers. We also show that candidates born to Polish or Turkish parents, who 'whiten' their CVs and who indicate fluency in only the local language (either Germany or French) fare much better than those who convey a cultural attachment to their country of origin. We conclude that there are limited opportunities to ameliorate the evaluation of a CV by signaling assimilation into the host country; conversely, non-whitened CVs and CVs that convey multiple signals of attachment to one's parents' culture of origin are heavily sanctioned by assessments of lower productivity.

RC02-JS-48.3

FOSTER, KAREN* *(Dalhousie University)*

Marx after Work

In this paper, I make the case that we are living in the midst of a "productivist ideational regime" (Foster, 2016; cf. Somers, 2008), a hegemonic belief, operationalized through political and sociocultural practices, that economic growth, achieved through ever-higher labour productivity, has made us happier and richer and is indeed essential for our quality of life. This ideational regime makes questioning the necessity of employment, the virtues of (paid) work and/or the dependence of income on employment (Livingston, 2013) *almost* heretical. It has dominated the way we think about work and income, economy and society, for at least two centuries. However, it has never completely silenced its ideational alternatives--"antiproductivist" demands for less work and more leisure, warnings about the ecological limits of economic growth, and anticonsumerism. These alternatives have bubbled up again in worldwide debates about the "end of work", impacts of automation on employment, Guaranteed Annual Income/Basic Income schemes, and Degrowth and related movements.

Taking up the critiques that other sociologists and theorists have made of Marx's "valorization" of work (Weeks, 2011), I show that Marx's writings contain a paradoxical mix of productivism and antiproductivism--expressed, for instance, in the tension between the freedom *from* work and the freedom *in* it--that offers some creative grist for the mill for those of us who wish to engage the contemporary expressions of antiproductivism listed above, and to question work's sociological significance at micro- and macro-sociological levels.

RC15-288.13

FOUBERT, CAMILLE* *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)*

Distribute Public Benefits within and Outside Public Hospitals: Healthcare Professionals' Practices and Social Justice

Professionals in the public medical sector are key actors in the distribution of public resources. Beyond caring and curing services provided within the hospital and the medication, they can deliver certificates, sick-leave certification, prescriptions of spa treatments, and reimbursements of transportation fees... The increased need for profitability of social and health services combined with the "migrant crisis" leave them in the position of gatekeepers of the public spending. It has also transformed their conditions of work.

My proposal is based on an ethnographic fieldwork (mixing observations and interviews) led during six months in two university hospital centers in Paris and its near suburb (France). I will discuss the ways healthcare professionals, especially but not only doctors, construct the frontier between the legitimate and illegitimate recipients of social security benefits in their daily practice. Thus, they build and apply local representations of social justice.

Medical observance is then constructed as a citizenship issue, especially for patients from minorities and/or lower classes, suspected of looking for "secondary benefits". The range of services or care proposed and furnished by the professionals is directly impacted by the evaluation of patients' compliance. The necessary tasks (to fill out forms, certificates, etc.) are also seen by the physicians as a specific type of *dirty work*, boring, repetitive and time-consuming. Finally, healthcare workers build their solidarity across gap between occupations in what we can see as a professional *ethos* of the public service, based on principles of hard-working, devotion, but also awareness of cost and realities of the health system but also of the entire welfare system.

RC15-JS-59.6

FOUBERT, CAMILLE* *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)*

Les Usages Sociaux De La Barrière Linguistique Par Les Professionnel.Le.s De Santé De Services Hospitaliers Français Et Québécois

Si l'on a tendance à opposer la France et le Québec (et plus globalement le Canada) en matière de respect, de gestion et de prise en compte de la diversité culturelle et religieuse, il apparait fondamental d'analyser les pratiques quotidiennes et localisées des agents de l'État travaillant en relation avec la population. Une enquête par observations prolongées et par entretiens réalisée dans le cadre de ma thèse en 2015 et 2016 au sein de services d'endocrinologie et de médecine interne d'un centre hospitalo-universitaire francophone de Montréal et de deux centres hospitalo-universitaires situés en Ile-de-France propose de montrer, que les pratiques dans ces hôpitaux ne diffèrent pas fondamentalement. A partir de l'exemple de la gestion de la diversité linguistique des patients et pour expliquer cette étonnante similarité, je montrerai l'intérêt d'une analyse fine des

usages sociaux que les soignants font de ce qu'ils perçoivent comme "l'obstacle" de la "barrière linguistique". La prise en charge des patients non-francophones peut être vue comme un exemple paradigmatique de la gestion plus globale des patients issus des minorités à la fois de race et de classe, qui témoigne du décalage entre les cadres institutionnels et les espaces de pratique.

La « barrière linguistique » est utilisée par les soignants pour donner du sens à des désaccords ou difficultés rencontrées avec des patients, mais aussi pour justifier des réponses apportées : donner des informations supplémentaires ou négocier est vain puisqu'ils « ne comprennent pas ». Nous verrons donc d'abord comment la barrière linguistique sert à l'organisation du travail : malgré l'existence de services d'interprétariat, ce sont les soignants bilingues et/ou d'origine étrangère qui sont particulièrement mis à contribution pour démêler des situations où la communication fait défaut. La « barrière linguistique » permet aussi une certaine délégation des soins, notamment vers les familles et les proches.

RC15-295.2

FOURNIER, CATHY* *(Wilson Centre)*
OAKLEY, ROBIN* *(Dalhousie University)*

Conversions and Erasures: Colonial Ontologies in Canadian Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine Integration Policies

In Canada, approximately 75% of the population use some form of Traditional, Complementary and Medicine (TCAM). One of the responses to the widespread use of TCAM in Canada is that an increasing number of medical schools are including TCAM in their undergraduate curriculum so that physicians can oversee its use. However, the nature of this integration, and the ways that integration may influence TCAM practices remain under examined.

This paper critically examines the integration of TCAM in undergraduate biomedical education in Canada. A qualitative thematic analysis, guided by a anti-colonial theoretical framework, was employed to critically assess thematic continuities within TCAM policy related documents (N=140) from the World Bank, the WHO, Health Canada, and curriculum materials from a Health Canada endorsed project seeking to facilitate and standardize TCAM curriculum in in undergraduate medical education.

This preliminary study suggests that there are ontological parallels to the colonial era conversion of Indigenous medicine evoked in the contemporary integration of TCAM into biomedical education, elicited through a call for the surveillance, standardization and regulation of TCAM within a biomedical paradigm.

Within a anti-colonial framework the integration of TCAM practices into biomedical settings, such as undergraduate medical curriculum, may be viewed as part of an entrenched pattern of indigenous knowledge and worldview expropriation, homogenization, and in some cases even erasure.

RC08-176.5

FOURNIER, MARCEL* *(Universite de Montreal)*

The Fondation Dela Maison DES Sciences De L'homme, 1963-2013

The Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l'homme (1963-2013).
Founded ,with the collaboration of Clemens Heller, by Fernand Braudel in 1963, the Fondation de la Maison des sciences de l'homme-Paris has played an important role in the development of the humain and social sciences in France. In this paper, we will present 1) the history of this very original and dynamic institution : its main orientations (interdisciplinary, support to emergent research programs, etc.,) and actions (library and documentations, conferences, publications, international cooperation etc.) at the national and international levels and 2) the special place of the sociology in this institution : collaboration of French sociologists (from Raymond Aron, Pierre Bourdieu, Alain Touraine, Serge Moscovici to Philippe Besnard, Alain d'Iribarne, Michel Wieviorka) and sociologists from other countries, (W. Lepenies, I. Wallerstein, etc.).

RC44-740.4

FOX-HODESS, CAITLIN* *(UC Berkeley)*

Building Labour Internationalism 'from below': Lessons from the International Dockworkers Council's European Working Group

The European working group of the International Dockworkers Council provides an important model of transnational organisational form for labour that manages to avoid the "elite embrace" of the European Union, remaining firmly tied to shop-floor trade unionism. The organisation's networked rank-and-file structure, in contrast to the bureaucratic, professionalized structure of mainstream international union organisations like the European Transport Workers Federation, increases the efficacy of transnational unionism by removing layers of bureaucratic mediation that slow down action, fostering a culture of militant solidarity based on friendship and trust. Nevertheless, the findings also serve as a caution against viewing rank-and-file internationalism as a panacea for labour. The IDC's model as currently constituted implies trade-offs of benefits provided by the ETF's model, in the form of high personal costs for rank-and-file activists who continue to labour on the docks. The IDC's shoestring budget and lack of paid professional staff have also posed limitations at times for the kinds of activities that are possible, resulting in an organisation that is most effective at addressing the immediate needs of its members in disputes while finding greater difficulty in delivering more long-term projects. Finally, while rank-and-file internationalism solves a number of specific problems plaguing more bureaucratic forms of labour internationalism, it does not solve problems stemming from differing national contexts, namely, a lack of agreement among unions on campaign goals and an uneven ability to engage in various forms of industrial action. In other words, changing the organisational form of labour internationalism – from a professionalized bureaucratic model to a rank-and-file networked model – addresses a number of problems stemming from *within* the labour movement, while problems emerging from *outside* the labour movement, in the broader polities in which labour unions find themselves embedded, remain.

RC44-747.4

FOX-HODESS, CAITLIN* *(UC Berkeley)*

Challenges and Opportunities for South-South Labor Internationalism in Latin America: The Case of the International Dockworkers Council

While scholars of the new labor internationalism have identified the need for increased collaboration among trade unions in the Global South, few examples are available for study. What are the challenges that workers outside of the Global North face in building global unionism with one another and how might these challenges be overcome? This paper responds to this question by drawing on participant-observation and in-depth interviews conducted between 2012 and 2017 on regional-level labor internationalism among Latin American dockworkers unions affiliated to the International Dockworkers Council, an autonomous global union network.

Despite tremendous growth in affiliation, the IDC continues to face significant challenges to building a powerful regional-level network within Latin America. First, the weakness of Latin American trade unionism in general poses a significant challenge. When trade unionists are struggling to build even local level organizations with very limited resources, the international level may seem quite distant. Second, the absence of a robust transnational governance framework comparable to that found in Europe has meant a similar systematic logic for co-operation is lacking in Latin America. Finally, the large distances and cost of travel in Latin America, coupled with poorly resourced unions, create practical barriers to internationalism.

In the final section of the paper, I examine the role of North-South internationalism in labor internationalism *within* Latin America. Because of the far greater resources available to dockworkers in the Global North, the fees they pay to the IDC are used to subsidize the organization's work in Latin America and Africa and Northern unions play an outsized role in the organization, which is based in Europe. I consider the implications of the potential dependencies and inequalities this entails on the Latin American region and possibilities for transcending these challenges.

RC35-634.1

FRAGA, EUGENIA* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*
TROVERO, JUAN *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*
FRITTAONI, SEBASTIÁN *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

El Problema De Las Masas En La Teoría Social Argentina: Ramos Mejía, Ingenieros y Germani

El problema de las masas, fundamental para la teoría social europea desde mediados de siglo XIX, se convierte, desde el siglo XX, en central también para la teoría social argentina. En este trabajo, rastrearemos cómo fueron conceptualizadas las masas en tres autores clave: José María Ramos Mejía, José Ingenieros, y Gino Germani, debatiendo las lecturas corrientes sobre los mismos.

Así, Ramos Mejía suele ser considerado como un integrante de la elite gobernante preocupada por la irrupción de las nuevas multitudes urbanas producto de la inmigración. Sin embargo, a partir de un estudio pormenorizado de su libro *Las multitudes argentinas*, pretendemos complejizar la idea anterior ya que para éste autor las multitudes argentinas si bien pueden llevar a la anarquía también pueden constituirse en un actor social fundamental para la constitución de un ideal de nación.

Respecto a Ingenieros, su propuesta en *El hombre mediocre* fue leída como la de un escritor elitista que desprecia toda masa de seres sumisos, rutinarios y prejuiciosos. Pero intentaremos mostrar que éste no busca distanciarse de los hombres mediocres, sino acercárseles, convenciéndolos de la necesidad de transformar la sociedad, por medio de valores como innovación, singularidad y crítica. Así, Ingenieros pretende que cada hombre mediocre se convierta en un idealista, y que la masa mute en vanguardia moral de la sociedad.

Finalmente, Germani se ocupa de estudiar el rol que cumplieron las masas en los regímenes autoritarios, específicamente, en el peronismo argentino. El mayor

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éxito de este proyecto fue el de haber sabido encauzar muchas de las demandas de los sectores más desfavorecidos del tejido social argentino de la época. Así, a partir de una relectura de *Política y sociedad en una época de transición*, nos proponemos analizar los modos en que el concepto de masas es puesto a funcionar dentro de su esquema interpretativo.

RC30-JS-2.5

FRANCE, ALAN* *(University of Auckland)*
MIZEN, PHILLIP *(Aston University)*

Precarious Beginnings: How Working Class Kids Still Get Working Class Jobs?

Evidence from many developed economies shows that transitions from education to employment are becoming longer, more difficult and more precarious (Shildrick et al. 2013; Standing 2011), and the need to undertake multiple and diverse labour market activities seems increasingly characteristic of initial entry into the labour market (Roberts 2012; Bradley and Devadason 2008). Spells of involuntary unpaid, casual, short-term, part-time and fixed-term working now seem more prevalent amongst both lower and higher qualified young workers. These phenomena are not especially new (Mizen 2004) and a substantial amount of theoretical analysis and research has been undertaken on irregular, casual and flexible forms of payment employment, but the growing significance of precarious employment – whether unpaid, part-time or temporary working – has been scarcely investigated in the transition from education to employment. This neglect is particularly significant given that their incidence appears to be increasing (Ainley and Allen 2010). In this paper we explore why, how and where young workers engage in these practices and what the costs and benefits of these processes are. We then argue by drawing on the work of Bourdieu that while there has been significant changes in young people's trajectories into work, education and training, social class still remains significant in reproducing young people's pathways towards adulthood. While precarious work is impacting on both working and the middle class young people those with the power, resources and networks are able to build resilience and avoid the worst ravages of the new political economy of work. In this context class still matters.

RC29-JS-73.6

FRANCO, MICHELE* *(University Federal of Goiás Brazil)*
FONSECA, SHERLOMA *(Judiciary of Goiás)*

The Criminal Justice System As a Tool to Prevent Feminicide in Brazil-Goiás : Deficiencies and Possibilities.

The Criminal Justice system as a tool to prevent feminicide in Brazil-Goiás : deficiencies and possibilities.
This paper aims to discuss the potential role of the Criminal Justice system in the prevention of feminicide in Goiás, state of Brazil. According to the UN, Brazil has the 5th highest index of that crime in the world, and Goiás' rates are the second in its country. Although since 2006 Brazil had implemented important Laws to prevent and punish gender based violence, thirteen women are killed each day in this country. It is known that feminicide generally is the apex of a cycle of violence previously perpetrated by the aggressor, mainly in the context of domestic violence. Regarding to domestic violence, the main Law in Brazil is the n° 11.340/2006 " Maria da Penha Law", which defines domestic and family violence and also creates mechanisms to restrain and prevent crimes of that gender. One of the most important mechanisms implemented by the law are the protective measures that the police department chief is entitled to ask the judge in case of serious threat. In this sense, the research here exposed, analysed the administrative feminicide data collected by the Public Security Secretary where the cases of the crime above are reported. The research encompassed all narratives collected by the police of Goiânia, capital of Goiás, between 2012 and 2017. These documents are supposed to provide the circumstances of feminicide, the victim's characteristics, and her relation with the murder. Here we intend, in addition to understanding the aetiology of the problem, to evaluate if these mentioned protective measures were conveniently applied to women who died as victims of feminicide. It's, therefore, a prevention intervention research conducted for the purpose of subsidize public policies to decrease the worrisome level of this hideous crime in Brazil.

RC28-514.8

FRANK, KRISTYN* *(Statistics Canada)*

Stratification within the Middle Class: Is It Only about Income?

Classical sociological theories posit that economic conditions are the basis for people's subjective class identities However, the amount of mismatch between subjective and objective measures of class is non-trivial. Within Canadian society, the majority identify as middle class and there is a tendency to discuss this group as if it were homogenous. Few surveys ask respondents about their subjective social class and those that do rarely distinguish between different strata within

the middle class. A new data set that links the Canadian General Social Survey with income tax data provides an opportunity to investigate differences among those who identify as middle class. This paper will examine whether there are socio-demographic, occupational status, and income variations among individuals who self-identify as upper-middle, middle, or lower-middle class. In addition to providing a profile of individuals who self-identify with these three social classes, results will provide insight into whether objective measures such as income and occupational status account for distinctions within the middle class.

RC06-135.6

FRANK, LESLEY* *(Acadia University)*

Media-Ting the "Need of Formula for My Baby": Online Food Seeking, Sharing, and Selling As a Response to Infant Food Insecurity in Canada

This paper reports on research conducted in Canada on the use of social media websites for the distribution and acquisition of infant food outside of commercial and regulated foodscapes. Trends concerning informal infant food distribution (selling, trading, and seeking) are documented and described based on qualitative and quantitative content analysis of ads collected from the most popular Canadian online classified advertising service (Kijiji), and a range of localized and context specific facebook groups. This paper reveals an emerging food acquisition strategy among mothers who utilize online platforms to acquire food to either 'feed the baby', or make small amounts of income from selling personally unusable infant food products. This research demonstrates that addressing infant food security in this way has both positive and negative effects. On one hand, a mother-to-mother sharing economy motivated by the ethos of trading and recycling serves as an alternative acquisition practice. On the other hand, this research offers fodder for a critique of 'do-it-yourself' responses to infant food insecurity that has the potential to expose mothers to poor bashing and claims of neglect as they make public their struggles to afford food. Ultimately this paper argues that while online platforms offer an alternative source for food acquisition, the very existence of the phenomena is an outcome of neoliberal social welfare reform typified by weak state support for the work of feeding the baby (inadequate maternity provisions, inadequate food allowances for welfare recipients, the absence of children's food programs) and the inability of food charity organizations to meet the needs of food insecure families.

RC15-284.2

FRANKE, ANNETTE* *(EH Ludwigsburg)*
KRAMER, BIRGIT *(EH Ludwigsburg)*
JANN, PIRKKO MARIT *(EH Ludwigsburg)*
OTTO, ULRICH *(Careum Forschung)*
BISCHOFBERGER, IREN *(Careum Forschung)*
VAN HOLTEN, KARIN *(Careum Forschung)*

Distance Caregiving (DiCa): Care Potential across National Distances and International Boundaries

Background: In most European countries labour market mobility and changing family patterns are increasing while the number of family carers of elderlies in close proximity decreases. These trends result in a rising demand of insights on „distance caregiving". So far, there is limited research on a) characteristics of distance carers and health differences compared to caregivers living close by, b) concepts on communication structures and behaviour in the social network around the care arrangement, and c) challenges for wellbeing when distant caregivers try to reconcile work and care.
Objectives: The binational „DiCa" project (BMBF-SILQUA, 2016-19) with an interdisciplinary German and Swiss research team aims to explore challenges for distance carers and implications for family relationships, social networks and wellbeing of distance caregivers. It also aims to identify strategies for the labour market and health care systems in order to foster carers' workplace continuity. Therefore, research questions refer to triple actors: employers, health care system, and family and friend carers.
Methods: In order to establish a strong empirical data basis, the applied project is embedded in a framework of primary and secondary data analysis. (SHARE and the German Ageing Survey). This paper presents the results from N=30 qualitative interviews with distance carers with specific focus on health dynamics and support from network partners around the care arrangement.
Results: At the conference, results will highlight challenges of distance caregiving with a focus on the ambivalence of support from far away. The findings also highlight the social embeddednes of these care arrangements and how the research design contributes to evidence-based interventions and implementation.

RC11-222.2

FRANKE, ANNETTE* *(EH Ludwigsburg)*
DUMMERT, SABINE *(FU Berlin)*

Mature Entrepreneurs in Germany and Poland – a Life Course Perspective on Self-Employment

The phenomenon of increasing entrepreneurship rates among older adults can be observed in many industrialized capitalistic countries, but also in the societies in Central and Eastern Europe, where the free market economy has a shorter and more turbulent history, even though the general rates of latent entrepreneurs are much lower in CEE countries. The topic has been studied empirically for over three decades revealing many facets of this type of activity (e.g., motivations, different push and pull factors, opportunities and barriers of starting an enterprise, types of businesses or typologies of older entrepreneurs). However, still little is known about the construction of life courses of mature entrepreneurs, their future perspectives, or the influence of institutional factors. This paper presents first findings from the binational research project MOMENT "Making of mature entrepreneurship", which compares the life courses of older entrepreneurs 50plus in East and West Germany and Poland. The project takes on a dynamic perspective on the process of becoming an entrepreneur. The empirical material includes qualitative interviews with mature entrepreneurs and experts as well as some findings from a secondary data analysis (incl. SHARE). The paper will compare the similarities and differences in the socio-cultural backgrounds and their impact on the path to self-employment. The analysis includes identification and interpretation of the most significant transitions, trajectories and turning points on the path to self-employment.

RC21-395.2

FRANTA, LUKAS* *(TU Vienna)*
HAMEDINGER, ALEXANDER *(TU Vienna)*

Urban Commons As Emancipatory Spatial Practice? Challenges and Potentials in the Post-Democratic Era

In the context of the economic and financial crisis, which has profoundly reshaped cities and regions around the globe, alternative forms of social and economic organisation are increasingly discussed in urban and regional research and practice. Particularly commons are (again) hotly debated as an alternative way to organize the production, distribution and consumption of certain resources. We interpret urban commons as relational processes (not a product); as socio-spatial and socio-political practices of actors collectively producing and appropriating, maintaining, distributing and consuming certain urban resources. Commons are produced by actors with the aim to satisfy basic needs beyond state and market. However, an understanding of neoliberal urbanization helps to contextualize the potential, as well as the challenges, of urban commons. The practice of commoning may have potential to emancipate various social groups from hegemonic neoliberal structures in the post-democratic city, hence the potential of changing power structures in urban development. Emancipation and the related approaches of 'emancipatory city' help us to define urban commons in the context of the neoliberal city: emancipation means active political and social self-liberation from paternalistic and hegemonic structures, and a democratization of social and political orders by citizens (e.g. through self-organization), a political process often hindered by the political order and its institutional and spatial structures.

Based on two case studies of urban food commons in Vienna, these questions are answered: how can urban commoning as a relational practice unfold its emancipatory potential? How can urban commoning cope with challenges as the instrumentalization by neoliberal rhetoric, as well as the risk of becoming socially exclusive through institutionalization and defining concepts of 'us' versus a 'them' and thus reproducing inequalities in the production of urban space?

RC57-929.2

FRANZEN, SARAH* *(Emory University)*

Claiming Place: Race, Land, and Spatial Justice

In 1973, Robert Browne wrote "Only Six Million Acres", a seminal report on the rapid land dispossession among African American farmers, mostly in the rural south. Today, African American farmers own an estimated 3.6 million acres (NASS, 2012). This rapid decline has not only stripped African American communities of a primary wealth asset, it has affected the place-making strategies of those that live on and near these landholdings. This project departs from simply viewing land as an asset in order to explore how African American farmers make places, in spite of or in addition to land ownership.

The goal of this project is to present a *visceral geography* (Hayes-Conroy, 2010) of African American rural landscapes by displaying the interconnection of spatial construction, movement, and emplaced stories. In order to do so, this project combines different types of materials: video tours of African American farms, oral histories, maps, statistical information, and written context. These materials

are combined within an interactive website in which viewers can move between them. Within the website, viewers can also select more curated forms of engaging with the materials through guided "tours" that construct narratives with the material. This presentation will offer a brief overview of the website.

This format offers a number of advantages over standard textual or video formats. First, within the digital platform, the films are presented in a non-linear format through which meaning is derived from the relational patterns that emerge among and between pieces. Second, the interaction of materials provides a means to visually display the dialectical interplay between material structures, social relations, and human agency within the multi-faceted production of space. Third, by showcasing emplaced stories, this project contends that more than land rights, people claim spatial rights – the right to make, name, reside on, and value places.

RC47-788.2

FRANZWAY, SUZANNE* *(University of South Australia/TASA)*
FONOW, MARY MARGARET *(Arizona State University)*

The Role of Union Feminists in Building Coalitions and Alliances between Social Movements

The Role of Union Feminists in Building Coalitions and Alliances between Social Movements

Mary Kay Henry, President of the Service Employees International Union, told Steven Greenhouse of the *New York Times* (November 27,2016) that in these very challenging times, unions would need to team up with the women's movements, the environmental justice movement and immigrant groups to press the struggle for decent wages and better working conditions We examine the role of union feminists in building organizational bridges between labor and these other social movements. We focus on how the insights and experiences of union feminists with building coalitions and alliance across movements and diverse constituencies might hold the key to building a broad-based mass movement with labor and economic justice at the core. Such movement building necessitates an intersectional analysis and practice to ensure that gender, race, sexuality, immigration status, indigeneity, and disability are not subordinated to a labor politics where the unmarked important subjects and actors are men. Unions offer the spaces, structured opportunities and material resources for movement building and women are taking advantage of such opportunities to challenge the sexual and racial politics of unions, to reform the culture and practices of unions, and to form alliances with other social movements. Their activism is helping to revitalize the labor movement and its relationship to other social movements. We draw from our research on union feminists in Canada, Australia, UK, and US to illustrate the strategies, discourses and practices being utilized by feminists for social movement building. We focus on how feminist union activism is sustained during challenging and uncertain times for labor. What new models of leadership, organizing and mobilizing are emerging in this climate? What do feminist bring to the table?

RC01-35.5

FRASER, KYLE* *(Department of National Defence)*
RUSSELL-MILLER, SHANNON *(Department of National Defence)*

The Role of Researchers Supporting "Operation Honour": Investigating the Impact of Gender-Related Values on Military Socialization

The *External Review into Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Harassment in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF*; Deschamps, 2015) reported that, while instances of sexual harassment are not unique to military organizations, there is an "underlying sexualized culture" in the CAF that contributes to an environment "hostile to women and LGBTQ members", and thus called for a change in organizational culture. Among the organizational initiatives developed to respond to the challenges outlined in the *External Review,* "Operation HONOUR" provides senior leadership direction which seeks to eliminate harmful and inappropriate sexual behaviour in the Canadian military. Researchers, internal to the Department of National Defence (DND) and the CAF have a responsibility to senior leadership to provide evidence-based recommendations to aid in mitigating instances of sexual misconduct and harassment, and to foster an inclusive environment for Canadian military personnel. This paper will explore the challenges of gaining access and conducting data collection for a qualitative study exploring CAF recruit socialization, and risk factors associated with sexual misconduct in the context of early training environments. Data collection methods include conducting focus groups with new entry candidates on basic recruit and officer qualification courses, interviews with trainers, and non-participant observation of the training environment. The impact of applying qualitative sociological research in a high surveillance institution will be examined as it relates to reflexive considerations of the dual insider-outsider (native/external) status of the researchers, social desirability response bias of participants, the sensitive nature of the topic being investigated, and the potentially vulnerable population under study. In particular, the paper will explore researcher experience and positionality as sociologists undertaking research related to sexual misconduct in the CAF.

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RC13-248.2

FRATILA, IULIA* *(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*
BERDYCHEVSKY, LIZA *(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*

Aiming "High" in College: Potential Links between Existential Authenticity and Drug Consumption in/As Leisure Experience

The life stage of young adulthood is characterized by the sense of invincibility and immortality, while the college environment offers a playground for risk taking and experimentation with self-identity. In this study, we are looking at the use of drugs in/as leisure experience for college students as a means for such exploration. Although drug consumption is socially construed as risky and deviant, its meanings, outcomes, and leisurely connotations might be more complex. Hence, the purpose of this phenomenological study is to clarify the essence of drug consumption in/as leisure experience and its potential links to existential authenticity and self-transformation, as perceived by U.S. college students. Using 15-20 in-depth individual interviews, we will implement transcendental phenomenology to identify the textures and structures of the drug consumption experience, proceeding through the stages of epoché, phenomenological reduction, imaginative variation, and synthesis. Based on existing literature, the phenomenological textures associated with the drug consumption may encompass the sense of liminoid, escape, detachment from reality, potential reappraisals, self-transformations, and sense of intrapersonal and interpersonal existential authenticity. Relevant phenomenological structures could include the kind of drug (e.g., stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens) and the phases, the frequency and the context of drug consumption (e.g., companions, location, purpose, and leisurely characteristics of the experience). Researching recreational drug consumption in/as leisure experience for college students from this novel angle will benefit knowledge by shedding light on the under-researched phenomenon in leisure scholarship. This study can also provide relevant insights for drug prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation programs around U.S. college campuses based on the improved understanding of drug consumption in/as leisure experience. This study has the potential to enhance the effectiveness of the programs that currently undervalue the exploratory state of mind or existential state of being as possible motivators for and/or outcomes of the college students' drug consumption.

RC10-208.2

FREDDANO, MICHELA* *(INVALSI- Italian National Institute of Educational Evaluation)*

PAR for the Empowerment of Teacher Assessment Literacy

The focus of my article is the use of participatory action research to develop assessment literacy among teachers. The article shows a recent case study of PAR that involved sixty-six teachers of an Italian region to became awareness observers of the processes on evaluation and strategic planning developed by all the schools of the interested region. The aim of the decision maker was to take a snapshot of the region and to train some teachers to be aware on school evaluation and planning. In Italy the culture of assessment and evaluation is progressively developing starting from some considerations: firstly, the development of international standardized tests as well as PISA testing; second, the presence for more than ten years of the standardized testing to assess the Italian students achievement; third, the fact that since the 2015 year the internal and external evaluation of schools has been systematically implemented. Into this framework it's relevant for teachers be more aware and involved so that being able to use appropriately evaluative both tools and language and to be supported by experts are required aspects. The article deepens a case study of participatory action research done to improve teachers' assessment literacy. The assumption is that for a successful training course with teachers it's more useful the active engagement as well as using action-research than direct instruction strategies. Results show that action research is an important training tool for teachers that allow them to empower the assessment literacy, from the fulfilment of evaluation actions to the development of aware evaluation practices, developing the culture of evaluation; increasing sensitivity towards the use of results retrieved from national and international standardized testing for effective internal and self-school evaluation.

RC01-31.2

FREDERIC, SABINA* *(Universidad Nacional de Quilmes/CONICET)*

¿Quiénes Contienen Emocionalmente a Los Peacekeepers? Acerca De La Dependencia Familiar De Los Militares Desplegados En Haití (2004-2015)

La tradicional dependencia de los militares de sus familias fue desafiada en la última década tanto por los cambios en la vida familiar como por la redefinición de las Fuerzas Armadas en la Argentina contemporánea. Como consecuencia, los militares demandaron a la institución el reconocimiento del divorcio y del concubinato, considerados por la normativa familiar tradicional como "situación

irregular de familia", y la eliminación de esta categoría. Buscaban así evitar que sus "vidas privadas" fueran usadas para interferir en los ascensos y obstaculizaran sus carreras. Asimismo, un creciente número de oficiales y suboficiales rechazaban sus destinos y solicitaban ser trasladados donde pudieran reunirse con sus hijos y parejas, las que dejaban de "acompañar" al marido militar donde fuera que lo destinaran.

Sin embargo, nuestra investigación sobre el lugar de la familia durante el despliegue en la misión de paz a Haití (MINUSTAH) sugiere que esos desafíos no disuelven la mencionada dependencia. Por el contrario, el análisis arrojado por las más de cuarenta entrevistas realizadas en 2014y 2015 con ex *peacekeapers* hombres, instructores/as en cargadas del entrenamiento pre despliegue y psicólogas a cargo de la evaluación pre y post despliegue, muestran otras tendencias.

Así, la operación en Haití introdujo el concepto siguiente: "el desempeño de los militares que despliegan depende también de sus familias", habilitando un programa específico del centro de entrenamiento. Por ello, nos preguntamos por las convergencias y tensiones entre el recurso institucional, y los modos en que los ex *peacekeepers* lidian con sus familias, antes, durante y luego del despliegue. Exploramos, siguiendo las perspectivas de Arlie Hochschild y Marilyn Strathern, los recursos usados para lidiar con emociones como el extrañamiento, la angustia, la tristeza o la bronca, y las normas actualizadas para evitarlas.

RC35-JS-24.5

FREDERIKSEN, MORTEN* *(Aalborg University)*

Market Impurity: Welfare Liberalization As Moral Transgression

One of the most fundamental differences between welfare regimes is found in ascription of social responsibilities. The legitimate, moral order of the responsibilities of state, market, family and civil society are divided in different ways and justified by valuations ascribing superiority of different roles and memberships over others: e.g. citizenship over market agent, family membership over citizenship, or market agent over community membership. These symbolic patterns are largely homologous to the structures of formalized welfare institutions. The institutional arrangements of actual welfare states are, however, far from static and the ever changing fashions of welfare institutions and social policy may challenge these preexisting ascriptions of responsibility and create legitimacy problems. This paper investigates and compares the evaluations of welfare liberalization, marketization and institutional hybridity in Sweden and Denmark. Both country cases belong to the universal model of welfare and the introduction of market agents and market principles represents a significant departure from former policies. However, the two cases differ importantly on the historical trajectory of mix-model welfare: Sweden has historically been the more purely statist country, whereas the mix of state, market and civil society organisations has played a more prominent role in Denmark. The papers draws on the work of Douglas (2013) and Lamont (1992) in investigating the way such institutional reforms challenge and 'pollute' institutionalized valuations of social responsibility and on Boltanski & Thevenot (2006) in comparing the ability and willingness to justify hybrid welfare institutions. The paper is based on a comparative, qualitative interview study of 61 Swedes and 54 Danes.

RC35-633.2

FREDERIKSEN, MORTEN* *(Aalborg University)*
HANSEN, UFFE KJÆRGAARD *(Roskilde University)*

Trust and Confidentiality: Secrecy As Trust-Building Device

In Danish industrial relations the employee elected shop steward 'tillidsrepræsentant' (literally 'trust representative') constitute the fulcrum of local negotiations between management and labour. These shop stewards are, one the one hand, representatives of the institutionalized mistrust between labour and management. On the other hand, their ability to influence management decisions hinge on the mutual trust between shop steward and management. This produces an inherent paradox where those shop stewards who seek the trust of their colleagues must be completely transparent in their dealings with management, thus becoming less trust worthy in the eyes of their management counterpart. Those shop stewards who seek a high level of influence must treat much of their dealings with management as confidential, thus making themselves subject to criticism and mistrust from their colleagues.

The qualitative study reported in this paper is based on qualitative interviews with 29 shop stewards from 9 different chapters of a Danish trade union organizing the low-skill workers within the care sector. The study shows how, as claimed by Georg Simmel, secrets are important devices in creating and maintaining trust relations. However, it also reveals how the transparency needed for confidence in procedures and institutions may be incompatible with the reciprocity and confidentiality needed for intersubjective trust to arise. By taking into account the more complex interconnections of multiple simultaneous trust relations, this study reconfigures much of our current thinking on the trust-control nexus.

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RC17-332.2

FREDRIKSSON, CECILIA* *(Stockholm School of Economics)*

(In)Dependence in Meta-Organisations: The Dynamics of Independence within the European Accreditation Infrastructure

Independence and independent auditing is seen as the ruling ideal within accreditation, described as the process by which an authoritative organisation gives a formal recognition that a certifier is competent, and the audit society as a whole. When reading regulations and strategies which auditing organisations are required to follow; an independent and objective activity is central. In 2008, the European Commission (EC) established a European accreditation infrastructure to assure the quality and safety of goods within the internal market and a harmonized European accreditation service, which changed the European audit society and the roles of accreditation organisations within Europe. A meta-organisation – European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) – was established with the national accreditation bodies as its members. The notion of independence becomes interesting in this constellation, as the national accreditation bodies are obliged to be members of the EA and follow certain requirements according to the Regulation 765/2008. Thus, the membership of the EA can be seen as a form of dependence. Earlier studies show that difficulties with independence in accreditation can be managed through the involvement of, and *dependence* on, additional organisations and audits in terms of escalating control structures (Brunsson et al., 2015; Gustafsson & Tamm Hallström, 2013; Tamm Hallström & Gustafsson, 2014).

The aim of the paper is to add to the understanding of independent auditing in a European perspective, by studying the membership as a possible way of organising the difficult task of being 'an independent auditor'. Analytical questions raised in the paper touches how a membership in the EA may affect the experienced independence in the national accreditation bodies; the dynamics of autonomy in meta-organisations; and the membership in the EA as a possible providing factor of legitimacy for independent auditing.

RC09-185.5

FREER, COURTNEY* *(London School of Economics)*
SABBAN, RIMA *(Zayed University)*

Identit(ies) and Heritage in the UAE: Examining the Roles of Kinship, Family and the State

Since their independence, governments of states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have devoted considerable resources to the preservation of heritage and perpetuation of national identity. We take the case of the UAE as a prime example of state promotion of heritage and identity. Nowhere have efforts to provide a ruling myth and national culture been more broad-based and ambitious than in the UAE, which has worked determinedly to promote a sense of shared identity and values among its citizenry. This is no coincidence. Indeed, the union of the seven emirates forming the UAE was famously contested, with Ras al-Khaimah, agreeing to the union months after its creation and with national armed forced fully unified only in 1996. Benefitting from substantial hydrocarbon wealth, the Emirati government is able to devote considerable funds to a variety of heritage projects, which foster shared identity in a state where citizens compose less than 15 percent of the total population. Many of these efforts emphasise a shared tribal past unique to the Emirati population. The UAE houses an impressive variety of government-linked bodies with authority over heritage preservation.

This paper in particular will focus on the role of the state in advancing messages about national identity and values, particularly how these have shifted since Emirati independence as different political ideologies have come to influence the region. Because both scholars have conducted previous research on identity, society, and politics of the UAE from different disciplinary backgrounds (Dr. Sabban is a sociologist; Dr. Freer is a political scientist), this paper will include an extensive literature review to aid further, multidisciplinary discussion of the topic of state promotion of heritage and shared identity, in addition to providing an extensive review of past Emirati policies on identity formation and heritage.

RC26-JS-23.1

FREGIDOU-MALAMA, MARIA* *(University of GAVLE, Department of Business and Business Studies)*

Why Microfinance in RICH Developed Countries?

This research deals with microfinance. Microcredit means giving people access to financial resources to borrow a small amount of money to invest in income generating context related to business activities. The study analyzes how microfinance is structured and its influence on business development in Sweden. A multiple case study is applied for data collection. Qualitative data have been collected in form of semi-structured interviews. Direct observation and documents have also been used as data source. The study shows that microfinance contributes to development of sustainable enterprises and innovative product and services development. It is argued that microfinance leads to sharing risk and financing projects in social enterprises, cooperative businesses and associations. It provides people with social networks, enhances their independence, empowers them and improves the quality of their life by generating economic resources. We suggest future comparative studies on the influence of microfinance on business development and women empowerment in emerging economies and developed countries.

RC33-608.1

FREHILL, LISA* *(George Mason University)*

Measuring the "Light Touch" of Library Programs in the United States

U.S. public libraries have faced many challenges in the past decade. The increase in digital information has resulted in realignment of collections and efforts at libraries towards digital content and away from print collections. Additionally, U.S. libraries are increasingly offering educational programming. Concerns about accountability for public expenditures have resulted in calls to evaluate the efficacy of this programming.

The U.S. Commission on Evidence-based Policymaking (CEP) recently completed its work, which focuses on accountability for public expenditures. The CEP's recent final report emphasized the need for Federal agencies to increase use of administrative data and to more effectively link various data sets. Increasingly, U.S. public-funded institutions are being held accountable for producing impactful results. Recent examples, such as the corporatization of prisons and privatization of schools, suggest these are not empty threats.

Within the changing environment for libraries, the "Measures that Matter" project seeks to develop indicators of the impact of public library programming upon the communities they serve (e.g., see a recent working paper associated with this effort). However, as will be shown in this paper, careful attention to the macro-micro link is critical in the assertion of impact when the associated programming is best characterized as a "light touch." That is, library programs, unlike formal educational programs, tend to be incidental and of short-duration, presenting a significant threat to causal assertions due to spuriousness, especially when aggregating measurements of different programs.

This paper will use administrative data along with 51 states' evaluation reports about the use of federal grants funds for the past five years, and data on public libraries available in two longitudinal establishment-level surveys to explore the linkages between projects and outcomes and the issues associated with aggregation from the micro to the macro level. The paper's focus is on measurement and cross-level linkage challenges.

RC52-867.4

FREHILL, LISA* *(George Mason University)*

The Struggle for Professional Control in a Time of Financial Crisis: Librarians Credentials in the United States

There are 9,000 public libraries with 17,000 outlets in the United States. Library agencies in each state certify librarians. The main credential, the Master of Library Science (MLS) is a postgraduate tertiary program accredited by the American Library Association. The economic crisis of 2008 merely intensified the pre-existing struggle for professional control – and, survival, itself – of public libraries and librarians.

The financial crisis occurred along with significant social forces impacting U.S. professional librarians. The internet and digital information revolution resulted in the rise of "information science" programs, sometimes within, but sometimes outside established MLS-conferring library science schools. Complicating these changes are status differences across libraries and gender differences of these fields; i.e., library science remains heavily female, while information science, especially those in computer science tertiary organizations, are proportionately more male. Such programs reflect the changes occurring in the technical content of librarians' work.

This paper draws upon data from two major, longitudinal surveys. The U.S. Public Libraries Survey (PLS) has been collected annually since 1988 with response rates of 95%+, provides rich information on activities and programs of public libraries and about its workforce. A second collection, the State Library Administrative Agency (SLAA) survey, has been collected annually since 1994 (biennially since 2010) with 100% response from the U.S. states and District of Columbia (51 reporting units). The SLAA provides information about state trends in programming and services to libraries of all types and how states govern libraries. These datasets show the extent to which the 2008 financial crisis impacted libraries differently, with significant differences across the 51 reporting units. They, along with policy documentation, provide insights about how the U.S. library profession has attempted to mitigate challenges to the profession.

TG08-1010.4

FREITAS, AMÍLCAR* *(UFPel)*

Criminalization, Social Control and Media in Brazil

Since the end of the 1970's, practices of punishment and incarceration h ave grown in modern states all over the world; in Brazil, only in the 21st century, prison population has tripled. In parallel to this fact, some television shows are approaching police themes using a discourse that demands longer and more harsh penal sentences. The goal of this paper is to comprehend, through the analysis of these shows, how they can be perceived in relation to the transformations of current capitalism. As empirical data, is presented the analysis of "Cidade Alerta" anda "Brasil Urgente", to television programs on that matter with nationwide exhibition. Thinking the transformation in capitalism and in the labor force, we take the notion that each laborer is becoming an entrepreneur of his or her own self, in a way that the worker has to build a trajectory that allows him or her to be enable to obtain income, even as an employee. Hence, ideas such as subjective engagement and individual responsibility have grown, and thus that the motivation to work and the perfect labor force should come individually from each laborer. Nonetheless, some possibilities of obtaining income are forbidden due to their criminalization, like theft or drug trafficking. We present, as a working hypothesis, the idea that these criminalizations generate new forms of social control over the poorest extract of the population. Moreover, these criminalizations, and its subsequent mass incarceration, are only possible due to a strong moral reaction against the practices that are criminalized, and this moral reaction is largely potentiated by the television programs that are analyzed here. Thus, there programs articulate themselves with new forms of social control provoked in the wave of mass incarceration of the 21st century.

RC23-425.2

FREITAS, MONICA* (Federal University of São João del Rey CAPES/UFSJ)
CAVALCANTE, RICARDO (Federal University of São João del Rey)

Sociology, Technology and Primary Healthcare – the Dilemmas of a New Paradigm

These notes outline the theoretical review chapter of a post doctor project about the information systems applied to the primary healthcare. The concepts and paradigms discussed in this chapter were draw of the work of Bruno Latour, Boltanski and Thèvenot.

The work show how key social science concepts and paradigms can be applied by researchers on studies about complexities generated by the introduction of the technologies of communication and information in healthcare. Some studies highlighted the introduction of these technologies provoked deeply changes on professional identities, doctor- patient relationships as well as on human- machine relationships.

The key contributions of this work is considering social system as one dynamic process in which humans and non- humans are always interacting, negotiating their interests and according new rules and behaviors. In these theories, humans and non- humans have similar capacity in terms of agency and of influence.

The authors believe that all individuals have the capacity to formulate the theories to support their choices. In this way, it is the responsibility of the analysts to follow them and to take the notes.

It has led to a lot of applications, some which will be exemplified in these notes: 1. Innovative conceptualization about role of humans and non- humans in social systems (both of them can change social systems through negotiation processes); 2. Actors are self-motivated; 3. Actors and objects can occupy positions of representative, influence or discordant voices (when an actor speaks for the network, he is occupying representative position); (when an actor influences another one in solving problems situation, he is occupying influence position); (when an actor´s claim provoke changes in network structure, he is occupying discordant positions); 4. The disputes show how the power is distributed between actors and what the tools of control used by them.

RC46-776.1

FREITAS, MONICA* (Federal University of São João del Rey CAPES/UFSJ)
SANTOS, MARIA JOAO (High Institute of Economics and Management, University of Lisbon)
MENEGUZZO, MARCO (University of Tor Vergata)
GAZZOLA, PATRIZIA (University of Insumbria)

The Concept of Social Responsibility Applied to the Health Care Sector: The Case of Portugal.

This paper aims to show that the concept of Social Responsibility (SR) has been fundamental to consolidating, reformulating and implementing the changes of socio-economic rules of hospitals in a period of social controversy around health care. For instance, elaboration and divulgation of sustainability reports, communication on social responsibility programs through hospital´s websites, implementation of certification ISO 9001 and ISO 140001, application of internal and external audits systems and stakeholder´s management models.

The research shows that SR practices grew up when Portuguese healthcare sector was undergoing a period of intense criticism from the public-private partnerships consolidated with the Portuguese State. The study showed that at the same time the period of controversy has been fruitful to implementation of SR in healthcare because it generated "social immunities" so that the hospitals could adopt behavior, symbols and languages to legitimate the new public management (NPM) models in healthcare.

The concept of Social Responsibility seemed to be a new way through which healthcare organizations and professionals could achieve the social license that they needed to operate their NPM systems.

One of the motives that also contributed to hospital mobilization was the necessity to achieve the equilibrium between the demands of universal access to healthcare and the demands of economic efficiency within the new public management decisions taken by managers and clinicians. Undoubtedly, SR contributed to this equilibrium. But Social Responsibility found institutional and cognitive barriers that make difficult its introduction and expansion. To overcome these barriers, hospitals developed a network of partnerships and negotiation models in very different modes as well as creating new social regimes, for instance, increased transparency and democratic participation within decision process. Case studies (of public, public-private, and private hospitals) provide empirical support for the analyses and conclusions presented in the paper.

TG04-978.4

FRENCH, MARTIN* (Concordia University, Sociology & Anthropology)

Playing with Risk: Video Games, Virtual Goods, and Volatility in Markets

Abstract

Theorizing the nature of derivatives in late capitalism, Benjamin Lee and Randy Martin (2016) argue that their volatility plays a key role in economic risk management and risk-taking. Derivatives can be thought of as "contingent claims", and as "contracts with counterparties with a payout that depends upon some uncertain future event" (Lee and Martin 2016: 8). And volatility "is the randomness in things that is felt as the intensity of change," as we approach this uncertain future event (Lee and Martin 2016: 4). With reference to derivatives and their volatility, this paper explores everyday practices that play with risk in markets. Instead of foregrounding the markets of finance capitalism, however, key cases considered will be the representation of markets in video games (e.g. the stock market in *Grand Theft Auto V*), and the real-money market in virtual goods associated with skins in video games (e.g. Valve Corporation's *Steam Marketplace*). In these markets, users learn to *play* with risk in interesting ways, inviting a re-thinking not only of the role of play in the types of edgework and risk-taking characteristic of economic life, but also of the (derivative) linkages between markets of all kinds in late capitalism.

Reference

Lee, Benjamin and Randy Martin (eds). 2016. *Derivatives and the Wealth of Societies*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

RC38-668.4

FREUDHOFMAYER, SABINE* (University of Vienna)

Students' Educational Biographies within a Changing Higher Education System in Austria

Societal shifts towards knowledge economies and the globalisation of markets have caused significant institutional change within European universities. One central aspect of universities' transformation process is the Bologna Process which has been implemented in order to meet the demands of a global economy. Particular in German speaking countries, the Bologna Process and the introduction of a new two-tiered study structure, consisting of Bachelor and Master programmes, has affected students' educational trajectories. This structure has increased both rigid regulations (such as the successive achievements of credit points) and flexibility (as students can more easily change study subjects and study across European countries) and thereby reconfigured individual biographies. However, the interrelation between individual biographies and a modified higher education system has not yet been examined. Therefore, this paper focuses on the question of how students shape their educational biographies and experience higher education under changing institutional environments. Biographical-narrative interviews with former students of educational science at two Austrian university sites have been carried out to explore how they construct their educational biographies within a specific study environment. To assess the impact of the new study structure students are sampled into two groups: one that graduated before and one that finished their Master degree after the implementation of the Bologna Process. Students' narratives are analysed abductively following principles of reconstructive methodology. The results highlight differences and commonalities amongst the two student groups in the ways in which they form their educational biographies. It is outlined that individuals' constructions of their educational biographies are clearly embedded within institutional imperatives and the given study context. However, the analysis also highlights that individuals used biographical meanings as reflective spaces to influence regulations and to shape their educational environments.

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RC07-157.4

FREY, PHILIPP* *(ITAS-Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)*
SCHNEIDER, CHRISTOPH *(Munich Center for Technology in Society)*

Concrete Utopian Thinking As Socio-Epistemic Practice. the Case of the Automation and the Maker Movements

In our talk, we want to show that an analysis of the generation of alternative futures can draw inspiration from Ernst Bloch's notion of concrete-utopian thinking. Bloch analyzed the social embeddedness of utopian thinking and promoted the conscious mediation of (scientific) investigations of present social tendencies and the normativity of classical utopian visions. Consequently, we propose that concrete-utopian thinking can be understood as a socio-epistemic practice that facilitates the generation of alternative futures. Instead of reifying these ideas, we will show that their development takes place in contested fields of practice with divergent interests and complex (power) dynamics involved. Precisely because of this, the focus of 'concrete utopias' on developing and imperfect forms of experimentation in a dynamic and unfolding present enables us to trace emancipatory potentials without romanticising the realities of social development. Rather, we will argue that precisely in these opaque fields of practice lies potential for novelty that might not yet be expressed in public discourse. Our case studies will be two major emancipatory visions that have received increased attention in the past years: the emancipation from socially necessary labour propagated by progressive commentators in light of the accelerating wave of automation on the one hand and the self-determination of creative work due to highly adaptable, individualized and decentralised technology on the other hand. In the first example, progressive actors aim to push a new emancipatory discourse into politics. In the maker movement, novel digital platforms for knowledge sharing and production (e.g. 3D-printers) have spurred a wave of experimentation with novel organizational forms and emancipatory visions. Providing insights from both participatory action research and discourse analysis, we will shed light on the question how these ideas are embedded in social context and practices and how particular actors combine 'imagination' and 'practice' to push towards their alternative futures.

RC30-541.3

FREYTES FREY, ADA* *(Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda/Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche)*

Fighting Against Injustice and Discrimination in the Labor Market: Career Paths of Poor Young People Graduated from New Universities in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina

In the period 2007-2015, 17 new national universities were created in Argentina, 8 of which are located in Greater Buenos Aires. These universities meant an expansion of university education offer, since they are placed in territories where there was no university previously. Moreover, these institutions were born with an inclusive mandate, implementing many of them strategies to improve the access and permanence in the university of young people from popular sectors. This implied, for many of these youngsters, to be the first to study at the university in their families.

Some of these new universities already have their first graduates. For these young poor students, graduation does not imply to face for the first time the challenges of the labor market, since they usually combine study and work, to be able to sustain themselves through university studies. Like other young people of popular sectors, they have had irregular career paths, with precarious and informal jobs and high turnover. They have experienced injustices and discrimination in the labor market.

The paper address the question: how has university education influenced these young poor people's labor market trajectories? What challenges do they face as graduates in the labor market? Which competences and resources have they acquired in university and how do they use them in the search for a suitable job? How do they combine the skills and resources obtained from university with those developed in their previous work experience?

To answer these questions, I have reconstructed the career paths of graduates in Social Sciences and in Health Sciences, men and women, who attended two of these new national universities in Greater Buenos Aires: Arturo Jauretche University and University of Avellaneda. With this purpose, I have compiled life stories of young men and women recently graduated.

RC04-93.10

FREYTES FREY, ADA* *(Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda/Universidad Nacional Arturo Jauretche)*

The Construction of Inclusive Higher Education in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina: Institutional Strategies and Students' Perspectives.

In the period 2007-2015, 17 new national public universities were created in Argentina, 8 of which are located in Greater Buenos Aires. This is a sign of political commitment with the expansion of university education offer, since they are placed in territories where there was no university previously. These institutions were born with an inclusive mandate: to create the conditions for the access to university of groups traditionally excluded (exclusion related with social, gender, ethnic inequalities).

In order to respond to this mandate, these institutions carried out a reflection on traditional university practices and generated innovations in institutional structures, in student orientation and support dispositives and in teacher training. They also intended to build a close link with the communities where they are located, in terms of knowledge transfer and technological linkage. In this paper we intend to critically analyze these strategies in two of these new universities of Greater Buenos Aires, to identify their achievements and their deficiencies regarding democratization of higher education.

To do this, we do not only resort to institutional documents and in-depth interviews with university authorities in charge of different institutional areas, but we also seek to put this institutional perspective in counterpoint with the perspective of students from disadvantaged groups. The latter allow us to explore the challenges these students encounter in accessing university and developing their career. We also analyze how the institutional strategies implemented respond to students' needs, and which challenges remain disregarded.

In order to grasp students' perspective, we have collected life stories from junior and advanced students of Social Sciences and Health Sciences. The reconstruction of educational, family and labor trajectories has allowed us to understand the university experience in the context of their whole life experience.

RC57-924.1

FRISINA, ANNALISA* *(University of Padova)*

(De)Racializing Italianness. a Visual Essay on the Conflict about the Reform of the Citizenship Law 91/1992

My paper discusses the role played by the images in the reproduction of racial hierarchy and in its criticism. Visuality is part of the history of european capitalist modernity (Mirzoeff 2011) and its visual oppositions between "us" and "them" still have dramatic material effects, in Italy too. Visuality classifies and divides social groups, then legitimates those divisions through an "aesthetics of status quo" (Fanon 1961). I will show the research example of the long campaign against and in favour of the reform of the Italian citizenship law 91/1992, focusing on the "right to look" (as a visual claim to a political subjectivity) of children of migrants (the so called "second generation") and of young people self-defined as "Afro-Italians" and "Italians without Citizenship".

A visual essay will be screened in order to facilitate a debate on the reproduction of white supremacy in the neo-fascist propaganda and on the celebration of Black Italianness in the alternative public sphere created by social media (Nakamura 2007).

RC05-110.3

FRISINA, ANNALISA* *(University of Padova)*

Unlearning Everyday Racism (and sexism) in Italy. a Photovoice Research with Young People

The first part of my paper introduces the theoretical framework (a dialogue between Post/de-colonial sociology, Critical Race Theory and Visual Studies) and offers a reflexive account of a participatory visual research with young people from the North East of Italy. They were invited to take pictures on three themes: "Self-portraits of a new generation"; "People/places in the city I live in that make me feel (in)secure"; "Feeling a citizen, feeling a foreigner". Thanks to *phovoice* method, children of migrants claimed citizenship through images and challenged everyday racism/sexism lived in their cities (Padova and Verona) and in their schools (two technical upper secondary school, one vocational school and two scientific lyceums).

The second part of my paper is devoted to discuss methodological issues. Drawing from critical reflections on the limits of participatory visual research (Luttrell and Chalfen 2010; Guillemin and Drew 2010), I will propose to "unpack photovoice" in three methods (subjective image making; serial focus groups with photo-elicitation; participant observation, for understanding the audience's reception of the research visual representations). The paper will thus underline the relevance of focus groups with photo-elicitation for negotiating Otherness, questioning the whiteness of Italians and offering a transformative safe space for racialized young people

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RC20-JS-78.2

FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE* *(Vienna University of Economics and Business)*

EBENSPERGER, SABINE *(Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg)*

European Perspectives on Occupational Gender Segregation

Occupational gender segregation is prevalent across Europe and has been a remarkably persistent characteristic of the labor markets in Western industrialised countries. There have been few changes with respect to the extent of gender segregation over the last decades, even though the female participation in the labour force is steadily increasing and levels of qualification are converging. The majority of studies concentrates on various outcomes of occupational gender segregation – particularly by referring to the gender wage gap. But in order to intensify our knowledge on this research topic, it is necessary to take a closer look on the actual causes and backgrounds by applying a detailed analysis of the occupational level itself. Therefore, the main research questions of this paper are: How has gender composition developed in different occupational groups in Europe over the last 10 years? And which occupational preferences and working conditions help to explain occupational gender segregation? Drawing on secondary data from the LFS (2005-2015) and the EWCS (2000, 2010, 2015), in the first step of the analysis a descriptive overview is established using various index measurements determining gender segregation and gender concentration. In the second step exploratory factor analyses are applied in order to detect intrinsic and extrinsic professional values. The factorial values are subsequently integrated into an OLS regression model, whereas the share of women resp. men in different occupations are serving as regressands in this context. In a final step, we examine in greater detail if occupation specific working conditions regarding work-life-balance (e.g. part-time work) can contribute to explain occupational gender segregation. We focus on Germany and generate an occupational panel dataset which is based on individual information from the German Microcensuses (1996-2011). Results of this case study will show if changes in working conditions lead to changes of occupations' gender composition.

RC42-JS-66.3

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* *(University of Cincinnati)*

Cities for CEDAW: Notes on Effective Intervention

The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on December 18, 1979. The treaty has thirty articles and covers topics such as educational opportunities; sex trafficking; women's rights in political and public life; access to health care; rural women; women's economic and social rights; and equality in marriage and family life.

. The United States (US) is one of the few UN Member States that has not ratified CEDAW. In the US, there has been a movement to have cities declare themselves as CEDAW cities. This initiative has the support of the United States Conference of Mayors (2014). This kind of effort raises awareness about CEDAW, provides a framework for community action and calls attention to the fact that the US has not ratified the treaty.

Cincinnati, Ohio is now considered a City for CEDAW. Based on my experience as a founder of the Cincinnati for CEDAW Community Coalition, a number of points may be made about effective intervention: identify needed community partners; do not underestimate the importance of political will; provide adequate financing; develop "right-sized" basic documents (e.g., resolution, ordinance); help set priorities and timelines; discuss girls as well as women; look for opportunities to use the different levels of intervention to support the initiative; and make plans for community monitoring.

RC19-362.2

FRITZ, MARTIN* *(Bielefeld University)*

Sustainable Welfare in Public Opinion: Analyzing the Relations between Attitudes Towards Social and Environmental Policies

The causes, costs and consequences of ecological degradation are distributed unequally between social classes and countries: There is a 'triple injustice' (Gough 2013) meaning that the rich make for the most of the environmental pollution while the poor bear the brunt (Büchs, Bardsley & Duwe 2011) and pay the bill. The emerging eco-social policies and practices tackling social and environmental injustice vary among welfare types and according to their underlying basic values, believes and conceptions of society-nature relations. So far relatively little is known about these different ways of thinking about how to reconcile social and ecological needs.

This paper seeks to increase such knowledge and investigates how attitudes towards environmental and welfare policies are related to each other. Building on recent contributions (Koch & Fritz 2014; Fritz 2016; Jakobsson, Muttarak & Schoyen 2017) it analyses new data from the European Social Survey 2016 which con-

tains two thematic modules: questions about welfare policies and climate change attitudes. This unique set-up allows for comparative and multidimensional analyses exploring the latent eco-social patterns within public opinion. In the analyses the relations, tensions and interdependencies between social and ecological issues will be discovered and compared among welfare regimes, countries and classes. The results will contribute to a better understanding of cross-country, welfare state and class differences in society-nature relations and provide useful information about the public support that eco-social policies may get or not get from these actors.

RC19-366.1

FRITZ, MARTIN* *(Bielefeld University)*

Towards Global Eco-Social Policy: Combining Social Justice and Environmental Sustainability.

The idea of environmental sustainability always had a hard time against firm economic interests and the power games of political actors. Nature cannot speak for itself and the people mostly affected by ecological damage were not heard in political debates for a long time. Green issues gained major political influence only as an attachment to the more popular concept of socio-economic modernization. Environmental concerns were used for greenwashing business interests and promoting visions of 'sustainable development' and 'green growth'.

While these ideas are still predominant today, a new political alliance is forged: Global social policy more and more is concerned with the problem that the causes, costs and consequences of ecological degradation are distributed unequally between social classes and countries. There is a 'triple injustice' (Gough 2013): The rich make for the most of the environmental pollution while the poor bear the brunt (Büchs et al. 2011) and pay the bill. Tackling these problems requires to combine environmental and social policy efforts within an integrated 'eco-social policy' approach (Gough 2013). The adoption of the SDGs was a first important step but more need to follow.

Using the analytical distinction of the three Rs (Deacon 2007), this paper traces the latest developments in the emerging field of global eco-social policy and discusses to what extent major projects, actors and institutions refer to unified eco-social strategies in the fight against social and environmental injustice. Theoretically, the paper follows Gough's suggestion that there are three stages of integrating social with environmental policy. It critically assesses whether instruments and strategies are designed as compensation, co-benefit, or unified eco-social policy. The paper argues that despite the current political roll-back trends in many world regions, there is a growing global awareness of ecological risks such as climate change and the massive social consequences they entail.

RC49-824.3

FRIZZERA, MARIANA* *(Faculdade de Direito de Vitória)*

PAZÓ, CRISTINA *(Estácio de Sá de Vitória)*

The Effectiviness of the Sexual and Reproductive Rights of the Women with Mental Desorder and Intellectual Disability in Brazil

This article has the aim to reflect about the discriminatory treatment given to women with intellectual disability and mental disorder, who had their sexual and reproductive rights, historically, violated. We attempt with this study to understand these rights as human rights and as formateurs of identity, representing an important dimension in life of people with mental disorder and intellectual disability, who must be protected. Therefore, we can see urgency in carrying out these rights, since they envolve study of gender, hypervulnerability, exclusion and social stigmatization of woman, besides violence suffered by them due to lack of information and sexual education. Women with mental disorder and intellectual disability face a double vulnerability that is related to both question of gender and cognitive impedment that exist in relation with social environment. The disorder and the disability arise as a collective health problem and also as the health of the own woman during her life since the actions addressed to the attendance of her necessities are almost inexistent, mainly concerning her sexual and reproductive rights. In light of this context, the law 13.146 (Brazilian Law of Inclusion of Person with Disability), is in force since january 2016. Among changes made by it, there is the reform of the Disability theory, since people with disability became fully capable after it. So, is it pertinente to make the following question: how do sexual and reproductive rights of women with mental disorder and intellectual disability, which are conferred by Law 13.146, can be effected? The purpose is to demonstrate the importance and necessity, not only of the statement of the laws, as the Statute of People with Disability, which recognized several rights to people with mental disorder and intellectual disability, but also the adoption of public politcies that effectively promote these rights in a fully way.

RC47-799.4

FROEHLICH, JOHANNA* *(University of Oldenburg, Germany)*

Expectations of the Future As Motivation in New Rightist Movements

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

Social movement research focused for quite a long time on movements aiming at progressive and democratic social change. However, there has been little to no sociological interest for rightist movements and their aspirations, even though certain similarities are obvious: the struggle for an alternative future through the medium of protest. The major distinction lies in the assessment of past, present and future. In contrast to many left-wing-movements, right wing movements rate present and especially the past as rather positive -- the future however as fundamentally threatening. Thus, the struggle for an alternative future is focused on preserving the past against the perceived threats.

In my contribution I analyze to what extent the perception of the threatening future motivates new-rightist-activists in Germany to commit specific actions. My analysis is based on Gesa Lindemann's concept of *care.* According to Lindemann the motivation to act is always connected to the specific reference to the subjective relevant future, which the self expects. The person gets confronted with the potential failure of the future and gets motivated to act in order to prevent the future failure. This present motivation is called to *care*. The concept of *care* rests on the subjectively perceived relevancy of the future: If the potential failure of the future does not affect the person, *he or she will not care.*

This implies that for my analysis I need to investigate how individual activists perceive themselves as affected by the threatening future. Therefore, I conducted an ethnographic field research for several months. I observed four new-rightist-groups at informal gatherings, training and political actions like demonstrations. Furthermore, I interviewed key participants and evaluated public self-representations. The qualitative data were coded based on the grounded theory.

RC47-784.3

FROEHLICH, JOHANNA* *(University of Oldenburg, Germany)*

The Immediate Dimension of Violence in the Communication of German New-Rightists

In the *Neue Rechte*, a new-rightist movement in Germany, the participants proclaim themselves in public as strictly non-violent. This non-violent attitude seems to be a strategic way to distance themselves from the "Old right" Nazis, who have a poor reputation in Germany and are antagonized. The strategic dimension of the non-violence becomes evident considering that the participants are presenting themselves to each other as having the potential to commit acts of violence. This provokes the question whether the communication about potential violence does in fact serve to replace immediate violence in far-right groups.

In the sociological discussion the term 'violence' is not neutral. Colloquially, to call something 'violent' means to delegitimize it. Nonetheless, in order to understand violent phenomena, it is necessary to have an analytical concept that incorporates the social specifics of violence. Thus, I adopt the violence concept of Gesa Lindemann, who describes violence as 'mediated immediacy' according to Helmuth Plessner. This concept allows to describe the immediate dimension of violence, in the sense of violence as an immediate embodied interaction in the Here-Now. Furthermore, this immediate act is mediated through the reference to mediating third parties. These third parties are important to understand the morality of violence: the existence of violence indicates breached normative expectations. In committing violence the perpetrators state, that their expectations are valid, even if they were breached.

To study the communication about potential violence as violence means in fact to study to what extent the immediate dimension of violence can be found in the verbally mediated violence. In my contribution I try to answer the question based upon ethnographic field research consisting of participatory observations over several months in different groups, interviews with key actors and public self-representations in the *Neue Rechte*. The qualitative data were coded based on the grounded theory methodology.

RC13-248.1

FROIS, RAFAEL* *(Federal University of Minas Gerais / Group of Studies in Sociology and Pedagogy of Sports and Leisure - GESPEL/UFMG)*
COUTO, ANA CLÁUDIA* *(Federal University of Minas Gerais / Studies Group in Sociology and Pedagogy of Sports and Leisure - GESPEL/UFMG)*

Leisure, Urban Planning and Socio-Spatial Segregation: Reflections on the City of Belo Horizonte - Brazil.

This article presents partial results of a study achieved by the master's thesis defended at the Postgraduate Program in Leisure Studies, at the Federal University of Minas Gerais - Brazil, where answers were sought to understand the engagement of young people from working - class areas to the events and equipments of Sports, Leisure and Culture in the city of Belo Horizonte. The research method used was the bibliographic review of the history of urban planning of Belo Horizonte, in which concerns the construction and distribution of leisure equipments throughout the city. The study's findings have shown that since its foundation, the poor have been segregated and have gained limited access to leisure equipments. The reorganization of urban space from the perspective of construction of leisure facilities, such as public parks, cultural centers and sports areas, took place almost one hundred years after the foundation of the city,

together with the rise of popular parties to the state power of the city, from the creation of mechanisms for participatory democracy.

RC52-861.1

FROLOVA, ANNA S.* *(Southern Federal University)*
CHIKAROVA, GALINA* *(Southern Federal University)*

Conceptual Modeling of the System of Symbolic Construction of Doctors Professional Identity in Russian Media Space.

A large number of different factors influence the process of constructing professional identity of the individual (personal circumstances, family, education, community, economic situation, labour market, etc.). In the modern world, in the era of information society media has very meaningful role in the process of forming a professional identity modern doctor.

Media, on the one hand, are the product of social relations, on the other hand, they determine those relations and processes. Modern media are key factors of formation of professional identity of the modern Russian doctor, reflecting such important components of his professional identity, as the prestige of the profession in society and the attitude of the public towards the representatives of this branch of labor. Also by means of different sources of mass information (TV and radio, broadcasting, print media, Internet) is the formation of the so-called portrait of a modern doctor. This article provides approbation of conceptual modeling methodology in the context of constructing professional identity of doctors in Russian media-space. Conceptual modeling makes it possible to study static structure of the system in the context of goal-achievement in transition. The authors proceed from the premise that dominant forms of media determine identity matrices through various instruments, be they the mass media, social networks, blogs, films, advertising, animation or TV series. All these forms of communication transmit certain symbolic codes perceived by individuals, that are built into multi-level identification matrix.

This paper is written within framework of the interdisciplinarity paradigm and implements the method of social modeling, in particular conceptual modeling. Conceptual modeling makes it possible to study the static structure of the system in the context of the its goal-achievement while in transition.

RC19-369.11

FU, JIAN* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

Parents' Attitudes Matters: A Research on Parents' Attitudes Towards Homosexuality in China

LGBTQ rights fighting has experienced hardship with no public support, and this is what China LGBTQ groups are encountering. Gaining parents' acceptance usually taken as the first and most important cornerstone for pushing LBGTQ rights forward. So, in this research, we aim to explore the parents' attitudes towards homosexuality in China: what features parents' attitudes and what changes parents' attitudes to homosexuality in the past decades? Based on three theories of attitudes change ----Learning theories, Social judgment theories, Functional theories, this article explores how patents' attitudes towards homosexuality are formed and changed. We use longitudinal regression analysis on samples from CGSS (Chinese General Social Survey) from 2003 to 2015 to explore the multilevel factors' effects on the parents' attitudes.

RC55-899.2

FU, YANG-CHIH* *(Academia Sinica)*
CHANG, MING-YI *(Academia Sinica)*

Online Contact Patterns and Network Resources: Integrating Social Media Records into a Large-Scale Sampling Survey

The role of social media interactions in social network analysis has been an important yet puzzling issue. As social media become a regular and convenient platform that facilitates an increasing proportion of interactions, for example, to what extent do online contacts help explain why some people get access to more social sources through their personal networks? The question is difficult to answer without integrating actual contact records on social media into data analysis. In this study we show how integrating Facebook contact records and self-reported data from a large sampling survey could contribute to understanding an individual's social resources in general, and social capital in particular. Data on network resources and social capital come from the 2017 module on Social Networks and Resources of the Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS). As a member of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the TSCS team collected rich information about social resources and social capital, along with other network measures, from a representative probability sample of the adult population in Taiwan (N=2,000). Among those respondents who used Facebook regularly, about 80% also authorized the use of their contact records on Facebook. With detailed

Facebook contact records from about 800 respondents, we plan to extract and construct various features at individual, tie, and contact levels, and examine how different online contact patterns help differentiate the respondents' network resources and social capital. The information about resources and social capital will be derived from both position generator and resource generator in the survey data. The study is expected to reveal key connections between recorded data on social media and self-reported survey results, both from identical individuals in a nationally representative sample.

RC16-297.3

FUCHS, STEPHAN* *(university of virginia)*

Observing Facts and Values

Observing Facts and Values: A Brief Theory and History
Abstract
Not acknowledging the history and metaphysics of the fact/value distintion has led to confusion about the difference between the normative and the cognitive, and disputes on whether there are ways to move from one side, facts, to the other, values. One solution is to recognize values as more "objective" than facts, and thus blur the common way of drawing this distinction. The origin of the distinction between facts and values appears in the space between them, when and where it is uncertain whether an observation becomes fact or value. Once values turn into subjective beliefs, the entire distinction collapses, and modernity begins to end.

RC09-179.3

FUCHS-SAWERT, LUCIA* *(Free University of Berlin)*

Non-Governmental Volunteer Receiving Organisations in Ecuador: Disciplining Global Citizens

International development volunteering (IDV) has become a popular practice of development in the last decades: Young people from the Global North go to the Global South to contribute to development – whatever this might mean in the specific context. IDV is actively supported by Governments in the North, like in the German programme *weltwärts*, which has sent more than 26.000 volunteers to the South in the past 10 years. Most of the practical work with the volunteers is managed by (I)NGOs that cooperate with the programmes. While the Government provides funding, programmatic guidelines, and the public representation, (I)NGOs take over the practical tasks. Especially (I)NGOs in the South are the ones that work with the volunteers during their placements. Therefore, they shape the way IDV is performed in situ, and which meanings and identities are (re-)produced through it.

With a discourse ethnographic approach, and through a postcolonial lens, I investigate how IDV is interpreted from the perspective of non-governmental volunteer receiving organisations in Ecuador. How do they conceptualise the role of the volunteers and their own role? What does development mean for them? Which are the discourses that structure IDV on the ground? First results indicate that the concept of development does not figure prominently in the imaginary of the people involved in the receiving organisations. They were mostly concerned with keeping the volunteers safe and happy, and disciplining them sufficiently so that they would not be too much of a hinderance to the projects' work flow. However, their lack of experience and discipline was tolerated, because, based on their origin from the North, they were associated with positive values like modernity and cosmopolitanism that the locals supposedly lacked. This shows that IDV, in the way it is currently organised, carries the risk of reproducing traditional North/South hierarchies.

RC33-610.3

FUCHS-SAWERT, LUCIA* *(Free University of Berlin)*

The Construction of Space in International Volunteering and the Global/Local-Split

International volunteering is an increasingly popular practice in the field of development: Young people from the Global North go to the Global South to work in social projects there. While the North/South divide includes more than geographic locations, international volunteering depends upon a material movement in geographic space: The volunteer has to go to a specific place, which automatically acquires a symbolic meaning through that. Even though the North/South distinction is downplayed in most programmes, this place is necessarily located in the Global South. Without this location, and what is associated with it on a symbolical and discursive level, the practice would not be possible.

Examining the websites of volunteer sending organisations with a discourse analytical approach, I analyse how the global space is separated in volunteer sending and volunteer receiving places. I argue that a part of this construction is the dissolution of the significance of space for some, while it becomes very important for others. This leads to a global/local-split: Global people, who are detached from a specific location, go to a fixed point in time and space to perform their role as volunteers there. Those who receive their services, on the other hand, are closely associated with their local place. These results will be comple-

mented with an analysis of the perception of space of people involved in international volunteering in Ecuador, based on both interviews and blog entries.

On a methodological level, I focus on the question how, with the means of discourse analysis, the spatial dimension can be analysed in a practice where it is, at the same time, very present and very absent. For this purpose, I will follow traces of space in a mixed sample of materials, including blog entries, photographs, websites, and interviews.

RC04-81.20

FUENTES, SEBASTIAN* *(CONICET/FLACSO-Argentina)*

The "Secondarization" of Higher Education in Argentina: Recruitment and Distinction in Institutional and Pedagogical Formats

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the process by which private universities in Buenos Aires develop strategies to recruit students from upper-middle and upper classes families. The universities implement pedagogical and institutional actions that allowed them to "hold" students during their courses, fostering students' belongings and wellbeing at the institutions. I call this process as the "secondarization" of private universities: an adaptation of the format and organization of high schools ("escuelas secundarias"). This designate a set of practices that make the university more "friendly" and "close" to the students: tutoring, participation in student centers and "pastoral-catholic" activities, new students mentored by advanced students, closer relationship between teachers and students, small groups in classroom, and *green* campuses and technological infrastructure which reminds students the spatial experience they had in private and wealthy secondary schools. The trajectory between secondary and the higher education level is perceived as a continuum. These are instances to preserve the distinction of upper and upper middle class families, because they assure the graduation and attachment to institution and family values, reinforcing social selection in a context of higher education expansion, locally and globally. At the same time, I signal a tension in this continuum and social selection: young students experience university as if they were high schools students which may also mean being *teenagers*, people who still need to be tutored and controlled. This representation appears as a risk in front of young people who study in crowded universities and develop self-autonomy as a sign of their maturity as future adults. Social selection challenges social representations of age that still are common to different social classes in Argentina.

RC28-514.15

FUERSICH, LAURA* *(FAU Erlangen Nuernberg)*

Educational Standardization within Occupations: Explaining Inequality in Sweden

The role of educational attainment in labour market outcomes is a widely-reported phenomenon, though there remains a residual, unexplained part of this inequality. However, the interplay between micro and macro levels still lacks important investigations, since wage setting mechanisms at the individual level cannot be considered as independent from the context in which they arise. Therefore, we examine the role of heterogeneity in educational backgrounds within occupations as factor in explaining income inequality in the Swedish labour market. The Swedish registered microdata provides a unique opportunity to investigate the interrelation of heterogeneity in educational attainment and inequality. By building on theories of social closure, functionalism, and human capital; we can bridge the gap between the micro and macro analyses of inequality in the labour market.

We demonstrate patterns of standardization using the tSNE visualization algorithm, and subsequently, we apply the Theil index to estimate inequality and to calculate the effect of heterogeneity on inequality from 2002 to 2012. In particular, we distinguish between inequality within and between occupations by looking at the variance of wages within occupations and between them. The above noted heterogeneity of educational backgrounds is measured on the occupational level, whereas we calculate an entropy index on the basis of marginal attainment within educational categories to operationalize heterogeneity. Calculating descriptive correlations, we observe a positive correlation between the entropy index, which represents homogeneity of educational backgrounds within occupations, and occupational inequalities within as well as between occupations. The preliminary findings show that standardization expands over the study period. Furthermore, higher standardization leads to an increase in inequality between occupations, while inequality within occupations declines. A specific line of inquiry arising is the restriction of access to more standardized occupations for vulnerable population subgroups.

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RC28-JS-82.2

FUJIHARA, SHO* *(University of Tokyo)*
ISHIDA, HIROSHI *(University of Tokyo)*

Class Origin, Education, and Class Destination: Analyzing the O_E_D Triangle in Japan

We examine the trends observed in Japan with respect to the three pairs of association involving class origin (O), education (E), and class destination (D), which is the OED triangle. The association between class origin and education refers to educational inequality, and the association between education and class destination pertains to returns to education. The association between origin and destination relates to intergenerational mobility and the openness in class structure. Recent studies on social mobility in some European nations report a trend of the OD association weakening, implying greater social fluidity and openness, and suggest the role of education in increasing social fluidity over time.

To examine the long-term trends in Japan, we use data from the Social Stratification and Social Mobility Surveys (SSM), which are nationally representative surveys that have been conducted every ten years since 1955 in Japan. We restrict our analysis to men between the ages of 30 and 64 because earlier SSM did not include women respondents.

We find that the pairs of associations (OE, ED, and OD) are remarkably stable in post-war Japan. Despite the expansion of the educational system during this period, the extent of inequality of educational opportunities (OE association) remained the same over time, as did the extent of returns to education (ED association). We confirm the earlier finding that Japan does not exhibit any clear trend toward greater openness in the OD association. Furthermore, we find that the OD association does not vary by the level of education in Japan. In contrast to some European nations and the United States where the OD association is weak or absent among the highly educated, class origin continues to affect class destination even among those who attended the institutions of higher education in Japan. We discuss the implications of these empirical findings.

RC24-450.17

FUJIKAWA, KEN* *(Meiji Gakuin University)*

Environmental Justice and Addressing Radioactive Contamination: Fukushima Nuclear Accident in Japan and the Withdrawal of Evacuation Orders in 2017

In the aftermath of the Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster, the Japanese government and Tokyo Electric Power Company, the owner and operator of the plant, were criticized for that they concealed crucial information about the disaster. News of more violations has begun to surface since rehabilitation and revitalization efforts began at the areas contaminated by radioactive emissions. In this report, I seek to examine the new claims from the standpoint of a fieldworker in Fukushima.

The Japanese government repealed evacuation orders in 2017. However, while it was estimated that over 32,000 residents could return to their homes, only about 1,000 residents have returned to these areas. The government insists that these areas are habitable as the annual cumulative radioactive dose is estimated to be lower than 20 millisieverts. On the other hand, many Japanese believe that only an annual cumulative dose of lower than 1 millisievert is safe. There is also a notable lack of communication between the government and people who claim the latter. The lack of communication has led to problems related to social and environmental justice.

While the sustainability and resilience of these communities have been threatened because of decline of population and aging, in the name of revitalization, forests and farms are replaced by factories and solar panels; some are even converted into radioactive waste storage areas. Some residents have expressed their concerns against the conversion of farm lands and forests. However, it is difficult to facilitate a democratic conversation to chart long-term plans for these areas because large numbers of ex-residents have not returned. For, democratic decision-making is an important component of justice.

Japanese nuclear energy policies have long been criticized for the exclusion and displacement they engender; the Fukushima incident does not challenge this allegation.

RC52-871.1

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* *(Doshisha University)*

Bureaucratic Attitude of the Public Sector and Employee Attitude of the Private Sector in the Same Professions: Cases of Socialization of Researchers and Engineers in Science and Technology

This report compares attitudes towards the organization of researchers and engineers of public and private sector research institutions, awareness about missions, ethos and so on.This research is a comparative analysis by data

using the same questionnaire on government laboratory and private company laboratories. Researchers from government research institutions are rich in research funds and emphasize raising performance in basic research rather than aiming for business efficiency and commercialization. Furthermore, they receive equal treatment as senior government officials and receive missions from senior bureaucrats. Their mission is expected to contribute to science and technology policy. There are also coaching on research results to SMEs etc. that can not have research institutions. As a result of the survey, we found that their ethos is a double standard of researchers and bureaucrats. In contrast, researchers and engineers at private research institute laboratories are employed in the same organization such as clerical workers, manufacturing workers, and salespersons, so they are expected as R & D workers and are synchronization with other workers is also required. They are expecting research that leads to commercialization, and under the management philosophy of Japanese companies, they receive training at factories and shops, and are asked for their attitude as employees. It is sometimes observed in synchronized behaviors in clothing and behavior. Therefore, even in science and technology researchers and engineers, there is a marked difference in the attitudes of organizational socialization due to the characteristics of the organization to which they belong, rather than occupational socialization.

RC23-430.2

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* *(Doshisha University)*

Rationality By Institutional Change and Unexpected Result: A Case of Japanese National Science and Technology Research Institute

In this report, we will describe the institutional change of research institutions based on science and technology policy aimed at streamlining and the case after ten years.This is an observation of the phenomenon caused by the science and technology policy conducted in 2001 to effectively invest research expenses in the "required" research and to achieve results. A number of unexpected results occurred in one of the largest national research institute in Japan, whose organizational structure was greatly changed due to a major institutional change. For example, changing the decision-making autonomously done by each research department to the top-down of centralization. The lack of information among researchers became prominent and the distrust to the organization increased. Senior researchers are also placed in a competitive environment, and research opportunities beyond the rank of researchers had given to young researchers. But researchers placed in competitive environments, and reduced mutual aid. They felt anxiety in an isolated situation. This institutional change had exacerbated the relationship between researchers and engineers and organizations. The intention of streamlining through institutional change brought unintended consequences such as division of researcher's network by reorganization, distrust of the organization due to lack of information, promotion of non-cooperative attitudes towards other teams of organizations under a competitive environment were invited. However, after ten years from that, when we conducted an investigation of the same organization again, the rationalization policy left organizational distrust in the members of the organization, but the researchers have become accustomed to the rules of the organization , They were working in a low stress state like before change.

TG04-981.1

FUJIOKA, MASAYUKI* *(Hirosaki-Gakuin University)*

The Influence of Government Credibility on the Attitudes of Consumers to Radioactive Material in Food

Since the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011, there has been a marked dichotomy in the attitudes of Japanese consumers to the issue of radioactive material in food. On the one hand, some people maintain that it is simply too dangerous to eat vegetables, fruits, and fish produced or caught near Fukushima, while on the other, some people and the government say that the risk of radioactivity is minimal as it has been scientifically assessed. It remains unclear why this dichotomy in opinions has persisted.

The objectives of this study are, first, to determine whether watching television affects the consciousness and behavior of consumers in relation to radioactive material. Secondly, it is important to assess how opinions on government credibility influence the consciousness and behavior of consumers.

The data utilized in this study are derived from a postal survey carried out in the city of Tokyo and surrounding areas in 2015. As these data comprised a two-stage stratified random sample (n = 1,529), multiple regression analysis was used to investigate the effects of television watching and the credibility of the government.

The results of this study suggest that watching television exerts no significant effect on either the anxiety or behavior of consumers. Secondly, as consumers afford less and less credibility to the government, the more anxious they are likely to become and they will consume less food produced near Fukushima.

The results of this study suggest that the main reason people are anxious about food produced near Fukushima is because they do not trust the government. To remedy this, additional transparent and politically neutral information is needed to reduce consumer skepticism about food risk. However, if this informa-

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tion is not provided, consumers are likely to search for alternative information to avoid anxiety about food risks.

RC03-76.4

FUJITANI, TADAAKI* *(Soai University)*

Creating the Unity of a Community through Collective Memory

This study shows the way in which collective memory is used as a constituent part of community cohesion, especially after the occurrence of a disruptive event. For this, the works of Bergson (1896) and Halbwachs (1925) on memory have been explored. The results of the study are obtained through fieldwork in Miyakojima, a remote island of Okinawa, Japan.

Miyakojima is an island, one from the group of Japanese Southwestern Islands. The government plans to deploy the ground arm of the Self-Defense Forces in this island. Nobaru where the construction of facilities is planned is a rural settlement in which about 300 households live. During the Second World War, a Japanese fortress was built on the hills above this settlement, and the inhabitants were at war. After the war, it was handed over to the US military for use as a base station, and the air branch of the Self-Defense Force was deployed here, even after the island was returned to Japan in 1972. The pros and cons of accepting further facilities were discussed throughout the region, and a refusal of acceptance was declared at a briefing session with the government. The rejection came about because the reasoning of the government in favor of the base was inadequate, and residents were already struggling with noise from the existing air base. Though regional history has been published, and traditional festivals are also popular, due to the island's declining population, the collective memory of the area is diluted. Collective memory, which had been gradually fading, has clearly revived due to the prompting from the outside in the form of the planned Self-Defense Forces base.

Thus, the community keeps its unity in various ways. However, the key element is collective memory. It can clearly revive, given the stimulus of an external force.

RC25-476.1

FUJIYOSHI, KEIJI* *(Otemon Gakuin University)*

Respecting and Considering Others: How Democracy Is Inactivated in Japan?

It is important to respect and consider others in everyday life. It could be true in almost every society. But what "respect" and "consider" mean should vary from a society to another. How you respect and consider others depends on what kind of society you live in. In some societies, respecting and considering others could mean controlling and suppressing others' will and Japan is one of the good examples of such societies.

Respecting others often means respecting others' status and role in Japan. It has tendency to neglect what they really want. But this neglect doesn't neccesarily mean disrespecting or destroying their dignity. If you breath an atmosphere of a society where people are basically supposed to behave according to their status, respecting status of others is directly respecting them for you. It is the case especially when they identify themselves with their status and want to perform its role. They may sometimes appear an automatic and emotionless humanoid that doen't have their own will.

Accepting an assigned status and performing its role as perfectly as possible is one of the most important thing that Japanese children are taught and trained. There they have almost no time to think about what they really want. They are led to think that their hope is to meet others' expectatoins, which means they identify others' expectation as their own wish.

RC24-449.4

FUKUNAGA, MAYUMI* *(University of Tokyo)*

Negotiating 'Generativity' Among Human and Non-Human Actors: Re-Organizing Aquaculture in Social- Ecological Restoration of the Contaminated and Devastated Coastal Spaces in the Post-War Japan

This paper examines socio-cultural assumptions underlying to what White (1996) has framed the 'organic machine model' and contrasts it with the so-called 'adaptive ecosystem management model' as they are implicated as dichotomous forces in notions of 'productivity' in redevelopment of lands and waters polluted and devastated as an externalized consequence of economic modernization. Through a case study of historical processes of re-organizing coastal aquaculture in postwar Japan, we can decipher that this dichotomy has underpinned governmental and capitalist actors in their efforts to optimize 'productivity.' Use of discourse analysis, along with ethnographic and archival materials, elucidates that such disparate policy interventions have functioned as an ordered, hegemonic, and disciplined system amidst these two sets of contradictions: On the one hand, the 'organic machine model' promotes supplanting natural population stocks and biophysical ecosystem processes with artificed and simplified ecosystems, underlain by naïve instrumentality and

focused on maximizing short-term sustained, commodified quantities, as seen in postwar mono-culture cultivation of fish. In contrast, the adaptive ecosystem management model promotes participatory governance among relevant human-community stakeholders, in service to (re-)establishing ecosystem resilience and sustaining replenishable populations of desired resources, as witnessed in recent efforts at organic oyster farming in Seto Inland Sea. A case study highlights how these two sets of contradictory systems can interact dialectically, including through biodiversity-oriented political framings, market and consumers trends, and changes in local livelihood strategies by local producers seeking to (re-)make generative livelihood practices and placeness. As such, in practice, re-organization of aquaculture regenerates natural forces and adaptive networks among humans and non-humans, while tactically using scientific-engineering coupled with adaptive governance of social-ecological dynamics. The paper concludes that human efforts to negotiate 'generativity' among human and non-human beings, which originally differentiates among species, arise as an essential pillar of creating local governance for socio-ecological resilience in the Anthropocene.

RC35-642.2

FUKUOKA, KAZUYA* *(Saint Joseph's University)*
TAKITA-ISHII, SACHIKO* *(Yokohama City University)*

Memory, Others, and Intergenerational Responsibility Among the Japanese Youth

Memory wars in Asia still revolve around Japan. It has been seventy years since the end of the last war and Japan has never fully reconciled with its Asian neighbors, especially China and South Korea. Japanese society is still haunted by the question of how to commemorate Japan's past wrongs and atone for the physical as well as the psychological wounds it caused in Asia. In this context, also problematized is the question of Japan's apparently rising nationalism among its youth. As it is reported that the Japanese public's sense of affinity toward Asian neighbors (China and South Korea) was greatly deteriorated in the 2010s with territorial disputes with them, it seems imperative to capture a current state of affairs in Japan. In this study, by referring to the original interviews of 31 college students, we try to explore and clarify the cognitive connection between the Japanese youth's sense of nation and their perception on and moral responsibility about Japan's militaristic past. Can the members of a generation feel responsibility and obligation to make restitution for wrongs perpetrated before they were born? If so, how? If not, why not?

RC37-665.2

FULLER, MARTIN* *(Department of Sociology, Technische Universität Berlin)*

Art World Urbanism: On Iconic Cities and Urban Myths

This paper seeks to answer the questions: What kind of cities does the art world mobilize in and pay attention to? How do cities shape the careers of artists? Looking at iconic cities within the art world of contemporary visual art, I suggest that the concepts of iconicity and myth help us answer these questions. Drawing upon research on early career artists who are seeking to establish themselves as visual artists in Berlin and New York, this paper traces how these iconic cities are imbued with myths that are collectively shared and widely recognized. These myths, such as the central importance of New York's galleries and institutions or Berlin as a mecca for up-and-coming artists, resonate beyond the city and into the global art world. Early career artists who are 'based in Berlin' or 'live and work in New York' benefit from the symbolic resonance of myths. This resonance on an international scale is important for early career artists, especially in an increasingly 'global' art world. But on a more local scale, within both cities, artists learn to embody, perform and confront myths that circulate differently in New York and Berlin. The myths of these and other iconic cities take on a deep and sustained power, even when the specific urban conditions of a city change.

RC12-245.11

FULLIN, CARMEN* *(Direito FGV-SP, Brésil/UOttawa)*

Les Peines En Milieu Ouvert Destinées Aux Femmes: En Quoi Sont-Elles Différentes?

Face au phénomène de la massification des *peines de travail communautaire* (PTC) que l'on constate, au cours des dernières années, au Brésil, nous cherchons à savoir s'il est possible d'identifier, dans les pratiques et représentations des acteurs sociaux qui participent de la mise en œuvre de cette peine des innovations sémantiques qui tendent à la décrire et à la justifier comme une forme de punition. À partir de l'observation des interactions quotidiennes entre les condamnées et la *Maison de Peines et Mesures Alternatives-Femmes/SP*, qui s'occupe de l'exécution de PTCs, nous avons analysées les significations que l'on attache à la punition en liberté, par le travail communautaire, dans ce milieu institutionnel spécialisé dans la gestion des peines destinées exclusivement aux femmes.

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La bibliographie sur le thème des peines alternatives souligne l'incapacité, de cette forme de sanction pénale, de réduire de manière significative les taux d'incarcération. Cette constatation faite, on doit bien admettre qu'un certain nombre de questions, qui pourraient sans doute élucider une partie au moins des raisons de cet échec, demeurent encore sans réponse. Elles constituent le noyau principal de l'objet de notre recherche.

Qui sont-elles ces femmes qui purgent une PTC ? Est-il possible d'identifier, dans les interactions quotidiennes qui ont lieu entre les opérateurs institutionnels chargés de l'application de la PTC, des schèmes de représentations différenciés sur la manière d'interpréter et traiter cette forme de pénalité, lorsqu'on l'applique à des femmes ? Enfin, l' «obstacle cognitif », dont nous parle Alvaro Pires, qui empêche le droit pénal de se renouveler par le refus d'incorporer à son arsenal punitif des modalités des sanctions propres à d'autres systèmes normatifs se constate-t-il également dans l'exécution des peines alternatives aux femmes ou, au contraire, peut-on y voir de nouvelles significations de l'acte de punir ?

RC15-289.8

FUNDYTUS, KATRINA* *(University of Calgary)*
STONES, CHEYANNE *(University of British Columbia)*
GODLEY, JENNY *(University of Calgary)*
PELLER, PETER *(University of Calgary)*
MCLAREN, LINDSAY *(University of Calgary)*

Social Class and Health in Canada: Can Sociological Theory Inform Data Collection?

Background. Recent theoretical developments in sociology emphasize cultural and relational aspects of social class. Although many quantitative health studies support a positive association between social class and health, much of this research does not have an explicit theoretical grounding. Existing data sources may not permit quantitative research on social class and health that takes into account modern theories of social class. **Objective and Methods.** Our objective was to examine the extent to which Canadian national data sources permit theoretically-informed quantitative research on social class and health. We first compiled a list of all population-based Statistics Canada data sources available to Canadian academic researchers. Next, drawing from various sociological theories of social class (ranging from Marx to Bourdieu), we developed a full list of potential quantitative indicators of social class, including economic, social, cultural, and relational indicators. We systematically searched each data source's questionnaire or codebook and documented the presence or absence of variables which could be used to operationalize each indicator. Simultaneously, we assessed whether health measures were also included in the data source, and examined the data source for additional measures of intersectionality (including gender, race and ethnicity, and immigrant status). **Findings.** We identified a total of 397 population-based survey cycles which were accessible and had complete documentation, with collection dates from 1965 to 2016. Data extraction and analysis are still in progress, but to date our findings suggest that 1) indicators of economic capital are the most common indicators of social class; and 2) it is relatively uncommon to have rich theoretical indicators of social class, and indicators of health, in the same survey. We conclude with recommendations for future quantitative data collection efforts that would enable researchers to include cultural and relational aspects of social class in their analyses of the effects of social class on health.

RC11-229.3

FUNK, LAURA* *(University of Manitoba)*

The Emotional Landscape of Accessing Formal Supports: How Social Contexts Shape the Stress of Caring

Family members often engage in considerable navigational work with and for older adults, serving at the interface between informal and formal care. This work is more extensive and more challenging in the context of fragmented, uncoordinated and often under-resourced formal systems. As such, systemic features of formal care contexts can generate structural burden. Although in-depth knowledge of how this occurs tends to be lacking, carer emotions may play a central role. Stemming primarily from interpretive and thematic analysis of interviews with 32 family carers of older adults, I explicate the emotional dynamics of, and emotional work involved, in navigating a range of health and social services. For instance, carers' fears of retribution invoked a need for emotional self-control to maintain good relationships with providers. Self-control was also necessitated when carers might otherwise give up on particular services in frustration. When navigation was slow or unsuccessful, carers grappled with guilt and worry. In other cases, navigation required 'becoming angry,' and for some carers this was difficult to reconcile with their identity. In addition, although the imperative of adopting a carer identity to access some services might shift feelings of isolation towards feelings of belonging, it may also generate other more problematic emotional outcomes. There were important temporal elements to emotions; as their caring experiences progressed, carer emotions generally shifted from feelings of being lost or confused, to surprise/shock, anger and frustration, and in some cases expanded to simultaneously include elements of pride and confidence. In

discussion, I summarize how a sociological understanding of emotions can help in understanding how broader contextual features shape the emotional dynamics of carers' navigational experiences, indirectly contributing to carer stress and burden.

RC53-879.3

FUNK, LAURA* *(University of Manitoba)*
HERRON, RAHCEL *(Brandon University)*
SPENCER, DALE *(Carleton University)*

Violence in Relations of Care: Older Adults with Cognitive Impairment

Elder abuse dominates much of the existing literature on the topic of violence and older adults. However, there has been growing attention in recent years to aggressive behavior in older adult care recipients with cognitive impairment, particularly in institutional settings. In this paper, we draw on findings from a multi-faceted, qualitative inquiry to examine how aggressive actions from older adults with cognitive impairment are framed: by paid care workers, facility representatives, family carers, tenant neighbours, and in the media. Data include in-person interviews, diaries, and print and online news sources. The interpretation of aggression from older adults with cognitive impairment was particularly complex, since the perpetrators were often (but not always) simultaneously viewed as victims. Different settings (e.g., home vs institution), and different types of care relationships (formal, family or friend) operated to shape interpretations of, and responses to, violence from older adults with cognitive impairment. These interpretations also manifested broader social and cultural forms of knowledge (e.g., common-sense, ageist, biomedical) in particular ways. Findings will be positioned in relation to sociological and criminological theory on victimization.

RC23-425.18

FURSOV, KONSTANTIN* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

From Public Understanding of Science and Technology Towards Innovation Behavior of Population

Waken up in the era of European Enlightenment the dragon of science continues to inflame passions and minds of the contemporary societies. Scientific knowledge remains the major source of new technologies and innovation and therefore is considered as one of the key sources for economic growth and social welfare. However, in this trinity the the latter phenomenon remains less conceptualized. Since early 1960-s sociologists have been searching for ways to explain factors that influence public perception and understanding of science and technology to justify the need for continuous and growing investments in research and development. Studies implemented within the framework of so called "deficit model" showed that the perception of science by lay people is not limited with the level of their literacy. Moreover, the growing awareness of the economic and social effects of scientific and technological development eliminated the need for a dialogue between science and and society to provide public control over R&D activities and public engagement in S&T policymaking. Finally, a series of studies has shown that consumers themselves can act as innovators developing new products for their own use, solutions for common social problems and new behavioral patterns. Thus, there is a need for revision of dominating conceptual model that consider innovation as one of the expected and desirable outcomes of scientific development in order to explain if there is a fundamental difference between public understanding of science and public understanding of innovation. The paper suggests a brief review of recent studies in the area and proposes an approach to operational definition and sociological interpretation of innovative behavior of population.

RC13-254.5

FUSCO, CAROLINE* *(University of Toronto)*
YERASHOTIS, GREGORY *(University of Toronto)*

Youth Newcomer Settlement in TO2015 Shadow Host Communities

As the recent host of the 2015 Pan/Parapan American event (TO2015), Toronto is an opportune site to interrogate dominant ideologies underpinning event-led urban (re)development as well as the lived impact of event construction on local communities. This paper will explore the extent to which TO2015 impacted the settlement experiences of (newcomer) youth in a particular neighborhood within Toronto (St. James Town). Situated in the southeast corner of the downtown core, this multicultural enclave is a "shadow host" on the fringe of communities more popularly celebrated in event rhetoric. Spatially, St. James Town is located directly north of the 2015 Pan/Parapan American Village on the outer edge of the Sherbourne corridor, which is in the midst of sport-prompted gentrification. We draw on qualitative data—in particular a series of semi-structured interviews

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with young people living in St. James Town—to document the extent to which sport/recreation is interwoven within urban imaginaries of (re)development to influence the manner in which (newcomer) youth interact with, and reinvent the urban.

RC34-621.1

FUSCO, DANA* *(York College)*
TIERNEY, HILARY* *(MAYNOOTH UNIVERSITY)*

Youth Work Education in the US and Ireland

The education of youth workers within diverse global higher education settings is a scattering of ideology, curriculum, ethos, and learning goals. Yet, one can often find attention to matters of social justice within the curriculum. The extent to which higher education can be site for addressing issues of power and challenging injustice is taken up here. The authors have decades of experience teaching and research in youth work education (YWE) settings in the United States and the Republic of Ireland. They will use this body of knowledge to review and compare the types of social justice content inherent in two YWE programs in the US and Ireland. Beyond a curriculum analysis will be an interrogation of the pedagogical experiences that students are immersed in and how such experiences reinforce or challenge structural inequalities in diverse contexts.

RC30-544.6

FUSULIER, BERNARD* *(Université catholique de Louvain)*

Coping with Intensive Scientific and Academic Careers: A Gendered Work/Family Interference

Men and women remain in unequal positions in coping with their very intensive scientific and academic careers. Several of the mechanisms dissuading or preventing women from pursuing scientific careers have already been described in the literature: women getting stuck with paltry, undervalued tasks, thus manufacturing a "sticky floor"; structuring the scientific field around a masculine habitus; the "Matilda" effect for women... An additional cause of these inequalities is observed in the relationship between the private and professional aspects of the individuals' lives. The university transmits a "gendered order" in its organisational structures, principles, customs and habits, in short in the practice of scientific work. That is due in particular to the ancient structuring of the University around a male figure: the "university professor" or "scientist" entirely invested in his work, freed from domestic necessities by an invisible carer (he or she who 'cares' for him), so he can devote himself to science. Hence the university was constructed on a "greedy" model expecting a total, voluntary and impassioned engagement in work, coupled with a model of work/family dissociation. Based on a research programme dealing with post-doctoral researchers and recently tenured researchers, this proposal analyses the role of private life and how it relates to the professional sphere in their experience of scientific work. In this respect, it provides some explanatory elements on both the greater vulnerability of researchers-mothers in the university game and on the configurational supports (configurations of professional life and private life) needed to offset that vulnerability.

RC34-619.5

FYFE, IAN* *(University of Edinburgh)*

Learning to Keep the Faith: Investigating Young People's Participation in Multi-Generational Dance Music Culture

Social researchers have been studying youth culture in the UK for over five decades. The seminal work of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at University of Birmingham highlighted the potential subversive and counter-hegemonic objectives of youth 'sub' and 'counter' cultures as forms of resistance against structural social order. Subsequent academic work heralded a post-subcultural epoch with emphasis on young people's use of stylistic resources, artistic creativity, cultural consumption and the incorporation of images, music, dance and contemporary forms of art, such as graffiti in shaping the cultural identity of modern-day youth.

Emergent research evidence is increasingly concerned with the intergenerational influences on youth culture as ageing adults participate in long-standing music and dance scenes alongside younger peers. The Northern Soul Scene (NSS) typifies such a multi-generational cultural context. The origins of the NSS are the industrial towns in North West of England during the 1960s and 1970s. The scene was built around the celebration and showcase of often-obscure 1960s North American soul music. Unlike many contemporary music and dance club cultures, NSS straddles age boundaries due in part to the longevity of the music and mutual engagement across generations.

Drawing on findings from a small-scale study conducted in the contemporary NSS, this paper presents and discusses aspects of participation and learning in a multi-generational cultural setting. The project utilises the notion of situated learning in the context of the NSS, which in turn is conceived as a community of practice. (Lave 1991 & Wenger 1998). The enquiry focuses on the respective learning experiences of both seasoned NSS participants (adult 'old-timers') and more recent joiners (young 'newcomers'). What can we learn about contemporary youth culture and identity from this multi-generational community of practice?

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RC45-764.2

GABBRIELLINI, SIMONE* *(GECS - Research Group on Experimental and Computational Sociology)*

LORETI, DANIELA *(University of Bologna)*

MERCIER, HUGO *(Institut des Sciences Cognitives)*

TORRONI, PAOLO *(University of Bologna)*

Argumentative Agents with an Empirical Test

Gabbriellini and Torroni (2014) proposed an agent-based model for social simulation with a micro-model inspired by the argumentative theory of reasoning (Mercier and Sperber 2011) and a computational underpinning based on abstract argumentation.

Such model highlighted some limitations of abstract argumentation that motivated us to further our investigation by consider structured argumentation.

We defined a new, cognitively-aware computational argument model. These model reflects patterns of reasoning and communication observed in a number of works in empirical psychology. We consider the set of experiments done by Hugo Mercier (Trouche, Sander & Mercier, 2014) aimed at measuring the effect of a single argument on intellective tasks. We describe our model and experiments with one of these logical problem, defined as:

"A bat and a ball cost $1.10 in total. The bat costs $1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?"

Mercier's experimental results showed that good arguments can change people's minds on intellective tasks.

Our agents engage in dyadic dialogues, with a typical turn-taking structure, up to a point when they stop because: they agree in the intuitive but wrong answer, or they agree on the correct answer, or they agree on the correct answer, but without having really understood the problem.

The results of our simulations agree with what observed in Mercier's experiment. Circa 50% of our initially wrong agents change their mind when compelled with arguments favoring the right answers.

ABM models in Sociology rarely explicit the level of actor's reasoning: actors either adopt some conclusions or they don't, because of some sort of "pressure" that somewhat wins their resistance (many mechanisms have been proposed in the literature). Our research instead puts an emphasis on reasoning.

The empirical results obtained so far make us believe that our approach could open new avenues in opinion dynamics research.

RC47-785.6

GABOWITSCH, MISCHA* *(Einstein Forum)*

From Sites of Practice to Collective Action: Examples from Commemorative and Protest Movements

It is often assumed that social movements can be conceptualised solely in terms of agendas, strategies and outcomes. The only alternative sometimes appears to be a rather undifferentiated realm of culture and emotions. This paper attempts to go beyond such assumptions and to specify the ways in which strategic behaviour and emotional attachments are articulated in collective action. Building on the study of regimes of engagement developed in French pragmatic sociology, it looks at how a person's investment into emotionally charged sites of practice, or common-places, can telescope into collective action of different kinds. The empirical data for the paper comes from (a) research on protest movements in contemporary Russia, (b) a multi-year, eleven-country collaborative research project on post-socialist commemoration and war memorials, and (c) the study of an international initiative titled *Les nouveaux commandittaires* that seeks to enable ordinary citizens to commission locally relevant works of public art directly from artists, without using curators or administrations as intermediaries.

In particular, the paper shows how the study of sites of practice can help us understand two types of movements that often remain outside the field of vision of social movement studies: non-progressivist social movements, such as the commemorative movements that are remarkably powerful in a number of non-Western countries; and the populist movements that have recently risen to prominence in countries ranging from India to the United States.

RC48-806.2

GABOWITSCH, MISCHA* *(Einstein Forum)*

War Commemoration As a Transnational Social Movement in Post-Migrant Societies: A Case Study from Berlin

By looking at war commemoration, this paper focuses on a type of collective action that is not easily classified as justice-seeking, violence-espousing, or identitarian. Nevertheless commemorative movements have been remarkably prominent in some parts of the world in recent years, sharing certain features with more conventional social movements.

Many movements maintain the memory of significant events in social movement history, or those commemorating martyrs for a cause. In such cases, commemoration lends greater emotional salience to that cause. In other cases, commemoration itself becomes a movement's central cause.

Migration, caused by events ranging from the Armenian genocide through repression in e.g. Latin American or Middle Eastern countries to the Soviet collapse, has created transnational commemorative movements and post-migrant societies where different cultures of commemoration mix and clash. Drawing on several years of fieldwork, this paper looks at a case study from Berlin: a small initiative that campaigns to transform the famous Soviet war memorial in Treptower Park by individualizing soldiers who were deliberately buried in an anonymous mass grave, as well as renovating other war graves in the region. The initiative was created by a blue collar worker born in Tajikistan and involves both local and international participants, recruited either through family and friendship networks or through contacts with the massive volunteer search and reburial movement that looks for the remains of World War II soldiers in former Soviet countries. In the process, the initiative has developed both conflictual and collaborative relationships with state institutions ranging from municipal administrations to embassies of post-Soviet countries.

The paper analyzes the Berlin initiative itself and embeds it in a broader reflection on transnational commemorative movements. In addition to local fieldwork, it draws on data from a multi-year, multi-sited collaborative study of war commemoration in eleven post-socialist countries.

RC53-877.3

GABRIEL,, NORMAN* *(Plymouth University)*

You Are Young and Life Is Long: Understanding Young Children's Experience of Time

You are Young and Life is Long:
Understanding Young Children's Experience of Time

Thorne (2007: 150) has suggested that it is central to the interdisciplinary study of children and childhoods that we articulate 'different types of *temporality*'. In this paper I will argue that the work of Norbert Elias can provide an important theoretical advancement for understanding society, by looking through a young child's eyes at their experience of time: 'The sociality integral to human beings only becomes apparent if one is aware what relations to other people mean for the small child' (Elias, 2010: 28–29).

Elias argues that we need to clearly define the difference and relationship between *biological evolution*, *social development* and *history*. In biological evolution, ten thousand years is a very short period. The changes that have taken place in the biological constitution of our species are relatively slight. However, in social development ten thousand years is a considerable period of time because the changes in social organisation that have taken place are relatively enormous. Historical change is possible because the experiences gathered from one generation need to be transmitted to the next. But in terms of the 'biographical' time it takes for young children to grow into old men and women, long-term social developments take place so slowly that they seem to stand still. Passed on from one generation to the next, young children need to learn and internalise an enormous social fund of knowledge about the world. I will illustrate my argument by reviewing some of the recent investigations that have explored temporality as a non-linear and relational process in the lives of young children, focusing on the processes that enable them to regulate their feelings and behaviour to the social institution of time.

RC15-282.27

GABRIELE, GIOVANNA* *(Health Inequalities Research Group (GREDS-Emconet), JHU-UPF Public Policy Center, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona; FocusHealth Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain)*

Are the Self-Rated Health, Education and Economics the Best Indicators to Measure the Social Perception and Behaviour in a Public Health Survey?: A New Framework for Measurement Invisible Inequalities

There is a growing interest in the role of public opinion in explaining patterns of population health. Attitude and and opinion data provide a basis for inferring the meaning of opinions held by individuals and society and also for predictions about their future behaviour. Despite the existence of impressive bodies of literature on the subject, there are still many unanswered questions about the changing nature of opinion expression and assessment. This paper discusses the relationship between public opinion shape in public health and its levels of credibility in introducing variations on measurement instruments. In doing so, this analysis departs from the influence of standard approach which puts forward a dominant explanatory set of variables (self-rated health, education and economics) versus non 'standarized' health questionnaire constructed ad hoc. The new framework for conceptualizing and measuring public health through specific

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statistical analysis conducted by us (logistic regressions, multiple correspondence analysis and cluster), explains the pocesses and drivers by which society adopt and express particular opinions in this crucial issue. In this respect, exploring public opinion by introducing more innovative variables such as the level of awareness an problematization of health and disease (concerns projections), spiral of silence (no responses / neutrality), political attitudes (conservative versus progressists) post-thruth assessments and self-preventive representation inter alia, has allowed us to discover new compless interrelations with these variables. This study is an advance of the results of the first survey on "public health" held in Spain on the basis of qualitative and quantitative methodology (N=2000). Our findings suggest revisiting the instruments of mesure of population health. This approach further shows the utility to change current instruments in order to identify crucial population targets, inequalities in health and new directions in risk that appear "invisivilized" in standard health surveys.

RC52-867.5

GABRIELE, GIOVANNA* *(Health Inequalities Research Group (GREDS-Emconet), JHU-UPF Public Policy Center, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona; FocusHealth Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain)*

What Drives Breast Cancer Clinical Research and Practice in Spain? Barriers and Facilitators for Achieving Best Professionalism in a Time of Crisis

High variability in clinical research and recruitment in clinical trials in oncology has generated a growing interest in the scientific literature. There are limited studies on factors affecting the performance of professionals involved and how they perceive their work. This is especially important to enable behavior patterns improvement. This study assesses Spanish multidisciplinary health professionals' perception on clinical and translational research based on a new combination of theoretical frameworks focused on identifying variables which play a significant role on trial management and professionalism. A mixed multicenter study which included in-depth interviews (n=11), four discussion groups (n=33) and an individualized questionnaire with validated scales associated with the theoretical corpus: situation awareness, sensemaking, professional self-perception and resource scarcity. The participants, selected by theoretical sampling carried out all over Spain, included: oncologists, radiotherapists, radiologists, surgeons, pathologists, study coordinators, nurses, monitors, pharmacists, IEC members and managers. The overall items analyzed were: current and preferential participation in clinical trials; breast oncology training; hours dedicated to study; beliefs associated with oneself (professional self-image, personality, control and self-efficacy, social status); work beliefs (mindfullness, attitude, effort/satisfaction balance, burnout; workflow and recruitment; work team, coordination and cooperation; training and learning; resolution and readjusting of problems and decision making). The results of the questionnaire were compared with the participants' narrative discourse. The psychosocial factors that impacted the most on job performance were multidimensional. Interdependent variables with a greater influence for achieving professionalism were the self-perception and personality. Professional identity and full attention to work performance were negatively affected by the number of work stressors, emotional vulnerability, resource scarcity and job insatisfaction. This was especially recurrent in coordinators, monitors and pharmacists. These results will allow designing transformative strategies to improve more target-oriented professional performance and the creation of more dynamic and effective teams and organizations in research and recruitment.

RC23-435.3

GADECKI, JACEK* *(National Institute for Spatial Policy and Housing)*
AFELTOWICZ, ŁUKASZ *(Nicolaus Copernicus University)*

Mapping Clusters of Innovative Companies in Polish Cities: Naturally Occurring Innovation 'Districts' Vs the Top Down Model.

Social sciences offer a number of alluring formulas for increasing creativity and innovativeness through architectural and urban interventions (T-triad by Florida). These models often present a bird's eye view and focus on the macro indicators. On the other hand, we see the multiplicity of case studies whose potential ends in the listing of good practices (Landry).

As part of our project entitled „Innovation Districts? Creative Industries and Urban Changes", we are looking at the practices of generating ideas and implementing innovations from a field perspective and attempt to compare several models, simultaneously. Our analisys focus on urban clusters of entities that can be classified as creative companies. The research is conducted in three Polish cities (Cracow, Łódź and Poznań); our sample consist of 3 bottom-up (grass root) clusters of innovative companies that have emerged as a result of the spatial relocation of freelancers and businesses and 3 top-down clusters established by municipal authorities or urban planners.

The paper presents the results of the first stage of the longitudinal observation (first measurement out of six). We analyze how and why clusters came to be/ have been settled up, and map how they fit into the broader urban fabric (GIS

mapping). We are focusing not only on urban dimension, but also on the space and organizational culture of selected enterprises located in 6 clusters: we apply multi-sited intensive ethnography approach focusing i.a. on spatial organization of work spaces and organizational cultures (3 companies per cluster). The urban and spatial dimension is supplemented by perspective of employees and freelancers operating within these spaces (18 interviews per cluster).

Generally, we are interested in whether there is a strong link between cultures of innovation and the urban form. Moreover, we want to address the problem of how imported solutions work in post-transformation and post-socialist urban realities.

RC43-733.1

GADECKI, JACEK* *(AGH University of Science and Technology)*
ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA *(University of Gdansk)*
JEWDOKIMOW, MARCIN *(Cardinal Wyszyński University in Warsaw)*

The Orchestration of Work and Home. Teleworkers and Materiality of Home.

Telecommuting still remains relatively new and marginal phenomenon in Poland but it widely promoted mainly as an attractive tool for professional life, especially for women. The separation of home and work in the course of industrialization had enormous implications for construction of both individual and group identities and materialities of homes. The construction of everyday work practices at home has serious consequences for the social, material and finally symbolic ideas about "home" and "work".

By focusing on group of 36 freelancers, and professionals who work using ICT technologies we have captured new working conditions that make so called integration strategies much harder to employ: in case of ICT it is possible to be more independent and mobile, but technologies cause additional conflicts and cause not integration but segregation patterns. The problem of work „visibility" seems to be crucial in case of the telework (as paid work), just as it is in case of the unpaid home work.

Our research project (financed by the Polish National Science Center) was a strictly qualitative project, base on the 3 years ethnography. It combined the challenges of the classic workplace studies and the private sphere ethnography issues (privacy, household duties, etc.). We have analyzed the practices and everyday life choices made by men and women when dealing with career involvement, domestic duties and materialities of their homes (it includes time budgeting, self reports, autophotoethnography) in 36 households and over 50 indepth interviews (both joint and individual). The results of the study (published as a book)fostered by the experience of work present at home and influence the development of an interesting & multi method perspectives joining the individuals, couples and materiality of the household and work.

RC56-911.1

GADELHAK, FARIDA* *(Cairo University , Faculty of Arts)*

Visualizing Violence in Contemporary Film : A Regression of "the Civilizing Process"?

This paper will explore visual representations of violence in contemporary movies (as *Brave Heart, The Passion of the Christ, Kingdom of Heaven,....*) in order to analyze the apparent paradox between a current context- which seems to privilege combat at a distance , considered as more "respectable", and more "civilized"-, and a medium's discourse - where direct violence is widely, extensively shown .And while media discourse tends to occult violent images, movie discourse seems to have adopted a "voyeuristic" tendency. Is it just a sort of nostalgia for fierce emotions that were experienced by our civilized societies in the past? Probably not. Through a semiotic analysis, this paper tries to question the relationship between the real world and a fictional one, focusing attention on the phenomenon of proliferation of direct violence in cinema, especially in films whose topics deal with conflicts and wars, and where protagonists are divided into two opposite groups: "the good guys" versus "the bad guys", "us" versus "them", "the civilized people" versus "the barbarian people". The film industry is producing a huge number of violent scenes that remain in viewers' minds, and may afterwards affect their behavior, reflecting negative impulses. Through decrypting discourse mechanisms in several cinematographic examples, the research aims to explore the impact of such representations on "the civilizing process", for a better understanding of "civilization" as a notion.

RC16-303.6

GAFIJCZUK, DARIUSZ* *(Newcastle Unversity)*

Community - a Classic Revisited

After the partial disappearance from the analytical inventory of sociological inquiry, the concept of community has returned full force. This recovery and reassertion of community is taking place in academic sociology, as well as wider, everyday political and cultural fields. It is hardly a coincidence that the theme of

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the recent British Sociological Association's 2018 annual meeting was precisely 'Identity, Community and Social Solidarity'. Just as it is not just a slip in expression that recently Facebook, whose ambition has grown exponentially with its size, changed its mission statement: 'Making the world more open and connected' was replaced with giving 'people the power to build community and bring the world closer together'.

The aim of this paper is to reconsider the notion of community as presented in Ferdinand Tönnies's seminal argument from 1887 — his famous *Gemeinschaft/Gesellschaft* (community/society) dichotomy. As is often the case with classical statements, Tönnies's text has not been read in its entirety, as an analytical and historical statement that strikes at the heart of modern life, for quite a while. The paper seeks a way of updating Tönnies's classical take in a way that could renew or at least re-direct our sense and definition of a community as type of 'ready-made' space of inclusion or exclusion. Tönnies's classical statement, as I argue, holds the promise of a model that can break through the standard inclusion-exclusion understanding of how communities are bound and defined. That promise is based on the notion of 'enfoldment' and entwinement of modern individuals in each other's fates. The crucial shift occurs by replacing responsibility at the level of traditional community, with public opinion/responsiveness that defines mass society. The fundamental question here, one that we need to consider anew, is the nature of the social bond at the core of contemporary life.

RC10-200.2

GAGNÉ, DIANE* *(UQTR)*

Constitutionnalisation Du Droit Et Conceptualisation Polymorphique De La Discrimination : Impacts Sur La Démocratie Syndicale

Au Québec, les protections contre la discrimination au travail se sont accrues au cours des dernières décennies et prennent maintenant assises dans une multiplicité de sources juridiques. Par une analyse comportant des dimensions socio-juridiques et empiriques nous cherchons à mieux saisir les défis auxquels sont confrontés les syndicats dans l'application de la norme d'égalité. Cette communication veut examiner comment les syndicats traitent certains problèmes de discrimination au travail à la lumière de la norme d'égalité introduite par la Charte des droits et libertés de la personne. L'intérêt est de comprendre pourquoi ils ignorent ou sous-estiment les processus de discrimination systémique (Legault, 2005, 2006) qui contribuent non seulement à redessiner les frontières de la relation de travail, mais également à fragiliser l'acteur syndical en ébranlant certains de ses fondements, comme la démocratie syndicale.

Dans les deux cas à l'étude, les travailleuses et les travailleurs ayant un statut d'emploi précaire ont déposé une plainte de discrimination à la Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse. Cependant, les plaintes ont échoué dans les deux cas, pour des raisons qui laissent présager la prééminence des droits de gestion sur la norme d'égalité légitimée par la Charte. Cette situation soulève des questionnements sur l'effectivité du droit en matière de lutte contre la discrimination dans les milieux de travail syndiqué.

Les cas mobilisés montrent aussi qu'un ensemble d'acteurs contribue à la re-production et à la régulation des arrangements institutionnels qui maintiennent les processus de discrimination systémique. Les syndicats apparaissent comme des acteurs contraints par le cadre juridique actuel et les représentations dominantes, cependant, ils participent directement à la création de normes discriminatoires et à la reproduction de ces arrangements institutionnels parce qu'ils donnent la priorité à la défense d'une forme institutionnelle de représentation collective associée à la hiérarchisation des conventions collectives.

RC10-206.1

GAGNÉ, DIANE* *(UQTR)*

Crise De Représentativité : Le Mouvement Syndical Vecteur Et/Ou Victime Des Clauses De Disparités De Traitement?

Bien que le mouvement syndical soit généralement présenté comme un important vecteur d'amélioration des conditions de travail et de vie des salariés, il peut également contribuer, volontairement ou non, à institutionnaliser la discrimination en milieu de travail en négociant des clauses de disparité de traitement dans les conventions collectives. Cette conjoncture bouleverse l'univers des relations de travail et la pratique du droit des rapports collectifs, puisque les travailleurs sur le marché de l'emploi ne sont pas tous égaux.

Pourtant, à ce jour encore, nos recherches empiriques montrent qu'il demeure périlleux d'évoquer la notion de discrimination pour expliquer cet état de fait, tellement les différents acteurs du marché du travail apparaissent « frileux » devant cette utilisation. Considérant que de telles clauses contribuent à l'accroissement des inégalités sociales, les enjeux sont multiples. Notamment, à cause des éventuelles ruptures dans les solidarités intergénérationnelles ou sociales et de la crise de confiance envers les institutions. Mais alors, comment évaluer la déficience de la mission de représentation des syndicats et des institutions traditionnelles en relation au travail?

À partir d'un système québécois singulier, parfois déraisonnable, où, malgré l'existence de droits à l'égalité, le travailleur lésé ne parvient pas à les faire re-

specter ; peu importe le recours utilisé, il demeure difficile de concilier les visions du droit constitutionnel et du droit du travail lorsqu'il s'agit de reconnaître les conséquences et les victimes de la discrimination. De cette incapacité émanent une multiplication de travailleurs à statut « précaires » dans un groupe de travailleurs traditionnellement « protégés ». Conséquemment, il apparaît des fractures au sein du mouvement syndical et des différents groupes de travailleurs, créant ainsi de larges brèches par lesquelles le discours populiste s'inscrit et où le travailleur plus ou moins protégé ne sait plus « vers qui se tourner ».

RC20-JS-79.5

GAIASCHI, CAMILLA* *(University of Milan)*

The Gender Gap in Promotion Among Academics: Are We Doing Any Better?

The paper investigates gender inequalities in promotions among academics in a longitudinal perspective. Most of the studies on women and academia are based on cross-sectional data or qualitative methods. This contribution analyzes data on 2000 professors and researchers at the University of Milan (UMIL) through event history analysis and by comparing cross-sectional datasets in time. The aim of the research is twofold. First, it aims at investigating time differences in women and men's career promotion. Second, it aims at analyzing the variation of women's rate of promotion in time. Both issues are of great importance to understand whether the vertical segregation in Academia is due to demographic dynamics or to gender discrimination. Longitudinal data on demographic, work and family characteristics have been collected from three different UMIL institutional databases and merged. From a first analysis of the 2016 data, UMIL outperforms the rest of Italy both in terms of vertical (28% and 40% of women are full and associate professors) and horizontal segregation (the percentage of women is higher than the national average in seven disciplines among which six STEMMs). On the other hand, two aspects remains problematic. First, the proportion of women among fixed-term researchers (a recently introduced position which has substituted open-ended researchers) is much lower, both at UMIL and at the national level, than the traditional proportion of female open-ended researchers. This may be due to an "anticipation" of the gender gap in promotion from the B grade, as it was before the reform, to the C grade. Second, women are promoted in lower proportions than men at each stage of the ladder and, for those in A grade, in lower proportions than the stock of women at the same level. This suggests that discrimination occurs. Analyzing promotion data through time will allow to test this hypothesis.

RC33-602.3

GAIZAUSKAITE, INGA* *(Institute of Sociology at Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*
VALAVICIENE, NATALIJA *(Mykolas Romeris University / National Examination Centre)*

Dealing with (Un)Expected in Qualitative Research Field-Work

Qualitative research aims at delving deeply into subjective perspectives of research participants, their life practices, biographies, and surrounding social contexts. Therefore, in qualitative field-work a researcher needs developing ability to build rapport with research participants, keeping balance between scientific aims and human sensitivity, and being able to open up for realities of participants.

Field-work is probably the most interesting and challenging step within qualitative research process due to its unpredictability, regardless of the level of methodological preparedness. Indeed, there is a vast methodological literature and teaching about the philosophical and methodological grounds of qualitative research as well as guidelines how to properly conduct it to best correspond to the core presumptions of qualitative approach. However, it is also clear that often things do not happen "by a book" in qualitative field-work and there is always an element of (un)expected (when even a well thought-of-plan is hindered by strangest circumstances). Moreover, such experiences are rarely reflected in methodology literature as well as in descriptions of researches in articles or research reports. Though this to be an area in research practice that should be more often revealed and discussed.

The presentation attempts making development in this regard. Based on experiences in field-work of qualitative interviewing authors present unexpected situations which corrected initial research plans and which caused consideration of solutions or dilemmas not reflected in the literature. What happens extra when collecting data? How far can the reality get away from the scheduled plan? How to negotiate recruitment when prepared reasoning does not work on potential participants? How to deal with psychologically intense situations, which could not be foreseen? How much improvisation may be required to conduct interview of high quality? What safety of researcher issues may emerge? The presentation provides real-experience based cases and urgent solutions made in the field.

RC11-222.6

GAIZAUSKAITE, INGA* *(Institute of Sociology at Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*

Paid Job and Grandparenthood in a City: Individual Reconciliation Practices

The age of retirement in Lithuania is being increased from age 55/60 for women/men in 1995 to 65/65 in 2026 in response to the challenges of population ageing. This causes emergence of a substantial category of "working grandparents". Similar to other East European countries, due to family traditions and limitations of public child care system grandparents traditionally are seen as help-providers in the care of grandchildren and in Lithuania more than half (55.2%) among employed grandparents are involved in such a care (Kraniauskienė, Gedvilaitė-Kordušienė, 2012). However, the interplay between work and family has been mostly analysed from the perspective of childcare and employment of parents (Jonkarytė, 2003; Reingardė, 2009) whereas the issue of working grandparents is underdeveloped.

It is reasonable to ask what possible new tensions appear when trying to reconcile the roles of labor-market-participants and grandparents? Is the traditional provision of intensive grandparent childcare in danger? If and how the extended working life changes the perception of grandparenthood as well as perceptions of "good" grandmother and grandfather? How it affects intergenerational relations, family and personal life?

Original qualitative research is conducted aiming to answer the above questions. Research participants have been purposely selected: a participant must be currently employed; must currently have at least one grandchild of "dependent" age (under 10); and both a grandparent and a grandchild (grandchildren) must live in the same city. Also, recruitment follows principle of diversity seeking to involve both grandfathers and grandmothers, different forms of family arrangements, different types of employment statuses and positions. Whenever possible, research seeks to capture dyad of two generations: a grandparent and a grandchild. In-depth semi-structured individual interviews are being conducted with each participant.

RC19-368.5

GAL, RÓBERT IVÁN* *(Hungarian Demographic Research Institute)*
MEDGYESI, MARTON *(Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)*

Redistribution in the Welfare State: Between Income Groups or between Age-Groups?

The welfare state has multiple roles in developed countries. Welfare programs redistribute income among overlapping generations in order to finance human capital investment and consumption of people in the inactive phases of their lifecycle from contributions of those in working age. Also, the welfare state alleviates poverty and mitigates inequality by transferring income from the relatively well-to-do to the poor. In this study we propose a cross-sectional framework to analyze redistribution by age and income simultaneously and assess the relative importance of these two variables in explaining the access and contribution to public benefits. Our data from 2010 (based on EU-SILC and Household Budget Surveys) covers government transfers (cash and in-kind) and both direct and indirect taxes in selected countries representing different welfare regimes (Sweden, France, Spain, Hungary and the UK). First, we describe graphically concentration of transfers and taxes by age-income groups. Then we compare the importance of age and income in explaining government transfers and taxes in a regression-analysis framework. We assess both causal importance (via comparison of coefficients) and dispersion importance (using the Shapley-value decomposition) of age and income in explaining transfers and taxes. Our preliminary results show that redistribution between age-groups is more important than redistribution by income position. The welfare state dominantly finances benefits for age groups in inactive age from resources collected from the well-to-do in working age. Our results call for a revision of the image of the welfare state in general and questions traditional approaches to the analysis of welfare state efficiency.

RC36-648.2

GAL-EZER, MIRI* *(Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee)*

Illiberal Democracy Practice and Media Discourse: From the "State of Israel" to the "Land of Israel"

The welfare, parliamentary "Jewish democratic State of Israel" (established 1948), based on pre-state Labour Movement apparatuses since 1920, deteriorated following 1967 Six Day War conquest and occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights, to a capitalist state, and since 1977, the Likud right wing governments expanded neoliberal nationalistic political-economy policies. Following the PM Rabin assassination by an extreme right student (1995), Israel became to be a militaristic, authoritarian, nationalistic, illiberal democracy.

The state's degeneration since 2009, is rooted in the PM Netanyahu's admiration and deep identification with the neoliberalism's "Founding Father", Noble Laureate Milton Friedman and the US "Tea-Party" Republican ideology. While from 2016, Netanyahu enthusiastically adopting the illiberal governing Trump's presidency turn - both supported by the same 1% US tycoons funding – of inciting intellectuals, "leftists", liberals, LGBT's, Muslims, refugees, women etc., breaking democracy rules, allegedly meddling and concealing private and family interests with state's and citizens interests, allegedly interfere in state's investigations and allegations of corruption and allegations of possible endangering state security; however, remedy is very old: media ownership and occupation, in addition to frightening and firing journalists, constructing alternative facts and fake "reality", while obscuring the real.

A recent millstone israel's state ceremony was held on 26 September 2017 at the Gush Eztion settlements, and was titled "50 Years of the 1967 Great Victory: Jerusalem Reunification" [East Jerusalem annexation] and the "Eternal Return to Judea and Samaria" [West Bank occupation]. PM Netanyahu promised that: [...] "there will be no more uprooting of communities in the Land of Israel". However, since it was a controversial state event, the recently retired Supreme Court President Miriam Naor canceled the judicial representative participation in the ceremony (Haaretz Editorial, 28.09.2017). Nevertheless, the Supreme Court is repeatedly threatened by the right wingers in Israeli parliament and government.

RC48-801.10

GAL-EZER, MIRI* *(Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee)*

Vickie Knafo "Leading the People"? Single Mothers (2003), Poor Disabled (2016) Protest Pilgrimages to Jerusalem

"Liberty Leading the People**"** (1830)**,** Eugène DELACROIX's iconic painting, depicts 1789 Revolution; Liberty is personified by rebellious, victorious young woman. "In her raised right hand is the red, white, and blue flag, a symbol of struggle [...] like a flame" (The Louvre). On 2 July 2003, Vickie Knafo, a Mizrahi (Eastern Jew) single mother of three children, left home in Negev Desert development town *Mitzpeh-Ramon* to Jerusalem, marching 205km pilgrimage protest to meet Netanyahu, then Finance Minister. Knafo, kindergarten cook, earned only third of her monthly income, the rest was state benefits. But new neoliberal allowances' austerity measures, cut two thirds of her income by Netanyahu, thus she decided to act: "I grabbed my Israeli flag from Independence Day and set off,'"(Gal-Ezer, 2006; *Urquhart*, 2003). "Like a flame", eager single women and men, disabled and the elderly, followed her pilgrimage to Jerusalem government district encampment. Israeli media titles were enthusiastic: "July Revolution" or "the rebellion of the poor."

Many Israeli Ashkenazi (Western origin Jews) middle class women's peace and security protests movements, had resources for their successful activities (Benski, 2005); but the first woman leading social economic protest was working class hero, Vickie Knafo. Deliberately on French Revolution Day, July 14th 2011, Daphne Leef lead Israel's middle class young educated new generation Social Justice Protest encampment over Israel, relatively the world sizable 2011 new movements' wave; the enthusiastic media represented Leef and the social movement, and also Knafo.

November 2016, saw Knafo accompanied by social activists, heading protest pilgrimage for the poor and disabled, marching from Netanyahu Caesarea private luxury house to Jerusalem, they met parliamentary members. The disabled struggle, embarked on 2001 was reaching its peak on September 2017, supported by 85% of Israeli citizens. Together, with workers union ally, the disabled leaders were negotiating government for final agreement.

RC49-831.5

GALADARI, ABDULLA* *(Khalifa University)*

Thank God for Altered States of Consciousness

People usually fear the stigma of psychological health, as mainstream health practitioners label it as mental illness or disorder. However, with modern scientific analysis, there is a hairline between high creativity and mental illness sharing the same genetic link. The symptoms of the Muslim prophet Muḥammad are compared using modern neuropsychological techniques to evaluate his mental state, when he first claimed to be receiving a revelation from God while meditating in a cave. His symptoms suggest an altered state (psychotic episode). However, it is suggested that he had above average intelligence that when he entered the altered state, it protected him from falling into mental illness.

From the Bible, Ezekiel is considered by some scholars to have had suffered from schizophrenia. Buddha's teachings and the Hindu Upanishads include that one must not have blind faith and remain open to various truths, since nothing may be taken as absolute. These teachings may mean that a person must have what we today call high openness to experience from among the big five personality traits in psychology. Perhaps enlightenment is the coupling of an altered psychological state with high intelligence and high openness to experience. In the case of Buddha, when he entered an altered state, not only has high intelligence protected him from psychosis, but his high openness to experience fortified him from going into delusion.

When knowing that religious leaders may have experienced psychological disorders, it may provide patients of such disorders and their families a positive perspective of such altered or psychotic states. It is the level of intelligence that differentiates between those who are in highly creative states to those who are in psychotic states. However, the neuropsychological and chemical interactions that are causing the mind to enter such states are perhaps indistinctive. Humanity progressed due to these genes.

RC22-422.1

GALADARI, ABDULLA* *(Khalifa University)*

The Qur'an and the Corruption of Other Scriptures

One of the reasons of some Islamic views of exclusivism of its message is the Qur'anic concept of "*taḥrīf*" that other scriptures, mainly the Bible, has undergone. The interpretation of the term "*yuḥarrifūn*" in the Qur'an has caught the attention of past and modern scholars alike. The interpretation of the term ranges from the distortion of text (*taḥrīf al-lafẓ*) to the distortion of meaning (*taḥrīf al-maʿna*). It is argued that the Qur'anic use of the term "*yuḥarrifūn*" neither describes the distortion of text nor meaning, but simply is defined by the root meaning of "*yuḥarrifūn*," which is to turn away or to bend (*inḥirāf*). The Qur'an accuses the Jews of "*yuḥarrifūn*" in Q. 5:41, but two verses later in Q. 5:43, it describes how the Jews already have the Torah with God's laws in it. If the Qur'anic use of the term "*yuḥarrifūn*" is an accusation that the Jews distorted the text in Q. 5:41, then it would not have almost immediately after state that they have the Torah with God's laws. On the contrary, it is argued that within the same chapter, the Qur'an requires the People of the Book to stand upon their scriptures, using the term "*tuqīmū*" (i.e. Q. 5:66, 5:68). The root of the term "*tuqīmū*" means "*istiqāma*," which is to straighten. It is contrasted with the Qur'anic use of the term "*yuḥarrifūn*," which means to bend (*inḥirāf*). If that be the case, the Qur'an cannot be viewed to be exclusivist, but asking the followers of the Bible (People of the Book) not to turn away from the Bible.

RC14-261.4

GALANTINO, MARIA GRAZIA* *(Sapienza University of Rome)*

From Villains to Victims and Back. the Oscillating Image of Migrants' Risks in Germany and Italy

Risk is a constitutive part of migration, both at individual level, in terms of biographical risks, and at collective level, in terms of risks for families, groups and societies. Due to the growing concern of European (and Western) societies over incoming migration flows, however, the framing of migration discourses has focused mainly on *risk posed by migrants* rather than *on risks taken by migrants*.

Using the sociological approach on risk and uncertainty, the author discusses the relation between migration and risk by examining the framing of migration in the major newspapers in Italy (2011-16) and Germany (2015-16). The analysis revealed a narrative centred on our societies as the main object at risk, particularly in the sphere of public security, thus confirming a tendency to securitising migration in the media discourse. However, evidence of continuous frame changes due to events unfolding at international level are also visible.

Ultimately, migrants' image in the media seem to oscillate between two poles: from people *generating risk* to people *at risk*, from "villains" to "victims" and back to villains again. If the lifeless body of the three-year old Alan on the Turkish beach became the emblem of migrants' tragedy, terrorist attacks in Europe impressed an opposite turn in political and media discourse, amplifying once again the potential threat posed by migrants. Today, as populistic leaders all over Europe engage in protection of internal borders from *foreign invasion*, through checkpoints, barbed wires, defensive walls, the *we-centric* discourse over migration risk appears still as the dominant one and, we argue, it is probably here to stay.

TG04-974.1

GALANTINO, MARIA GRAZIA* *(Sapienza University of Rome)*

The Terrorism-Migration Nexus: A Comparative Analysis of Media Discourse in Two European Countries.

The recurrence of terrorist attacks in European countries together with the surge of mass migration and the associated increase of refugee numbers have ignited a debate over causal links between the two phenomena. The assumed nexus between terrorism and migration is part of a wider discourse portraying international migration as a risk for hosting societies in multiple social domains – health, work, welfare, public order. At the same time, it is worthy of particular attention as it changes the meaning of migration from a *risk* to a serious *threat* to national security.

This paper examines how a link between terrorism and migration is constructed through media discourse by analysing the content of major newspapers in Italy (2011-16) and Germany (2015-16). Our analysis reveals not only how and when discourse on terrorist threats conflates with migration discourse, but also how media are particularly concerned with one direction of the assumed causality: migrants as potential terrorists or susceptible of radicalisation. Our results also

show the performative power of language in mobilizing resources, institutions and people against the perceived threat. Ultimately, migration control - if not rejection – are the most discussed courses of action for countering terrorism, while discourses and measures on community or individual resilience do not seem to gain media attention and rise a broad public debate.

RC14-JS-16.1

GALBO, JOSEPH* *(University of New Brunswick, Saint John)*

Renovating the Colosseum: Heritage Preservation in Neoliberal Times

Rooted in cultural studies, this paper examines on-going debates about the renovation of the Roman Colosseum in order to better understand how heritage protection in Italy has been transformed by the demands of neo-liberal politics. The public discussions about the modernization of the Colosseum (2012-2015) offer a case study of how the "protection" and "valorisation" of heritage have been shaped, first, by the national politics of Silvio Berlusconi and subsequently, by the centre-left policies of Matteo Renzi. These debates constitute part of an on-going national public conversation about the pressures of global tourism and the consequences for national heritage of the neoliberal orientation of the market. Italy's leading archaeologists and public intellectuals themselves remain divided. This paper examines these debates within a broad historical and political context and concludes with critical observations about the importance of the preservation of historic urban centres and monuments to a democratic society, and to our constructed sense of historical memory.

RC05-118.2

GALE, PETER* *(University of South Australia)*
BARKER GALE, TALULLAH *(School of Art and Architecture, University of South Australia)*

Performativity and the Politics of Change: Challenging Racism through Public Education

Representations of crisis around issues such as asylum seekers have been significant in contributing to the rise of patriot groups and the growing level of exclusive nationalism in many western nation states. In stark contrast, the images of the 'child on the beach', and the 'boy in the ambulance' became representations that challenging racism and the opposition to asylum seekers. Such images in the media challenge popular perceptions of asylum seekers and patriot politics. This paper explores the potential for art and performance, and education curriculum to contribute towards more inclusive societies and challenge racism through public education, tertiary education courses, and other levels of education. The paper examines examples of creative performance and representations that contribute to change and explores the possibilities for public education to effectively engage in contemporary political debates on issues such as asylum seeker policy.

TG04-976.2

GALINDO, JORGE* *(Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana - Cuajimalpa)*

Riesgo y Reducción Social De La Contingencia En México

La presente ponencia tiene por objetivo central llevar a cabo una aproximación al tema del riesgo y la incertidumbre desde la teoría de la reducción social de la contingencia (TRSC). Para poder hacerlo se abordaran diversas manifestaciones del riesgo y la incertidumbre que se presentan cotidianamente en México: desastres naturales (sismos, inundaciones, riesgos ecológicos), inseguridad (crimen organizado), etc.

Para la TRSC la estabilidad relativa de la realidad social es el resultado de la reducción de la contingencia inherente a las relaciones sociales mediante el accionar de tres operadores sociales reductores de contingencia (OSRC), a saber: la comunicación, las disposiciones prácticas y la materialidad tecnológica. El concepto de contingencia con el que se trabaja en esta teoría refiere a aquello que no es ni necesario, ni imposible. En este sentido, lo que hay en una determinada sociedad (sistemas funcionales, ciudades, etc.), existe justamente porque la contingencia fue reducida mediante comunicación, disposiciones y materialidad.

Si bien es cierto que la reducción de la contingencia no implica la desaparición de la misma, no puede negarse que hay ocasiones en que las estructuras sociales (simbólicas y materiales) adquieren una mayor estabilidad y parecen absolutamente sólidas e inamovibles. Sin embargo, esta aparente solidez puede ser puesta a prueba por eventos socio-naturales. Justo esto es lo que hemos experimentado en México en los últimos años. Así, por ejemplo, el Estado se muestra hoy en día incapaz de brindar seguridad a los ciudadanos ante los embates del crimen organizado y desastres como los recientes sismos ponen a la población en un estado de indefensión. Sociológicamente lo interesante es que todos estos casos pueden verse como déficits en los procesos de reducción social de la contingencia. En muchas ocasiones estos déficits generan crisis de confianza.

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TG06-997.1

GALLAGHER, JEANINE* *(Queensland University of Technology)*
SPINA, NERIDA *(Queensland University of Technology)*

The Responsibilisation of Teachers: Defining and Reporting on "Educational Adjustments" for Students with a Disability

In Australia, a new system of collecting data on school-aged students with disability is currently being rolled out. The Nationally Consistent Collection of Data on Students with Disability (NCCD) establishes a mandatory data collection process in which teachers are required to categorise and report on individual students' level of educational support needs in the classroom. The NCCD will facilitate funding for students with disability, with the stated policy goal being to facilitate student access to, and participation in the curriculum and schooling. We argue that this policy can be seen as part of a growing shift towards the responsibilisation of teachers. In this case, teachers are positioned as personally responsible not only for assessing student needs, but also for reporting on their own practice. Yet, while teachers are tasked with this responsibility as part of their everyday work, the undefined nature of "educational adjustments" means it is difficult for educators to understand their reporting responsibilities, even though they are made personally responsible for defining their responsibility with the NCCD as a ruling text. This paper reports on an institutional ethnography that is seeking to reveal how this policy is being experienced by teachers. A key aim of the research is to find out how the responsibilisation of teachers is hooked up with the coordination of teachers' work via textually coordinated ruling relations.

RC34-624.2

GALLAGHER, KATHLEEN* *(OISE/University of Toronto)*
STARKMAN, REBECCA *(OISE/University of Toronto)*
RODRICKS, DIRK J. *(OISE/University of Toronto)*

Leaning in with Theatre: Global Youth Holding Space for an Imagined Tomorrow

Youth, Theatre, Radical Hope and the Ethical Imaginary (2014-2019), uses a socially-engaged, collaborative model of research to examine how theatre can become a forum for the creative exploration of civic engagement- who am I, relative to others, and what compels me to act upon my world. The mixed methods ethnography, and the cycle of plays which has been created from it, offer a theoretically rich and empirically grounded account of the ways in which the concepts of *hope* and *care* function in the lives of young people today and in turn how participation in artistic practices and local-global social relations provoke forms of engaged citizenship worth considering in times of increasing youth social unrest.

The five sites offer very particular micro-ecologies with distinct aspects of sociopolitical unrest: i) Lowest caste girls in Lucknow (India) learning how to transgress the gendered limits imposed on them; ii) disenfranchised youth in Coventry (England) creating a counter-narrative to Brexit; iii) young people in Tainan (Taiwan) seeking to marry tradition with modernity; iv) youth in Athens (Greece), searching for ways to thrive within economic and refugee crises and; v) Toronto (Canada) youth making sense of their imagined futures in a rapidly gentrifying and socio-economically polarized city. Using Hannah Arendt's (1979) 'thinking without a banister', we employ storytelling through theatre as a way to think the present moment otherwise.

Now four years into the study, this paper will offer a set of early findings on how the affective intimacies of applied theatre mobilize civic engagement, youth activism, and work across differences of social location; how youth in diverse urban spaces offer a barometric check on our thinning global democracies; and how arts-based methodologies can begin to respond to Appiah's (2006, p. xxi) central question: "What do we owe strangers by virtue of our shared humanity?"

RC34-613.9

GALLAGHER, KATHLEEN* *(OISE/University of Toronto)*
RODRICKS, DIRK J. *(OISE/University of Toronto)*
STARKMAN, REBECCA *(OISE/University of Toronto)*

"Talking Back" to the Paradox of Gentrification and Violence: A Youth-Centered Case Study

Gentrification largely refers to "the production of space for – and consumption by a more affluent and very different incoming population" (Slater, Curran, & Lees, 2004, p. 1145). It typically involves the displacement of low-income residents into more undesirable neighbourhoods (Filion, 1991; Murdie & Teixeira, 2011). In research with a Grade 12 drama classroom in Toronto's east end, we questioned how this gentrifying neighbourhood had come to experience 7 homicides in 18 months, all within a 2.5 km radius of the school. This denoted a paradox: gentrification should result, in part, in better property values, increased income, and reduced crime – all indicators of a "better" quality of life for residents. However, this violence complicates the community revitalization plan underway, leading us

into a two year mixed methods research project entitled, "Youth Perceptions of Violence, Safety, and Schooling in One Gentrifying Neighbourhood in Toronto."

News reports on the neighbourhood violence cited politicians, business owners, and adults (parents, etc.), but conspicuously absent were youth perspectives. Why are so few youth voices invited into debates about the meaning of gentrification despite being mobilized as the prime recipients of its desired effects? Given this critical omission, we place in conversation different voices (activist, parent, teacher, businesses, youth), focusing on how young people understand violence, this neighbourhood, and the school; in particular the tactics they have used to negotiate the structural and symbolic violences of everyday racism and within the context of a drama unit exploring police brutality of young, Black men. Using an illustrative case study of a racialized young man named Jamal, the paper will focus on the socio-spatial perspectives of differently situated youth and how they experience violence, safety, and security in a neighbourhood that has not kept pace with the promise of increased safety, and access to opportunities and resources.

RC34-611.2

GALLANT, NICOLE* *(INRS Urbanisation Culture Société)*
LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA* *(INRS)*

Sociology of Youth in French Canada: Nourished and Deepened By Multiple Academic Traditions

This presentation showcases interdisciplinary research on youth at the *Observatoire Jeunes et Société* (OJS), an international, mostly French-speaking research network based in Québec. A variety of national academic traditions (North American, French, Latin American) permeate our research approaches and conceptualisations (e.g., sociological transitions paradigm; precarity in work). We illustrate this with recent findings in four fields of research: work, education, culture, and marginalised youth. We conclude with an innovative ethical design for large-scale sharing of qualitative data, intended for a new, interdisciplinary project on youth engagement in various areas of life.

RC49-832.2

GALLANT, SARAH* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*
BELL, BRANDI *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

Mothers' Care-Seeking Journeys for Daughters with Depression

The objectives were to explore Atlantic Canadian mothers' experiences seeking mental health care and support for their adolescent daughters' depression, to illustrate the power dynamics that mothers face in the system while seeking care, and to understand how support for mothers of youth with depression can be improved. The depression care-seeking journeys were depicted through the narratives of seven mothers whose eight daughters accessed their provincial mental health system and obtained a diagnosis of depression. Qualitative semi-structured interviews and visual patient journey mapping methods guided data collection and analysis to assist in understanding mothers' and daughters' experiences in the mental health system, education system, and family life.

The interview transcripts and journey maps were analyzed using narrative and thematic analysis, where narrative summaries and theme webs were created and analyzed in combination with the participants' journey maps. The three overarching themes in the care-seeking journeys were marginalization and loss of control, becoming empowered, and hope for the future. Participants' narratives and visual maps displayed fragmented journeys and exemplified power struggles in their interactions with people in the mental health system, education system, and family life. Examples of marginalization and loss of control included receiving blame, being ignored, and lacking support and guidance. Examples of becoming empowered included questioning professional treatment, educating and advocating for daughters, and understanding daughters' mental health needs through experience. The final theme of hope for the future consisted of mothers' main recommendations for improving and facilitating depression care-seeking journeys through the mental health system.

The depression care-seeking journeys of mothers and daughters in Atlantic Canada could be improved by enhancing the continuity of mental health care, increasing collaborative team-based supports within and between systems, and strategizing quality mental health education and accessible service navigation resources for parents, educators, and health providers.

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RC04-97.1

GALLEGOS FERNÁNDEZ, DINA* *(Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco)*

AQUINO ZÚÑIGA, SILVIA *(UNIVERSIDAD JUAREZ AUTÓNOMA DE TABASCO)*

PALMEROS Y AVILA, GUADALUPE *(Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco)*

Supporting Teacher Professional Development through Learning Communities to Improve Classroom Teaching Practices.

In Mexico, the Escuelas Normales (EN) are teacher training institutions at kinder garden and primary level for public and private schools. Every year, the average of graduated teaches is 60. These graduated teachers present a preliminary examination to be employed as a permanent or provisional contract in public schools. Teachers are evaluated in their basic competencies (intellectual skills, basic education knowledge, and teaching competencies). In Tabasco, the results of this examination have fluctuated between 60% to 40% of suitability. On the other hand, the TALIS 2013 Mexico reports that 24% of teachers feel less prepared to do their work.

In September 2017, the government- within the framework of the Educational Reform- implemented an educational policy creating a national network called RECREA (Community Network for the Renewal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education).

This educational policy was designed to be implemented within a period of four years, from four stage. The first stage consists on a pilot study, based on action research, supported by Morin's complex thinking theory and the ICTs, as a result of this stage, a formal methodology to be implemented in the following stages, to create communities of practice.

The presentation is focused on the methodology retrieved from the experiences of implementing the strategies used in the seven networks formed throughout the country, with the aim of improving the process in the initial training of teachers.

This study is funded by PRODEP (Professional Development Programme) and SEP (Secretary of Public Education)

RC11-217.2

GALLISTL, VERA* *(University of Vienna)*

Artistic Practices in Later Life – Creativity and the Practices of Growing Old

In the cultural field of the third age, cultural expression, creativity and artistic practices gain importance in the doings of age in everyday life. Findings so far have supported the notion of creativity and ageing as processes of individual expression, underestimating the role of symbolic power that is inherent in artistic practices in later life. Drawing on the notion of creative assemblages (Fox, 2013) and Pierre Bourdieus' (2014) concept of cultural fields, this paper aims to analyze how ageing becomes relevant in artistic practices and how the meanings of age in artistic production differ due to different positions older adults have in their cultural fields.

Drawing on data from 10 qualitative case studies with older adults regularly involved in artistic practices, this paper analyses the different actors of ageing that shape processes of doing age in artistic practices of older adults. Results identify three main narratives through which ageing was made relevant in the analyzed case studies: *The artistic biography, the ageing body and productive subjectivity*, all of which differ in their meaning depending on the social position the artists had in their cultural fields. Narratives around the legitimacy of artistic production reveal a hegemonic age-less 'artistic habitus', which holds the power of consecration (Bourdieu, 2015) in the analyzed cultural fields.

The paper emphasizes the role of symbolic power in artistic practices of older adults - creativity in later life cannot be understood without taking into consideration different positions in the cultural field from which art in later life is being produced. Hence, future research on late-life creativity should focus more closely on the mechanisms of age-related social inequalities that are involved in artistic practices in later life.

RC11-215.1

GALLISTL, VERA* *(University of Vienna)*
NIMROD, GALIT* *(Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)*

Online Leisure and Wellbeing in Later Life

Research has shown considerable evidence demonstrating positive associations between Internet use and *subjective wellbeing*(SWB) in later life (cf. Damant et al., 2016; Fosman & Nordmyr, 2015), arguing that Internet use may play a central role in successful ageing. Existing research, however, also includes conflicting findings that demonstrate no association or even negative associations between Internet use and SWB (cf. Berner et al., 2012; Matthews & Nazroo, 2015),

which calls for a differentiated approach to the analysis of older adults' Internet use and wellbeing.

Relying on recent research emphasizing the significance of online leisure (Lifshitz et al., 2016), this paper suggests three pathways towards a better understanding of the roles online leisure plays in older adults' SWB: Simultaneous exploration of various online leisure activities, concurrent examination of both online and offline leisure activities; and differentiation among discrete subsegments of older Internet users.

To demonstrate the effectiveness of these three paths, we examine data collected in an online survey of media use among 814 Internet users aged 60 years and over. Results indicate that there are six factors of media-based leisure activities, two of which associate positively with users' life satisfaction (*online updates* and *offline content*) and one negatively (*offline radio*). Analysis also identifies three groups of Internet users, based on the activities they engage in: *Onliners*, *Offliners* and *Lighter Users*. Despite differences in leisure involvement, these groups report similar life satisfaction. The groups' background characteristics reflect a balancing mechanism wherein participation in certain online and offline activities compensates for distressing conditions to some extent.

Overall, this study suggests that the association between Internet use and SWB in later life depends on the functions the Internet serves for older users, its role in their overall media and leisure repertoire and various background variables affecting access to and competence in media use.

RC51-852.4

GALLON, LUCIANO* *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)*

Sociocybernetics and System Dynamics

This paper presents the continuation of what was presented at the 14th International Conference on Sociocybernetics held in Medellin, 2017, on reflection about the possibilities, alternatives, barriers and potentials of Sociocybernetics and System Dynamics combination. It continues with the revision, as a critical theoretical comparison between the fundamental elements of observables and observers from System Dynamics and Sociocybernetics as well as the origins and the fundamental elements that make up each of these knowledges. There is also a recount and an analysis of the works developed by the students of the course System Dynamics 1, in charge of the author since 2014. Finally, a presentation and an analysis of the positions of authors representative of each of the two knowledges and their criticisms regarding the relation explored is made. With these analyzes the exploration of the answers to these questions continues: How is it possible to observe systemically the reality? What are the minimum elements necessary to capture systemically the reality? What can be observed systemically, what is managed to observe and what is intervened? What new meanings are found of reality through simulation? The paper ends discussing and concluding around an epistemology that allows to study the combination Sociocybernetics and System Dynamics tending interdisciplinary bridges between them.

RC24-450.16

GALVIN, MARY* *(University of Johannesburg, Centre for Social Change)*

Transforming Local Socio-Political Relations through Citizen Science in South Africa

South Africa, the most unequal country in the world, has experienced a rapid rise in service delivery protests over the last decade. When municipal engagement through existing channels fails, water users often use protest to gain attention to their water and sanitation problems. However a creative form of engagement that includes elements of protest merits greater attention: citizen science. People exert their agency by gathering data, which gives them power to challenge environmental injustices. While the literature on citizen science focuses on its role in protecting natural resources, this research explores how the practice of citizen science can—at the same time-- promote socio-political transformation at the local level. It examines this issue in the context of citizen monitoring of water quality of the Vaal River, one of South Africa's largest rivers that is in crisis due to pollution from waste water works, acid mine drainage and industry. Here two non-profit organisations gather data that they then use in a variety of ways to hold polluters to account. Based on key informant interviews with citizens from both organisations, this paper seeks to understand how the dramatically different class and racial backgrounds and interests of the two groups interact and transform each other as they work together around a common aim—to protect their water resources.

RC14-269.12

GAMBA, FIORENZA* *(University of Geneva)*

Rituels Urbains Comme Espace d'Inclusion: Une Signification De l'Espace Public

Une ville ouverte est un espace ouvert d'inclusion qui de même permet à la ville de survivre. D'un côté cette ouverture augmente les contrastes et les confrontations entre de différents styles de vie; d'un autre côté, favorise les

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contacts, le respect pour les autres aussi bien que la conception des différences comme valeur. Parmi les différentes modalité d'activer cet espace d'inclusion, à côté des activités formalisées telles que les politiques d'intégrations ou le marketing ou branding de la ville, l'on retrouve aussi des activités informelles et auto-organisées qui se déroulent dans les espaces urbains publics en mesure d'améliorer les dynamiques d'appartenance et de coexistence pacifique entre les résidents et les nouveaux arrivants. Il s'agit d'une expression culturelle importante pour la ville : les rituels urbains. Avec cette expression l'on entend de nouveaux rituels, inventés ou re-inventés, n'appartenant pas nécessairement à la tradition, dans le sens qui ne sont pas la simple répétition des rituels déjà existants. Ainsi, par l'invention d'un rituel, l'individu et la collectivité créent une histoire, qui met en relation le passé avec le futur, la vie passée personnelle, mais aussi le passé du territoire, de l'espace urbain en lien avec le futur du territoire. Et dans ce cas là aussi le rituel acquit une haute valeur symbolique en ce qui concerne les dimensions de l'identité, de l'appartenance, de l'inclusion qui se jouent au moyen d'un espace public.

L'intervention vise à souligner les aspects incluants des rituels urbains à partir des observations menées dans les villes de Turin et de Genève.

RC48-814.3

GAMUZZA, AUGUSTO* (University of Catania)
LEONORA, ANNA MARIA (University of Catania)

Hyperlink Analysis As a Tool for Exploring Collective Action

New forms of collective action, even before they assume the dimension (and relevance) of a movement, are very descriptors and vehicles of the global transformations our world is facing. As a prism of growing social change, contemporary forms of collective action capitalize the relevance of different relational milieu as the virtual dimension. The aim of this presentation is to critically discuss the potential of hyperlink network analysis as a feasible tool – in a multi-method research design - for the investigation of contemporary forms of collective action. Hyperlink networks can be (or not) related to other forms of collective action; nevertheless, the systematic analysis of hyperlink networks unveils interesting elements to be taken into account in collective action/social movement research. The network perspective - through hyperlink analysis - will be presented and discussed as methodological option to merge in concrete research practices. Concrete examples of embedding hyperlink analysis results in fieldwork research strategy (and tools) will be provided.

RC11-213.5

GANGA, RAFAELA* (Institute of Cultural Capital)
WILSON, KERRY (Institute of Cultural Capital)
WHELAN, GAYLE (Institute of Cultural Capital)

The Impacts of Museum-Led Dementia Awareness Programmes on Informal Caregivers' Subjective Wellbeing. a Critical Analysis about the House of Memories Programme

This paper draw on the results of an empirical understanding of the impact of House of Memories Family Caregivers' Awareness Day across four museums in England on the subjective well-being of 66 participating dementia caregivers. House of Memories is an award-winning dementia awareness programme led by National Museums Liverpool (NML) in the UK that uses museums' collections to support caregivers to develop reminiscence activities with people with dementia. My House of Memories app was launch in 2012 and since then has register more than 12 000 downloads worldwide.

Crossing Boundaries: The value of museums in dementia care developed a mixed-method pre-post approach, combining quantitative profiling of particdipants' care responsibilities and museum engagement; standardized measures of subjective well-being and care burden (adaptations of the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale and Zarit Burden Interview); and delegates' comments on the session collected by National Museums Liverpool Marketing Department. Parametric statistic and thematic exploration were used for data analysis.

Profiling of care responsibilities and perceived burden shows that the research sample can mostly be defined as 'care managers'. Concerning the wellbeing of participating carers, data show positive outcomes concerning strategies to reduce the stigma associated with dementia; from a strategic perspective, social value data validates the personal outcomes of the programme relating to carers' subjective wellbeing, dementia knowledge and awareness and person-centred care practices. Our research also demonstrates that almost all (91%) House of Memories participants had never used a museum for memory or reminiscence activities and the majority of them (75%) never used an IPad for the same purpose before House of Memories.

Findings are suggestive of the potential of the House of Memories programme to improve the lives of informal caregivers, particularly concerning three areas: dementia awareness, carers' self-recognition, and subjective well-being.

RC36-646.3

GANGAS, SPYROS* (DEREE-The American College of Greece)

The Ladder of Hope: From "Orthopedia" to the Antinomies of Social Systems and Back.

To hope for a regeneration of Bloch's "principles of hope" is a task today both urgent and taxing. Contemporary forms of suffering in conjunction with the fact that capitalism's crises do not automatically translate into coordinated resistance call for a reconstruction of the problem of hope. This reconstruction is founded not only on value-claims (e.g. orthopedia, human dignity) of the dispossessed but also on moral values which are held to be represented by the critical social scientist. Yet, Adorno, for example, deferred the problem of the value-constitution of society solely to the domain of reification. This error was not committed by all Critical Theorists. Marcuse's "The Concept of Essence" is a notable exception. I shall argue, first, that the shape of a reified moral constitution of the institutional totality under capitalism requires rethinking the problem of hope at the level of dialectical mediations (the 'ladder') in a complex network of societies (e.g. Hegel, N.Hartmann, Honneth). It thus presupposes conceiving the social totality in terms of its antinomic features, namely, as a double society marked not only by alienation but also by social shapes of its appeasement. It is at this juncture that Critical Theory risks jettisoning a 'determinate negation' of society opting instead to a reified 'total negation'. Second, Critical Theory ought to consider broadening Bloch's 'warm streams' to include other normative projects against alienation (e.g. Durkheim, Sen). Thus, to reclaim Bloch axiological kernel of "orthopedia" requires exiting Critical Theory's moral isolationism and guarding oneself from a reification of critique that eschews reconstruction of categories in face of a social reality's recalcitrance, the dual-form of which is obfuscated in ways that explain away available non-reified spaces of hope.

RC35-643.1

GANGAS, SPYROS* (DEREE-The American College of Greece)

'Simmelian Marxism': A Radical Project of a Relational Modern'Life'?

Canonical interpretations of Simmel's work place his sociology and philosophy strictly under the neo-Kantian epistemological paradigm; it is often assumed that Simmel's work operates solely at some unbridgeable distance from Marx and the latter's Hegelian heritage. Simmel's 'Hegelianism' is all too often held to oppose synthesis in favor of 'tragedy'. At best, Simmel's metaphysics is seen as a skeptical opening of the Spirit to individuated forms of authentic ethical valuations. In this paper I shall argue instead that Simmel's prolific, and often contradictory, writings invite affinities to the "Kant-Hegel-Marx" constellation of normativity. I will thus: a) briefly discuss Simmel's relationism through a normative lens, with emphasis on the notion of 'reciprocity' (e.g. Papilloud) in modernity; b) consider Simmel's critique of normativity not as an outright rejection of 'universality' but, rather, as a claim to differentiate 'universality', mediating it with 'individuality' -a project tied to modern life's disjunctive logic; c) argue that reclaiming the Marxian project of an emancipated 'life' as an anthropological and normative nexus, requires a reconsideration of a relational process of life that corrects Marxism's myopia on the 'openness' of a differentiated modernity; at the same time it recovers the 'undifferentiated' a priori of a life free of (surplus) alienation, a concept that sustains the normative force of Marx's 'universality'. Thus, Simmel's 'practical idealism' (Leck) can potentially inform Marx's emancipatory vision. This normative bridge can be further accentuated by similar attempts to think 'Life' in Marxian terms (i.e. early Marcuse). So whilst it may still be premature to identify a systematic "Simmelian Marxism", the roots of such a program lie not in debunking Simmel's metaphysics of life but in critically recuperating the 'regulative ideal' of life's modern movement, 'free' of coercion, alienation and moral fundamentalists of sorts.

RC49-832.1

GANSEL, YANNIS* (Hospices Civils de Lyon)

Disruptive Behavior and Difficult Adolescents in the Emergency Department : Contribution to a Comparison between France and Canada

Background:
For the last two decades, mental health related visits for adolescents in the Emergency Department (ED) have been a developing issue in North America as well as in Europe. When emerging, this issue met two opposite apprehensions in the medical community. If all authors agreed that this trend reflected unmet mental health needs and was connected to certain clinical and social characteristics of the patients, they were opposed on the legitimacy of these demands.
Objective :
We focused on the political and institutional background against which this trend occurred and we analyzed how it was detected as an issue by these actors at hospital.

Method :

A critical review of medical literature on the topic was performed, comparing its approach in France and in Canada. This review was compared to institutional and policy making reports. Data were analyzed with conceptual tools from the pragmatist sociology on public issues.

Results :

ED patients more often received social welfare benefits, had a social or correctional follow-up and belonged to ethnic minorities. Self-harm and violence represented the two main complaints. However, gender played a role. Female adolescents more frequently reported depression symptoms or self-injuries while male were admitted for violence. The population of disruptive behavior and violent adolescents is at higher risk of returning to the ED. Recent researches have shown that making contact with outpatient care did not prevent ED readmission and even facilitated it. With rare exceptions, no specific intervention has proven efficiency in preventing readmissions to the ED. Standards of care and evidence-based references for practice are lacking. Ethical issues regarding the use of constraint (seclusion, physical and or chemical restraint) to treat these adolescents add to the trouble of professional caregivers.

We propose a future ethnographic fieldwork in the ED.

RC10-206.2

GANTOIS, MAILYS* *(Université Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne)*
BOONE, DAMIEN *(University of Lille 2)*

To Investigate Union Work: Between Professionalization Processes and Vocation, Union Organizations and Their Members at the Origin for Redressing Inequalities or of Their (re)Production?

Trade Unions in most of democratic countries are at the origin social processes of "democratization" in employment conditions. In which conditions and how unionists could appear at the origin of social change? What are they doing to shape social spaces? In which conditions and how could they reduce social inequalities? Through a socio-historical and ethnographic work on collective bargaining studied as a social activity and from actors' point of view and social situations locally and geographically situated, Gantois demonstrated that collective bargaining constitutes an institutional device at the origin of the production and the reproduction of socio-economic inequalities in working establishments. It also constitutes a tool used by unionists and employers to change their positions and to shape claims in union and political fields. Through an anthropological work on state democratization processes focus on childhood, Boone showed how state devices shape forms of political socialization for citizens in "democratic countries". After works on collective bargaining and on political socialization processes, we studied union work inside and outside unions during one year to better understand social conditions and forms of politicization of the making of union claim for social change. Our survey in one of the most important French union (*Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail*, CFDT) mobilised tools of sociology and ethnography to investigate the making of union claim from working and social situations identified by unionists as "unequal" or "unfair". We will describe and analyse union work for the making of – or not – union claims in working establishments in front of employers and, more broadly, in public and political spaces in relationships with association members and politician makers. This proposal will shed light on conditions and constraints of the work of unionists to identify social situations as "unequal" until to (or not) transform them to reduce social inequalities.

RC26-488.4

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* *(HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS MANAGEMENT, MSc)*

Democracy of Collective Will (DCW) in Info-Communication Globalization: Digital Democracy, Citizenship and Public Interest

Representative democracy has been seriously challenged by the domination of digital technology, internet and social media. A digital democracy has at least two plausible meanings: (1) a democracy that is being transformed or reoriented through digital technology and (2) a digital representation or reflection of some aspects of representative democracy in info-commutation globalization. In the first case, that of the democracy becoming more digitally-oriented, the traditional attributes of the representative democracy itself are changing to new type of democracy i.e. the Democracy of Collective Will (DCW). It is true that the representative democracy is undergoing change due to the domination of digital information and digital communication in free market economy. This paper focuses on the digital democracy, public interest theory and info-communication citizenship, particular the type of democratic presence typified by the idea of 'digital citizen', for it is primarily through the work of this democratic system that democracy problems get address and democracy 'progress' is furthered. Digital cities, citizenship and info-communication culture are setting up a new democratic ecosystem to cultural, social and economic development both locally and globally. Finally, we recommend the 'Democracy of Collective Will' (DCW) as a new democratic system in info-communication globalization.

RC26-482.4

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* *(HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS MANAGEMENT, MSc)*

Fake News in Info-Communication Public Sphere: Control of Resistance in Digital Ecosystem

Digital democracy and fake news are changing our democratic systems. Fake news is a reality in our representative democracy. The digital media together with internet web sites are making money by producing fake news i.e. stories that have the flavor and style of faithful journalism but are written in bad faith and without care for accuracy. According to Stanford University researchers, across the US, many students can't tell the difference between a reported news article, a persuasive opinion piece, and a corporate advertisement. This lack of media literacy makes young people vulnerable to getting duped by "fake news' — which can have real consequences. This paper examines the role of fake news in our representative democracy, the info-communication public sphere and digital democracy. It points out that 'Fake-news' is a deeper socio-democratic shift. Finally, it examines and analyses the "Dynamic Real and Fake News Algorithm" (DRFNA), the blockchain model for monitor monitor and evaluating real and fake news in our democratic ecosystem both locally and globally.

RC52-870.6

GAO, YUCHEN* *(University of Saskatchewan)*

An Examination of the Authority of Health Professionals in the Climate of Inter-Professional Practice and Patient/Family Engagement

This paper investigates the authority of various health professional groups in the climate of inter-professional practice and patient/family engagement. The health care system in Canada and around the world is implementing inter-professional practice and encouraging patient/family engagement to provide safer and more coordinated care. However, the effect of the two initiatives on the practice of health professionals and the experiences of patients/families is not well examined. This paper intends to understand:1) the status of professional authority in health care delivery through the lens of patient/family engagement; and 2) how authority varies among different health professional groups through the lens of inter-professional practice.

Data for this research were collected through individual interviews with 29 health professionals who come from a wide range of professions, 7 health profession learners, 11 patients and 6 families on medicine and pediatrics at a tertiary care teaching hospital. Data were analyzed using thematic coding, informed by grounded theory to reveal gaps in perspectives and experiences.

Several mechanisms were adopted on both wards to engage various health professional groups and patients/families in health care delivery, inter-professional rounds being the biggest initiative. However, I argue that professional authority exists among health professional groups with medicine leading the rounds and asking for input from other professions, while patients/families are not yet integrated members of the health care team. The research reveals workload, resources, and practice variation as some of the significant factors. There are shared perspectives on patient/family engagement and inter-professional practice among health professionals and between health professionals and patients/families. However, I propose that there are gaps between perspectives and experiences (both the working experiences for health professionals and the hospital experiences for patients/families). Training that integrates patient engagement and inter-professional practice for current and future health professionals is essential to providing patient- and family-centered health care.

RC08-174.3

GAO, ZHIPENG* *(York University)*

The Chinese Pedagogical Imagination of the "New Socialist Man" in Cold War Geopolitics

This paper, based on archival and published sources, investigates how Chinese educators and psychologists in the first decade of the People's Republic of China became involved with a radical shift of knowledge about the human mind. Upon the founding of the new socialist regime in 1949, they adopted a considerable amount of American scientific knowledge that often positioned thoughts, capacities, attitudes, etc. as located in the individual mind and affected by natural laws. Over the course of the 1950s, their understanding of the human mind was significantly altered by China's alliance and split with the Soviet Union. By 1958, many revolutionary educators and psychologists had come to dismiss American scientific knowledge as a false ideology, and postulated a sociopolitical ontology that emphasized the power of class struggle for creating the "new socialist man". Accompanying this knowledge shift were the requirements that students should achieve comprehensive development in all academic subjects as well as physical labor, and contribute an extraordinary amount of social service both on and off campus. This shift in knowledge, while partly affected by China's postwar recovery

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

and class struggle, was deeply entrenched in the Sino-Soviet relationship and Cold War competition. In both academic debate and pedagogical practice, Chinese educators and psychologists alternated between, on the one hand, borrowing knowledge from America and the Soviet Union, and, on the other, treating the two competing super powers as ideological tokens to legitimatize particular knowledge in relation to China's socialist revolution.

RC25-470.2

GAO, ZHIPENG* *(York University)*
BISCHOPING, KATHERINE *(York University)*

The Geopolitics of Authenticating and Denaturalizing a Communist Hero

In 1963, Lei Feng, an ordinary soldier of socialist China, was acclaimed by Chairman Mao as a national hero for having done numerous selfless deeds. Skeptical readers in western countries denaturalize Lei Feng's heroic status, regarding the copious photographs and diaries of Lei Feng as ridiculously adulterated evidence that erects a façade of propaganda. However, our interviews with 41 Chinese reveal an alternative conception of such materials and the associated project of "xuan chuan" (their term for "propaganda"). Many of our Chinese respondents saw *xuan chuan*, including particular forms of the curation and display of historical records, to be a legitimate means of governance for the sake of societal good. Further, by focusing on the earnest reception in China of a Lei Feng-related April Fools' joke, supposedly invented by a western news agency, we trace the history of authenticity in China's socialist political culture. By taking advantage of the mutual unfamiliarity of the Chinese and the western populations, we argue that authentication and denaturalization are indexical practices, pointing to geopolitics more than to the truth or falsehood of the Lei Feng stories.

RC52-JS-26.1

GARABIGE, ALEXANDRA* *(Institut national d'études démographiques)*
TRABUT, LOIC *(National Institute of Demographic Studies)*

At the Social and Cure Border : Redefining the Balance of Power in the Field of Elderly Care

The field of dependent elderly care has changed over the last 20 years in France around a double direction. On the one hand, at home professional care has been structured and professionalized (extension of the scope of legal competences, professionalisation through training) but faces financing problems. On the other hand, the public authorities are pushing for a rapprochement between the cure and social sectors in order to promote a comprehensive approach for dependent elderly care. This is particularly the case with the setting up of a system on "care pathways for the elderly at risk of loss of autonomy", which aims to improve coordination between these two sectors and reinforces the role of medical doctors.

In this paper, we examine the effects of these changes on the division of work in the system of care/cure for elderly. We will show that if the role of the health sector is strengthened, they are struggling to engage in a logic of cooperation with social actors and remain driven by a medical logic. At the same time, at home professional carers are obliged to carry out activities outside their field of competence in the area of health care. This shift of tasks may be interpreted as sign of the difficulty in having their profession recognized and the predominance of the medical sector over the social sector. These transformations are a source of tension between social and health actors, which show the difficulty of agreeing with each other on the place of care and cure in the relationship of assistance to the elderly.

This paper is based on two field surveys carried out in France over the last four years with policy makers, health and social actors at different territorial levels, as well as home helpers and trade union representatives.

RC11-220.2

GARABIGE, ALEXANDRA *(Institut national d'études démographiques)*
TRABUT, LOIC* *(National Institute of Demographic Studies)*

Evaluating the Evolution of the Ways of Taking Care of the Elderly: An Approach Based on the Trajectories of the Territories

Dependency, or the management of the loss of autonomy of the elderly is today a major issue for the public policies in Western countries and in particular European countries. In France, one of the main trends is home care rather than institutional care. However, beyond this national trend, it can be observed that at the subnational levels, forms of support for the elderly are very heterogeneous (public, associative, family). In this paper, we try to understand the explanatory factors of these territorial disparities.

This paper argues that the history and trajectories of local environments, taking into account both population structures and the socio-economic contexts of

the territories, help to structure the supply of services and explain current disparities in the forms of help (family/professional/ mixed).

To demonstrate this, this paper is based on varied material. First of all, we will analyze a series of contextual data from the large databases available in order to characterize the territories. Then, we propose a monographic analysis of 4 contrasting territories (in two French departments) chosen because can be assigned to different types of public policies. This study is based on interviews with the different actors of public policies (about ten in each territory) in relation to the elderly people losing their autonomy, the strengths and weaknesses of the provisions put in place, their capacity to meet the needs of the elderly and more generally on their flexibility, their logics of action and their capacity for innovation. They will help to trace the decision-making processes at the origin of policies or specific instruments linked or not with local demographic and socio-economic changes.

RC01-48.3

GARB, MAJA* *(Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana)*

The Causes of Trust in the Military: The Case of Slovenia

Measuring of public trust in the military has been an important part of a social research; especially the researchers of defence sector and military organization are prone to make it and analyse the data and also the broader social environment that could influence the data and trust itself. There has been the decades of such research in Slovenia (some publications: Grizold & Jelušič 1992; Grizold 1995; Grizold & Prezelj 2000; Malešič & Jelušič 2006; Garb 2008; Malešič & Vegič 2009; Malešič 2011; Garb 2013; Malešič 2014; Malešič & Vuga Beršnak 2014, Garb 2015; Malešič et al 2016). The data has been followed by domestic and international science, the Slovenian defence ministry and the military, and the public as well. Since 2013 there an attempt was made to deepen the knowledge on trust in the military. Therefore a theoretical study of the causes of the trust into institutions was made as well as some empirical research to reveal the actual/ concrete causes/reasons why the people trust the Slovenian Armed Forces (Garb 2014; Garb & Malešič 2016). The survey indicated that the prevailing cause was connected with the perception of the activity of the military. The future research will focus on confirming the thesis, that the activity/performance is the main source of the public trust in the Slovenian military.

RC44-751.3

GARBA MUHAMMED, FAISAL* *(University of Cape Town)*

Market, Violence and a Movement: Decolonization and Precarious Work at the University of Cape Town

In April 2015 a student at the University of Cape Town staged a protest in front of a brooding statue of British imperialist Cecil John Rhodes located at the heart of the university. As part of his protest accoutrements, the student procured human faeces from a township (the urban ghettos Apartheid carved for non-whites) and emptied it on the statue, in order to, in his words, "bring our shame to this white (read violent) space". His protest gave birth to the movement #RhodesMustFall demanding the removal of the statue and other colonial memorials on campus. The movement further demanded, among other things: the full employment of workers who were outsourced as a cost-cutting measure, and the centering of Africa and African knowledges in curricular. The first hurdle was how to define decolonization: Is it a return to a status quo ante? What will decolonization mean in an intellectual workplace dominated by precarious work? In this paper I explore aspects of the debates and tensions that animated the movement around: what exactly a decolonized university will mean relative to precarious workers among whom are janitors, contract lecturers and tutors; and the question of the militarization of the campus by the state and university management. I look at the case of precarious academics who identified with the student-worker movement but whose employment conditions were too unstable for which reason showing solidarity by boycotting classes meant a risk that permanent academic staff were relatively immune from. I conclude by showing how a joint disciplinary mechanism from the commodified university in curtailing dissent via tenure insecurity, and the militarization of campus by the state contributed to the fragmentation of a struggle for a de-comodified and open campus.

RC44-746.4

GARBA MUHAMMED, FAISAL* *(University of Cape Town)*

Organization As Solidarity: African Migrant Workers in Germany

This paper looks at the experience of a group of African workers that established and lead a works' council in a firm based in Frankfurt, Germany. It is ordinary for shop stewards of the works council to extend (informal) solidarity to other workplaces by passing on ideas and lessons onto African workers in the various work places in the city of Frankfurt. The paper looks at what this form of direct worker-to-worker-experience-sharing means for labour organizing in a setting where the working class is deeply racially segregated in a climate of constant threats of retrenchment faced by migrant workers as firms close down or downsize. The paper traces the strategies, social formations and vision of

alternatives that the workers construct within the works council and in places they frequent such as mosques, churches and African shops.

The paper will probe beyond the media and popular image of African migration as headlined by rickety, ever-ready-to-drown boats ferrying desperate women, children and men across high-seas with the ominous consequence of swamping and worsening the plight of a crisis-ridden Europe. It will show that the constant desperation that defines the reality of African workers occupying the margins of European society is muted by this outlook. Neither is it grasped by the celebratory tone of glocalization, pluralism and globalization from below. Also not revealed, in spite of works of thick ethnographic description of the lives of African migrants in Europe, is the implication that the determination to seek an alternative livelihood and life, has for their resistance in the workplace and in the larger society against narrow, self-contained notions of territoriality and belonging prevalent in Europe.

RC20-JS-78.5

GARCÍA, ELISA* *(CU Villanueva)*

"Pseudo-Feminization"of the Journalistic Profession in Spain: The Case of Women War Correspondents

Although the profession of war correspondent has traditionally been considered a man´s job, in the last decades, several women have joined the profession in Spain. Today, there are dozens of women working for the Spanish media, covering armed conflicts, violent crises and jihadi terrorism. On the other hand, despite the apparent feminization of the journalistic profession in Spain, defended by many authors since the early 2.000 years, one can speak of a pseudofeminización or a false feminization of the job. To this end, the author has made a case study of the women's professional group of war correspondents. This research is aimed at dismantling the triumphalist theses that state that the journalistic profession is today a feminized profession. To this end, the author has carried out a multimethod research, based on the triangulation between the qualitative method through in-depth interviews and audiovisual analysis. She has discovered that the profession is still a male profession, from different findings: there is a high abandonment of the profession throughout the trajectory, there are persistent phenomena such as glass-ceilings and there is an understudied wage gap. The qualitative results show that in addition to the gender gap that limits their careers, these women face harassment practices ranging from harassment to sexual assault.

RC48-817.2

GARCIA, MARISOL* *(University of Barcelona)*

Social Innovation and Governance in Chicago and Barcelona: The Strength of Social Agency and the Challenge of Building Inclusive Cities

Since the Global Economic Crisis of 2008 local governments have suffered financial constraints caused by national austerity policies which have jeopardized the delivery of responses to citizens' social needs. At the same time bottom-up claims have emerged from citizens concerned about their basic social needs (housing and employment) and about the preservation of their neighbourhoods. In Chicago and Barcelona residents organized claiming affordable housing and income opportunities as the two cities experienced rapid processes of gentrification and sharp increases in social inequalities. The response to the unequal outcomes of urban transformations in both cities was bottom-up social activism organized at neighbourhood and city levels. Moreover, citizens developed socially innovative strategies that resulted in changing the local governance orientation (Barcelona) or in changing urban regulations (Chicago). The two contrasting city governance trajectories with different private and public actors and partnerships between them provide the context to explain the shades of social innovation in Chicago and in Barcelona. In both cities civil-society organizations and social movements have been active in responding to immediate social needs. In addition, they established "bottom-linked" governance relations with local institutions to adopt innovative programs. The paper also discusses how the use of the concept of urban citizenship and the global idea of 'right to the city' help explain these social processes.

RC51-849.1

GARCÍA CASTRO, JORGE* *(Universidad de Guadalajara)*

Complexity, Contradiction and Conflict: Inherent Parties of Mexican Political Behavior in Decision-Making Process

The socio-political conditions of today's Mexico reflect an environment in conflict that has completely permeated the relationship between the State and citizens. Through at least three generations of structural reforms over the last twenty years, political operability has been characterized by imbalance of decision-making processes and significant changes in the links between political actors - syndicates, parties, entrepreneurs and a few groups of civil society-,

detonating with it scenarios of conflict, complexity and possible contradiction in political operations.

The core interest of this work lies in the political behavior within the framework of decision processes with legislative implications, shown an effort to understand a kind of inner rules that establish a set of actions in all political actors, and that formulates an operative procedure that reproduces tension and conflict in their interactions and in the rest of the society. This way, the emphasis is not on isolated practices, but on patterns of behavior in political operations that express a recurring phenomenon of power, injustice and violence in Mexico.

So on, in order to understand the operations of the political system in certain frameworks, it is imperative to focus on the reproduction and construction of the guidelines that moves the political exercise, that according to the systemic contributions of Niklas Luhmann, it's about to the study of the structures of the political system and the important role of its self-reference.

RC09-182.12

GARCIA JUSTICIA, JAVIER* *(Universidad de Monterrey)*

La Ineficiencia De Las Políticas Públicas De Desarrollo Social En LOS Procesos De Exclusión, Pobreza Y Vulnerabilidad En México (The Inefficiency Of Public Policies For Social Development In Exclusion, Powerty, And Vulnerability Processes In Mexico)

El presente trabajo es un análisis de las políticas de desarrollo social en México en las últimas tres décadas. El gasto social creció enormemente pero ello no ha correspondido con el mayor acceso efectivo a los derechos sociales. La enorme dispersión de programas de desarrollo social entre los tres niveles de gobierno (local, estatal y federal) aunados a los altos niveles de corrupción asociada al gasto en desarrollo social, ha supuesto un gasto cada vez mayor, poca focalización y resultados insuficientes e ineficientes.

Las prácticas están politizadas y con un retraso considerable en la creación y extensión-cobertura de la red pública de servicios sociales. Las acciones gubernamentales en muchas ocasiones están regidas por intereses corporativo-políticos y el recorte en el gasto público. La sociedad es cada vez más compleja por lo que las soluciones son también cada vez más difíciles.

La mayoría de las intervenciones tienen un carácter reactivo en lugar de preventivo. Se interviene con esquemas de protección social obsoletos que no dan una respuesta nueva ni integral a las necesidades. Los programas sociales hacia la pobreza, vulnerabilidad y exclusión deben ser integrales, más allá del asistencialismo y el paternalismo.

El foco de las políticas sociales no puede estar centrado únicamente en incentivar el crecimiento económico y la incorporación al mercado de trabajo. Es necesario que el enfoque no deje de lado el carácter estructural y cultural simbólico de las desigualdades sociales, por lo que las respuestas tienen que ser transformativas de la sociedad en conjunto. Debe haber una mayor integración entre los programas sociales y los económicos.

RC55-900.4

GARCIA JUSTICIA, JAVIER* *(Universidad de Monterrey)*

Propuesta Conceptual Y Metodológica PARA La Medición De La Exclusión Social EN América Latina (Conceptual and Methodological Proposal for the Measurement of Social Exclusion in Latin America)

Una de las grandes limitaciones para la medición de la exclusión social en América Latina es que no existe ni un marco teórico ni los instrumentos metodológicos pertinentes pues el modelo de referencia es muchas veces tomado del contexto europeo. Más bien lo que se encuentran son una serie de explicaciones aisladas de alguna dimensión o factor que intervienen en la generación de la exclusión social. Así pues, este paper es una propuesta sobre todo metodológica.

El valor analítico de la exclusión social recae en la importancia de adoptar este enfoque para entender los factores de riesgo y procesos individuales, sociales, culturales, político- institucionales y estructurales que desencadenan y mantienen una situación de vulnerabilidad y/o exclusión.

Para ello se propone un modelo mixto: En el análisis cuantitativo se analizarán los elementos clásicos de análisis de la exclusión social (económico, laboral, formativo, sanitario, vivienda y relacional); y en el análisis cualitativo nos centraremos en los ámbitos socio-cultural, político-institucional y al del contexto espacial como elementos que reflejan la especificidad de la realidad latina; especialmente nos referiremos a los derechos de ciudadanía y a la participación social, aspectos que potencian la cultura de la discriminación y de la pasividad social, a la vez que ahondaremos en el factor de la segregación espacial. En esta línea, una de las limitaciones básicas que se encuentra en toda medición de la exclusión social, es respecto a los aspectos intangibles, es decir, las dimensiones críticas del acceso a redes, las políticas de apoyo, la libertad política, la participación ciudadana, la seguridad personal, la ciudadanía, las amenazas a la sostenibilidad y la equidad intergeneracional, entre otros muchos aspectos; aspectos que en

muchas ocasiones son los determinantes o detonantes del verdadero desarrollo y de la exclusión social.

RC22-410.3

GARCÍA SOMOZA, MARI SOL* *(Université Paris Descartes / Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

Involvement Spaces and Religious Sociabilities of Muslim Women in Argentina

Current academic output addressing the gender and religious issues surrounding Argentina's Muslim community is still very thin on the ground. In what is, therefore, relatively virgin territory, this paper deepens and develops the discourses, practices, memberships, identity constructions and modes of socialization among Muslim women in contemporary Argentinian society.

This investigation demonstrates that the current forms of religious sociability of Muslim women in Argentina are developing within the dynamics of a framework of 'syntony/"asyntony"-transformation' in response to the discursive output generated within and without the membership group. A process of identity building is activated, driven by the dynamics of the discursive and counter-discursive development of the narratives emerging among the actors (state–institutions–individuals). This production of gender identities and identities is not isolated; rather, it enters into dialogue with memories and other discursive fabrics at the community-institutional, national and transnational levels.

Finally, this paper involves intersectionality and permanent dialogue across anthropology, sociology and gender studies when addressing the complexity of identity recompositions pervaded by gender issues.

RC14-265.1

GARCÍA VILLAMIZAR, CLARA* *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)*
CELIS, ELIANA ALEXANDRA *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana Seccional Bucaramanga)*

Aporte De La Comunicación a La Sostenibilidad Organizacional Y SU Impacto EN La Reducción De La Violencia. Estudio De Caso EN Colombia

APORTE DE LA COMUNICACIÓN A LA SOSTENIBILIDAD ORGANIZACIONAL Y SU IMPACTO EN LA REDUCCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA. ESTUDIO DE CASO EN COLOMBIA
En la construcción de un país menos violento, luego de que Colombia firmara un acuerdo de paz con la guerrilla de las FARC, las organizaciones deben replantear su aporte a una nueva sociedad, a partir de la generación de desarrollo sostenible, que incluye la creación de valor tanto individual (de cada entidad) como colectivo (bienestar de la comunidad). La gestión estratégica de la comunicación debe contribuir a la sostenibilidad pero poco se ha estudiado sobre su impacto. Conocer el nivel de incidencia de la comunicación en los procesos asociados a la sostenibilidad organizacional en la dimensión económica, es el objetivo de la investigación realizada en dos entidades, referentes en el país. La comprensión a profundidad de este fenómeno, poco explorado, se propicia desde el enfoque metodológico cualitativo, a partir del diseño "estudio de caso". Se procede a una ponderación de las variables identificadas en el análisis documental y en las entrevistas de personajes clave de la organización. Los resultados a la fecha muestran que las entidades estudiadas realizan proyectos e inversiones que favorecen el desarrollo sostenible en las regiones de influencia, lo cual permite advertir que se aporta igualmente a la paz. Además, se evidencia un sistema de comunicación e información para relacionarse con los *stakeholders* y una clara postura del aporte del Departamento de Comunicación al logro de los objetivos corporativos. El análisis cruzado de lo declarado por la compañía, frente a la percepción de los directivos, resulta clave para describir la relación comunicación y sostenibilidad, en pro de identificar el aporte de grandes organizaciones al desarrollo integral, a los propósitos de paz del país, para evitar a la vez la formación de nuevos focos de violencia.

RC34-623.3

GARCIA-MONTES, MARIEL* *(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*

No Pueden Desaparecer La Esperanza: Utopia in the Creative Tactical Repertoires of Mexico's Ayotzinapa Movement

The forced disappearance of 43 education students in Ayotzinapa, Mexico, and the ensuing opaque investigation and conflict between the families of victims and the different levels of authority involved in the case, ignited an international movement that saw a proliferation of creative tactics. Through the analysis of the media practices of a youth collective of protest artists, as well as a visual analysis of their creative works, this paper argues that, in a cause with no straightforward solutions, youth activists rely on creative tactics to promote utopian views of Mexico as an identity-building outcome.

RC07-156.9

GARDINER, SENAN* *(University of Vechta)*

Embodying Transformative Futures: The Relationship of Agency and Anticipatory Competence.

For universities engaged in sustainability research, there exist two major streams of inquiry, the descriptive/analysis stream where sustainability problems are explored, and the transformative stream where the aim is to develop "evidence-supported solution options to solve these problems" (Wiek & Lang, 2016 pp31). Anticipatory competence is described as the ability to craft, evaluate and analyse rich images of the future and is seen as a key component in educating for sustainability change agents (Wiek *et al.* 2011; de Haan, 2010). However, many see it as a more descriptive than solutions-oriented component in comparison to other competencies (ASU report, 2017). Indeed many graduates may fail to see the practicality in post-third level use of formal future studies methodologies, e.g. backcasting (Robinson, 2003) or scenario development (Schwartz, 1996).

As universities are at the heart of the transition to a more sustainable society (Fadeeva and Mochizuki, 2010; Wals *et al.*, 2016) and indeed many can be seen as microcosms of a more sustainable society, formally and informally educating students through engagement and a "pedagogy of place" (Sterling, 2001; Tilbury, 2016), this researcher explores the role that informal learning has in the development of anticipatory competence in the university setting (Barth *et al.* 2007). Specifically this work will cover the engagement of student members of sustainability initiatives in the University of Vechta and through focus groups, seek to understand the role that active student engagement with the future can have in higher education.

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RC48-806.1

GAROFALO GEYMONAT, GIULIA* *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)*
MARCHETTI, SABRINA* *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice)*

A Transnational View on Domestic Workers' Organising Against Violence

In correspondence to the ILO Convention 189 (2011) coming into force, scholars and activists have increasingly turned their attention to domestic workers' groups, investigating the original forms of organising that this traditionally 'unorganisable' workforce managed to develop in the last decades.

The transnational domestic workers' movement arguably represents a unique case to study the ways in which social change in the field of gender violence may be produced intersectionally. Evidence suggests that, while domestic workers globally articulate their claims in the labour rights field, their struggles keep at the center the issue of violence - symbolic and material - that they are subjected to, at work and outside, also on the basis of their intersectional subordinated social positions - as migrant women, ethnicised women, or women of lower classes and caste. Labour organising in this case appears to go hand in hand with self-help work around self-image and identity, and domestic workers mobilise deep emotions related to stigmatisation, shame and silence.

The present paper addresses these questions by taking a comparative look at domestic workers' organising in the nine countries involved in the DomEqual project: India, Philippines, Taiwan, Italy, Germany, Spain, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil. We focus on how transnational relations were and still are played out in these movements around the ILO C189, and how they are relevant to their current involvement in the ILO roadmap towards a Convention on Violence and Harassment at Work. We try to assess the encounters, tensions and collaborations taking place at the regional and international levels on issues of violence against domestic workers, both among domestic workers' groups and between these groups and other governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the same field or in close-by fields, namely in relation to race and caste, migration and trafficking, women's rights, labour rights, and disability.

RC47-782.3

GARRETON MERINO, MANUEL ANTONIO* *(University of Chile)*

Social Movement in a Changing Sociopolitical Matrix: Chilean Case in the Latin American Context

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

Taking ground on the concept of socio political matrix, that is the relations between State, representatiion system, socio economic basis and cultural orientations all them mediated by political regime, we will examine the role that social movements in Chile, specially student movement, have played in the transformatión of the post dictatorship matrix. For this we will describe the classic matrix of movement and the role that movoments played in it, describing what we call the imbrication beween social movement and politics. After a long period of incomplete democracy, Chile is combining this incomplete democracy with the emergence of a democratic situation, where social processes take predominance over the institutional aspects of regime, which can be called continuous democracy, and this led to the rupture of the imbrication between politics and social actors and movements. In 2011-2012 the social movements took the classical role of political parties defining a new socio historical project that was to end with the post authoritarian society and the political process that followed were oriented in that sense during the period of Bachelet government, but after five years of the movemnts it seems that this change has been stopped. The paper will examine how the components of socio political matrix has evolved and how the relations between social movemnts and politics are redefining themselves. And this will be made in comparison with the general trends of a possble Latin American new socio political matrix and the characteristic of what has been called the recent waves of social movements in the world.

RC57-929.3

GARRETT, DANIEL* *(Independent Researcher)*

Researching China's Visual Securitization of Color Revolution, Peaceful Evolution and the Hong Kong Democracy and Independence Movements

Drawing on the Copenhagen School's Securitization Theory and others' foundational work in developing Visual Securitization studies, this paper discusses interdisciplinary methodologies employed and developed and challenges encountered in interrogating the political aesthetics and culture of communist China's visual securitization of dissident Hong Kong, Hongkongers and "One Country, Two Systems" (OCTS) as manifested through an integrated process of pictorial enemification, moral panic and political warfare. This ocular dimension of a OCTS Securitization process, as briefly proffered and described by the author in his recent doctoral dissertation, draws on the author's five-year multi-sited, on- and off-line ethnographic visual studies of the China-Hong Kong conflict. Taking key hegemonic visual claims of color revolution, peaceful evolution, democracy and Hong Kong identity and independence threats as Chinese national security crises, scares and warfare, it discusses multimodal methodologies and sources for collecting, analyzing and triangulating physical and virtual visual artefacts and visual culture connected to state and non-state actor United Front (denunciation) and Three Warfare (public opinion, legal and psychological warfare) operations against dissident Hong Kong and Hongkongers and the Hongkonger identity.

RC15-JS-83.5

GARTSHORE, EMILY* *(University of Nottingham)*
TIMMONS, STEPHEN *(University of Nottingham)*

Governing Healthcare Safety at the Margins: The Challenges of Good Governance in the Care Home 'Hinterlands'

Safety is a priority concern for all health and social care systems. To date, research and policy has tended to focus on the governance of safety within primary and secondary care settings, with corresponding calls for the implementation of safety management systems more commonly found in other high-risk industries. There is growing recognition, however, that patient safety is equally, if not more, at risk in more marginal care settings where notions of 'good governance' seem especially problematic. In many developed nations, care homes have become a major site for patient (elderly) care, but where funders, regulatory and public scrutiny is often lacking. Care homes typically have low status within the wider care system, employing predominately low-skilled staff, and with limited regulatory oversight. Yet, they care for some of the most vulnerable people with complex care needs, and where emerging evidence suggests safety issues are significant. Drawing on qualitative research within the UK care home sector, the paper explores the challenges of good governance in care homes, mapping the regulatory environment for care homes, and exploring staff and manager perceptions of patients safety and its day-to-day management. Taking both a macro and micro perspective, the paper reflects on the limited reach for regulatory oversight of care homes, rendering care homes a type of hinterland for variable, and often poor practice.

RC15-282.1

GASPAR, MARK* *(University of Toronto)*
GRACE, DANIEL *(University of Toronto)*

A Critique on Progress: The Sociology of Gay Men's Mental Health in a Period of Social Acceptance and Biomedical Advancement

Research has long indicated that gay men face an excessive burden of mental illness, including anxiety, depression, body dysmorphia, sexual compulsivity, suicidal ideation and addiction. In this paper, we critically review and expand on two theories explaining this health disparity. Minority stress (Meyer, 1995) argues that poor mental health among gay men results from experiencing homophobia. Syndemics (Stall, Friedman, and Catania, 2008) positions mental illness along with HIV and poly-drug use as one of several mutually reinforcing epidemics. However, recently we have witnessed significant progress in the mainstream acceptance of gay men and with biomedical advancements in HIV prevention and care. So are gay men any healthier? Drawing on original findings from several gay men's qualitative health projects in Canada, we argue that (1) gay men continue to face a substantial mental health burden; (2) that we need to be critical of discourses of 'progress' in this story; and (3) research must better account for the socio-structural stressors gay men face. Progress discourses of overcoming homophobia and HIV—propagated in research and the media—can minimize the harms gay men continue to experience (e.g. HIV stigma, treatment side-effects and accessibility, violence, intimacy struggles). Some progress can produce new social opportunities that increase stress, as gay men are expected to easily advance in a 'tolerant' society (e.g. marriage) and manage/prevent HIV 'successfully.' Research based on the above two theories has focused heavily on quantitatively examining sexual risk behaviour at the detriment of critically investigating neoliberal socio-structural features corrosive to mental well-being, like precarious work, debt, unaffordable housing and limited social and mental health services. We need to understand how gay men can heal from the psychosocial traumas resulting from homophobia and HIV stigma, in a society determined by socio-economic uncertainty, individualistic models of risk management and 'self-care', and inaccessible health services.

RC57-932.3

GAUBINGER, ADAM* *(Smith College School of Social Work)*
CRATH, RORY *(Smith College - Faculty of Social Work)*
RANGEL, JAIME *(University of Toronto)*

Animating the Sexuality-Health-Technology Nexus

Our project investigates hook-up apps targeting gay men and men who have sex with men (GM) as important socio-cultural contexts for researching how new biomedical HIV prevention technologies – their imperatives, messaging and uptake - resonate in GM's virtual, cultural, erotic and systemically mediated worlds. These biomedical and social/sexual technologies act on GM's bodies— in the feeling of excitement when cruising on an app, as a pill swallowed, as a condom on the skin, and as sexual acts that confound boundaries between virtual and non-virtual worlds. They are also aesthetic and visual—app users trade pictures, style their bodies, and view campaigns for PrEP's little blue pill. The visual research methodology of body mapping is, at first glance, a promising tool to trace the difficult to articulate, fluid connections between a participant's personal, bodily and emotional experiences and the biopolitical sphere they navigate. And yet conventional approaches to body mapping assume the stability of a subject's bodily experience – an ontological understanding that fails to capture the multi-temporal, multi-spatial nature of GM's technologically mediated social-sexual lives. To address these limitations, we subjected body mapping to a theoretical intervention and then piloted the instrument. Drawing explicitly from emerging debates in trans-feminist, new materialism and queer of colour scholarship, our new methodology accounts for how a subject's embodied sense of self, risk, and well-being, manifests and shifts over time, in our engagements with others, in relationship to biomedical technologies, and through our fantasies and insecurities. In this presentation, we detail the building of our theoretical scaffold, and the ways in which our newly devised body mapping protocol allows for new thinking on how relational assemblages of inanimate biomedical and social-media technologies, experiencing subjects/bodies and the mediating influences of pharmacological and pornographic industries are productive of new worlds of sexual intimacies and health risks.

RC48-803.2

GAUDET, STEPHANIE* *(Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minorities)*
FRIGON, ESTHER *(University of Ottawa)*

How Does Montreal 'fabricate' Involved Youth?

The social involvement of young Quebecers differs from that of other Canadian provinces in its different modes of social participation. It is not surprising that

Montreal is the first city in the South to host the World Social Forum since its creation in 2001 in Porto Allegre. We note that several spontaneous initiatives are emerging: collective gardens, public benches to promote solidarity; artistic expressions of citizenship (Ferraris, 2014a, b, c, Folie-Boivin, 2014). Quebec society has 'fabricated', as Gagné and Neveu (2009) put it, a generation of young people committed to certain common goods (Katz 2015) and who say they are paradoxically political orphans (St-Pierre Plamondon 2014). How has this social and political citizenship been fabricated? Our experience as observers during Citizen summer school of the Institut du Nouveau Monde (New world institute) a non-profit organization based in Montreal has shown that young people attend many types of organizations through their social participation paths and that they allow them to engage in different process of political subjectivization. In this paper, we will analyze the narratives of young people who have attended a citizenship school. We will analyze the life events and organizations that influence their social participation trajectory on the one hand, and analyze how this trajectory articulates or not with a process of political subjectivation and social change.

RC37-662.2

GAUPP, LISA* *(Leuphana University Lueneburg)*

„It's Irie!" a Post-Postolonial Approach to Diversity at „World Music" Festivals

The planned paper analyzes how diversity is being standardized through conventions in music. It takes a look at how different notions of diversity are curated at renowned international music festivals while analyzing the respective meanings of diversity. The focus will be set on so called ‚world music' or ‚non-European performances' and on the figure of the ‚festival curator' understood both as a cultural leader as well as a gatekeeper. Here, the performances including their socio-cultural settings are often assigned with certain meanings, and the players of these global art worlds are often labeled as possessing certain stable (ethnic) identities. It will be shown through which othering mechanism both individuals and aesthetic expressions are constructed as belonging to a certain place. Likewise, it will be discussed how diversity changes its meaning and how alternative spaces develop when these ascriptions are being challenged, contested, deconstructed or rewritten through the breaking of established sociocultural conventions.

Curatorial strategies are seen as a discursive social practice, which (de)construct identities, symbols and relations, or, put differently, the ‚curatorial' is understood as a complex field of different intermingling practices, persons and institutions where dominant ideologies, terminologies, habits etc. are (re)produced, but where the curator also embodies a special role when it comes to defining (social) conventions in the respective field: Festival curators, in directing, administering and mediating music performances, work at the interface of the production, mediation and consumption of these aesthetic expressions. In doing so, they contribute to how the terms and conditions for diversity are set.

Therefore, the paper deals with how conventions in music develop and takes a look at the interdependencies between diversity, music, space and place, thereby combining performance, cultural and postcolonial studies with sociological and ethnomusicological theoretical and methodological approaches.

RC09-182.8

GAUTAM, TIKA* *(Tribhuvan University, Nepal)*

Development and Disparities in Nepal: Deconstructing the Myth of Equality

Development has become an important global agenda for all countries in the world. It is said that development aims to create equality among citizens and societies in the country as well as in the world. In this context, this paper raises a question whether this modern development process ongoing all over the world including Nepal really creating equality among people and societies or not. Based on large scale survey data available in Nepal this paper examines what the modern development has actually done during the last 5-6 decade period of modern development in Nepal. While doing so this paper identifies 70 different indicators of modern development on education, health, employment, transportation, communication and so on and argues that the modern development has created at least 70 different forms of inequalities among Nepali people rather than equality. This paper further argues that this modern development has not only transforming traditional Nepali society into modern society but also continuously creating multiple forms of inequalities stratifying people into different social categories. We can easily observe these new forms of inequalities, such as illiterate-literate, poor-non-poor, skilled-unskilled, rural-urban, and so on for instance. Moreover, new forms of inequalities will be also be invited in future as well. It can be observed together with the efforts put on achieving sustainable development goals. Within the next 10-15 years, there will be at least 100 different forms of inequalities in Nepali society. This is how development has constructed new social categories in Nepali society. Finally, the paper highlights the fact that the global agenda of modern development process does not only create equality among people and societies but also creates disparities. Therefore, the global

development agenda as creating equality among people is just a myth rather than reality.

RC37-654.7

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* *(Industrial University of Tyumen)*

Broadcasting of Ideology By Means of Music: The Case of "Working Class Culture" in the Early Soviet Times

This historical-theoretical research is based on the method of the comparative analysis of the texts, forming a discourse about music in the USSR in 1920s. The main purposes of the new sociology of music as an academic and ideological project were the designing of the explanatory models providing cultural legitimation of working class as the main agent of social action, as well as defending the necessity of art forms updating, which had to contribute into the construction of new types of society and personality. At the same time, musical space in the 1920th was riven by the different interpretation of the realization methods of these goals. Besides the search of the academic musicology and dominated musical forms democratization opportunities, the well-known avant-garde experiments (conducted by A.Avraamov, L.Termen, the composers of the "Association for Contemporary Music") laid the foundation of innovative styles and acoustic practices.

There have been defined the conceptual bases of the early Soviet sociology of music such as social and economic determinism and naturalism; attention to the role of music in social dynamics; counteraction to "formalism" and cultural autonomy; aspiration to paradigmatic and disciplinary synthesis; the research of music functioning in the context of everyday life; strengthening of social integration as mission of creative and scientific activity. It has been established that music was given the aim to structure daily occurrence, motivate labor activity, cultural education and support an aspiration to solidary, collective action on the basis of emotional acceptance of ideological postulates of that time. The research attention has been focused also on transformation of the crucial points of the main ideologists of "proletarian culture" from the utopian romanticism directed to the achievement of class solidarity towards the total distortion of basic humanistic ideals in favor of fixing of the developed hierarchies of power.

RC07-158.1

GAVRILYUK, VERA* *(Industrial University of Tyumen)*
MALENKOV, VYACHESLAV *(Tyumen State University)*

"the Generation of Stability": Russia's Vectors of Development in the Youth' Consciousness.

The results of the research represent the perception of an image of Russia and possible directions of its development in the consciousness of the modern youth. The concept "image of the country" have been explicated in the following aspects: *spatial* (a geographical position, extent, etc.); *symbolical* (the official and informal, historically developed and designed symbols); *personal* (historic figures, the outstanding people, acting politicians); *temporal* (an image of the past and future, social memory); *civilizational* and *geopolitical* (ideas about a country place in the world, symbolical identity within the limits of system of co-ordinates «the East - the West»).

The empirical base is represented by the mass poll of Tyumen citizens at the age of 17 - 77 years old. The volume of representative samples constituted 1600 respondents, then it was divided in four segments on the generational approach basis: Soviet generation, late–Soviet generation, post-Soviet transitive generation and "stability generation".

The results of the research demonstrate the growth of traditionalist tendency moods in all allocated groups. It is paradoxical that some basic parameters «the stability generation» (covers the youth of 1994-2000 year of birth) show more traditionalism in comparison with the senior generational groups. On the contrary, the most senior Soviet generation respondents have shown more modernist position than young respondents on a number of the key questions.

The youngest generation civil political socialization period was passing in "stable" Russia when the key steps to the consolidation of the split Russian society were undertaken. The system of patriotic education at schools and youth organizations was renewed. Conservative values were basic; great support was given to the military-patriotic education of children and youth. Nevertheless, despite the broad support of the modern course of Russia, a considerable protest potential among the youth has been fixed.

RC32-595.3

GAVSHINDHE, MAMTA* *(Department of Sociology/Social Work, Saifia Arts and Commerce College)*
MISHRA, GAJANAN *(MAHATMA GANDHI COLLEGE KARELI)*

Security and Empowerment of Indian Women: A Study on the Role of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence ACT 2005

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

In Indian society women occupy a vital position and also a vulnerable place. Today they are the most vulnerable section as far as their safety and security are concerned. Although the constitution of the country has the largest number of laws ostensibly for the benefit of Indian women but their conditions is still far from satisfactory. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 was passed by the parliament and gives special protection to women- being aware of their work position. This Act helps in protecting women and also provides safety to economically, physically mentally challenged women. There are many organizations which conducted welfare awareness and help program campaigns to stop domestic violence. This research paper focuses on the role of Domestic Violence Act (2005) and its social implications. The study has been conducted in Madhya Pradesh state of India. This paper is based upon descriptive design of research, besides interpretation of data. The research objectives on this study were as follow: 1) To know the Domestic Violence Act as understood by Indian women; 2) To find out the role of this act in protection, security and empowerment of Indian women; 3) To find out its reflections on Indian women's status, social change and justice. The findings of the study suggest that Domestics Violence Act (2005) has been found to be more than effective for the protection of the rights of Indian women guaranteed under the Indian constitution.

RC52-868.4

GAVSHINDHE, MAMTA* *(Department of Sociology/Social Work, Saifia Arts and Commerce College)*

MISHRA, GAJANAN *(MAHATMA GANDHI COLLEGE KARELI)*

Women in Profession: Case Studies of Doctors in Central India

The problems and challenges of the women doctors in India have been discussed in an historical perspective. The first Indian women 'Anandibai Joshi' graduated in 1886, 131 years earlier. Currently, Indian women started to outnumber men in admissions to medical colleges and the trend still continues. For the last five years India has produced 4,500 more female doctors than male ones. This research paper is based upon three case-studies conducted in the city of Bhopal in India. There is still an acute shortage of female doctors in Indian society. The very problems and challenges faced by women doctors in government and non-government hospitals & clinics have been identified and discussed in this paper. Additionally, the problems arising out of the dual role between professional life and household work and its mechanisms for resolution have also been discussed in this paper. Some of the important findings are discussed towards the end of the research paper like: The role conflict emerges out for female doctors at both the levels-higher and lower ;(ii) the professional life consumes a lot of available time with them ;(iii) specially at the time of night-duties they have the fear of sexual-harassment, violence and (iv) women doctors and their services are appreciated by the society in general and have acquired a higher status.

RC11-214.1

GAWRON, GRZEGORZ* *(University of Silesia in Katowice)*

Seniors for Democracy - Social Activation of Seniors in the Prospect of Ukraine.

Demographic studies confirm the aging of the Ukrainian society. The elderly aged "65+" are in the Ukraine 21.4% (according to НАСЕЛЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ: Імперативи демографічного старіння, Київ, 2014) and in 2025 is expected rate of 25%. In Ukraine, seniors are a social group perceived as passive, weak physically, economically unattractive, unskilled, which is a burden for the public systems of social welfare. According to the Global Age Watch Index 2013 Ukraine took the 86 place out of 91 countries in terms of quality of life of seniors. These data justify the need for action to improve cooperation with the administration and enforcement of the civil rights of seniors. Social activity in Ukraine is low (83.6% of Ukrainians do not belong to any NGO- "Ukraine Analysen" No. 114, 03.12.2013). An important task is therefore to enable seniors to build a democratic society and their participation in the creation of public programs for the elderly.

Worth to discuss seem to be an initiative taken in cooperation of polish and ukraine partners. The project titled "*Seniors for democracy - activation, participation, volunteering*" was implemented in 2016. and funded under *The RITA – Region in Transition Program* (an initiative of the Polish-American Freedom Foundation). Its main objective was to strengthen public and social participation of seniors in Ukraine. This was achieved by activate seniors involved in the Universities of the Third Age (UTA) in 6 Ukrainian cities (Lviv, Lutsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Uzhgorod, Chernivtsi and Stryj). In this project UTAs were partners for social dialogue with local authorities on the issues of the local community (including the matter of health and social care policies for seniors). The long-term goal was the establishment of Councils of Elders and improve the quality of life of Ukrainian senior in six local communities.

RC18-342.3

GAYET-VIAUD, CAROLE* *(CNRS)*

Streetcorner Politics: Urban Public Life, Civility and Everyday Citizenship (France)

Streetcorner politics : urban public life, civility and everyday citizenship

This paper will draw on an ethnographic research to shed light on how everyday urban interactions raise normative questions about what it means to be a good citizen: civility "rules" and democratic principles in the making. Good behaviour, as we'll see, never only means complying with the rules. Civility is also an activity of defining and criticizing the way things happen (gender interactions, for example). So we'll approach ordinary citizenship through these everyday trials that civil interactions provoke. What is at stake is to define "how to be good", how to do well, when facing a homeless, when being bullied, etc, and more generally, what can be said, done, argued, requested, with and among others.

Considering democracy as a way of life (Dewey, Lefort) means studying citizenship as a daily experience of belonging to a political community, being attentive to the way individuals practically define what is the perimeter of their responsibility, what can be done and said. From forms of mutual perceptions (categorizing processes) to forms of interventions (the ways people commit into situations to help, avoid, educate, quarrel, and so on), everyday urban interactions allow to study the way (urban) public life participates in the making of everyone's political culture and opinions regarding the world we live in.

Data : ethnographic descriptions from a 7 year long research lead in France (Paris & a large city in the south) on public life, observing interactions in public settings, streets, cafés, gardens, public transportation, etc, and producing hundreds of little scenes of interactions. Plus, more than a hundred interviews and narratives about the experience of urban everyday life and the importance those fleeting (and apparently superficial and neglectable) relations actually have in people's experience of the society they live in.

RC16-305.8

GAYTAN ALCALA, FELIPE* *(UNIVERSIDAD LA SALLE MEXICO)*

Religious Populism in Latin America. the New Face of Conservatism Against the Laicite and Sexual and Reproductive Rights.

The concept of populism in Latin America has moved through different forms and political experiences. From the charismatic leadership of the XX century who assumed the tutelage of the people against the oligarchy (Perón in Argentina and Velasco in Peru) to the populist discourses of the XXI century that strategically used the defense of the homeland against imperialism and the Latin American identity to the globalization (Chavez in Venezuela, Correa in Ecuador and Kirchner in Argentina).

But there is a type of populism that escapes the traditional political canons, it is the religious populism that has grown in Latin America to combat and contain the laicism of the National State and the advancement of sexual and reproductive rights. Such religious populism is driven by the Catholic Church and evangelical organizations to counteract what they call "moral relativism" which, according to them, come from foreign interests that try to destroy the people chosen by God.

Religious populism appeals to three discursive strategies. First, the people of God are defenseless before foreign ideologies such as the gender ideology that attempt to destroy the primary concepts of society as the family and the defense of life. Second, churches must be guardians of the elected people to counteract the moral relativism of sexual and reproductive rights. Third, laicism is a threat because promoting the rights of citizens generates an individualism that will destroy the collective identity of the Christian and Catholic nation.

This work shows how religious populism has been shaped as a discourse and leadership of the ethical and moral against the politics of diversity and how the individual freedom is managed.

RC06-136.7

GAZSO, AMBER* *(York University)*

When Addiction Splices Poverty in Canada: The Elusiveness of "Work-Family Balance?" or, an Opportunity for Re-Visiting the Concept

Changing labour market opportunities and social policy supports mean that many Canadians, no matter their family composition, struggle with juggling time spent in employment and caregiving. In this paper, I adopt a feminist political economy perspective and a qualitative method to focus on those whose work-family dynamics are perhaps least understood: individuals living with low income and addiction. Through in-depth interviews with 27 participants (15 women, 12 men), many of whom are parents, I explore whether they experience the juggling of paid and unpaid work and in what ways. In doing so, I additionally unpack the ideologies and assumptions that infuse understandings of work-family balance in academic, political, and policy discourse.

My analysis reveals that when addiction intersects with poverty, participants' practices often fall outside the hegemonic models and norms of working and family life associated conventional family relations (i.e. nuclear families), sobriety, and consistent connections with the labour market. And yet, participants' experiences of juggling paid and unpaid work vary greatly depending on marital and family status, employability, and whether they are actively using substances (i.e. alcohol or drugs). For example, some single participants actively use substances and engage in under-the-table paid work but this income supports caregiving relations. Mothers in recovery with children in the care of guardians (e.g. extended family, child welfare services) may have their employability efforts and caregiving regulated by social welfare institutions but this does not mean that attempts at balance are not sought.

Thus, despite challenges posed by economic and social marginalization, to argue that attempts to achieve work-family balance are elusive for individuals living with low income and addiction is an opaque and dubious conclusion. Ultimately, the findings suggest a need to move past conventional understandings of family and work in order to create inclusive scholarship and policy.

RC19-361.2

GAZSO, AMBER* *(Department of Sociology, York University)*

When Social Assistance Confronts Addiction: A Canadian Case of Competing Discourses of Social Justice and Social Control

Across 'liberal' welfare states, income support restructuring in the late 1990s and early 2000s has been understood to produce punitive, coercive and regulatory welfare-to-work policy and programming. Critique has been levelled against how discourses laden with power such as 'less eligibility' and 'the deserving poor' have fueled this neo-liberal reform and the nullification of individuals' social rights of citizenship and the deepening of their poverty as a result.

In this paper, I assume this material and discursive historical context but focus on a Canadian case, the social assistance policy of Ontario Works (OW). My specific objective is to ask whether the social control mechanisms oft associated with welfare-to-work are relevant at this contemporary moment for OW recipients living with addiction to drugs or alcohol. Through a critical discourse analysis of policy restructuring from 2009 to 2017 and in-depth interviews with OW caseworkers and recipients, I explore the ideas and discourses that inform how persons living with addiction are conceptualized as eligible and then experience income support.

Based on my analysis, I arrive at the troubling conclusion that discourses of social justice *and* social control inform the relationship between social assistance and addiction in Ontario. For example, persons living with addiction seem to be bracketed from the primary mandate of OW, to activate persons' labour market potential; a "work first" discourse seems to have little utility for this caseload, at least since the province's passing of the *Poverty Reduction Act* in 2009. And yet, shaping caseworker and recipient experiences are other discourses productive of domination, evident in the form of recipients' self-discipline and surveillance. Recipients overwhelming construct a subject position of "the recovering addict" in order to maintain income support. The implications of this conclusion are further discussed, especially in view of any future change in provincial government.

RC39-685.1

GE, YI* *(State Key Laboratory of Pollution Control & Resource Re-use, School of the Environment, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093)*
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Resilient or Vulnerable Livelihoods? Assessing Urban Social Vulnerability from a Network Perspective

Over the last three decades, urban growth has been exponential in China: its urbanization rate has soared from 19.39% in 1980 to 57.35% in 2016. Such rapid urbanization has not only promoted economic development, but also led urban residents to be more vulnerable. Crowed cities have incurred a heavy price at home and increasingly inequalities in the physical or social infrastructures, such as housing quality, accessible green spaces and medical services. Meanwhile, accelerating urbanization has exposed a host of environmental and fragile problems of cities. This situation would be exacerbated by climate change. As we known, China's urbanization is characterized by concentrating a large share of population and wealth along the coast, especially in three large urban agglomerations: Yangtze River Delta (YRD), Capital Region (CR)and Pearl River Delta (PRD). Whereas, these areas are extremely vulnerable to climate change due to their flat and low landscape. In a word, China's cities have been threatened by multiple stresses from physical and social inequalities, environmental problems and climate change. In order to build resilient livelihoods, it's imperative to develop the ability of assessing urban social vulnerability. Therefore, this paper explored a methodology of social vulnerability assessment for urban agglomeration from a network perspective. Yangtze River Delta (YRD), Capital Region (CR) and Pearl River Delta (PRD) were used as case studies. Combined with attribute data collected from the statistical Yearbooks and relational data retrieved from the

Baidu search index, an integrated social vulnerability index was evaluated for urban agglomeration. The social vulnerability profiles of urban agglomerations were displayed through GIS mapping. Based on the results, a conclusion was drawn that the network connectivity had an influence on social vulnerability of urban agglomeration. Hence, promoting the connectivity among cites can help urban agglomeration buffer risks and plan a sustainable future.

RC38-670.6

GEHRINGER, NATALIE* *(University of Augsburg)*
GULOWSKI, REBECCA *(University of Augsburg)*

Doing Memory of Violent Experience, Performative Approach

As studies on conflict and war societies show, the way of dealing with violent experiences and trauma depends on the (in-)stability of social order and objective circumstances of living, besides one's own psychological resilience. Especially with regard to violence and sexual violence, we argue that the institutions of conflict transformation a society provides ("help-system") for dealing with these kind of issues, e.g. concrete assistance for the victims and persons who are affected, the police, social workers or the law, reveal that violent experiences and traumas have more than their individual dimension; rather they are tied to social and political conditions. Based on the analysis of the narrations of victims, perpetrators and representatives of institutions, this paper wants to shed light on the way how the relationship between institutions in the German "help-system" structures the interwoven dimensions of our experience and the doing memory processes of violent experiences. We particularly focus on the narrations of offenders and how they memorize and legitimate their actions and experiences. Methodologically, we want to discuss the approach of the "embodied knowledge" understood as the link between experience, social metaphors, narratives and political institutions and apply embodied methods (e.g. active listening, theatre and collage technique) of research on (sexualized) violence, in order to demonstrate that the "doing memory process" of violent experiences oscillates between speechlessness and a language-dependency and that the societal and political discourses are responsible for the self-positioning and integration of violent experience in the own biography. We want to give first answers to the question how an institutional setting should be arranged to offer an open space for people who have experienced violence (as victims and/or offenders) and to provide an opportunity to process their memories.

RC32-577.4

GEHRINGER, NATALIE* *(University of Augsburg)*
GULOWSKI, REBECCA *(University of Augsburg)*

Making the Invisible Visible. the Intersectional Discrimination in Law Governing Sexual Offenses

By analyzing the discourses of sexualized discrimination und sexualized violence, we show how the racist, sexist and classist notions of sexuality and violence in the German law lead to a highly moralized way of dealing with such issues and how this maintains female victimization and male offending processes. Prominent cases (e.g. Brock Turner) demonstrate that the US law treats white, male athletes differently than PoC, relating to the degree of penalty. Women instead who suffered sexualized violence are often confronted with a treatment that blames or shames them as doing something wrong by police officers, attorneys or judges. Even this context is already well researched, particularly in the USA ("rape culture"), we expanded our focus by analyzing interviews of male and female offenders and victims of sexualized violence regarding the question of how they legitimate and integrate their own violent actions and experiences in Germany. In these interviews we identified the impact of discursive narratives (e.g. victim blaming, hegemonic/toxic masculinity) in order to understand the pretended invisible forces which structure the pretended blind jurisprudence and jurisdiction. For example, in 1997, the German law included sexual violence within marriage with the term "marital rape" as statutory offence. Also gendered agents e.g. "male offender" and "female victim" were replaced by gender-neutral ones. Before this reformation, male victims of sexual assaults and victims of marital rape did not exist in law and thus, these persons were made invisible and even their existence were questioned. The same applies in the attempt to understand the complexity of cases of domestic and family violence, which often remained invisible as a private affair.

RC27-493.3

GEMAR, ADAM* *(Durham University)*

Sport As Culture: Sports Participation and Styles of Cultural Consumption in Canada

Despite the prevalence of sport in contemporary societies, academics know little about how sports participation fits into broader cultural lifestyles. We know much more about other cultural domains, such as music. While Bourdieu's social theories are most frequently applied to sports participation, other theories of

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sports participation, such as omnivorism, remain under researched (Widdop and Cutts, 2014). However, even fewer explorations seek to place sports participation in the wider cultural context of consumption. This study examines cultural consumption and sports participation in Canada to further understand how patterns of sports consumption fit into these broader cultural lifestyles. By investigating how each of Canada's five most popular team and individual sports are consumed, it forms conclusions about the cultural lifestyles of these consumers, by which prevailing theories of cultural consumption can be assessed with regard to sport. Through a Latent Class Analysis (LCA) of the General Social Survey (GSS) of Canada, and accompanying regression modelling, this paper finds that intense cultural omnivores and pop culture consumers are by far the most likely participants in the five team sports (baseball, basketball, ice hockey, soccer, volleyball). The five individual sports are much more widely dispersed along the spectrum of cultural engagement. However, four of the individual sports (tennis, downhill skiing, cycling, swimming) map most strongly onto intense omnivorism, while golf maps onto more high-brow consuming patterns of cultural behaviour.

RC19-369.2

GENCER, ALPER SUKRU* *(Emerging Welfare)*

Politics of Social Assistance in South Africa: Containing Racial Political Unrest

In emerging market economies, social assistance programs have considerably increased over the past two decades and South Africa is one of good examples. In the existing literature, social policy expansion in South Africa has mostly been explained by structuralist theories that put emphasis on socio-economic and demographic factors. Nevertheless, this dominant approach to explain the expansion of social assistance programs underestimates political factors, especially that of containing racial unrest. Based on Fox Piven and Cloward's theory of social assistance as a counter insurgency strategy, this article shows that social assistance has a similar function in South Africa of containing racial political unrest. Through a cross-sectional dataset obtained by a random sample survey conducted in South Africa, this article shows that race is a statistically significant determinant in access to social programs, after controlled for socio-economic, political, and demographic variables. This paper contributes to the welfare literature by improving our understanding about the political determinants of welfare expansion experienced in emerging market economies.

RC15-283.6

GEORGE, TAYO* *(Covenant University, Department of Sociology, Nigeria)*
ALLO, TOLULOPE *(Covenant University)*
OLAWANDE, TOMIKE *(Covenant University)*

Knowledge and Attitudes about Breast Cancer Among Women: A Wake-up Call in Nigeria

Preventable deaths resulting from the scourge of breast cancer has become alarming and worrisome in many societies in developing countries including Nigeria. Of much concern is the fact that breast cancer has continued to claim the precious lives of young, middle aged, old, educated and non-educated women irrespective of their religion, socio-economic background and socio-demographic characteristics. This study attempts to ascertain the knowledge and attitudes of women to breast cancer in South-western Nigeria. The study adopts both primary and secondary data and relevant sociological theories to examine the level of knowledge and attitudes of women towards breast cancer with the view of suggesting probable solutions and recommendations for policy.

RC02-64.2

GEORGI, FABIAN* *(Philipps-University Marburg)*

From Defeats to Polarization: The Dynamics of Right-Wing Chauvinism in Germany

From a historical-materialist perspective, the recent upsurge of right-wing populists across the globe is often explained as a reactionary, even proto-facist counter-movement to the multiple crises of global capitalism, among them crises of accumulation, wage labour, democracy, care, food, ecology and climate. Critical analysis, however, must move beyond such broad assertions. To do this, the paper will examine the dynamics of chauvinist forces in Germany in the 2010s. Its main argument is that the growing visibility of right-wing forces – densified in the electoral successes of the new party *Alternative for Germany* (AfD) – is the result of a dynamic *polarization* between different social forces. On a general level, empirical research by Michael Vester et al. into ›class cultures‹ in Germany shows that right-wing actors are rooted within two distinct ideological (class) factions, both mainly petty-bourgeois with some support in the under- and upper-classes: a ›resigned authority-dependent camp‹ and a ›rebellious-authoritarian‹ or ›frustrated-aggressive camp‹. The successful mobilization of these two milieus by the AfD

and others can be interpreted as coming out of a position of defence and relative weakness, as reaction to a series of defeats, among them (1) the assertion of a ›post-migrant society‹ in Germany, giving greater recognition and representation to People of Colour; (2) an uneasy migration policy alliance between ›progressive neoliberals‹ and the liberal left; and (3) the partial opening of the German border for refugees in 2015/2016. However, for now the proto-facist potential of right-wing actors in Germany is checked by the strength of liberal and leftist forces. The paper closes with a discussion of three counter-strategies, namely anti-racist activism and practical anti-fascism, a ›new class politics‹, centred around common interest of different sections of the working class, and, most important, the building of real progressive alternatives to the neoliberal dogma of ›austerity forever‹.

RC47-786.3

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* *(King's College London)*

Criticising the Neoliberal within Us. Beyond the Economic-Utilitarian Perspective in Social Movement Studies and the Subordination of Sociology to Economics

The study of collective action and social movements have been one of the area of strongest criticism against neoliberalism. However, it is often overlooked how this area of analysis has ended unwittingly absorbing many typical tenets of neoliberalism, starting from an economicist and utilitarian view of people's motivation to participate in protest. An example is the strong influence acquired by Mancur Olson theory of collective action (1965), which posits that people participate in protest movements because of "selective incentives" which justify what otherwise would appear as altruistic and colletivistic behaviour. A similar tendency is seen in the language of the enterprise introduced by resource mobilisation theorists authors, describing social movements as an industry of sort and their organisers as "social movement entrepreneurs". In this context, social movements have come to be understood as companies of sort, thus profoundly misunderstanding the specificity of social movements vis-a-vis the economic field. Counter to this distortion of social movements, and the subordination of sociology to economic thinking, it will be argued that social movement studies need to go beyond this neoliberal worldview, and the idea of individuals as egotistical actors who are participating in protest only to satifsfy individual motives. Instead, what current movements demonstrate is the primacy of collective motivations, the fact that people participate in protest movements, because of their commitment to collective aspirations, and the sense of identity, belonging and recognition that springs from them. The paper will conclude looking at some of the implications of this proposed shift in the way to approach social movements, and the need to use a different terminology and frame of analysis in the study of social movements.

RC34-JS-87.4

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* *(King's College London)*

Post-2008 Movements and the Biographic Dissonance of Millennials

The movements that have emerged in the aftermath of the 2008 have been strongly supported by the millennial generation, those born between 1982 and 2003. This is a generation whose character has been widely debated. Until few years ago, it was deemed to be a politically apathetic generation, a "selfie generation" or a "me me me generation" far more concerned with celebrity news than with politics. Furthermore, they have often been accused of being politically apathetic and lacking in social empathy. Yet, millennials have surprised analysts by taking the lead in a number of recent political mobilisations, from protest movements, as the Occupy protests of 2011, and have demonstrated to be highly critical of the capitalist system, at least far more than previous generation. Drawing from my long-standing research on protest movements in the post-2008 era, this paper will explore how the new movements, with their popular and majoritarian appeal, and their pragmatism reflect the experience and dilemmas of the millennial generation. It will argue that this wave of protest movements articulate the sense of betrayal felt by many young people, who pertain to the most educated and well-travelled education in history but also one that is faced by serious economic difficulties. Furthermore, it will argue that the apparently post-ideological character of some of these movements, or better their refusal of 20th century ideologies, stem from their perception that we live in a situation of social emergency in which it is necessary to identify viable and short-term solution to impending economic problems. The paper will conclude exploring someof the long-term implications of this situation for social movements and contemporary politics.

RC07-159.1

GERHOLD, LARS* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*
SCHUELL, ELMAR* *(Salzburg University of Applied Sciences)*

Standards and Quality Criteria for Futures Research

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While quality criteria are well established and discussed in quantitative and qualitative empirical social research (e.g. Aeara 2006, Flick 2011, Bortz 2015, Mayring 2016), it remains an open question, how quality in scientific futures research could be assessed. This contribution presents a set of standards and quality criteria in futures research, developed and published by German professionals from academia and practice (Gerhold et al. 2015). The quality standards are organized in three groups that correspond with three principles of quality in futures research: First, there are standards of futures adequacy that focus on the intricacies that originate from dealing with future developments, i.e. developments and events that are not (yet) a fact. Second, there are standards that are derived from the scientific nature of futures research and which mark a fundamental difference to other non-scientific ways of dealing with future-related questions. Third, there are practice-oriented standards of effectiveness that ensure that futures studies serve the purposes they were launched for in the first place.

Inspired by the Standards for Educational Evaluation (Sanders 2006) all of the proposed quality standards are described according to a common structure consisting of an abstract, an overview text, specific guidelines, common mistakes, and a case example that illustrates the consequences of applying or ignoring the standards. Within the contribution, we will present the rationale of the general approach and describe how the standards could be used in research as well as in teaching futures studies by drawing on the authors' experiences in teaching in the master's degree programme on futures studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

RC55-901.5

GERLICH, REGINA* *(Careum Foundation - Careum Research)*

Life Satisfaction and Its Changing Sub-Dimensions of Family Caregivers over Time

Life satisfaction is made up of different sub-dimensions. But how does it change when an incisive life event occurs which demonstrates how relative the importance of some things in life is? What happens to the subjective weighting of sub-dimensions when transitioning into the caregiver role? How do these sub-dimensions develop over the time of caregiving?

This study shows that the individual weighting of sub-dimensions such as satisfaction with family, health, income, and even home, will change as soon as one becomes a family caregiver.

The analyses are based on the data of the German Socio-Economic Panel, which provides annual information about caregiving situations in German households and life satisfaction since 1997. Using panel data allows to capture intra-individual changes by controlling time-constant unobserved heterogeneity. The longitudinal research design also enables to identify re-weighting of sub-dimensions over time.

Therefore, it can be shown that persons who care for their relatives within the same household re-weight their sub-dimensions of life satisfaction after their transition into caregiving. Thus, the importance of satisfaction with the family becomes stronger, the impact of satisfaction with income is significantly reduced.

RC04-81.21

GESSAGHI, VICTORIA* *(CONICET)*
LUCI, FLORENCIA* *(CONICET)*

Education and Privilege in Contemporary Argentina: Between the Demand for a Meritocratic Individuation and the Production of Solidarities

The Argentine educational system is strongly unequal. Since the 1980s, educational research has been documenting the deepening of its fragmented configuration as a result of a myriad of processes among which we highlight: contemporary processes of individuation, the expansion and diversification of goods and services consumed by the different groups social, neoliberal economic policies carried out since the last quarter of the twentieth century in Argentina and educational policies addressed to the sector. This paper presents partial results of a larger research project that intends to understand the relationship between education and privilege in contemporary Argentina. Based on semi-structured interviews with two generations of alumni (graduated in years 81 and 97) from two elite schools in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, one public and one private, this presentation addresses the formative experiences of these alumni as a central part of the active work of construction, maintenance and justification of elite positions. The paper describes the strategies and bets of two fragments of the elite to show that this process involves the articulation of two logics: the demand for a meritocratic individuation and the production of multiple forms of solidarity. It then moves on to describing the heterogeneous meanings that both logics assume in each fragment and the ways to resolve their tensions and contradictions in the process of disputing and consolidating an elite position. In addition, by including the generational dimension, it depicts continuities and ruptures in the way these two fragments of the elite have historically understood and disputed the role of education in the production and maintenance of the privileged position.

RC57-924.3

GEUDER, JACOB* *(University of Basel)*

Videoactivism As an Urban Phenomenon: Rio De Janeiro and Cape Town

"Anywhere, where something is happening in the world, there is a cellphone. Almost everywhere, there is 3G", answered the filmmaker during our interview in Cape Town. Moving images of mass protests, burning cars and barricades or clashes shot through cameras of smartphones and distributed via social media have become part of global media consumption latest since the Arab spring 2010/2011. Since then, news production by citizens through smartphones and social media potentially create viral videos everywhere at any point.

Videoactivism – sometimes also labelled as media-activism (mídiativismo in Brasil) or citizen-journalism – signifies the appropriation of video production and distribution by activists, together with witness-videos made by amateurs. By re-embedding the practices of videoactivism in their specific urban contexts, my analysis shows how online-activism emanates from particular settings which it simultaneously transforms. Theoretically drawing on Henri Lefebvre's work of "The Production of Space" (1974) and "the Right to the City" (1968) my goal is to describe the mutual infiltrations between the "streets" and the "net".

This research looks at Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town's videoactivism(s) to illustrate current developments in two metropolises from the Global South. Methodologically, I research online-videos through an ethnographic approach, which allows in depth descriptions of the practices of videoactivism and hereby focuses on the perspectives of videoactivists themselves. Based on an excellent field access I generated a rich set of qualitative data. The goal of my presentation at ISA is to show some insights from the resulting thick description of the practices of videoactivism in both cities. With my contribution I wish to offer a detailed account of videoactivism to substantiate politicized discussions about "digital revolutions": Certainly these debates about digital revolutions are of high social and academic relevance, especially in regards to the rapid urban transformations in the Global South.

RC48-816.4

GEUDER, JACOB* *(University of Basel)*

Videoactivism in Rio De Janeiro and Cape Town

"Anywhere, where something is happening in the world, there is a cellphone. Almost everywhere, there is 3G",
answered the documentary film maker during our interview in Cape Town. Moving images of mass protests, burning cars and barricades or clashes shot through cameras of smartphones and distributed via social media have become part of global media consumption latest since the Arab spring 2010/2011. Since then, news production by citizens through smartphones and social media potentially create viral videos everywhere at any point.

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Theoretically drawing on Henri Lefebvre's work of "The Production of Space" (1974) and "the Right to the City" (1968) my goal is to describe the mutual infiltrations between the "streets" and the "net". This research analyzes Rio de Janeiro and Cape Town's videoactivism scenes to illustrate current developments in two major metropolises from the Global South. Methodologically, I research online-videos through an ethnographic approach, which allows in depth descriptions of the practices of videoactivism and hereby focus on the perspectives of videoactivists themselves. Based on an excellent field access I generated a rich set of qualitative data.

The goal of my presentation at ISA is to show some insights from the resulting thick description of the practices of videoactivism in both cities and how these are embedded in the respective social movements. With my contribution I wish to offer a detailed account of videoactivism to substantiate politicized discussions about "digital revolutions": Who is it actually who can make videos about protests and present his/her perspective – as authentic? - in the early 21st century?

RC23-438.6

GEWINNER, IRINA* *(Leibniz University of Hanover)*

Does Digitalization Contribute to Career Advancement of Early Career Researchers?

While most studies focus on social networks in the private sector of economy, the importance of social resources for academia, in general, and for early career researchers, in particular, is less addressed. In fact, it is postulated that networking and accumulation of social resources can also yield success in scientific career in terms of obtaining professorship or demonstrating academic achievement (Bozeman & Corley 2003, Besio 2011, Heinze 2012, Sagebiel 2014, Gewinner 2017). Yet, the issue of spatial location of social actors in creating academic networks has not enjoyed much attention so far. To this end, this contribution aims at reducing the existing research gap and seeks to explore, to what extent

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spatial location of early career academics affects establishment of their scientific networks and, more broadly, contributes to career advancement in academia. Do digital modes of communication and hence, diminishment of spatial distance constraints, make it less difficult to shape scientific networks and benefit from them in terms of career promotions?

This contribution exemplifies publication related networking activities of young German researches at the early career stage. German highly competitive academic labour market incorporates the scarcity of resources and a lack of employment opportunities. For this reason, the qualification phase is becoming increasingly important for a career progression. For junior scientists, this status passage is usually the key to further career advancement and professional success.

This paper extends our knowledge by investigating the effects of different types of PhD, since it takes into account individual doctorate and graduate schools. Drawing upon an interpretative research perspective, the contribution rests upon a series of telephone interviews with early career researchers in social sciences and the humanities. Additionally, it thematises gender related differences in publication strategies of young researchers.

RC23-426.4

GEWINNER, IRINA* *(Leibniz University of Hanover)*
SCHENK, ANETT *(School of Social Work, Lund University)*

Gender, Networks and Career in Academia: Reevaluating Evidence from Germany and Sweden

The issue of gender and career advancement in academia has been raised in a number of European studies and publications. Although research has enhanced our understanding of inequalities faced by women who pursue academic careers, they have only to a very little extent highlighted the link between academic career advancement, social networks and their role in dynamics of inequalities for further career trajectories. In contrast, the intensification of meritocracy related discussions shapes the current notion of academic performance and eclipses the meaning and importance of personal connections and networks for career progression and scientific excellence.

This contribution aims at extending and systematising more thoroughly the relationship between social networks and females' academic careers by reviewing the scope of pertinent literature on networks and academic labour market. Specifically, it seeks to identify the dominant patterns and intersections of gender, social networks and career progress in academia. By doing so, this contribution challenges the significance of the idea of excellence for career success, measured by obtaining a professorship or demonstrating academic achievement. Moreover, it emphasises the process of career advancement from early career stage to professorship and exemplifies evidence from Germany and Sweden. German academia has historically large proportion of junior staff in contrast to a dramatically small amount of senior scholars at tenure positions. In Sweden, increasing focus on excellence combined with management reforms and cut-backs in teaching begin to undermine the country's previous reforms aiming at equal changes and levelling out hierarchies in academia – at the same time affecting academic identities, in particular for women (Berg, 2010).

At this juncture, special attention is paid to interactions between networks effects and expectations towards social actors, family formation of academics and different fields of study.

RC22-419.7

GHAFFARI, RASSA* *(University of Milano Bicocca)*

What Alternatives to Secularisation? Analysis of Islam and Modernity between West and East

Religion constitutes one of the social phenomena that has changed and evolved most over time, influencing the course of human civilisation. Following the post-Enlightenment thought, the gradual decline of the public role of religion in modern industrial societies has been foretold in the last centuries, defining modernity as the product of a structural dissociation of religion from other spheres, its progressive privatisation and the decline of its public functions.

A brief overview of contexts other than West, however, seems to question this consolidated tradition of thought and the illusory inexorability of the secularisation process. Islam provides a cause for reflection on alternative analyses of modernisation and secularisation; the recent news reports -the apparent revival of fundamentalism and the creation of a self-appointed Islamic State at the gates of Europe, to name a few- exhort us to wonder whether these phenomena represent anomalies which requires innovative analytical tools, and if sociology is able, today, to provide them.

This work will explore the main reflections on secularisation and the relationship between Islam and modernity. I will present the responses and criticism of thinkers, from the Islamic world and beyond, to the above-mentioned concepts. The 1979 Islamic Revolution, which led to the fall of the Pahlavi monarchy and the birth of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will be exposed as an emblematic case; a revolution regarded often as a confirmation of the dichotomy between a modern and secular West and an East that "has gone through no process of secularisation, because [...] Islam admits no separation between religion and State".

Finally, I will discuss one of the most illustrious figures of the Iranian history, Ali Shariati, and the interpretation he gave of the great phenomena of the last century, in an original and worthy of attention effort to combine Islam, sociology and modernity.

RC03-79.5

GHAFFARY, GHOLAMREZA* *(University of Tehran)*
FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS *(University of Tehran)*

The Analysis of Particularized and Generalized Social Trust in Iran

Social trust as one of the crucial indices of social capital has a key role in the process of development. Trust is an important dimension of both civic culture and urban life in which ties strictly to the quality of life and mental health. Radius of trust brings about divisions in the concept to some main categories in the sociological literature. For us in this paper the concept of trust falls into 2 major groups: "Particularized trust" and "generalized trust".

Generalized trust which stands at a higher level of particularized trust means the trust between intimate ones, relates to the wider and more abstract facts like social guilds that occupy positions beyond boundaries of family, neighborhood and ethnicity and should be defined in a national scale. Although the particularized trust is less risky it doesn't lead to a success above a local community while the generalized trust arisen through democracies brings about the sustainable development. Furthermore, particularized trust reinforces the social segments for it hinders the constitution of "social we" which is the main basis of consensus, consistency and dynamic social order. As a matter of fact, a society with generalized trust has a more tolerance to deal with issues of collective actions which is mentioned in the game theory and rational choice of act.

In this paper, according to our definition of trust and its categories we've made a comparison between particularized and generalized trust in Iran through secondary analysis of the results of a national survey conducted in 2015 in Iran. Our findings indicate that the social trust in Iran doesn't have a vast radius. On the other word, trust has strength in a limited sector in Iran and this fact can slow down the process of development in the country.

RC06-125.6

GHAFOURNIA, NAFISEH* *(The University of Sydney)*

Pushing Back Against Stereotypes: Muslim Immigrant Women's Experiences of Domestic Violence

This paper explores implications for service provision, social work education and policy regarding domestic violence among Muslim immigrant women. It provides some practical strategies and recommendations for service providers, on how to work with this group of marginalised women who experienced domestic violence. These strategies are based on the study capturing the vignette of 14 Muslim immigrant women in Australia with respect to their perceptions and experiences of, and responses to, domestic violence, while applying a feminist intersectional approach. While the literature that reflects the complexity of domestic violence situations for immigrant women from different ethnic backgrounds is growing, much remains unknown about Muslim women, their lived experiences of abuse and the challenges they confront in dealing with domestic violence in Australia. This lack of knowledge may contribute to the perpetuation of stereotypes or generalisations about these groups of women, their cultures and their religions. This paper contributes to knowledge about the specificities of Muslim immigrant women's experiences in Australia. It explores the intersections of gender, culture, religion and immigration, and the ways in which different social locations interact in Muslim immigrant women's experiences of abuse.

RC22-418.3

GHANBAR POUR DIZBONI, ALI* *(Royal Military College of Canada)*

Comparative Content Analysis of Online Cyber Salafism and Jihadism

Mainstream literature on radicalization in Europe and North America has long passed the point of ignoring religion. Indeed today, such work increasingly converges on methodological considerations of religion in the study of violent extremism. In the case of Islamist violent radicalization, one of the key debates concerns the issue of the "radicalization of Islam" versus the "Islamization of radicals." The former contends that the standard *Wahhabi* Salafist literature matters less in the process of violent radicalization because extremists instrumentalize Islam to justify their political or *nihilist* motivations. The latter meanwhile, advocates a more correlationist or linked approach between the faith and the extremism. This presentation will enter into a dialogue with these controversies. More specifically, it will examine and discuss current research in French, English, Arabic and Persian languages on the weight of online exposure to Islamist extremist literature in selected but representative cases of Islamist violent radicals. It will offer a comparative examination of online content of selected *Wahhabi/Salafist* media and violent extremist cyber outlets. The analysis will touch upon variables such as

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objectives, target audience(s), the confluence of complex interests, global reach, funding, strategies and means. The paper will call for movement beyond the simplistic dichotomy or sameness of global Salafism and jihadism in favor of a greater exploration of the in-text/ context of online media (including Social Medias) to assess common perceptions and intellectual/political affinities between these two streams of religious activism.

RC03-69.1

GHANI, BILQUIS* *(University of Technology Sydney)*

Reconceptualising Gender in Afghanistan: Cultural Production Among Contemporary Afghan Youth.

This paper focuses on the movement among young Afghan men and women in Kabul who utilise cultural production for self-expression, cultural critique and to build networks beyond their immediate locales through which knowledges are shared. I argue that, in doing so, contemporary Afghan youth are using creative expression to shape their society and explore new constructs of gender which disrupt perceptions outside and cultural tropes inside the country. This movement reflects more broadly the role of cultural production in forming civil society which, rather than exist in a vacuum, is in global dialogue. Through music, visual art and poetry, progressive young Afghans are creating space for subaltern voices. Participation in dissident/progressive cultural production is particularly significant by young Afghan women who are operating under highly regulated patriarchal customs and through post-war political instability. This paper draws on interviews with graffiti artists, poets, musicians, and other artists, providing insights into the richness and complexity of the intimate thoughts, feelings and modes of self-identification among Afghan women, in dialogue with their male counterparts.

Interviews conducted with young artists will offer insights into the aspirations of Afghan youth for their country in terms of gender, modernity, sexuality and civic engagement, providing a novel entry point into contemporary Afghan society. Through the works and words of young Afghans, this paper unsettles many stereotypes about Afghanistan, questions the applicability of western liberal feminist theory to understand Afghan women's experiences and seeks to understand young Afghan's social, political and creative strategies from within.

RC18-336.4

GHARTI MAGAR, JHAKENDRA* *(Tribhuvan University, Saraswati Multiple Campus)*

Why Ethnic Parties Form? the Social Bases of Politics in Multicultural Society of Nepal

This paper investigates the social bases of ethnic politics in the multicultural society of Nepal in general and explores the causes and conditions of ethnic party formation in particular. The study assumes that the ethnic political parties, like other kinds of political parties, are one of the manifest products of the social, political and economic structure of society and their social foundation of formation is different than non-ethnic parties. The study shows that despite having a number of national political parties, the formation of ethnic parties in Nepal have been growing in number with democratic practices after 1990 and intensifying after the political transformation of 2006. Therefore, the paper deals with a key question: why ethnic parties form? To answer the question, the paper argues that there are multiple factors like multi-ethnic society and non-inclusive state and party structure; democracy and indigenous social movement; failure of existing political parties to address the ethnic concern; rise of new issues such as identity, federalism and proportional representation; and legal-structural changes with international factors are responsible for the ethnic party formation. The paper concludes that ethnic politics and ethnic parties, as a manifest product of democracy, are contributing to the process of democratization in Nepal. In that sense, the rise of ethnic parties is essentially a social phenomenon rooted in the multicultural society of Nepal. The analysis is based on qualitative and quantitative data collected through keen observations, in-depth interview with purposefully selected key informants and other secondary sources.

RC21-386.5

GHEZZI, SIMONE* *(Università di Milano Bicocca)*

On the Social (dis)Embedding of the Economy: Where Anthropology and Sociology Meet, Listen, and Talk to Each Other.

In *Fragmented Societies* Enzo Mingione was one of the first sociologists to critically revisit the Polanyian concept of embeddedness after Granovetter's seminal essays of the 1980s. He called for an attentive analysis of the market and the reconceptualization of the term embeddedness in order to deconstruct the influential idea of the market as a separate system from social conditioning, as well as an encompassing and dominant structuring force in social life. This is not only an ethnocentric conception of the market paradigm, widely accepted in sociological tradition, but also fictitious. To begin with, the market, constrained

by in its own logic of competitiveness, cannot endure self-regulating patterns and atomized individuals without causing social tensions; moreover, within alleged competitive social relations we continuously observe the formation of market exchange relations concealing non-economic behaviour (friendship, affinity, reciprocity and so forth) which contradicts both the idea of competitiveness and that of atomized decision making. This theoretical debate about the abstractedness of the economy fits perfectly with the anthropological inclination of calling into question the reification of the market, through empirical research. Polanyi's perspective, for example, was influential in shaping economic anthropological thinking several decades ago (i.e. the substantive and formalist debate), but most of the research was carried out in marginal or non-Western societies. The renewed interest in the concept of embeddedness among current economic sociologists, as I will argue, has contributed to resume such anthropological debate, this time with reference to global capitalism and post-Fordist societies. Thus, my argument is that anthropology through ethnographic investigation may collaborate fruitfully with sociology to provide a 'thick' description of the social embeddedness of the economy by bringing into the framework the importance of culture and of the production of meaning stemming not from innate market behaviour but from power struggles.

RC10-209.8

GHIMIRE, DIPESH* *(Tribhuvan University)*

Social Causes of Rise of Democracy

Democracy neither rises nor falls spontaneously. The rise and fall of democracy does not solely depend on the desire of some actors, parties and leaders. The construction, destruction and reconstruction of the social relation and structure in the society play a crucial role for the rise and fall of democracy. Democracy gets birth, and grows in a type of socio-economic structure while it falls on the other. Similarly, the international structure also affects to democracy. The bourgeoisie or the middle class is the main agent behind democratization process. The working class mobilization in developing countries often immediately precedes a regime change. So, the working class plays a major role in pushing forward democratic regime. In this paper I shall attempt a quick and preliminary discussion of the major factors for the rise of democracy.

In 2006 an important democratic movement took place in Nepal. This movement raised democracy by abolishing the autocratic regime of King and controlling Maoists' faith on Peoples' republican system. The strong bourgeoisie did played an important role for the rise of democracy in 2006. The alliance between urban middle class and peasants is also important for it. The expanding facade of capitalism helps for the rise of democracy. International factor has also played an important role in the movement. At that time, globalization made democracy unavoidable. Individual choice of middle class, peasants, working class, elites, businessmen and other people has also played an important role for the rise of democracy in Nepal in 2006.

RC04-94.1

GHOLAMI, REZA* *(University of Birmingham)*

Cosmopolitanism As Transformative Experience: Education, Extremisms and a New Social Ethic in the Post-Truth Era

Arguably more pertinent now than ever before, this paper calls for a serious commitment to cosmopolitanism, not as an abstract idea(l) or linked in any way to a hegemonic elitist culture, but as a (new) social ethic. I argue that secular and religious ethics are no longer the appropriate pillars for social relations – nor are nationalism or neo-liberal globalism. Rather, we need a post-universalist cosmopolitanism that offers a framework for critical discourse as well as concrete strategies for daily living. I attempt to operationalise this argument through what I call 'every-day flexible transformation'. Furthermore, my argument implicates ideas of education – formal and informal – as paramount in conceiving of and implementing the sort of cosmopolitan discourses, practices and policies needed to ensure a safer, more inclusive future. In this context, I critique the taken-for-granted nature of secularism in contemporary Western education systems and call for a 'critical secular studies' (on a par with Religious Studies) particularly at the level of secondary education.

RC16-317.5

GHOSH, APOORVA* *(University of California, Irvine)*

Understanding Transnational Sexuality in India: Globalization and Institutional Schemas

Through in-depth interviews of middle class, English-speaking, metropolitan dwelling, self-identified gay men, lesbians, and queer individuals in India, I explicate several transnational pathways through which my respondents appropriated Western notions of sexuality. Consistent with the schematic cognition view in institutional theory, I find that these pathways make the sexual schema of moral ambivalence in India intersect the sexual schemas from the North, such as, sexual exuberance, leading to a configuration of differential congruence, wherein the local and global schemas coexist in an individual's life, but in different spheres. In addition to foregrounding the generalizability of schemas across cases, my

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findings suggest a demarcation of my respondents' family lives being occupied largely by the schema of moral ambivalence on sexuality whereas parts of their non-family lives (e.g. personal, work, or non-work social) being influenced more by the Western schemas.

RC20-379.2

GHOSH, APOORVA* *(University of California, Irvine)*

When the Local Meets Global: A Take on LGBTQ+ Social Movement Organizations in India

Considering the queer political, cultural, and religious traditions in India, I argue that the working of LGBTQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and others) social movement organizations in India cannot be understood through the dichotomies of assimilationist versus differentiating forms of activism. These binaries have quite accurately distinguished the activism of queer organizations, like ACT-UP, from that of corporatized HIV/AIDS focused gay organizations in the United States. But I argue that the Indian context needs to be understood in light of the flux that LGBTQ+ organizations often experience—the interaction between their allegiance to the causes of sexual fluidity embraced by the Indian queer forms and the forces of global LGBTQ political economy. Thus, I show that the working of LGBTQ+ activist organizations in India offers a compelling case wherein we find that the normalizing and differentiating forces can synchronize with each other to achieve movement goals.Considering the queer political, cultural, and religious traditions in India, I argue that the working of LGBTQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and others) social movement organizations in India cannot be understood through the dichotomies of assimilationist versus differentiating forms of activism. These binaries have quite accurately distinguished the activism of queer organizations, like ACT-UP, from that of corporatized HIV/AIDS focused gay organizations in the United States. But I argue that the Indian context needs to be understood in light of the flux that LGBTQ+ organizations often experience—the interaction between their allegiance to the causes of sexual fluidity embraced by the Indian queer forms and the forces of global LGBTQ political economy. Thus, I show that the working of LGBTQ+ activist organizations in India offers a compelling case wherein we find that the normalizing and differentiating forces can synchronize with each other to achieve movement goals.

RC57-JS-88.1

GHOSH, NANDINI* *(Institute of Development Studies Kolkata)*

The Inaccessible City: Impaired Bodies in Urban Spaces

The city is one of the crucial factors in the social production of corporeality providing the context and coordinates for most of the contemporary forms of the body (Grosz 1999). Public spaces play a vital role in the social life of communities. They act as a 'self-organising public service', a shared resource in which experiences and value are created (Mean and Tims, 2005). Yet accessibility to public spaces is very often limited by norms, representations, and symbolic images linked to different functions and identities. Disabled people confront hostile built environments within the city, as both building form and design are inscribed with the values of an 'able-bodied' society, reflecting and legitimizing oppressive and discriminatory practices against disabled people. The problematical aspects of access, of exclusion and segregation, is part of the comprehensive system of social oppression where the actions and practices of agents and institutions in a wider framework of social structures, values and ideologies circumscribe the possibilities of access for disabled people. The streets of Indian cities have almost always been a nightmare for people with disabilities.

The state in India has adopted guidelines and space standards for barrier free built environment for persons with disability which covers universal accessibility standards and responds to the varying needs of all users, in order to promote inclusion of persons with disabilities. This paper will explore how, despite inclusive state policies, contemporary urban spaces are rendered exclusionary for persons with different disabilities, thereby reflecting social attitudes and values where non-normate bodies are shunned and avoided. The paper will reflect on accessibility provisions in specific public spaces, like the streets and market places, to elaborate how, instead of becoming inclusive, urban spaces, facilities and amenities are increasingly catering to abilist ideologies of the fit and young user/consumer, while denying access to disabled people.

RC42-727.1

GHOSH, NANDINI* *(Institute of Development Studies Kolkata)*

Webs of Care: Families and Communities in India

Disability as often been interpreted as physical, cognitive, or emotional impairment that impedes one's ability to navigate their social world and relationships, or participate fully in society. Non inclusive social arrangements almost always locate the responsibility for addressing the impairment in the individual having the disability and his/her family, instead of exploring communitarian and state. The overwhelming majority of individuals with disabilities live in family settings and thus disability, by default, becomes a personal and family "problem", which involves learning to manage the life challenges that having a disability can bring. Problematising familial experiences in terms of how families negotiate disability or impairment, leads to exploring caring as a process that complex negotiations of interpersonal relationships. Feminist theory has highlighted the significance of gender in the process of caring, as traditionally care needs have been met within families and communities, mostly by women, through labour that has remained largely unpaid. This paper will explore the ways in which families of children with a range of impairments negotiate care and other relationships within a largely normative social framework. Through case studies of disabled children and their families in villages of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha in India, this paper seeks to reveal the emotional and physical labour of women, enhanced by the affective bonds of empathy, responsiveness, and attention to the needs of the impaired child to interrogate the complex phenomena of care-giving and caring.

RC05-JS-63.9

GIACOMINI, TERRAN* *(University of Toronto/OISE)*

Commoning Against 'Resource' Extractivism: Indigenous and Feminist Complementarity and Alliances in the Fight Against Extractivism and for a Life-Centred World

This paper reflects on my research and activism as a non-Indigenous woman from North America/Turtle Island seeking to understand how the world's people are moving beyond capitalist extraction and promoting alternatives grounded in feminist, anti-racist, anti-colonial and anti-imperialist analysis and action. I suggest that there is a great deal of complementarity between specific Indigenous analyses and feminist analyses (by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women) that seek action on the basis of the three following recognitions (1) in North America/Turtle Island, Indigenous women and their allies amongst Indigenous men are at the forefront of action to challenge the root causes of interconnected social and ecological crises and defend and expand political economies and cultures that promote life through shared, non-hierarchical forms of control over and with Nature (also called commoning). (2) Capitalist accumulation and extraction of Nature is fundamentally patriarchal, racist, colonial and imperialist. The power and profitability of extractive corporations and the settler-colonial state depend upon access to Indigenous people's territory and the 'free' labour power of all women and nature. Settler colonialism sets up the conditions for more extreme and more violent forms of exploitation and oppression of Indigenous women compared to non-Indigenous (especially 'white') women. (3) As the threats to land, water and human life intensify, Indigenous women are being joined by non-Indigenous women and men who are seeking to challenge extractivism and expand forms of commoning. Alliances between diverse Indigenous and non-Indigenous women and men to challenge extraction have tremendous power to transform capitalist relations and expand new and already existing life-centred political economies and cultures. The development of alliances depends, to a large extent, on non-Indigenous, especially white women and men, taking action to challenge the supremacy of the settler colonial state and seek justice for Indigenous women and men, both within and beyond state institutions.

RC25-481.1

GIACOVELLI, SEBASTIAN* *(Justus Liebig University Giessen)*

The Good Shepherd and the Black Sheep? How IMF's Economic Experts Describe Debtors in Sight of the Public

The media coverage about government debt crisis in Greece mostly lacks of a differentiated view on the involved parties. Apparently, according to mass media there are on the one hand self-inflicted, heavily indebted national states –the most recent example is Greece– and on the other hand the altruistic triad of IMF, World Bank, in the event of Greece debt crisis the European Central Bank, and WTO with their mutual task to help insolvent countries stabilizing their solvency. However, in daily press it is much less common that sticking to credit terms, namely implementing the structural adjustment programs, has profound effects on societies, which is increasingly and critically debated. Thus, conceding new facilities shall not be considered as neighbourly help but rather as a sell-off of former state property for profit maximizing purposes of banks only. And IMF is attributed to play the role of a debt-collection agency. In short, these two examples of black and white thinking raise awareness of the author's perspective. Therefore, the paper focuses on the IMF's description of debtors that is observable by broad non-specialist public.

Inconsistencies of these linguistic framings and in particular neoclassical predisposition of legitimate debtors are of peculiar interest. Which behavioural requirement does a state debtor have to meet, being regarded as credit-worthy? The heuristics, which guides analysing the relationship between creditor and debtor via the picture the IMF draws of Greece, is based on linguistic analysis and conceptual debates about the role of third parties in competitive relationships in market sociology. The particular of the present case is that IMF acts as 'lender of last resort'. IMF, more precisely the banks IMF represents, is practically unrivalled. In fact, a rejection of IMF's offer equals an outrage, which IMF tries to prevent by appealing to the 'mysterious third party', the non-specialised audience.

RC20-371.3

GIANNAKOPOULOS, ANGELOS* *(University of Dortmund)*

Corruption and Power: Tracing the Elusive Borders of Political Corruption. a Comparative Study between Germany and Japan

The aim of the present comparative study is to examine legal, institutional but also cultural preconditions of political corruption in Germany and Japan against the background of the legal framework for party financing. The study derives from research carried out in an EU-founded project within the Framework Programmes of the European Commission. By focusing on severe party financing scandals in the most recent history of both countries we shall show the extent to which certain ways of understanding and patterns of perceiving corruption in general and political corruption, in particular, play a role in the violation of legal rules and thus lead to 'deviant political conduct'. Both countries demonstrate marked similarities when it comes to their historical, economic, and political development, in particular after Second World War and their standing as western, democratic nations. Nevertheless, they are two countries with different cultural traditions, which add a special dimension to the comparison. This dimension consists in identifying the relationship between the institutionalised fight against corruption and patterns of perceiving corruption and the influence of the latter on corruption prevention. Accordingly, the main objective of the proposed paper is to complement the structural analysis on the causes and effects of political corruption with the everyday cultural understanding of corruption of involved political actors. This is a crucial analytical prerequisite, in view of the assumption that not only systemic imperatives and socio-political scope conditions, but also mentality-related perceptions as well as action- and value-orientations can have a structuring impact when it comes to corrupt conduct. Methodologically seen, the empirical study is based on a computerised content analysis of different types of documents including parliamentary debates on party financing scandals, print media reporting on major scandals and semi-structured interviews with politicians representing both political parties in power as well as those in opposition.

RC15-JS-72.1

GIANNOTTI, MARIA* *(The Hospice Windsor Essex County)*

Pioneering a New Way Forward: Windsor – Essex County's Compassionate Care Community

Unlike the UK and Western Europe where such initiatives have a long history the Compassionate Community movement in Canada is just beginning to blossom. In such a community people are motivated by compassion to take responsibility for and care for each other. From a palliative care perspective, a compassionate community recognizes the needs of those who are most vulnerable in our community especially those facing life-limiting illnesses, their caregivers and the bereaved. It aims to provide access to the many social aspects of care that are not provided by the health care system but which are central to the well-being of patients with advanced illness and their family / friend caregivers.

In past 2.5 years The Windsor Essex County Compassion Care Community in collaboration with The Hospice of Windsor Essex County has been working together with a unified vision to help people living in isolation (including people who are elderly, disabled, palliative and facing end of life issues) get the support and social connections to live well throughout their life span. This initiative is somewhat unique in that it has taken on a broader mandate recognizing that compassion is something we need not only in dealing with death and dying but in living life well throughout the journey. It seeks to increase the happiness and connectedness of everyone in the community, raise quality of life for citizens with life-long care needs, and to reduce the inequitable outcomes experienced by the most vulnerable. The purpose of this presentation is to share some of the current work being done in Windsor Essex County's using palliative care as a public health model and volunteers to achieve their goal of helping citizens live well until their death.

RC57-JS-7.2

GIBAS, PETR* *(Czech Academy of Sciences)*
BOUMOVÁ, IRENA *(Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences)*

Displacing Urban Nature: Visual Tools of Post-Socialist Neoliberal Urban Planning

Nature is indisputably an inherent part of the city. However, the production of urban nature represents a political-ecological process embedded in a complex web of relationships and predicated on as well as productive of specific, context-bound power relations. In this paper, we analyse changes in the production of urban nature brought about by the fall of socialism and the nascent of post-socialist neoliberal governance in Prague, the Czech Republic. We disentangle the power relations in behind the planning of urban nature in Prague and explore how they have shifted after the fall of socialism in 1989 and what has contributed to their present form. We conceive of land use plans as tools to implement urban policies, which have been changing along with the ideas about urban planning, its supposed role in governance and form since the end of the WWII. The changes

concerned the visual properties, content and focus of the plans. We focus on the changing visual properties of Prague land-use plans and the ways they categorised, ordered and represented urban nature. We link the changes to how urban nature features in land-use plans to profound changes in terms of urban planning and its understanding of urban nature. Based on the (visual) analysis, we argue that after the fall of socialism land-use plans became tools to represent and introduce particular ideas about urban space heavily influenced by neoliberalism and led to a production of a highly unjust and uneven cityscape by means of massive displacement and remodelling of spaces of urban nature.

TG07-1000.1

GIBAS, PETR* *(Czech Academy of Sciences)*

Touching Soil, Smelling Flowers: Endangered Sensescapes of Urban Nature

This paper considers the sensory aspects of urban nature and their role in establishing the spaces of belonging in a post-socialist metropolis. In particular, it concentrates on spaces of urban gardening in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic. Based on semi-structured interviews, go-along research strategies and (participant) observation in allotments and community gardens, it explores the sensescape of this type of urban nature and traces the links between sensory experience, bodily activities and emerging sense of attachment and belonging of the gardeners to their gardens. The sensescape of the spaces of urban gardening is profoundly different from the purified sensescape of the common spaces of the neoliberal city where the gardens are located and which exerts pressure on urban gardens for their displacement to free the land for redevelopment. The sensescapes of urban gardening are endangered; nevertheless, they have a potential to become a locus of critical re-assessment of contemporary neoliberal modes of governance and their outcomes. This paper argues that taking the sensescape of urban nature in general and spaces of urban gardening in particular seriously can help us to vividly capture the struggles which form and inform contemporary cities and thereby enhance our understanding of the impact of neoliberal urban developments on urban sensescape.

RC33-599.5

GIEHL, CHRISTOPH* *(TU Kaiserslautern)*
MAYERL, JOCHEN *(University of Kaiserslautern)*

Explaining Response Styles and Response Bias Using the Attitude Towards Surveys and the Attitude Accessibility Towards the Research Topic

Cognitive dual-process models of response behavior distinguish between two groups of respondents: those giving answers based on simple decision heuristics (quick respondents') and those giving answers based on deliberative thoughts (slow respondents'). Empirical studies show that both response styles are susceptible to different types of response effects.

For fast respondents', the chronic attitude accessibility is assumed to be a moderator of the attitude-response process: if the accessibility is high, respondents' will answer based on their attitudes. If it is low, they will answer bases on simple decision heuristics or situational cues. We assume that those respondents who give automatic-spontaneous answers without chronic attitude accessibility are those who will most likely be affected by response effects which demand lower levels of elaboration (like acquiescence effects).

Furthermore, respondents' can be distinguished based on their general attitude towards sur-veys, which leads to a specific role in surveys. Those roles can either be cooperative, which means respondents' try to answer every question as true as possible, or the role can be con-forming, which means respondents' are using cost-benefit-considerations when answering questions, which often leads to a biased answer. Since those considerations presuppose a higher level of elaboration, we suppose that the general attitude towards surveys is a moderator only for slow responses. Therefore, response effects which demand higher levels of elaboration (like the contrast effect of question order) should be observable especially for slow responders with a negative general attitude towards surveys.

To examine this assumption, we investigate the link between the general attitude towards sur-veys, the attitude accessibility and the occurance of response effects (e.g. the acquiescence effect and the assimilation and contrast effect of question order) to explain method effects and response styles. For this examination, we will use the data of a German longitudinal mixed mode study, the GESIS panel.

RC23-431.2

GIERYN, THOMAS* *(Indiana University Bloomington)*

Truth-Spots: How Places Make People Believe

One possibly profitable new direction for the sociological study of science is to examine the places where scientific knowledge is made or shared: laboratories,

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field-sites, botanical gardens, zoos, museums, observatories of all kinds and classrooms. These sites of science are "truth-spots," places that lend credibility to claims that come from there. The challenge is to figure out how each of these places makes people believe--given that they are dramatically different in their geographic locations, natural landscapes, built environments and in the stories we tell that give meaning and value to each. For example, laboratories trade on their material disengagement from immediate physical contexts while field-sites celebrate the contingencies and particulars of natural surrounds--yet both manage to produce credible scientific claims. To figure out how these truth-spots work, I suggest that it helps to examine other places where knowledge is made (or contested), other places where beliefs are affirmed (or denied)--places that are not ordinarily thought of as sites of science: pilgrimage destinations; courthouses; commemorated sites of history, memory and identity; even oracles. Perhaps new sociological insights into the workings of science will result from comparative analyses of other culture-producing institutions and practices--with a focus on the places where such activities occur.

RC23-JS-80.1

GIESECKE, SUSANNE *(Austrian Institute of Technology)*
WEBER, MATTHIAS* *(Austrian Institute of Technology)*

The Content, Context and Future of STI-Policy: Towards a New Framing?

The world seems to get more complex and unpredictable. Yet universal values as they are share by the UN Sustainable Development Goals sketch a direction for policy making and for a better life for all. In the context of European STI policy making, the question is: What will be Europe's role in the world and can European STI-policy making make a difference?

Looking at the future, the junction of the SDGs with megatrends provides a framework for identifying key transitions for the future, and challenges and opportunities associated with such transitions. Presently we seem to enter a new era of innovation policy that is directed toward transformative change, overcoming the old paradigms of "growth" and "competitiveness". Using this new framework, our paper covers future scenarios (2030) from a European project on "Beyond the Horizon".

Looking at the transitions towards the SDGs the following general observations can be made:

- Inclusiveness and fairness are key principles of transition processes and key objectives of transitions.
- Coordinated action between European, national and regional level is essential
- There are strong interconnections between the scenario areas.
- Governance is key for innovation and value creation.
- The city emerges as a key level of governance and social and economic organization.
- Experimentation, rapid prototyping and testing solutions need to become an important part of policy

The aim of developing these scenarios is to explore strategic options for Europe in a world where there are major shifts in political and economic structures taking place. The key perspective underpinning the scenario approach is that the EU has the potential to magnify the importance of its citizens and its Member States in the world, while, as economic globalization advances, the global weight of the EU decreases. The EU will be a smaller part of the world economy, population, emissions and so on.

RC10-202.3

GIESECKE, SUSANNE* *(Austrian Institute of Technology)*

The Magic of the Circle. Sociocratic Modles of Self-Organisation and the Transformation of Democracy in European Cities

Western European cities are under a lot of pressure for growth in terms of migration, economy, infrastructure, educational opportunities, etc. At the same time value sets among citizens are changing and certain citizens demand more participation. One promising phenomenon against this background is the self-organisation with regard to food supply, housing and mobility. As part of the non-profit sharing economy groups of people organize their daily matters in coops and have a significant effect on urban life. Especially the sociocratic circle model that is practiced in some of these organization points towards a new era of democracy in our future lives and cities.

Sociocracy is an approach for transparent and democratic decision making within any kind of social organisation. Other than the conventional norm, a sociocratic organization makes decisions not by majority rule but by consent. Consent is given when no-one in the circle has an objection with regard to the proposed decision.

The individual is the smallest unit of the organization and several individuals are organized in a circle in order to achieve a certain goal. The sociocratic principle acknowledges that conventional democratic decision-making by majority rule has the disadvantage of leaving those people behind who are in opposition of the decision. Thus, it can evoke the same reactions as authoritarian decisions. The

minority is defeated, not convinced. In an era where a lot of voters are frustrated with majority-rule democracy, sociocracy may point to an alternative and attract people for civic engagement at least in their neighborhood. This approach of decision making gives every member responsibility to ensure the realization of the objectives in a productive way.

The paper explores in what kind of bottom-up organisations and to what degree sociocracy is implemented and how its democratic practice is spilling over and changing the urban way of life.

RC51-848.1

GIGLIETTO, FABIO* *(Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)*
MAZZOLI, LELLA *(Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)*
CARABINI, FRANCESCA *(Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)*
MARINO, GIADA *(Università di Urbino Carlo Bo)*

"You Are Fake News"

The problem of "fake news", intended as an umbrella term that includes misinformation, disinformation, gaslighting and propaganda, prompted a broad debate about the role of information in contemporary society and the ability of online consumers to verify the veracity of news. To better understand this phenomenon in the Italian context, News-Italia observatory conducted a survey (June 2017) on a representative sample of adults citizens (N=1007). The study aims at measuring the level of trust toward the Italian news ecosystem and consequently the news consumers perception over the problem of "fake news" se well as the self-awareness of digital literacy skills. The survey results point out that 53% of respondents often encountered partially false or entirely fabricated news online; furthermore, the "fake news" phenomenon is perceived as a relevant problem with more than 90% of online user declaring that the phenomenon contributes to sow confusion among follow citizens. On the other hand, the vast majority of respondents shows confidence in being able to recognize unreliable information and claims they do not share false news online, neither deliberately nor by mistake. Despite being aware of these issues, the majority of respondents tend to trust online sources more than legacy media. On the backdrop of this complex and apparently contradictory picture - in which italians admit to encounter "fake news" but fail to recognize their role in the process - the paper adopts a second-order observation framework (Luhmann 2012, Von Foerster 1984) to make sense of the data and address its paradoxes. In doing so, it points out the eminently self-referential nature of the epistemological relationship between news consumers and information and the role played by the "informativeness of misinformation" in the persistence and reach of so called "fake news".

TG04-970.1

GIL, MAGDALENA* *(P. Universidad Católica de Chile)*

Constructing Risk and Responsibility: Lessons from Chile´s Seismic History

People have tried for centuries to understand, explain and, hopefully, predict earthquakes. Pre-modern societies did this through religion, producing semantics of punishment and Providence. Modern societies, however, seek to comprehend disasters in the form of risk; this is, we understand that the future depends on decisions to be made at present. In order to make informed decisions, thought, we need to be able to understand risk, to measure it. Following Niklas Luhmann, we can understand this process as the transformation of danger into risk; what was once wild and uncontrollable becomes something that can be calculated. The only "sin" now, is the omission of prevention. In this paper, I trace this cultural development in one specific and highly seismic country: Chile. Using newspapers and public records as the principal historical sources, I trace the social and cultural life of seismic risk from early 19th century to the present. I focus my analysis in two areas. First, I take into account public discourses on earthquakes to understand how ordinary citizens interpret their causes and cope with the consequences. And second, I analyze the recovery plans of major events in order to question when, and how, risk management was included in the designs for reconstruction. As a conclusion, I argue that the more scientific ideas are incorporated to public discourses of earthquakes, the highest people's expectations about risk management and earthquake-damage prevention. In other words, we learn that danger is politically safer than risk. If disasters depend on decisions made by people, then who is responsible when things go wrong? As my case shows, with the advancement of the twentieth century the answer will increasingly be: the state.

RC31-560.7

GIL-GARCIA, OSCAR* *(Binghamton University)*

Indigenous and Refugee: Pageantry, International Migration, and the Reconstruction of Mayan Cosmology

My paper will explore how international migration serves as an important catalyst to redefine the "traditional" within indigenous Mayan cultural frameworks

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– along racial and gender lines – and the power relationship between indigenous communities and the Mexican secular state. Specifically, I examine how an annual pageant in Chiapas, Mexico serves as a site to perform gendered and indigenous Mayan identities that reference a "traditional" past, displacement from military conflict in Guatemala, and cultural survival in Mexico. Ethnographic observations of two public performances: 1) the coronation of the Migueleña Princess, and 2) a military raid on a village will be examined. Findings reveal how the pageant serves as a public site where racial and gendered hierarchies are contested. The recreation of a military raid will also illustrate divergent perspectives regarding the participation of *mestizo* "outsiders" during the pageant as either denigrating or affirming of indigenous customs and beliefs. As a whole, both performances serve as sites where indigenous Mayan community members test the limits of public discourse for the purpose of reproducing the past, resisting the present, and redefining claims for national belonging and membership to a larger transnational Mayan diaspora.

RC08-175.1

GIL-RIAÑO, SEBASTIÁN* *(University of Pennsylvania)*

From Racial to Social Typologies: Area Studies and Race Relations in the Work of Charles Wagley after WWII

In his 1947 report on the "study of world areas", the Columbia-based anthropologist and Brazilian specialist Charles Wagley marvelled at the fact that the "area approach" was being touted as a wartime innovation. While the study of other regions such as "Southeast Asia" and the "Near East" by US scholars was just in its infancy, Wagley argued that because of the "relatively long history of area studies" in South America, scholars of the region could feel confident that they had solved many of the basic problems facing specialists in other areas and could instead limit their discussions to "field research problems." Recent histories of "area studies" have confirmed Wagley's account. Instead of treating area studies as a response to World War II and the Cold War, Timothy Mitchell and Ricardo Salvatore have recently located its beginnings in the context of Oriental studies and Latin American studies in the US during the interwar period. In doing so they have sought to highlight "area studies" entanglements with US imperialism. In this paper, I build on these recent histories and track the early stages of Charles Wagley's career in Brazil. My paper argues that the formation of area studies was also important for post-WWII attempts to reorient the study of racial difference away from the study of rigid Mendelian typologies and towards the sociological study of race relations. In addition to his work in advocating for the area studies approach, Wagley was an important figure in UNESCO's post-WWII campaign against scientific racism and participated in UNESCO's landmark studies of Brazilian race relations. In his UNESCO research, Wagley combined the sociological study of race with an anthropological approach to area studies that sought to understand the inter-relationship between social groups, their culture, and their environment.

RC42-JS-49.1

GILGEN, SANDRA* *(University of Bern)*

What Is Fair to Whom and Why? – Examining the Spread of Distributive Justice Principles Using Modified Choice/Vignette Experiments

When deciding on how to divide resources fairly, individuals can rely on different justice principles, the most prominent of them being 1. equity (or deservingness/merit), 2. equality and 3. needs. The reasons for choosing one principle over another can lie in rather time-constant individual (e.g. class) (Robinson and Bell 1978; Shepelak 1989) or contextual factors (place of residence) (Arts and Gelissen 2001; Henrich, Fehr, and Gintis 2004) or time-variant situational logics (e.g. family vs. workplace context – Deutsch 1975). While there is a long line of research focusing on single aspects of attitudes towards distributive justice, a comprehensive overview on who opts for which principle, in which situations, and how context influences the mechanisms behind the preferences, is missing. Focusing on mechanism-based explanations, the research project "Justice: an Individual, Contextual or Situational Affair?" (JInCS) tackles these questions using a mixed-mode design (PAPI and online) with a national sample of individuals 18 years and older in Switzerland. In order to address the problem of social desirability bias, which is especially salient for research on attitudes, a modified version of factorial survey / choice experiments is developed. Instead of applying the most prevalent approach of capturing justice principles by presenting respondents with descriptions of people and stating their income and then asking for an evaluation thereof (vignette experiment – Alves and Rossi 1978; Jasso and Rossi 1977; Liebig et al. 2009), the respondents are asked to actively distribute different amounts of money among people characterized in vignettes, according to their preferences in regard to distributional justice. This modified version of a factorial survey / choice experiment has the advantages of capturing the trade-offs between the different distributional principles – which often stand in contradiction to one another – more directly and delivering richer information.

RC01-49.1

GILL, RITU* *(Defence R&D Canada - Toronto Research Center)*

Social Media Networks and Influence in the Military

In the defence milieu, social media has been defined as "internet connected platforms and software used to collect, store, aggregate, share, process, discuss, or deliver user-generated and general media content, that can influence knowledge and perceptions and thereby directly or indirectly prompt behavior as a result of social interaction within networks" (Nissen, 2015, p. 40). Indeed, social media networks have become a critical player in the information environment, representing a platform for sharing and collecting information, as well as influencing and persuading members of the target audience in the area of operations. Social media networks have become powerful tools in information warfare, and in order for social media networks to be employed as an effective operational and/or tactical tool, it should not only be used for communication, but also *engagement* and *interaction* with the target audience. Increasingly, social media networks are being employed by non-state and state actors in modern day warfare; as a result, there is a strong rationale and need for government defence organizations and military to also operate in the same space in order to effectively optimize operational success. This presentation explores the best practices and recommendations for armed forces across the world to employ social media networks as an effective tool or resource for influence and information.

RC01-48.1

GILL, RITU* *(Defence R&D Canada - Toronto Research Center)*
THOMPSON, MEGAN *(DRDC Toronto)*

Trust and Information Sharing in Diverse Teams

International responses to complex humanitarian disasters, terrorism, criminal activities, and pandemics have increasingly involved integrated multiagency civil–military teams – teams whose success is largely tied to their ability to effectively share information. Trust has been called "the single most important precondition for knowledge exchange" (Rolland & Chauvel, 2000, p. 239) and has been critical to effective collaboration and information sharing in civilian, military, and multiagency teams. Yet the dynamics of trust are often a poorly understood dimension of information sharing. This issue is addressed by defining trust and its essential characteristics, and then specifying the variety of ways in which trust can affect information sharing. We also outline the array of challenges faced by most multinational and multiagency teams that can undermine the trust–information-sharing relationship. We conclude by outlining principles that promote trust and some ways in which trust may be developed and maintained in the demanding context of multinational–multiagency missions.

RC48-JS-42.1

GILLAN, KEVIN* *(University of Manchester)*

From Peterloo to Occupy: What Difference Does Two Centuries Make to Pro-Democracy Movements? (Work In progress)

On 16th August 1819 60-80,000 people gathered in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, 'To consider the propriety of adopting the most LEGAL and EFFECTUAL means of obtaining a REFORM in the Commons House of Parliament'. It was brutally suppressed with 15 known deaths and 4-500 injuries, and soon dubbed the Peterloo Massacre (Hernon, 2006, p.28, 41). Peterloo occurred in a context of a sweeping economic crisis and protesters argued that Parliament, despite its democratic pretensions, was irretrievably wed to landed interests and would never therefore tackle the causes of crisis.

While it would be glib to draw too many parallels between newly industrialising England and the most recent wave of protest, this central idea that deepening democracy was necessary to address economic crisis was central too in the movements of the streets and the squares from 2010 onwards. This paper offers a hermeneutic frame analysis (c.f. Gillan 2008) of the pro-democracy movement signalled by Peterloo, which is suitable for comparison with what we already know from empirical studies of the Occupy wave. Through analysis of original pamphlets and flyers, eye-witness testimonies and journalistic reports I will detail the character of democracy demanded by the Peterloo protesters, as well as their justifications for it. I then address two sets of questions. First, to what extent are they consistent with more contemporary pro-democracy movements? Second, how do the dynamic temporal and political environments of these movements (or timescapes, Gillan forthcoming) affect the nature of demands and justifications. The latter will particularly allow us to consider how past pro-democracy movement successes, ossified in institutional representative structures, might provide constraints or opportunities affecting the discursive features of movements today. In sum, this allows a very long-term analysis of shifts in the ways radical democrats envision alternative futures.

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RC47-787.4

GILLAN, KEVIN* *(University of Manchester)*

Time and Social Movements

On 16th August 1819 60-80,000 people gathered in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, 'To consider the propriety of adopting the most LEGAL and EFFECTUAL means of obtaining a REFORM in the Commons House of Parliament'. It was brutally suppressed with 15 known deaths and 4-500 injuries, and soon dubbed the Peterloo Massacre (Hernon, 2006, p.28, 41). Peterloo occurred in a context of a sweeping economic crisis and protesters argued that Parliament, despite its democratic pretensions, was irretrievably wed to landed interests and would never therefore tackle the causes of crisis.

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RC30-545.1

GILLET, ANNE* *(CNAM-LISE-CNRS)*
TREMBLAY, DIANE-GABRIELLE *(Téluq, Crises)*

The Work of Cabin Crew : The Relation between Work and Family (or personal) Life and the Working Conditions

Our communication is based on our research carried out in the aviation sector (civil aviation), with the largest or most well-known airlines in Europe (France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Italy, Spain) and Canada (with scheduled, charter, low cost flights). It focuses on the work of the Cabin Crew (flight attendant, steward, chief of cabin). We advance scientific knowledge of the work of the Cabin Crew, which develops in specific types of organizations and working conditions, with important safety rules and particular constraints (sometimes in "extreme context"): atypical working hours (night shift, staggered working hours) and jet-lag, work / life balance, material, physical and technical conditions of work, turnover of short-lived crews, etc. Moreover, the activities take place in a national and international context increasingly subject to stress, crises and risks (political and military insecurity in some countries, diseases in certain countries, terrorism, etc.). In this communication, we will focus on the relation between work and family (or personal) life, which is important for understanding how working conditions and their recent degradation are experienced.

Our research is in the field of sociology of work and organizations as well as of the sociology of professions. Our communication is based on some 80 qualitative interviews (between 1h30 and 3h each) conducted with Cabin crew from large legacy and low cost companies. As a backdrop for comparison, we might use some elements from the over 1400 responses to a questionnaire distributed to the cabin crew in these same companies but also in many more throughout Europe, as well as some elements from direct observations of the work of cabin crew. Therefore, the research investigates working situations, professional realities of the flight crew.

RC52-858.5

GILLET, ANNE* *(CNAM, LISE-CNRS)*

The Work of First-Line Management (supervisor): A Managerial Function or a Profession ?

This communication relates the results of researches on the work of the supervisory framework of first-line management (or supervisor), in France, with some comparisons with Quebec/Canada and with Europe, in different companies (public transportation, nuclear sector, civil airline companies) and in the professional sector of social intervention.

These professionals are "first-line managers", or "supervisors". This terminology refers to the first level of supervision in work organizations, those exercising a responsibility between the second-level manager (with associate status) and the technician or operator. In permanent contact with the field and in direct relationship with higher management, their functions are at the operational centre of the business. In proximity with the workers and other managers, the role of the supervisors is to guarantee the smooth daily running of the workplace at the social, organizational and technical levels. In France and in most countries, the supervisors are often neglected in social and professional current events and are rarely the focus of in-depth scientific research. Complex sociological variables reveal the different action logics used by supervisors, and their professional dynamics, drawn from a diversity of professional activities, modalities to accomplish the work and representations of work. We have constructed an analysis with different theoretical bases: sociology, sociology of work and organization (Becker, 1963; Goffmann, 1968; Sainsaulieu, 1977; Sainsaulieu *et al.*, 1995; Dubar, 1991; Alter, 2000;). To analyze the work and socioprofessional transformations of first-line management, we also used the theories of the sociology of the occupations professions (Elliott, 1972; Chapoulie, 1973, 1984; Dubar, Tripier 1998...) and the theories of the sociology interactionnists which participates in the research work on professional groups ("career of an occupation" Hughes, 1996; Bucher, Strauss, 1992; Strauss, 1992). We also used part of the managerial literature and we participate in the construction of a sociology of management.

RC38-JS-3.1

GILLIERON, GWENDOLYN* *(phd Candidate at Goethe-University Francfort)*

Intersectional Analysis of the Self-Perception of Binational Descendants in Switzerland and in Morocco

For everybody, the experience of otherness can occur since the perception of one's self is always in relation with one's perception by others. But some persons are more vulnerable concerning their (self)-perception, for example, adolescents of mixed origin. Here, multiple dimensions become relevant such as skin colour, gender, national origin of the parents, processes of othering and/or social origin, to name just a few. My research looks at the self-perception and positioning of young adults of mixed descent in Switzerland and Morocco. Comparing my field studies for my PhD research, I noticed that social discourses as well as my own positioning in the field and the research situation influence the biographical narratives of the young adults.

My presentation will be based on a contrastive comparison of biographical interviews with adolescents of mixed descent in Switzerland and Morocco from an intersectional perspective. My analysis will highlight the different dimensions that influence the biographical constructions of the young adults, especially also the role of their specific social and societal context. Why do they present themselves the way they do? Which processes and categorisations influence their self-perception? In which way is their self-perception a reaction to social conditions such as racism, identity politics, gender, and social class? An intersectional perspective on the life course can show how experiences of difference may develop and change over time. For example, an experience of racism during childhood may influence identity constructions in the present. Furthermore, I intend to look at the individual biographical experience and at the resources the young adults have developed to deal with their positioning.

RC38-672.3

GILLIERON, GWENDOLYN* *(phd Candidate at Goethe-University Francfort)*

The Place of Argumentations in Biographical Narrations of Young Adults

In the narration analysis as developed by Fritz Schütze the genre of argumentation has a minor stand in reconstructing biographical experiences. Schütze (1983) himself argues that narrations mainly reflect experiences while argumentations have to be contrasted with narrations to understand their sense for the life story. Further, Riemann (1986) sees argumentations as a result of painful experiences or as a sign that the person has not yet gained some distance of the narrated experience. On the other hand, Bartman and Kunze (2008) show that argumentations can also be a form to express a particular kind of experience.

In my presentation, I will look at biographical narrations of young adults of mixed origin and reflect on the importance of argumentations and their relation to biographical experience. I take up the stance that the use of argumentations by my interlocutors is due to their phase of adolescence (King 2004). In this phase, the young adults experience processes of collectivization (Vergemeinschaftung) and individualization. They are interviewed at a moment when reflections on the self and the positioning in society are most pertinent; this is why, I would argue, they narrate their experiences in the argumentative modus. Arguing from a symbolic interactionist perspective, we could say the interview reflects a discursive positioning where the young adults look at themselves from different perspectives. In this sense, argumentations are not a sign for painful experiences but the most natural form to express themselves at that moment. Here, the interview is used as a space of reflection. It may be the first time that the young adults reflect about themselves and their becoming, and that they try to give a sense to their lives. Thus, the interview itself is part of their 'biographical work' (Inowlocki/Lutz 2000). Hence, argumentations can reflect the experiences of being an adolescent.

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TG04-969.7

GIRITLI NYGREN, KATARINA* *(Mid Sweden University)*
OLOFSSON, ANNA *(Mid Sweden University)*
OHMAN, SUSANNA *(Mid Sweden University)*

Analytical Perspectives in Intersectional Risk Theory: Actor, Structure and Ambivalence

In this presentation, our aim is to explore how the interplay between risk and inequality can be understood from four different angles: (1) as a pure structural and/or systemic process as governance and normalization of risk. (2) How the subject becomes possible through structure, for example through interpellation and normalization. (3) How the subject as an actor negotiate and navigate among and between different discourses of risk and finally (4) as a pure lifeworld based experience where we ask if it is possible to find conjunction between risk, power and inequality beyond norms and hegemonic structures, or at least how this is played out in contemporary theorizing. We want to highlight the importance of both the external constraints on human beings often conceived of as 'social structures', for example collective habits formalized as legal rules, policy, norms, moral obligations etc., and on the other hand the often contrasting/opposite concept of 'action' or 'agency', for the understanding risk and inequality. We will put together a jigsaw puzzle that at first glance might seem to fit well together in its familiar division of concepts: Social theorists have batted structure and agency to and fro for generations, and as such it is a known picture (Connell 2004). However, by mixing pieces from different puzzles and carving the intersectional approach of inequality and risk into the picture, the result is skewed and ambiguous. We will not use violence to make the pieces fit together, or try to hide the misfit, instead we will do our best to tell a story that convince the audience that the pieces do not necessarily need to fit. Because it is only in a broken mirror we can find ways to understand and put our own time in perspectives.

TG04-969.6

GIRITLI NYGREN, KATARINA* *(Mid Sweden University)*
NYHLÉN, SARA *(Mid Sweden University)*

Intersectional Policy Analysis –Doing Risk in the Case of Gender Based Violence

Drawing from the experiences of a research project focusing on gender based violence in rural Sweden and South Africa the paper focus on how government policies aimed at addressing violence against girls and young women is framed, understood, negotiated and contested in relation to space and place. Rönnblom (2008) has already shown how bringing space into the intersectional policy analysis increases the knowledge about how the political is produced in policy. To this perspective we also ad on 'doing risk' theory where risk is seen as performative. This makes the different power relations visible and the production of power in policy is better understood as it highlights how some dimensions is given priority in relation to others. The way in which national policies are implemented are not an natural given response to what the policy suggests but is also affected by the ways in which the actors involved understand translate and enact them as they perceive and define the situation at hand. The paper draws on intersectional risk analysis applied in the field of policy and is based on policydocument analysis as well as interviews with stakeholder, school authorities and school personnel working in the local community. The analysis shows how policy originating from the center often gives urban dimensions priority over rural and different risks related to gender equality is negotiated in relation to different axes of power including place.

RC39-681.2

GISQUET, ELSA* *(IRSN)*
MERLE, IVANNE *(CSO)*

Predictive Knowledge and Decision Making Process for Protecting Civilian Populations in Emergency Situations

Experts advising governments in various areas have long been using modeling techniques and simulations. Prediction technologies are fast increasing the capacity to simulate, visualize and anticipate disasters. In this sense, they represent technical innovations in governance and public action because they hold the promise to be able to anticipate and act on uncertain situations. However, the impact of these prediction technologies on decision-making in emergency situations has so far been little analyzed.

Through the presentation of the case study of the "Mercaptan cloud", we analyze to what extent the use of prediction technologies is likely to affect public decision-making processes for the safety of civilian populations. On the January 21st 2013, a leak of Mercaptan gas from a chemical plant occurred for several days in France. Without being harmful to health, these gaseous emissions (smelling as the domectic gas) could be smelled on a very large perimeter, causing considerable inconvenience to the population. Emergency services, local and federal gov-

ernment and various institutional experts constantly interacted during the event to assess the danger.

From this case study prediction technologies that were used, will be reviewed. Their shortcomings due to socio-organizational constraints will be presented. These include: structural, institutional and individual mechanisms that shape the process of technical expertise and limit the direct translation of results into recommendations for deciding whether or not to evacuate the population. Meanwhile, different and complex uses of the technical expertise, broader than just the issue of the evacuation, were identified.

Although predictive technologies do not reverse the decision-making process, it will be highlighted that these predictive technologies can make it possible to propose alternative solutions to evacuation, and thus broaden the spectrum of public action. At least, this paper identifies social sciences approaches that could render the use of predictive technologies more accurate and realistic.

RC33-610.4

GIUGLIANO, ROGERIO* *(Federal University for Latin American Integration)*

Global Flows, a Spatial Approach Towards Global Development

Throughout a seven-year research about the diffusion of cash transfer poverty-reduction programs across the global south, several challenging political/epistemological issues had to be addressed in order to make such investigation feasible. This paper's main objective is to share one of these critical discussions. To address a global matter that is traditionally connected to a linear, chronocentric and Universalist narrative a spatial methodological approach was implemented in order to acknowledge: a) the diversity that coexists in the global south, b) the heterogeneous affects that global formulas have in these societies and, at the same time, c) expose the movements, directions and relations in global space that underlie this issue. In a sociological incorporation of the thought of the Brazilian geographer Milton Santos, we will present development and the global diffusion of cash transfers using the author's perception of "global space" as a "theatre of flows". The paper will discuss in which way this perspective was incorporated to the research methodology and it's connections to contemporary sociological approaches to global issues. Within this framework, this paper will argue: a) that issues of global development such as poverty reduction schemes can be perceived as flows in global space; b) this approach opens way to a clear perception of the inequality of the global development dialog through the characterization of the flows as hegemonizing, hegemonized and counter-hegemonic, and c) this paper will contend that this strategy of spatial analysis provides a clear cartography of origins (agents and territories) and targets of global development policies exposing the main directions that the flows assume in global space.

RC48-801.16

GIUGLIANO, ROGERIO* *(Federal University for Latin American Integration)*

The Brazilian Workers Party and Organized Social Movements: The Difficult Paths a Radical Democratic Experience

The Brazilian Workers Party (PT) is still the largest left leaning political party in Latin America and has a unique history and structure in the region. PT emerged in Brazil as a unifying force for a diverse group of social movements and organizations that resisted the military dictatorship that lasted from 1964 to 1985 and forged a promise of radical democracy for the country. Although the majority of the party ranks come from labour organizations, PT's broad political spectrum encompasses a variety of perspectives and interests that range from the progressive Catholic Church to hard left ex-guerrilla groups. Researchers and political figures have described its internal multiplicity, as its greatest strength and one of its major weaknesses. Internal diversity underpinned the design of PT's internal procedures and organization establishing an intense inner democracy that broke with the hierarchical and personalistic traditions of the Brazilian left. Simultaneously, this interior multiplicity was a driving force for some of PT's most innovative governmental actions such as its south-south oriented foreign policy, its drive towards the democratization of the Brazilian State, and also it's redistributive social agenda. This paper presents an analysis of PT's relations with Brazilian social movements at three different moments: a) first, during its formation and social opposition phase from 1979 to 1989, b) second, its period of institutionalization and parliamentary opposition that ranged from 1990 to 2003, and c) third, its four consecutive national administrations that started in 2004 and ended in 2016 when Dilma Rousseff's presidency was interrupted by an impeachment process that is perceived as a coup by the party and its allies. The paper will focus on the intense and rich, but often difficult, relations between the internal factions, the positioning of social movements representatives in governments posts and the reaction to the 2016 coup.

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RC10-208.1

GIULLARI, BARBARA* *(University of Bologna (Italy))*
DE ANGELIS, GIANLUCA *(University of Bologna)*

Beyond the Reification of Knowledge: The Participatory Mapping As a Methodological Perspective for Building the Informational Bases of Judgement for Justice (IBJJ) of Public Choices.

The aim of the proposed paper is to expose an experience of participatory mapping (PM) in a policy-making process targeting young people in a Social District in North Italy.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) and PM share questioning on the nature of knowledge and the extent to which knowledge can represent the interests of powerful people or enable citizens' capacity for voice to contribute in the construction of the informational bases (IB) of the collective decisions.

The critical analysis of the contemporary characteristics of the relationship between knowledge and IB highlights a growing use of quantified, formalized, standardized information; consequently, matters that public policies address are deprived of the element of subjective and experiential learning. These processes affect the policy-makig discourse, both supporting isomorphism in political patterns and reduction to a technical matter. In this scenario, participatory practices may remain formal, to justify political choices. By contrast, substantive participation practices, i.e. redistribution of power in decision making processes, claim as many and plural IB as possible.

The experience of co-research was focused on participatory mapping, supported by new technologies. This is a chance to allow young people to depict their living space and keep their voice up, promoting their recognition in public debate. Through the implementation of an open source platform, to sharing and geo-localizing multimedia contents, the researchers involved youngster groups to collect information to categorize what is relevant for them in the territory. Lastly, the map itself is not as important as the mapping process: the dialogue between researchers and young people generated a reflective cycle about their aspirations in terms of relationship between young and adults and their expectations in terms of recognition. Each pinpoint on the map is not just the digital representation of a place, but a part of the collective discourse emerging from the ground.

RC44-744.3

GLEESON, SHANNON* *(Cornell University)*

From Co-Optation to Radical Resistance: An Examination of Organized Labor's Response(s) to Immigrant Rights in the Era of Trump

The election of Donald Trump has ushered in a new era of brash racism and xenophobia, marked by declarations of Mexicans as murderers and rapists, calls to build a wall on the Southern border and ramp up deportation efforts, and most recently the pardoning of convicted criminal sheriff Joe Arpaio, who terrorized Latino communities in Arizona for over two decades. This has prompted a wave of strategic responses from immigrant rights groups and their allies. Organized labor, which has had a complex legacy concerning immigrant rights, has often found itself vacillating between complete co-optation and radical resistance. This paper looks at the official responses of the AFL-CIO and the largest labor unions to the Trump administration's attack on immigrant labor. To do so, we examine the press releases issued by the ten largest labor organizations and public statements by union officials in leading newsprint over an 18 month period: from March 1, 2016 (right before the start of the Republican presidential primary) to September 1, 2017 (10 months following Trump's presidential victory). In this analysis we analyze three key components: 1) Which are the leading unions championing immigrant rights?, 2) How do these rights narratives frame and justify immigrant rights?, and 3) To what extent are union responses to restrictionist policies in Washington D.C. and elsewhere advancing an explicitly intersectional platform that declares solidarity with Black, Muslim and LGBT workers, for example. In addition, this analysis will assess moments of seeming co-optation by leading labor organizations who have courted favor with the Trump administration, and document resistance from factions of members who reject such instrumental alliances. We end by considering what the Trump administration has meant for the emerging platform of immigrant rights within organized labor, less than two decades since the AFL-CIO reversed its own explicitly anti-immigrant platform.

RC30-539.4

GLEESON, SHANNON* *(Cornell University)*

Worker Rights and Immigrant Resistance in Trump's Racist America

Worker Rights and Immigrant Resistance in Trump's Racist America

RC13-249.3

GLOVER, TROY* *(University of Waterloo)*

The Symbolic Violence of Leisure Lifestyle in the Production of Urban Space

This presentation focuses on the contemporary role(s) of leisure lifestyle in legitimizing and normalizing existing social orders in city life. In so doing, it draws on Bourdieu's notion of symbolic violence, a form of violence ". . . exercised upon a social agent with his or her complicity" (Bourdieu and Wacquant 2002, p. 167), yet to his or her detriment. Though often perceived as trivial, leisure lifestyle functions effectively as an everyday instrument of social control and exercises symbolic violence on marginalized groups by imposing a subtle, yet powerful vision of social division among urban inhabitants, division based on leisure tastes and preferences. Specifically, the presentation will explore how leisure lifestyle and its associated amenities/practices are leveraged intentionally to attract affluent individuals (i.e., tourists, residents) to urban spaces, to facilitate the colonization of those spaces, and to displace those whose leisure tastes differ. By premising social division on leisure lifestyle rather than on social class, gender, ethnicity, or race, the covert process of producing "vibrant urban space" is deemed generally palatable so that its consequential displacement comes to be regarded as unfortunate collateral damage and nothing more. To contrast this scenario, the presentation will offer counter examples of transformative acts of resistance aimed at exposing symbolic violence through the production of "spaces of hope" in which urban inhabitants on the margins assert their "right to the city" and appropriate public space for alternative leisure use.

RC22-414.7

GODAZGAR, HOSSEIN* *(Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education)*
VELAYATI, SHIVA *(Nabi Akram University)*

From 'Islamism' to 'Spiritualism'? the Individualisation of 'Religion' in Iran

In the first four centuries of Islam in Iran, Mosques were arguably the only sacred places for Iranian Muslims to pray. It was only after the invasion of the Mongolians and the resulting expansion of Shi'ism and Sufism throughout the country that the tombs of some sacred figures ('*Maqbarahs*') became shrines and important sites for pilgrims. It is interesting that pilgrimage to both Imams' shrines and *Maqbarahs* and its associated expressions and perceptions lie at the centre of Shi'ite experience of 'religion', although they are rarely mentioned in the relevant core sources of Shi'ism.

During the Islamic revolution of 1979, Mosques became the main 'vehicles' for the religio-political ideology of the revolution. Unlike *Maqbarahs*, they embraced dissidents from a variety of social classes ranged from emigrants from rural areas to educated liberals and intellectuals. Approaching the fortieth anniversary of the revolution now, the findings of our three-year research project illustrates that whilst the religious status of Mosques is decreasing, Maqbarahs as well as other apolitical venues are increasingly becoming the main 'vehicles' for the expression of more individualistic and spiritual sensations, rather than the manifestation of an established and institutionalised religio-political ideology.

Taking inspiration from a social constructionist approach, participant observation and thirty semi-structured interviews in three *Maqbarahs* in north-west Iran, this paper aims to partly report the findings of this project by focusing on the meanings of 'religion' (and of course 'non-religion') attached to *Maqbarah*s and their material culture as well as the changes our informants have experienced through time and space, particularly during the last thirty years.

RC22-422.3

GODAZGAR, HOSSEIN* *(Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education)*

Is 'Islamic' Text Consistent with Diversity or Exclusion? Insights into Sunni and Shi'Ite Exegeses of the Qur'an with Reference to (physician assisted) Suicide

Diversity is becoming an essential characteristic of a globalised, so-called 'post-modern' world, where increasing collectivies of 'religion' and 'non-religion' emerge and rightly claim the right to life in various arenas. One of the consequences of this is the materialisation of different views of the value of life itself. Some people tend to deny a value of any sort to life, while others may be deeply disturbed by the idea that life is of no value or that it is meaningless. Against this background, there are also some people who 'grit their teeth and continue with their day-to-day existence' whilst holding to the thought that the value of life is something of concern to only the individuals themselves, and differs from person to person depending on their conditions and circumstances – its value is personal, local and frequently temporal. For instance, a person may find no value in their own life and commit suicide; but another who suffers from progressive multiple sclerosis (MS) may look to a physician to assist them in committing suicide. A different person in the same conditions may enjoy and value their life and, therefore, refuse to commit suicide. Informed by the philosophical notions of instrumental,

intrinsic and personal value as well as a social constructionist approach to 'Islam' and referring to eight arguably major exegeses, this paper addresses the case of (physician assisted) suicide and will examine the question: 'How far do Qur'anic exegeses address the diverse understanding of the end of life issues in tackling the view that life can be "valuable to" or "not valuable to" a person?'

RC05-123.2

GODLEY, JENNY* *(University of Calgary)*

Everyday Discrimination in Canada: Prevalence and Patterns

Using nationally representative data from the 2013 Canadian Community Health Survey, this article examines the prevalence and patterning of everyday discrimination in Canada. Almost twenty-three percent of Canadians report experiencing at least one form of everyday discrimination, with many experiencing more than one. The most common types of discrimination are gender, age, and race, followed by discrimination based on physical characteristics such as weight. Sex, age, marital status, race, place of birth, and body mass index all contribute to individuals' experiences of discrimination, while indicators of social class have smaller effects. Gay men are particularly at risk for discrimination based on sexual orientation, Blacks, Asians and Aboriginals are particularly at risk for racial discrimination, and Arabs, South and West Asians and Aboriginals are particularly at risk for religious discrimination. There is strong evidence of the persistence of everyday discrimination in Canada, despite over thirty years of federal human rights legislation.

RC15-282.13

GODRIE, BAPTISTE* *(Montreal Research Center on Social Inequalities and Discriminations)*

Epistemic Injustices and Mental Health : Can Peer Support Workers Help Bridging the Hermeneutical Gap between Service Users and Health Practitioners ?

This paper presents the first results of a research funded by the *Social Science and Humanities Research Council* (SSHRC) on experiential and professional knowledge in mental health. The reflection takes place within the theoretical framework of epistemic injustices borrowed from constructivist feminist and postcolonial epistemologies. For these epistemologies, as conceptualized among others by Miranda Fricker, Nancy Tuana and Boaventura de Sousa Santos, the recognition and production of knowledge are the product of the systemic inequalities and oppressions that structure social relations.

The concepts of testimonial and hermeneutic injustice seem relevant in the context of oppressive psychiatric treatment. People with mental health problems (PWMHP) are vulnerable to testimonial injustice through the presumptive attribution of characteristics like cognitive unreliability and emotional instability. The lack of first-hand knowledge from the majority of health practitioners also creates a gap in collective hermeneutical resources. These epistemic injustices affect the quality of the care.

By providing a better understanding of mental health problems, peer support workers employed in intensive case management teams (ICM) and assertive community treatment (ACT), can help reducing these kind of injustices between health practitioners and PWMHP. In some teams, however, peer support workers' knowledge is kept at the margin, which contributes to maintain epistemic injustices and professional boundaries. The qualitative data presented are based on a field work (2017) combining direct observations of peer support workers' employed in various ICM and ACT teams in Montreal and Grenoble (France) and 40 semi-directed individual interviews with PWMHP and health practitioners.

RC24-450.3

GOH, TAEKYEONG* *(Sogang University)*

The Paradox of Green Consumption: Is It for Social Justice?

What is the ground of environmental justice? Can anything green get a green light in the line of environmental movement? Previous studies of green consumption indicated the behavior of green consumer impacted by the environmental attitude, knowledge, beliefs and norms. However, this paper explores the paradox of green consumption, in that the environmental-friendly market and purchasers worsen the social polarization, particularly in the organic food market in the USA. In other words, the "green" product is used as a tool for social differentiation (Eliott, 2013) which contradicts with social justice; the organic food purchasers consequently distinguish themselves from people who can't afford it; the market promotes the organic products by publicizing a good image of "green" and increasing its price.

In this paper, there are three main objectives. First, it aims to highlight how people spend their money differently on organic food related to several aspects, such as their socioeconomic status, age, sex and race. That is, it seeks to scrutinize how green consumption could differ depending on the consumer's demographics. Second, it aims to analyze why the purchaser choose to buy organic food and

to go to organic food market. That is, it seeks to explore the complicated reasons affecting environmental friendly decision-making. At last, it aims to reveal not only the side of demand, but also one of supply. It seeks to highlight how the market has manipulated the image of "green" with their marketing strategies. The data will be collected by doing document analysis (investigation reports, news articles, and other primary source materials) for the market analysis and conducting on-line survey of local people in SLC, Utah in order to analyze who purchases organic food more and which factors make people buy it. In conclusion, this paper will be a theoretical and empirical on green consumption.

RC10-209.9

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* *(University of Campinas)*

Participación Social De Los Colectivos, Movimientos y Grupos Sociales En Las Protestas En Las Calles y En Las Políticas Públicas Del Estado Brasileno: 2013-2017

El objetivo de este trabajo es discutir temas centrales en los procesos contemporáneos de la democracia en Brasil, centrándose en dos áreas: primero, las protestas y manifestaciones en las calles de movimientos sociales y colectivos organizados, entre el 2013-2017; y, segundo, las formas de participación institucional en las políticas públicas del estado, antes y después de los cambios en la escena política nacional en el año 2016 (impeachment del Presidente). El documento hace un mapeo de los movimientos y grupos civiles organizados bajo diferentes corrientes políticas y culturales, comparando sus pentagramas, demandas y actuaciones con la participación institucional de los individuos y grupos en el Consejo, cámaras, etc.en las políticas públicas del estado brasileño. ¿La gran pregunta es: hay relación o sintonia entre las practicas, objetivos e la cultura de estas dos formas de participación?

RC47-792.5

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* *(UFABC-Federal University of ABC)*

Social Movements in Brazil- from 1988 to 2013-2018: Two Different Political Cycles

This work aims analyzing a striking period on political, social and economic situation in the history of contemporary Brazil highlighting two moments: 1988 and 2013-2018. The first focuses on the social rights enshrined in the Constitution of 1988 and the second covers the period of 2013 to 2018, as regards the rights of individuals and groups to participate in different spheres of civil society and public policy. Highlight the achievements of citizenship rights in 1988, the transformations that have occurred in the period and the emergence of new social movements conservatives in 2010 decade. The paper seeking to draw a horizontal line to articulate three issues: the different types of social rights demanded and implemented; the gains and losses in terms of civil participation in public policies; and the transformations of the actors on the scene in the streets in protests. The look on the actors highlights the networks of activism that has built since 2013 events focusing on: what are the subjects in the public scene, forms of organization, the repertoires of social and political action, mobilization, strategies and demands. Three issues are investigated: 1- What were the advances and retreats of the citizenship rights to celebrate 30 years of the Brazilian Constitution (1988-2018)? 2- What are the social bases and inspiration of the brand-new conservative groups (Brazil Free Movement, Comes Out to Street (Vem Pra Rua), etc.) and the brand new autonomist groups (Free Pass Movement and high school students), 3-what happened at the 2010 Classic old social movements (unions, struggle for land, housing etc.) and with the new social movements (cultural identity-gender, race, ethnicity, etc.)?

RC27-496.1

GÖKALP, EMRE* *(Anadolu University)*

The Local Belongings, National Identities and Global Flows in Turkish Football: The Case of Eskişehirspor Fans

Industrial football, which has been neo-liberalized and increasingly articulated to consumption culture, seems to be a field on which almost all features of globalisation appears. Historically, the increasing cultural complexity of football as a substantial agent of local/national identity reflects the globalisation more. Inevitable consequences of the globalisation from global football trade and the fan culture to the economical organisations of the football clubs are also seen in football extraordinarily.

Does the globalization process weaken the position of football as a fundamental source of local and national belongings or does the globalization in football also make localization possible concurrently with homogenization at global level? To what extent do the earlier boundaries between local, national and global become vague as football increasingly becomes globalized? In the light of these questions, this paper aims to discuss how and in which way do the global and local dynamics transform the world of meaning of supporters along with industri-

alization and globalization of football. Based on a sociological fieldwork conducted on Eskişehirspor [Turkish football club located in the middle Anatolian city of Eskişehir] fans (1,117 questionnaires were used and 40 in-depth interviews were conducted in the research) this paper argues that the dialectic between the globalization of football, local belongings and nationalism preserves its importance in the case of Eskişehirspor, although it seems to be complicated and contradictory. [A high degree of sentimental attachment to the team, a strong feeling of a sense of a loyalty not only to the city's identity but also to Turkish nationalism have always been regarded as the one of the distinctiveness of the Eskişehirspor fans in Turkey.] The paper maintains that the simultaneous coexistence of the globalizing football culture and the nationalism(s) will continue to widespread in the Turkish case as seen around the globe.

RC01-46.1

GOLDENBERG, IRINA* *(Department of National Defence Canada)*

Military and Civilian Personnel Integration and Collaboration in Defence Organizations - Introduction

Defence organisations consist of military and civilian personnel working in partnership while governed by different personnel management systems and reflecting distinct cultures – all of which may affect military-civilian collaboration, personnel outcomes, and organisational effectiveness.

Although the issue of civilian-military personnel integration has not received much empirical attention to date, Defence organisations are increasingly recognizing the importance of optimizing collaboration between their military and civilian workforces, with many adopting organizational terms implying that the military and civilian workforces form a cohesive whole: the *Defence Team* (Canada), the *Whole Force Concept* (United Kingdom), *One Defence Team* (Sweden), and *Total Defence Workforce* (New Zealand). This presentation provides an introduction of this domain as it pertains to military and security establishments in order to set the stage for the subsequent panel presentations. The panel invited proposals examining conceptual, theoretical, and empirical analysis of military-civilian personnel integration and collaboration in defence organizations, including topics such as intergroup leadership and supervision, organizational identity, organisational culture, civilianization of military occupations, aspects surrounding fairness and perceptions of fairness for service members and civilian employees, civilians on operations, and the analysis of policies, procedures, and best practices relating to civilian and military personnel management.

RC31-554.2

GOLDRING, LUIN* *(York University)*

The Chutes and Ladders of Precarious Non-Citizen Legal Status Trajectories and Incorporation in Toronto.

This paper identifies and analyzes impromptu, unofficial and contingent approaches to gaining permanent status undertaken by Latin American and Caribbean migrant workers in the City of Toronto. In the absence of official regularization programs, migrants navigate the chutes and ladders of immigration in an effort to extend their stay, acquire a work permit, and make their presence secure rather than precarious. We draw on data from a mixed-method survey of 190 migrant workers who entered Canada with precarious legal status. Our analysis shows that approaches to improving legal status and security are embedded in distinct regional histories and networks of migration and different types of Toronto-specific institutional practices with variable opportunities for discretionary and predatory practices. The case study demonstrates the importance of conceptualizing legal status trajectories towards precarity and security as contingent and institutionally-embedded chutes and ladders of incorporation.

TG08-1013.4

GOLDSTRAW, KATY* *(Edge Hill University)*

Operationalising Love within Austerity. Can Love Become an Organisational Asset?

This paper considers the emotion of love as a response by small voluntary and community organisations to austerity, whilst also recognising the symbolic violence implicit in a requirement of staff and volunteers to offer such an emotional attachment. In the context of this paper austerity is considered as the consistent reduction of funding to public and civil society organisations, by successive governments since the 2008 financial crash, in order to address the national deficit of the United Kingdom.

In considering the negotiation of love and power within a British small voluntary and community organisation (VCS), this paper argues that in order to offer a distinct, innovative and alternative response to austerity; the VCS needs to address its strengths, to utilise the love that exists within an organisation and to embrace the emotional. To build love as a response to austerity.

This paper considers the emotion of love, as key to a small VCS organisations' response to austerity policy. This love was evidenced in the solidarity of the organisations' staff, its collective values and mutual support. The research with this small VCS organisation revealed that key charismatic, committed and passionate individuals within the wider local VCS and within the organisation were integral to it's organisational response to austerity. Research findings identified the role of key individuals in building the organisational environment and responding to the challenges posed by austerity. Within this organisation these key individuals operated using what this paper agues to be a key organisational capital, love. In considering the negotiation of love and power within the organisation, this paper argues that it was able to offer a distinct, innovative and alternative response to austerity. This paper argues for love as an organisational asset.

RC06-141.4

GOLESTANEH, MEHRNAZ* *(Carleton university)*

New Forms of Family in Iran: Media Representation of White Marriage and Bio-Politics

New forms of family in Iran:
Media representation of *white marriage* and bio-politics
This paper extends emerging discussions about *white marriage (Ezdevaj e Sefid))* as a new form of family in Iran (Azad, Sharifisaiy, Eisari, & Talebi, (2012), Afary, (2009) by analyzing the thematic and structural patterns of the news coverage. White marriage is an urban, middle class phenomenon among heterosexual Iranian young women and men who choose to live together without the religious and the legal approval, similar to cohabitation in the west. Drawing on qualitative research, I examine: first, how the Iranian media expresses explicit and implicit messages about white marriage; second, how the Iranian media validates the stand point of some individuals and groups but not some others; third, how the media's approach to white marriage have been gradually re-oriented from hostility to reluctant tolerance. Debates about white marriage manifest provides us when a lens to understand contestations over ideological and religious concerns in Iran. Tracing media portrayal of white marriage and inspired by Foucauldian perspective, my main argument is that political interests gradually shifted from decisions over the existence and the non-existence of white marriage to the management of it, for the purpose of encouraging population growth. I posit that this shift is best understand it as a gradual transition from sovereign power to bio-power in Iran (Shahrokni, 2014).

Afary, J. (2009). *Sexual politics in modern Iran*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Azad, A. T., Sharifisaiy, M. H., Eisari, M., & Talebi, S. (2012). Ham khanegi, Emergence of New Forms of Family in Tehran. *Jameh Pazhohi Farhangi (Social Cultural Research)*, 3(1), 43-77.

Shahrokni, N. (2014). The Mothers' Paradise Women-Only Parks and the Dynamics of State Power in the Islamic Republic of Iran. *Journal of Middle East Women's Studies*, *10*(3), 87-108.

RC28-518.1

GOLLAC, SIBYLLE* *(CNRS)*

Within-Family Inequalities of Inheritance and the Transmission of Social Status from Generation to Generation in Contemporary France

Based on statistical and ethnographic French data, this communication will examine intergenerational transmission inequalities according to sex and sibship birth order, beginning with an analysis of inheritance transfers from one generation to another in contemporary France. To understand these disparities we shall combine the statistical analysis of the INSEE "Household Wealth Survey" (2013-2014) and the study of a monograph of a French family.

Statistical analysis shows that later-born siblings prove to be the favoured recipients of early financial transfers. But first-born sons access to better educational and work achievements. This increases their income expectations and predestines them to receive the family property, albeit belatedly. Only children, whether male or female, receive both these different resources. Ethnographic interviews and observations show that plans for social mobility including academic success are specifically invested in first-born sons. The intergenerational transmission of between-family inequalities is based on within-family inequalities. Inequality in terms of inheritance reflects specific positions in social reproduction strategies, as revealed by the unequal educational and work achievements of boys and girls, and first-born and later-born siblings.

The analysis of inheritance transfers from generation to generation thus reveals the differentiated treatment of children in the same sibship, above all when it comes to the passing on of cultural capital. Despite changes in the role of inheritance in social stratification, all ressources – including cultural capital – which can be passed on to reproduce or improve social status remains a "rival" good that is shared between brothers and sisters in a more or less unequal fashion.

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

RC20-377.1

GOLOB, TEA* *(School of Advanced Social Studies, Nova Gorica, Slovenia)*
MAKAROVIC, MATEJ* *(School of Advanced Social Studies)*

Autonomy of Politics and Economy As a Challenge for the Former Communist Countries: A Comparative Perspective

The paper addresses the significance of autonomous self-organisation of the functional subsystems as one of the key challenges of post-communist transformations in Europe and Asia. Particular emphasis is placed on the autonomy of the political subsystem, which is supposed to be produced by the processes of democratisation, and the autonomy of the economic subsystem, which is supposed to be produced by marketization. While the initial challenge has been establishing the autonomy of various subsystems from the domination of the political subsystem (typical for the communist regimes), more contemporary challenges also include the problem of maintaining the autonomy of politics and other functional subsystems from the (neoliberal) market principles typical for the economic subsystem.

In theoretical terms, the paper draws from Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. Methodologically, it applies quantitative (path analysis) and mixed methods (fuzzy sets based qualitative comparative analysis). It demonstrates that a radical break with the former communist regime is sufficient for the self-organisation of the political subsystem and necessary for the radical market reforms. The latter, on the other hand, are sufficient but not necessary for the self-organisation of the economic subsystem, indicating a variety of ways into market economy. Moreover, though this is far from typical, a democratic self-organised political subsystem can also be established without a radical break with the past, as demonstrated in the case of Slovenia. Due to its specifics, this case is thus more precisely analysed, connecting the change and continuity in social structures with the reproduction of the political and economic imaginaries through the dominant discourses.

RC19-367.5

GOMES, CARLOS ANDRE* *(Federal University of Minas Gerais)*

The Public Schools for Poorer Brazilians: Unequal Educational Policies in Brazil

In the course of the last governments, public policies have been implemented, which have resulted in the reduction of the social inequality in Brazil. Nevertheless, the literature available on the subject shows that the public policies developed in the country lack equity. This paper discusses the relationship between the federative organization of Brazil and the offer of unequal opportunities in education in the different states of the country. More specifically, it analyzes how the difference in the investment capacity in education of each state affects the infrastructure conditions of its schools. It also investigates the hypothesis that in the states with a lower budget for education, students have worse school opportunities, assessed from the infrastructure conditions of the public schools. In methodological terms, this paper uses information related to the public budget in education to compare the investment capacity of the federated entities or states in the year 2013. On the other hand, the characterization of the school infrastructure is based on data from the 2013 School Census, submitted to a latent class analysis. The results of this study show that there is an association between the unequal investment capacity in education existing among the states in Brazil and the infrastructure conditions of their schools. Overall, in the states with the lowest financial resources, schools have worse material conditions, confirming the hypothesis presented in this research. Thus, the reduction of the inequality in Brazil also requires federative changes that enable more equitable public policies and the provision of more similar educational opportunities among states.

RC14-268.1

GOMES, CHRISTIANNE* *(Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, CNPq, FAPEMIG, CAPES, Brazil)*

Las Mujeres En El Cine Latinoamericano Contemporáneo: Entre La Violencia Simbólica y El Empoderamiento Femenino

La experiencia de ver una película para disfrutar el ocio permite que los espectadores establezcan contacto audiovisual y un vínculo emocional con personajes, situaciones, tiempos, espacios y contextos. En este proceso, son instigadas interpretaciones sobre el lugar de cada persona en el mundo y, muchas veces, esto ocurre en medio a situaciones de violencia física o simbólica hacia las mujeres plasmadas en las películas. Atenta a estas cuestiones, la presente investigación tuvo como objetivo comprender de qué manera las mujeres son representadas en películas latinoamericanas contemporáneas, con el fin de identificar la existencia de situaciones de violencia ejercidas por personajes masculinos sobre los femeninos, y las posibilidades de empoderamiento para ellas. De enfoque cualitativo, la metodología involucró investigación bibliográfica, entrevistas con 54 espectadores y análisis fílmico de 15 películas latinoamericanas que cumplieron los criterios previamente establecidos. Estas fueron organizadas

en tres grupos: películas construidas bajo una mirada masculina (10), que traen personajes femeninos en posición de dominio/poder (2) y películas que empoderan a personajes femeninos (3). La violencia física no fue identificada, pero la violencia simbólica de los hombres hacia las mujeres está presente en casi todas las películas analizadas. Se constató la naturalización de la violencia simbólica, lo que produce efectos en los comportamientos y en la forma en que cada espectador se reconoce y se posiciona en el mundo. Solamente 3 películas presentan mujeres viviendo situaciones complejas, con voz y visibilidad en la narrativa, enunciando diálogos contextualizados y bien elaborados que desafían valores establecidos y estándares normativos. El empoderamiento femenino fue representado de formas diferentes: por la inversión de papeles atribuidos a mujeres y hombres, en contextos profesionales y en el despertar de la conciencia sobre las desigualdades sociales. Apoyo: CNPq/FAPEMIG/CAPES.

RC19-357.2

GOMES, CRISTINA* *(Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico)*

Economic Principles, Implementation and Results of Universalist and Focused Social Policies in Latin America.

Under neoliberal policies, social programs, social security and labor rights, should be suspended in order to reduce labor costs and promote international competition. However, due to recurrent economic crises, trade and financial liberalization has demanded increases in social expenditures, based on higher unplanned state indebtedness (Avelino et al., 2005). Keynesian economics proposes different compensatory responses at each stage of the economic cycle. In times of crisis, it suggests that the State should stimulate consumption; invest in policies to promote employmen, workers' protection and social security; maintain or increase its expenditures on education, health, and works (Stiglitz, 2010; Avelino et al., 2005). This paper describes the predominant economic thoughts, the evolution of social spending and the implementation of different types of social policies, adopted, universalist and focused in the last decades in Latin America (LA). Since the 1950s, universal policies, inspired by the European welfare states, have been implemented. However, contributory pension schemes cover only formal wage earners, while more than 50% of the workers are not wage earners and make up a broad informal sector. Universalism has never existed in LA.

The 1980s are seen as a "lost" decade, with recurrent crises, rising poverty and inequality. During the 1990s, commercial and financial liberalization policies and privatizations of public enterprises were implemented, with increased unemployment, de-financing and privatizing traditional social security systems (Levy, 2013). Since the beginning of the 2000s, Keynesian measures were adopted to protect employment and stimulate consumption, high investment in social policies, including non-contributory pensions, health insurance and monetary transfers aimed at the poor, which increased social spending since 1990, but with positive results on poverty reduction (from 26.8% to 13.3%) and on inequality (around 6 to 3 percentage points), achieving higher levels of inclusión, not universalism.

RC06-138.10

GOMES, CRISTINA* *(Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Mexico)*

Partnerhood and Parenthood Among Poor Families and Social Policies in Salvador, Brazil

In Brazil, most social policies deliver benefits to women with children (Lagard et al, 2007; Handa et al, 2006, Rasela et al, 2013; Rawlings & Rubio, 2005). In addition to material goods, such as money or home, there are goods that depend on the interpersonal or relational ties and relationships which the market can not offer. Relational goods are identity and motivation dependents, such as conjugality, paternity and motherhood, membership, mutual support, commitment, and self-reliance (Bruni, 2008; Becchetti et al, 2008, 2011); protection and care, which are largely provided by families, primarily by women, according to the patriarchal tradition.

Some authors assume that surrendering resources to women to promote children education and health could reinforce the domestic role of women and create marital conflicts such as gender-based violence. This research evaluates how social policies promote relational changes and modify women perceptions and aspirations, experiences and behaviours in domestic roles, conjugal and maternal relations. The qualitative methodology was adopted, applying ten interviews with women who are beneficiaries of policies, and three focus groups of men and women who are relatives, neighbours or friends of beneficiaries; the results are interpreted using discursive analysis. The results of interviews with women indicate that, in addition to the reduction of monetary poverty, these policies promote positive changes in marital and parental relationships, such as increased self-esteem and empowerment of women in financial decision-making, greater dialogue among partners and with children, negotiation skills and planning in relationships among spouses and children. However, the woman does not feel independent at all. Men who participated in focus groups coincide with women and indicated greater satisfaction with changes in women's self-esteem and

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fatherhood satisfaction after receiving benefits from programs. On the contrary, relations with neighbors can experience conflicts due to competition for scarce resources.

RC31-571.4

GOMES, RUI* *(University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies)*
LOPES, JOÃO TEIXEIRA *(University of Porto, Institute of Sociology)*
VAZ, HENRIQUE *(University of Porto, FPCE)*
CERDEIRA, LUÍSA *(University of Lisbon, Institute of Education)*
CABRITO, BELMIRO *(University of Lisbon, Institute of Education)*
GANGA, RAFAELA *(University of Porto, Institute of Sociology)*
PEIXOTO, PAULO *(University of Coimbra, Centre for Social Studies)*

Asymmetric Mobility and Migration of Highly-Skilled Workers in Europe

Emigration is a chronic structural process of the Portuguese society. The discussion and key arguments raised in this chapter are mainly focused on data from a research project (Bradramo) on Portuguese skilled emigration; based on the outcomes of the Bradramo project it can be suggested that recent phenomena in general, and the crisis that began around 2008 in particular, profoundly transformed the patterns of Portuguese emigration. Nowadays, the country faces a brain drain dynamic that is dramatically altering the profiles of national emigrants, emigration destinations, self-identity, and the strategies of those who leave the country. Academic mobility, mainly that promoted by the European Union (through grants from the Erasmus Programme), created and fostered mobility flows that reinforced a latent mobility phenomenon. Once engaged in academic mobility programmes, Portuguese higher education students tend to stay in the country of destination or, upon returning temporarily to Portugal, to evince a very strong predisposition to move to a country of the European Union. The profile of Portuguese high-skilled emigrants reveals a trend towards a permanent and a long-term (as opposed to a temporary or transitory) mobility, an insertion in the primary segment of the labour market of the destination countries, a predominance of professionals connected to the academic/scientific system and to professions requiring high skills, and a latent mobility (after a period of study in the country of destination) rather than direct mobility flows (after having entered in the employment system of the sending country).

RC12-242.7

GOMES, SILVIA* *(CICS.NOVA University of Minho)*

Prison, Ethnicities and State – Establishing Theoretical and Empirical Connections

Throughout this paper the intersections among crime, prison, race, ethnicity and State are examined, revealing that the State has a central role in the reproduction and production of social inequalities and direct criminalization of certain ethno-racial groups. This reflection began with a review of the literature on crime associated with racial and ethnic groups in North American and European contexts which traces the central role of social inequalities in the explanation of the phenomenon under study. After this theoretical reflection, a study developed in Portugal is presented, which illustrates precisely that the pathways to prison of individuals of certain foreign and ethnic groups must be understood in two ways: (*i*) not only in terms of objective living conditions, which are a result of various social inequalities in life, leading them more easily to prison, but also (*ii*) in terms of the role that the criminal justice system itself plays, with difficulty in accessing law and justice that makes it easier for individuals to be caught and maintained in the justice system. Finally, struggles and dilemmas are discussed while the research considers a theoretical and practical understanding of criminal phenomena connected to race, ethnicity and nationality at the political level.

RC14-265.10

GOMEZ, LETICIA* *(Universidad Tecnológica de Querétaro)*

El Monólogo De Género y Las Implicaciones De La Violencia En Mujeres Universitarias

Los cambios actuales orientados a apoyar la igualdad de género, se reflejan y comunican en diferentes acciones cotidianas, debates académicos, estudios de investigación, esfuerzos colectivos y políticas públicas, no obstante tan ardua labor, la discriminación y el maltrato hacia las mujeres prevalece. La preparación académica femenina y su profesionalización son insuficientes y se han conservado en diferentes grados, hábitos e ideas culturales de sumisión y desvalorización a través del modelo de la educación patriarcal. Este estudio muestra los resultados de una Encuesta aplicada a ciento ochenta mujeres universitarias en los Estados de Querétaro y Guanajuato, México, durante los meses de julio, agosto y septiembre de 2017. El objetivo es conocer su situación de violencia en los ámbitos familiares y laborales. Los resultados fueron sistematizados y refieren la necesidad de

esfuerzos mayores incrementando programas preventivos, orientadores, monitoreados con seguimientos efectivos y prácticas de comunicación constante, para empoderar a las mujeres sobre sus derechos y reconocimiento en vías de una sociedad más justa, con mejores oportunidades de desarrollo, equidad e inclusión.

RC10-204.4

GÓMEZ, MARCO* *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)*

Self-Organization Under Natural and Social Catastrophes

Popular self-organization following natural or social catastrophes. The 2017-09-19 earthquake in Mexico

It appears that, under certain circumstances, in capitalist society it is possible for people to manage and govern society directly, without the mediation of a special political class of officials organized to perform those functions. In many instances, those circumstances arise from natural or social cataclisms that continually affect the social organization. People are driven to spontaneously organize themselves in order to take over, partially or completely, administrative and governing tasks, at first those directly related to the catastrophe itself, due to the disorganization or disability of the central political power, but then extending to other áreas as organization desterity grows, and the situation affords itself.

However, during and in the aftermath of these catastrophes, the centralized political power of capitalist societies confronts these self-organizing attempts by the population. Measures taken by government forces can exhibit a greater or lesser ability, be more or less violent, all to quell the spontaneous self-organization by the people in whatever attempt to take over the management and governing powers of society. The result of this confrontation will depend, naturally, on the correlation of forces between the two, but above all, on the organizational capacity and the level of consciousness achieved by the self-organized masses of people.

During the recent earthquake in Mexico, thousands of people went to the affected áreas and spontaneously organized themselves in all sorts of rescue tasks. The government acted late, unefficiently, and many times in conflict with the self-organized volunteers.

Field work will be undertaken in Mexico City and surroundings to document these events and to try and describe possible outcomes.

RC12-234.2

GÓMEZ MANZANO, PABLO* *(Universidad Mayor)*

¿Indiferencia Frente a La Política En Chile?: De La Neutralización De La Agencia Política Merced De Las Trampas Constitucionales a La Ciudadanización De La Política Por Vías No Institucionales

La ponencia pretende poner en entredicho el reiterado diagnóstico de la supuesta indiferencia que la ciudadanía chilena tiene en la actualidad respecto a la política. Se sostendrá que dicho diagnóstico de indiferencia refiere únicamente a una estrecha comprensión de la política, simplificada en lo que conocemos como real politik o política ejercida únicamente por canales institucionales del Estado, dado que la principal argumentación de la indiferencia se sostiene en los bajos índices de participación política electoral, que han caído en picada pese a la reforma introducida por medio de la ley de inscripción automática y voto voluntario, ideada para levantar los índices de participación electoral. Se sostendrá además una argumentación sociológico-jurídica para explicar el descenso sostenido en la participación electoral, fundada en el diseño de lo que Roberto Gargarella denomina la "sala de máquinas constitucional" y que en el caso chileno se articula por el funcionamiento interdependiente de lo que Fernando Atria y la literatura crítica sobre estudios constitucionales chilenos denominan como "trampas constitucionales": el sistema electoral binominal, la existencia de un tribunal constitucional que funciona como una tercera cámara legislativa y cuyo nombramiento carece de elección popular; y finalmente los altos quorums exigidos para las leyes orgánicas constitucionales y las reformas constitucionales. El funcionamiento conjunto de dichos mecanismos tiene una responsabilidad central tanto en la neutralización de la agencia política ejercida por los representantes elegidos por sufragio popular así como también en la pérdida de confianza ciudadana en el voto como instrumento útil para efectuar transformaciones políticas. Se sostendrá finalmente que lejos de la indiferencia política, se ha producido un fenómeno que Gabriel Salazar y la historia social chilena denominan como "ciudadanización de la política", mediante el cual la participación electoral se ha desplazado a vías ajenas a la institucionalidad del Estado como acontece con los movimientos sociales.

RC24-461.3

GONCALVES, LEANDRA *(Unicamp)*
TORRES, PEDRO HENRIQUE* *(University of Sao Paulo)*
GOMES, MARCELA *(Federal University of Santa Catarina)*
KLUGE, BRUNA *(Federal University of Santa Catarina)*

Smoky Boundaries: Greenpeace Brazil, NGOs and the Social Movements

The study of social movements and of third sector organizations are still present and strong in academic debate, especially because of the changing character of the very essence of this political sphere. With the increasing intensity of environmental problems in the contemporary world, on the other hand, organized groups are emerging seeking to "save the planet".

One of the main organizations that proclaims itself in defense of the environment, is Greenpeace, which emerged in the 1970s. Through the classic and contemporary bibliographic review on NGOs and Social Movements, the present work has demonstrated the nebulous frontier to fit Greenpeace Brazil within these milestones, complementing the methodological part of the research with key actors, members and ex-members of the organization, to analyze how they perceive - and if they perceive - the demarcation of this border.

The objective of this work is to test the hypothesis that Greenpeace, unlike other environmental NGOs, has distinct characteristics of a Third Sector organization in its theoretical definition, approaching and, in a dialectical way, confusing and being confused by the actors and collective subjects with which it interacts, in relation to being an NGO or a Social Movement. In addition, it was assumed that the environmental movements have a heterogeneous character, being formed by distinct groups and interests, from foundations and organizations with market bias to community groups in defense of the preservation of natural resources as a means of subsistence.

Preliminary results indicate that the material served in a complementary way to our theoretical approach, validating and exposing perceptions that confirm the border nebula to locate, socially and politically, Greenpeace Brazil and its performance in the country.

RC02-57.2

GOND, JEAN-PASCAL* *(City, University of London)*
O'SULLIVAN, NIAMH *(Nottingham University Business School)*
FURNARI, SANTI *(City, University of London)*

Relational Work for Sustainable Finance: Exploring the Political Dynamics of Shareholder Engagement on Environmental, Social and Governance Issues

A recent development in our context of 'investor capitalism' (Davis, 2009; Useem 1996) is the rise of practices of 'active ownership' or 'engagement' that move beyond proxy voting and takes the form of direct dialogue between investors and their investee companies on environmental, social or governance (ESG) issues. Finance scholars suggest that engagement on ESG issues can lead to positive abnormal financial returns (Dimson, Karakaş & Li, 2015); global institutions such as the United Nations–backed Principles for Responsible Investment actively promote engagement by enabling institutional investors' collective actions targeting multinational corporations (MNCs) (Gond & Piani 2013).

However, because engagement takes place 'behind closed doors', little is known about the cognitive, social and political dynamics that underlie engagement practices. In this paper, we build on the concept of 'relational work' developed by Bandelj (2012) after Viviana Zelizer (2005) to investigate engagement from the perspective of the individuals involved in the process, and with the aim to uncover the profoundly relational and political nature of engagement. To document engagement practices, we conducted 112 interviews with actors in charge of engagement on ESG at institutional investors (n=66) and dealing with investors' ESG requests at MNCs (n=36), as well as with field-level experts of engagement (n=10).

Our findings show that through engagement, new relations emerge between investment firms and MNCs that enable the symmetric consolidation of actors' position and relations within their own organizations, enhancing further these actors' capacity to engage in relational and political work for promoting sustainable development. By uncovering a neglected relational facet of investor capitalism and its complex connections with sustainability issues, our study extends the analysis of corporations as "open polities" (Weber & Waeger, 2017), allowing a discussion of the potential and limitations of relational forms of finance to move MNCs and investors towards sustainability.

RC37-655.4

GONZALEZ, JORGE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Coloured Avant-Gardes in Postcolonial Cape Town: On How the Visual Arts Influence Racial-Ethnic Meaning Making

With politics, economics, and facets of the physical scientific academy taking a very essentialist turn, traditional and historically consecrated understandings of race and ethnicity continue to inaccurately portray the reality of people in South Africa. In contemporary South Africa, the long-recognized and defined concept of "coloured" continues to be problematic for those claiming the label. This research analyzes the role of coloniality on the visual arts as a form of racial-ethnic meaning making for coloured avant-garde painters, graffiti artists, and sculptors in Cape Town, South Africa. This research explores the intersections of racial-ethnic identity, the avant-garde visual arts, and the construction of self by employing participant observation, in-depth interviews with coloured visual artists, discourse analysis of what it means to be coloured in South Africa, and semiotic analyses of artworks created by coloured avant-garde artists. This research project further contributes to the literature on Southern African studies, race-ethnicity, the sociology of art and culture, and postcolonialism. In a time with massive human migration due to war and political instability; racial-ethnic conflict and tension in North America, Europe, and Southern Africa; and the importance of cultural artefacts and symbols for uniting peoples and movements, the complexity of racial-ethnic categorization and racialization must continue to be elucidated and explored. With the increasing rapidity of globalization and the associated movement and intermixing of cultures, identities, and peoples, constructivist approaches to race-ethnicity empower mixed-race peoples to define identity for themselves. As an ever-growing contingent of the global population, mixed-race peoples and their lived realities must be explored and valued on par with essentialized racial-ethnic categories of people. What this research does is empower the voice and dignity of coloured peoples in South Africa in relation to their use of visual artworks for the creation of racial-ethnic meaning-making.

RC40-704.5

GONZALEZ, JORGE A.* *(CEIICH-UNAM)*
GRAVANTE, TOMMASO *(CEIICH-UNAM)*

Prosumers and Alternative Food Practices in Mexico: Between Pre-Hispanic Tradition and Social Innovation

The nutrition transition and neoliberal policies that Mexico has seen over the last three decades have driven the country to (among other things) a sovereignty and food autonomy crisis on the one hand and an epidemic of obesity and illnesses connected to malnutrition on the other. This loss or gain of knowledge is intimately linked to incapacity or capacity for organization and to the generation, provision and analysis of information or its opposite, disinformation. As a response to this widespread loss of nutrition knowledge, a new type of consumer has emerged in recent years that is not only more attentive to what he/she consumes but also to the way in which food is produced and the people who produce it.

This process is creating a series of collective experiences that, on the one hand, recover some pre-Hispanic traditions of production (*milpa* or polyculture directed towards value in use), distribution (*tanguis*, as a way of selling immersed in traditional relationships) and the consumption of foodstuffs (recovering plants called *quelites*, which have a high nutritional and symbolic value). At the same time, they deploy a series of innovative social practices within the socio-cultural context of the country, characterized by a collective culture focused on resilience.

Taking our ethnographic work as a starting point, in this presentation we will show a range of experiences in different areas of Mexico (Altiplano Potosino, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Oaxaca) to identify the actors and the different conditions that form these emerging processes to build some levels of food sovereignty which involve developing an information culture, a communication/organization culture and a knowledge as a way of facing up to the world processes disabling food sovereignty.

RC47-JS-76.5

GONZALEZ, JORGE A.* *(CEIICH-UNAM)*
GRAVANTE, TOMMASO *(CEIICH-UNAM)*

We Are Kneading Another World. Alternative Food Practices and Futures in Mexico City

The nutrition transition and neoliberal policies that Mexico has seen over the last three decades have driven the country to (among other things) a sovereignty and food autonomy crisis on the one hand and an epidemic of obesity and illnesses connected to malnutrition on the other.

This process of disabling food knowledge is impossible to achieve except as the integrated effect of food disinformation and both, in turn, are framed by disorganization and disconnection regarding specific decisions to do with antroponomic production at all scales. As a social response to this widespread loss of nutrition

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knowledge, Mexico has seen the formation of different social movements for food sovereignty.

In Mexico City, in particular, recent years have seen these classic collective action experiences joined by others characterized by attention not only on food production but on how they are distributed and consumed, thereby redefining an alternative lifestyle marked by the recovery and/or enhancement of pre-Hispanic production traditions – *milpa* – distribution traditions – *tanguis* – food consumption – and the recovery of *quelites*. The alternative lifestyle is also marked by a series of innovative social practices such as vegetarianism/veganism, the recovery of ties to nature in the city, sustainable habitation, solidary economic models, community participation and organization, development of appropriate technology, the emergence of a collective resilient culture.

In this presentation we will analyze some experiences in Mexico City and see how their alternative food practice and network experiences are shaping values, visions, projects, and strategies, and help transform one of the biggest cities in the world and open it to alternative futures.

RC19-359.1

GONZALEZ BENSON, ODESSA* *(University of Michigan)*
STEPHENS, ANDRE *(University of Washington Department of Sociology)*

Governance from below: Examining How Grassroots Refugee Groups Expand the "Who, When, Where and How" of Welfare Services in the Resettlement Policy Domain

The top-down arrangements of governance that conjoin the welfare state with the private and nonprofit sector are increasingly challenged by heightened migration and advanced urbanism. Scholars focus on the "dark side" to public-private partnerships (O'Toole & Meier 2004), the "shadow of hierarchy" (Whitehead 2007) and "partnership crisis" (Bristow et al 2009) in ways that call into question the promise of NGO- and community-inclusion envisioned in public-private partnerships. Scholars of multiscalar governance point to the 'lower scales' for renewed visions of participatory policy approaches (Sommerville 2011). In the US refugee resettlement domain of social welfare provision, grassroots Refugee Community Organizations (RCOs), formed and run by refugees themselves, operate alongside state-funded NGOs but are marginalized in official policy processes. Our study applies a critical perspective in re-examining RCOs within resettlement policy and the scope of services they provide vis-a-vis their state-funded counterparts. We draw on interviews with organizational leaders of RCOs in Bhutanese communities in 35 US cities, using directed content analysis. We find that the scope of RCO-provided services are wider— in terms of the "who, when, where, and how" of service provision — than those of state-funded organizations which are stifled by the regulatory and fiscal limits of federal policy. *Who and when:* Findings show that RCOs extend assistance well beyond the eligibility requirements and time limits of policy and target assistance to those neglected by work-oriented policies. *Where and how:* Whereas mainstream social welfare organizations have difficulty reaching marginalized communities, our findings show that grassroots RCOs are closer to the needs of refugee communities in terms of proximity and service delivery. In our final analysis, we argue that multi-scalar governance has not gone low enough. In the resettlement domain of social welfare, these most peripheral levels — at the grassroots — constitute the core and sustain multi-level governance.

RC24-463.2

GONZÁLEZ VEGA, ALBA* *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Azcapotzalco)*

Re-Thinking Social Responsibility and Business Ethics. a Review of the Thinking of Gilles Lipovetsky.

Re-pensando la responsabilidad social y ética empresarial. Una revisión del pensamiento de Gilles Lipovetsky.
Alba María del Carmen González Vega
El presente trabajo constituye una reflexión crítica desde el pensamiento de Gilles Lipovetsky sobre la responsabilidad social y la ética empresarial. Se exhibe la visión del autor sobre la naturaleza de la empresa y la función por la cual ha sido creada y su inserción en el mundo de la sociedad hipermoderna y posmoralista, la cual dirige ciertas prácticas para los negocios y los individuos. Se cuestiona la comprensión de la responsabilidad como un recurso moral imprescindible para mantener la legitimidad y credibilidad de la empresa. El centro de la reflexión presenta la instrumentalización utilitarista de la responsabilidad social a partir de sus antecedentes y el renacimiento del nuevo marketing que nutre la imagen con una vocación digna, un objetivo noble que supera la exclusiva ganancia (Lipovetsky, 1994).

This paper is a critical reflection from the thinking of Gilles Lipovetsky on social responsibility and business ethics. It shows the author's vision of the nature of the company and the function by which it was created and its insertion in the world of hypermodern and postmoralist society, which directs certain practices for business and individuals. It questions the understanding of responsibility as an essential moral resource to maintain the legitimacy and credibility of the company.

The center of the reflection presents the utilitarian instrumentalization of social responsibility from its antecedents and the renaissance of the new marketing that nourishes the image with a dignified vocation, a noble objective that surpasses the exclusive profit (Lipovetsky, 1994).

RC35-633.1

GONZÁLEZ-MARTÍNEZ, ESTHER* *(University of Fribourg)*
MLYNÁŘ, JAKUB *(University of Fribourg)*

Practical TRUST

Our paper provides an outline of a praxeological approach to the sociological investigation of trust as a ground for social action. We aim to respecify the issue of trust by anchoring it at the level of the routine and practical accomplishment of the ordered and intelligible character of social action as a local phenomenon. To do this, we propose the concept of "practical trust".

Practical trust requires neither a specific act or relationship nor a particular cognitive basis, but is inextricably bound to the situated production and accountability of social action. We put forward that members of society act in trust by producing, for themselves and their partners, the observability of the courses of action they engage in. Practical trust is grounded in the features of the course of action that are available only in the here-and-now as produced *in situ* by the members. It is closely tied to the concerted production of joint action on the spot, contingently, using whatever is at hand. This trust is not granted beforehand, once and forever, as a precondition for action, but rather enabled and sustained methodically and continuously by the participants, as the course of action develops.

In terms of empirical work, we suggest engaging in detailed investigation of the organization of talk-in-interaction, considered as the main resource for participants to grasp and display what they are doing together and how they can move forward. We thus stress the close link between trust and participants' concrete involvement in joint action, as well as the observability of social phenomena as they happen to be produced on the spot and in real time.

RC19-360.2

GOOD GINGRICH, LUANN* *(York University)*
LIGHTMAN, NAOMI *(University of Calgary)*

Interrogating Social Exclusion and Inclusion among Syrian Refugee Youth in Ontario

Definitions and measures of "integration" in Global North societies often presume a binary relationship between exclusion and inclusion, choice and force, and apply an individual categorical point of view to evaluate success and entitlement. Yet the social defiance of binaries belies such commonplace assumptions. This paper explores the "methodology paradox" of cognitive structures and legal categories organizing refugee research and policy, in an effort to move beyond binary inclusion/exclusion frameworks and reconfigure the focus to the analysis of social systems. Drawing on focus group data with Syrian refugee newcomer youth recently resettled in Canada, we conceptually map "symbolic economies" (Bourdieu) in which they engage, including school, work, and social networks. We also examine expressed fears, hopes and disappointments in resettlement. Their narratives speak of "unfavourable inclusion", citizenship capital, and double binds, offering an unusual opportunity to study the intersecting global and local forces of social exclusion within a fused market-state social field (Good Gingrich, 2016) and their paradoxical outcomes.

TG04-969.4

GOODE, LUKE* *(University of Auckland)*

Emancipatory Catastrophism and the Speculative Imagination

This paper explores Ulrich Beck's (2016) theory of emancipatory catastrophism by attending to the role of popular media in reframing environmental risk. Beck claims that disasters and potentially catastrophic risks generate new normative horizons, specifically the emergence of 'global justice frames'. The 'anthropological shock' of the risk society may be politically debilitating in the first instance but also leads to a new reflexivity, Beck argues. One significant result, he claims, is an emergent 'global environmental justice frame'. This frame, informed by a cosmopolitan ethic, also denatures climate change causes and consequences by connecting them to issues of racism, imperialism and social justice. For Beck, this new frame does not emerge automatically but as a result of 'cultural work' on the part of activists, media and others 'carrier groups'. The move from shock to reflection does not restore modernity's faith in progress or technocratic solutionism. Rather, citizens of the risk society must grapple with ceaseless social 'metamorphosis' (*Verwandlung*), provisionality and unanticipated consequences of intervention. This helps explain why the work involved in generating new emancipatory frames is *symbolic* and *imaginative*, and not merely evidence and solution-based (echoed also in Monbiot, 2017 and Klein, 2017). Beck points to the importance of popular culture as an agent of emancipatory reframing in the face of environmental risk. This paper discusses whether, and to what extent,

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popular culture may serve as a vehicle for reframing climate change in terms of global justice and emancipation in the way that Beck envisages. Specifically, it explores two media genres, both geared to future-oriented speculations on the challenges of climate change: non-fiction coverage of emerging 'green' tech, and environmental science fiction ('cli-fi'). While adding detail (and complexity) to the theory of emancipatory catastrophism, the paper also juxtaposes significant counter-frames of 'elite catastrophism' and 'technological solutionism'.

RC48-812.4

GOODMAN, JAMES* *(University of Technology Sydney)*

Developmentalism and Climate Movements

Social movements make a normative claim on society. They seek to define future possibilities, and do so with or against the prevailing development trajectory. Their projects pose development futures, whether neo-, anti-, alter- or post-, and can be especially powerful where existing development models implode or become exhausted. In the face of deepened climate contradictions, social antagonisms increasingly centre on contests over development. Under the current climate crisis, developmental hierarchies can be up-ended, creating new co-related struggles in both high- and low-income contexts. The challenge of decarbonsation can politicise social relations in new ways, opening-up new political agendas centred on previously-normalised developmental projects. The paper analyses climate movements in terms of these developmentalist claims, addressing their existential depth, spatial scope and temporal urgency, and in terms of the trajectories they pose. It focuses especially on examples from India, Germany and Australia, across development divides and types of fossil-fuel dependence.

RC48-800.6

GOODMAN, JAMES* *(University of Technology Sydney)*

From Climate Crisis to Climate Democracy?

Continuing climate crisis politicises socio-ecological relations, and creates new fields of socio-political contention. In the first instance, energy becomes a key site of political advocacy, controversy and claim-making. As the crisis forces emission reduction into the political process, state structures are disrupted, and a cascade of democratising forces emerges. The paper explores this changing relationship between climate and democracy. First, at one level, climate change is immediately de-democratising, both in terms of negating living environments and inviting 'emergency' and exclusion. Against securitisation there is a politicization of impacts, notably though labour unions and also, especially, indigenous peoples organisations. Second, failing policy exposes the limits of political institutions, as public authorities display a structural incapacity to act in the general interest, against the dominant fossil fuel sector. Deep contradictions erupt at the centre of the formal political process, and in the institutions of the state, especially between climate and energy policy. Third, and more dialectically, failing policy politicizes the carbon cycle, across extraction, burning, impacts and sinks. Social mobilisations proliferate, creating new subjectivities, constituencies and blocs, articulating new demands and normative visions. These find traction for instance in the social relations of energy transition, around concepts of 'just transition', 'energy justice' and 'energy democracy'. Fourth, the persistent and intensifying crisis politicizes climate itself, as a social product. Here a wider agenda for ecological democracy comes into view. The exercise of intentional climate agency, made necessary by climate change, politicizes social relations with climate. A new and dynamic of contention opens up, posing concepts of de-growth, bio-civilisation and living well against the received wisdom of the 'green economy', 'global resource management' and 'earth systems governance'. The paper surveys developments across these four levels of climate democracy, reflecting on its distinct character and implications for broader dynamics of socio-political change.

RC30-JS-36.6

GOODS, CALEB* *(University of Western Australia)*
VEEN, ALEX *(University of Sydney)*
BARRATT, TOM *(University of Western Australia)*

Management and Control Via Apps: A Qualitative Study of Australian Gig Worker Experiences across Two Platform-Based Apps

The rise of the 'gig' economy has been enabled by advancements in online communication and mobile technology and fuelled by venture capital. Despite the explosive rise in 'gig' work, limited research exists on workers' lived-experiences in the sector. This paper explores questions of control and power in the labour process of the emerging 'gig' economy. More particularly, we focus upon the 'platform-based app' food-delivery sector of the Australian 'gig' economy, assessing how power and control is experienced and exercised by workers in these 'novel' organisational forms. The paper draws upon 40 semi-structured interviews and focus-group discussions conducted with food-delivery

workers across several Australian capital cities. The findings reveal how workers experience and challenge different forms of control, as well as seek to exert forms of agency. They further highlight the marginally or contingently attached nature of food-delivery workers in the Australian labour market, who seek out 'gig' jobs because of low entry barriers and limited alternative employment opportunities. Despite often cited issues around vulnerability and feelings of exploitation, the described behaviour by workers suggests they do not necessarily acquiesce to forms of 'normative' and 'computer' control that are employed by the two investigated 'gig' platforms.

RC34-615.4

GOODWIN, JOHN* *(University of Leicester)*
O'CONNOR, HENRIETTA *(University of Leicester)*

Linking Past and Present: Working with Andy Furlong to Examine Changing Youth Labour Markets 1985-2012

Since 2011 we had been working with Andy Furlong on two 'restudies' revisiting key themes and data from his early work on school to work transitions. While Andy's work has always been central to our analyses and understanding our recent restudies led to collaborations focusing on a need interrogate 'past' transitions data. More specifically, by linking past and present data in our research (Making the Precariat: ESRC) we sought to examine how the working lives of young people have changed between two key periods of economic instability in the UK: the 1980s and 2008 recessions. In our most recent project with Andy (*Youth Opportunities?:* British Academy) we revisited key themes from his PhD (1987) focussing on youth unemployment and Youth Training Schemes (YTS). Here he argued that 'the main short-coming of the YTS in Leicester lies in its failure to attract young people destined for low-skilled jobs (Furlong 1987: 227)'. However, he also found that those who joined the schemes regarded them favourably and as a route to the jobs they wanted, albeit dependent upon local labour market conditions. What happened to those who did YTS? What were the long-term career and life 'impacts' for those who participated in YTS during the 1980s? Were these 'tacky' job substitution schemes or did they provide gateways to real and meaningful work?

Based on our collaborations, this paper has three aims. First we present an overview of the 'Making the Precariat' project and the arguments developed with Andy for the book *Young People in the Labour Market*. Second, we reconsider some of the findings on YTS offered by Andy in his thesis via the reflections of those who participated in them. Finally, we consider the position of our collaborations with Andy in his broader scheme of work.

RC12-245.1

GOODWIN, SUSAN* *(Sydney University)*
WILKINSON, BETHANY* *(University of Sydney)*

What Is Intimate Partner Homicide Represented to be?: A Poststructural Analysis of Recent Court Judgments in NSW, Australia.

Court judgements about men who are charged with killing their current or former intimate partner provide important insight into how women, men, intimate relationships, violence, homicide and legal responses are conceptualized in the legal arena, and in society more generally. This paper draws on analyses recent court judgements (between 2010 and 2016) in the state of NSW, Australia, where women were killed in the context of intimate partner violence. The analysis of the judgements was undertaken using Bacchi's (2009) 'What's the problem represented to be?' (WPR) approach, a form of poststructural policy analysis (Bacchi and Goodwin, 2016). This approach has been used by other researchers explore how policies constitute the 'problem' of violence against women, and is used here to scrutinize the taken-for-granted representations of intimate partner homicide in court judgments. The paper demonstrates that deeply held assumptions and presuppositions about what intimate partner violence is; what intimate relationships are; and who is responsible for perpetrating and preventing intimate partner homicide can be found within the texts of the court judgements. The analysis also demonstrates that there are alternative ways of thinking about violence, intimate relationships, and prevention and protection. Thinking through these alternatives could potentially radically alter the law's response to violence.

RC43-734.5

GORDILHO SOUZA, ANGELA* *(Federal University of Bahia)*

Living in favelas, home after all: An experience to make it more appropriate

The global south metropolises have grown into an accelerated and concentrated urbanization process, in a great inequality context that includes lack of social opportunities such as income, education, supply of land and housing, besides inadequate urban environment and infrastructure conditions. The results

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configure an intense socio-spatial segregation and urban exclusion. In this context, many poor neighborhoods were raised on the city's outskirts and in the interstices of the old central areas, without appropriate parameters and public policies. They constitute a huge universe of slums, villages, invasions, tenements houses and other improvised housing provision, although gradually accumulating significant individual investments, which will persist for a long time ahead, as home to many people, after all. In Brazil, the case study to be presented, among the total of 212 million inhabitants nowadays, over 85% are urban population and almost half of that lives in major cities, where the slums population ranges from 20% to 60%. Urban and housing policies developed until then were innocuous concerning the transformation for better cities, although there were attempts for inclusive policies, with advances and setbacks towards the right to the city. People living in this condition keep building their places by themselves to make their home more appropriate. What are the design features that make a dwelling place "home-like" to its inhabitants? Within the described context, the work to be presented brings to discussion the possibilities that are being experienced currently by technical assistance participatory projects developed through a pilot university outreach program. The proposal focuses on a recent graduate experience of a Professional Residency in Architecture, Urbanism and Engineering at the Federal University of Bahia and its developments, already featuring its third edition, in network with other public universities in Brazil. (www.residencia-aue.ufba.br)

RC07-JS-77.3

GORSHKOV, MIKHAIL* *(Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

TYURINA, IRINA *(Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Sociology of Youth in Russia: Historical Experience and Current Approaches

The focus of presentation will be two intertwined and critically important issues – to review historical and theoretical preconditions for youth studies in Russia and to analyze of the situation, problems and the livelihoods of youth in today's Russian society. It is known that in modern society several discourses of youth coexist. The authors treat youth as an object of socialization and self-fulfillment and study its role in reproducing social structure of the society. The topic is considered to be relevant throughout time but it is becoming particularly urgent today – in a post-crisis situation, during a quickly evolving international political tension that results in the "struggle" for the minds of the young, and the rapid advances in information technology which are adopted by young people to the point that an information space becomes their immediate environment, unlike the older generations. Youth as a distinct social group is reviewed in a multidimensional way. At the same time, special attention is given to developing youth public consciousness, the way young people perceive social contradictions within modern Russian society, their civic engagement, social identity, ethnic tolerance, etc. Some words will be said about those young Russians displaying delinquent behavior (drug abuse, alcohol abuse, etc.). The presentation is based on findings supplied by numerous national sociological surveys conducted under the leadership and with the direct involvement of the authors since the late 1990s onwards. Building upon the results from these and several other studies they revise some conventional for classical sociology of youth ideas and principles, identify the new options for its future development, request to resist any attempts at unification of this complex social group reducing the nature of today's youth environment's transformations to only one, albeit significant, feature, call on to reevaluate the new role and status of youth in society.

RC16-297.1

GORSKI, PHILIP* *(Yale University)*

Sinks and Webs: From Axiological Neutrality to Critical Engagement

The central goal of this essay is to explain why the fact/value distinction does not hold water and to reflect on what this means for the scientific ethos. The essay has three parts. The first reviews and synthesizes various well-known criticisms of the fact/value distinction. The critique is two-pronged. It not only argues that facts are value-laden – a familiar point to many sociologists – but also that values are factladen – a point less commonly made outside philosophy. The second part explores the conditions of plausibility of the fact/value distinction, the "background picture" that makes it seem convincing and even commonsensical. I argue that the fact-value distinction is based on an epistemological imaginary, which is, in turn, buttressed by certain ontological and moral assumptions as well. The third part develops an alternative conceptualization and corresponding imagery. It replaces the terms "fact" and "value" with the concepts "descriptive" and "normative." And it argues that the descriptive and the normative are always complexly entangled. Rather than trying to keep the two apart, I argue, a critical social science should attend explicitly and systematically to their interrelationship

RC47-JS-22.15

GORTANUTTI, GIULIA* *(Ruhr Universität Bochum)*
LAUBER, JOHANNA *(Ruhr-University Bochum)*
NIKOLAS, ANA-MARIA *(Ruhr University Bochum)*

Talking about the Same but Different? Cooperation in Social Movement and Industrial Relations Theories. an Integrative Approach.

In the European context, progressive social movements and trade unions have been key forces for the building and strengthening of democracies and the creation of the institutions that govern capitalism. Today, changes in the balance of power have resulted in the ongoing economic crisis, diminishing of democratic space, and multiple institutional failures. However, hope continues to be invested in the ability of trade unions and social movements to counter these developments by joining forces and cooperating with each other. Understanding the reasons for such cooperation and its failures is thus an important empirical and theoretical task.

Both social movement and industrial relations theories have attempted to theorise and empirically research such cooperation, however mainly from the point of view of their own theoretical backgrounds. This paper starts by comparing different yet similar theories of both research fields, calling for a further integration of resources, culture, and political-economic opportunity approaches both theories use, albeit in different ways. The paper suggests that using an integrative approach to study cooperation is an important step towards a more holistic thinking of the relationship between social movements and trade unions.

RC44-742.1

GORTANUTTI, GIULIA* *(Ruhr Universität Bochum)*

Transnational Coalitions and Networks: Cooperation between Trade Unions and Social Movements Against Ttip in Europe

In reaction to the progressive decline of trade unions, cooperation and coalition building with social movements has been described as a means of union revitalization. The start of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations in 2013 marked a point of convergence for such cooperation, as the agreement has the potential of affecting many policy areas other than trade. A European-wide network comprising more than 500 trade unions and social movement organisations has formed to mobilise the protest against TTIP in Europe.

Cooperation against TTIP has been hindered by two main factors. Firstly, there is a horizontal cleavage, as not all trade unions are opposed to it at a fundamental level, particularly those representing export based sectors. In contrast, social movements have a drastically less favourable attitude towards TTIP, thus finding themselves closer to trade unions from non-European countries. Secondly, there is a vertical fragmentation, since protest actions take predominantly place at the national level, so much so that the transnational nature of the mobilisation is sometimes called into question.

Given the number and geographical distribution of the organisations involved, the role played by trade unions in the coalition is difficult to gauge. This paper employs Social Network Analysis (SNA), in the form of hyperlink and website analysis to describe and evaluate the relationships and the connections between coalition members. The paper focuses on the national networks active in Germany and the United Kingdom, as well as the core actors at the transnational European level. SNA methlogies and tools are used to sketch graphical representations of the networks, which are then analysed and compared. This paper identifies and describes the central actors in the coalition and it highlights the position of trade unions and labour movement organisations within the wider European network against TTIP.

RC54-892.2

GOSSE, MEGHAN* *(Dalhousie University)*

In Pursuit of the "Designer Vagina"

This study provides insight into reasons women undergo female genital cosmetic surgery (FGCS) despite a lack of reliable information on the potential risks and long-term outcomes. Additionally, this project examines how FGCS is marketed and presented on cosmetic surgery clinic websites. The images of female genitals portrayed in pornography tend to present a very specific and homogenous image of strictly groomed genitals, with labia sometimes altered through surgical means into "normal" lengths. This increasingly specific and visible genital ideal results in more women wanting to, and feeling pressure to, alter their genitals in order to conform to a specific idea of female genital "normality."

Data was collected online between July 2014 and September 2014 and consisted of a comparative study using qualitative content media analysis to examine 30 posts on Canadian and American based online FGCS discussion boards, and 30 surgeons' websites promoting FGCS.

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Results show that the motives women describe for undergoing FGCS mirror the motives presented on the surgeons' websites. Clinic websites and women's posts present appearance and physical issues as the two most common rationales for surgery, followed by physical discomfort and sexual issues. Furthermore, I found that women's genitals were divided into "right" and "wrong" or "normal" and "abnormal" genitals through the active processes of medicalization as well as the pathologization of female genital diversity through the promotion of one ideal genital aesthetic. Finally, I found that surgeons' websites advertise FGCS as a "low-risk" procedure, which acts as a reasonable solution for correcting an "abnormal" body part, and which women are increasingly becoming aware of in large part due to emerging normative standards of the vulva. Although genital distress is not a new phenomenon, women's genitals are now firmly a part of the self-surveillance and improvement imperatives of cosmetic surgery culture.

RC34-622.7

GOSWAMI, HARIDHAN* *(Manchester Metropolitan University)*
KHALIL, M. IBRAHIM *(Government Brojomohan College)*

Measuring Child Well-Being in Bangladesh: Are Self-Reported Measures of Well-Being Reliable and Valid?

The growing recognition of children and young people's rights for having a good childhood and good future life chances, coupled with the injunction from the New Sociology of Childhood to consult with children and young people as active agents have resulted in an increasing number of studies on children and young people's well-being at national and international levels. However, developing reliable and valid measures of well-being suitable for comparative study is still considered as one of the major challenges for research with children and young people from different countries. This paper discusses the limitations and advantages of some measures of well-being using data from a survey in Bangladesh—one of the developing countries in South Asia. This study in Bangladesh is administered as part of the 3rd Wave of the Children's Worlds International Survey on Children's Well-Being (ISCWeB). In this paper, we will focus on the reliability and validity of both overall and domain specific measures of well-being.

Data for this paper are obtained from over 3000 primary and secondary school children (aged between 8 and 15 years) living in three large cities in Bangladesh. Exploratory factor analysis is carried out to examine the factor structure of the multiple-item measures of overall and domain specific well-being. Then Cronbach's Alpha is computed to examine the reliability of the scales. Finally, convergent, discriminant and criterion validity of the scales are assessed by testing the relations of these scales with other theoretically relevant variables e.g., age, gender, satisfaction with health, pro-social behaviour, emotional symptom, and self-esteem. These findings are discussed in the context of previous empirical studies on child well-being carried out in both developing and developed countries. Suggestions for future comparative research are also put forward.

RC34-616.5

GOSWAMI, HARIDHAN* *(Manchester Metropolitan University)*

Religiosity and Youth Subjective Well-Being: A Multilevel Analysis

There has been a growing interest among academics, policy makers and practitioners on youth subjective well-being over the past few decades. A large number of studies have been conducted at regional and national level to explain variations in well-being. Influenced by bottom-up theories, most of these studies emphasised micro-level demographic factors, which were consistently found to be able to explicate only a small amount of variation in well-being. To find better explanation, researchers are now focusing more on psycho-social and contextual factors. Although these studies have provided useful insights into youth well-being, there is little systematic evidence on how religiosity is associated with youth well-being especially whether this relationship is mediated by youth self-perceived discrimination. This paper aims to fill this gap by examining the complex relationship between youth subjective well-being, religiosity, and self-perceived discrimination by controlling a range a psycho-social and demographic factors including age, gender, religious affiliation, social class, level of civic and political participation, youth unemployment.

Data for this paper are from a recent survey conducted over 17,000 young people aged 16 to 25 from 14 European countries. The survey received funding from the European Commission under its FP-7 call. A multi-level model is used to examine the interaction of self-perceived discrimination and religiosity on youth subjective well-being. Although religiosity is found to be associated positively with youth subjective well-being, the effect of religiosity on well-being appears to differ significantly by level of discrimination reported by the youth. These findings are discussed in the context of previous empirical studies and theories of well-being, religiosity, and discrimination. Finally, the policy relevance of these findings in improving youth well-being is highlighted and suggestions for future research are put forward.

RC34-621.9

GOTFREDSEN, ANNE* *(Epidemiology and Global Health Unit, Umeå University)*
COE, ANNA-BRITT *(Umeå University)*
LANDSTEDT, EVELINA *(Epidemiology and Global Health Unit, Umeå University)*

"I Teach Them That Everything Is Possible" – Adult Leader's Perspectives on How Civic Engagement Shape Youth's Collectively Capacity to Influence Social Factors Related to Mental Health

Research and prevention targeting youth mental health typically focus on individual behavior even when this involves civic engagement, which is essentially a collective activity. In the study presented here, we draw attention to the collective strategies developed through civic engagement to respond to social factors affecting youth mental health. Specifically, the paper aims to explore how adult leaders perceive civic associations as shaping teenagers' collective capacity to influence social factors related to mental health. Previous research shows that leaders have a central role in promoting youth mental health through civic engagement, demonstrating the positive impact of sustained caring relationships between youth and non-familial adults. Interviews were conducted with adult leaders engaged in various civic associations in Northern Sweden that involve teenagers such as sport and culture. Using thematic analysis, we developed four themes from the interview material. In the first theme, *creating a collective identity*, adult leaders described building a sense of a "we" within the group. The second theme, *commitment to a democratic structure*, consisted of adult constructing opportunities where teenagers could participate and take responsibility. Thirdly, through *being supportive to the group,* adult leaders portrayed their efforts to respond to signs of social factors related to mental health, such as achievement pressure, by empowering the group. The fourth theme, *providing an alternative*, depicted the importance of civic associations for generating collective values to counteract the individualistic discourses in society that put pressure on teenagers. Nonetheless, they recognized that their alternative was not accessible to all teenagers given multiple social hierarchies. Our findings contribute to existing knowledge on adult leaders' role in promoting youth mental health through civic engagement by highlighting their collective strategies to strengthen young people's capacity.

RC06-134.11

GOUDET, ANNA* *(Institut national de la recherche scientifique INRS)*

Money within Immigrant Couples. the Influence of Transnational and Extended Families.

In my ongoing thesis, I explore the financial arrangements made within couples during their migration process to the province of Québec. Lots of researchers studied money circulations and significances within couples. Moreover, they have shown their heuristic scope to understand families' dynamics. The originality of my research is to apply this approach in the context of international migration. Aside from the novelty of the subject, money is particularly important for immigrant couples given the problematic of installation costs, immigrant's unemployment rate and remittances, amongst others.

This study's main objective is to examine the transformations of the immigrant couples' financial situation and arrangements. This communication will focus on the preliminary analysis of the influence of transnational and extended families : have they financially contributed to the realization of the migration project? And which family : hers and/or his? Does the couple currently send remittances? And to which family, for what purpose, how many, etc.? What are the effects of these remittances on the couple's dynamics and on the financial situation of both partners? Are these remittances going to create mutual aid between partners to fulfill obligations to their parents or cause discord in the couple? This qualitative research is based on interviews conducted separately with qualified dual-income immigrant couples (having at least one child and living in the Montreal area).

RC30-550.3

GOUDET, ANNA* *(Institut national de la recherche scientifique INRS)*
BERNIER, ESTELLE* *(Université de Montréal)*

Parcours d'Insertion Professionnelle De Femmes Immigrantes : L'Enjeu De La Conciliation Famille-Travail Et d'Une Intervention Adéquate

Cette présentation sera l'occasion d'offrir une partie inédite des résultats d'une recherche-action menée autour de l'expérience d'insertion professionnelle de femmes immigrantes installées dans la région de Montréal. Cette recherche, intitulée « Des approches novatrices pour répondre au défi de la déqualification professionnelle des femmes immigrantes », associe un Centre collégial de transfert de technologies en pratiques sociales novatrices (CCTT-PSN) et deux

organismes communautaires. Ce projet comporte deux objectifs principaux : la compréhension générale du processus de déqualification et les actions en vue de développer des stratégies efficaces pour aider les femmes immigrantes à accéder à des postes qui coïncident avec leurs compétences et leurs qualifications.

Qu'il s'agisse plutôt d'une « stratégie négociée » entre conjoints (Vatz Laaroussi 2008) ou une « inégalité persistante » à l'égard des femmes (Chicha 2009), les femmes immigrantes connaissent un plus haut taux de déqualification professionnelle au Québec que leurs homologues masculins. Nous tâcherons, lors de cet événement, de présenter, à partir d'une analyse intersectionnelle, les trajectoires d'insertion professionnelle des femmes immigrantes rencontrées en insistant sur l'un des obstacles majeurs qu'elles rencontrent : la conciliation famille/travail. Entre sentiment de sacrifice, priorité à la famille, emplois aux horaires atypiques et marge de manœuvre réduite, nous explorerons les perceptions des femmes sur leur propre parcours, mais également les points de vue et philosophies d'intervention d'acteurs de milieux communautaire et institutionnel sur ces enjeux : prennent-ils en compte cet enjeu ? Quelles en sont leurs lectures et leurs éventuelles stratégies d'action pour y répondre ?

Notre présentation s'appuie sur des données provenant d'entretiens semi-directifs réalisés auprès de 31 femmes immigrantes – dont 19 avaient au moins un enfant – et de 15 intervenant.e.s des milieux communautaire et institutionnel.

RC15-JS-72.3

GOUDOT, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER* *(Avicenne Hospital, Bobigny)*
BRETONNIERE, SANDRINE *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales)*

The Quest for a Good Death : (Re)Creating Natural Death in Hospital Settings

In France, medicine is heavily involved in the care of dying patients, as 58% of individuals die in hospital (IGAS, 2009; Observatoire de la fin de vie, 2011). In a 2015 exploratory qualitative study among 12 hospital physicians belonging to different medical disciplines, a research team composed of a physician and a sociologist investigated the conditions of the dying process, starting from the hypothesis that doctors seek to stage a natural death (Harvey, 1997; Seymour, 2000), in response to health care professionals' and lay people's representations of a natural and good death. In this presentation, we will show that physicians across disciplines put in place an informal medical protocol for dying patients. They medically monitor the dying process, whilst letting the physiological process of death take its course. There is thus a subtle and permanent balance between medicalization and an emphasis on natural dimensions of the end of life process. In the ICU, physicians switch the oxygen supply to 21% (which is akin to ordinary air) when a decision to stop treatment has been made and death is imminent. « We seek to put them [the patients] back to natural conditions » says an ICU physician. This organization of death is underpinned by a paramount principle: medicine must not induce death. Health care professionals and family alike await the patient's natural death. When it takes a few days, all involved face a disturbing wait and experience what we term performativity at a loss: they don't know how to care for the patient. We will also show that the standardization of end of life is characterized by the deletion of pain and anxiety of the dying patient, through the use of medication. A calm, serene and (most often) unconscious patient corresponds to a contemporary ideal of death.

RC09-191.2

GOUGH, RICHARD* *(Victoria University)*
BALLARDIE, RUTH* *(Charles Sturt University)*
DOUGHNEY, JAMES* *(Victoria University)*

Sectorial Wage Inequality in Australia: The Role of Trade Unions and the Industrial Relations Landscape.

Rising wage inequality despite rising productivity is a feature of late capitalism in the West since the 1970's. However the underlying causes of this decoupling are much disputed. While this is partly accounted for by an increased share of productivity growth going to capital owners, a more significant factor in the decoupling of wages from productivity growth relates to the growth of inequality within the distribution of wages across wage earning groups, particularly between the median wage and the top 10%, and top 1%.

Neo-classical explanations of growing wage inequality argue that more complex technologies have led to a growing demand for skilled employees, who are paid more than relatively unskilled workers who are less in demand. However, a Kaleckian political economy approach rejects this, arguing for the role of bargaining power of unions and related political and institutional issues in determining levels of wage compensation. Emerging empirical research support this explanation over a technology-driven account. This directly relates economic inequality to an underpinning political inequality.

Using publically available economic data sets, this paper maps longitudinal changes in the levels of wage inequality across different industrial sectors in Australia. Specifically, it examines the relation between median wages and productivity growth in the major private sectors of the Australian economy since the early

1990s, as well as aggregate outcome in the private sector. Informed by Kalecki's approach, it then compares this to trends in union density and related bargaining power in each sector, the extent of enterprise bargaining, levels of minimum wages and the changing landscape of industrial relations in Australia. From this analysis a clearer picture emerges with regard to the underlying processes driving the decoupling of wages from productivity growth and shifts in the wage distribution in the case Australia, as a resource-dependent economy.

RC22-405.2

GOULART, DENISE* *(École Pratique des Hautes Etudes - Sorbonne)*

Evangelizing through Social Work: France and Brazil's Experience

This research is justified by the interest which is provoked for the understanding of a missionary youth insertion´s in the religious/humanitarian institutions as professionals of the faith. The objective is to understand the way that France and Brazil considers the proselytistics activities linked to welfare work implemented by the missionary youth. We had focalized on the study of the organisation Youth with a Mission based in both countries as a philanthropic, educational and health NGO. The members are the central figure in the relationship between religious group and social context. YWAM is an international volunteer movement from many backgrounds and cultures. YWAM's University operates in 650 locations in the world. According to them, the main goal is to teach and develop spiritually, culturally, intellectually and professionally. The concept and the actions of evangelism and evangelization has attempt also the youth. The ideia of *m*ission is taken in a wide sense and includes many activities in the fields of education and health. The youth has to engage in social action in order to work in the service of humankind an the dialogue is, for them, essential to reach the goal. Nowadays, the youth engage increasingly in the field of social action, either through activities oriented to assistantships, such as the distribution of food, creation of nurseries, the introduction of professionalizing courses and social transformation, as awareness of the contradictions of social reality and the possibilities of confrontation, commitment to causes that support the increase of social, human and political. The study is focused on: To understand the religious landscape, the concept of "Laïcité" and the public funding system for religious organisations in both countries. To present the interviews realized with the staff and students to understand the organisation's structure, trajectories of life, religious and denominational identity and motivations.

RC22-403.2

GOULD, MARK* *(Haverford College)*

Islam, Christianity and the Development of Machine Capitalism: The Weber Hypothesis Revisited

This paper analyzes the autonomous effects of religious commitment on the development of machine capitalism. I explicate the logic of Max Weber's analysis in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, providing both a characterization of the economic preconditions for the institutionalization of machine capitalism, and a reconceptualization of the nature of ascetic Protestantism. My characterization of Protestant religious commitments makes clear how they led to the rationalization of the first stage of manufacture (Marx's formal subsumption of labor under capital), created the "spirit of capitalism," and thus resulted in systematic capital accumulation leading to machine capitalism. I then characterize the nature of religious commitment in (Sunni) Islam, arguing that while the economic preconditions for the development of machine capitalism were sometimes present in Islamicate lands, Islamic religious commitments neither rationalized economic production, created a tendency towards capital accumulation, nor created the "spirit of capitalism." Thus, Weber was correct both in assigning an autonomous role to ascetic Protestantism in the genesis of machine capitalism, and in denying a comparable role to Islam.

RC14-279.4

GOURAHA, MANU* *(Vikram University)*
UPADHYAY, JYOTI *(Vikram University)*

Information, Communication and Technology for Education-Some Issues and Concerns: With Reference to Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India

Reeling under shortage of teachers at one end and to impart quality education to many, the government of Madhya Pradesh, India has incentivized the use of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) in education as a tool to reach unreachable students. The ICT employs hardware and software for extending the reach. Mobile, computer and internet are the basic requirements for this system of imparting education. The government of Madhya Padesh distributed mobile phones with internet facility to students to access educational material. Close examination of the policy shows perpetuation of two layers of narrative to explain the effect of ICT on students. At one end students are accessing whole plethora of information which is required for their education and which is the expressed aim

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of the government. At the other end, students are vulnerable to all the content that are not supposed to be viewed by people at tender age or are increasingly involved in interacting in social media. Study conducted on the students of Ujjain district shows they are thwarting the professed goals of promoting ICT in education. The impact of ICT on students is also seen in terms of behavioural change, wherein students at times become very violent and aggressive even in slightest provocation. The full paper deals in elaborate the issues and the concerns of usage of ICT in education.

RC09-182.5

GOUVEIA, HOMERO* *(Universidade Federal da Bahia)*
ARAÚJO, LILIAN SANTOS *(Universidade Federal da bahia)*
DA LUZ, LEANDRO MARIO *(Universidade Federal da Bahia)*
COSTA, LENO FALCÃO *(Universidade Federal da Bahia)*
REZENDE, MOIARA *(Universidade Federal da Bahia)*

The "Operação Lava-Jato" and the Arendtian Antipolitics: The Brazilian Public REALM As a Spectacle of Impotence

The "Operação Lava-Jato" is one of the most relevant politcal and social facts in recent history of Brazil and Latin America. Its developments profoundly affect the stability and organization of the Brazilian State, implying high-level personalities from current and past governments, and even from other Latin American countries. However, the "Operação Lava-Jato" uses and it is used by massmedia groups as a field of contention and an instrument of action. It assumes a logic similar to soap operas - television genre very popular in this region of the globe. Presented by mass media by phases, plea bargaining, and creative titles, its narrative sctrutue reminds elements like episodes, seasons and plot-twists. Prosecutors, judges, police officers are treated as idols of pop culture. Seen as heroes who fight against enemies - the political and business class - "Operação Lava-Jato" becomes itself a actor within the Brazilian social arena. As a result, an aura of legitimacy is created around the "Operation", which authorizes it socially to supplant - not infrequently - certain instruments of democracy, such as public transparency, due processo of law, procedural guarantees. The research investigates the novel logic, which imposes the political event as a spectacle for society, reinforcing the idea that civil society is powerless to promote the necessary transformations itselves - and that they can only be made from the performance of the heroes of burocracy. This qualitiative researches uses documental and imagery sources. The conceptual debate brings the concept of politics and public realm, by Hannah Arendt; and society of the spectacle, of Guy Debord, the proposal of an antipolitical society - to explain the influence of the mass media as a factor of social normalization for the reduction of political and democratic quality in pós-industrial societies.

RC46-775.3

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Sociological Practice in Brics Countries

Sociological practice, and related sub-disciplines, doing sociology; everyday sociology; clinical sociology; pragmatic sociology, and so on, are focused at the experiential realm. Sociological practice may be viewed independently from sociological theory and sociological research (methods). However, sociological practice is best known for drawing from theory and research methods to propose real, everyday solutions to social problems; propose social policy; and develop social programmes.

Given that sociology originated and developed differently across the world, the same is true for sociological practice in the BRICS countries. The BRICS countries are cooperating economically and politically, providing the international sociological community with wide-ranging opportunities for studying similar and divergent concepts, phenomena and social issues.

Sociological practice is therefore located within different experiences and stages of development in the respective countries: China and Russia have moved away from communist to post-communist economies; Brazil has experienced regime change from dictatorship to democracy; India is balancing rapid growth and acute poverty; and South Africa is building a developmental state. Accordingly, the goal of the paper is to chart sociological practice in BRICS towards identifying best practices.

RC23-437.4

GOVIND, MODHO* *(Jawaharlal Nehru University)*

Promoting University- Industry Linkages in India and Its Impact on the 'Ethos of Science'

In the knowledge based economy universities have become the central source of knowledge and Innovation and their engagement with industries are seen as the 'third mission' of university or the 'third academic revolution'. The policy makers are promoting such revolution by encouraging collaboration between university and industry through incentives to universities by granting

them ownership of intellectual property arising from their research and creating supporting organizations like Science Parks, Incubator Centres and Technology Transfer Organizations. However, universities' relationship with industry has been shaped by the historical and cultural factors of their host country and the institutions governing the university-industry relations have varied from country to country.

India has also taken several initiatives such as formulation of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013, and the establishment of Technology Transfer Offices (TTOs) and the enactment of new intellectual property rights rules (IPR Act,2005,2015) in academic and public research institutes for commercialization of knowledge.However, the impact of these new initiatives on transfer of knowledge as well as on the production of knowledge has not been understood properly. On the basis of structured interviews of university researchers, technology transfer officers and IP managers paper seeks to analyze the different processes of transfer of knowledge and technology from universities to industries and how this interaction is affecting the production of knowledge in Indian academia. The study shows that despite the strong apprehensions among the academicians on the dilution of 'ethos of science', the importance of university-industry linkages is growing in terms of joint patenting, collaborative and sponsored research, consultancy and formation of spinoff companies and thus giving rise to the new ethos of science.

RC30-JS-36.3

GOYAL, JULIA* *(University of Waterloo)*
MACEACHEN, ELLEN *(University of Waterloo)*

Occupational Health and Safety Situations of Airbnb Hosts in Ontario

Introduction: This study focuses on Airbnb, the world's largest shared accommodation provider. The economic impact of Airbnb on the hotel and tourism industries as well as the housing market has been well-studied, fueling current discussions on the need for tighter regulations for Airbnb. In particular, various occupational health and safety (OHS)implications need to be considered, especially as Airbnb hosts are self-employed workers and the protections under the Employment Standards Act do not apply to them. Airbnb appears to have adopted a rather laissez-faire attitude in relation to ensuring OHS, and there is scant literature on the OHS in Airbnbs. The closest comparator to Airbnb is hotels, and numerous studies speak to the OHS risks faced by hotel workers. This study explores the OHS situations of hosts, to inform the gap between policy and practice.

Objectives: To explore the OHS standpoints and experiences of Airbnb hosts, and identify challenges and possible changes in Airbnb's practices to improve their OHS

Methods: A critical realistic study on shared accommodation with Airbnb hosts will be conducted in Ontario, Canada. Drawing on document analysis of online forum posts as well as in-depth semi-structured interviews with Airbnb hosts, this study will explore how hosts identify, experience, and perceive OHS risks within the system. Documenting these experiences will position the OHS risks in the day-to-day contexts within which hosts live. In addition, a gender critical lens will help recognize differential experiences of OHS.

Implications: This study is the first of its kind, to the best of our knowledge, to study the OHS of Airbnb. As the sharing economy grows, it is important for us to consider the implications of Airbnb hosts' OHS. These OHS considerations will help inform policymaking and practice for housing, hotels, and short-term rental companies.

RC33-601.3

GRABER, JESSICA* *(U.S. Census Bureau)*

Respondent Perceptions of Sensitive Items on a Self-Administered Application Form

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), along with state agencies, administers the National School Lunch Program, which is then operated by local school districts or other organizations. Families requesting free or low-cost school meals are required to complete an application that collects detailed information on who lives in the applicant's household and all income received. USDA develops and makes available to States a prototype application with required data items. States and local school districts may choose to use this or develop their own forms, as long as the required elements are included. While not provided informed consent, applicants typically have expectations that their data will be protected and used for the purpose it was intended.

The Center for Survey Measurement (CSM) at the U.S. Census Bureau was asked to review and test the USDA application to identify specific examples of question items, concepts, terminology, or form design that might lead to respondent confusion and subsequent reporting error. CSM conducted more than 100 cognitive interviews with English and Spanish-speaking respondents in five states and the District of Columbia.

As part of this effort, respondents were asked directly if any items on the application were considered sensitive. They also described the process and any

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concerns with receiving, completing, and returning the application. Some results were predictable; for example, respondents consider income or partial Social Security Number to be highly sensitive. However, our interviews also captured unexpected reactions. Respondents questioned the need for specific information being collected and how it pertained to the school meals program. This lack of understanding led to intentional misreporting by respondents. It was clear that some data items, while perhaps not necessarily considered sensitive in a different context, became so in this one as their need was not well communicated.

RC34-630.3

GRABOWSKA, IZABELA* *(SWPS University)*
SARNOWSKA, JUSTYNA *(SWPS University)*

Peer Groups and Migration: The Sequences of Transitions from Education to Domestic and Foreign Labour Markets in a Longitudinal Perspective

School-to-work-transition is an increasingly dynamic and time-consuming process (Hodkinson 1997). This makes it the phase (Hillmert 2002) of the life -course which impacts on the later career trajectories (Korpi et al 2003). People transit from education to employment in differentiated ways, experiencing external structural influences (Brzinsky-Fay 2007). Based on the definition of ILO (2009), full transition is observed when an individual's situation on the labour market is stable or subjectively satisfying. This makes the school-to-work transition subject to the interplay of opportunity structure with an individual agency. The first job abroad might be a *rite of passage into adulthood* (Eade et al. 2007).

The aim of this paper is to present the longitudinal sequence analysis approach to transitions from education to domestic and international labour market of young people from the same peer-group (similar sociological background, potentially Weberian *equal life chances*) in three local communities in Poland (middle-towns). We are looking for similarities and differences between school-to-work transition of movers and stayers, depending on both types of peer-groups migration types in a longitudinal perspective.

The main research questions are: What is the role of international migration in the school-to-work transition over time? What are the educational and occupational trajectories of young movers and stayers nested in peer groups?

Methodology: The paper is based on two waves of the Qualitative Longitudinal Research (Neale, Flowerdew 2003, Bocciani 2015). We conducted 130 semi-structured interviews (Wave 1) and estimated follow-up 95 interviews (Wave 2) with people aged 19-34 and their friends from adolescence in three local communities in Poland. We mapped 25 peer groups and we walk with them across time (longitudinal study). Snowball sampling began from a migrant as an ego contact and we mapped his/her high-school peer-group. The project is funded by the National Science Center Poland, Sonata Bis 5.

RC33-608.2

GRAEFF, PETER* *(Christian-Albrechts University Kiel)*
NEUMANN, ROBERT *(Technische Universität Dresden)*
FUCHS, SASKIA *(University of Kiel)*

Singing and Socializing: Applying Contemporary and Historical Data of Choirs As Proxy for Social Capital and Its Beneficial Impact on Wealth.

In a lot of recent studies, social capital has turned out as a stable predictor of a nations´ or a regions´ wealth. One major argument is that bridging social capital brings together different people and alleviates economic transactions. Bridging social capital has a positive outward-oriented impact on strangers. Societies with more bridging social capital groups produce more favorable economic and societal outcomes.

In this study, I attempt to generalize the evidence from modern social capital researchers about bridging social capital to historical times. The number of choirs and members in German regions are applied as proxy for bridging social capital groups. This approach brings in some comparability problems which will be explicitly addressed in the analysis. In the recent 200 years, German regions and choir structures have changed. Since a stable unit of analysis is required, only those choirs and regions enter the analysis which are comparable across time. Despite this drawback, there is some evidence that German historical regions with a higher amount of bridging social capital are wealthier.

This result adds to the findings of the beneficial impact of bridging social capital groups in modern societies. It suggests that social capital has historical roots. It also suggests that modern societies are still driven by the same positive forces as societies before. Since the data must be considered as rather weak, these results are tentative only and could be approved by qualitative historical studies.

RC02-65.4

GRAHAM, NICOLAS* *(University of Victoria)*

Canadian Fossil Capital and Post-Carbon Futures

This paper begins with a brief review of research on the political economy and ecology of fossil capitalism, which has examined the potentials for and social and political obstacles to a rapid and just energy transition. This provides the context for an investigation into the relationship between the carbon extractive sector in Canada and renewable energy development. Specifically, I examine the strategies employed by carbon capital to shape and control alternative energy and consider if we are witnessing signs of "transition capture," with some oil and gas producers investing in a gradual transition to climate capitalism. I investigate first, investments by fossil fuel companies in renewable energy; second, interlocking directorate relations between the fossil fuel sector and the renewables industry; and third, intercorporate shareholding and ownership relations surrounding Canadian renewable energy companies. The findings inform a discussion of competing post-carbon imaginaries, visions or projects.

RC06-140.3

GRAHAME, KAMINI* *(Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg)*
GRAHAME, PETER *(Pennsylvania State University - Schuylkill)*

Transnational Family Ties and Community Bonds: Indo-Caribbean Migrants in the U.K.

European colonization left in its wake a global displacement of people and rupturing of families. As subjects of these processes, Indo-Trinidadians were brought as indentured laborers from India to the Caribbean after slavery ended in the mid-1800s. Decolonization and the opening up of migration to the U.S. and Canada in the 1960s and 70s resulted in more disruptions in the lives of Indo-Trinidadian families (Grahame 2003, 2006, 2014). In a series of field studies, we have been mapping these changes and the transnational practices in which these families engage. Transnational families are conceived as those that "live some or most of their time separated from each other, yet hold together and create something that can be seen as a feeling of collective welfare and unity . . . across national borders" (Bryceson and Vuorela 2002, p.3). Drawing on work underway since 2016, this paper examines the experiences of Indo-Caribbean immigrants in the United Kingdom, focusing on their integration into U.K. society and their attempts to sustain family ties transnationally. Our prior research involved fieldwork on such families in Trinidad, the U.S., and Canada. The present research extends the international scope of this fieldwork. The U.K. became a major destination for Indo-Caribbean migrants following WWII, when the U.K. tapped its colonies for much needed labor. The U.K. case provides insight into the ways in which longer-term migrants (those who have resided in the U.K. for more than 40 years) have been able to sustain transnational ties based on extended family forms and the challenges of forging communities anew in the U.K., their host society. We also look at how in the U.K. Indo-Caribbean peoples are a minority within a minority (a sub-set of South-Asians), an aspect of their lives which creates complex issues of identity and belonging (Grahame and Grahame, 2014).

TG06-991.1

GRAHAME, KAMINI* *(Pennsylvania State University - Harrisburg)*

Transnational Fieldwork: Problems and Possibilities

I completed one of the early institutional ethnographies under Dorothy Smith's supervision. The research focused on how immigrant Asian women in the U.S. came to be organized into the labor market via the employment training programs into which they were screened. In a subsequent study I aimed to uncover how it is that women of color in the U.S. were deemed "unorganized" in a mainstream feminist organization's attempt to become inclusive—discourses of diversity and inclusion came to be essential conceptual currency in the organization's attempt to garner funding for its work. Much of the work I do draws inspiration from a central tenet of Smith's that we begin from experience to disclose the social relations of ruling, even when my studies do not turn into "classic IE." Completing the first IE project led me to reflect on the ways in which my own life has been transformed in and through processes that have unfolded over the course of the latter part of the 20th century. Projects undertaken have interrogated transformations in family life for Indo-Trinidadians across three generations and though the research has not been classic IE work, nevertheless it has been informed by it. My more recent work is concerned with "transnational families," focusing on Indo-Trinidadians who are dispersed across the U.S., Canada, the U.K. Basically, I seek to understand whether and how people manage and sustain "family" across borders. I have been working in 4 different national contexts (the U.S., U.K., Trinidad and Canada), tracing the processes which make it feasible for some but not for others. Citizenship, class, documented/undocumented status, and religious background, for example, shape families' experiences in what can be sustained and what is potentially lost.

TG07-1005.2

GRAHAME, PETER* *(Pennsylvania State University - Schuylkill)*

Good Looks and Guaranteed Sightings: Notes on the Sociology of Seeing

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

In reviewing the scope of visual sociology, Grady (1996) pointed out that a sociology of seeing would be concerned with seeing in its own right—practices of seeing such as glimpsing, gazing, scanning, and so on. A sociology of seeing, conceived along these lines, would form part of a sociology of the senses—a focus on seeing as sensory experience rather than on objectified visual materials. The sociology of tourism is a particularly good point of departure for considering how a sociology of seeing might be developed by focusing on the interactional details of different kinds of seeing practices. This paper draws on more of a decade of fieldwork on nature tourism. When encountering wildlife, tourists are particularly concerned to get a "good look," but good looks are defined and achieved in different ways in different tour contexts. In addition, certain kinds of wildlife tours advertise "guaranteed sightings." Good looks and guaranteed sightings are part of a complex social organization of seeing embodied in the tour context. In this paper, I address interactional dimensions of how looking is done and how sightings are produced and made accountable in whale watching and bird watching tours.

Reference: Grady, John. 1996. "The Scope of Visual Sociology." *Visual Sociology* 11(2): 10-24.

RC34-625.1

GRANER, ELVIRA* *(Heidelberg University and ICAS:MP New Delhi)*

(Dis-)Connected Youth. Political Dimensions of the Digital Divide in South Asia

with Siri Hettige (Colombo Univ.) and Sanjay Kumar (CSDS, Delhi)

At a global level, communication policies and e-governance regularly address young people worldwide as the 'digital generation'. On the other hand, many countries in the 'Global South' still find it difficult to translate these ideas into national policies, and even more so to implement these at the local level. Some of these debates have been captured in discourses such as 'digital divide'.

Our paper aims at providing analyses of countries in South Asia (India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh) where on the one hand digital policies and information technology are quite advanced. At the same time, these countries have been, and have remained until today, characterised by vast social and regional disparities. Thus, India in particular can be seen as the epitom of a communication hub, with globally well-connected centres such as Bangalore and Hyderabad on the one hand, but vast rural (and urban) areas where communication has remained limited to privileged social groups. Empirical evidence of such selective inclusion mechanism can be found, inter alia, in several Youth Surveys that have been conducted in recent years (for India in 2009 and 2016, for Bangladesh in 2011 and for Sri Lanka in 2009 and 2014). Thus, even the most recent of the Indian Youth Surveys confirms that half of Indian youth do not use social media (facebook or WhatsApp, and even more for twitter). Similar patterns have also been documented for Sri Lanka (2009 and 2013), as well as for Bangladesh, where the Youth Survey (2011) had shown that youth mainly used the mobile phone for giving each other missed calls, ie. a no-cost utilization pattern.

RC09-JS-9.2

GRANER, ELVIRA* *(Heidelberg University and ICAS:MP New Delhi)*

Governing Child Marriage in India – Where Global Visions Meet Indian Realities

with Prof. Samita Sen (Kolkata)

A universal understanding of childhood defines children not only as a demographic group (until 14, 16 or 18, respectively) but also sets in place the core political directives. These, first of all are to safeguard their protection from any possible form of human rights violation, and advance their quality education. Besides placing a strong responsibility on parents this also asks for a comprehensive commitment from state bodies, often supported by international development partners. Yet, local "realities" often portrait quite a different picture, and one matter which can be seen as the epitome of violating human rights of children are child marriages.

While common across the world, in India child marriages are of high political concern, due to the country's particular demographic profile. Thus, when the UN engaged in assessing and reformulating the MDGs and drafted the SDGs, child marriage was addressed as a crucial obstacle for all other goals. The paper will address five core issues. Besides analysing the demographic profiles of children in India, it will secondly address the alarmingly low annual rates of decline of child marriages. Thirdly, it will portrait the vast regional disparities, and showcase a few case studies from an ongoing project in West Bengal, where child marriage has gained sad prominence. Generally, these states are also characterised by significant gender disparities, in regard to core development indicators (health, education, or gender empowerment). Fourthly, the paper provides a brief overview about currently policies and legal reforms and debates at both the national and global levels (such as the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006). Along with this analysis, it, fifthly, aims at providing a wider analysis about the governance framework that guides child marriage, and the support that needs to be taken up by international development partners.

RC49-825.4

GRAUSGRUBER, ALFRED* *(Linz)*
MOOSBRUGGER, ROBERT* *(Johannes Kepler University Linz)*

Desired Outcomes of Drug Treatment Beyond Abstinence: Normative and Individual Meanings

Health care service providers are offering solutions to recognised problems. By setting treatment goals it is defined what "good outcome" is. Especially in Social Psychiatry – as drug treatment – success of an intervention goes beyond simple recovery and implies aspects of inclusion and empowerment. There is a certain set of beliefs on how inclusion and empowerment takes place and these meanings are implied by and on different actors using symbolic power and therefore contribute to the understanding of what is desirable (Bourdieu 1989).

In the context of a five-year-evaluation of an abstinence-oriented drug treatment facility in Austria available quantitative data from the patients at the beginning (n=129), at the end (n=56) and one year after the therapy was analysed (n=41). To gain a better insight on treatment processes, additionally, qualitative interviews (n=20) were conducted with patients (current and former – successful and not successful), professionals associated with the treatment facility and professionals associated with clients after or during treatment (Grausgruber & Moosbrugger 2017).

These data allows an approximation to the following questions from different viewpoints:
- How is desired outcome defined by different actors? What kind of inclusion do different stake-holders mean? To which extent are these definitions in accordance?
- Which processes within and outside the actual treatment are regarded as essential for reaching desired outcomes beyond recovery; which are regarded as hampering?
- How are these processes interrelated as well as related with the "official goals"?

Literature:
Bourdieu, P. (1989). Social space and symbolic power. *Sociological Theory, 7*, 14-25.
Grausgruber, A. & Moosbrugger, R. (2016). Evaluierung Abstinenzorientierte Drogentherapie Erlenhof (EADE). Research Report. Johannes Kepler University Linz.

RC07-148.1

GRAZIOSI, MARIOLINA* *(University of Milan)*

Exlposion of Violence, Anomic Condition and Regression to the Archaic Man: Three Feautures of Contemporary Society

Explosion of violence, anomic condition and regression to the archaic man: three features of contemporary society

The question about the reasons for the overwhelming spread of violence is becoming more and more crucial. We are witnessing an increase in violence in many different forms: terrorism, sexual abuse of women, which ever more frequently turn into feminicide; abuse of the homeless and in general toward every form of weakness.

In my paper, I would like to analyse this explosion of violence in the light of Durkheim's theory of anomie, that is the weakening of the authority of norms and values and with it the weakening of social ties. Durkheim argues that such social conditions have a strong impact on the individual causing a loss of orientation that can easily lead to deviance, in different forms.

Even though Durkheim's view explains the explosion of violence in contemporary society very well, it cannot be considered the only and last explanation. I believe that the condition of anomie, together associated with individual regression, both due to radical individualism and free market, well expressed in the ideology of the fittest, causes the emergence of the archaic instinctual man, as the other face of the rational man. In the former the ego is no longer fit to mediate but accepts the urge to kill the other, who is seen as the enemy rather than as his own kind. The main question I will explore is then the explosion of irrationality vis a vis an increase of rationalization (for instance the diffusion of Mac-Donaldization) and what we can expect in the future. In particular, is it a momentary explosion or will it transform society making the idea of solidarity obsolete and substituting it with the idea of social struggle as an ordinary condition.

RC07-JS-34.4

GREALIS, EOIN* *(Ludwigs-Maximilian-Universität (LMU))*
RAU, HENRIKE *(Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich Tax ID DE811205325)*

Revisiting the Rebound Effect: Practice Perspectives on Current and Future Energy Demand

Average household energy consumption levels across the European Union continue to remain stubbornly high despite the implementation of a

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considerable number of legislative and public policy instruments in recent times. Measures designed to reduce energy demand through efficiency gains or other technological advancement, and to sustain these lower levels into the future are often frustrated by a phenomenon known as the rebound effect. This effect describes a set of medium- to long-term changes that imply that reductions in energy use in a particular area (e.g. home heating) are offset and in some cases outstripped by increases in energy demand elsewhere (e.g. changes in the use of domestic appliances, new leisure practices requiring energy). While classical economic theory typically attributes these shifts in energy demand to basic income and substitution effects, this paper presents the rebound effect as a more complex, socio-cultural phenomenon, viewing changes in domestic energy use from a practice perspective. Drawing on insights from the EU-H2020 ENERGISE project, this framing offers a path to understanding changes in energy-dependent practices that potentially unfold over long periods of time. It is shown how these can result from diverse changes in the primary determinants of household energy consumption such as altered material conditions, skills or competences of its members and/or a shift in the meaning that householders attach to particular energy-dependent practices. By focusing explicitly on practices and their transformation, it is possible to make visible linkages between current efforts to reduce domestic energy use and future energy demand that have hitherto remained under-researched and poorly understood.

RC54-887.2

GREARSON, ADAM* *(McMaster University)*

The Abject Other

This paper engages Judith Butler's concept of bodies which are abject or illegitimate. Similar to the sociology of the body as a whole, the concept of the abject body is an 'absent presence'. I divide this paper into four sections. Section one describes what an abject body is, comparing this body to its opposite: subjects. Section two identifies the bodies which are considered illegitimate, using the broad identity of marginalized bodies to suggest that individuals such as sexual and racialized minorities are illegitimat*e*. With the intent to suggest that performativity is more than Butler's notion of "doing" only gender, section three suggests how the concept of performance / performativity can be applied to these bodies through the lens of Erving Goffman and his analysis of stigma. Focusing on treatment, section four outlines how illegitimate bodies are "Othered" and further marginalized by the privileged individuals who share the status of subjects. Here I compare the abject "Other" to Georg Simmel's concept of the stranger. I conclude by highlighting potential future research: I suggest that it would be very useful to investigate specific categories and intersections of abject bodies, including how racialized bodies can intersect with gendered bodies, disabled bodies, and the bodies of sexual minorities

RC15-288.19

GREARSON, ADAM* *(McMaster University)*

The Ladder of Wellness: Relating Happiness, Subjective Well-Being, and Flourishing

This paper investigates the various rungs on what I refer to as the "ladder of wellness". Using a *eudaimonist* foundation – while setting out key differences with Aristotle's happiness – the concepts of happiness, subjective well-being (SWB), and flourishing are defined and contextualized. The highest and most desirable state on the wellness ladder is flourishing, followed by SWB, and finally happiness. Drawing on ethical philosophy, positive psychology, and sociology, I describe how there are basic objective requirements for achieving the above terms, conditions which are borrowed from Nussbaum's "ten central human capabilities" and expanded upon to become time-, space-, and agent-neutral. While these requirements are objective, they can be met through subjective means that vary from person to person. The paper concludes by contextualizing wellness in relation to Butler's concept of abject or illegitimate bodies. I explain how marginalized groups such as women, racialized people, sexual minorities, and people with disabilities all share in being illegitimat*e*d by subjects (i.e. more powerful social groups). I close by describing why these marginalized bodies are much less likely to achieve the states on the ladder of wellness, and I use the example of ascribed status within a caste system to illustrate how the concept of luck relates to abjection and thus wellness.

RC08-162.3

GREEN, SARA* *(University of South Florida)*
BARNARTT, SHARON *(Sociology, Gallaudet University, Washington, DC, USA 20002)*

An Historical Overview of Conceptions of Disability in Sociological Theory

Disability is a socially constructed category, and sociological theories and theorists reflect this process. This paper examines how sociological theorists

have—or, sometimes, have not-- conceptualized disability throughout the years. Most early theoretical work tended to ignore disability (with a few exceptions, such as Martineau). When disability was discussed, in line with other disciplines of the time, American sociology applied a strong dose of eugenics to disability conceptualizations. Before World War II, despite its empirical presence, disability was mostly ignored in sociological theory. From the 1950's through 1970's, disability tended to be viewed either as sickness (Parsons) or deviance (Goffman). Both saw disability as being undesirable and stigmatized; however, they differed in their moral attributions and therefore in their views of society's expected reactions. There was one theorist (Nagi) who viewed disability as an interaction between person and environment, but his work was [and is] largely ignored. After 1970, newer conceptualization began to emerge in the US and the UK. Emphasizing a social rather than a medical or deviance model of disability, these conceptualizations emphasized the role of societies and social factors in producing disability and the lives of people with disabilities. They variously viewed people with disabilities as being in a role, being a minority group, being a cultural group, or (one subset--deaf people) being a linguistic group. Most recently, theorists have begun to use intersectional analyses, such as those applied to race, class, and gender, in order to view disability as similar to those characteristics although widely overlooked in those analyses.

RC43-732.2

GREENLEE, ANDREW* *(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)*

Moving to Opportunity?: A Longitudinal Analysis of Residential Mobility and Metropolitan Opportunity Structure

Research on the Geography of Opportunity provides insights into the ways in which neighborhood effects can potentially influence long-term outcomes for residents (Briggs, 2005; Galster and Killen, 1995). Recent research highlights the importance of neighborhood demographic and socioeconomic conditions to intergenerational transfer of stability and advantage (Chetty and Hendren, 2015). In this paper, I take a novel look at this geography of opportunity as it relates to patterns of residential mobility in the Chicago, Illinois metropolitan area of the United States. Chicago is salient for this discussion not only given its size, but also given the long history of research on social processes including residential mobility within the region.

Drawing from a novel source of household and address level longitudinal data, I analyze residential location histories for over 8.1 million households living in the Chicago Metropolitan Area during the period 2005 to 2016, and parse out patterns of residential mobility based on theorized access to the geography of opportunity. Specifically, for households who have moved within the region during this time period, I compare neighborhood conditions at origin and destination to examine changes in exposure to certain types of empirically described social and economic opportunities. As a point of comparison, I also analyze the characteristics of households who have not moved during the same time period. This work presents a novel means for identifying housing residential mobility pathways, and uses empirically described elements of the Geography of Opportunity as a way to explore differential outcomes for movers and nonmovers based upon their demographic characteristics. The implications of this work are substantial, and are particularly relevant for regional policy analysis and understanding emerging regional phenomena including population loss in the urban core, the suburbanization of poverty, and persistent patterns of regional racial and economic segregation.

RC27-496.5

GREEY, ALI* *(University of Toronto)*

Illegible Genders in the Change Room: Improving Transgender Inclusivity in Sporting Spaces

For lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, transgendered and intersex (LGBQTI) bodies, the change room is often a space fraught with vulnerability. Scholarship suggests that discomfort in the change room represents the most significant barrier to this community's inclusion in sport (Hargie, 2017; Keogh, 2006; Whittle, 2007). While several scholars propose gender-neutral alternatives to men's/ women's change rooms (Cavanaugh, 2010; Sykes, 2011), little literature examines how this existing infrastructure can be adapted to improve accessibility for LGBQTI participants.

My research examines the Change Room Project (CRP) as a model for mediating gender differentiated spaces to improve inclusivity for ambiguously gendered bodies (Fusco, forthcoming). My presentation draws on an autoethnographic account of my observations visiting change rooms around the world as an androgynous athlete competing for the Canadian women's boxing team. I will illustrate the CRP, and the phenomenon that I observed in the change room where it was displayed in 2015. My presentation will designate significant time for interactive discussion, I am particularly interested in panel/ audience members' explorations into how intersectional aspects of identity (eg. masculinity/ femininity, sexuality, being racialized, (dis)ability and body size) affect experiences and capacity for claiming space in the change room.

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

RC37-658.1

GREGORY, DAVINIA* *(University of Warwick)*

Location and Digital Dislocation: Emerging Identities and the Legacy of the Drum

The lifespan of The Drum arts centre in Birmingham, UK (1995-2016), was the period in which the internet became increasingly integral to everyday life, and during which most elements of life became organized according to networks. This paper examines two ways in which space has become increasingly contested since The Drum opened. Firstly, with The Drum as prism, it considers how far digital space has changed the way that identities are constructed / contested. Secondly, it considers the contestation of physical urban spaces in the UK.

The paper considers a range of intersections between race and class in the UK. The Drum was built on a social solidarity based on political blackness. As it has been argued that blackness has become increasingly fragmented in Britain during the period in question, the paper considers the effect that this had on The Drum's popularity. It also explores ways in which the widespread use of social media has progressively transformed public engagement with the arts. It asks: What is the role of strategic essentialism in enabling progress, and on what grounds can such unity be achieved in contemporary times? How far did local allegiances hold political blackness back and vice versa, in the case of The Drum? It examines the African diaspora online as a global network. Can "hashtag blackness" be used by physical, localized organizations to build and retain audiences? How far did The Drum fail in this regard? Next, how far can hashtag blackness be considered classless? What is the place of the Drum's former regular attendees, many locally bound by financial and class constraints, in this online world? Can online solutions or event series' replace The Drum's physical presence? If not, what does this mean for The Drum's new archive and its planned online presence?

RC05-110.10

GREGORY, DAVINIA* *(University of Warwick)*
OOMMEN, ELSA *(University of Warwick)*

Working Title: Towards a Self -Decolonizing Feminist Practice in Academic Collaboration

Working title: Towards a Self -decolonizing Feminist Practice in Academic Collaboration

This paper uses collaboration as the subject of analysis and reflection, interrogating the potential of what we call a 'Self-decolonizing feminist practice' as a means of feminist activism and self-preservation within academic institutions.

The terminology 'Self-decolonising feminist practice' is influenced by Bourdieu's emphasis on reflexivity and practice which 'sets out to make explicit the truth of primary experience of the social world' (Bourdieu, 1977: 3). Drawing from the postmodern turn within social sciences and the emphasis on praxis and embodiment in social theory, we argue that a reflexive feminist practice should also be decolonial in its ambit. We argue that this decolonization needs to begin with the individual researcher. As female researchers of colour with differing intersectional identities, we reflect on our own embodied practices of occupying the neoliberal academic space in the UK.

Additionally, the paper considers strategic essentialism as a tool for creating unity, having enabled collective confidence, strategizing, and mobilisation in political and cultural decolonisation processes over the past century. The research question that guides our enquiry is: How far is political blackness useful in contemporary UK academia; what are its problems, and what may be the uses of strategic essentialism within academic institutions, in navigating academic careers? To grasp the core of the self-decolonisation process, we examine collaborative processes within our own academic practices to understand the usefulness of something developed from, but moving beyond the strategic essentialism of political blackness. These processes of collaboration enable us to reach beyond intersectional boundaries and dismantle intersectional hierarchies, to further decolonize each other's thought processes and those of a wider readership, through fruitful and truly equal academic collaborations. It is this broader potential of feminist practice, which begins with individual researchers, that we term - self-decolonising feminist practice.

RC06-140.1

GREIVING, JENNIFER* *(University of Colorado Denver)*
LÓPEZ, ANAYELI *(University of Colorado Denver)*
VIRAMONTEZ-ANGUIANO, RUBEN *(University of Colorado Denver)*

The Role of Latina Women in Migration, Immigration, and Adaptation: Patterns in Central Indiana

The Latino population in the United States has increased significantly over the last two decades. In North Central Indiana, the Latino population grew by over 500% during the early 2000s (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Many of these families emigrate in order to pursue educational and social opportunities for their family members. As immigrant Latino families settle into these ethnic enclaves, family roles must adapt in order to navigate new social structures in schools and society. Latina women tend to take on new roles in the community, building social capital using service and leadership. Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model is used as a lens through which to view the difficulties and triumphs of resettlement and the development of new social capital.

This study focused on an ethnography of 63 families in the North Central Indiana region. Data were collected over the course of three years through an ethnographic study. Other forms of qualitative methods were used, including interviews, observations, and continued interactions with the families in the community. As a result, the researchers became active participants with the families in North Central Indiana.

Of those 63 families, 13 women were identified by community members as producing social capital both within and outside their family units. For this presentation, we look at how the family roles of Latina women changed due to their migration. We include information about aspects of motherwork within the family, with emphasis on familismo and educación, and also outside of the family, producing social capital using servant leadership and value systems (Lopez and Viramontez-Anguiano, 2013). Latina immigrant women provided advocacy that promoted both educational outcomes of Latino youth and better well-being for Latino immigrant families. Implications for practice and research include how the participation of Latina women is critical for culturally responsive outreach with Latino communities in the United States.

RC04-93.13

GREMIGNI, ELENA* *(University of Pisa)*

From Competences to Work. Some Remarks on Italian Educational Policies in the Age of Neoliberalism

Since the mid-nineties, the European Union has promoted a new form of didactics aimed at developing competences, in order to promote a system of comparable evaluations and certifications across Europe. Afterwards, the European Council explicitly recognised the need to specify new basic competences to be provided through lifelong learning as the essential response to the shift to knowledge-based economies. These key competences are defined as fundamental for Europe's response to globalisation and their tight link with a neoliberal perspective of the work world, which can also be deduced from the non-random choice of the term "competence", is evident.

Italy has implemented these guidelines, promoting the school-work alternating training as an educational tool. Nevertheless, this seems mainly aimed at having students acquire the certification of competences that can be used in the labour market.

Law no. 107/15, in particular, requires the school-work alternating training to be implemented in all classes of the last three years for at least 400 hours in technical and vocational high schools, and for at least 200 hours in lyceums. The diversification in the number of hours of school-work alternating training, apparently founded on the ground that lyceums have a more theoretical leaning than technical and vocational high schools, reveals that the educational aspect of the work experience is considered secondary to what appears instead to all effects a training activity .

Furthermore, this pathway comes to frequently represent a fragmentary and sporadic experience that on the one hand the students generally enjoy doing but on the other hand often takes time away from the basic preparation. The consequent impact on the curriculum lets us presume that students of technical and vocational schools will have less and less opportunities to undertake graduate studies, and will be used more and more like "cogs" of the global labour market.

RC04-86.8

GREMIGNI, ELENA* *(University of Pisa)*

The "Misère De l'Éducation" in the Age of Neoliberalism

Over twenty years after the publication of *La misère du monde* (Bourdieu 1993), Pierre Bourdieu's work is still highly relevant. The social order that has led to a proliferation of the "small miseries" of the world seems to have prevailed: Pierre Bourdieu's micro-sociological essay highlighted the symptoms of a disease that has gotten worse in the past few years, and prophetically predicted many of its current consequences. This paper aims to analyse the consequences on the educational field where practices of "service-sector Taylorism" are emerging alongside the usual mechanisms of social reproduction. These practices are allegedly inspired by meritocracy but actually aimed at the utilitarian exploitation of human resources. The students' potential is thus trivialised, dumbed down to a few measurable variables on which teaching and selecting are based, according to a view that treats humans as merely means to an end. Thus, by concealing the social fabric in which individuals are rooted, any failure can be surreptitiously blamed on individual responsibilities. Sociological research has the crucial task of revealing the peculiar logic of these kind of mechanisms, more and more common in several fields, and their ideological implications, typical of neoliberalism: because, as Bourdieu says, "what the social world has done, it can, armed with this knowledge, undo" (Bourdieu 1993: 629).

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RC16-308.5

GREVE, ANNI* *(Roskilde University Department of Social Sciences and Business)*

Credit Cultures: The Business Letter and the Conversation

Georg Simmel's reflections on credit have gained renewed interest not least in the aftermath of the so-called financial crisis. He described credit as a new form of money in which "the pivot of the relationship between creditor and debtor lays outside the straight line of contact between creditor and debtor and set at a further distance from them: the individual's activity and transactions thereby gain the qualities of far sightedness and enhanced symbolism". It is a relationship that demands trust since, "in credit transactions the immediacy of value exchange is replaced by a distance whose poles are held together by trust". In modern money economy, however, "credit has become an impersonal organisation and trust has lost its specific personal character"[Simmel 2011,520-21]. This paper takes up the challenge to reconsider conditions for "the distance whose poles are held together by trust". At key is the active role played by commission agencies in providing impersonal ties of finance in early modern Eurasian trade. It considers the constitutive role of the business letter in terms of writing: It was first used by commission agencies as a source of reliable information about prices, product availability, exchange rates, and insurance premiums, as well as the political, military, and diplomatic events that affected trade that merchants made decisions about how, where, and when to invest[Trivellato 2009, chapter 6-9]. Later the business letter gave rise to an entire etiquette of business letters that would crystallize in 'a language of the business correspondence' "in the eighteenth century, when conversation replaced reasons of state as the cornerstone of commercial society"[Rothschild 2001]. We shall be reassessing the equal important role of the business letter in ensuring the enforcement of contracts and obligations. "A merchants' letter became accepted evidence in courts and were exchanged by agents from disparate places".

RC16-314.1

GREVE, ANNI* *(Roskilde University Department of Social Sciences and Business)*

Hospitality – Jacques Derrida's Contribution to Theory

Cosmopolitan virtues conceived as an ethos of openness and reciprocity is often associated with a way to relate and 'a gesture for including the other' (Fine and Boon 2007), but is perhaps not always liberating and emancipatory; as argued by Mustafa Dikec (Dikec 2002, 228), these virtues may even "conceal an oppressive aspect beneath its welcoming surface". Immanuel Kant defined hospitality as "the right of a foreigner not be treated with hostility because he has arrived on the land of another" (Kant 1795; 1990:41-42). He added that the claim is one that does not encompass any right to be a guest: "It is only a right of temporary sojourn, a right to associate, which all men have". At key of this paper presentation is the diaspora stranger in this restless and somehow indecisive position as "Sojourner" in which the stranger is always defined *in relation to a host* (Simmel 1908; 1971, 143-149, Levine 1077, 27). It takes inspiration from Jacques Derrida (1930-2004), who has offered an encompassing philosophy of hospitality with particular attention to the diaspora stranger forced in exile due to religious belonging; Despite being "a leftist Parisian intellectual, a secularist and an atheist"(Caputo 1997, xxiii) Derrida thoughts are deeply influenced by his diaspora identity. Derrida was born into a Sephardic Jewish family that immigrated to Algeria from Spain in the nineteenth century and like any other living in diaspora Derrida has a long memory, he identified himself as a crypto-Jew—"*Marranos* that we are, *Marranos* in any case whether we want to be or not, whether we know it or not" (Derrida 1993, 81, in Kleinburg 2015). The paper will introduce to four dimensions of Derrida's philosophy of hospitality and its relevance to sociology: *Negotiation, Mediation, Iterability* and *Khora*

RC22-413.3

GRIERA, MAR* *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*
CLOT-GARRELL, ANNA *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Beyond Narcissism: Holistic Spirituality, Political Engagement and Social Transformations

Holistic spirituality has traditionally been characterized as belonging to the individual private sphere, and anchored in the growth of narcissistic individualism. However, recent empirical evidence and theoretical developments point to go beyond the dualities individual *versus* collective, private *versus* public when approaching to holistic spirituality. The objective of this presentation is to explore expressions of the "engaged" dimension of holistic spirituality by paying special attention to the interplay between spirituality and social and political engagement. We aim to look at the development of an holistic theodicy that while makes intelligible the origins and the nature of the social world, becomes a driving force for social action. The presentation draws on the results of a research on holistic spiritualities in Barcelona. Particularly, we focus on two case studies: the case of meditation encounters that are regularly organized in Barcelona's public spaces in order to promote local and global change, and the case of yoga courses taught by volunteers in penitentiary centers.

RC22-414.1

GRIERA, MAR* *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Performing Religion in the Public SPACE: Visibility, Recognition and the Politics of Religious Diversity

Theories of secularization predicted an unpromising future for religion. However, contemporary urban spaces are filled with a growing array of religious expressions that are indicative of the global revitalization of religious identities, and the religious pluralization of modern-day cities. The present paper takes open-air religious minority expressions as objects of study to look at how religious communities exteriorize their activities beyond the private space of their respective centers of worship. More specifically, the paper focuses on analyzing Sikh, Muslim and Buddhist religious events taking place in the Barcelona public space. The aim is to comparatively examine the impression management efforts of religious groups when organizing public events, and their 'efficacy' in producing public visibility and in gaining social and political recognition. Theoretically the paper is grounded on Erving Goffman dramaturgical approach (1971) combined with contemporary reflections on visibility, recognition and governmentality (Göle, Dean). The paper shows how minority groups strategically shape their public performances to challenge stigmatization processes, and adapt their public appearances to suit different audiences (global, national, local). The paper also reveals the structural limitations and spatial constraints that minorities face in obtaining public recognition.

RC11-229.1

GRIGOROVICH, ALISA* *(Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto)*
KONTOS, PIA *(Toronto Rehabilitation Institute - University Health Network)*

A Critical Exploration of Unwanted Sexual Attention in Residential Long-Term Care Homes

Female workers in residential long-term care homes frequently experience unwanted sexual attention from residents of these homes. These experiences can be difficult for workers to manage, and can negatively impact their health, occupational outcomes, and care relations. Despite these negative outcomes, limited research has explored these experiences of workers. This presentation reports on the preliminary results of an ethnographic study of unwanted sexual attention in a care home in Ontario, Canada. Data collected include participant observation and in-depth interviews with 23 workers of diverse professions (e.g. personal support, nursing) and roles (e.g. direct care, management) as well as a discursive analysis of relevant documents (e.g. legislation, professional practice standards and guidelines, descriptions of educational curriculums). Document analysis suggests that current legislation, education and training privilege the vulnerability of residents, to the exclusion of attention to the vulnerability of workers to harm. Further, review of educational curriculums shows that workers receive little direct instruction regarding how to manage sexual and intimate boundaries and respond to sexual advances in the context of providing care. Analysis of interview and observation data confirms that workers have limited knowledge regarding how to respond to unwanted sexual advances from residents, and that organizational policies and practices centre on workers' responsibilities to protect residents from sexual harassment. While workers report that sexual advances from residents were uncomfortable or offensive, they rarely reported these as they perceived these as unavoidable aspects of care work. To cope, workers normalized unwanted sexual attention by ascribing its occurrence to cognitive impairment, mental pathology, individual personality, or workers' 'unprofessional' appearance and/or practices. These findings suggest that unwanted sexual attention as treated in public policy and long-term care practices actively silences workers' experiences and additionally restricts their abilities to resist such attention. Implications of these findings for policy and practice will be discussed.

RC11-216.4

GRIGOROVICH, ALISA* *(Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto)*
KONTOS, PIA *(Toronto Rehabilitation Institute - University Health Network)*

Exploring Ethics, Relationality and Justice in the Context of Resident-to-Resident Aggression in Nursing Homes

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Resident-to-resident aggression (RRA) is highly prevalent in long-term care settings. RRA is most commonly attributed to the characteristics of aberrant individuals living with dementia, captured by popular and empirical accounts in the representation of the 'violent resident'. Consequently, current prevention efforts focus on curtailing the actions of residents identified as "aggressive". This neglects that acts of aggression are influenced by broader social and physical environments. It is our argument that this reductionism can be traced to the biomedical ethic that underpins dementia care. Biomedical ethics are too narrow an approach to guide decision-making in the context of RRA. There is a need to engage broader discourse in political philosophy and philosophy of ethics to develop an alternative ethic to guide prevention efforts. To this end, we critically review the work of Nussbaum and Nedelsky, drawing on their strengths and identifying their limitations. With an interest in addressing these limitations we explicate an alternative ethic that is grounded in a model of citizenship that recognizes relationality and the agential status of embodied self-expression. The application of this ethic offers a more holistic prevention strategy by drawing attention to the systemic underpinnings of aggression and the critical need to promote human flourishing.

RC15-JS-72.5

GRILLO, CARMEN* *(York University)*

Euthanasia in the Canadian Context: How Experience of Death Shapes Moral Views of Medically-Assisted Dying in Canada

In the past few decades, forms of voluntary euthanasia (physician-assisted suicide, for example) have become legal in jurisdictions in Europe (Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland), the United States (Oregon) and more recently, in Canada. Concomitant with this legal change, and perhaps preceding it, moral support for the practice has increased, both within jurisdictions where it remains legal, and those in which it remains prohibited. Nevertheless, our understanding of the social processes through which people come to support voluntary euthanasia practices is limited. While scholars have hypothesized increased education, declining religiosity, and a culture focused on individual autonomy as explanations of why voluntary euthanasia has become more widely accepted in recent years, there is a lack of process-based, micro-level explanations of this support. Explanations of the processes whereby a person's moral support of voluntary euthanasia is motivated directly by the loss of a loved one are missing. How does the experience of death and bereavement shape laypeople's views of medically-assisted death? In this paper, the author presents preliminary findings of ongoing research on support for physician-assisted dying in the Canadian context. In Canada, medically-assisted death was legalized in 2016. The author presents findings of interviews with volunteers in a variety of pro-euthanasia organizations in Canada. The interviews suggest that in Canada, support for euthanasia is shaped by the experience of moral dilemmas over the course of care, particularly when close relatives and friends are asked to make critical decisions on behalf of a dying person. In terms of social processes, the author explores the idea that the experience of autonomy is shaped by the legal, institutional and relational contexts of death, contexts that individuals navigate as they try to ensure a dignified death for the people they care for.

RC48-JS-57.1

GRINBERG, LEV* *(Ben Gurion University)*

When the "Old" Social Movements Become Relevant in the New Wave of 2011occupy Protests

The Tunisian General Trade Union (UGTT) won the 2016 Nobel prize for peace in recognition of its contribution to democracy in Tunisia. Indeed the UGTT was one of the most salient trade unions supporting the Tunisian Jasmine revolution. The success of removal of the dictator ignited the imagination of protestors all over the world, and 2011 became the year of global protest against inequality, and against the structural corruption of political parties that facilitate the anti-democratic imposition of neoliberal and austerity policies. However not everywhere the trade unions declared general strikes, or actively supported the 2011 cycle of protest. Moreover, the full success of removing the ruling party from government was also an unusual outcome, despite the fact that in every case where occupy protests had massive impact in the public discourse it also reshaped the political arena.

The paper will compare different levels of trade union participation during the new cycle of protests in 2011 and their impact in the political arena. It will argue that in cases of full integration of the trade unions in the struggle, including strikes, the government was removed in next elections by parties that supported the protests (Tunisia, Greece, Chile). In cases with weak support of trade unions, the reshaping of the political arena didn't lead to the establishment of governments representing the protests, and in some cases it led to reactive Governments or stalemates (Spain, Egypt, Israel, the US, Turkey, Brazil). The paper suggests two explanations to the distinct degrees of trade union integration in the protests: a. the level of union embeddedness in political parties; and b. the reluctance of activists to build coalitions with too embedded unions, due to their interest to frame the protests as the "people" against the elites.

RC56-JS-85.3

GRINBERG, LEV* *(Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ben Gurion University)*

When the Past Teach Us about the Future, the Case of Israel/ Palestine Power Sharing

Since 2000 Israelis and Palestinians lost their hope for peaceful coexistence. 25 years after mutual recognition, and 18 years of violent clashes, no one can imagine a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Although the majority prefer to establish two separate nation-states, only a minority believes it can be agreed and implemented. They realize that Israeli settlements prevent partition, but the idea of one secular democratic state seems even more problematic, due to the difficulty to contain ethnic conflicts in deeply divided societies by liberal democracy. While despair and disillusion grow, and both "solutions" appear unrealistic, a new idea of power sharing is emerging, looking for institutional combination of consociation, confederation and condominium.

Surprisingly, very creative ideas of power sharing, similar to recent "new" ideas, were already suggested in 1947. Bi-nationalist supporters like Bubber, Arendt and Magnes opposed partition, warning that it will lead to war, but also the UN resolution took in consideration that partition cannot be total, and suggested to establish important institutions of power sharing by international condominium (Jerusalem) shared confederative institutions (administration of the economy) and mutual protection of minority rights. These are precisely the key questions discussed today by new proponents of power sharing. The 1948, Palestinian disaster (Naqba) and Exile (Hijra) although proved the warning of bi-nationalists, but the present debates show that the UN Commission for Palestine deeply discussed the challenges of Jewish-Palestinian coexistence, and suggested creative ideas how to deal with them. The 1947 debates, can teach us a lot about a shared future in Israel/Palestine, despite the disastrous results of the 1948 war and 70 years of unilateral Israeli domination and Palestinian subjugation.

RC02-66.1

GRININ, ANTON* *(Volgograd Social Research Center)*

The Leading Technologies of the Sixth Technological Mode

Nikolay Kondratieff's theory of long waves still remains one of the most productive conceptions for making scientifically-based predictions. Combined with Joseph Schumpeter's ideas this theory serves as the basis for the theory of technological modes (or paradigms) maintaining that each long wave causes a transformation of the technological mode, and this allows making high probability assumptions about the leading technologies of the near future.

We have elaborated approaches that connect the long cycles (50–60 years long) and technological waves with superlong cycles of changing production principles (that is, of the whole system of productive forces and organization of production within the World System), which are formed as a result of production revolutions. We have found a close interaction between the stages of production revolutions and principles of production, on the one hand, and long waves and their phases, on the other[1].

In our opinion the sixth technological mode will be characterized by a breakthrough in medical technologies which will integrate with a number of other technologies and together they will make the MANBRIC-complex (medico-additive-nano-bio-robot-info-cognitive technologies). We believe that the sixth technological mode will involve a much wider range of innovative technologies than it is generally assumed, in particular, wider than the NBIC-convergence.

On the whole, the leading trend of the sixth technological wave in our opinion will be the transition to complex self-regulating systems[2].

[1] See Grinin L. E., Grinin A. L. 2015. From Biface to Nanorobots. The World is on the Way to the Epoch of Self-Regulating Systems (the History of Technologies and the Description of Their Future). Moscow: 'Uchitel' Publishing House.

[2] This explains why we call the described revolution a cybernetic one: management and information, the key elements of this revolution, are the most important categories of cybernetics.

RC02-66.3

GRININ, LEONID* *(National Recearch University Higher School of Economics)*
KOROTAYEV, ANDREY *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

Kondratieff Waves and Deflationary Trend in the Modern Global Economy

The danger of deflation has been rather frequently mentioned recently among numerous concerns over the European and partly American economies. Analysts cite the Japanese economy which has been suffering from deflation for the last two decades despite the government's efforts. Similarly, notwithstanding many trillions of dollars, euros, and yen that were invested in economies over the past few years, the inflation in the Western countries still remains low. The reason for

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disinflation at the moment lies in the fact that the change in inflation and deflation over fairly long intervals is cyclical, its dynamics in long term has a shape of long waves (or cycles), which can be explained by the theory of long cycles of Nikolay Kondratieff. Each long cycle has an upswing phase and a downswing one. For upswing phases inflation trends are more typical. The deflationary and depressive tendencies increase at the downswing phases. According to our estimations after the 2008 global economic crisis the 5th K-wave downswing began. It will continue till the mid-2020s, and the problem of deflation, apparently, will be quite serious till that time. There are also other reasons why European countries suffer from low inflation and deflation tendencies. The USA, albeit to a lesser extent, has signs of the disease as well. The present paper defines reasons of the problem, explains the peculiarities of the inflation-deflation processes in the world and also offers some forecasts on this basis. Based on our analysis of available resources and the theory of long cycles, we suppose that the new crisis will begin in 2018–2019. We also suppose that in the next 5–10 years, the global economy will continue being in the crisis-depression phase with rather sluggish and weak rises.

RC18-345.3

GRISA, CATIA* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul - Brazil)*

Dissemination and Translation of Public Policies for Rural Development in Mercosur

This paper discuss the performance of the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of Mercosur (REAF) – an instance of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), which includes the participation of government actors and representatives of rural social movements – as a public forum and collective actor that coordinates a process of construction and dissemination of rural development policies in this region. Policies transfer analyses have been an object of growing interest in social sciences, often focusing on the role of national governments and bilateral relations. Concurring with studies that seek to amplify these reflections, addressing the role of international organizations, social movements and civil society in the dissemination of ideas, this paper analyzes the convergence of instruments and public policies for family farming (ex. institutional markets, family farming registers and land governance), and discuss the origin of these ideas (prevalence of some country or social actor), the power relations involved (coercive, voluntary or mixed actions) and the processes of copying or translation in each country. The results highlight the importance of REAF in the institutionalization of family farming, and the role of Brazil as an exporter of policies in this region. At the same time, it questions the prospect of a unilateral transfer process, arguing that the success of the REAF is linked to the active role played by governments of other countries and, above all, the engagement of civil society.

RC53-879.5

GRISHINA, YULIYA* *(Bergische Universität Wuppertal)*

Does Domestic Violence Exist According to Russian Church and Television?

While 12 thousand women die from domestic violence in Russia every year, the State Duma recently approved a change reclassifying first-time battery against a family member as a misdemeanor instead of a felony. Multiple questions were raised, including if the act can be viewed as normalizing violence and in what kind of society it is possible. In this light it appears important to examine the messages regarding domestic violence that are broadcast by local opinion-makers, and in my research I focus on Russian television and the Russian Orthodox Church. I have analyzed the TV series *Boiling Point* (2010) and *The Perfect Victim* (2015) and the public statements on the issue made by high-ranking members of the Church. I aimed to answer the following questions: is domestic violence ignored, condemned, normalized, or romanticized and glamorized? Is there a component of victim-blaming? What support options (legal, medical, psychological, spiritual, material) are really available to the victims and how they represented? I have found that both the Church ministers and the television writers often fail to conceptualize domestic violence as a real, pervasive and painful issue and never outwardly condemn it even if it is at the center of their speech or screenplay. They depict official support systems as useless and nonexistent, possibly normalizing the factual inaction, and offer unrealistic solutions to the victims' problems in the form of poorly motivated helping figures. Some television plots point to religion as a way to salvation, however, the Russian Orthodox Church often distances itself from the issue. Domestic violence is a territory in which the fundamental Russian concept of family values meets the law, and the dynamic between them can be viewed as a litmus test of the modern Russian society and its ideas of crime and justice.

RC14-JS-69.5

GRISHINA, YULIYA* *(Bergische Universität Wuppertal)*

Domestic Violence on Russian Television: A Sociological Perspective.

My work is dedicated to exploring the representation of domestic violence against women on Russian television and how these images are interpreted by different women. Despite the pervasive nature of this issue in modern Russian society, the topic of domestic abuse remains taboo on television, and I have discovered only two series that discuss it: *Boiling Point* (2010) and *The Perfect Victim* (2015). Such series as the Brazilian *Mulheres Apaixonadas* (2003), the English *Broadchurch* (2013-2016), and the American *Big Little Lies* (2017) successfully addressed the issue in the form of what is known as E-E, entertainment-education. Produced by a channel with significant possibilities for outreach, both Russian shows had an opportunity to offer constructive help in the same way. A preliminary critical analysis, however, has demonstrated that these shows offered highly unrealistic solutions to the victims' problems and portrayed various forms of support as unhelpful and possibly dangerous, potentially discouraging victims from seeking help. Moreover, these shows have been found to objectify women and display examples of victim-blaming, alongside mythologizing the importance of family values. The second step of the research is collecting and analyzing data from Russian women to determine how they perceive the messages of these shows and if they are able to identify the characters' abusive behavior. I'm looking at how these abilities correlate with religious beliefs, living in cities, towns or villages, being employed, having children, and personal experience of abuse.

RC06-133.4

GROEPLER, NICOLAI* *(Chemnitz University of Technology)*

Transitions during Early Adulthood and Their Impact on Life Satisfaction and Subjective Well-Being in Germany, Japan and the United States

The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of various transitions during adulthood on life satisfaction and subjective well-being in divergent cultural contexts. The comparison focused on Germany, Japan, and the United States, three countries which are among the economically most developed countries in the world, but nonetheless retain significant cultural and institutional peculiarities to this day. Cultural dimensions of great relevance in the context of the transition to adulthood and its relationship with life satisfaction and subjective well-being are the divide between more collectivistic and more individualistic societies as well as cultural norms regarding family and kinship relations. These underlying cultural norms are expected to shape normative expectations regarding the importance of certain transitions as markers on the path to adulthood. From this perspective, complying with either these expectations or even one's own internalized values can be understood as a source of satisfaction and emotional well-being, whereas failure to meet the culturally defined requirements during the transition to adulthood may be associated with dissatisfaction and emotional stress. Among the transitions of interest are leaving the parental home and establishment of an independent household, formation of a partnership and starting to live with one's partner in a common household, marriage and childbearing. Beyond the substantive interest in the cross-cultural comparison, applying a panel approach whilst taking into account such diverse cultural contexts offers a unique opportunity to better assess the causal relationship between these transitions and changes in life satisfaction as well as subjective well-being.

For the empirical analysis, I use harmonized panel data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys (JLPS) and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97).

RC55-909.1

GROLEAU, AMÉLIE* *(McGill University)*
SMITH, MICHAEL *(McGill University)*

Do Young People Acquire Excessive Education? Overqualification Among Recent Post-Secondary Graduates in Canada

Overqualification is often considered to indicate an unsatisfactory outcome for young people, recently completing education. Those overqualified have invested time and money in higher education acquiring knowledge and skills for which they are unable to secure recognition. However, in Canada and elsewhere overqualification is unequally distributed across cohorts. These observations raise the following questions: i) What proportion of young people is overqualified? ii) What are the causes of overqualification? iii) Have the prevalence and causes of overqualification shifted over time? Using Canada's National Graduate Survey we examine these issues using survey data on graduate cohorts in 2000, 2005, and 2010. Each of these cohorts was interviewed two or three years after graduation. This allows us to estimate early rates of overqualification and its determinants. It also allows estimates for distinct cohorts at three different periods.

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RC01-40.6

GROSHEVA, LYUBOV* *(Tyumen Higher Military Command School of Engineering (Military institute))*

National Factor in the Formation of the Image of Peacekeeping in the Eurasian Space

The formation of a peacekeeping contingent seems to be a difficult task due to the multicultural composition of both the contingent and population of the country where the military contingent is deployed. One of the significant difficulties is the training of peacekeepers to work in the conditions of divergence of habitual traditions and way of life and the accepted rules and norms of the society of the population of the host country. The situation in Cambodia, Angola, Somalia, Sierra Leone and Yugoslavia has clearly reflected the main problems of interaction between peacekeepers and the local population. On the one hand, this fact is related to the specifics of the reflection of peacekeeping in the media, according to the author's content analysis up to 40% of the information from the Internet media contain negative connotations related to crimes both from the peacekeeping contingent and from the local population who abandoned previous commitments, connected with the peacekeeping operation.

This fact correlates with the data of the sociological survey (N = 583, representatives of Russia and the countries of Central Asia), according to which 49.6% of military personnel aged 22-27 consider peacekeeping to be a mostly political action and doubt in its effectiveness. While 31.2% of the respondents consider the language barrier and the difference in cultural aspects to be significant problems of effective interaction. It should be noted that 18.4% when choosing the opportunity to participate in a peacekeeping operation rely on the analysis of conditions in the host country related to national specifics. While more than half of respondents consider the knowledge of traditions and customs of the local population as a guarantee of effective work of peacekeepers. Thus, attention to information coverage of peacekeeping, as well as to the training of a multicultural contingent is quite important for ensuring peace-building.

TG07-1005.1

GROSJEAN, SYLVIE* *(University of Ottawa)*
MATTE, FREDERIK *(Department of Communication, University of Ottawa)*
NAHON-SERFATY, ISAAC *(University of Ottawa)*

Sensory Work in Clinical Decision Making

Sensory experiences comprise an integral part of clinical decision-making (Sterne, 2003; Maslen, 2017), as Mol clearly indicates: "*[l]ong before machines are put to use, clinicians diagnose with their senses. They notice posture, muscle tone and bruises; they hear sadness in a tone of voice or the signs of impaired breathing; they feel for the pulse, for lumps; and they may smell metabolic disturbances*" (2008, p. 39). Clinicians' senses are constantly engaged (Schubert, 2011; Goodwin, 2010) and the senses are indispensable to clinicians' judgments of health and illness because information is partially collected via the senses, and this sensing is a process of knowing. Even if the multitude of studies recognizing that clinical decision-making integrates (or should integrate) a sensory dimension (Svensson and Jacobson, 2014; Bleakey *et al.,* 2003; Heiberg Engel, 2007; Manidis, 2013; Coget and Keller, 2010; Maslen, 2012), this dimension is not studied, observed, analyzed in detail. However, "*research on sensory work in contemporary healthcare contexts is emerging in sociology of diagnosis and sciences and technology studies such as the dual use of senses and tests, and the delegation of sensory work*" (Maslen, 2016, p. 173). The main objective of this communication is to investigate the role of sensory experiences in clinical decision-making. Based on a series of focus groups (building on a narrative approach) with nurses in diverse services at hospital (IUC, Surgery, Emergency, etc.), our study examines the "sensory work" of clinical decision-making (Maslen, 2017). During the video recorded focus group, the nurses share stories about the influence of senses on clinical decision-making. The analysis of clinical stories contributes to identify different situations of interaction revealing the "sensory work" that supports the clinical decision-making.

RC29-536.4

GROSSI PORTO, MARIA STELA* *(Universidade de Brasília)*

Police Practices and Social Identity: The Case of the Polices in the Federal District

The research that has originated this paper has as a priority the reflexion about the relationship between professional identities and policeman practices. They were thougt considering their possible deployments in relation to police violence. The paper took into account some theorical contents, however, the main goal is the analysis of the empirical context of the police practice.

A particular importance has been given to the social representation of the police officers about questions such as occupation; the meaning of their practices in the streets; their reference patterns; their ethos and identity as a policeman, the

distinction between the policeman and the non- policeman (that is the commom citzen) and also the distinction between the civil and the military policeman, the pride of the profession and the motives for the choice of the profession.

The results pointed out to: a) the context of tension between civil and military officers. b) the tension between policemen and citizens which means; c) the differences about the social representations that policemen create about themselves and the ones they believe society creates about them ; d) the deployment issue from the negative representations that the policemen create concerning a lack of recognition by society, as well as its consequences in the way they construct their own identities and organise their practices; e) the constant complaints they make about the difficulty in the communication between the comand and the troops, due mainly to the hierarchic and rigid structure (specifically in the military force) concerning the bureaucratic and behavioral aspects of daily life and performance in the police forces; f); the meaning they give to their activity as a policeman; g) the pride (or the lack of pride) related to the profession; h) the intention to stimulate (or not) their sons and daugthers to follow their profession;

RC17-323.4

GROTHE-HAMMER, MICHAEL* *(Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg)*
KOHL, SEBASTIAN* *(Uppsala University)*

The Decline of Organizational Sociology? An Empirical Analysis of Research Trends in Leading Journals across Half a Century

Organization-sociological works are said to have "largely disappeared" (Gorman 2014) from the sociological discourse. While from the 1950's until around the year 2000 organizational sociology was perceived as "thriving" (Haveman 2000), recent assessments conclude that the discipline is "on the brink of irrelevance" (King 2017). From an empirical point of view, this development comes as a surprise. In fact, organizations have become more important in our society than ever before and have experienced drastic changes in recent decades. Society is nowadays filled with organizations (Perrow 1991), and the number of organizations is rising around the world (Bromley & Meyer 2015). Meanwhile, organizations increasingly morph into new forms, presenting scholars with new challenges, while "old organizational forms outlive their usefulness and eventually are replaced" (King 2017).

Against this backdrop, we want to explore the current state of organizational sociology empirically. Building on a corpus of approximately 3000 research articles in six leading sociology journals since 1955, we will use both manual and semi-automated coding methods to assess the relevance of organizational sociology within sociology. Specifically, we will map the development of the relevance of organizational sociology within sociology from 1955 until today, using decennial steps with two consecutive years of each decade. We will also examine the prevalence of organization-related topics in sociological works as well as their use of theories, methods, and data. Our study will uncover dominant theory paradigms and methodologies as well as considered topics and issues. Thereby we will look at possible explanations for these developments. Our study will reveal to which degree existing assumptions about the development of organizational sociology are accurate. Therefore, we will unveil existing areas of high and low interest in organization-sociological research as well as promising future research agendas. To our knowledge, this is the first empirical study of this kind.

RC45-764.1

GROW, ANDRÉ* *(University of Leuven (KU Leuven))*
VAN BAVEL, JAN *(KU Leuven)*

The Income Cliff in Households: Insights from Agent-Based Computational Modelling

In Western countries, the distribution of relative incomes within marriages tends to be skewed in a remarkable way. Husbands usually do not only earn more than their wives, but there is a striking discontinuity in their relative contributions to household income at the 50/50 demarcation line: many wives contribute less than or almost as much as their husbands, but few contribute more. This 'cliff' has been interpreted as evidence that men and women avoid situations where the wife would earn more than her husband, since this would run against traditional gender norms. In this paper, we use agent-based computational modelling to demonstrate that the cliff in the relative-income distribution can also emerge without such avoidance. We start from a simple economic matching model that has frequently been used in earlier marriage market research. We gradually relax some of the simplifying assumptions of this model, to create a series of increasingly realistic models. We feed each of these models with empirical income data from 27 European countries and submit them to systematic computational simulation experiments. Our results show that in each model a cliff can emerge from differences in men's and women's average incomes, even if they do not attach special meaning to a situation in which a wife earns more than her husband. For this, the specific assumptions of the different models do not matter. However, the fit between the empirical data and the simulation outcomes is closest for the model that makes the fewest simplifying assumptions. Taken together, our results shed light on some of the possible mechanisms that might have generated observed distributions of relative income within households, but

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also caution against inferring people's partner preferences and social norms from aggregate-level mating patterns.

RC18-345.2

GRUBBAUER, MONIKA* *(HafenCity University Hamburg)*
HILBRANDT, HANNA* *(HafenCity University Hamburg)*

The Conflictive Travels of Green Municipal Bonds. Comparative Perspectives on the Expansion of Financial Markets to Southern Cities

This paper traces the work of travelling ideas in **the globalization of financial markets and their effects on urban development in Southern cities**. Particularly since the financial crisis of 2008, much has been written about the growing influence of finance in the urban development of EuroAmerican cities (Aalbers 2008, 2015; Christophers 2012). Today financial markets also appear to be expanding southwards, into the 'rising' cities of Asia, Africa or Latin America (David 2012; Soederberg 2015; Rouanet & Halbert 2016). Empirical research on the influence of global finance in Southern cities remains limited, though.

In this context, we contribute a comparative account of the conflict-ridden integration of Southern cities into global financial economies. **More particularly, the paper examines the travels of a novel financial tool, Green Municipal Bonds (GMBs).** GMBs are debt instruments that allow cities to raise capital through the issuance of bonds that is solely to be invested in certified sustainable projects. Since the World Bank started issuing GMBs in 2008, the use of this instrument has quickly gained momentum. First employed by European and North American cities, the paper examines its spread to Johannesburg, Mexico City and Delhi, the first Southern municipalities to issue (or prepare the issuance of) GMBs.

Based on the analysis of strategic and legal documents, government reports and preliminary interviews with international advocates, **we inquire into the ways in which this travelling policy was introduced, altered and implemented through local policy, but in interactions with global actors in the three case study sites.** In particular the paper highlights the role of international Standards Stetting Organisations that work with local governments to certify GMBs, thereby circulate knowledge, foster market transparency, minimize economic risk, and, more broadly transnationalize and privatize regulatory environments.

RC55-906.1

GRUBER, STEFAN* *(Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy)*
SAND, GREGOR *(Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy)*

Does Migration Pay Off in the Long Run? Income and Subjective Well-Being of Eastern European Migrants Aged 50+

Background
Most studies exploring the well-being of migrants are confined to their destination countries and use the native population as reference group. However, the classical comparison with the native reference group does not provide sufficient information on the consequences of migration itself. Stayers in the country of origin provide a potentially more fruitful comparison group for addressing the question of how migration influences migrants' well-being.

Data and methods
Our research contributes to the existing literature by asking: Does migration from an Eastern European country (Czech Republic and Poland) to a wealthier Western European country (Austria, Germany and Sweden) pay off in the long run in respect to both income and well-being?

Applying propensity score matching with data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), our analysis can be divided into two steps: First, we compare the income of older migrants to both stayers in the origin country and to natives in the destination country. Second, we relate this to our central outcome variable subjective well-being measured by the CASP-12 index, an abridged version of CASP-19.

Results
We observe an income gain of Eastern European migrants compared to stayers in all three destination countries. However, the relative income position of migrants compared to natives differs between the destination countries. Austria is the only country with a favorable income position of migrants. It is also the only country in which a positive and statistically significant gain in well-being is observed. In the cases of Sweden and Germany, it can be seen that migration does not necessarily lead to gains in well-being. Our results indicate that in the long run, migrants tend to compare their economic situation more to similar natives in the destination country than to their native counterparts in the origin country.

RC31-558.4

GRUBER, STEFAN* *(Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy)*

The Long-Term Effect of Intra-European Migration on Cognitive Abilities in Later Life

Background
This project aims at contributing to the existing literature by comparing European migrants to stayers in the origin country instead of the classical comparison with the native reference group that does not allow for measuring the effect of migration itself.

Theory
On theoretical level the direction of the effect remains unclear. On the one hand, the need to navigate a new environment including language, habits, working conditions, etc. might have a positive long-term effect on cognition. On the other hand, acculturative stress associated with migration could undermine cognitive abilities. As shown by previous research, overexposure to stress hormones can be sufficient to disrupt or even damage the hippocampus, the region of the brain that regulates memory, orientation, and the rate of cognitive decline.

Data and Methods
Using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the analytical strategy can be divided into two steps: In the first step, I analyze the effect of migration on the *level* of cognitive abilities. To deal with endogeneity the exogenous variation in migration outflows between countries and across time is used as instrument for migration. In the second step, I make use of the panel data structure of SHARE to investigate differences in the *process* of cognitive ageing by applying individual fixed effect models (FE).

Results
The results of the IV regression indicate that migration within Europe has a negative effect on the level of cognitive abilities in the long run. This negative effect turns out to be larger for women. The second analytical step showed no statistically significant differences between migrants and stayers regarding the process of cognitive ageing. Here, other factors seem to be more relevant.

RC07-JS-33.3

GRUHLICH, JULIA* *(Göttingen University)*

Downshifting – a Silent Movement Towards Alternative Ways of Living and Working

In Germany, since the financial crises the discourse on downshifting attracted growing attention. The phenomenon is continuously visible especially in manager-magazines, coaching, and self-help literature. Here, the term downshifting stands for the individual's voluntary decision against the growth imperative in the context of work and career and entails a reduction of work hours, income, spending, and job responsibilities. Looking at this discourse, the most popular impression is that downshifting is the preserve of a privileged set of wealthy middle-class people. However, considering that employment and a strong work ethic are the centerpiece of capitalist societies, I argue that downshifters may have a broader impact on society. Furthermore, the middle-class tends to be a major preservative force in society and their lifestyle serves as a normative model. Therefore, downshifter can be understood as part of a silent revolution for a radically different society.

The intent of this paper is twofold: First, I will shed light on downshifter lifestyles. I explore what makes this movement special. Second, I will highlight its formation conditions. I examine what are the driving forces of these downshifters. Based on an ongoing research project that comprises a document analysis of the downshifter discourse in Germany and 19 biographic interviews with downshifters, I show that downshifting is essentially individualistic, white, middle class, and middle aged. Downshifters do not identify themselves as a political or social movement. They are neither well-defined nor well-organized. However, they form a collective phenomenon by questioning the growth imperative in their daily life. Downshifting is a pragmatic kind of criticism and it refers to imbedded social pathologies of flexible capitalism, but even more: It offers concrete visions for alternative ways of living and working.

RC51-852.1

GRUIC, IGOR* *(Faculty of Kinesiology University of Zagreb)*

Sociocybernetics of Science Versus Science of Sociocybernetics: Language of Industry Revolution 4.0 As a Niche for and Against Future of Sociology

Social theories—beliefs about relations between variables in the social environment—are often used in making judgments, predictions, or decisions (Anderson&Sechler, 1986).

Sociological theories&frameworks for testing different hypothesis are conservative Symbolic Interactionism, Conflict theory, Functionalism, and their contemporary constituents&branches i.e. Feminism, Critical theory, Labeling theory,

Structural Strain theory, Rational Choice theory, Game theory, Sociobiology, Social Exchange theory, Chaos theory etc.

Common science-specific language used for interpretation of confirmed or rejected hypothesis within any theory, blenches before new cause-and-effect digital 'language' of Industry Revolution 4.0 which is closer to programming, AI, automation, and more distant from variability, analogue representations of the World.

Industry 4.0 is a collective term for technologies and concepts of value chain organization. Within the modular structured Smart Factories of Industry 4.0, Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) monitor physical processes, create a virtual copy of the physical world and make decentralized decisions. Over the Internet of Things (IoT), CPS communicate and cooperate with each other and humans in real time. Via the Internet of Services (IoS), both internal and cross-organizational services are offered and utilized by participants of the value chain. (Herman et al, 2015)

This informational 'bouillon' of revolutionizing theories forces 'sociologist of the future' to become less scientist in sociology, and more statistician and reporter of effects of automated Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), or a politician that 'recycles' everything sociology was.

Agents which supported conservative role of sociologist emanated from demands of global religious institutions, national self-determinations, educational frameworks, scientific cross-disciplinary, from global United Nations to local non-government organizations and individual actors. Modern sociologist aspires toward synthesis of conceptual frameworks with modern digitized and automated cyber-physical systems. International market, global companies, entrepreneurs holds automation of successful business protocols as a niche for perpetuation and growth of profit – often out of scope, tools and methods of common definition of sociology.

RC32-587.1

GU, CHIEN-JUH* (Western Michigan University)

The Resilient Self: Gender, Immigration, and Taiwanese Americans

This book examines how international migration creates gendered work and family contexts for middle-class Taiwanese women, which significantly affects their perceptions of themselves, others, and their roles and behaviors in the family, workplace, and the larger society. I used life-history interviews with 45 women (ranging from 2 to 12 hours with each subject) and ethnographic observations over 7 years to collect data. This approach and the theme of the book align with RC32's objective to "promote the development of theory, methods, and practice concerning women in society and the gendered nature of social institutions."

Although many sociologists have studied immigrant women's adaptation experiences, most focus on laborers. Previous studies also tend to examine only immigrant women's family or work lives, thereby neglecting the interconnections of work, family, and gender. Based on a middle-class sample, this book discusses the profound influences of the multifaceted connections of gender, work, and family (and other structural factors) and their influences on immigrant women's selfhood and lived experiences. By bringing self into the study of gender and immigration, my book examines gendered immigration from women's standpoints and understandings of themselves. This approach aligns with RC32's goal to "encourage the critical evaluation of current sociological paradigms from the perspective of all subordinate groups, including women."

In a global era, the topic of gender and immigration is extremely important, especially for gender scholars who conduct international research. My book discusses how gender, immigration, class, race and ethnicity, culture, family, and work intersect in varied ways to shape women's understandings of themselves, others, their roles in different social domains, and their behaviors in various social contexts. This broad coverage of topics would be appealing to scholars of various subfields in sociology, such as family research, immigration research, gender research, social psychology, and race and ethnic studies.

RC28-506.7

GU, XIAORONG* (National University of Singapore)
YEUNG, WEI-JUN JEAN (National University of Singapore)

"Half of the Morning Sky": Exploring Gendered Patterns of Chinese Adolescents' Educational Performance

Guided by theories of child development, gender and education, we report a mixed-method study on gendered educational performance among Chinese adolescents, drawing on two waves of China Family Panel Studies data and a field research in Hunan and Guangdong during 2014-2015. The quantitative analysis reveals girls' significantly higher test scores (especially in verbal skills). Moreover, this gender gap has widened across waves. That is, relative to the 2010 data, while girls in 2014 not only have maintained strength in word test (p<0.01 in both waves), but also gained an additional edge in math score (from p>0.1 in 2010 to p< 0.05 in 2014). Regression analysis indicates that home environment and parenting variables as well as adolescents' social and behavior skill variables are effective mediators between gender and test scores. In other words, Chinese parents' increasingly equitable investment in girls' cognitive development, higher aspirations and stricter involvement, together with girls' better social and behavior skills, are boosting girls' academic performance. Our qualitative analysis

explores how gender and class intersect in shaping gendered (or gender-neutral) parenting strategies and how the educational system provides channels of gendered learning experience. These results should be interpreted in view of the broader social milieu in reform China: state-engineered low fertility, expansion of free compulsory education, changing patterns of old age support and normative ideas of the gendered life course. The current study bears significant academic and policy implications. It opens space for empirical and theoretical discussions of how the gender stratification system is intricately interlinked with family and educational systems in a rapidly changing society. On the policy front, if further empirical evidence confirms these findings, for China's educational policy-makers, a rising concern would be how to better accommodate male students in their educational experiences and improve their performance for more balanced social development.

RC29-532.4

GUDMUNSON, KATHRYN* (University of Leeds)

The Impact of Drug Decriminalization on Organized Crime in the Czech Republic

After gaining independence in 1989, the Czech Republic decriminalized possession of drugs as part of a range of judicial reforms rejecting the authoritarian nature of the previous Communist government. Unlike most nations that have experimented with this type of policy, there was no differentiation between hard and soft drugs, placing it among the most progressive drug policies in the world. However, there was a negative side to these socially progressive policies. The open borders that came with independence brought new drugs into the region, as well as new trafficking groups which took advantage of the government's liberal stance on drugs. To combat these unintended consequences, the policy has been modified twice. The first shift was the criminalization of possession in amounts 'greater than small' in 1999; the second, the setting of threshold limits for possession of each substance in 2010. These major changes were accompanied by variations in penalty severity for drug crimes. This study evaluated the impacts of the drug policy changes on drug-related organized crime.

Using official crime rate data, documentary analysis, and semi-structured interviews with key figures in Czech drug policy, a longitudinal study was undertaken to examine how organized and drug-related crime changed under each policy shift. Changes in the demographics of organized criminal groups and those convicted of trafficking crimes were also analyzed. Initial findings indicate that threshold limits on drug decriminalization lead to an increase in serious drug crime prosecutions, but not organized crime prosecutions. Yet, members of certain foreign populations associated with organized crime, notably the Vietnamese diaspora, do have increased rates of arrest and receive harsher sentencing than Czech nationals. While some reasons for this discrepancy have been suggested in interviews, analysis is ongoing and will be further elucidated prior to this presentation.

RC30-549.1

GUEDES LADOSKY, MARIO HENRIQUE* (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande – UFCG)
PRADO, MARCOS LÁZARO (Faculdade Barretos)
RAMALHO MARTINS, FERNANDO (Unesp)

The Global Vehicle Assembly Industry and Its Periphery: A Comparative Study on the Work Reconfiguration in Brazil

Since its very beginning, the vehicle assembly industry has been known as leading-edge in terms of technological and organizational development. The incorporation of Taylor's approach by Fordist assembly line has become a hallmark of modern factory, a paradigm which has spread for other industrial sectors, reaching even organizations from tertiary sector. On the second half of 20th century, the vehicle assembly industry was once more in the forefront in terms of organizational changes: Toyota system has spread all over North-America and Europe as a novel way to organize work in factories, being grounded on ideas such as leanness, flexibility and just-in-time. Such innovations, supported by microelectronics, extrapolate industrial and productive changes within factories, opening room for industrial re-territorialization. In this process, big transnational corporations have been developing new organizational networks, rearranging their value chain, and, at same time, relocating automotive assembly lines from big industrial cities to small cities with weaker trade union tradition, known as *greenfields*, what have resulted in changes in many areas of social life in those places. Such is the research context of this paper. Our main aim is to analyze the insertion of two assembly factories in two new industrial areas – Iracemápolis (SP) and Goiana (PE), guided by the following questions: which model(s) of management of labor process and workforce are adopted in those units? To what extent toyotism has been in use? Are there traits of taylorism-fordism? What kind of hybridisms exist in those factories? To what extent the local culture penetrates in those productive spaces, fostering resistance or adjustment mechanisms? What are the differences between the two assembly factories? The research is in process and initial data shall be presented in this Congress.

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RC53-JS-6.2

GUEMUREMAN, SILVIA* *(INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES GINO GERMANI- UBA)*

20 Years of Legislation on Childhood in Argentina. Progress and Setbacks in Key Rights and Guarantees

In 1994 Argentina included the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to its National Constitution. From that moment on, it became imperative to adequate the internal legislation to CRC's standards and prerogatives. Multiple legislative processes were activated. In terms of protection, and after several failure attempts, the 26.061 Law (of Integral Protection)was approved. Thus, different extreme situations of violation of rights became the subject of special and exceptional measures of protection, many of which require the control of judicial legality by civil family judges. In 2015, the new Civil and Commercial Code (CCC) containing innovations relevant to children and adolescent came into force. Combining the law of protection, the CCC with other laws with interference in the children and adolescent population (Sexual and Reproductive Health Law, Gender Identity Law, to name a few) has generated conflicts and tensions among the enforcement bodies, the institutions that make up the institutional framework and the intervening actors. Often, child and adolescent victims of severe rights violations are also perpetrators of disruptive behavior, and this activates criminal justice intervention, even though children and adolescent are not punishable. Also, many of these children and adolescent are habitual substance abusers, and their addict condition makes them "sufferers" and lenders of therapeutic measures under the aegis of the National Mental Health Law.

The purpose of this communication is to focus on the analysis of the laws that were put in place to consolidate protection networks of rights oriented towards children and adolescent. This objective will be carried out through the analysis of cases of children and adolescent that was intervened by the protection system in the City of Buenos Aires. Through cases is intended to show the progress and setbacks achieved, and the conflicts and tensions at stake in each of the levels of intervention.

RC32-JS-74.1

GUERCH, KELTOUMA* *(Ministry of Education)*

Migration Narratives of Refugees in Morocco: A Reading in Sub-Saharan Women's Stories of Home and Host Country in the North-East of Morocco

Stories are our daily bread to communicate with others, survive trials and tribulations, and express joys and sorrows. Migrants' stories help the actors share their experiences of the terrible journey and how they survive in the transit and/or destination countries. In this paper, I am going to discuss Sub-Saharan women migrants' stories including those narrated by actual women living in Oujda, North-East of Morocco, and those posted on some web pages; notably Facebook groups and online blogs. My target population includes women migrants who have crossed the great Sub-Saharan desert to reach Morocco and then try to reach the northern bank of the Mediterranean Sea for better economic and social opportunities, as well as those who have decided to take Morocco as a destination rather than a transit country. I am going to focus on stories in which women migrants share their migration experiences and aspirations for a better life. Women migrants' narratives may take the form of stories, songs, and/or dances. Through my reading of such narratives, I am going to consider women's lives in both public and private spheres as far as my informants allow, to identify the problems they endure, including violence, exclusion -or inclusion- based on their gender, marital statuses, cultural and religious backgrounds, and their capacity to transform oral stories into texts.

RC37-664.6

GUERRA, EDGAR* *(Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, CIDE A.C.)*

The Illusion of Art? Cultural Activism, Violence, and Symbolic Subversion

Most studies on activism and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Mexico have focused on their capacities for political advocacy, reforming government institutions or changing the rule of law. Further, much of this work has concentrated on understanding how NGOs are able to interconnect and mobilize in socio-political contexts of relative safety and democracy. However, few studies focus on activism in contexts of criminal violence and institutional fragility. Even less research is performed on NGO capacity to build cultural institutions and transform, through art, part of the symbolic network that sustains organized crime's culture of violence (*narco-cultura*). This paper focuses on *cultural activism* in contexts of *criminal violence* and *institutional fragility,* and how artistic products emerge from a cultural field that is structurally connected to the criminal field. The objective is to describe cultural activism strategies for resisting criminal and institutional violence, understanding the mechanisms behind artistic production,

and explaining how these are able to subvert the meanings behind drug trafficking culture. A case study is included following a qualitative method and Pierre Bourdieu's sociological perspective. The main methodological tools were ethnography, which allowed for the observation of cultural and artistic activist groups (synchronic perspective), and semi-structured interviews, which collected information directly from the actors, from their different positions within the field and the historical coordination of cultural activism (diachronic perspective). The results allow us to understand cultural activism as a series of collective actors immersed in a harsh competition for material and symbolic resources for their field. In the process, although they have been able to access main cultural institutions, they have also reproduced and legitimized structures of domination. Moreover, their proposed cultural products and artistic aesthetics play with and overlap cultural elements of the criminal violence they are trying to subvert.

RC03-72.7

GUERRERO-MAYO, MARIA JOSE* *(Centre for Urban Political Sociology and Policies Pablo de Olavide University)*

HERRERA-GUTIERREZ, MARIA-ROSA *(Universidad Pablo de Olavide)*

El Diagnóstico: Elemento Clave En El Diseño De Las Políticas De Regeneración Urbana. El Caso De Los Programas Urban y Urbana Desarrollados En España

Cualquier tipo de intervención pública debe partir de un análisis riguroso de la realidad: problemas y necesidades, causas y consecuencias de los mismos. Sólo a partir de la correcta identificación de estas variables es posible proponer objetivos y medidas (actuaciones) que contribuyan a la mejora de la situación de partida.

La importancia del diseño y, dentro de éste, del diagnóstico en la elaboración de políticas públicas es neurálgico en los debates sobre las dificultades para re-accionar de manera eficaz y eficiente ante los problemas y necesidades de una sociedad cada vez más heterogénea, diversificada e individualizada. El diagnóstico, se inicia con la identificación de necesidades y problemas y concluye con la formulación de alternativas posibles para su solución. Su elaboración debería englobar todos y cada uno de los elementos contemplados en el proceso plan-ificador. Y, aunque se reconoce su importancia para la óptima consolidación de las políticas implementadas, no es frecuente su elaboración de forma exhaustiva, sistemática y participativa, y raramente es evaluado.

Los resultados obtenidos con el desarrollo del proyecto URBAN_IMPACTS, a partir del análisis del diseño de los proyectos de regeneración urbana llevados a cabo en España, podrán, por una parte, corroborar si el diagnóstico elaborado para el diseño de los programas de regeneración urbana desarrollados en diferentes zonas de vulnerabilidad en España se corresponde con la situación de vulnerabilidad y las necesidades de cohesión y recuperación social de dichas zonas. Por otra, podrá contribuir a fomentar la elaboración de diagnósticos (completos y participativos) como punto de partida de los procesos de planificación de políticas públicas y, a su posterior evaluación.

RC05-109.2

GUEVARA JARAMILLO, NATHALIA* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Imaginar Un Lugar En La Nación: Afrodescendientes, Literatura y Nación En Buenos Aires, Argentina (Segunda Mitad Del Siglo XIX)

Las fuentes históricas del siglo XIX en Buenos Aires presentan una gran riqueza por ser testimonios sobre la vida de actores subalternos, como fue el caso de los afrodescendientes, autores de textos publicados en prensa y folletos de la época. En esta ponencia, me enfocaré en la poesía escrita por autores de dicha comunidad, parte de la cual fue difundida en periódicos elaborados por periodistas afrodescendientes. Mi interés al leer estos registros escritos es indagar de qué manera, mediante el lenguaje poético, los autores concebían su papel en la construcción de la nación argentina durante la segunda mitad del siglo XIX, en un momento en el cual la *raza* jugaba un papel central en la inclusión o exclusión a las naciones latinoamericanas en busca de su identidad. La literatura de las élites, que luego se convertiría en la literatura nacional argentina, difundía representaciones negativas sobre los afrodescendientes, las cuales animalizaban los cuerpos y minimizaban su capacidad de una agencia política razonada, a la vez que los asociaban con la barbarie opuesta a la civilización a la cual debía dirigirse la historia de la nación. De esta manera, mediante el uso de varios poemas y artículos de prensa, y en diálogo con otros autores que han analizado dichas fuentes históricas, la ponencia buscará responder a la pregunta de cómo los afrodescendientes respondieron a tales representaciones inferiorizantes difundidas por escritores y políticos de las élites. De esta manera, el trabajo presentará una reflexión sobre la forma como algunos intelectuales afrodescendientes pensaron su inclusión a la nación argentina, en una época en la cual la política de administración de la diversidad étnico-racial tendía a la eliminación de indígenas y afrodescendientes y al blanqueamiento del país.

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RC15-289.6

GUGUSHVILI, ALEXI* *(University of Oxford)*
ZHAO, YIZHANG *(University of Oxford)*

Intergenerational Mobility in Relative Educational Attainment and Health-Related Behaviours in Europe

Research on intergenerational educational mobility and health-related behaviours yields mixed findings. Depending on the direction of mobility and the type of mechanisms involved, we can expect positive or negative association between the two. One of the reasons why past findings are inconclusive might be the inappropriate operationalisation of intergenerational educational mobility and inadequate modelling strategy of mobility effects. Recent social mobility scholarship increasingly recognises that, in order to understand the net effect of intergenerational educational mobility, individuals' and their parents' education has to be viewed and operationalised in relative rather than absolute terms, that is, as a positional good, taking into account the relative prevalence of qualifications in parental and offspring generations. In this study, we use data from the 7th round of the European Social Survey (ESS) conducted in 2014 which contains information on a wide array of health-related behaviours such as smoking, alcohol and drug consumption, dietary intake, physical activity levels, risky sexual behaviour, and health service usage. The main explanatory variable, intergenerational educational mobility is operationalised in terms of relative intergenerational educational mobility based on the prevalence of specified qualifications in parental and offspring generations in 22 European societies. In terms of modelling strategy, we build on diagonal reference models (DRMs) in which the estimates for the consequences of intergenerational mobility are derived by comparing the health-related behaviour of intergenerationally mobile individuals to the health-related behaviour of intergenrationally immobile individuals located in the corresponding educational ladder of origins and destinations.

RC28-505.2

GUGUSHVILI, ALEXI* *(University of Oxford)*

Intergenerational Social Mobility and Emigration Intentions: A Comparative Study

In this study I analyse what are the links between intergenerational social mobility and emigration intentions. Existing research has shown that immigrants are likely to experience social mobility in host societies, but there are virtually no studies which suggest how upward and downward intergenerational mobility, taking place before individuals leave their countries, are associated with emigration intentions. The comprehensive analysis of the role of social mobility in actual emigration behaviour is inherently curtailed by the partial information available to researchers. Good quality data on actual migrants and their current demographic and labour market attributes are accessible in some cases, but these surveys are generally poorer at providing accurate information on the various individual, family, labour market and the macro-level characteristic of countries from which migrants arrive. The opposite is true for the nationally representative household surveys in which only limited information, if any, tend to be available on already emigrated local population. These two fundamental constraints have prompted migration scholars to divert their attention toward intentions to emigrate. Using multivariate statistical techniques and nationally representative and comparative Life in Transition survey data for 33 Western European welfare democracies and post-socialist transition societies , I test whether intergenerational mobility in educational attainment as well as subjective perception of intergenerational mobility have statistically significant links with (1) willingness to move abroad for employment reasons and (2) intention to move abroad within the next 12 months after they are interviewed.

RC13-250.2

GUI, JINGJING* *(University of Alberta)*
WALKER, GORDON *(University of Alberta)*
HARSHAW, HOWARD *(University of Alberta)*

Leisure Conceptualizations in China and Canada

Little is known about leisure in China, or how leisure experiences are similar and different between China and the West (Ito et al., 2014). The purpose of this study is to understand meanings of leisure and a leisure-like term in China—*xiuxian*—from lay people's perspectives. In order not to impose Western perspectives (Iwasaki et al., 2007), we modified Ito and Walker's (2014) Leisure Ten Statements Test such that participants provided 10 answers to each of the following questions: "What is leisure/*xiuxian* for you?" and "What is *not* leisure/*xiuxian* for you?" A convenience sample of 162 Euro-Canadian undergraduate students and 188 Mainland Chinese undergraduate students were surveyed. We coded 3,163 statements from Euro-Canadians and 3,550 statements from Mainland Chinese in total, both inductively and deductively (Neuendorf, 2017). A preliminary coding scheme, applicable to *xiuxian,* leisure, and their antitheses, consists of 23 themes. Ratios of each theme were calculated according to the frequency of themes as well

as the order of statements. Preliminary results indicate that Mainland Chinese conceptualize *xiuxian* mainly as mass media (17.5%), emotion (8.7%), outdoor and traveling (8.7%), relatedness (8.4%), and sport and fitness activities (7.2%), whereas Euro-Canadians associate leisure with emotion (20.8%), mass media (12.0%), sport and fitness activities (11.9%), relatedness (10.8%), and outdoor and traveling (6.6%). In terms of leisure's/*xiuxian's* opposites, most frequent responses among Mainland Chinese were study and school (34.4%), time constraints (9.4%), emotion (8.2%), thwarted relatedness (7.9%), and thwarted autonomy (5.6%), whereas most frequent responses among Euro-Canadians were study and school (29.6%), emotion (12.7%), household work (11.0%), work (10.2%), and time constraints (6.7%). Our results suggest that there are more cultural similarities than differences regarding themes of leisure in China and Canada; however, the prevalence of the themes is slightly different between the two cultures. The potential for a universal leisure definition is discussed.

TG06-992.2

GUILAMO, SARA* *(Pontificia Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra)*

Garantia De Derechos Y Proteccion a Niños/Niñas Y Adolescentes EN Republica Dominicana

Partiendo de una Etnografía Institucional en proceso, se presentan los hallazgos encontrados en República Dominicana, en materia de garantía de derechos y protección a niños, niñas y adolescentes en condición de vulnerabilidad. Los datos preliminares forman parte de una investigación en proceso, en la cual participa junto a otros 6 países, sobre cultura y práctica de instituciones de protección infantil. Los datos están organizados en 5 componentes: Análisis de políticas afectando a NNA, migraciones y las diferentes formas institucionales en respuesta a formas de violencia.

Encontramos que como país hemos avanzado en regulaciones y diseño de protocolos para el manejo de los casos de menores de edad; garantizando los derechos del niño y los convenios internacionales de los que somos signatarios; sin embargo, se observan en la práctica mecanismos de opresión y violencia en las instituciones por parte de los empleados encargados de su aplicación; lo cual contribuye a las desigualdades económicas y de género.

Palabras claves: protección infantil, derechos de la niñez, vulnerabilidad, sistema de justicia, violencia institucional, etnografía institucional.

RC57-931.3

GUILAT, YAEL* *(Oranim Academic College of Education)*
WAKSMAN, SHOSHI *(independent researcher)*

Knitting the Urban Space: Is Yarn Bombing in Israel a 'granny Craft' or a Subversive Urban Craftivism?

Yarn bombing are practices of knitting/ crochet/ embroidering made or displayed in public spaces around the world. Those practices are known also as, 'knit graffiti' and 'guerrilla knitting' etc. It involves attaching handmade textile items to street fixtures or furniture. The pieces could be discreet installations on a bench, handle, railing or potholes, or large and audacious pieces such as a tree wrap, a cover for a bus or a huge commemorative quilt such as the Aids memorial. Yarn bombers operate under the umbrella of global justice activism through graffiti genres and or community participatory craftivism. Following blogs and social media the phenomena arrived to the Israeli public space through individual and collective practitioners, institutional urban festivals and or artivist & craftivist communal practices.

In our on-going research, we propose an in depth analysis, based on visual and ethnographic methodology, of those emerging practices in various cities in Israel. We will describe the characteristics of those urban craft (activist) pieces, the motivations of the artists and practitioners and the social network that enable those practices regarding to top-down/ bottom-up power relations. We will claim that within the complex context of the Israeli visual culture, the local yarn public practices gives material visualization to issues of gender, immigration and ethnic exclusion and inclusion. The preliminaries findings indicate that some of those practices allow interpersonal encounters between artists and non- artists in the public space promoting intergeneration solidarity. The 'inoffensive' nature of the so called 'Granny craft' enables to deal critically through visual arts with issues of social injustice and ethnicity, nationality, ageism and gender - based discrimination. Despite the subversive context of graffiti genre those urban knitting are perceived as "soft" expressions as Robertson writes: "….as a constructive approach to activism that encourages interpersonal interaction and everyday resistance"(2007, 210).

TG04-984.6

GUILLAUME, OLIVIER* *(EDF Lab)*

Safety and Cooperation in Complex Organizations

Complex organizations with coupled and automated systems would lead to "normal accidents", according to C. Perrow. Whereas, for the theories of the High

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

Reliability Organizations (HRO), the social system contains these difficulties and makes organizations safe through decentralized expertise, learning or collective functioning. But these theories do not describe or finely understand these collective phenomena. Other approaches emphasize the a priori and optimized coordination and coordination of collective functioning (theories of coordination and negotiation), routine operations governed by autonomous rules (Reynaud and Terssac's theories of regulation), or collective comprehension in order to deal with serious and unknown events (Sensemaking by K. Weick). Meanwhile, between anticipation by coordination and reaction to unusual events thanks to the "solidarity group", there is cooperation that needs to be detailed in order to understand the construction of safety and its culture. Cooperation is based on the intentional and coordinated participation of the members of a group in order to carry out a common action in which everyone derives a benefit whose gain is greater than that which each individual can secure. Cooperation partnerships do not determine in advance the nature and extent of the resources to be provided or the precise moments of their pooling. Therefore cooperation involves a process of donation that is not totally free. The personal investment is partly free because individuals hope that the collective project will be successful. The contributions are nonetheless unequal. In order to avoid a feeling of non-equivalence, contributors need that their contributions are publicly displayed. Moreover cooperation involves relationships of trust, recognition and collective comprehension, which can be organized around spaces of discussion. These points will be developed in this communication and will allow a theoretical lesson in order to understand the construction of the safety and performance in complex organizations.

RC07-152.3

GUIMARAES, NADYA* (University of Sao Paulo)
HIRATA, HELENA* (GTM/CRESPPA,Universite de Paris 8 - Saint-Denis)

Care Work and Crisis in Brazil. New Inequalities?

Since 2015 Brazil has been witnessing an intense shrinking in occupational opportunities as economic crisis intensifies. Surprisingly, care work maintains its continuous trajectory of growth. The presentation will explore the correlates of this intriguing movement from different perspectives. Firstly, it will characterize the profile of those care-workers who achieved to preserve their jobs amidst the transition from intense growth to deep crisis; as we investigate characteristics like sex, race, age, family status, schooling and regional origin the paper will allow us to observe changes in the survivors profiles. Secondly, it will compare care-workers labor conditions (mainly their working hours) and their employment relations (mainly type and length of their contract, and their wages) before and after economic recession, in order to observe if any deterioration has been taking place. Thirdly, it will contrast tendencies observed in care work with changes in the profile of domestic employment in Brazil under the recent crisis; is it possible to assume that different "circuits of care" express different movements when recession intensifies? Since care work is considered a paradigm for the intersection of class, sex, and race, is it possible to consider that this consubstantiality change amidst situations of crisis? Do those changes differ when we observe various forms of work inside the care economy (as institutional care, home care, nannies, traditional domestic service)? To address those questions the paper will rely upon information gathered by the Brazilian National Household Annual Survey (PNAD-Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios), complemented with data from the Research on Employment and Unemployment (PED-Pesquisa de Emprego e Desemprego) conducted at the Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo, the most important concentration of care-workers in Brazil.

RC34-624.9

GUL KAYA, DUYGU* (York University)

Memory Citizenship in Diaspora

In this paper, I examine how memories of the Armenian genocide (1915-18) have reverberated among Armenian youth in Canada. I ask: How do young individuals of Armenian descent *remember* the Armenian genocide a hundred or more years after it happened, and thousands of miles from where it happened? In what ways do legacies of genocide shape their sense of belonging to Canada?

The data for this paper come from in-depth interviews I conducted using a semi- structured and thematic format. Between 2015 and 2016, I interviewed twenty young individuals of Armenian descent in the Greater Toronto Area. Although the interview data is multi-faceted and quite extensive, in this paper I focus on a specific set of themes and patterns, discussing how these young individuals articulate their sense of belonging to Canada. I argue that Armenian youth redefine existing notions of citizenship with their memory activism. Instead of seeing citizenship simply as a formal category of identification, Armenian youth interpret it as a cultural category of (un) belonging and they practice it through particular acts of memory. Their involvement in public performances of memory and identity, particularly by commemorating the Armenian genocide and demanding Turkey's recognition, has been key to the formation of their political subjectivities; i.e., their identities not only as the youth of the Armenian nation, but also as active agents of memory who insert the particular history of Armenians into the national historical narrative of Canada. Therefore, I contend that memory is central not only to these youth's constructions of ethnic identity in a diaspora

group, but also to their interpretations and practices of citizenship, such as civic participation, claim making and public visibility.

RC07-149.3

GUL KAYA, DUYGU* (York University)

Remembering the Armenian Genocide in Diaspora: Reconsidering the Role of New Media

This presentation will explore how Armenian youth use new digital media technologies to *remember* the Armenian Genocide a hundred or more years after it happened. At the core of my project are the "100 Voices: Survival, Justice, Memory," a multi-media project carried out by a group of Armenian youth in Toronto in 2015 to commemorate the centenary of the Armenian Genocide. As I hold, *100 Voices* is a digital archive of post-memory. The production team recorded and circulated individual post-memory narratives in the form of audio-visual testimony as it is often used in human rights activism. In this sense, 100 Voices functions as a counter-archive that challenges Turkey's ongoing denial of the genocide.

In opening up a space for these young individuals to speak up against genocide denial, the *100 Voices* project allowed for the formation of a distinct generational identity. The project's participants often articulated this distinct subject position through a sense of duty or responsibility not only to remember the genocide and transmit its memories to future generations, but also to work towards genocide recognition and reparations. Notably, this duty of memory shapes Armenian youth's relationship with the preceding generations, particularly that of survivors and victims, as well as the members of their own cohort. They see themselves as the youth the Armenian nation, who share a common past, work towards the same 'cause,' and dream of a future of restored justice.

RC22-415.7

GULERCE, HAKAN* (Istanbul Foundation for Science and Culture)
BOZKURT, VEYSEL (Istanbul University)

Religiosity, Values and Violence

The relationship between religiosity and violence is one of the most controversial issues of our time. In particular, Muslims and violence are at constant agenda of the media. Religiosity affects both the values and violence attitudes. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between religiosity, values and approval of violence. Data was collected from university students in Turkey, who are 99 percent Muslim country. Schwartz Values Survey and Violence Culture Scales were used as data collection instrument. Our early findings are as follows: The relations of religiosity and values are consistent with the international academic literature. Practicing Muslims endorse conformity, tradition, security and benevolence more than skeptics/unbelievers. On the other hand, skeptics/unbelievers value more universalism, self-direction and hedonism than practicing / non-practicing Muslims. However, there was no statistically significant relationship between religiosity and violence endorsement.

RC41-719.1

GULIYEV, RUFAT* (Azerbaijan Academy Public Administration)

Intercultural Interaction As the Basis of the Population's Lifestyle of Azerbaijan

The nature of the interaction of cultures under the conditions of a multiethnic society, which has always been and continues to be the Azerbaijani society, is of vital importance for its sustainable development. It is not just social stability that depends on how the relations between the bearers of certain cultural traditions are built, but also the success of the development of Azerbaijan as a single, integral state formation. Modern Azerbaijani multiculturalism is a unique symbiosis of cultures characterized by the polyethnic and poly-confessional population of Azerbaijan. Sociological analysis of the phenomenon of Azerbaijani multiculturalism is impossible without taking into account the unique geopolitical position of the local society, initially located at the junction of European and Asian cultures. The correlation and dialectics of the European, Asian, Eurasian and local cultural traditions are of decisive importance here. It is obvious that under no circumstances will the Azerbaijani society become a unified socio-cultural system, but it will represent a qualitative diversity of many cultural systems and social types. The processes of globalization not only do not hinder, but, on the contrary, create additional opportunities for the development of local cultures, anciently existing in the country. The optimal model for the entry of a single culture into the global cultural continuum is managed intercultural interaction, in which not only the elites of society act as subjects of governance, but also broad masses representing the entire cultural palette of the Azerbaijani society. The cultural traditions existing in modern Azerbaijan are not considered public opinion as an obstacle to further civilization development, they are not connected with negative connotations and do not serve as the basis for confrontational intentionality.

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

Tolerant attitude to these cultural traditions is recognized as a socially approved behavioral model and a stable life strategy.

TG06-998.4

GUNES, ONDER* *(Concordia University)*

'Selling Mary Douglas' or 'Admiring Darth Vader': How Theoretical Knowledge is Commercialized in Market Research Projects in Turkey

In all over the world, corporations from various sectors increasingly tend to work together with market research companies or market researchers in order to increase the sales of their products in a competitive market conditions and try to determine the future of their companies. In that sense, market research companies have emerged as a response to a certain necessity and they produce "useful" and "effective" knowledge in accordance with this necessity. The main function of market research companies is to give a satisfying answer to "why" questions in order to explain the consumer behavior, predict the future actions and make projections to reduce uncertainty and unpredictability. Thus, the value of a market research depends on to what extend it provides, insights and workable solutions to the problems of the client corporations. Especially in ethnographic market researches, client companies demand "actionable insights" which should exceed the limitations of raw statistical data. Market researchers who conduct mostly qualitative methods, such as participant observations and in-depth interviews, push themselves to translate their findings into marketing language in order to "sell" the project. In this endeavor, what they often take advantage of is their "theoretical knowledge" in social sciences. In this presentation, I want to discuss how they use and "jazz up" their findings by the means of theoretical knowledge in researches. Based on a ten-month active participant observation in an ethnographic market research company in Istanbul/Turkey and in-depth interviews conducted with researchers who works in "qualitative departments" of various market research companies, this presentation will try to show 1) how social theory is transformed into a marketable and commercialized commodity in marketing research and 2) how market researchers, who are broadly graduates of social sciences, feel about this process.

RC23-438.1

GÜNTÜRK-KUHL, BETÜL* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)*

MARTIN, PHILIPP *(FederalInstitute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

Methods of Information Extraction in Job Advertisements

We search for developments in qualification requirements, skills or occupational profiles by the analysis of job advertisements. Our current dataset contains all raw texts of job ads, which have been registered at the job pool of the Federal Employment Agency since 2011. Therefore, we have a broad database with nearly two and a half million advertisements for extensive research to yield useful insight on the structure and changes in aggregate labor demand by occupations and changes in the relevance of specific qualifications or competences.

We used methods of information extraction with the aid of rule-based machine learning. In this procedure first specific expressions or sentences are sorted into specified categories. This procedure is constructed to first classify the raw text into four blocks: a) Self-definition of the company, b) Definition of the task, c) Definition of the required competences of the potential applicant, d) Other, as for example: contact information.

After that we formulate specific rules for extract information, for example, that every expression after "You are familiar in using [XY], XY is a work tool. After that we have to confirm if this term is a work tool or not and the application is able to extract new tools.

In the session, I will present our workflow and explain the classification and information extraction method. Additionally, I can describe the distribution in our taxonomy and show the results of the analyses of the advertisements: in which industries and occupations (digitalized) work tools can be found and how to find differences in the sizes of companies or qualifications.

In the near future, we will analyze all online advertisements in Germany. Therefore, this is a nice example for an advantage of the analysis of mass data for the Sociology.

RC34-614.5

GUO, LI JUAN* *(Ochanomizu University)*

The Transition to Adulthood Among Japanese Youth: Longitudinal Qualitative Research in Tokyo and Rural Area in Japan

In recent decades, many researchers have found that young people's transition to adulthood is greatly prolonged in terms of finishing education, entering job market, leaving parental home, getting married and having children. Accordingly,

they suggest that contemporary young people's transition trajectories have become radically different from those of their previous generations. Recently, a process of individualization and de-standardization became apparent among youth. However, individual transition to adulthood is socially constructed. Individuals under different social and cultural contexts may have various transition experiences. A recent review of the transition to adulthood literature from the life course perspective indicates that a systematic analysis of gender, race, and social class differences is needed. In Japan, with the growth of higher education opportunities and the increase of women's participation in job market, the experiences of transition to adulthood of women have changed a lot. This study explores the transitional experiences of highly educated Japanese single women. This study based on a longitudinal qualitative research of 31 women (aged 23 to 33) over time (at different time) and space (Tokyo and rural area). In this paper, I will discuss: 1) how Japanese single women perceive the meaning of work and marriage, 2) how the parent-child relationship and living area affect on their transitional experiences.

RC20-374.4

GUPTA, ASHA* *(Directorate of Hindi Medium Implementation)*

Conflict Resolution: The Gandhian Way

Today, we find an escalation in the number of conflicts at the individual, national and supranational level. These conflicts can be diverse in form, such as, road rage, resistance of foreign universities, environmental degradation, climate change, deforestation, fight for the scarce resources, civil rights and peace movements, etc. Most of the conflicts remain unresolved despite best and sustained efforts. My paper seeks to look beyond Gandhi to be able to explore the relevance of the Gandhian ways of *satyagraha*, civil disobedience, non-cooperation and adherence to non-violence towards world peace, democracy and conflict resolution in the 21st century.

To Gandhi, since all conflicts begin in human mind, it becomes absolutely necessary to make human mind the abode of peace. Unless and until there is spiritual growth, there cannot be peace at the individual level and without peace at the individual level, there cannot be democracy at the societal level. The discords and conflicts of modern complex societies cannot be resolved by better housing, social services and a higher standard of living. It requires certain valid means of conflict resolution based upon the principles of 'cooperation in lieu of confrontation', 'convergence in lieu of conflict' and 'dialogue in lieu of monologue'.

Unlike the judicial system, the Gandhian ways aim at conflict resolution through reconciliation and arriving at a consensus by dealing with the basic insecurities and lack of trust as the root causes. They are based upon conversion, persuasion, self-suffering and compassion instead of hatred, ill-will, suspicion or vindictiveness. The Gandhian ways aim at peaceful and amicable settlement to the satisfaction of both the parties by arriving at the truth through non-violent means. These methods seem to be more relevant in today's scenario than ever before. The methodology adopted is analytical, comparative and empirical.

RC20-377.10

GUPTA, ASHA* *(Directorate of Hindi Medium Implementation)*

Privatization in East Germany: Can the Treuhandanstalt Provide a Model?

The dynamics of privatization in the Eastern Germany can be better understood in terms of the 'economic polities' applied to the 'political markets'. The Treuhandanstalt played a key role in transforming the entire economy of the former GDR into the market economy in the wake of unification of East Germany with West Germany. The present study discusses the agency's structure, functions and responsibilities, on the one hand and financing, functioning and evaluation, on the other. Although the Treuhandanstalt provides a unique example of privatization by the state and the market, it cannot be duplicated or copied in toto.

WG05-950.2

GUPTA, DEEPIKAA* *(Panjab University)*

KAUR, SWARNJIT *(Panjab University)*

Institutional Deliveries: A Study of a Slum in District Pathankot, Punjab

The National Health Mission (NHM), a centrally sponsored programme started by the Government of India emphasizes Institutional Deliveries to reduce maternal mortality rate. It has many components and one of the main components of the Mission is *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) which aimed to provide safe motherhood and implement other interventions related to mothers and child under NHM. The main objective of JSY is to reduce maternal mortality and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries among the pregnant women, in particular the poor women. It also promises incentives and other related services for the beneficiaries and the facilitators.

In view of the fact that the programme was initiated in 2005, it is significant to assess how far the JSY has been successful in providing its services in newly carved out district Pathankot of Punjab. Further, it is also important to examine firstly what role do the Accredited Social Health Activists play as facilitators to make health services accessible to the beneficiaries and how efficacious they have been in extending their services for institutional deliveries. The present paper is an attempt to find out the possible causes due to which institutional deliveries are not preferred in the slum area of district Pathankot, Punjab. On the bases of responses received both from the health care facilitators and the beneficiaries during the survey, the paper also aims to arrive at a list of viable recommendations to strengthen the health care delivery system at the levels of Community and Primary Health Centres.

RC41-709.3

GUPTA, NEERU* *(University of New Brunswick)*

Multiple Morbidities Among Immigrant Populations in a Context of Universal Healthcare Coverage: Evidence from Canada.

The prevalence of type-2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and many other chronic non-communicable diseases is increasing rapidly worldwide. These diseases share many common risk factors, including their underlying socioeconomic determinants. In Canada, where essential medical and hospital services are covered under publicly funded health insurance for all residents, inequalities in chronic disease outcomes and in the factors influencing health persist across population groups. For example, prevalence of diabetes among persons 12 and older ranges from 4.4% for those in the highest income quintile, to 9.8% for those in the lowest. In other words, universal healthcare coverage alone is not sufficient to reduce inequalities and improve the health of disadvantaged groups. While recent immigrants may be less likely than the Canadian-born population to have chronic disease, studies suggest the healthy immigrant effect tends to dissipate over time. This research examines trends and tests hypothesized relationships between immigrant status (recent immigrant, longer-term immigrant, or non-immigrant), ethnic minority status, low income and material deprivation, and the occurrence of multiple chronic diseases. Using data from the 2016 Canadian Community Health Survey, we apply multinomial regression to examine the association between different individual- and community-level dimensions of marginalization and the risk of multiple morbidities. Preliminary findings from an earlier 2000-01 survey indicate 1.4% of recent immigrants (less than 10 years since immigration) had been diagnosed with diabetes, compared to 7.8% of longer-term immigrants (20 or more years since immigration). Meanwhile, 5.9% of recent immigrants were living with hypertension, versus 23.2% of longer-term immigrants. Drawing on the latest survey findings, we examine the trends to consider whether and how convergence in socioeconomic status and risk behaviours attenuates differentials in multimorbidity by immigrant status. The results are expected to enhance the evidence base on co-occurring chronic diseases among immigrant populations to inform health planning and promotion.

WG05-945.2

GUPTA, RACHNA* *(HIPA Gurgaon)*
KAUR, MANVEEN *(Haryana Institute of Public Administration)*
GULATI, R K *(HIPA)*

Abstract on "a Study of the Economic Activities of Banjaras in Gurugram Town Involved in Vending & Blacksmithy Trade in the Context of Their Socio-Economic Status and Political Voice."

The Paper focuses its attention on Banjara-vendors (gypsy-vendors) squatting on illegal land for purposes of vending Earthenware, Ceramics and Wooden Items and practising blacksmithy. They are uprooted by the Municipal Committee from time-to-time. The Paper examines the socio-economic characteristics of these Banjaras in terms of health status, educational level, livelihoods and political voice. Further, the Paper dwells on the problems which the Banjaras face with reference to improving their social, political and economic status and how they can be made to join the mainstream of society. The spotlight is focused on the role that the Municipality can play, given the availability of political will, in legitimising the livelihoods of Banjaras. Legitimisation of vending can prevent Banjaras from being regularly uprooted thereby providing their children with continuity of school education and consequently, an opportunity to improve their educational status. The Paper examines the perceptions of persons in authority: in the Municipal Corporation, Housing & Urban Development Authority and District Administration with reference to opportunities for Banjara Vendors to improve their socio – economic status. ***Keywords- Banjara-Vendors, BlackSmithy, Earthenware, Socio-Economic, Vending*** ,

RC19-361.7

GUREL, BURAK* *(Koc University)*
ROY, INDRAJIT *(University of York)*

The Politics of Social Assistance in Contemporary Asia: Comparative Analysis of China, India, and Turkey

This paper investigates the role of social assistance in the making and unmaking of political power in contemporary China, India and Turkey. We argue that despite the variation of political regimes (one-party versus multi-party regimes), social assistance (in-cash and in-kind assistance to the targeted poor populations through various types of programs) has emerged as a powerful tool to obtain poor people's consent to political regimes in all three countries. Effective provision of welfare through grassroots party and non-party organizations as well as local administrations has underlined the spectacular rise of political Hinduism in India and Islamism in Turkey during the last two decades. Capitalizing on their successful capturing of political power at the center, the Justice and Development Party (AKP) and Indian People's Party (BJP) have been attempting to use the massive financial resources under their control to expand the coverage and increase the quantity of social assistance to low-income groups and thereby consolidate their power. Although Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is, unlike the AKP and BJP, not under the pressure of electoral competition, perceiving a potential threat of low-income groups (such as migrant workers and poor villagers) to regime stability, it has taken a similar path of expanding social assistance to maintain its political power. Overall, there is an ongoing convergence among three countries in terms of the political significance of the poor and social assistance as an apparatus to manufacture their consent to political regimes.

RC29-537.7

GURINSKAYA, ANNA* *(St.Petersburg State University)*
NALLA, MAHESH* *(Michigan State University)*

The Expanding Boundaries of Crime Control: Governing Security through Regulation

The objective of this paper is to explore shifts in the rationale and logic of current crime control that have led to an expansion in regulatory practices. We review the trend lines of commonly used and available metrics with a focus on regulatory agencies and their discretionary role in defining violations and sanctioning behaviors as well as laws that are designed toward pre-crime prevention grounded in the assumptions of risk. We discuss findings in the context of debates relating to temporal, spatial, and sectoral dimensions of regulation and control within the broader framework of governance, risk, and preemptive crime prevention in today's global capitalist society.

RC04-83.5

GUSTAVSSON, MARTIN* *(Stockholm Centre for Organizational Research (Score))*
MELLDAHL, ANDREAS *(Uppsala University, Dept. of Education)*

The Economic Lives of Students. the Relation between Economic and Educational Capital at Different Places in the Landscape of Swedish Higher Education

At the same time as the number of students in Swedish higher education has dramatically increased during the last 25 years the economic inequalities in society at large has widened, thereby increasingly reaching into the life of the average student. Yet there is little knowledge on the economic lives of Swedish students: *where* in the educational landscape is the situation particularly dire and for which students are the financial means scarce – or abundant.

The Swedish student aid system is perceived to be generous: all students have access to it. As a consequence there is a widespread assumption in the public and scientific discourse that there are no real financial barriers surrounding higher education. However, the *public* financial arrangement includes substantial *private* co-funding. Apart from a minor *grant* the public means comes in the form of *loans*.

In this paper the distribution of different modes of study financing (study loans, wage labour, own and inherited wealth, etc.) is analysed and related to the distribution of the formal prerequisites for entering higher education (grades and/or results from aptitude tests). Thereby the paper sheds light onto the material preconditions for acquiring meritocratic goods in a social democratic welfare regime.

Pierre Bourdieu's theories serve at the theoretical point of departure. What is the importance of economic capital – the dominant form of capital in capitalist societies – for the accumulation of educational (and cultural) capital? Datasets from Statistics Sweden, covering all students in Swedish higher education, are utilized to answer the research questions.

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

RC08-162.1

GUTH, SUZANNE* *(University of Strasbourg)*

An unpublished manuscript: The Chicago Forty Two gang alias Sholto or Kip gang

Working for the *Institute for Juvenile Research* and its Sociology Department (Chicago), Saul Alinsky set out to collect autobiographies of a gang whose real name was the *Forty Two*, the intended title of the book was *Companions in crime*. It was the first time that the Department chose to work on an Italian gang in the Near West Side. Saul Alinsky collected a large amount of life stories, interviews with parents and police documents; a book based on the gang material was to be published at the University of Chicago Press, but it never came out. The outline was ready and was to be similar to the *Jack Roller* and *the Natural history of a delinquent career* with experts' writings inducing thus, *the sandwich effect* James Bennett had already mentioned in *Oral History and Delinquency*.

The autobiographies of the gang members are quite different from one another: the shortest is 40 typed pages long, and the longest is over a hundred pages. The 14 biographies we have studied show two high points related by several members: the first one, when they are still young teen-agers and are robbing things from their own school, the Jackson school, they eat preserves together in the school kitchen, the second high point quoted by many older boys mentions a famous Saturday night when they are having a gang shag with *Broads* on the school campus.

The life story is not the best methodological tool for a group observation, nevertheless it was the first time the IJR tried to study a gang as a whole; later on they studied two groups of brothers: *Brothers in Crime* and the *Bartzon Brothers,* the latter still remains unpublished.

RC05-110.4

GUTHRIE, CHRISTY* *(University of Toronto)*

Listening to and through Place

This paper highlights the conceptual and political importance of *place* and *land* for participatory cultural production methodology with anti-racist and decolonial aims. Drawing from a research project with arts educators in Toronto, Canada, I outline the collaborative production and analysis of site-specific sound recordings (soundscapes) with research participants. Using a critical place inquiry framework (Tuck & McKenzie, 2015), I position soundscape as a methodological intervention against settler colonial understandings of place that naturalize white settlement, erase Indigenous presence, and render Blackness as out-of-place. A critical conceptualization of place forwards its role in meaning-making and subject formation. As Anishinaabe artist Rebecca Belmore reminds us with her 2017 installation series "Wave Sound," listening to the land is a way to invoke reflection on social and political relationships and relationships to non-human forms of life (Nixon, 2017). Within this relational understanding of place and land, I frame the cultural production process as a focused opportunity to engage with researchers' and participants' positions within ongoing projects of imperialism and settler colonialism. Noting that outsized claims of inclusion and improvement often circulate within creative interventions—both in arts-based civic development projects and arts-based social research—I also consider the limitations and complications of this critical place soundscapes approach. This paper responds to the Congress theme by asking how social researchers can reject colonial framings and methodologies, and instead seek to centre Indigenous and decolonial conceptualizations of land and relationality.

RC04-81.13

GUTIÉRREZ, JOSE MIGUEL* *(Universidad de Valladolid)*
GÓMEZ, FRANCISCO JAVIER* *(Universidad de Valladolid)*

Push/Pull Dynamics As Conditioners of School Retention and Abandonment: Analysis of Survey Results in the School Population of Castile and León

The European Union through EUROSTAT defines early school leaving as the percentage of young people aged 18 to 24 who are not studying and who do not have a higher than compulsory education. This paper presents the results of a survey conducted by 1106 students attending the 4th grade of secondary public and private schools during the months of October and November in 2015 in Castile and León. The push and pull theory, which inspired the design of the questionnaire, groups the variables as expulsion and attraction factors. The questionnaire includes 55 items that have to do with factors that determine abandonment. The immediate consequence is the proposal of 16 factors of expulsion/attraction, the consequence of the reduction of the items. Once this reduction was made, a logistic regression was developed to predict a categorical variable depending on independent or predictor variables. The results determine that the three factors with the highest incidence in the decision to leave are the ones that correspond to the attraction of work, problems of coexistence and parental pressure.

The conclusion of the binary logistic regression analysis is the balance between expulsion and attraction factors, with a certain advantage of the factors of attraction towards the labor context and a protagonism of the cohabitation aspects as expellers.

RC34-621.15

GUTIÉRREZ, JOSE MIGUEL* *(Universidad de Valladolid)*
FERNANDEZ, EDUARDO *(Universidad de Valladolid)*
CREMADES, IRENE *(Universidad de Granada)*

Young University Students and Transmedia Narratives: A Participation Project in a Hiperconnected Society

This article presents a research carried out with young university students enrolled to the Degree of Social Education at the University of Valladolid. It is focused on the analysis of the design, creation and diffusion of transmedia narratives. After a brief introduction about the role that transmedia literacy and the culture of convergence can play in formal education institutions, connections between transmedia storytelling and educational innovations are established.

This study focuses on analyzing the process of creation of transmedia narration in two spheres: on the one hand, describing the mediated learning tools used in instructional design (guided participation); and, on the other hand, exploring their possibilities as a collective strategies to encourage digital literacy in the connected society (participatory appropriation). Methodological design mixes narrative research and digital ethnography.

Thirdly, this study presents the main results derived from students' development and production of transmedia content. Finally, some conclusions are numbered where we defend the transmedia educational advantages to breed social and technological mediation processes that not only recognize students' tacit knowledge which is engendered in the hiperconnected society but also, such as their possibilities empowerment.

RC34-613.13

GUTIERREZ, NELSY* *(McGill University)*

Race to the Future: Emerging Civic Identities of Salvadoran Youth

El Salvador experiences fourteen gang-related murders each day (World Bank Report, 2011). The looming presence of gangs is the daily smog that suffocates Central America's smallest nation. Like the mythological Hydra, gangs have been gifted with eternal reproduction—more members keep appearing as more members are imprisoned (Arana, 2005). What is it like to enter adolescence in El Salvador? Political and police forces have declared war against gangs, turning the gang member profile into one that targets all those who fit the age and socioeconomic background deemed threatening, applying Achille Mbembe's (2003) necropolitics to dictate the fate of young Salvadoran bodies. Who lives, who dies, and who reaps the benefits of security (Seelke, 2011)? Using Paulo Freire's (1968) Participatory Action Research and the Interagency Working Group's theory on Youth Positive Development, I have designed a mentorship program grounded in long-term commitment and civic visibility to encourage Salvadoran youth to pursue their fight against symbolic and structural forms of violence by exploring post-high school opportunities—acknowledging their right to imagine a future. In spite of the discriminative profiling surrounding potential gang members, young people's abilities, dreams, and skills are necessary assets to Salvadoran society. This program actively challenges the violent necropolitics of both governmental institutions and gangs towards Salvadoran youth. The program design explores how educational institutions have failed their future generations by neglecting long-term mentoring that teaches civic visibility and validation, areas that gangs excel at when courting potential members (Hernández, 2015). Shaped by existing local youth development programs, and narratives of students recruited or courted by gangs, the project fosters community action under the belief that Salvadoran youth are currently, and constantly, pushing back against their violent environment, and it is every Salvadoran's civic duty to provide aid throughout their struggle.

RC04-84.4

GUTIÉRREZ, SERVANDO* *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)*
RAMIREZ, DAVID FRANCISCO *(Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)*
VALLADARES, CLARA ELENA *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)*
GUTIERREZ, ADRIANA *(Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)*

Social Inequality or a Path to Success? Perceptions about the Professional Training Received at Intercultural Universities in Mexico: The Case of the Intercultural in the State of Hidalgo.

Scholars on the educational issue in Mexico point out that the Intercultural Universities in the country have been conceived as: "[a] new educational model,

[that] can represent the academic solution to the urgent demands and vindication of the indigenous people that have been forgotten and discriminated against by the Mexican State, so they can be recognized and have the right to self-determination "(Gullo, 2006: 121; Gaete, 2015).

However, a discussion has emerged around this educational model that questions it's academic and formative relevance, and the Intercultural term in this social sector — it is emphasized that the target population is specifically indigenous— (Gaete, 2015, Flores, 2015, Garcia, 2015: 302).

The Intercultural University of the State of Hidalgo (UICEH), clearly shows the situation presented in some Higher Education Institutions (HEI) in the country, where the contents of several study programs are created without the intervention of pedagogues, educational designers or even professors who are knowledgeable in the matter; offering study programs that do not add up to the desired professional training due to having subjects with little curricular value.

Based on the mentioned arguments and through semi-structured interviews, the opinion of the graduates of the first two generations of the UICEH is analyzed, in terms of the impact of the training received for their professional development and that of the region in which they live. The goal of this research work is to know if, from the perspective of graduates, the possibility of a social ascent from their studies in a HEI such as Intercultural is possible, or if it is only a purely political matter, whose purpose is to serve a sector of the vulnerable population of the place, as suggested by Gaete (2015).

RC29-528.6

GUTIERREZ CORNELIUS, EDUARDO* (York University)
ALVAREZ, MARCOS (University of Sao Paulo)

Are Youth Offenders Getting the "Worst of Both Worlds"? the Legitimate Construction of Youth Justice By the Superior Court of Justice

Authors from different countries have argued that youth offenders are being treated with the lack of procedural protection that has historically guided youth justice, while simultaneously being punished in a harsher fashion, as is the tendency in adult justice. This situation has been described as the "worst of both worlds". This paper investigates how the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice (SCJ) ruled in 53 landmark youth justice cases. In these cases, the court dealt with the possibility of expanding or restricting incarceration and other forms of penal control and procedural protection. Unlike other studies on judicial behavior, this paper addresses both practices and discourse. It employs Bourdieu's sociology to frame judicial decisions as acts of state, which carry the monopoly of physical and symbolic violence. This construction emphasizes the role of the state in communicating the legitimate response to certain situations and the ways to address these situations linguistically. In order to account for the court's decision making-pattern, qualitative comparative analysis is employed. The SCJ institutes two youth justice models. In serious cases, it expands penal control and the use of incarceration, while restricting procedural protection. In non-serious cases, it behaves contrariwise. Thus, the court promotes a differentiation of two types of youths: the ones who deserve to be treated liked adults and the ones who should be protected from state intervention. Both models rely on rehabilitation discourses, though the punitive goal is mentioned almost exclusively in serious cases. Other justifications are common to both models. The court promotes a juxtaposition of different ideal types of justice: it is legitimate both to apply adult criminal law *and* to reject it, to focus on cases' seriousness *and* on offenders' characteristics, to protect offenders *and* society. This combination of discourses, usually seen as contradictory, expands the possibilities of penal intervention.

RC12-242.9

GUTIERREZ CORNELIUS, EDUARDO* (York University)
ALVAREZ, MARCOS (University of Sao Paulo)

The Legitimate Construction of Youth Punishment By the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice

Youth justice was created under a rehabilitative banner. Yet, authors from several countries argue that it has recently shifted towards a more punitive approach, going through an "adultization" process. In Brazil, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (SCA) is deemed to establish youth's "best interests". However, incarceration rates and other forms of penal control have skyrocketed. This paper addresses whether the judiciary contributes to this situation. It focuses on 31 landmark cases decided by the Superior Court of Justice (SCJ) since 1990. Unlike other studies on judicial behavior, it addresses both judicial practices and discourse. It employs elements of Bourdieu's sociology to frame judicial decisions as acts of state, which carry the monopoly of physical and symbolic violence. This construction emphasizes the role of the state in communicating the legitimate penal response to certain situations and the legitimate ways to address these situations linguistically. In order to account for the court's decision making-pattern, qualitative comparative analysis is employed. The SCJ institutes two youth justice models. In serious cases, it expands penal control and the use of incarceration. In non-serious cases, it behaves contrariwise. Linguistically, the

court communicates that some acts are too serious to avoid punishment and incarceration, while others not serious enough as to entail any form of state intervention. Both models rely on rehabilitation discourses, though the punitive goal is mentioned almost exclusively in serious cases. Thus, the Court maintains the SCA model for non-serious offenders, while treating serious offenders more like adults. Other justifications are common to both models. The court promotes a juxtaposition of different ideal types of justice: it is legitimate both to apply adult criminal law *and* to reject it, to focus on cases' seriousness *and* on offenders' characteristics, to protect offenders *and* society.

RC22-403.7

GUTIERREZ-MARTINEZ, DANIEL* (El Colegio Mexiquense AC)

Religion Diversity and Sociological Theories of Beliefs in Latin American

It will be showed through a big data about multirreligiosity in Latin American that the classical sociological theories of religion are not anymore useful to analyze the religious diversity today. The theories of secularization as well are not anymore pertinent to analyze the "homo credus" process. That is why it will be analyze the root of collective beliefs not only in different traditions monotheistic and polytheistic, but also in the all systems of beliefs. Finally will show that the theories of religion even the latest one, are involved in power theories of religion.

RC37-662.1

GUVEN, UGUR ZEYNEP* (Istanbul Medeniyet University)

Music as an Outlet for the Experience of Deterritorialization: The Trajectories of Refugee and Migrant Musicians in Turkey

Migration movements have long been a key factor in analyzing Turkey's sociocultural environment and transcultural music scenes. In addition to being a country, which represents at the same time a space of transit and a place of destination, Turkey now hosts the world's largest Syrian community displaced by the war and ongoing conflict in their country. Due to the fact that new migratory flows and the dislocation of people are significantly occurring more than the last decade in the world, the experience of deterritorialization breaks out in different forms in the metropolises of Turkey, particularly in Istanbul. Music as an artistic way of expressing the self, is one those forms. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to question the exclusion and precarity that the refuges and migrant people face throughout the evaluation of their public performances and concerts. This paper further aims to discover the exposition of an unresolved liminality and the consciousness of being the other at these concerts. In addition to the findings of the in-depth interviews realized with Arabic and African migrant musicians performing on the streets of Istanbul, this study presents a through analysis of the transcultural musical activities that took place within cultural projects and independent performances in 2016 and 2017 in Turkey. The main findings reveal that the refugees and immigrants use music as an outlet for their uprootedness, despair and wrathfulness. This study also highlights that the main purpose of these musicians is to find a temporary comfort and strength with their local tunes and to make some money for survival. This paper further discusses how the migrants use music to engage in public discourse and how they consider these performances as a way of enhancing a dialogue among non-migrant and migrant community and developing awareness within the larger society.

RC32-588.1

GUY, ANAT* (Clooege of Management)
RAZ, AVIAD (Ben Guryon University)

Do 'women of Valor' Feel More Self-Fulfilled? Gender, Religion and Work Among Ultra-Orthodox Jewish Women

We examine the concerted effect of gender and religion on self-fulfillment in the context of work-family balancing by looking at the case of ultra-orthodox Jewish (haredi) women in Israel, who are traditionally expected to be both mothers and breadwinners so as to allow their husbands to immerse themselves in religious studies. Recently, many of these women are seeking employment in non-traditional jobs, including the high-tech industry. We first describe survey findings showing that haredi women report the highest self-fulfillment while haredi men report the lowest. We then draw on interviews conducted with employed haredi women in order to examine the relationship between self-fulfillment and the ways in which these women experience work/family negotiations. Our findings focus on the haredi women's distinctive solution to the work/family conflict—the valuing of family life over the pursuit of career. The conclusion offers a re-consideration of religiosity and self-fulfillment through the prism of gender, discussing how together with the potentially empowering effect of work on haredi women's subjective self-fulfillment, it is also important to consider more objectively, and from a broader social perspective, how empowering the new work arrangements actually are as they may also reproduce gender discrimination. Such a gender

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perspective broadens the investigation of the multifaceted contextualization of self-fulfillment and the nature of social and religious change for women

RC16-311.8

GUY, JEAN-SEBASTIEN* (Dalhousie University)

Humanism and Anti-Humanism: Operationalizing (with) Luhmann

In developing his systems theory, Niklas Luhmann intuited that sociology was standing at a crossroad between humanism and anti-humanism. He advocated the latter as the way forward. He argued that social phenomena cannot be accounted for in terms of human attributes like actions, beliefs and interests. The autopoiesis of social systems occurs through communication, not action, while individuals are relegated in the environment of these social systems. At the same time though, Luhmann's theory provides us with the conceptual resources for operationalizing the dichotomy humanism/anti-humanism. As a result of this, we do not have to choose between a sociological description of social reality that would be completely humanistic or entirely anti-humanistic. Instead we can envision social reality as compartmentalized into multiple pockets (like a patchwork) where local conditions are alternatively humanistic and anti-humanistic. The operator allowing us to travel from one pocket to the next is Luhmann's concept of self-description: we can move from humanism to anti-humanism and back again if we allow for social systems to be described and re-described anew from within themselves. Thus, both humanism and anti-humanism can be understood as enacted through two separated yet similar processes. Each process extracts different forms out of a crowd of individuals functioning as a medium of communication. Social reality takes on a humanistic aspect when a distinction between human and non-human is applied so as to arrange the many individuals into different categories, thus dividing the entire crowd into different groups. However, rather than making a difference between individuals or groups, the crowd can also be organized by exploiting the difference between activities as with the functional systems of modern society analyzed by Luhmann: politics, science, law, etc. Social reality then takes on an anti-humanistic aspect simply because the difference human/non-human is suspended and made irrelevant.

RC16-321.5

GUZMAN, CINTHYA* (University of Toronto)

The Generative Side of Boredom: Evidence from Twitter Data Analysis

Boredom has a generative aspect that has been well-documented. However, it is an aspect of boredom that is less often explored empirically, since generativity is difficult to observe and measure. To remedy this, this study provides an analytical case study of boredom as observed in interaction over Twitter in hopes of illustrating this generative dimension. In so doing, this study measures and analyzes the varying degrees of generativity of tweets that involve the emotion of boredom. Across different degrees of generativity, I investigate the changing use of emotional and relational processes in these tweets. The findings suggest that positive emotion is a stronger predictor for generativity, compared to overall affect, negative emotion, and specific emotions like: anger, sadness, and anxiety. In addition, the findings suggest that generativity of tweets rises when the focuses is directed at others rather than the self. These findings are inconsistent with previous research that sees boredom as having a solely negative and asocial dimension. Given the fact that current research on boredom sees it as a highly individualistic emotion, with a narrow set of problematic consequences, this paper provides a compelling case study to examine how social network sites create new possibilities and directions for emotional expressions.

RC04-101.5

GUZMÁN CÁCERES, MARICELA* (Universidad Iberoamericana)

Scholar Leadership and Educational Achivement in Basic Education Principal in Mexico. a Comparative Study in Four Educational Contexts.

Scholar leadership and educational achievement in basic education principals in Mexico. A comparative study in four educational contexts.

Studies framed in educational Sociology made in different educational contexts around the world have proven the existing relation between de leadership style of the school principals and the academic results of the students. Here are presented the results of a research made in 32 schools in the state of Tabasco, Mexico, in which work was done with the same number of school principals. The sampling was stratified by quotas, according to the four educational modalities that are implemented for primary schools in Mexico: general primary schools, located in urban, suburban and rural regions; primary schools with private funding; indigenous primary schools and CONAFE schools located in high marginalization areas. The research sought to find answers to the following enquiries: what is the existing relation between the leadership of basic education principals and academic achievement? Are there differentiated characteristics in the skills and the leadership styles of basic education principals whose students have obtained protruding, regular or insufficient academic achievements? What is the influence that different contexts in the leadership styles of the principals has? What is the existing relation among the educational climate, academic achievements and the principal's leadership? By means of a quantitative methodology, the results of the research aim at the direct influence that leadership skills of the principals have on the academic results of the students, which in itself influences on the school's organizational climate and how this relationship is kept among the four educational contexts that were studied.

RC09-196.1

GYAN, SYLVIA* (University of Ghana)

DZORGBO, DAN-BRIGHT (University of Ghana)

The Lived Experiences of Women in Ghana's 7th Parliament

Globally, women's participation and representation in governance has increased over the last decades. However, the statistics are not the same across the world, whereas some countries have witnessed an increase in women's participation and representation in politics, others are either experiencing stagnation or no change. The differences can be attributed to several factors such as the political, social and religious environment women find themselves. In Ghana, many analysts and social commentators have suggested that women's participation and representation in governance have stalled, although the results of the 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary elections have seen a slight increase in the number of women elected as parliamentarians. This paper seeks to explore the lived experiences of some female Ghanaian legislators in Ghana's 7th Parliament to shed light on the political, social and religious factors they had to overcome to 'make' it to parliament. To achieve this, 12 in-depth interviews were conducted with female parliamentarians. In addition, content analysis of media reports from one national electronic media and two print media are analyzed. The findings of this paper have the potential to influence policy makers and other stakeholders to identify the struggles and resistance women go through to become representative in governance.

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RC53-885.5

HAANPAA, LEENA* *(Social work, University of Turku)*

Child Subjective Well-Being in Leisure Context. a Cross-National Perspective

This study investigates child subjective well-being (SWB) by examining firstly, how family togetherness is connected to child activity on leisure time and secondly, how these two factors explain child SWB. Previous research has shown that leisure activity is related to perceived well-being and that family togetherness mediates this relationship. This study draws from Bronfenbrenner's (1979; 2016) ecological system's theory and the importance of recognizing the contexts in which children live and position themselves. Bronfenbrenner (1979) has argued that certain leisure time activities and social contexts represent distinct opportunities for psychological growth.

To test these arguments a cross-national comparative research setting is applied. Data are drawn from the Children's Worlds study's (www.isciweb.org), which surveyed children between the ages of 8 to12 in diverse contexts (N = 61,234). The Brief Multidimensional Student Life Satisfaction Scale (BMSLSS) is applied to obtain children's own perception on their well-being. Family togetherness includes items assessing child's evaluations of family functioning, whereas leisure participation is evaluated by frequency of activity. A structural equation model (SEM) is used to estimate the effects of leisure participation activity and family togetherness on SWB. Preliminary results indicate that children's well-being is explained in terms of personal, relational and contextual factors.

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RC21-395.4

HAAS, ODED* *(Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University)*

Violent De-Politicisation: (sub)Urbanising a Palestinian Middle-Class

New cities are being built in Israel and Palestine as neoliberal responses to the current 'housing crisis'. This paper combines a production of space perspective with the Zionist settler-colonial doctrine of conquest of labour and conquest of land, in order to examine how such projects are re-producing colonial spatialities. Specifically, interviews with planners, activists and inhabitants are used for comparing two current suburban developments that target a so-called 'Palestinian middle-class' on both sides of the 1967 Green Line. They reveal private homeownership as a new state strategy in the ongoing production of periphery and national territory. In Israel, the first 'Arab city' planned since the 1948 Palestinian Nakba/founding of the Jewish state supposedly marks a transformation in the state's conduct towards its Palestinian citizens; in Palestine, a private development is tasked with expressing the state's financial and political independence, ostensibly signaling a shift towards a particular 'urban' as grounds for proclaiming nationhood. Both cases are linked by market approach to housing, by architecture and planning as means for nationalising disputed landscapes and by practices of sprawl, land grabbing, displacement and dispossession. They become concrete abstractions of a de-politicised Palestinian middle class – spaces of counter-resistance violently integrating anti-colonial potentials into the (sub)urbanisation of Israel/Palestine as a whole. Still, in the Palestinian case, some inhabitants reject criticism of normalising the occupation and are instead optimistic about the power of real estate to promote their 'right of return'. In Israel, the new development has engendered a local movement that draws on the democratic facets of the centralised planning mechanism for anti-colonial activism. Eventually, while the framing of local conflicts as 'housing crisis' legitimates violent suburbanisation of contested territories and facilitates attempted de-politicisation of the Palestinian anti-colonial struggle itself, it nevertheless opens new possibilities for resisting the colonial regime.

RC04-93.17

HAASE, SANNE* *(Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy)*
CONRADSEN, MARIE LOUISE *(Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center, Aarhus University)*

A Paradigm Shift Towards Knowledge in Higher Education? Student Learning in an Open Science Basic Research Project Involving Private Companies

Knowledge should be freely available to the public, and rather than restraining knowledge development by means of IPR clauses, basic research should be shared. A paradigm shift towards openness in basic research is currently being pushed for in an Open Science initiative from Denmarks's second-largest comprehensive university.

The OS initiative puts aside the pursuit of patenting, and brings private companies and university researchers together in order to collaborate on basic research projects that are undertaken by students and come to form part of their learning. Since project initiation in January 2017, 19 students have been involved in the OS project along with a range of PhD students and postdocs.

Attempts are made to affect student culture and learning. A course is provided in order to qualify the interdisciplinary problem-solving practices of the students and lay the foundation for new types of knowledge-creation and learning.

Based on a comprehensive data collection harvested in a mixed-methods evaluation design, the paper presents results from an investigation focusing on how student knowledge acquisition, learning outcome and motivation are affected by this new type of HE structural framework that transgresses ordinary boundaries of discipline, organizational affiliation and methods. Mechanisms of exclusion via student self-selection are also investigated.

Preliminary findings suggest that student involvement in the OS project has a positive effect on: student motivation, the development of a sense of collectivity, and inclination to approach specific companies upon completed education in the boundary-crossing from student to employee.

By examining the opportunities and challenges of this open approach for organizing research and higher education, the paper contributes to the understanding of HE under increased demands of HEIs for accountability, strategic capacity and responsiveness in accordance with the current challenges of the predominant narrative of the university as a main driver in the global, competitive knowledge economy.

RC01-45.4

HADDAD, SAÏD* *(Saint Cyr Military Academy)*

Digital Soldiers in the (French) Armed Forces: An Emerging Cyber-Military Identity?

In 2013, Cyber defence security has been defined as a national priority by the French White Paper on Defence and National Security. One year later the French MOD launched the Cyber Defence Pact. This Pact is dedicated to counter cyber-attacks and cyber-threats by allowing to what is called the defence community to "explore, invest and take control of this new strategic field". Indeed, cybersecurity and cyber defence have emerged as a national priority while a new cyber command unit (CYBERCOM) has been launched on January 1st 2017. This new unit is dedicated to increase French cyber-defence and offence capabilities. CYBERCOM will employ nearly 2,600 people belonging to the French armed forces. If CYBERCOM seems to be the natural development of France's developing strategy, the rise of cyber specialists among French armed forces has to be underlined while there's a shortage of skills. Recruiting, training and retaining cyber specialists in uniform are among challenges France's Defence faces.

In the light of this emerging and consolidating priority and based on interviews and analysis of French digital soldiers (e.g. officers) biographical trajectories, this communication is devoted to discuss how and why militaries decide to become digital (or cyber) ones. This communication will turn to the perceptions that digital or cyber soldiers have of their own trajectories and their cyber skills. How their identity as militaries and cyber specialists is articulated and constructed will also be examined.

RC18-336.5

HADJ-MOUSSA, RATIBA* *(York University)*

The Persistence of Injustice, Community Dislocation and Political Redefinition in Maghrebian Sahara

This paper reflects on the paradoxical relations between populations living in the Southern periphery and the "State" in the Maghreb. The paradox arises from the political and economic minoritization of these populations and the wealth of their territories. Since the mid- 2000s, however, some important contesting voices started to uncover this paradox and to make claims a better economic distribution, a just integration within the nation and/or a territorial autonomy. These claims are as a matter of fact contextual to each country (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and should not be blended despite the similarities between them. This paper will explore each case by looking at the ways in which claims for justice are enunciated as well as the relationship to the center and not only to the State per se. In doing so, we will examine how the notion of "region" is been transformed by these claims from an exoticized anthropological tool to a political one which has to be counted for. Finally, we hope to propose a reflection on the new forms of the political.

RC32-576.8

HADJICOSTANDI-ANANG, JOANNA* *(University of Texas of the Permian Basin)*

Violent and Non-Violent Gender Lessons from the Southern European and the Juarez, Mexico Refugee Crisis

This presentation is based on qualitative research that has been conducted in Greece, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, and the Permian Basin, of Southwestern Texas. The women interviewed were both undocumented migrants, as well as refugees, who have provided a magnificent collection of personal narratives that illustrated the disparities in the distribution of economic and political resources both in Southern Europe, Northern Mexico and in the Southwestern U.S. The analysis of these women's narratives enables us to witness the rich, dynamic and diverse historical trends of human suffering and empowerment in those regions, and the similarities in their experiences, since they were all affected by a male dominated paradigm of Border-crossings (Fronteras). The presentation will explore more than one level of Border-crossings in a theoretical analysis of multidimensional intersectionality.

RC20-371.1

HADLER, MARKUS* *(University of Graz)*
CHIN, LYNN *(Washington and Lee University)*
TSUTSUI, KIYOTERU *(University of Michigan / Ann Arbor)*

Minority Status - an Overlooked Source of Continuing European Identity. Evidence from the Issp Surveys 1995, 2003, and 2013.

The outcomes of recent elections and referenda across Europe show that parties emphasizing nationalist topics and issues revolving around such ideas are gaining support. Yet, popular support is not unequivocal, considering that the outcomes in urban areas often differ from those in rural areas. This difference is usually explained by pointing to the economic gains for urban areas and to the fact that individuals with more cosmopolitan views more often reside in cities.

While these explanations may have some merit, we also point to another factor – the status and identities of minorities. Drawing on theories on sociopolitical identities, we hypothesize that minorities are more likely to identify with the European Union, but are less likely to identify with their nation.

The dependent variable is the respondents' attachment to the nation and Europe, which were included in the 1995, 2003, and 2013 modules of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). At the national level, we examine the impact of country-level factors such as having a communist past, the duration of EU participation, and the levels of economic development and international integration. At the individual level, we propose hypotheses regarding the effects of individuals' geopolitical, ethnic, class, and national historical backgrounds on their national and European identity. Methodologically, a multilevel analysis is applied that considers both individual and contextual characteristics as well as changes over time in a single model.

Our contribution speaks to two audiences: Firstly, to scholars who are interested in the individuals' national and European identities, the changes of these identities over time, and the underlying determinants. Secondly, it speaks to scholars who are interested in the methodological aspects of how to analyze cross-national and time-comparative survey data in unbalanced datasets.

RC20-375.2

HADLER, MARKUS* *(University of Graz)*

World Society and Environmental Behaviors. an Increasing Gap between Ongoing Institutionalization and Private Actions?

After some substantial agreements at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio, the environmental movement was characterized by optimism. This optimism, however, was short lived, after the subsequent failure of various agreements. Correspondently, international comparative survey data also shows that individuals' support for environmental organizations and related public actions peaked in the early 1990s and have declined ever since. Private behaviors, on the other hand, have remained strong in many countries or have even increased in the same period.

Considering these contrarian trends as backdrop, this contribution investigates individuals' public and private environmental behaviors across countries and over time using data from the International Social Survey Programme of 1993, 2000, and 2010. Independent variables include various socio-demographics and attitudes at the individual level. At the country level, the international embedding of a society, its economic position and related ecologically unequal exchange as well as other national characteristics such the level of affluence and pollution measures are considered.

Methodologically, a multilevel analysis is applied that considers both individual and contextual characteristics as well as changes over time in a single model. A novel unbalanced time-comparative design is used, which allows to include countries regardless of how many of the three ISSP waves were fielded. This strategy allows to differentiate between over-time and cross-sectional effects, which has been done rarely in previous analyses.

The contribution thus speaks to two audiences: Firstly, to scholars who are interested in individuals' environmental behaviors, the changes of these behaviors over time, as well as differences and similarities in the underlying determinants. Secondly, it speaks to scholars who are interested in the methodological aspects of how to analyze cross-national and time-comparative survey data in unbalanced datasets.

RC22-424.3

HADZIBULIC, SABINA* *(Uppsala University, CRS)*

The Role of Religion in the Lives of Serbian Immigrants in Sweden

Sweden became a destination country for Serbian immigrants in the 1960s. After the disintegration of the socialist Yugoslavia at the beginning of the 1990s, Sweden became an important reception country for Serbian refugees from war-affected areas, as well as for the young, highly educated workforce from Serbia. Data on Serbian citizens immigrating to Sweden indicate that the number is constantly increasing. Traditionally, many of them are related to the Serbian Orthodox Church. However, the role of the Church and religion has not always been evident. There has been a strong revival of religion in Serbia in recent years which affected the Serbian immigrant community in Sweden in different ways.

This paper aims to present an ongoing research dealing with Serbian immigrants in Sweden and the role religion has in their identity formation. The primary focus is on the ways in which religion enters the lives of Serbian immigrants and the implications of it for the integration process. The presentation will be based on the analysis of data collected through the appropriate ethnographic work, as well as a number of in-depth interviews conducted with different actors related to this particular immigrant community.

RC24-JS-89.1

HAGAN, JULIE* *(Laval University)*
LI, YUAN ZHENG *(Université Laval)*

Climate Governance and the Transformation of the Science-Policy Interface in Canadian Cities

In the last decade, cities positioned themselves as central players of the global climate governance. Has this engagement of cities with climate change transformed urban environmental governance? Did it modify the type of knowledge and stakeholders involved in policy-making? And if so, how? And to what extent? To explore these questions, we conducted a pan-Canadian comparative case study analysis of 6 cities: Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City. We conducted in-depth interviews with decision-makers and performed a discourse analysis of interview transcripts as well as policies documents produced by each city. Our findings indicate that consideration of climate issues by cities have, in fact, transformed their approach to environmental governance. Most Canadian cities have integrated climate science into their governance strategies. Some have integrated climate quite extensively within their structure and have bona fide climate scientists on the City payroll. While not all cities have thriving Sustainability Offices, many have sub-divisions dedicated specifically to climate issues embedded within Energy or Environment departments. The size of the city and the relative influence of elected officials are also important factors affecting the extent to which climate issues are addressed and, in turn, how climate has transformed urban governance. Smaller cities are more likely to be influenced by elected officials' agenda, while public servants within metropolitan areas can sometimes resist the power of a strong Mayor. In conclusion, the integration of climate in urban governance has factored in the transformation of the science-policy interface in Canadian Cities. In many cases sustainability – considered a "fuzzy" idea – has been superseded by quantifiable data and mathematical models. Climate scientists are thriving, and many sustainability offices have undergone significant restructuring. These findings raise interesting new questions for environmental, political and urban sociology as well as for the social studies of science.

RC24-452.6

HAGAN, JULIE* *(Laval University)*

What Language Does a "Plangineer" Speaks? Cross-Disciplinary Expertise and Environmental Governance in Canadian Cities

Cities have become key players in environmental governance. As such, they mobilize a broad range of experts producing an exponential amount of policies documents, environmental strategies and action plans. What type of expertise is favored when drafting urban environmental policies and planning strategies? How do radically different types of expertise work towards common goals? Who defines what should be on the policy agenda? To explore these issues, we conducted in-depth interviews with decision-makers (e.g. civil servants, engineers, planners, biologists, climate scientists, elected officials, and NGO representatives) involved in

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environmental governance in 6 Canadian cities (e.g. Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City). Using the NVivo software, we performed a discourse analysis of interview transcripts and policies documents (Sustainability Strategies, Climate Action Plans, etc.) produced by each city. Our findings indicate two trends with regards to the role of expertise in environmental governance at the city-level. First, there is an increased acknowledgment of the need to work collaboratively across disciplinary fields and to break down the silos within environmental urban governance structures. A trend dubbed "plangineering" by some to underline the intertwinement of planning and engineering practices. Second, measurable goals, quantifiable data, and mathematical models have, in many cases, replaced the concepts of sustainability as a common ground upon which to build a common understanding of urban environmental challenges. This trend is concomitant with the integration of climate concerns within the urban governance agenda and climate science within the governance structures of many cities. New public management practices (e.g. performance indicators, benchmarking), as well as international emulation of environmental governance amongst global cities, also play a role. And while we can recognize the emergence of hybrid experts such as "plangineers", there is a need to question the language such experts speak and, more importantly, in whose name do they speak?

RC32-589.3

HAGEMANN-WHITE, CAROL* *(University of Osnabrueck)*
MEYSEN, THOMAS *(German Institute for Youth Human Services and Family Law)*

Family Violence and Gender-Based Violence As Political, Legal and Strategic Concepts in Europe

Since 2002, when the Council of Europe issued comprehensive recommendations on "The protection of women against violence" for the 47 member states, the diverse approaches to implementation have been monitored and the data analysed. About half the member states use the concept "family violence" in policy and laws dealing with violence against women. The 2011 European Convention "on protecting and combating violence against women and domestic violence" ambivalently juggles the concepts of gender and family/household.

From 2009 until 2016, our in-depth comparative research has explored how the understandings of violence against women, of domestic violence and of child abuse and neglect shape not only policy in the legal frameworks, but also the practices of intervention and their cultural premises. Drawing on insights from these studies, the presentation will discuss differing historically rooted intervention cultures within Europe and the part that concepts of family, gender and violence play. A theoretical approach to understanding why certain concepts have become dominant will be sketched.

Rising awareness of the impact of witnessing violence on children has been conflated with intergenerational transmission of risk factors as if violence were a disease (see the widespread use of the term "epidemic"). In consequence, women-and-children are often bracketed together, so that intervention can itself become a form of coercive control. Among practitioners however, such tendencies coexist with strong feminist convictions that gender-based violence can only be overcome by empowerment, supporting and restoring women's agency. As these tensions remain unresolved, policies can proclaim a norm of non-violence for the family (demonstrably the site where both women and children suffer the most violence) without addressing issues of power or hierarchy. It is proposed that a failure to bridge the gap between the discourse on violence against women and that on child protection created space for intellectual confusion.

RC37-663.5

HAGEN, MALFRID IRENE* *(Østfold University College)*

Liberator for the Oppressed, or a Useful Tool for the Dictatorship? Analyzing Controversial Art Projects in North Korea, in Light of Goffman

In his descriptions on performance and reality, Erwin Goffman (1959) describes two kinds of extremes, *sincerity* and *cynism*. Here I discuss a Norwegian artist`s controversial art projects in North Korea, and analyze how the projects are debated in the media in light of Goffman. The Arts Council Norway supports the projects economically with a great amount of money, and in particular, I look at how the artist and the Arts Council defend the project in the media, in order to legitimize the costs and make the art project that appear unethical to many people, appear ethical. The projects involve North Korean performers and audience, including youths and children, and the artist claims that the projects are for the best of the North Korean participants. However, many of his statements to the media reveal another attitude to the projects, which is also in accordance with the theory of Goffman.

RC57-JS-28.8

HAGEN, MALFRID IRENE* *(Østfold University College)*

Political Art Activists in the Past and Present Time

The well-recognized Norwegian artist Per Kleiva (1933-2017), was one of the front figures of the Norwegian art activist group "Gras" in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These artists, who mainly worked within graphic art, were engaged in a variety of political problems both in Norway and around the world, for example the Vietnam War and the military coup in Chile, in 1973, and expressed their protests through their art expressions. The printing techniques of Pop art, in particular serigraphy, inspired the members of the group. The most iconic serigraphic print of Per Kleiva; "American Butterflies" (1971), show American war helicopters over Vietnam, applied with butterfly wings. In this paper, I discuss these Norwegian art activists in the perspective of a broader tradition of artists as political activists, as well as the political conditions and movements of the current periods. Finally I look at: how do art activism appear in contemporary art (after 2000), and what are the main issues of today`s art activists compared with those of the 1900s?

RC30-543.8

HAGEN, MARINA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*
GRUNOW, DANIELA *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Organizational Measures As Key: Who Introduces Family Friendly Work Practices and Why?

The workplace and the existing range of Family Friendly Work Practices (FFWP) are key to enable parents to balance work and family. Nevertheless, research investigating the patterns and motivation of organizations to introduce FFWP for their employees is scarce and theory driven quantitative research is even scarcer. Against this background the paper examines the role of structural elements of organizations for the introduction of FFWP: firm size, sector, share of female workforce and share of highly skilled staff.

Our hypotheses are derived from competing neo-institutional and rational choice arguments: neo-institutionalism would emphasize the need for organizations to maintain their legitimacy vis-à-vis their organizational environment. We would thus expect large firms and public sector organizations to be most likely to introduce official FFWP on grounds of being under intense public scrutiny. Rational choice theory, in contrast, focuses on efficiency. Following this second line of reasoning, we would expect small firms, organizations with a high share of female workforce and organizations with a high share of highly skilled and specialized employees to be most likely to offer FFWP.

We test our hypotheses, using official longitudinal data from the German Institute for Employment Research (IAB), the Linked Employer-Employee Data of the IAB (LIAB) which is representative for the German labor market. Germany is a uniquely informative setting for testing our competing hypotheses. Since, during our window of observation (1993-2014), work-family norms and policies have shifted in the direction of stronger dual-earner family support. These changes should be associated with contradicting influences on organizational behavior: intensified legitimacy pressures resulting in rising FFWP or relief from providing FFWP out of efficiency.

Preliminary results support the neo-institutional perspective, large employers tend to offer more FFWP than middle and small companies. Further analyses will address the aspect of change over time.

RC39-680.1

HAGEN, RYAN* *(Columbia University)*

Acts of God, Man, and System: Knowledge, Technology, and the Construction of Disaster

This paper that risk and disaster, as problems of knowledge, are fundamentally shaped by the dominant knowledge paradigms and technological ecologies of the periods in which they are generated, experienced and examined. To illustrate the idea, this paper proposes three distinct periods in the construction of disaster as a public problem, each linked to changes in scientific knowledge for understanding the world and developments in technologies for manipulating it. These periods confront disaster, sequentially, as acts of God, acts of man, and acts of global systems. The periods are illustrated in this paper through examinations of one characteristic event in each time period: (1) The Lisbon earthquake of 1755, along with the disenchantment of natural disaster and the attendant rise of the environmental sciences that followed, (2) the Halifax munitions explosion of 1917, which occurred amid the statistical revolution in efforts to confront communicable diseases, urban fires, and the newly emerging problems of industrial and railway accidents in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and (3) The devastation of Puerto Rico by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the summer of 2017, which took place against the backdrop of global anthropogenic catastrophe and network failures, a framing genealogically rooted in the problem of nuclear war beginning in the 1950s and continuing to the present threats of global warming, emerging infectious diseases, terrorism, and cyber-disruption.

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

RC15-291.7

HAGGERTY, KEVIN* *(University of Alberta)*
BUCERIUS, SANDRA *(University of Alberta)*

Prison in the Time of Fentanyl

North America is in the midst of an opioid crisis. The recent emergence of fentanyl (and carfentanyl) poses particularly serious and lethal risks. One place where such risks appear to be concentrated is in prison, where overdoses by inmates are increasingly common. This paper draws from preliminary findings of the 'Alberta Prison Project' - a large qualitative study of 4 provincial prisons in Canada which to date has interviewed approximately 500 inmates and 100 correctional officers about prison life. This presentation draws upon some of those data to detail inmates' and officers' perceptions of the prevalence of fentanyl in prison, how the dangers of fentanyl are altering institutional routines, shaping normative assessments of good/bad dealers, altering emergency medical response, and ultimately transforming the dynamics of life, death, and social control within prison.

RC11-217.5

HAHMANN, JULIA* *(University of Vechta)*

Doing Age, Doing Gender. Negotiating Deviant Bodies Via Self-Made Fashion

Clothes are important signifiers to show belonging to social groups and so is the act of clothing. While traditional structural perspectives on clothes and especially on fashion offer insights on social stratification and social change, a praxeological approach allows for the implementation of the used material of clothes, the clothed body and other practices that reveal how individuals produce and reproduce their social affiliation or deal with for example societal norms that are related to their gendered and aging body. Using the example of sewing blogs, I develop an analytical framework to understanding processes of 'doing age' and 'doing gender" in the sphere of home dressmaking of women*, focusing on descriptions of the aging body, images of femininity, associated clothing norms, and related strategies to negotiate these topics in the public sphere as can be illustrated via international blog postings. Analyses show that dressmakers understand the (subjectively perceived) defiant body to be a life-long changing material that is not only affected by an increase of age but also by other circumstances, such as job careers, pregnancies, etc. The deviant body is addressed as a material that needs to be covered appropriately. While age norms are mainly refused when it comes to its neutrality, non-sexuality and industrialized ideas of beige clothes for older women, gendered norms in contrast are highly internalized and reproduced. Women* tend to present themselves as seductive but dignified.

RC03-73.6

HAHMANN, JULIA* *(University of Vechta)*

Supported Community Creation Processes in Retirement Communities. Habitual Fit and External Control of Socio-Spatial Structures.

Retirement communities – especially those for upper class individuals – support their residents to establish feelings of belonging to their new homes and environment that can be understood as a city within the city with its own formal and informal set of rules, norms, and obligations. To support community creation staff organizes classes, trips, and evening events but also relies on the residents' willingness to participate and engage. By comparing a German and an US-American retirement community, I illustrate different strategies to support, control and perform community creation processes within retirement communities. Interview material from residents, staff as well as ethnographic field notes allow for reconstruction of a supported "doing community", including the use of spatial material and informal social rules related to semi-public spaces within the setting. Semi-public spaces, such as the communities' restaurants or the entry hall ("la Plaza") simulate public, well-known spatial structures and offer residents to continue internalised interactions of everyday life by simultaneously modified conditions of age-friendly design and supervision. Blurring the boundaries of public and private space – comparable to the design of malls, for example – influences the residents' everyday lives, mainly without their knowledge as interviews with staff members in both sites show. When analyzing biographical narrations of residents in the United States and Germany, it becomes obvious that the retirement communities use milieu-specific patterns of time use (especially leisure time), mode of activities, and use of space that differ among gender, biographical experiences, and nation (e.g., welfare regime).

RC49-820.7

HAKIN, RÉGIS* *(Université de Montréal (UdeM))*

Services' Ruptures and Negotiations at the Front Doors of the Mental Health System

Services' Ruptures and Negotiations at the Front Doors of the Mental Health System

In the mental health systems' front line, numerous state agents (also called "*street-level bureaucrats*" – Lipksy, 1980) with different status (e.g. doctors, nurses, social workers) *implement* public policies and *interact* with persons in distress. At these system's *front doors*, some persons in distress who may arrive with members of their informal support network (e.g. family members, friends) can benefit from a comprehensive medical management while others are quickly sent back in the community. In certain cases, persons are sent back without services that meet their needs.

In a context of deinstitutionalization and austerity, many persons in distress live in the community but how can we understand such "*services' ruptures*" (i.e. situations where persons in distress are left to themselves or to an informal support network without neither privileged system's access nor adequate resources)?

I argue that we can study *services' ruptures* by focusing on the interactions and *negotiations* (Strauss, 1978, Allain, 2004) between the persons in distress and the system at system's front doors. By doing this, organizational and institutional contexts of the street-level bureaucrats' work have to be analyzed as much as the contexts of living and the informal support networks of the persons in distress.

I propose to combine *relational ethnography* (Desmond, 2014) and *trajectory-networks* perspective (White, 2016) to study the conditions of (in)accessibility of the mental health system and situations of services' ruptures.

Relational ethnography's starting points will be two *front doors* of Montreal's mental health system : a Psychiatric Emergency Service and a "Crisis Center". Semi-structured interviews (N=50) will be conducted with: persons in distress; members of informal support networks; and members of care teams. With these interviews, *trajectory-networks* of help-seeking steps in time and space will be reconstructed for a dozen of cases.

RC40-JS-4.3

HALE, JAMES* *(University of Otago)*
LEGUN, KATHARINE *(University of Otago)*
CAMPBELL, HUGH *(University of Otago)*

Negotiating the "Social License to Farm": Lessons in Civic Accountability and Legitimacy Process in New Zealand

As water pollution from agriculture continues to permeate New Zealand civic dialog, the process of "public" accountability and legitimacy in agri-environmental governance further intensifies. For example, in the media, we see stories of rivers being unswimmable, creating a threat to New Zealand's "clean green" image. Such narratives shape a tension in which the public accounts for farming through sometimes conflicting proxy's (i.e. can my kids swim in the water?, I want economic growth). To retain a "social license to farm", farmers are framed as needing to achieve both "good" environmental practice, while also remaining the country's economic "backbone". Neoliberal governance amplifies the seemingly opposing interests of farmers and non-farmer by often removing from civic debate the culpable force of institutions, markets, knowledge, and ideology. Further, surveys suggest that farmers remain distrusting of non-farmers, while displaying trust toward industry networks. This research wrestles with these dynamics by examining emerging networks that widen the process of retaining a "social license to farm" beyond typical partitions. It considers how networks of accountability take shape, how legitimation is maintained through networks, and decision-making process which may increase buy-in and participation across diverse networks (i.e. urban and rural populations). We pay particular attention to relationships between regulatory agencies, industries, and communities in this agri-governance process.

RC44-JS-15.4

HALL, ALAN* *(Memorial University)*
TUCKER, ERIC *(Osgoode Hall Law School, York University)*

Explaining the Deterrence Gap in Employment Standards Enforcement

This paper seeks to explain the recent pattern of employment standards enforcement in Ontario, Canada. The analysis begins by demonstrating very limited use of deterrence measures in the context of a government policy which claimed a greater emphasis on proactive inspections and penalties for violators. Using both archival and interview data, we argue that the deterrence policy has been mediated through a number of competing political, economic, ideological and institutional factors, some of which are historical and some of which are emergent. While locating our analysis in a political economic framework which

recognizes the contradictory effects of neoliberal governance and globalization on enforcement politics, economic, ideologies and practices, we also seek a more grounded in depth understanding of the gap between policy and practice through an examination of the enforcement decisions and rationales of front-line inspectors and managers. Along with demonstrating substantial variation in inspector willingness to use different deterrence measures, we also identify shared rationales for limiting the use of deterrence measures crossing the inspectorate as a whole, grounded in both current Ministry policy and the longer existing institutional emphasis on individual claims and compliance over inspections and deterrence.

RC01-34.4

HALLER, MAX* *(University of Graz, Austria)*

Who Makes War and Who Likes Peace? a Weberian Sociological Perspective on Wars in History and Today

The paper is a contribution from the perspective of Weberian sociology which starts from two assumptions: First, social actions are always guided by interests and by values; second, sociology has to focus on social actions. It will present three theses: (1) The widespread absolute confrontation between pacifism and political „realism" is misleading. Peace is a universal human value, but striving for peace must also take into consideration other social values (according to an ethics of responsibility, against an absolute ethics of conviction; Weber). (2) There is a long-term trend toward peace which is supported by other processes of civilization, because peace is in the interest of the population at large, while the initiation of wars is mainly in the interest of leaders and elites (the famous thesis of Kant that democracy is the most important base for perpetual peace on earth). The long peace in Europe since 1945 is due not to European integration but to the establishment of democracies; (3) Many kinds of actions by political leaders (hatred speeches, distortion of information, arms build-up) prepare wars. In the paper, I will (1) develop a sociological-historical typology of wars which distinguishes them in terms of their motives and character; (2) show that large wars between states are on decline. But two new forms emerged: More local wars, connected to ethnic and religious cleavages; such war are more frequent in authoritarian political systems; wars of Western democracies (particularly the USA) against aggressive or threating dictators; here, we must also include massive economic interests as factors leading to wars); (c) ethno-national wars for independence and presupposed threats from in- and outside (as in Israel, Africa); (3) investigate the warmongering actions of leaders in the present-day world.

RC56-920.5

HALTON, EUGENE* *(University of Notre Dame)*

The Forgotten Earth: World Religions and Worldlessness in the Legacy of the Axial Age/Moral Revolution

The rise and legacy of world religions out of what John Stuart-Glennie termed the moral revolution, and Karl Jaspers later called the axial age, has been marked by heightened ideas of transcendence. Yet ironically the world itself, in the literal sense of the actual earth, took on a diminished role as a central element of religious sensibility in the world religions, particularly in the Abrahamic religions. Given the issue today of ecological unsustainability, including massive die-offs of wildlife and ever-increasing global human population and consumption, the legacy of those world religions face the question I consider here: Can religion transcend the earth in the long run?

For aboriginal hunter-gatherer peoples of the past as well as today, as evident in ethnographic and archaeological records, the wild habitat is a common focus of reverential as well as practical attunement, a great teacher and source of wisdom, and central to religious life. With agriculture and civilization, the wild habitat begins to recede from a central place in religious belief, even as the domesticated environment and human interests become pronounced in state religions. In the place of the wild earth sacred history comes to the fore, signaling locations of human activity deemed sacred or significant, often centered in cities and humans.

With the Axial Age/Moral Revolution, comes the possibility of transcendence of the world per se. The axial ideal of transcendence connects to a larger ideal, manifest not only in the legacies of the world religions but in contemporary science and technology, of a philosophy of escape from the earth. I will show how ideas of axial transcendence, celebrated by scholars such as Jaspers and Bellah, nevertheless involve an unacknowledged tragic cost, the forgetting of the earth and its lessons and limits as central to what I have termed elsewhere, "sustainable wisdom."

RC09-182.1

HALUZA-DELAY, RANDOLPH* *(The King's University)*

Transnational Faith-Based Engagement on Climate Change Governance

Religious actors have played an increasing role in transnational civil society activism on environmental governance, as evidenced by Pope Francis' encyclical

on ecological justice, and responses to it (including scientist, Jewish, Buddhist and Muslim leaders). The research discussed here includes participant-observation and interviews comprising "event ethnography" on COP22 (Marrakech, 2016), Parliament of the World's Religions (Salt Lake City, October 2015), and the Interfaith Summit on Climate Change (September 2014).

Climate change was one of 4 major themes at the Parliament, and two major faith-networks, plus numerous other faith groups , are operative in the civil society sector at the COP22 international negotiations. This researcher's active participation in these faith networks at each event, is compared also with observation of the Climate Action Network (CAN) at COP22. Frames, motivations, resources, meeting practices, efforts to engage in media relations, coalitions with other civil society sectors, and efforts to mobilize broader constituencies are all items of consideration. The faith-networks and CAN operated differently in most of these efforts. Religious groups do not attend to climate-related and sustainable development inequalities in the same ways. Similarly, faith-based actors do not uniformly identify and enact the role of "spirituality" in their engagements. Other civil society and government agents query what religions bring to the climate meetings, other than the potential mobilization of religious publics. In response, faith-based actors and organizations position themselves in a cosmopolitics that extends beyond the human sphere. This points to the different topographies of the social fields of environmental civil society and religiously-environmental civil society and their interactions on the political field. Faith groups such as Tzu Chi (Buddhist), ACT Alliance (Christian), and Islamic Relief operate across borders, making them important elements of transnational civil society.

RC19-353.2

HALVORSEN, RUNE* *(University of Leeds)*
HVINDEN, BJORN *(Oslo Metropolitan University (OSLOMET))*
SCHOYEN, MI AH *(Oslo and Akershus University College)*

Disability and Life Course from a Social Investment Perspective - Austerity Measures or 'Thicker' EU Social Citizenship?

This paper assesses how adequate social investment (SI) policies are as frameworks for promoting life-long Active Citizenship (opportunities for security, autonomy and influence) among persons with disabilities. The SI perspective has become a dominant justification for how social policy is to contribute to social and economic development in Europe, exemplified by the European Commission's 2013 SI Package. SI is mainly supply-oriented and focusing on the person's qualifications, skills or 'human capital', with a view to strengthening the person's 'employability'. More rarely, SI policies address obstacles to employment related to health, work capacity, accessibility, discrimination or neglect. In contrast to recent SI literature from a life-course perspective (e.g. Kvist, 2013, 2014), in the European Pillar initiative the Commission explicitly addresses the situation of persons with disabilities at different stages of the life course. Yet, while the initiative to codify social rights and demand-side measures through the European Pillar is significant, we question whether it fully rectifies the limitations of SI. Combined, the EU SI policies and the European Pillar have considerable potential, but are unlikely to succeed unless they more sharply address the interaction between the person's capacity for reflection and action ('agency') and factors in the surrounding environment enabling or hampering such agency. Examining changes in spending allocated to disability-related social provisions and related policy outcomes in European countries, the paper identifies similarities and differences in how the 2008 financial crisis and ensuing fiscal consolidation measures have influenced their SI profiles related to persons with disabilities. Drawing on findings from life-course interviews with persons with disabilities in three age cohorts (born around 1950, 1970 and 1990) in nine European countries (N=217), we discuss how the Capability Approach may inform future codifications of the social investment perspective by the EU and the member states.

RC19-361.5

HALVORSEN, RUNE* *(University of Leeds)*
BECKETT, ANGHARAD *(University of Leeds)*
PRIESTLEY, MARK *(University of Leeds)*
WALDSCHMIDT, ANNE *(University of Cologne)*

Welfare Policy Reforms, Citizenship and Social Movement Mobilization: A Comparative Case-Study of the Disability Movement in Germany, Norway and the UK

This paper examines the relationship between welfare policy reforms and the capacity for social movement mobilisation among disabled citizens. More specifically, we evaluate to what extent strong structuration theory (Stones, O'Reilly) and political opportunity theory (McAdam, Meyer, Tarrow) may inform our understanding of the relationship between welfare policy reforms and the capacity for social movement mobilisation among disabled citizens. For this purpose we draw on examples from country case studies of the disability movement in Germany, Norway and UK. Adopting a historical-comparative approach we examine the relations disabled people's organisations (DPOs)

have developed to public authorities and their capacity for collective voice and influencing public policy. We examine how the historical relations to the government and capacity for collective voice have shaped how DPOs have mobilised around the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. While existing research has argued that the emerging human rights regime has created new opportunities for DPOs to side-step national authorities and mobilise at the EU and UN level, we examine how national policies influence the capacities of DPOs to take advantage of the new political opportunities. While Norway has been characterised by relatively benign relations between the government and DPOs and high degree of coordination among national DPOs, UK has been characterised by more adversarial relations between the government and DPOs and a more fragmented disability movement. Germany has represented an intermediary case between Norway and the UK, with phases of both cooperation and contention. This paper examines the social mechanisms behind the national differences. We argue that national disability policies have shaped not only the relationship between national authorities and the DPOs but also the capacity for collective action and social mobilisation among disabled people. The paper concludes by identifying implications for social movement theory and welfare policy research.

RC19-355.7

HAM, SUNYU* *(Seoul National University)*

Consumer-Directed Care Policy in Korea: No Recognition, No Rewards for Carers' Task Difficulties and Work Experience

A consumer-directed care program is one type of privatization strategy that has been widely adopted by western welfare states. However, little is known about the East Asian consumer-directed programs and their consequences since these countries are relative newcomers in the social services field. This study aims to figure out how consumer-directed program affect the working conditions of care workers, and how it conceptualizes care labor in the Republic of Korea. To achieve this, the study reviewed care policy in Korea, and it then analyzed care workers' working condition and pay using 2007-2016 survey data from "the Occupation Labor Force Survey at Establishments" (a nationally representative sample).

In Korea, social services, such as long-term care and personal care for disabled people, were introduced in 2007 and has since expanded. Accordingly, the number of related workers has sharply increased over the last 10 years, and this sector accounts for 15% of all newly created jobs in the labor market. Most of these social services were originally adopted as consumer-directed program. In order to make this a competitive market from a zero-base, the government established regulations that made it easy to enter the care market; however, this led to a disordered market filled with small private institutions. In addition to this, the payment system for workers is designed as a single fixed price per service hour, which ignores differential work efforts such as the level of care difficulty, and workers' experience. The data analysis showed that care workers experience short and unstable working hours, and underpaid in comparison to other service workers. This implies that Korean public policy led to the devaluation of care labor in order to contain cost: it is in line with the feature of Developmental Welfare States that use welfare policy only as an instrument of economic development.

RC45-763.4

HAMADA, HIROSHI* *(Tohoku University)*

A New Empirical Test of Relative Risk Aversion Hypothesis By Bayes Model: Bernoulli Core Approach

The RRA (relative risk aversion) hypothesis proposed by Breen and Goldthorpe (1997) is one of the most influential rational choice theory that attempts to explain educational differentials among social origins of students. They formalized a probabilistic model and assumed that decision-making about advancement of higher education is motivated by the individual's preference to avoid downward social class mobility. Many empirical studies have tried to test the validity of the RRA hypothesis by statistical estimation of the effect of class origin on educational attainment (Davies et al 2002, Breen and Yaish 2006, Fujihara 2011;2012, Stocké 2007). However, many estimation models in previous studies contain serious misspecification error because of the over simplification of statistical models. Mathematically correct formula of advancement rate for higher education derived from B&G model cannot be represented by discrete choice model such as, binomial or multinomial logistic regression with maximum likelihood estimation. Therefore, all result of estimation by generalized linear models cannot be evidence for empirical test of RRA hypothesis.

Meanwhile, this paper implements a hierarchical Bayes MCMC estimation to test the RRA hypothesis correctly. We show that mathematical structure of the RRA hypothesis can be precisely expressed by hierarchical Bayes model. Using nationwide data, SSP 2015 and SSM 2015 in Japan, we show that 95% highest density intervals of posterior distribution of advancement rate for individuals from higher origin is greater than that of lower origin when assuming RRA hypothesis. Moreover, posterior distributions of theoretical parameters such as alpha, beta, and gamma that define the probability of reaching various social class, are all

estimated by MCMC. It reveals that staying higher education may increase risk of downward mobility for individuals from middle class origin.

RC24-455.2

HAMAMOTO, ATSUSHI* *(Nagoya City University)*

Social Problems Engendered By the Removal of Dams

Japan is one of the "dam nations" in the world as thousands of concrete dams have been built in Japan since the 1950s. Given the age of these dams, debates about whether they should be repaired or removed have gathered momentum. As the rural population of Japan has been decreasing, local governments may be persuaded to remove the concrete dams in order to reduce the costs of maintenance. Dam removals are typically done to restore the flow of rivers, revitalize waterfront areas, and change the quality of human interaction with rivers. Although many of removed dams are small-scale dams, some are large-scale such as several dams on the Elwha River in Washington.

The Arase Dam, the only dam to be removed in Japan, was constructed in 1955 in the Kumamoto Prefecture; the removal process was initiated in 2012 and completed in 2016. Different opinions exist about the removal of this dam. Some claim that the removal project was necessary and successful, while others argue that it was unnecessary because electricity was generated from the dam in an environment-friendly manner. Arguments for and against the removal of dams tend to be complex and nuanced, which, in turn, complicates the decision-making processes. In case of Asare Dam, an important noteworthy social factor is that the people currently living in this region do not have knowledge about the nature of the landscape prior to the dam's construction.

Once a dam is removed, sand sediment collected in the dam lake begins to flow, which addresses the influence of the removal on river environment and the eco-system. Such natural factors must be monitored, but social aspects like community development after the removal also must be considered. In this paper, I seek to explore the social issues resulting from dam removals.

RC48-JS-51.7

HAMANISHI, EIJI* *(Department of Contemporary Sociological Studies, Faculty of Letters, Notre Dame Seishin University)*

Limit of "Social Movement" and Its Relativization: In the Case of Late-Touraine Theory

This presentation addresses one of the session-organizer's questions: what is the "limits" in "the application of social movement concepts and tools to a specific context or case" and how to response to those. It discusses the concept of "social movement" (SM) itself.

There are two definition in SM studies. The first is the original definition that SM is the movement of society as a whole, Society's movement, which was firstly suggested by Stein (1850) assuming French Revolution and Socialist revolutions, and is succeeded by European social theorists like Touraine, Giddens. It is often useful for Interpretation approach which has interest to interpret and evaluate the meanings and significances of various practices from macro-historical perspective. But the normative definition is mainly based on histories and experiences of western societies, therefore it cannot be directly introduced in non-western societies.

The second is the now-dominant definition of SM as a kind of collective behavior / action directed to changes, which was developed in US, by Heberle, Vander-Zanden and collective behavior / action theorists. It is useful for Explanation approach which has interest to explain the causal mechanism of SM, like theories of Resource Mobilization, Political Opportunity, Framing... The definition is based on empirical object and it is only premise for explaining causal mechanisms, so there is no obstacle to directly apply itself to non-western.

Although the explanation approach based on the second definition of SM is dominant, now we see alt-right violent movements and crowd-like movements in the world, therefore interpretation approach to evaluate these should be needed more. Therefore, for application of interpretation approach to the non-western, we need to relativize the first definition in it.

In this presentation, Touraine's concepts can be relativized through comparative political theories like Welfare Regimes theory. This procedure could be applied to relativize critical theories.

RC25-JS-90.2

HAMEL-ROY, LAURENCE* *(Université de Montréal)*

And then She Said "I Must Not Forget It's a Job"

The communication will present the results of our research on home care support workers (HCSWs) experience hired through *Chèque Emploi Service* (CES), a "cash-for-care" direct funding system in the province of Quebec (Canada). Based on 14 semi-structured interviews conducted with HCSWs in Montreal's greater metropolitan area, our inquiry aimed to understand how the reconfiguration of the Welfare State and of its depth and scale of action shapes employment conditions under the CES program. Adopting an inductive approach, our study

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

revealed that struggles faced by HCSWs to categorize and describe their labour "as a job" has substantial effects on the way they engage in "around the clock availability" and free labour while dealing with indeterminate/infinite task descriptions. Said otherwise, we will expose how subjective representations of work shapes the conditions of their precarity.

By providing home care users with "cash" rather than "services," direct funding involves a shift in the traditional role of home care users as they become both employers and beneficiaries of care. However, the scarcity of resources allocated through CES ultimately manifests itself as a framework structuring a transfer of responsibility for uncompensated care and services toward HCSWs. Faced with individuals' vulnerabilities, HCSWs involvement to compensate for breaches of services becomes a "personal" responsibility that draws on "natural" affectation of women to care - a situation crystallized by the fact that the workplace is in private homes. Drawing on HCWs' discourses – and looking at hesitations, reflexive thoughts and "surface contradictions" in speeches –, our communication will analyze and confront different narratives associated with "solidarity," "care," "services," "employment," "labour" and "exploitation," raising the need to rethink boundaries between caregiving as free and genuine, and care work as waged and impersonal. Extended excerpts of verbatim will be used through the presentation, giving sensitivity and complexity to our conclusions.

RC49-828.1

HAMILTON, HAYLEY* *(Centre for Addiction and Mental Health)*
BOAK, ANGELA *(Centre for Addiction and Mental Health)*
MANN, ROBERT *(Centre for Addiction and Mental Health)*

Perceived Social Status and Mental Health Among Adolescents

Increasing recognition that social status extends beyond more traditional measures of education, income, and occupation has led to greater research on other aspects of social status. This is particularly important for adolescents because the associations between such traditional measures and health are less consistent for this age group. The present study will examine the association between social status and mental health using multiple indicators of social status, namely parental education and two subjective measures (perception of the family's place within society, and perception of the adolescent's status within the school). Both subjective measures are slightly modified youth versions of the MacArthur Scale of Subjective Social Status. Data were derived from the 2015 Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey, a school-based survey of students in grades 7-12 in Ontario, Canada. This repeated cross-sectional survey of 10,426 students utilized a stratified two-stage cluster design. Results indicated that subjective indicators of social status were more strongly associated with mental health than parental education. It was also found that subjective indicators of social status sometimes varied in significance across mental health indicators, with perception of individual status within the school environment sometimes a stronger predictor than perception of family status. These findings highlight the complexity of the link between social status and health, as well as the need to examine diverse aspects of social status and health within research studies. Further research on subjective measures of social status may contribute to a greater understanding of the link between social status and health during adolescence.

RC07-153.4

HAMMERSHOJ, LARS GEER* *(Aarhus University)*

Methodologies of Making Futures: The Different Types of Creativity in Constructing Diagnostic Concepts and Imaginary Scenarios

The aim of the paper is to compare and discuss the methodologies of the different kinds of future studies that focus on making diagnostic concepts or imaginary scenarios for the purpose of opening up for alternative futures.

The point of departure is an analysis of two traditions of futures studies that can be traced back to the emergence of sociology, namely diagnosis of the times (*Zeitdiagnose*) and sociology of the future (Beck & Bonss 2001; Urry 2016; Schulz 2016). In both traditions there are studies concerned with knowing the future and creating the future. In the case of diagnosis of the times, some studies are concerned with diagnosing the tendencies in the times, while others are concerned with constructing diagnostic concepts that grasps differently the possibilities of the conditions of the times (Hammershøj 2015, 2017). In the case of sociology of the future, some studies are concerned with building probable or possible scenarios, while others are concerned with building alternative or imaginary scenarios (Smedt, Borch & Fuller 2013; Kuzmanovic & Gaffney 2017)

My hypothesis is that the studies of the two traditions, which are concerned with creating futures, differ in that they use different types of creativity (Koestler 1964): creating a diagnostic concept consists in making a fusion of different elements, which results in a new idea, whereas building an imaginary scenario consists in confronting different elements, which results in a new expression. This sheds light on why imaginary scenario building is related to science fiction and why diagnostic concept construction is related to ideal types (Weber 1905).

The findings are, moreover, that the purpose of imaginary scenarios is to draw attention to the need for action and to drive action, whereas the purpose of diagnostic concepts is to take bearings and to guide action.

RC07-156.5

HAMMERSHOJ, LARS GEER* *(Aarhus University)*

The Academic Ethos of Shaping the Future: Cultivating a Sense of History and a Sense of Purpose

The aim of the paper is to inquire into the role of the university in shaping future society. In order to do so, it is necessary to clarify the present condition of the accelerating pace of societal change and to clarify the characteristic of research-based education. My hypothesis is that the more open the future is, the more need is there for cultivating a sense of history and a sense of purpose in order to understand, guide and drive change, and this is a central part of the academic ethos today.

The point of departure is that the acceleration of the pace of change is not mainly due to rapid knowledge production or exponential technological developments (Foray 2004; Brynjolfsson & McAfee 2014), but is due to a general 'crisis consciousness' in society, which can be traced back to the enlightenment and is constituted by the expectation that the future will be different from the past (Koselleck 1959). Today, this expectation appears to have been generalized in that it now concerns all parts of society and aspects of life (Beck 2016; Hammershøj 2017).

The academic ethos expresses the research approach characteristic of the university and consists in clarifying existing knowledge for the purpose of creating new knowledge (Humboldt 1809; Jaspers 1926). Today, however, academic ethos must also concern knowledge of change. This consists in understanding change by using a sense of history to identify the patterns of societal change and of guiding change by using a sense of purpose to help imagine alternative ways for the future by constructing diagnostic concepts and future scenarios.

Thus, the findings are that the role of the university in shaping future society is not to attempt to influence external forces of change, but to cultivate the 'crisis consciousness' that drives and makes possible change.

RC16-305.4

HAN, SANG-JIN* *(Seoul National University)*
SHIM, YOUNG-HEE *(School of Law, Hanyang University)*

Economic Crisis and Populist Response: A Comparative Look at the Potential Threats to Democracy

This paper conceptualizes populism as opposite to liberal democracy. Both liberal democracy and populism can be defined in terms of their basic attitudes toward political liberalism and economic liberalism. Liberal democracy shows high trust on the function of civil and political rights as well as the market economy. In contrast, populism shows high distrust on the function of political liberty and the market competition. We can place such options as liberal egalitarianism and authoritarian market preference in-between these two diverging orientations. This paper is an attempt to show the main characteristics of the populist response to the current economic crisis by empirically comparing populism with liberal democracy and the other two orientations referred to above. For this purpose, the survey data (2007-2013) of parliamentarians and citizens in advanced and new democracies of seven countries (Germany, Sweden, Korea, Poland, Chile, Turkey, and South Africa) will be analyzed. Based on this analysis, this paper identifies the potential threats to democracy in such characteristics of populism today as the highly emotional mode of political confrontation, support of strong charismatic leader, high distrust on professional politicians, preference of the rule by experts than politicians, and a pessimistic view of the economic future.

RC16-310.3

HAN, SANG-JIN* *(Seoul National University)*

Weber's Concept of Richtigkeitsrationalitaet and Rationality of Compathy: The Case of Filial Piety and Funeral Ritual Reform in China

Weber proposed different sets of ideal-typical conceptualization of rationality which have made great contributions to a social theory of rationality. Yet the limit of the Weberian paradigm is also clear as epitomized by the destructive consequences of instrumental (purposive) rationality prevailing in modern systems today. However, Weber kept the term *'Richtigkeitsrationalitaet'* in his 1913 article on the categories of interpretive sociology. Here *'richtig'* may mean 'correct or common' as widely shared, deeply rooted, and thus anticipatable. This paper attempts to go back to this concept, as an undifferentiated ground concept of rationality, to clarify where Weber's analytic work started from and explore what, despite his great contribution, we have lost because of his preoccupation with analytic clarity of the concepts at the cost of the profound significance of this ground concept. One key problem is the rationality of normative claims.

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Habermas has attempted to solve this problem by his theory of communication and discursive testing. Another problem is related to emotion in general and compathy in particular. This paper will show how the issue of compathy is deeply built into Weber's concept of *Richtigkeitsrationalitaet* and how we can possibly deal with this issue from the perspective of rationality. For this purpose, this paper will examine the Chinese concept of *Qingli* relation (*Qing* means emotion or context, *Li* means reason) and explore its possible rationality by a case study of the funeral ritual reform policy taken by the Communist Party and the popular response to it from the ethical perspective of filial piety as a vivid example of compathy.

RC52-JS-26.6

HANEMAAYER, ARIANE* *(Brandon University)*

The Impossible Clinic: A Critical Sociology of Evidence-Based Medicine

In an interview with Michel Foucault titled "Questions of Method" (formally published as "The impossible prison"), Foucault spells out how he analysed the policy program and coordination of punishment and prisons. Ultimately he reminded readers that the panoptic prison and a disciplined society are impossible projects, and he explained how they persist. In this paper I take a similar objective, to show how clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) and their epistemological basis of evidence-based medicine (EBM) have a similar impossibility. This paper builds on earlier genealogical work that connects the emergence of the science of clinical epidemiology to the development and stabilization of CPGs in western medical training and practice. I explain the mechanisms by which CPGs and EBM are able to persist through an analysis of disciplinary decisions from provincial regulatory medical colleges across Canada. In each of Canada's ten provinces, there is a professional college of physicians and surgeons that is responsible for regulating the profession and practice of medicine. Under these incorporated legal responsibilities is the privilege to self-regulate and discipline its members, and every college has a list of endorsed guidelines. I constructed a sample of 261 disciplinary decisions from anglophone medical colleges across Canada between the years of 2011-2016, inclusively. The disciplinary decisions were analysed in relation to those guidelines endorsed by the medical college. I found that colleges were using their endorsed CPGs to normalize the discursive practice of clinical judgment. I conclude by explaining that the liberal governance strategy of deresponsibilisation is the mechanism that allows for the persistence of CPGs in EBM while being directly antithetical to the goals of evidence-based healthcare, thus making their objectives an impossibility.

RC28-520.6

HANGO, DARCY *(Statistics Canada)*
ZARIFA, DAVID* *(Nipissing University)*
PIZARRO MILIAN, ROGER *(Nipissing University)*
SEWARD, BRAD *(Nipissing University)*

Roots and Stems? Examining Field of Study Choices Among Northern and Rural Youth in Canada

Despite several decades of postsecondary expansion, new research suggests that students from northern and rural areas in Canada remain less likely to successfully transition into postsecondary education, and take longer to do so. While proximity to various institutions does account for some of these disparities, the parental socio-economic status and aspirations, demographics as well as the educational characteristics of youth within these regions also help explain these inequalities. Yet, we know considerably less about the challenges northern and rural youth may face in accessing particular fields of study, and more specifically, their likelihood of entering Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)-related fields. Proximity may also have a considerable impact on one's choice of field or major, as many of Canada's larger universities and colleges, who offer considerably more program and degree options, tend to be concentrated in large, urban centres, and in the southern regions of Canada's provinces. This study draws on Cycles 1 to 6 of Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition Survey (YITS - Cohort A) to examine regional differences in accessing STEM-related fields at both the college and university levels, the extent to which certain socio-demographic groups within these regions may be underrepresented in STEM fields, and the relationship between these field choices and early workforce outcomes.

RC28-523.3

HANIA, WU* *(Department of Sociology, Fudan University)*

The Micro and Macro Conditions for Status Reproduction in China: The Role of Adolescent Non-Cognitive Traits and the Rural-Urban Divide

This paper aims to bridge two streams of literatures: the bourgeoning researches in psychology and economics in examining the impacts of non-cognitive traits (NC for short) on various of personal outcomes and the long-standing intergenerational status reproduction inquiries in sociology. Treating non-cognitive traits as a micro condition for status reproduction, we specifically investigate two questions: (1). whether parental social status affects individuals' status via his/her adolescent NC; and (2). if (1) is true, whether the mediating effect of NC is contingent on parental social status. Given the huge institutional and cultural differences, we further propose the rural-urban divide as a macro condition for status reproduction, and suggest that (3). the mediating and moderating effects of NC may well be embedded in the rural/urban macro context.

Using a recent nationally representative sample-China Labor-force Dynamics Survey (CLDS) in 2014, we use the seemingly unrelated regression model to investigate the relationships among parental status (measured with education and occupation), individual's status (measured with education, personal income and occupational status), and individual's adolescent NC (measured with a group of retrospective indicators for one of the major incentive-enhancing non-cognitive traits: conscientiousness).

Our analyses reveal several major findings: (1). adolescent conscientiousness is strongly associated with individual's achieve status; (2). over 35% of parental education's effects on respondent's education can be attributed to individual's adolescent conscientiousness; (3) the mediating effects of conscientiousness is contingent on parental status, but the pattern is different for urban and rural residents: (3a). for urban residents, the resource substitution hypothesis is supported, the positive effect of conscientiousness is stronger for children from lower status background; (3b) while for rural residents, the opposite is true, Matthew effect is at work, the beneficial effect of NC is exaggerated for higher status families.

RC11-230.5

HANSEN, ASGER* *(University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Humanities, Copenhagen Centre for Health Research in the Humanities)*
LASSEN, ASKE JUUL *(University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Humanities, Copenhagen Centre for Health Research in the Humanities)*
MOREIRA, TIAGO *(School of Applied Social Sciences, Durham University)*

Measuring Biological Age: How Biomarkers of Ageing Shape Ageing Futures

In the past decade, an increasing variety of organisations have been established whose only objective is the provision of biological, personalised age measurement (e.g RealAge). Indeed, any cursory browse on the internet for 'age' would reveal that there are currently available a variety of tests to ascertain individuals' 'personalised age' (Moreira, 2016), from simple questionnaires to those using bio-molecular techniques such as telomere length measuring. But little is known about who uses these services, why they use them and what the ethical implications of such use are.

Through individual semi-structured interviews and focus group interviews with users, as well as semi-structured interviews with different practitioners employing biological age measurements in clinics and elsewhere, the paper explores the entanglements between health and age and between the standards of age measurements and the interlocutors' rationales for being measured.

By doing so, the paper asks how biomarkers of ageing and biological age measurements will form future regulations and standardisations of age (retirement age, welfare services, etc), how people will make sense of them and translate biological age into practice, as well as how the imaginaries of ageing and biology shape the ageing society.

RC15-288.15

HANSEN, BARBARA* *(Henderson State University)*
SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA *(University of Alabama at Birmingham)*

The Association between Caregiver Burden and Affiliate Stigma Among Caregivers of Persons with Intractable Epilepsy

Objective: This study explored the relationship between affiliate stigma and the levels of burden experienced by family members caring for relatives with intractable (uncontrolled) epilepsy and examined how levels of burden may vary by patient age. Disability rates in this epilepsy population are high (~80%) with care typically provided by unpaid family members. While evidence of epilepsy stigma has been firmly established in literature, affiliate stigma experienced by these familial caregivers has not been examined. Caregivers may experience family stigma, i.e. discriminatory attitudes based on their being related to a person with a stigmatizing feature (Goffman 1963). Affiliate stigma occurs when that family member internalizes those negative societal views with resulting psychological responses (Mak and Cheung 2008).

Methods: This cross-sectional approach utilized a self-administered survey offered to caregivers of family members with confirmed diagnoses of intractable epilepsy in a southern U.S. state. Caregiver burden was measured using a 30-item index while affiliate stigma was assessed using a six-item scale. Four nested OLS regression models were estimated.

Results: Respondents (*N*=136) were predominantly White (83%), female (75%), and married (69%). The family members with epilepsy ranged in age from 2-82

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years and were evenly split between males and females. Each OLS model yielded a positive and statistically significant association ($p<.001$) between perceived levels of caregiver burden and stigma. Additionally, the age of the family member with epilepsy moderated ($p<.05$) the effect.

Conclusion: Results from this study strongly support the argument that as levels of perceived stigma increase, perceptions of burden also increase. As well, the relationship between caregiver burden and affiliate stigma is stronger for caregivers of adults. Measuring caregiving activities in epilepsy across a stress continuum was unique in this study, providing a way to identify specific needs, which when met, may improve physical and mental health for caregivers.

RC14-275.4

HANSER, AMY* *(University of British Columbia)*

North American Street Food at the Intersection of Culinary and Urban Policy Fields

This paper examines the spread of new, gourmet styles of street food in North America, in the form of food carts and trucks, through the lens of transnational fields of production and consumption. In particular, I place food carts and trucks at the intersection of two distinct but overlapping "fields": The first, the cultural field of food consumption, has been simultaneously shaped by globalization and culinary "desacralization," with the consequence that street food is increasingly viewed as an ideal object for gourmet food consumption. The second field, which might be understood as a symbolic field of city reputations, is in part organized by ideas about urban branding and the dynamics of inter-city competition. The growing cultural significance of food in North America has raised the profile of local food scenes to city "branding" efforts, and coupled with the celebration of street food as "foodie" worthy, this has resulted in is the elevation of food carts and trucks as urban amenities that symbolically convey a city's "brand." The (quite literally) "mobile" form of the food cart/truck has become a mobile urban policy as well, offering cities a low-investment but highly visible and cultural valued form of urban food consumption that municipal leaders believe contributes to their city's symbolic capital as attractive destinations. In my analysis, I draw on the particular cases of Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, British Columbia, though I make efforts to extend my argument to a broader set of North American cities.

RC21-JS-19.6

HANSER, AMY* *(University of British Columbia)*

Public Bus As Urban Space

Drawing upon examples from North America, this paper will explore the public bus as a quintessential urban space, a space in which urban residents encounter social difference in close proximity. Drawing upon the ideas of scholars as varied as Geog Simmel, Iris Marion Young, Jane Jacobs, Lyn Lofland, and Robin Kelley, this paper will consider public bus as theatrical space, as a space where strangers encounter one another, and in particular as a space in which social difference is experienced in close proximity. Public buses are also social spaces that are transformed as they move through physical space of the city, are riders embark and disembark, and through time, as the rhythms of work, school and leisure all manifest themselves in the terms of numbers, composition and demeanor of bus riders. If city life embodies difference, as Iris Marion Young has argued, then the public bus offers an opportunity to consider how difference—strangers "being together"—is experienced in the most immediate and mundane ways.

RC35-640.1

HANSON, BARBARA* *(York University)*

Cybernetic Causality and Social Power

Models of power in social theory can be advanced by embracing holistic epistemology. Doing this requires first acknowledging that social theoretical activity is implicitly grounded in the habits of mechanism or summativity, the separation of wholes into parts and its inevitable extension to linear causality. The alternative of holism, looking at things in terms of their properties of interrelatedness, suggests ways to embrace ideas about power that have been suggested by authors like Foucault, Butler, Scott, and Dowding. In these works it is possible to detect struggle against the implicit divisive demands of mechanism while trying to portray something that is amorphous, fluid, explosive, dampening, happening at multiple levels, and non-linear. At the same time there is a kind of magnetic pull to issues of causality in the sense that talk about power drifts to the issue of this thing called power making good or bad things happen or having the capacity to make them happen. A shift to holistic epistemology allows possibilities in modelling power through the alternative of cybernetic causality. This construct hast the ability to move, breathe, resist, explode, contain, in ways that power is experienced and described by social observers and can't be captured by mechanistic linear causality.

RC16-311.10

HANSON, BARBARA* *(York University)*

Theorizing Blame As a Relational Dynamic: Possibilities in Holism

Blame can be modelled as a dynamic in social theory in keeping with the suggestions of holistic epistemology. The attribution of cause and through this blame or responsibility is a form of interpretation inherited from monotheism. Mechanistic epistemology (separation into parts, linear causality) has been transported into current practices of social theoretical activity via modes of interpretation prevalent in European based education. These modes were forged in medieval times through the fusion of Aristotle's philosophy with Christian theology and passed on implicitly through church influence in European lineage schools and universities. Linear causality and mechanism therefore shape models of blame. Looking holistically instead allows seeing blaming as a dynamic that can work from the internal conversations of individual humans to global phenomena like markets and trading blocks. This is possible by importing the legal conception of persons into social theory. With this in place it is possible to see that blaming is fuelled by needs to reduce uncertainty, separation of ego from badness, desire for efficacy and a quest for righteousness.

RC04-93.9

HAO, NAN* *(Zhengzhou University)*

The Changing Nature of Teacher's Professional Autonomy: Trends and Tensions in China's Policy Promotion of Educational Governance

For the past four years, educational governance has been one of the most essential ideologies of educational reform in China, which exerted an extensive and profound influence on school's autonomous running and teacher's acquisition of professional autonomy. However, there were practical difficulties when pushing forward reforming policies at a regional level and school level.

In this article, the author firstly discussed the core connotations of China's educational governance policy by expounding its vital significance to the modernization of governance and the intensional development of school, and then emphatically analyzed the changing nature of teacher's professional autonomy that influenced by the implementation of education reform. At this stage, the analytical framework of teacher's professional autonomy was designed and constructed.

Following, this research focused on teacher's professional autonomy of public elementary and secondary schools from a regional perspective, conducted empirical investigation in the central region of Henan Province which contained 3 urban areas, 3 county-level cities, 1 county and its villages and towns district. Self-edited questionnaire and unstructured interview outline that based on the analytical framework were adopted as research tools for the investigation. Finally, this research received 3467 valid questionnaires, altogether interviewed 29 persons of teachers, school leaders and staffs of education administrative department, and also visited 8 schools of different characteristics to collect cases concentrated on autonomy of teaching profession inside schools.

In the process of data analysis, AMOS21.0 and SPSS 20.0 softwares were used to analyze the influencing factors for teacher's acquisition and using of professional autonomy, and the current situation of autonomous degree of teacher profession was comprehensively described on the basis of data analysis. Based on the above research works, the author listed the existed cruxes that restrained teacher's professional autonomy and put forward the local guarantee system concerning the regional social environment and educational practice.

RC04-103.6

HAO, YAN LI* *(Zhengzhou University)*
MA, JING *(Zhengzhou University)*

Problems and Countermeasures: A Study on the Influential Factor of University Teacher Academic Career Development

Although the proportion of female faculty in universities is getting higher, the ratio decreases when it comes to female faculty who own a high title of a technical post. The title can be seen as a symbol of the level of career development, which is a reflection of the status of female faculty' professional development. This study adopted quantitative analysis methodology and found that there are three factors constraining female faculty's career development: (1) the "de-gendering" tendency existed in the scientific research system; (2) marriage and giving birth to child had an impact on female faculty' career development; (3) "The age threshold" restricted the subsequent development of the female faculty. The study also recommends establishing a comprehensive long-term research development mechanism to improve the academic research environment. The specific methods include: setting up academic research funds for women faculty to support and encourage them; broadening the age limit in the application of various funds and awards considering the female faculty's physiological characteristics.

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RC11-219.1

HAQ, KAZI* *(University of Victoria)*
PENNING, MARGARET *(University of Victoria)*

Social Determinants of Racial Disparities in Cognitive Impairment in Later Life in Canada

Health inequalities have long been medicalized, obscuring the significant role that social factors play in causing these disparities. In recent years, however, increasing attention has been directed towards the importance of various 'Social Determinants of Health' (SDH). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), for example, the 'social conditions in which people are born, live, and work are the single most important determinants of one's health status' (CSDH, 2008), with the health disparities experienced by various groups in a society generally attributed to the unequal distribution of social and economic resources. Yet, despite growing recognition of the important role social factors play in influencing health, little remains known regarding whether and how social inequalities influence non-physical health outcomes such as cognitive impairment, particularly in the Canadian context. To address this gap, this study focused on the impact of racial disparities (white, non-white) on cognitive impairment among older adults in Canada and the extent to which these racial disparities operate through differences in socioeconomic and other resources. Data were drawn from the 2011 Canadian Community Health Survey. The study sample included 21,300 people aged 65 years or older. Multivariate regression analyses revealed that a racial gap in cognitive impairment does exist among older adults in Canada and that inequalities in education, income, food security and socially patterned behaviours (i.e., physical activity levels) represent major pathways through which these disparities operate. However, we were unable to show the effects of occupation and socially patterned behaviours like smoking and alcohol consumption on this gap. We conclude that the SDH approach helps us to see how health inequalities emanate from broader structural inequalities in society and therefore the need for policies directed at reducing social inequalities as a whole.

RC25-JS-45.3

HAQUE, EVE* *(York University)*

Immigrant Language Training for Integration: Entrenching Linguistic and Social Inequalities

Canadian census data reveals that in 2016 over 20% of the population had a non-official (that is not English or French) first language and that Canada admitted over 271,000 new immigrants, the highest level since 2010. These two facts dovetail in Canada's integration strategy which is based on a national multilevel program of immigrant language training.

The open advocacy of integration for immigrants is exemplified in political statements, such as those made by Jason Kenney (previous Minister Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, 2008-2013) where he comments on what integration means: "It means making sure that people who arrive in Canada are able as quickly as possible to have competency in one of our two official languages as a pathway to economic and social integration." This common framing of integration is reflected in how the state resources are allocated for processes of integration for newcomers. From 2005 on, the federal government tripled immigrant settlement funding and most of these funds were allocated for official language adult immigrant language training programs (mainly for English).

In this paper, I want to explore how program learners, teachers and administrators interviewed at 11 different immigrant language training programs across Ontario understand this imperative for 'integration' via language training. I want to argue that it is clear that the government's increased emphasis on official language training as the path to successful integration is in fact the commodification and narrowing of conceptions of linguistic interaction into an intimate concern of neoliberalizing self-responsibility. Specifically, couching the question of integration narrowly as one of official language proficiency belies the deeply racialized nature of the Canadian labour market as well as of citizenship and immigration policy.

RC06-134.3

HARAGUS, MIHAELA* *(Babes-Bolyai University)*
HARAGUS, PAUL-TEODOR *(Babes-Bolyai University)*

Dimensions of Intergenerational Solidarity in Romanian Transnational Families

Combining a national survey on 1500 elder Romanian parents (60 plus) with migrant children with semi-structured interviews with some of these parents, we investigate how intergenerational solidarity is remodelled in the context of transnational families. In our endeavour we combine the solidarity paradigm, which guided most of the research of the dyad parent–adult child, with a care circulation approach, specific to transnational family literature. We investigate different forms of intergenerational solidarity – associational (common activities),

affectual (emotional closeness) and functional solidarity (exchange of support) – and factors that may limit or enhance intergenerational solidarity: needs and opportunities of parents and adult children, their family structure and the contextual-structural factors. Our investigation addresses at the same time the ways in which support is provided in transnational families: through direct provision with co-presence, direct provision at a distance, coordination, and delegation.

Our results show that intergenerational relations remain multidimensional and certain dimensions continue to be fulfilled through direct provision only, such as associational and affectual solidarity. Functional solidarity can additionally circulate across the family network, and associational solidarity becomes particularly important through its potential for other forms of intergenerational solidarity. Older parents and those with poor health are more likely to receive help and care, both in situations of co-presence, during migrant children's visits home, and from a distance. They are also less likely to travel themselves abroad and to help their migrant children in the destination countries, especially with childcare. The inexistence of other adult children in home country increases the exchange of practical intergenerational support, mothers are more likely to offer practical support in destination countries, while fathers are more likely to help from a distance. Coordination and delegation of help and care appears in connection with the parents' health, and involves mainly other family members.

RC06-146.4

HARAGUS, PAUL-TEODOR* *(Babes-Bolyai University)*
HARAGUS, MIHAELA *(Babes-Bolyai University)*

Economic Wellbeing and Flows of Intergenerational Support in Eastern Europe

Family solidarity has different motivations and manifestations in different social strata, and the socioeconomic status influence the intensity of intergenerational solidarity. From the reciprocity and altruism approaches we know that working class families are more involved in intergenerational exchanges than the upper class families. We can approach downward intergenerational solidarity from the perspective of status reproduction: parents invest in their children through intergenerational transfers in order to avoid their downward social mobility. Consequently, working class parents offer less financial support to their adult children, compared with upper class parents. All approaches (altruism, reciprocity or status reproduction) argue a more intense transfer for instrumental support in families with lower socioeconomic status.

Our intention was to investigate how social mobility is supported through intergenerational relations. For this we used data from Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) Wave1, for several Eastern European countries, focusing on three forms of support provided to family members: financial, emotional and instrumental. We used a synthetic index of material wellbeing, combining income and expenditure approach: total household income, two indicators of the ability of household to make its ends meet, the evaluation of the household ability to overcome financial difficulties and the satisfaction with the housing.

Results show that intergenerational solidarity seems to function distinctly in different social strata. We showed that in higher status families there is more financial support to an adult child. In some countries higher status families are less likely to offer instrumental support to their descendants. This confirms the idea that persons with a high socioeconomic status offer less downward intergenerational instrumental support. Regarding upward intergenerational transfers, we showed that higher status families provide more financial and emotional support to their parents and less instrumental support.

RC30-546.1

HARAYAMA, TETSU* *(Toyo University)*

Nurses' Professional Worlds, a Comparison in France and Japan

The movement called « Nurses' Coordination », which appeared in France October 1988, was based on the demand of social recognition. We observed that the care of the vulnerable, practiced mainly by women, needed their appreciation.

In Japan, the arrival of this feminism was delayed with regard to the French situation and the philosophy expressed in "The second sex" (1949). However, today, in Japan, nurses' interruption of career has been questioned. Through two surveys conducted in 2008 and 2012, we could observe that nurses' feminism and their need of appreciation should adapt to the current policy of reorganization of health care. From this point of view, we could ask about the following development: « from project of the establishment to establishment of the project » (Cf. Mossé, Le lit de Procuste, 1997).

So, we could speak also about certains possibilities of "nurses of advanced practices", with diplomas by university at the level of master. These new practices, which could correspond to a new feminism, are considered as coordinating acts of caring patients in their complex life.

RC15-296.7

HARBUSCH, MARTIN* *(university of Kassel)*
DELLWING, MICHAEL *(university of kassel)*

Dramas of Medicalization in Everyday Social Network Life

The term 'mental health' has become in many ways a catch-all term, most notably in institutions such as criminal justice and education. Next to the continuing extension of psychiatric ascriptions in medicine, social work, schools and other state institutions, there is the individual self-ascription on social media platforms, where psychiatric categories have become popular tools for self-identification. This development has introduced psychiatric labels into a market of meaning that often bypasses powerful organizational structures.

The place of reproduction of psychiatric labeling has therefore expanded. While classical critical approaches often painted the diagnosed as the victims of powerful practices of others, the social market of self-diagnosis options makes users subject to a power structure of diagnostic ascriptions that is subtler: one that privileges continuous self-observation, self-labeling and, most importantly, constant efforts to socially control the interactions of the self and others in these interpretive ventures.

This presentation will discuss the expansion of the market for disease categories, using classical and contemporary critical work on psychiatry. We will use material from an empirical study in social networks to investigate individual dramatizations of the self through socially shared psychiatric discourse from "everyday social network life," extending the catch-all nature of the vocabulary even further.

RC36-650.1

HARDERING, FRIEDERICKE* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Work Intensification, Alienation and the Role of Emotions

In recent years, processes of marketization have changed the world of work fundamentally. Even in the field of professional work, professionals report about work intensification, time pressure and feelings of meaninglessness at work. Although the notion of alienation is used to describe those changes of working experiences, only few studies have focused on understanding feelings of alienation at work in the context of work intensification. To fill this gap, this paper looks on experiences of alienation in high-stress working conditions. It specifically aims at understanding the role of emotions in experiences of alienation.

To understand the nexus of work intensification, alienation and emotions, in this paper the interviews with senior physicians with management responsibility are analyzed. As part of a research project on meaningful work, we conducted 20 semi-structured narrative based interviews on the working experience and work orientations with senior physicians in different university clinics. Based on the analysis of these interviews, this paper answers the following questions: How can experiences of alienation be identified in qualitative interview material and what are their specifics? What is the difference between alienation and stress? What role do emotions play in the understanding of alienation processes? I show that feelings of alienation can be found in the field of alienation from self, alienation from work and alienation from others. In these three forms of alienation, the emotion of nostalgia plays a crucial role.

The paper offers deeper insights to the understanding of alienation in a changing world of work. Besides the empirical insights, theoretical questions about the construct of alienation are also highlighted.

RC52-860.1

HARINGTON, PHIL* *(University of Auckland)*

Resetting the Paradigm for Professions; Activists in the Lives' of Citizens.

Professions lost position in an age of managerialism and austerity. They were caught in narratives from above and below as self-interested, ineffective, elite, and slow to respond to increasing inequality. They were susceptible to attack for their privilege and capture, their inability to sustain or defend services in the face of a hollowing out of public provision, and they were noted as lethargic in responding to complaints, poor and flawed practice. More concerns arise when training and qualifications, research and innovation are confined to the academy and the distance from theory to practice protracted and peer leadership diffused. Ethics and data and analysis can be esoteric matters debated away from sunlight rather than energising the range of advocacy and claims for justice heard from the coal-face. Forms of employment and funding have reduced capacity for public engagement, networking and solidarity/mobilisation. This paper argues for a resetting of the professional paradigm by reasserting the notion of a vocation and the scope for ones work to make a difference. It highlights five elements about an occupational domain that might make professionalism more manifest and enduring; professions must reflect population diversity, should structure the inclusion of practice beyond an elite doyen, promote the scope for research and scholarship from all participants in the domain to inform the community, imagine new forms of employment and accessibility to their skills and services and heighten their voice in critical networks to ensure civic equity. It draws on

experience in Aotearoa New Zealand to highlight scope for practitioners to become conversant with indigeneity, civic agency and a progressive agenda.

RC50-836.4

HARJU-MYLLYAHO, ANU* *(Lapland University of Applied Sciences / Multidimensional Tourism Institute)*
JUTILA, SALLA* *(University of Lapland / Multidimensional Tourism Institute)*

Future of Accessible Hospitality in Finland

The aim of this study is to utilize accessibility and tourism expert informants from public, private and third sectors to gain insights to the future of accessible hospitality in Finland. More specifically, the aim is to discover what are the possibilities, challenges and critical actors needed in developing accessible hospitality. Accessible hospitality refers to a holistic approach, a broader understanding of accessibility; travelers' needs and wishes are taken into account regardless of travelers' background or personal characteristics, such as culture or subculture, social minority, sexual orientation, age or a special mental or physical need.

To gain expert information in order to provide future insights about accessible hospitality in Finland, we organize and conduct a Delphi study. The Delphi method is well used among future researchers. It has a few special characteristics: 1) it is based on anonymity, and thus the opinions of other members of the expert panel do not influence the opinions of a single member and 2) the method includes iterative rounds, which enable the members of the panel to reframe their opinion. The data for the research is gathered during autumn 2017 with two rounds of virtual expert panel. Data will be analyzed and results compiled during spring 2018. The paper will contribute to the discussions of inclusion in tourism by providing a viewpoint of futures studies.

RC57-JS-28.3

HARMAN, VICKI* *(University of Surrey)*
CAPPELLINI, BENEDETTA *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*
CAMPOS, SUSANA *(University of Lisbon)*

Drawing the Unspeakable: Critical Reflections on the Ethics and Emotions of Conducting Arts-Based Research on Domestic Violence from a Feminist Perspective

This paper provides a critical discussion of the ethical issues arising from a recent project utilising arts based research in a women's refuge. Through a series of art workshops, the study explored the liminal identities of women living in a refuge through their relationship to objects (loved, lost, missed and hated objects). The project culminated in an art exhibition, titled 'Displaced'. Analysing reflexive logs written by the research team and interviews with research participants, we discuss experiences from the fieldwork in relation to feminist literature on research methods. We focus on the manifestation of emotion work during research on domestic violence, the nature of friendship with participants, the research as a 'gift' from participants to the researchers (Oakley, 2016), and power and vulnerability in the research process and the exhibition.

RC06-128.4

HARMAN, VICKI* *(University of Surrey)*
WEBSTER, MICHELLE *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*
CAPPELLINI, BENEDETTA *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*

Intensive Grandparenting? Exploring the Changing Nature of Grandparenting in the UK

Although many grandparents provide regular care for their grandchildren, relatively little academic attention has been paid to the nature of contemporary grandparenting. Indeed, little is known regarding the practices currently employed by grandparents or the way in which grandparenting has changed over time. This paper explores whether the changing nature of parenting (particularly the intensification of parenting and the notion of children at risk) has influenced grandparents' narratives and practices. It does so by investigating the practices of grandparents in the UK who look after their grandchildren at least weekly. Employing one-to-one, photo-elicitation interviews, this study aims to shed light on whether the intensification of parenting has influenced the grandparenting role. The paper also explores emerging findings relating to the extent to which intensification of the grandparenting role has led to changes in grandparent-grandchild relations. In doing so, the paper contributes an increased understanding of the role and practices of contemporary grandparents in family life by engaging with and extending interdisciplinary academic debates on childhood, grandparenting, intensive parenting, doing and displaying families, and surveillance in family life.

RC02-66.4

HARPER, ANTONY (TONY)* *(Benedictine University)*

Punctuated Equilibrium As a Mode of Episodic Change Characterizes the Macropattern of WORLD System Urbanization

In 1972 Eldridge and Gould proposed a model of episodic change characterizing the process of speciation. Since that initial publication, significant evidence has accumulated in support of their proposal. It is the position of this paper that a similar pattern, although with very different underlying mechanisms, exists for the process of world system urbanization, and it will be shown that periods of rapid change in the rates of world-system urbanization punctuate periods of stasis. Further, it will be inferred that these periods of punctuation are the result of tipping points being exceeded during the previous periods of stasis. A preliminary math model of this process is presented which shows that the interaction of world system population, carrying capacity, and level of technology are capable of producing such punctuated patterns. These results suggest that this macropattern of urbanization in which stasis alternates with punctuation provide both a context in which to consider other world system processes and reciprocally can be a consequence of those processes. Chief among chief among these are Kondratieff cycles, cycles that have particular pertinence over the last several centuries. These cycles may act as potential ratchets in which the world-system is pushed toward some threshold, i.e. the aforementioned tipping points, that, when crossed, will result in a rapid improvement in the access to energy resources. This improved access to energy resources will among other things result in increased world-system urbanization.

RC28-510.3

HARRIS, KEVAN* *(University of California-Los Angeles)*

Did the 1979 Iranian Revolution Matter? Social Mobility in Iran across Three Generations

Do social revolutions alter social mobility? It is often assumed so, but our selection of historical cases is small to begin with. Drawing from the 2016 Iran Social Survey, a large, nationally representative survey (N=5005) conducted over phone from Tehran in November/December 2016, this paper adds another case to the literature on intergenerational social mobility in developing country contexts as well as a post-revolutionary context. For the case of the 1979 Iranian revolution, anecdotal accounts often claim that poorer families experienced a form of upward mobility via affirmative action in the years after the Iran-Iraq war (1980-88) through special access to education and employment quotas. Yet this claim has never been balanced against more common forms of transmission of status through family ties such as wealth or cultural capital. How did war-linked upward mobility fare against less politicized forms of status and class preservation in the Islamic Republic of Iran?

The Iran Social Survey included questions about war participation in combat and non-combat roles for respondents, spouses, or fathers. As a result, Iran Social Survey data allows us to estimate the social demographics of war veterans, including family size, educational levels of parents, and occupational and educational status of male and female children. To preview the findings: processes of war-linked upward mobility did exist for a subset of families in the survey, controlling for other factors. Yet the degree of mobility is modest compared to two other processes of status transmission across three generations: grandparents' land ownership and parents' class status. In sum, as with many revolutions and wars, mass mobilization left a legacy of "social leveling" in Iranian society but the effects varied alongside other powerful forms of social stratification and inequality.

RC09-198.4

HARRIS, KEVAN* *(UCLA)*

Who Owns Iran? Trajectories of Ownership and Managerial Power in Public and Parastatal Sectors of the Islamic Republic

As sociologists argue, the privatization of state-owned enterprises in developing countries has been a key arena of corruption and political exchange. Economists usually predict a benign outcome before the fact, but studies of Eastern Europe by Ivan Szelenyi and David Stark show how bureaucratic power in state administrations converts into economic power during economic transition. Given recent shifts in the region, Middle Eastern countries present a new site for testing and developing theories of corruption and the transformation of social status during rapid privatization. In Iran's case, the government agreed in 2015 to limit domestic enrichment of nuclear material in exchange for the elimination of international strictures on investment and financial flows into the country. With investors now able to return to the country, Iran's administration under President Hassan Rouhani undertook a transparency campaign to make financial information available on major domestic companies. Building from recent research on Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, and Pakistan, this paper utilizes newly available government and corporate sources by drawing from a novel database of financial and sociological information on Iran's top 250 companies across 22 sectors.

I ask two questions in the paper. First, how has the ownership structure of Iran's largest 250 firms changed over the past five years (2012-16), including acquisitions of shares in public companies by domestic pension funds, military and religious foundations, private domestic actors, and foreign direct investment from Europe and Asia? Second, what are the sociological backgrounds of Iran's corporate managerial class, and how does variation in managers' backgrounds differ across economic sectors? Overall, the paper assesses patterns as ownership and managerial control moves from public hands into more opaque, semi-state and grey market zones in order to compare with previous experiences of public sector liberalization in the Middle East, Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe.

RC05-111.1

HARRIS, SCARLET* *(University of Glasgow)*

Islamophobia, Racism and Anti-Racist Resistance in Two British Cities

This paper will reflect on findings from my doctoral research, which considers organised responses to Islamophobia in two British cities: Manchester, in the North West of England, and Glasgow, Scotland's largest city. Specifically, the research explores how those engaging with Islamophobia as a social problem understand its relationship to racism, and how such understandings impact on strategies for challenging Islamophobia. The paper draws primarily on data from qualitative interviews with anti-racist activists, as well as individuals working in various community organisations, in both cities. Interview data is supplemented by reflections from a number of participant observations.

Crucially, the research attempts to situate current resistance to Islamophobia historically, exploring whether participants draw on local histories of anti-racist resistance to inform their current understandings and practices, and whether and how notions of 'Scottishness' and 'Britishness' circumscribe this. In doing so, the research connects discussions of Islamophobia and anti-racist organising. Furthermore, it extends them beyond England and into Scotland, where research on both Islamophobia and anti-racist resistance has been theoretically narrow and generally much more limited.

The essential aim of the paper is therefore to reflect on the ways in which understandings of Islamophobia and its relationship to racisms (past and present) shape contemporary challenges to it. The hope is that a critical and historically grounded account of this – particularly in the context of Scotland – might open up new resources for effective resistance and solidarity today.

RC52-870.4

HARRITS, GITTE SOMMER* *(Aarhus University, Department of Political Science)*
LARSEN, LARS THORUP *(Aarhus University)*

Knowledge, Status or Trust? Sources of Professional Authority in Denmark and the U.S.

Authority is generally understood as legitimated power in the Weberian tradition, i.e. as something which is not entirely free from power, but at the same time is not backed by brute force. The key to understand authority in general, and professional authority in particular, is thus to assess these sources of legitimacy. Following the literature on professionalism, an obvious expectation will be that professional authority is based on what Paul Starr has called legitimate complexity, i.e. the implicit understanding that specialized expertise is required to understand and give advice on specific problems, and that a given professional group possess this type of expertise. Additionaly, some scholars point towards social status and closure as well as trust in a profession's altruism and ethics as alternative bases. Typically, the literature on professions focuses on the role of expertise, closure and ethics in the establishment of professional groups and jurisdictions, which thereby ignores the question of how citizens actually evaluate professional advice and decide to accept or contest it. However, since authority is a relational phenomemon, i.e. established in the relationship between an advice given and the extent to which this advice is followed, research on professional authority must focus on exactly such evaluations. In this paper, we therefore use survey data and survey experiments conducted in representative samples from Denmark (N=1720) and the U.S. (N=1728). These surveys focus on how respondents in general evaluate different professional groups, as well as how they respond to concrete advice in a hypothetical vignette experiment. Further, the data allows for testing the impact of different factors, applying a range of individual level controls, including gender, social class, political values, authoritarian valules, trust in science and previous interaction experience with professionals. Further, we use interview data to explore in-depth the ways in which such evaluations are constructed.

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

RC22-419.2

HARTH, JONATHAN* *(Universität Witten/Herdecke)*
OFNER, ULRIKE *(Witten/Herdecke University)*

Secular Buddhism in the Making. an Empirical Approach to the Challenges of Establishing a Secular Buddhist Group

Currently, secular Buddhism is a worldwide trend. Both the representatives and the followers of secular Buddhism hope for a more natural, personalized and modern access to the Buddhist teachings (McMahan, 2008; 2012). At the same time, it implies a more or less implicit renouncement from traditional Buddhist schools. This is mainly due to the fact that traditional schools are regarded as (too) hierarchically organized and based on obsolete religious principles. Secular Buddhists, on the other hand, view everyone as equal and like to make decisions based on democratic ideals. In the end, the pragmatic approach of secular Buddhism aims at trying to become a better "whatever-they-already-are" (Rasheta, 2016).

The reformation of traditional Buddhism is mainly associated with Stephen Batchelor (2015; 2017). To him it is crucial to identify the basic insights of Buddhism which are relevant to the contemporary world of modern practitioners. At the same time, Batchelor insists that this project should remain open and flexible, not be the basis for a new orthodoxy. Secular Buddhism should solely focus on the four noble truths and the eightfold path (Fronsdal, 2016).

This contribution focusses on an empirical approach to the challenges in the foundation of such a secular group. The empirical data is part of the research project »Buddhism in the West« (Vogd/Harth, 2015) and consists of interviews with members of a group that is associated with Stephen Batchelor. The following points are of particular interest:
- Which criteria are selected for the renouncement of traditional Buddhist approaches?
- How do the members find a (commonly shared) practice that does not require a dedicated (authoritarian) teacher's role? How do they keep their practice together?
- Which aspects of the Dharma are selected and which group dynamics lead to a consensus about that?

RC22-409.1

HARTH, JONATHAN* *(Universität Witten/Herdecke)*

"Crazy Wisdom" and Its Risky Polyvalence. Empirical Insights into the Didactics of Tibetan Buddhism

The didactics of "crazy wisdom" are regarded as a means of transforming epistemic attitudes. As a special teaching style, it aims on the dissociation of ontological concepts of the student and produces a close bond with the teacher (Sharapan & Härkönen, 2017). At the same time, the students are left in uncertainty about how they should understand the ambiguous, polyvalent meaning of it.

The prominent case of the Tibetan teacher Sogyal Rinpoche makes it clear that crazy wisdom may lead to great difficulties on the part of the adepts (Bell, 2002). By referring to "crazy wisdom", a spiritual teacher can make all sorts of apparently dissonant or ruthless statements if this helps his student on the way to enlightenment? At the same time these masters stand above all criticism, for who understands what is going on in an enlightened spirit? Following the self-description of the Buddhist organization Rigpa, Sogyal Rinpoche, the (recently retired) head of this school, represents such a personality.

The empirical data presented here, is part of the research project »Buddhism in the West« (Vogd/Harth 2015) and provide insights to the difficulties of the concept of "crazy wisdom" which in this case lead to the multiple abuse of the teacher's power (Sperry & Littlefair, 2017). Two cases from our empirical data clarify the polyvalence of "crazy wisdom":

1) an interview with a novice will be used to reconstruct how the student's contact with the teaching methods is reflectively observed and integrated in her practice. Here, it becomes clear that the "crazy" actions are characterized by a specific state of in-between. 2) The doubting of this didactics will be further clarified by an interview with Rigpa drop-outs. Here, "crazy wisdom" is interpreted as an abuse of power, a faulty deception, and even as (physical and psychological) violence.

RC17-325.2

HARTOSCH, KATJA* *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*
GOTTWALD, MARKUS* *(IAB)*

Performance Management and the Ethics of Office in Public Service

The implementation of New Public Management (NPM) instruments into public agencies was a key aspect of the welfare state reforms in Europe in the late 90s and early 2000s. Amongst them, management by objectives (MBO) has become a widespread strategy for the governance of employment agencies. In Germany, the so-called "Hartz reforms" (2003-05) aimed at more effective, efficient, and less bureaucratic employment services. To accomplish this goal, the German Federal Employment Agency and its subsidiary bodies have systematically integrated MBO and accounting into leadership and labour processes. Since then, every local employment agency has to achieve specified key figures. Recently, however, the German Federal Audit Office questioned this managerial model. The auditors alluded to MBO's potential to undermine social rights by rewarding target gaming or "creaming" strategies. This, in turn, would favour the provision of employment services to people that are easy to place with a job while disregarding the more disadvantaged. By this impulse from the organizational environment the discursive field about MBO and accounting has become an arena for debates about the prioritizing of different values in administrative behaviour and in organizational life. Based on semi-structured interviews conducted with employees in German Employment Agencies, this paper scans the different ways of submission, adaption, and resistance to management practices. Ethical issues in the provision of employment services could arise in consequence of orders to increase key figures. Thus, the paper asks what "office holding" means under the conditions of performance management, what kind of ethical foundations are virulent in decision making in frontline delivery of social policies, and what ethical and social potential could lie in a revitalization of an "ethics of office".

RC33-599.2

HARTUNG, ANDREAS* *(University of Tuebingen)*
HILLMERT, STEFFEN *(University of Tuebingen)*

Neighbourhood Composition and Educational Aspirations: Heterogeneity, Scaling, and Heterogeneous Scaling of Spatial Effects.

A central idea of social sciences is that individuals are embedded in influential social contexts. Many relevant contexts can be expected to have spatial reference as far as the interrelationships between individuals are also characterised by physical distance between them.

Contextual effects can be *heterogeneous* in terms of a "classical" interaction; different groups can be differently exposed to or affected by the mechanisms that mediate particular contextual impacts.

Spatial dimension adds an additional challenge in terms of the *scaling* of contextual effects; In particular, research on the modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP) has shown that the definition of the area where the explanatory factors are measured typically affects the results, even when the definitions are relatively similar.

In addition there might be the combination of both challenges: *heterogeneity of scaled effects*. It implicates that group specific contextual effects are not varying constantly over the whole geographical scale of measurement but groups show different scale shapes.

The aim of this paper is to address these challenges using the example of the impact of social composition of the close living environment on young people's educational aspirations. In previous research, neighbourhood conditions have frequently been considered as among the main explanatory factors for educational outcomes.

We make use of ego-centred areas of different radii to measure contextual indicators on different scales and vary effects of the living environment with respect to individual characteristics such as social and migration background. For this purpose we utilise individual data of German Socio-economic Panel combined with georeferenced small-area context information on population's academic composition. We will present our aggregation approach and provide technical tools developed by our research group (aggind.ado).

We can observe clear associations between the quality of the neighbourhood and academic ambitions; however, only on the close range for non-immigrants from non-academic family background.

RC16-316.3

HARVEY, RACHEL* *(Columbia University)*

Linking Micro and Macro in a Global Financial Market: An Alignment of the New Economic Sociology and the Hierarchy Theory of Money

The New Economic Sociology has made great advances in challenging the traditional understanding of markets as abstract mechanisms for the exchange of products among anonymous buyers and sellers. It has shown how markets are constituted by actors, networks, institutions, sociocultural dynamics, and sociotechnical processes. Much of this work has focused, however, on the microstructures of markets or how specific markets are structured, produced, and reproduced. How these micro-dynamics align with broader structures in concrete and specific ways has been harder to trace. To address this issue this paper proposes aligning the insights of the new economic sociology with the hierarchy theory of money to show how the broader connections and interdependencies of the global financial system can be impacted by the micro-dynamics of specific markets. A case study of the 20th century global gold market is used to illustrate how these theories work together and the theoretical insights produced by their coupling.

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RC34-625.2

HASE UETA, MARIANA* *(University of Campinas)*
BRAGA, THIAGO* *(UC Davis)*

A Tale of Youth and Institutions: Second Modernity in China and Brazil

Even though Ulrich Beck's theory on the Risk Society was developed in German specific context, the methodological cosmopolitanism inaugurates a framework that has been used worldwide, especially to understand the development of the emerging countries. However, it is necessary to problematize the insertion of each country in the modernization and individualization process according to the specificities of each context (Yan, 2010).

According to Beck & Grande (2010) "all paths of modernization are confronted with the problem of what kind and quality of insurance can be provided to enable individuals, groups, and classes to come to terms with the risks, insecurities, un-certainties and threats produced by social transformation". From this perspective, they develop three models built based on the contrasting role played by institutions in each context: 'statist model', 'societal model' and 'neoliberal model'. The multiple possibilities of modernization that coexist nowadays inaugurate the op-portunity for the developing world to establish dialogue. This research focuses on a comparative study between China and Brazil on the trust the Youth nurtures for their institutions in both countries.

The data analyzed is part of the first Sino-Brazilian survey in Social Sciences "Jovens Universitários em um Mundo em Transformação: uma pesquisa sino-brasileira" (2016) that researched about the perceptions and values of young university students in both countries. This research will contribute not only to shed light on important issues experienced by the Youth and values they share (Dwyer, 2016; Nakano, Sposito, Chen, 2016), but also contribute to the scholarship on re-flexive modernization and individualization processes from a developing world perspective.

RC25-JS-40.6

HASEBE, MIKA* *(Meiji Gakuin University)*

Japanese Ability of Indo-Chinese Refugees and Their Social Networks with the Japanese Society

Japan had experienced to accept Indo-Chinese refugees since 1978 upon Cabinet approval. Since then, 11,319 people from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia had been admitted to resettle in Japan. Of that number, quite a few people decided to live in Japan with permanent resident visa. And their community now includes pensioners who have lived Japan for 40 years, as well as the second and the third generation.

One previous research shows that their ability of Japanese reading and writing, especially for Kanji is highly related to their employment status, either regular or irregular employment. However, longer period of stay in Japan does not neces-sarily lead to their good command of Japanese. Then what does make difference in Japanese ability?

In language acquisition, there are several factors will make a difference in its result, such as motivation or educational experience of the learners, or the meth-od the learners take. In this research, however, I assume that learners having so-cial networks with the host society will make differences in Japanese acquisition. Thus the aim of this presentation is to examine the role of social network with the Japanese society on acquiring Japanese.

The presentation will be on the data which is extracted from an on-going oral history collecting from Indo-Chinese refugees living in Kanagawa prefecture. Oral histories are mainly collected from the first generation and the second genera-tion. The focus will be on their narratives on their way of language learning as well as their relation to the host society.

The presentation will conclude that especially for the younger second genera-tion, the positive and proper ties with the host society will have a good effect on their educational and Japanese language attainment.

RC24-447.1

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* *(Tohoku University)*

What Is the Responsibility of Our Generation on Nuclear Waste Disposal Site

Every country which operates nuclear power plants agonizes over the consensus building on the location of final disposal sites for high-level radioactive nuclear wastes. Especially in earthquake-prone Japan, are there suitable sites? Japanese government has been stressing that our generation has to find and decide the suitable site as soon as possible. Putting off the decision is not permitted. The government has said the early decision is our urgent responsibility. But, is it right? What is the real responsibility of our generation? The radioactive waste disposal issue is definitely not a simple problem requiring a technological solution, as assumed by the supporters of nuclear energy. Basing on news clippings, documents and participant observations, a long year case study in

Rokkasho village where nuclear fuel recycling sites are located and analyzing the political reality after Fukushima nuclear accident, this paper reply to this question. Japan's nuclear waste policy is facing the dead-end. The policy line of the nuclear fuel cycle, reprocessing and plutonium use, has become clearly untenable. The recycling of nuclear fuel to extract plutonium and uranium resources by reprocessing has been criticized due to safely concerns, high costs and nuclear proliferation risks. A radical shift in Japan's reprocessing policy, the determination to stop the reprocessing project to avoid increasing the surplus plutonium, is being demanded at this very moment. The early determination to go forward to denuclearization following Germany and Taiwan is the real responsibility of our generation and the way to the real sustainable future.

RC06-141.2

HASS, BAT SHEVA* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

The Moslimas: Pushing the Limits of Dutchness and Processing the Religious Experience of Muslim Women in the Netherlands: Amsterdam in the Early 21st Century

This work is a case study focused on the Netherlands and the lives of its Muslim women. The Netherlands has specific accuracies, affected by the historical memory of the country as one of tolerance regarding divisions between different religious groups and historical events related to society and immigration . Combined with negative ideas in the Western hemisphere regarding Islam historically contributed to the development of a dichotomy between Dutch identity and Islam. This dichotomy renders the two identities irreconcilable, and comprises part of those born and raised Muslim in the Netherlands as well as ethnically Dutch converts to Islam. The emergence of Muslim communities in the Netherlands is the result of newly arrived groups of Muslim immigrants. The difficulty of reconciling Dutch and Muslim identities is due in part to the perception of Muslims as different, foreign, and as "the other". Through the stories of converted native Dutch this paper will emphasize the difficulty of reconciling two seemingly different identities embodied in one woman: A Dutch Muslim woman, ("Moslima"). This study focuses on the lives of Dutch Muslim women who chose to practice Islam which is often considered by the native Dutch population as a religion oppressive to women. How do these Dutch Muslim women build their identity in a way that it is both Dutch and Muslim? Do they mix Dutch parameters in their Muslim identity, while at the same time intersplice Islamic principles in their Dutch senses of self? This study argues that in the context of being Dutch and Muslim, these women express their agency, which is their ability to choose and act in social action. They push the limits of archetypal Dutch identity while simultaneously stretching the meaning of Islam to craft their own identity influenced by themes of immigration, belongingness, knowledge, gender, and more.

RC15-295.4

HASTINGS, AQUA* *(University of Newcastle)*

Conceptualisations of Healing in Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicine; An Outback Australian Study.

The value of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine (TCAM) in providing accessible and culturally acceptable health care, especially in remote areas, has been recognised by the World Health Organisation. Worldwide, attitudes and beliefs govern people's access to TCAM more than affordability or validity. Nevertheless, little is known about what this means in specific settings. This study focuses on an Outback Australian town characterised by health inequalities and a diversity of sociocultural groups. A constructionist research approach and feminist theoretical framework have been used to understand the healing experiences of 30 TCAM providers. These in-depth interviews were analysed thematically. Theories of biomedical dominance have been applied to explain why some practices and experiences of healing are recognised and others overlooked in health care systems. Findings show that experiences of healing are contingent on the ideological, personal, social, cultural, political, geographical and cosmological factors that permeate daily life in the remote setting. These experiences lead to conceptualisations of healing that fall far outside of conventional notions found in public health models, and may explain the high prevalence of TCAM use in remote areas which are situated far from regulatory health care structures. Because the holistic premise of TCAM extends beyond the 'absence of disease', there is possibility that TCAM may provide novel paradigms and solutions that will broaden biomedical outlooks and offer culturally acceptable solutions to improve public health. This study aims to fill a gap in sociological investigation by enhancing understanding of the ways in which healing is conceptualised in a remote context. Use of feminist theories has added a multidimensional conceptual framework that enables recognition of marginalised experiences, thereby extending the parameters of academic concepts of health care and allowing new insights to emerge.

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

TG06-991.2

HASTINGS, COLIN* *(York University)*

An IE Study of the Social Organization of Journalists' Work Practices

I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology at York University in Toronto. My work focuses on the social implications of HIV criminalization in Canada. Under current Canadian Criminal Law, people living with HIV have a legal obligation to disclose their HIV-positive status before having sex that poses a "realistic possibility" of HIV transmission. Those who do not disclose their HIV-positive status can face criminal charges, most often for aggravated sexual assault, which carries a maximum punishment of life imprisonment.

For those invested in reducing HIV stigma and problematizing HIV criminalization it is of great concern that people often become familiar with and come to know about HIV criminalization by reading news coverage of criminal cases. My work adds to a trajectory of research that shows how news reports typically strip the complexity from HIV non-disclosure cases and regularly circulate stigmatizing representations of people living with HIV, especially people from African, Caribbean, and Black communities who have immigrated to Canada.

My dissertation project is a study of the social organization of mainstream news discourse of HIV criminalization in Canada. My ethnographic research tries to broaden understandings of how HIV criminalization is socially organized by situating journalists' work practices as part of the ruling relations that produce and sustain HIV criminalization in Canada. This means exploring how the work activities of journalists who produce news reports about HIV criminalization hook into the work of people in other settings (such as criminal law and public health) whose activities produce and reproduce the criminal-legal governance of HIV non-disclosure. By investigating the work activities that journalists actually do to process and coordinate texts from diverse genres, arenas, and actors into news reports my inquiry aims to enhance understandings of how HIV criminalization in Canada works, how it's put together.

RC40-703.3

HATANAKA, MAKI* *(Sam Houston State University)*

Citizen-Consumers in Sustainability Transitions: A Case Study of Seikatsu Club Consumer Cooperative

What roles can consumers play in fostering sustainability transitions? Much of current sustainability governance is characterized by instrumental and technical practices and thus, there is little room for ordinary citizens (e.g., producers and consumers) to meaningfully participate. As a result, the roles of consumers are often limited to the relatively passive role of "voting with their dollars" in the marketplace. This paper challenges the passive role of consumers in much of sustainability governance through a case study of the Seikatsu Club Consumer Cooperative (SCCC) in Japan. SCCC utilizes a citizen-based governance mechanism in which its members actively participate in building a sustainable agrifood system. A core belief of SCCC's governance system is "reciprocal responsibility." This is when producers and consumers both take responsibility for making changes in further sustainability. From a consumer perspective, this entails actively participating in all aspects of governance and making commitments to support farmers while they transition their practices. While the findings of this paper are limited to a single case study, they do indicate that robust forms of citizen consumerism are possible.

RC24-457.1

HATAYAMA, YOSUKE* *(Waseda University)*

Credibility and Accessibility of Labelling Schemes: The Case of Global Coffee Supply Chains

Labelling schemes, such as Fairtrade or Rainforest Alliance, already are indispensable to making global coffee supply chains sustainable. These private initiatives internalize negative externalities into the market and allow economic actor to protect natural and social environments not as a normatively regulated action but as a pursuit of added values or a risk management. From a sociological perspective, this is a shift from Parsons' "normative system" to Luhmann's "self-reference system," whether control of economic system depend not on moral commitment but on rationality of economic system itself. Because these market-based schemes included numerous stakeholders with diverse interests and values, they go beyond the limits of the social movements or governmental regulations.

However, global coffee supply chains face new difficulties, especially regarding credibility and accessibility. The Fairtrade Label Organization(FLO) is a typical case. Some coffee retailers and consumers believed that the FLO certification process was not transparent enough, so FLO needed to enhance its credibility by implementing ISO 65. However, the ISO standards were too high for many poor coffee farmers to maintain. In other words, added values like "eco" and "ethical" caused farmers additional costs. FLO's strategy for enhancing credibility, as a result, diminished the farmers' accessibility to fair trade.

In this presentation, I will consider such cases not as a problem of moral commitment but as a problem of rationality of economic system. Then, credibility and accessibility will be regarded as the new externalities, and governance will be to create a platform for promoting internalization it into the market.

RC18-337.4

HATHAZY, PAUL* *(CONICET)*

Democratic Political Transition and Re-Securitization: A Comparative Analysis of Argentina and Chile

In this presentation I comparatively analyze the process of re-securitization from National Security to Citizen security in post-authoritarian Argentina and Chile. Debunking simplifying narratives that assume a displacement of "national security" by "citizen security" rhetoric's, problems, policies and agencies in the national political arenas after the transition to democracy, here I show that the process is better described as complex combination of symbolic subordination of certain problems and a multiplicity of reconversion strategies of different agents in the new political arena, and in particular in the new space of relations structure around new security threat. I trace the evolution of the main categories from "national" to "citizen" security and their differential combinations in state policies and programs, as well as the reconversion strategies of main police forces in each case. I draw on documentary and interview data, analyzing the first decade after transition to democracy in each case.

RC24-450.1

HAUFE, NADINE* *(Vienna University of Technology)*

Understanding Consumers Behaviour – a Further Step Towards Greener and Sustainable Consumption

Every day millions of consumer decisions are made which have a worldwide impact. Despite the expansion of green consumption in western countries the negative impact of private consumption and purchasing behaviour of consumers on global working conditions, the consumption of resources and the supply of goods is great and continues to increase.

Individual consumption and the purchase of green products are influenced by many factors and show big variety between individuals, even within the same age, income and work status in the spatial scope. Understanding these differences is important for developing new green products, programs and policy concepts to promote a socially responsible and sustainable consumption.

Sociology assumes that it is possible to describe and explain behavioural differences with features of social inequality. Research into social stratification in modern societies has shown that the complexity of social activities cannot be explained by socio demographic and socio-economic variables alone. Attitudinal variables resp. lifestyle- and milieu-based approaches have thus finally been introduced in order to explain and understand individual behaviour and consumption more in depth, and to segment the population into meaningful (target) groups (e.g. market research). Although none of the approaches can claim absolute superiority, attitudinal based approaches show advantages in providing a step further towards greener and sustainable consumption.

This contribution explains theoretically why a differentiated view of consumers is important and gives an overview of various segmentation approaches. A case study in Vienna compares different approaches of segmentation and significance of attitudinal-based approaches for the explanation and understanding of green consumption in the field of residential energy consumption and mobility behaviour.

RC40-704.1

HAUSLIK, DARCY* *(Washington State University)*

Prosumers, Activists, or Simply Hungry? a Qualitative Analysis of Dumpster Diving in Olympia, Washington

It is widely known that consumption and production in late capitalism are increasingly problematic processes from the standpoints of ecological sustainability and social justice. Amidst seemingly intractable flaws in these interlocking systems, one promising trend is the rise of the 'prosumer'. Prosumption refers to a synthesis of production and consumption and is generating a model of capitalism marked by abundance rather than scarcity. However, few studies have examined prosumption among the food insecure. Research and public protest have drawn attention to two major shortcomings in the food system: food insecurity and food waste. While an apparent contradiction, modern consumer capitalism has produced a system wherein roughly 10% of the U.S. population is food insecure while more than 33% of all food produced annually is wasted. This paper looks at the complex rise of 'dumpster diver' as a prosumer identity poised to disrupt the wasteful tendencies of capitalism. Using interviews with 30 homeless or low-income dumpster divers supplemented with ethnographic field work, I analyze the strategies of discourse and boundary work infused with the practice of dumpster diving for food. Dumpster diving as a tool used by the

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homeless and low-income population to alleviate immediate food insecurity has been infused with anti-capitalist rhetoric. I argue this radical rhetoric is ultimately used to preserve a sense of self-worth and belonging among an economically precarious group. Rather than ideology influencing discourse and, ultimately, practice, for some low-income groups the practice of dumpster diving precedes any strong ideological disposition regarding waste. The policy implications of understanding the alternative valuation needs that dumpster diving satisfies (i.e., self-sufficiency and self-worth), in addition to the supplemental calories provided, should influence our approach to alleviating both food waste and food insecurity while providing one of the simplest and most radical models of a prosumer.

RC13-254.3

HAVITZ, MARK* *(University of Waterloo)*

Tin Runners: Intersections of Community, Politics and Sport Eight Years after "Kent State"

Kent State is a large historically regional university in northeast Ohio between Akron and Cleveland. Over the years and buoyed by 40,000 students on its main and multiple satellite campuses, Kent State had developed a national reach. Yet first option provided by a contemporary (2017) Google of "Kent State" is "Kent State shootings." The latter term references 4 May 1970 when four unarmed Kent State students were killed by Ohio National Guard troops during an on-campus Vietnam War protest. This juxtaposition serves to illustrate the historic staying power of explosive events which can, decades later, overwhelm contemporary accomplishment. The ongoing Kent State narrative came to life for me in 1978. Written using an authoethnographic approach, this paper explores, from the perspective of a student athlete visiting Kent eight years later for a varsity sports competition, interactions with teammates and local citizens struggling to come to terms with the protest legacy's violent conclusion. Flashpoint for this discussion was proposed construction of a new gymnasium on the site where several mortally wounded students fell. Consensus among the visiting athletes was that such development represented an affront to those people, but it was readily apparent that we (the visiting athletes) held different positions vis-à-vis those of most local citizens with whom we interacted. These conversations prompted me to take stock of my then athletic-focused life and raise multiple questions relevant to early 21st Century citizens. Among them: How and where should contemporary society remember contentious historic events, and people who participated in them? What role(s) could or should contemporary citizens assume in these debates? Are apolitical stances appropriate, or is the act of taking a stand a moral imperative? The paper also explores mediating variables of race and gender. Relevant music and photographic images from the 1970s enliven and support the textual narrative.

RC40-JS-4.2

HAYASHIDA, ANA* *(Causa Natura A.C.)*
ROLÓN SÁNCHEZ, JOSÉ EDUARDO *(Causa Natura A.C.)*
LEAL, VIRGINIA *(Causa Natura A.C.)*

Metrics of Open Government in Mexican Fisheries

Metrics of Open Government in Mexican Fisheries
Given the failure of existing top-down policy solutions to reverse the deterioration of fisheries in Mexico, it is necessary to have measurements that assesses government-society relationship in the construction of public policies that promote a healthy marine environment, while ensuring the social welfare of fishers. This is part of a move to implement an open government perspective to fisheries management based on transparency and public participation.

This paper presents the use of metrics tools on Open Government in Mexican Fisheries. A first tool is the Transparency Index of Fisheries Policy, which monitors the progress on access to information on fisheries policy. It contains four indicators that assess the compliance with legal requirements on transparency, access information as service to users, quality and usefulness of the information for policy accountability, and adoption of best practices on open data on fisheries policy.

The second tool is the Index of Citizen Participation in Fisheries and Aquaculture. This index represents an x-ray of the state of citizen participation within the formal mechanisms of participation in Mexican public policy: the Fisheries and Aquaculture Councils. It is composed of variables that analyze the norms and the operation of the Councils based on good governance criteria: inclusion of actors, impact on the decision-making process, autonomy of the participation spaces and transparency and accountability.

The two tools were implemented together, as part of a strategy to promote transparency and citizen participation in the fisheries sector by civic organizations. As such, they test the premise that the act of measuring with specific governance metrics enhances civic society advocacy capabilities directed to influence governmental agencies in implementing a more inclusive and transparent public policies in natural resource management.

TG04-978.5

HAYES, ADAM* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Bear Markets As Disasters: Re-Evaluating How People Actually Behave As Retirement Savers

Saving for retirement is a financial priority for many workers, a pursuit that ever more relies on ordinary individuals to make their own investment decisions and bear the brunt of market risk. The institutional shift away from employer-sponsored pensions to individual retirement accounts has made shareholders out of many who would not ordinarily invest in the stock market. Unlike designated brokerage accounts, retirement accounts represent an aspirational life phase after work has ceased and thus become loaded with emotional and symbolic value. Do market shocks therefore cause retirement savers to behave in unexpected ways? This study tests the effect of severe bear markets on aggregate 401(k) portfolio risk using interrupted time series analysis. I find that bear market events cause retirement savers to alter their 401(k) portfolios to more conservative allocations, which persist over prolonged periods– a finding that runs counter to varying predictions put forth by both economists and behavioral economists, for example rational action or loss aversion. Rather, this situates the risk response of retirement savers within the literatures on natural and manmade disasters. Following a disaster, norms of lasting conservatism serve to buttress society from future shocks. The unfortunate irony is that retirement savers, who often have long investment time horizons, actually do themselves a great disservice by buttressing– with greater risk comes greater expected return, and underinvestment in stocks to limit losses also curbs potential gains. The consequence is that severe bear markets can lead to an impending social problem years on: retirement unpreparedness and downward social mobility in old age due to inadequate savings. The practical rule of conservation that works well for many disaster scenarios, here creates an unfortunate discrepancy between the objective chances of retirement security and the subjective hopes of 401(k) savers trying to do what they think is right.

RC17-334.2

HAYES, ADAM* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

The Active Construction of Passive Investors: Toward Robo Economicus

It is well-documented that the past few decades have marked an institutional shift in much of the capitalist world from a corporate doctrine of "retain and reinvest" to "downsize and divest." The reason has been largely attributed to rise of the shareholder in exercising power over a market for corporate control. Managers deemed incompetent are replaced, with the measure of fitness ever increasing short-term profits, manifest as increasing share price. This power has risen from so-called institutional investors, such as mutual funds and pensions, who seek to maximize return for their beneficiaries. The upshot has been a set of perverse incentives for corporate managers along with negative externalities that ripple through society. More recently, however, an abundance of empirical work in finance and economics has cast serious doubt on whether investors can actively "beat the market," especially after subtracting costs and fees. The result has been a trend toward passive, "indexed" investing, whereby investors seek to replicate an index of stocks, rather than try to beat it. Once a niche strategy, index funds are now one of the largest segments of the market, accumulating hundreds of billions of dollars in assets for this purpose. Meant to replicate the broader market, these funds have also grown to become the largest shareholders of companies in these indices. For example, six of the top ten shareholders of Apple, the world's largest company, are now index funds. These funds cannot sell shares to exit an investment, but can use their power to vote in board members who embody a retain and reinvest ideology. By exercising this power, however, this new breed of institutional investor may inadvertently come to influence the very indices they were meant to passively track, in a sense changing the very nature of indexing - a sort of passive performativity.

TG07-1002.2

HAYES, LAUREN* *(Arizona State University)*
RAJKO, JESSICA *(Arizona State University)*

Towards an Aesthetics of Touch

In this paper we explore an interdisciplinary approach towards an aesthetics of touch. Research into the role of the body has become increasingly prevalent in fields ranging from philosophy of mind to human-computer interaction. At the same time, haptic technology has becoming ubiquitous within personalized devices and wearables. Despite this, touch remains largely under-explored within contemporary aesthetics. We firstly outline what might be gained from artistic practices that acknowledge a multisensory model of perception. Secondly, we discuss the difficulties of arriving at a standardized taxonomy for touch-based aesthetics and why this endeavor may not be fruitful. Finally, we outline an approach based on first-person felt experiences, drawing on creative practice

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research involving computational technology within the fields of somatics, dance, and music. We propose an approach that is contextual or site-responsive, and improvisational, acknowledging the complex and dynamic relationships at play between bodies in an environment, and one that celebrates the different ways in which agents make sense of the world through embodied experiences that are socioculturally situated.

RC16-314.3

HAYES, MATTHEW* *(St. Thomas University)*

Cosmopolitan Dispositions As Meaning-Making Narratives in Transnational Situations

This paper takes up cosmopolitan narratives as cultural codes that justify and give meaning to transnational experiences. It is intended as a critique and corrective of many empirical approaches that operationalize cosmopolitanism as a form of cultural capital. The paper is based on the experiences narrated by French European (France, Belgium, Switzerland) and Italian migrants who have relocated transnationally to Morocco, a French colonial protectorate between 1912 and 1956. These 'lifestyle migrants,' most relocating to build a new or better lifestyle in a different culture, recognize their relative privilege in postcolonial space, and develop practices and dispositions that attempt to mediate the cultural and economic differences so as to optimize their reception in the receiving community. Cosmopolitan openness, a specific type of moral disposition towards the receiving community, helps migrants narrate their transnationalism in terms that emphasize their acquisition of appropriate, cosmopolitan cultural dispositions, as opposed to others, who do it wrong. Yet, nearly all respondents use these codes, which are organized in binary ways and discipline the 'expat' community. Data is drawn from 22 qualitative interviews conducted in French (n=16) and Italian (n=6) with lifestyle migrants in Marrakesh and Essaouira, conducted in the winter of 2017. This fieldwork illustrates the importance that European lifestyle migrants place on openness to cultural difference and of avoiding ethnocentric comportment as ways of making sense of and justifying their transnational relocations. Yet, these narratives contrast with other dispositions and narratives that present important continuities with colonial emplacement, and that contradict stated cosmopolitan aims.

RC11-221.5

HAYES, MATTHEW* *(Canada Research Chair, Global and International Studies)*

Offshoring Retirement: Lifestyle Migration, Expressive Individualism and the Future of Aging

This paper draws on interviews with North American transnational retirement or lifestyle migrants in Cuenca, Ecuador, who seek out a lower income community in which to pursue culturally specific forms of 'successful' and 'active' aging. These dominant cultural forms of aging require time and money in order to achieve, leading a growing number of financially vulnerable North American 'baby boomers' to pursue their later life course in low income countries—many in Latin America. The pursuit of these cultural ideals is increasingly dependent on the coloniality of contemporary global society, and the embedded inequalities between Global North and Global South. While leisure travel has been central to cultural notions of aging in the sociological literature, less attention has so far been paid to relocations to areas of cultural difference. Moving to 'a different culture' is, however, a crucial aspect of North Americans' sense of risk-taking and adventure in Ecuador, and is tightly tied up with notions of successful aging. The paper is also attentive to the gender differences in narratives of adventure and cultural integration. Both men and women seek new, more 'expansive' horizons in Ecuador as a way to 'stay young,' and avoid aging in North American societies that devalue aging bodies and the experience and expertise of older workers, especially women. While North American lifestyle migrants often report positive experiences related to their relocations, their uprootedness is evident both in the risks of isolation to which they are exposed, and in their wanderlust for ever more transnational destinations, often pre-populated by small settlements of lifestyle migrants. Moreover, their condition in Latin American communities like Cuenca are marked by relative economic privilege and the symbolic power of their racialized whiteness, which shapes how their aging bodies are received and read in transnational contexts.

RC54-JS-38.2

HAYNES, JO* *(University of Bristol)*
BERKERS, PAUWKE* *(Erasmus University)*

The Cultural Politics of Port Cities: Insights from Bristol and Rotterdam

Rotterdam and Bristol are roughly similar sized (by population) port cities in Europe with ethnically diverse populations associated with successive migration flows. Rotterdam has been experiencing waves of protest in relation to whether

aspects of its cultural traditions depict racial stereotypes (e.g. Zwarte Piet/Black Peter), occurring within the context of more visible signs of migration and an ongoing reluctance to accept its historical role in the transatlantic slave-trade. Despite this, Rotterdam has incorporated the musical and cultural diversity of its population (including migrants from Cape Verde, Antilles, Surinam, Turkey and Morocco) and has developed its reputation as a cosmopolitan city signalling the importance of cultural openness and ethnically diverse forms of creativity. Bristol, is also subjected to its own internal critique, often spearheaded by musicians and artists, regarding the city's refusal to formally apologise for its role in the transatlantic slave trade. To this day, heritage sites, street names and key city buildings retain their nominal links to this history. In spite of this history, Bristol developed a reputation for being a city at ease with its ethnic diversity and for producing culturally syncretic music as an outcome of the exchange of musical and cultural traditions and styles between diverse musicians. Our paper will take a closer comparative look at the two musical cities and offer some further analytical insights about the past and future role that music has played in transforming the dominant narratives of these port cities.

RC08-164.2

HE, YIJIN* *(Beijing University of Technology)*

From Community Studies to Hometown Studies: Imagining Chinese Society Via Research Method

In the 1930s, Chinese sociologists imported community studies with functionalism for observing Chinese society systematically and theoretically. Native scholars adapted this method from Radcliffe-Brown, Robert Park, Bronislaw Malinowski and some other Western scholars. Some published works earned Chinese sociology an international reputation. As described by Maurice Freedman, before the World War II, beyond North America and Western Europe, 'China was the seat of the most flourishing sociology in the world'.

Nevertheless, some questions arise in the Chinese context when practicing this method. Even though community studies has been treated as a powerful way to draw a holistic picture of Chinese social system, there was no Chinese translation of 'community' at that time. And thus, looking for a Chinese equivalent of community became the first step to complete. Diverse significances and interpretations have been injected into the Chinese understanding of community and community studies, and 'village' finally was regarded as the most suitable research object for Chinese community studies. This approach is different from the traditions of urban sociology and social anthropology in community studies. More importantly, most scholars conducted community studies by telling stories of their hometowns; some even were lack of empirical fieldwork, and were in the form of novel.

This study would unfold the trajectory of conducting community studies in the Chinese context by arguing that method is not a transparent research device can be easily duplicated to anywhere. The adaptations of community studies in China not only reveals how native scholars imagining Chinese society via research method, but also implies the politics of research method in the field.

RC02-JS-56.2

HEARN, JEFF* *(University of Huddersfield)*
STRID, SOFIA *(Centre for Feminist Social Studies)*
DELAUNAY, MARINE *(Centre Emile Durkheim, Bordeaux University)*

Losing Violence in Translation: Theorising Gender Violence Regimes.

This paper critically interrogates the concept of gender violence regime, and how welfare state regimes translate, or not, into gender violence regimes. We begin with clarification of concepts and meanings of welfare/gender system/ order/regime, explaining why we focus on 'regime'. Despite the significance of violence, mainstream social sciences and social theory have often either avoided it or underestimated its importance (special issues *Current Sociology*, 61(2)2013; 64(4)2016 address such changes in theorising). Welfare state regime research (Esping-Andersen), including gender regimes, has generated different frames, reflecting debate on naming and framing the problem. They have often concluded that some welfare regimes are more women-friendly than others. However, empirical bases for these conclusions often exclude violence and anti-violence responses; welfare state regime research has thereby overlooked one of the most substantial, deep-rooted causes and consequences of gendered inequalities.

The paper utilises existing survey data to examine how changing welfare state regime typologies, developed by Esping-Andersen and taken further by feminist research, translate or not, into a gender violence typology: when violence is introduced, are previous results still valid? We draw on collective work within major research programmes (EUFP6 "Coordination Action on Human Rights Violations" CAHRV 2004-2007; EUFP6 "Quality in Gender+ Equality Policy in Europe" QUING 2006-2011; Swedish Research Council "Feminist Theorizings of Intersectionality, Transversal Dialogues and New Synergies" 2012-2017), and interpret their findings to theoretically address and develop typologies of welfare state regime and gender violence regime.

The paper takes up challenges in taking violence, especially violence against women, seriously by addressing changes in: 1) welfare state structuring; 2) the

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place of violence in contemporary state regulation, gender relations, and their intersection; and 3) configurations of violence and responses thereto, including criminal justice system responses to violence against women. In sum, the paper critically considers the contribution of the concept of gender violence regime.

RC14-266.4

HEARN, JEFF* (Management and Organization, Hanken School of Economics)

HALL, MATTHEW (Ulster University)

Revenge Pornography: Non-Consensual, Online, Contested

Facilitated by developments in technologies, non-consensual posting of sexually explicit visuals and texts of someone else for revenge, entertainment or political motives – so-called revenge pornography – has become a global phenomenon. Revenge porn is an urgent problem posted online very largely by men (c.90%), deploying discourses of masculinities, and directed against current partners, (ex-) friends of both victims and perpetrators, and people known to the victim. People seeking revenge may also set out to deter others from being sexually interested in their current or ex-partner. Sexually suggestive or explicit images and videos need not be of someone known to the poster; strangers and internet hackers may sometimes target celebrity victims. Revenge pornography appears in variety of online and offline locations and formats, including specific revenge porn sites, pornographic websites that allow the uploading of amateur images and videos, along with mainstream platforms, such as Facebook and Tumblr. The impact on victims is profound regarding physical and psychological health and well-being with reports of some taking their own life. This paper draws partly on discursive analysis of more than 12,000 texts accompanying explicit images posted on the largest revenge porn specific website, 'MyEx.com' (Revenge Pornography, Routledge, 2018). We show the complex ways in which perpetrators invoke, and deploy, gender- and sexuality-based discourses to blame and hurt the victim. We go on to present multi-dimensional sociological analysis of the phenomenon, considering alternative theoretical framings, e.g. gendered violence/abuse; cyberbullying; pornographization of media; digital dehumanization and normalization of online hate speech; homosocial exchange; imagined audiences; men's access to "more information" about and sexual evaluation of women; micro-techno-masculinities. These approaches inform what might be done to curb revenge porn, including legislative/policy frameworks, technological responses, awareness-raising, victim/survivor support, perpetrator re-education, and social movement, especially feminist, activism that contest the phenomenon and aim to make it unthinkable.

RC32-582.2

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University)

Coming Out of the Shadows: How the French Government Regulates Citizenship for Migrant Women in Polygynous Unions

Cynthia Joseph (2013, 2014) made significant contributions to scholarship on how migrant women shape their identities to negotiate the social, cultural, and political boundaries of dominant national discourses and structures in their receiving countries. Her research uncovered the marked and unmarked work in which migrant women engage to acquire citizenship as an interplay of structure and agency (Lamont and Molnar 2002).

This paper builds on Joseph's scholarship to examine the processes of visible and invisible boundary work that shape the inclusion and exclusion of migrant women in France who live or have lived in a polygynous union of one man and more than one wife (Pachucki, Pendergrass, and Lamont 2007). Drawing on 40 in-depth interviews with migrant women and men, representatives of organizations, activists, social workers, and government officials, this paper examines the interplay of state policy, gender hierarchies, sexual regulation, and individual agency involved in the boundary work that shapes or blocks pathways to citizenship and national belonging for migrant women in a polygynous family structure. By identifying the social processes at play in regulating this outlawed patriarchal family form, this analysis uncovers how state governance can provide autonomy to some migrant women, while pushing others further into the shadows outside the legible structures of society.

RC06-JS-12.3

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University)

FETNER, TINA (McMaster University)

BRAIMOH, JESSICA (McMaster University)

BROWN, NIKKI-MARIE (McMaster University)

Negotiating the Tuxedo Wedding: The Division of Wedding Labor for Men in Same-Sex and Straight Marriages

The wedding industrial complex has long marketed the consumption of weddings based on heteronormative gender roles, expecting men to do little more wedding labor than sporting a tuxedo. In contrast, women have been characterized as "bridezillas" who control every aspect of the "bride's day" and are expected to do all the emotional kinship labor. Research on the division of wedding labor confirms that conservative gender ideologies push heterosexual women to see weddings as being for women, not couples, and brides as the natural organizers of weddings (Humble, Zvonkovic, and Walker 2008; Sniezek 2005). In contrast, women who participate in same-sex weddings are more likely to resist heteronormativity and traditional gender roles (Fetner and Heath 2016). To date, research has not considered how men negotiate the division of wedding labor and the emotional kinship work that is entailed in straight and same-sex weddings. How do the gender strategies in the wedding division of labor differ among heterosexual and non-heterosexual men?

To answer this question, we draw on in-depth interviews with 23 men who participated in same-sex weddings and 23 men who participated in straight weddings. We find that negotiating the tuxedo wedding is a complex process shaped by men's social location and gender ideologies. Confirming previous research on straight couples, we find that heterosexual men generally rely on the bride to do emotional kinship labor and organize the big day. For same-sex couples, we find that gender ideology connects to power dynamics within the relationship, meaning that wedding labor falls on the shoulders of men who perform marginalized masculinities. We analyze what these findings mean for understanding the relationship between gender, race, class, and heteronormativity.

RC35-641.5

HECHT, KATHARINA* (LSE)

Economic Evaluation and Top Income Earners' Perceptions of Economic Inequality

Economic research has demonstrated that the richest 1 percent in terms of income and wealth are increasing their relative advantage (Atkinson et al., 2011; Piketty, 2014). However, there is little empirical research on the role of cultural processes including evaluation in (re)producing economic inequality at the top of the income distribution (Lamont et al., 2014; McCall, 2013). My study highlights the importance of the evaluative processes which are narrated as constituting top incomes for top income earners' perceptions of economic inequality. To understand how top income earners understand economic inequality, I interviewed and surveyed 30 UK-based participants. My main finding is that participants' perceptions of top income shares closely relate to their views on the production of top incomes for which evaluative processes based on economic ideas of the market are key. A majority of participants termed 'economic evaluators', explain that top incomes are the result of rational, economic evaluation processes based on the idea that 'the market' is the best instrument to determine the economic value of individuals' contribution. Economic reward is viewed as reflecting social contribution, as in the neoclassical marginal productivity theory of income distribution (McGoey, 2017). Hence economic, quantifiable 'value' is seen as enmeshed with moral, cultural 'values' (Skeggs, 2003). The most notable evaluative practice which participants refer to is the assessment of performance pay, which includes formulas for traders' bonuses and hedge fund returns. It is precisely these practices of performance-based remuneration which have been shown to be associated with increased wage inequality in the US and the UK (Atkinson, 2015; Angeles et al., 2016). I argue that inequality is made sense of as well as 'rationalized' through the economically 'rational' evaluative practice of performance pay (Bourdieu, 1986).

RC02-53.7

HECHT, KATHARINA* (LSE)

The Market Will Find a Level: Perceptions of Economic Inequality at the Top End of the Income and Wealth Distributions in the UK

Following in the tradition of research on 'elite' perceptions of inequality (Reis and Moore, 2005), my research investigates how economic inequality, measured by top income and wealth shares, is perceived by the top 1 percent of income earners in the UK. In the UK, a liberal market economy in which 'firms coordinate their activities primarily via hierarchies and competitive market arrangements' (Hall and Soskice, 2001 p.8), the distribution of income and wealth has become more unequal since the 1970s. Specifically, top income shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total national income have increased. Top wealth shares, the share of the top 1 percent in total wealth have also increased though less dramatically.

How are these recent increases in economic inequality understood and experienced by those with top incomes and wealth? I will answer this question by presenting findings from a mixed-methods doctoral study with 30 UK-based participants, whose income places them within the top 1 percent of the distribution. Even though research by economists has demonstrated that the richest 1 percent are increasing their advantage over others, there is little empirical research regarding how they perceive increasing economic inequality (Chin, 2014). Findings include that a majority of participants explain that they cannot answer the question how high top income (and wealth) shares ought to be; either because they prefer not to provide a judgement or because 'the market' should determine levels of inequality. I will unpack the idea of competitive markets and the process of

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economic evaluation, to explain why many participants state that we should not concern ourselves with issues of distribution, but focus on maximizing 'wealth for all' through wealth and job creation.

RC32-JS-74.4

HECK, GERDA* *(AUC Egypt)*

Being Male and Stuck in Vulnerability. the Situation of Young Male Refugees in Turkey.

Being male and stuck in vulnerability. The situation of young male refugees in Turkey.

In the past decades there has been growing attention on the concept of gender and vulnerability in migration and border studies. For many years, scholars and especially feminist activists have demanded that international humanitarian agencies and nation states particularly ensure the protection of women, children and other vulnerable migrant groups. Recently a critical debate on the dangers of the discursive logic of vulnerability in the field of migration politics has emerged. Authors like Didier Fassin (2007, 2016) and Miriam Ticktin (2011) show that migration and refugee policies prioritize biological or health differences to delineate the deserving from the undeserving migrant.

In my paper, I will discuss the question of gender and vulnerability in the context of the current international refugee regime in Turkey. Based on ethnographic research we conducted in spring and summer of 2016 within the scope of the research project "De-and Re-stabilizations of the European Border Regime" (http://transitmigration-2.org), I will elaborate how the introduction of the categories "gender and vulnerability" in the international humanitarian migration context, and particular in UNHCR politics in Turkey has restricted access to asylum and resettlement only to vulnerable cases, that by definition exclude certain profiles, like young male refugees.

RC40-708.6

HEGNES, ATLE WEHN* *(Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research)*

Understanding the Evolution of GI Schemes and GI Products As Cultural Adaptation Work

The regulation and labelling scheme for PDO, PGI and TSG was set up in Norway in 2002, modelled on corresponding systems for GIs in the European Union. The implementation of GI in Norway was demanding, causing administrators, producers, consultants and others to make a significant and all-round effort to adapt the scheme to Norwegian food culture, and Norwegian food culture to the scheme. This paper probes the theme of this mutual adaptation work, and its consequences.

Norway makes up the food cultural context in this study, whereas *Tørrfisk fra Lofoten* and *Fenalår fra Norge* are used as examples of GI products. The two products are selected as objects for analysis because they are the only Norwegian products also registered as third country GI-products in EU - making the adaptation work and its consequences even more complex and intriguing.

The analysis is based on diverse forms of empirical material, such as document studies of laws, policy documents, etc. and interviews with persons responsible for working out product regulations in producer organizations. Interviews have also been conducted with key informants representing public administrative bodies administering the regulation.

The analysis is not dedicated to any specific methodological or theoretical tools but takes inspiration from an adapted set of perspectives to describe and understand the cultural adaptation work of GI schemes and products.

The conclusion is that the evolution of GI in Norway can be understood as a chain of adaptations and adaptive practises necessary to unite the dynamic ordering of modern global regulations with the food cultural status of traditional local products. The consequences of this food cultural adaptation work both give voices and empowers local actors and subordinate groups, but can also be seen as an instrument that hampers democratic forms of development.

RC09-195.3

HEIDEMAN, LAURA* *(Northern Illinois University)*

Humanitarian Contradictions: The Formation and Demise of the Humanitarian Corridor in Croatia

For almost six months in 2015-2016, Croatia formed a strong centralized response to the refugee flows through the Western Balkans, with the government providing border-to-border transportation to refugees, as well as coordinating humanitarian aid within its transit camps. While the period of the humanitarian corridor was notable for the relatively high level of humanitarian care provided, particularly in contrast with its neighbors, Croatia's humanitarian record with asylum seekers since this period has been marked by abuses. Under what circumstances do states respond in humanitarian ways? What are the limitations of state-based humanitarian responses?

This paper studies the formation and demise of the humanitarian corridor using interviews and documents from actors involved in the humanitarians response, including government officials, officials from international organizations, and humanitarian aid workers from both Croatian and international NGOs.

Croatia's response to the Syrian refugee crisis was unusual because of the degree government centralization. Because the government directed the flow of refugees through its transportation and camp system, Croatia was able to bypass human traffickers and profiteers attempting to take advantage of refugees. Croatia was able to avoid many pitfalls common to humanitarian responses by facilitating communication and cooperation among humanitarian responders.

However, my research shows the contradictions of a government-led humanitarian response. Such a centralized response allowed the government to act as an arbiter of humanitarian aid, determining which groups were allowed to give aid, what groups were allowed to provide aid, where they were allowed to give it, and when groups had access to refugees. This lack of independence became problematic once the government and humanitarian organizations began to diverge in their principles of refugee care. The centralization of the humanitarian response was the driver of both the success and the demise of the humanitarian corridor.

RC15-JS-29.5

HEIDINGER, LOANNA* *(University of Western Ontario)*

Cumulative Histories of Co-Occurring Childhood Adversities and Trajectories of Psychological Distress in Adulthood

Childhood stressors often do not occur as isolated circumstances; instead, adverse childhood experiences tend to co-occur, resulting in an accumulation of risk with detrimental consequences for mental health. The enduring impact of cumulative childhood adversity on mental health is well documented in the literature; however, data constraints dictating the number and types of adversities included in studies have contributed to the exclusion of important contextual stressors, such as neighbourhood and school environment adversities, that have been linked to adult mental health. In addition, recent evidence reveals heterogeneity among adverse childhood experiences that cannot be captured using a simple sum score, the most commonly used measure of cumulative childhood adversity.

The present study utilizes 14 years of data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Childhood Retrospective Circumstances Study to examine the impact of heterogenous histories of co-occurring childhood adversities on long-term trajectories of adult psychological distress. First, seven latent classes of distinct patterns of cumulative childhood adversity were identified using 25 indicators of adversity across multiple childhood domains. Next, latent growth curve modeling was used to examine the effects of the latent classes of cumulative childhood adversity on trajectories of psychological distress from early to late adulthood. The results indicate that respondents with a high probability of experiencing any adversity during childhood, regardless of latent class membership, reported higher levels of distress in adulthood. However, only membership in the class with a high probability of experiencing multiple adversities across different childhood domains significantly increased psychological distress over time. The findings suggest that there are variations in the experience of the accumulation of adverse childhood experiences that have important implications for long-term levels of psychological distress. Latent class analysis captures the heterogeneity in patterns of multiple, co-occurring adverse childhood experiences that sum scores cannot, and which may lead to model misspecification.

RC13-250.1

HEIKKILÄ, RIIE* *(University of Tampere)*

Leisure Engagement and Disengagement in Contemporary Finland

What does cultural disengagement – the non-consumption of cultural activities – mean in an egalitarian Nordic country such as Finland? How is the leisure time of allegedly passive Finns constructed, and how do they motivate their choices? While the benefits of culturally active life are well known, little is done to understand better the reasons behind cultural disengagement. Research on leisure has recently highlighted the rise of different cultural consumption patterns that challenge the classic theories on class-based hierarchies on taste. However, most of the attention has been focused on active rather than passive cultural consumers. This paper aims to fill that void and explore the reasons behind cultural disengagement and low cultural participation in contemporary Finland. Furthermore, it asks how cultural policy could function better and more equally. Existing research proves that culturally disengaged groups are difficult to reach through quantitative methods. Therefore, this project will draw on rich qualitative data: 20 focus groups interviews will be collected among groups and individuals already recognized as culturally disengaged by previous research. The interviews will focus on leisure in general and then more specifically on cultural domains (e.g. music, literature and sports) – both from the perspectives of traditional spectatorship and home-based participation. It might be expected that cultural disengagement is linked to lack of time or economical resources, or suitable possibilities of cultural participation close to home. On a deeper level, cultural disengagement could be a symbolic struggle against established lifestyles. In this way, this project will problematize the concept of "cultural

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participation" altogether. This investigation will provide empirical data and a deeper understanding of the leisure time of the culturally disengaged, offering key information for policy-makers and cultural institutions to deploy new strategies and actions in a context of economic crisis and cuts in several fields of public services.

RC13-258.5

HEIKKINEN, SATU* *(Karlstad University)*
OLSSON, EVA *(Karlstad University)*

Social Dancing in Later Life: The Life Course, Historical Time and Serious Leisure

Research on dancing in later life has mainly focused on the health promoting effects of dance and in a lesser extent on its social meanings. A life course perspective has seldom been applied. Especially the influence of historical time has been neglected and dancing through life is usually described by a pre-given pattern. In this article we focus on social dancing in later life in a life course perspective in order to include historical time in the analysis. 44 qualitative interviews were conducted with older dancing adults in Sweden. The study illustrates how the older adults, regardless of age, have been influenced by the high popularity of folk dance in Sweden in the 1970s and 1980s. This dance wave was part of the green movement and spread in several countries. However, depending on age there are some variations in the influence as some were teenagers and others in their forties when they were enrolled by the wave. The study also illustrates how several interviewees simultaneously have several dances as leisure, or have shifted between different dances during life as a response to new life events such as getting children or a new spouse. The study challenges homogenous views of older people as well as of dancing through life.

RC01-39.2

HEINECKEN, LINDY* *(University of Stellenbosch)*
FERREIRA, RIALIZE *(University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria.)*

From Military Profession, to NO Profession: The Plight of Former White Military Veterans

In South Africa a special Department of Military Veterans linked to the Department of Defence was established in 2009 to oversee the welfare of military veterans. This came about after many former veterans from the revolutionary forces, who fought against the Apartheid state started to protest and demand compensation for the sacrifices they made during the liberation struggle. There has been considerable focus on this group of military veterans, significantly less so on military veterans who fought for the former Apartheid state. Although many former military personnel have found alternative employment, especially in the growing security sector, many who took early retirement severance packages are destitute. They have joined the growing number of poor whites in the country who are homeless and live in abject poverty. The aim of this research is to uncover what contributed to their inability to reintegrate back into civilian society by looking at the effect that the military institution had on their military habitus and identity. Beyond this, we hope to uncover what has contributed to their economic, social and political isolation in the new democratic South Africa in order to gain a better understanding of the degree of marginalization they experience. While much has been written on military veterans internationally, this has only recently been highlighted as a matter of national concern in the country.

RC24-450.23

HEINRICHS, HARALD* *(Leuphana University Lüneburg)*

Governmental Sustainability Strategies and Policies: More Than a Toothless Tiger?

Since its beginnings in 1992 the (mainstream) discourse on sustainable development and sustainability transition has strongly focused on the paradigm of multi-stakeholder governance. This guiding vision of sustainability governance has its roots in the age of neoliberalization, deregulation and globalization at the end of the 1980ties and the beginning of the 1990ties after the breakdown of the Sovjet Union. Apparent limits of state-led political steering where diagnosed and the power of societal (self-)governance beyond and even without the state were propagated. However, this approach itself has obviously limits in driving the sustainability transition: planetary boundaries keep on being transgressed and social sustainability, especially concerning social inequality, has increased in many regions around the world. In recent years the importance of state institutions for copying with societal crisis and driving societal transformation has been proven, for example in the aftermath of the global financial crises, in energy and electric mobility transition policies up to the transformative power of environmental policies in China - even though critically discussed. And the global adoption of the Transformation Agenda 2030 of the United Nations including the call for national sustainability strategies point to the key role of state institutions for leading and guiding sustainability transitions. Against this re-newed focus

on the role of state institutions for sustainable development this paper takes a critical look at the practice and potential of governmental sustainability strategies. Based on conceptual approaches of institutional theory and practice theory as well as on empirical findings from German case studies at the local, regional and national level it will be discussed, to what extent governmental sustainability strategies and policies are more than a toothless tiger and what it needs to become practically relevant and effective.

RC07-JS-34.2

HEISKALA, RISTO* *(University of Tampere)*

For a Holistic Social Science

Sociologists, political scientists and economists do not read each other's work, and very few of them want to know anything about such synthetic research programmes as political economy or historical materialism not to mention the results of natural sciences such as biology. The paper deals with the questions, how did we end up to this situation and, more importantly, how can we create a holistic research programme, which shows the path away from that balkanized state toward a social science, which understands that society is one totality, treats it as such and is thus capable to face the fatal problems of our time and future? Its strategy is to make a journey from political economists and Marx through Weber to Michael Mann's historical sociology with the so-called IEMP model for the study of ideological, economic, military and political power sources in its core. For creating capacity to properly treat the material side of society and tackle such fatal problems of our time and future as environmental crisis, violence reduction and inequality an even more extensive model is developed. In the spirit of the short-lived attempts for reconstruction of historical materialism by Habermas, Eder, Giddens and others in the turn of the 1970s and 198s that approach unifies to one conception natural, artefactual, cultural, economic, violence-related and political sources of power and thus establishes what can be called the NACEVP model of social research.

RC15-288.18

HEISSENBERG, SONJA* *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*
SARCLETTI, ANDREAS *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*
POSKOWSKY, JONAS *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*

Do Health Problems Have an Effect on Students' Plans for International Mobility?

Little is known about the international mobility of students with a disability or chronic disease. According to Dessof (2006), students with a disability are underrepresented concerning studies abroad. Matthews et al. (1998) and Kutsche (2012) report that a (supposed) lack of adjustments to the situation of students with a disability (e. g., disability access or special medical care) are obstacles for them concerning a study abroad. Our analyses are based on Rational Choice Theory and psychological approaches. Concerning the former theory, we assume that the preference for a study abroad on average does not vary between students with and without a disability. We suppose that differences concerning the restrictions are responsible for the fact that disabled students are less inclined to study abroad. According to Breen and Goldthorpe (1997), differences concerning resources induce different educational decisions. As disabled students are faced with restrictions concerning the resource "health", they are supposed to be less inclined to study abroad. In addition, we investigate whether or not students with and without a disability differ concerning personality traits. For disabled people, to begin a study is a much higher hurdle than for other people. Therefore, probably students with a disability have special personality traits due to selection processes (selective enrolment) which enables them to partly compensate for disadvantages, e. g. a higher degree of openness or a higher degree of extraversion. We use data of the 21st social survey (Middendorff et al. 2017). In 2016, 55,219 students in Germany have completed the social survey online survey. The proportion of students with disabilities/chronic diseases aggravating their studies is eleven per cent. Preliminary analyses show that disabled students are less inclined to plan a study abroad. The next analyses will concentrate on the analysis of the question which factors are responsible for these differences.

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RC28-520.7

HELLAND, HAAVAR* *(Center for the study of professions, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University)*

WIBORG, OYVIND NICOLAY* *(Department of Sociology and Human geography, University of Oslo)*

Primary and Secondary Effects on Choice of Field in Higher Education

This paper explores the choice of field in higher education, and the importance of grades from upper secondary school and parents' educational field for this choice. In times of inflation in educational credentials, differences between educational fields are increasingly important for individual life chances (Di Stasio, Bol, & Van de Werfhorst, 2016; Van de Werfhorst, 2009; Werfhorst & Andersen, 2005).

To address these issues, we study educational choices in the transition to tertiary education in Norway. The Norwegian case is particularly well suited for a study of choice of educational field. On average, the returns to higher education is quite low in Norway, but the returns vary considerable between educational fields. Grades are the only sorting criteria, and the only way upper and middle class students may use their family resources to increase their educational options is by retaking exams from upper secondary. By modeling effects of both social origin variables (like parents' educational fields and income), grade point average from upper secondary education and the propensity to retake exams, we may draw clearer distinctions between the role of preferences and school grades, i.e. secondary and primary effects (Boudon 1974).

The analyses examine the transition to higher education among young adults, and we rely on Norwegian administrative data covering the complete population. These data are well suited to examine fine-grained educational categories at the tertiary level, for both parents and their children. We control for grades from upper-secondary school. Our findings suggest that (1) significant intergenerational bindings in educational choices vary between fields: associations are stronger in fields with higher prestige and status. Even when (2) controlling for school grades such patterns remain quite substantial. Such findings could imply that secondary effects not only play a role in transitions between educational levels, but also between fields.

RC31-565.2

HELLEINER, JANE* *(Brock University)*

Invisibilized Temporary Foreign Workers: International Experience Canada and Irish Employment-Related Mobilities to Canada

Youth-oriented "Working Holiday" programs have recently been identified as significant conduits for flows of transnational labour mobility in and out of wealthy countries. Most of the research on this kind of labour mobility has come from Australia where Working Holiday programs funnel incoming temporary foreign labour to particular regions and sectors said to experience ongoing labour shortages. In the case of Canada, "Working Holiday" mobilities are organized through International Experience Canada (IEC). International Experience Canada is the largest sub-category of the International Mobility Program (IMP) that is responsible for more temporary foreign workers in Canada than the officially named Temporary Foreign Worker Program. Unlike Australian Working Holiday arrivals however, most IEC Working Holiday visa holders arrive in Canada with "open" work permits free of spatial or occupational constraint and most end up finding employment in Canada's largest cities. While serving as an important conduit for transnational labour mobility to Canada, International Experience Canada remains relatively invisible as a source of temporary foreign workers and has received limited scholarly attention. Drawing on initial and follow up interviews with white Irish holders of IEC Working Holiday visas working in Toronto, this paper examines how International Experience Canada shaped their employment-related mobilities to Canada and how their two-year visa and open work permit combined with a racialized Toronto labour market to produce both precarity and privilege in job searches and in the workplace.

RC19-351.1

HELMAN, SARA* *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*

Activation As a Field of Contention: Visions and Counter Visions of Activation in Israel

This article analyses the power struggles between different actors engaged in the politics of activation in Israel and the heterogeneity of goals and policy instruments they promoted to enhance the labour market integration of the long-term unemployed. These power struggles turned activation into a field of contention. The field of contention was composed of bureaucratic actors representing the Ministry of Finance and the Israel Employment Service and Ministry of Labour and Welfare. Within this field, actors promoted two main programs to enhance the reintegration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market. One program promoted policy instruments was underpinned

by "social investment" principles, while the other was premised on "workfarist" logic. The Ministry of Finance capitalized on its power to mobilize resources, strategies, and tactics to assemble a coalition around the workfarist program. The compromise reached by the coalition was a fragile one, and did not mitigate conflicts over activation. The conceptualization of activation as a field of contention reveals the messy actualities of the politics that surround neo-liberalist projects and the fact that the compromises on which they are based open them anew to resistance and contestation.

RC31-570.2

HELMRICH, ROBERT* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

TIEMANN, MICHAEL *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

Shortages of Qualifications in Germany Despite Increased Migration– What Is Good for One, Is Harm for the Other

This paper intends to analyse the current effects of migration in the German labour market and their potential social impacts. The immigration to Germany is a result of the European economic crisis and the current Syrian crisis. However without these specific factors approximately 700,000 to 1,000,000 people migrate to Germany and approximately 600,000 to 900,000 people leave Germany each year.

Increased net migration has an effect on labour demand as well as on labour supply. It also increases domestic demand for goods and services and has an effect on the foreign trade.

Despite increased immigration, it will not be possible for Germany to satisfy the relatively constant requirement for skilled workers at the medium qualification level in the long run. On the other hand, highly qualified young workers with vocational training or with an academic degree leave Germany every year. Regarding these circumstances and the division of labour companies need to reorganize their production processes using the remaining qualifications or they have to relocate their production abroad.

The presentation uses the basic projection of the qualifications and occupational field projections (www.qube-projekt.de). This projection pursues an empirically based concept, which shows how the supply of and demand for skills and occupations may develop on a long-term basis until 2030. Therefore, occupational flexibility, qualification and branch developments, and their social impacts are presented.

This analysis will present different migration scenarios, because the reasons for migration are likely to increase worldwide in the coming years. Migration will influence the labour market, the economic and social development in the countries of origin as well as in the countries of destination. And it has an indirect impact on globalisation and transnational trade. The scenarios show to what extent different policies (like the policy on immigration to Germany during the Syrian crisis) influence the economy.

RC07-153.6

HELMRICH, ROBERT* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

ZIKA, GERD *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*

The Impact of Digitization on the German Labor Market – a Scenario Based on the Bibb-Iab Qualification and Occupational Field Projections (QuBe)

Political consulting requires scientifically sound forecasts for future planning and design. This means that forecasts must be theoretically and empirically well-founded and comprehensible. These predictions can be based on a wide variety of forecasting methods. Which method should be used depends on the respective question, or what knowledge is to be gained about the future.

The scenario method is particularly suitable for predicting different futures or different possible future outcomes. It is usually based on quantitative multi-equation models. The starting point here is the assumption of different frame conditions and action alternatives. In the scenarios, possible and probable "futures" are summarized.

On the basis of the BIBB-IAB qualification and occupational field projections (QuBe-Projekt.de), which illustrate the long-term development of labor supply and demand, we will present a practical application of the scenario method. Our topic for the scenario is a digital revolution in the next decade.

In a 5-step analysis of this scenario (cf. Wolter et al. 2015) we examine the impacts of

(1) increased investments of enterprises in equipment
(2) the state in the network infrastructure
(3) decreased personnel and material costs of the enterprises
(4) changed pattern of demand for occupations and skills
(5) a potentially increasing demand for goods.

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The cumulative effects of these five partial scenarios are compared with a baseline scenario which contains no advanced development path to a digitized economy.

The results show that economy 4.0 will accelerate the structural change towards more services. In this process labour force movements between branches, occupations and job requirements are much larger than changes in the number of employees in total. The turnover on the labour market is accompanied by an increasing value added which is leading not only to more economic assets but also – due to higher requirements for the labour force – to higher aggregate wages.

RC34-612.2

HELVE, HELENA* (University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)

Early Millennium RC34 Reflections on Youth Sociology

This paper will share and analyse within the framework of youth sociology and Research Committee 34 some thoughts, observations, and reflections using pictures from RC34 meetings and conferences, material from IBYR - the Official Online Newsletter of the RC 34 (1998-2002), and RC34 board documents (2002-2006) focusing on working towards the goal of a global network of youth researchers.

RC45-764.3

HEMMERECHTS, KENNETH* (Doctoral student)
ECHEVERRIA, NOHEMI (Doctoral student)
KAVADIAS, DIMOKRITOS (Professor)

The Order of Human Interdependencies: Simulating Elias' One-Level Multi-Person Models

Sociologist Norbert Elias made it his lifework to describe and explain long-term processes. According to Elias, these processes cannot be studied voluntaristically by only focusing on human intentions or motivations. This is because they are the unplanned result of a whole spectrum of interactions of different people over time. According to Elias, these interactions between individuals interweave to produce a development that is relatively autonomous from the actions of individuals. To illustrate how the actions of individuals interweave and produce emergent dynamics, Elias constructed several theoretical models that are simplified versions of social processes. Importantly, the different models state precise propositions and consequences of specific types of interweaving that can be formally tested. This article simulates the Eliasian approach to social life. We reproduce the theoretical models of Elias with a method that is highly suited to investigate their emergent dynamics: agent-based modelling. Agent-based models are computer models that simulate agents (i.e., individuals or groups of individuals) and their interaction with other agents. More specifically, we test whether the theorized consequences of the Eliasian models exist when we implement their propositions in a computational framework.

RC52-871.4

HENDRIKS, BARBARA* (Humboldt University Berlin)

Enlarging the Analytical Scope of Professionalization Towards Critique

Classic analytical dimensions in professional theories, like e.g. professional knowledge, professional ethics, professional routines, or professional power barely fit when it comes to the analytical scope of *hybrid professional identities.* A current empirical study on clinician scientists, a professional group anchored in the field of biomedicine and historically based on two strong and powerful professions—physicians and scientists—reveals analytical limitations in the context of studying professional developments and conditions. Analyzing hybrid professional identities, like clinician scientists, with classic theoretical reference points (power, routines, ethics, etc.) means to risk, in an analytically sense, a permanent 'loop of re-characterization'—or a problem of 'recursivity'—regarding the underlying professions the hybrid role consists of. Thus, the description of professional characteristics will be per se reduced to the underlying professions of physicians and scientists.

Hence, in order to overcome this analytical shortcoming, this paper proposes to analyze the professional development via different modes of critique based on the pragmatic sociology of critique by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot. This proposed analytical scope is developed on three different empirical studies (discourse analysis, interviews and blog analysis) according to the professional development of clinician scientists in the field of biomedicine. Each of these studies concerns in particular different modes of critical actions, which are called 'tests': (1) truth test, (2) reality test and (3) existential test. The idea behind this analytical scope of 'testing' in the context of professionalization is to dedicate professional conditions to the persons concerned. That means to characterize the subjective professional scope by analyzing the critical negotiation of context conditions from the individuals involved. This perspective allows to define the professional constitution via their sources of (a) common sense, (b) public critique and (c) indig-

nation. Taken together, these three theoretical-analytical dimensions represent indicators for (future) professional developments.

RC15-JS-64.6

HENDRIKS, BARBARA* (Humboldt University Berlin)

The Clinician Scientist in the Field of Translational Research: A Future Profession in Medicine?

Clinician scientists are nowadays discussed as the key medical profession in the field of translational research in biomedicine as they were understood as *the future role* able to closing the widening gap between biomedical research and medical practice. Thus, clinician scientist training and funding programs can nowadays be found in numerous universities and university hospitals around the world – such as Harvard Medical School, the University of Toronto, or the university hospital Charité Berlin—to name a few. The idea behind these programs is to promote a *hybrid profession* that translates research findings into clinical practice, and the other way round, *qua persona*. However, we can find empirically that clinician scientists do somehow fail on this request as the clinician scientist is lacking a form of institutionalization.

In this context, we find that previous studies addresses hurdles and barriers according to training and education of clinician scientists, but until now it is unclear what meaning translational research plays in this context? Translational research is mainly perceived as a driver for the clinician scientist position, but it seems rather unquestioned what kind of negative side effects translational research triggers towards the development of clinician scientists as a future medical profession. This paper addresses this shortcoming via a dualistic perspective by asking two questions simultaneously: How is translational research criticized by various stakeholders in the field of biomedicine, and what role does the clinician scientist play in this context? And b) how do clinician scientists criticize translational research and what role does this critique play for the perception of translational research? In order two answer these two questions the article is based on three sources of empirical data: (1) interviews with clinician scientists, (2) a discourse analysis of research articles and (3) a blog analysis from clinician scientists.

RC54-891.1

HENNE, KATHRYN* (University of Waterloo)

Brain Trauma As Constitutive Condition: Beyond the Event of Traumatic Brain Injury

In light of high-profile lawsuits involving professional sport leagues in North America, the effects of traumatic brain injury (TBI) have attracted significant public attention. News media regularly features reports of concussed athletes, speculation about the health risks of contact sport participation, scientific findings of degenerative brain disease, and the development of injury prevention methods. While these developments mark a shift in public consciousness, public discourse often overstates scientific findings about the effects of concussions and presents simplistic depictions of brain trauma. This paper steps back from popularized depictions of TBI to consider how participants navigate brain trauma, thus offering alternative narratives about experiences of—and with—brain injury. Rather than focusing on specific events resulting in TBI and their effects, this analysis looks at affected participants' descriptions of how they navigate and manage everyday life. Drawing on autoethnographic, interview and (inter)active observational data, it illuminates key features of brain trauma as a lived condition in which multiple layers of violence and trauma may be relevant. Further, many participants come to occupy an interstitial space between risk, injury and disability in ways that depart from popular discourses and their renderings of the TBI. The paper concludes by reflecting on how our understandings of brain injury and its effects might shift if we focus the constitutive elements that inform its materialization and lived experience.

RC05-115.5

HENRY, ROBERT* (University of Calagary)

Strategies of Survivance: Indigenous Street Gangs and Settler Colonialism

Indigenous peoples globally experience heightened levels of violence and its subsequent trauma resulting, not just from historical impacts of colonization, but continued policies of erasure brought on through settler colonialism. Despite such attacks, Indigenous peoples survive and resist the continued violence and violent erasure on their bodies, knowledges, and territories through strategies of *survivance* (Vizenor, 2008). This paper examines how Indigenous peoples in Western Canada, specifically those involved in street gang, have created survivance strategies to survive and resist settler colonialism. Focusing on three separate research projects involving Indigenous peoples, who at one time were engaged in street gangs, I show how the participants actively engaged in survivance strategies to survive and build their social capital. Although research is slowly beginning to emerge on the uniqueness of Indigenous street gang experience

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formation there is still a strong tendency to adopt and adapt to American street gang perceptions. The aim of the three research projects was to engage with those individuals who are/were engaged with an Indigenous-based street gang and those who work with Indigenous street gang members and frame these experiences into the broader literature of colonialism and gang studies to better understand why Indigenous youth are drawn into a street gang lifestyle and the role(s) that the street gang has in creating spaces of survivance across western Canada. The paper is designed to bring to the fore the importance of decolonial approaches to address Indigenous street gangs and challenge the continued criminal justice and public safety rhetoric of street gangs as violent predators who have little connection to their community. To accomplish this, space must be provided to create a counter-narrative to the continued suppressive criminal justice approaches and shift to localized decolonial approaches that view street gangs as sites of survivance within contested colonial spaces.

RC57-935.1

HERAS, ANA INÉS* *(CEDESI-UNSAM- CONICET and INCLUIR- Instituto para la Inclusión Social)*

MIANO, MARÍA AMALIA *(UNSAM CEDESI and INCLUIR Instituto para la Incl. Soc. y el Desarrollo Humano)*

Street Children´s Narrative Accounts: Availability, Access and Transposing across Semiotic Systems.

In this paper we analyze pedagogical experiences carried out between 2013-2015 in Buenos Aires City by our team, a group of volunteers and other teachers that support street children. Our goal was to identify what kind of learning opportunities for narrative accounts, and what kinds of narratives, become visible when analyzing multi-mediated interactions (i.e., mediated through oral exchange, visual arts, photography, video and written text). Methodologically, we looked into the availability, access and transposition of different semiotic systems. Our outcomes show that facilitating access to a variety of resources, in different interactional configurations and with diverse media, enables participants to find a voice of their own and express themselves as individuals, and, simultaneously, enable children as a group to express as a collective. We conclude that these kinds of pedagogical experiences set out an educational potential for narration and self-expression while supporting a way by which children may be able to state their position vis a vis devastating living conditions that affect them.

RC14-280.5

HERBERT, DAVID* *(Kingston University London)*

Social Media and Social Order: A Comparative North European Study

This paper reflects on the findings of a 3 year Norwegian Research Council project which has investigated how social media is reshaping social relations in multi-ethnic neighbourhoods of cities in Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands, looking especially at how cultural conflict and social order are generated, reinforced and challenged both on social media platforms and at their intersection with life in the physical city. We have focused on the platforms Facebook (most widely used) and Instagram (most visually curated), examining their use in urban environments using mixed methods, including social media analytics (heat maps and network analysis), content analysis (of posts, photos and text) and interviews. Using these methods, we have investigated the online/offline lives of a variety of groups, including ethnic Danish converts to Islam and lifestyle clusters in Amsterdam and Kristiansand. Our evidence suggests that whereas many accounts emphasise the egalitarian and polarising potentials of social media, we find that social media platforms are more likely to reinforce existing power relations, distribution of resources and prevailing social consensus than to disrupt them.

RC04-81.18

HERINGER, ROSANA* *(Universidade Federal de Rio de Janeiro)*

KLITZKE, MELINA *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)*

The Access to the Brazilian Public Higher Education: Analysis about the Profile of the Entering Students in Courses of Prestige of Federal University of Rio De Janeiro

For a long time, Brazilian higher education was addressed to a small portion of the more socioeconomically favored population. In the last decades, this level of education has undergone transformations that involve the implementation of policies that aim to expand and democratize access. However, it is possible to perceive that the expansion of higher education and the arrival of a more heterogeneous public, especially in public universities, have been happening more broadly in courses of less social prestige, potentializing an uneven distribution between courses. In this way, it is necessary to analyze the profile of those who enter high social prestige courses and in what dimensions have the initiatives created by the federal government to democratize access to Brazilian public higher

education have contributed to diversify the profile of students in these courses. Therefore, the purpose of this text is to discuss the extent to which access policies such as affirmative action and the Brazilian National Examination of the High School / Brazilian Unified Selection System (ENEM/SISU) have collaborated so that students with a more diversified profile enter courses of high social prestige - Medicine, Law and Engineering - of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). Thus, supported by theoretical conceptions produced in the perspective of the Sociology of Education, we will develop a quantitative analysis, using descriptive statistics. We will use the microdata of the socioeconomic questionnaire, applied by UFRJ in the pre-enrollment of the selected students in the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 of mentioned courses. The variables selected for this research are: family income, student origin, mother's schooling, entrance modality and color/race.

RC30-547.5

HERMO, JAVIER* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

El Trabajo De Los Académicos En Tiempos De Globalización: La Situación En América Latina Con Foco En El Mercosur / Academic Workers in Globalization Times: Situation in Latin America Focusing Mercosur

La globalización ha traído una enorme cantidad de cambios en diferentes ámbitos y, como también se ha señalado, en la educación superior y en lo que habitualmente se denomina "mundo académico".

Suele hablarse de "internacionalización de la educación superior" para referirse a un proceso que siempre está vinculado a los efectos de la globalización en el mundo universitario. En otros trabajos, hemos señalado las consecuencias sobre este sector, pero aquí debemos detenernos en lo que esto implica para el trabajo en el mundo académico.

Esto implica comenzar por aceptar la naturaleza de "trabajadores" no solo de los docentes universitarios, sino también de los investigadores y becarios de diversos tipos que coexisten en el mundo de la educación superior, la ciencia y la tecnología. Si bien es obvio que se trata de trabajo remunerado y que, por lo tanto, quienes lo perciben deben ser considerados trabajadores, muchos estudios sobre la temática niegan explícita o implícitamente tal condición cuando sólo se centra el análisis en otros aspectos. No se pretende descalificar la importancia de los mismos (financiamiento, selección de temas, posibilidades comparadas, entre otros), pero sin señalar la importancia hora de analizar que condiciones particulares produce para los trabajadores del mundo académico, la globalización e internacionalización de la educación superior.

El presente trabajo se produce en el marco de la línea de investigación apoyada por el financiamiento de la Universidad de Buenos Aires con los proyectos UBACyT que viene dirigiendo el Profesor Hermo.

RC25-473.3

HERNANDEZ, ARYN* *(U.S. Census Bureau)*

MESNER, KRYSTEN *(U.S. Census Bureau)*

WILLIMACK, DIANE *(U.S. Census Bureau)*

Confidentiality and Persuasive Messaging in Surveys of Businesses, Organizations, and Institutes

The production of official statistics about the economy relies on businesses' participation in sample surveys conducted by National Statistics Institutes (NSIs). While many of these surveys are mandatory, suggesting legal consequences for nonparticipation, NSIs prefer to persuade response rather than threaten prosecution. This requires effective communication with businesses and their community.

Research has shown that business survey respondents may be motivated by assurances that the confidentiality of their data is protected and by information about how their data is used. Pledges of confidentiality and security are often shrouded in legal phrasing, and survey data, which require application of technical statistical methodologies, are often used to make decisions that affect businesses indirectly. Neither of these are easily communicated by straightforward plain language.

In the United States, statistical agencies must meet the informed consent requirements of three laws associated with response burden, privacy, and cybersecurity. To facilitate compliance, the Department of Commerce suggested language to incorporate into survey 'Authority and Confidentiality' statements. However, cognitive research has identified issues with respondents' understanding and interpretation of various words and phrases that may be concerning and counter-productive to survey response goals. Considering concerns with nonresponse, the U.S. Census Bureau has undertaken cognitive testing to identify effective and reassuring ways to communicate the legitimacy of this information to business respondents. We also investigated possible persuasive messaging with business respondents, particularly to improve their knowledge of beneficial uses of survey data.

In this paper, we will describe our use of card sorting activities, along with traditional cognitive interviewing, to stimulate expression of respondents' viewpoints.

We will present findings about confidentiality language preferred by business respondents, along with the more motivating persuasive messages. The results of this research will enable the Census Bureau to foster a greater sense of trust and motivation among our business respondents.

RC06-140.8

HERNANDEZ ARENCIBIA, RAYNIER* *(Alberto Hurtado University)*

Rethinking Paternities in the Chilean Migratory Context

The reflections and results presented for this congress are part of my doctoral research about fatherhood in Chile.It may be said that the focus on transnational paternity is recent in the migratory studies scenario. In this sense Privilsky (2012) argues that these appeared approximately after the first investigations on transnational maternity driven by the sociologists Hondagneu-Sotelo and Ávila (1997) and the consequent consolidation of this subspecialty within the migration studies with the contributions of Avila 2008; Dreby 2006; Gamburd, 2000; Hondagneu-Sotelo 2001; Parreñas 2001, 2005; Schmalzbauer, 2004; among others. Why is it relevant to study transnational paternities in Chile? First, there has been little exploration of paternities in the migratory context, considering that migration to Chile has increased since the 1990s (Martínez, 2003; Schiappacasse, 2008), and especially since 1995 (Godoy, 2007; Santander , 2006; Stefoni, 2005). Latin American migration to Chile has quadrupled in absolute numbers since the end of the civil-military dictatorship until today (INE, 2015) (OBIMID, 2016) and a certain parity is visualized in the statistical figures of entry of migrant men and women to this country. In this context, it is then relevant to be able to investigate whether the migration context generates tensions in the traditional gender role of men, resulting in transitions to other models of paternity. In this sense, it can be said that the study stands as a contribution to the understanding of transnational migrations and the family and that all the components of a network are relieved where different actors interact in different ways, distinguish tensions, contradictions that make to rethink models of paternity in the Chilean contemporary migration context.

RC51-847.3

HERNANDEZ CASAS, DAVID* *(UNAM)*

Art Process As a Non-Trivial Machine. Looking at Art Practice As a Second Order System

Art practice as the process(es) in which an artist elaborates her artistic endevors is seen for some scholars (Niedder, C., y Roworth-Strokes, S., 2005; Hannula, Surorante y Vadén, 2005; Graeme, S., 2010; Borgdorf, 2012; Leavy, P., 2015) as pre-reflexive, preconceptual activity and, almost solely, visually constructed (Arheim).

These scholars and their writings consider the artist and her thinking like a "naked eye" (O'Doherty), it is to say, a walking bodyless cartesian eye, through which "reality" enters directly the human system. Such thinking is unidimensional, leaving aside great part of other human domains, ignoring the artist's capabilities to model her practice through what Piaget calls "functional continuity", where biological, affective and logical domains are intertwined and interdifined.

This paper approaches art practice from the point of view of constructivism and its allies, sociocybernetics, genetic epistemology (Piaget), and the cognitive field (Amozurrutia); in order to propose a second order art practice. It is to say, to consider art practice and the artist thinking as a complex system whose aim is to construct sensual, simbolic, reflective and conceptual meaning, built through out empirical, affective and logical relationships.

In order to achieve this goal, I will quicly review current ideas around the subject and contrast these against the constructivist point of view. Then, I explain the selfreflective epistemological analysis I have elaborated of my own art-practice, following Piaget's genetique theory on knowledge, Amozurrutia's cogntive field and the heuristic methodology that constructivism offers to researching. The results are a series of diagrams and algorithms that describe epistemological routes within the practice. The main objective of this analysis is to show to the audience how an artistic practice is be informed no just through visual impulse, non-conceptual and pre-reflective thinking.

RC10-209.5

HERNANDEZ GUTIERREZ, JULIA* *(University of Louvain)*

Citizen Strategies to Confront Mistreat and Negligence in Mexican Public Institutions of Health and Justice

At this time, Mexican public institutions of health and justice are more closely monitored than before by civil society, Human Rights associations and international organizations. However, cases of abuse, negligence and omission continue to be frequent among patients and victims when approaching public institutions to obtain medical care or to report a crime that affected them. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to expose the different strategies of citizens when they try to respond to institutional mistreat. First, we will argue that abuses, negligence and omissions of public institutions constitute a particular kind of

violence that mixes complex bureaucratic processes, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient and not well-trained staff. This kind of violence could often hide or diminish the responsibility of institutions, making people believe that health or justice are being denied because of a human error or because it is usual to wait a lot of time to obtain it. When people notice that it is not normal and if they do not fear of reprisals (which happens very often, unfortunately), they could deploy a repertoire of strategies (some of them very aggressive and some others very clever) to defy these institutional obstacles to obtain health and justice rights.

RC47-JS-22.2

HERNANDEZ GUTIERREZ, JULIA* *(University of Louvain)*

From Individual Indignation to Collective Action: Reopening the Question for Current Analysis of Social Movements

Even though questions about what allows or dissuades an individual to get into the streets and join a collective action have already been assessed by authors like Olson, Gramsci and others, in this paper we discuss what mobilizes an individual in our time. Since parameters of class, age, gender and other sociodemographic characteristics are no longer the unique features that define an individual's life, as Touraine or Martuccelli argue, and since Rational Choice theories have been strongly questioned by diverse approaches, we propose that is necessary a revision of what could current sociological theory say about individual motivations and practical capabilities that influence participation in collective action. We argue that sociology of social movements could be enriched if we look closer to the individual motivations and obstacles, and to the individual comprehension of what is fair and unfair, what kind of grievance makes people to feel outraged, and what are the possible actions to do after having been mistreated, according to him or her. The principal aim of this paper is to discuss what is in the middle of an individual indignation and the conformation of a collective action, emphasizing the fact that one thing does not drive automatically to the other one. We will explore some classic sociological responses that have tried to fill this gap and some more recent theories that could help us to refresh our approaches, considering that current social movements analysis may need to reconcile classic and recent theories, micro and macro sociological perspectives, and utilitarian and non-utilitarian visions of people's motivations.

TG04-975.3

HERNÁNDEZ-RAMÍREZ, ALEJANDRO* *(Carleton University)*

The Political Economy of Securitization of Migration in Canada: A Critical Historical Account

Making use of political economy, securitization studies, and critical race theory under a transnational perspective, I analyze a number of historical immigration episodes in Canada—as case studies—to identify and explain how varied migration security formations pre-date the current theoretical emphasis on securitization, particularly after 9/11. These cases range from the constitution of the first Immigration Act in 1869 that identified 'undesirable' immigrants, such as poor or disabled people, to the establishment of a broader set of strategies to deter the immigration of Black people, seen as "unsuitable to the climate and requirements of Canada" and a threat to its eastern economy, to the double standard in Canada's immigration policy from the 1960s onward, when protecting asylum seekers escaping from communist regimes, but not those escaping from fascist, right-wing regimes due to their alleged threat of (left-wing) politicization. Thus, using a long-durée analytical perspective, I deploy and discuss the notions of social security and homeland security as part of Canada's historical securitization processes. In doing so, I also show how Canada's migration security formations have been constitutive elements in its nation-building process as an imagined white, dual settler/colony. These varied security formations have been produced by evolving politico-economic processes, the creation, implementation, and constant revision of legal regimes, and the Othering, racialization, and minoritization of non-white subjects. Thus, the resultant Other (vis-à-vis the Self or white, Anglo/French individual with Christian roots) is differentially constructed by the intersection of gender, ethnicity/race, class, ideology, sexuality, ability, and religion, and posited as a threat to Canada's (white) nation formation. Overall, a more comprehensive analysis of diverse security formations reveals that migration has been regulated and securitized along various scales, fields, and temporalities in Canada, even if using a language different than that of securitization/risk.

RC29-535.1

HERRERA, JACOBO* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
VEGA, JESICA *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
VALERDI, MA AUREA *(Universidad de Guanajuato, Campus León)*

Penitentiary Treatment in Mexico: A Comparison between Men's and Women's Situation

Some researchers on human behavior declare that men and women have similar behavioral options, as they are living organisms which respond to the

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

stimuli in their environment and they have language as a conventional medium of contact (Ribes *et al.*, 2008). This work presents the results of a comparative study between penitentiary treatment for men and women in Mexico. On the one hand, a review of documents was made to estimate the differences in operation between men's and women's penitentiaries in Mexico; on the other hand, we expose the reactions of a focus group integrated by penitentiary personnel working in a women's correctional center. It was found that there exists a differentiated treatment between men and women in prison that does not seem naturally justified, nor juridically pertinent. Starting from the penitentiary administration, a distinct treatment was observed between male and female inmates. Even if men correctional facilities have been improving in last years, omissions, anti-constitutional practices and misstatements are still often seen in women correctional centers. Besides this, a comparative discourse is maintained among correctional officers, being more negative for those who work in women's penitentiaries, and transmitting a generalized feeling of abandon due to the lack of government support.

TG08-1010.8

HERRERA, JEANIE* *(Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Sociológicos)*

¿Resiliencia o Resignación?: La Tragedia Del Hogar Seguro "Virgen De La Asunción"

Hablar del conflicto social implica poner en juego los elementos que lo integran y le dan sentido a la acción colectiva. De esta manera, se busca ampliar la mirada sobre las diferentes estrategias que involucran la participación de los actores, sus posturas y los desencadenantes sociales que dan cabida a la indignación y participación ciudadana. Además, la resiliencia mide la capacidad de superar experiencias adversas y fortalecerse a partir de las mismas. Su desarrollo conceptual ha sido permeado por una serie de enfoques y teorías que la analizan desde cuatro ámbitos distintos: personal, familiar, comunitario y Estatal.

El 8 de marzo de 2017 se registró un incendio en el Hogar Seguro "Virgen de la Asunción", espacio de protección y abrigo, a cargo de la Secretaría de Bienestar Social de la Presidencia de la República de Guatemala. En el siniestro fallecieron 19 niñas por intoxicación y quemaduras. Otras 37 niñas fueron ingresadas a hospitales nacionales con heridas de gran magnitud, de las cuales fallecieron posteriormente 22 niñas, sumando 41 muertes. A partir de la tragedia, se registraron acciones, expresiones y demandas colectivas demandando justicia ante lo ocurrido, especialmente ante la sospecha ciudadana de un acto premeditado por parte de las instituciones encargadas de velar por la seguridad y el resguardo de la niñez, catalogándolo Estado femicida.

Se presenta un análisis que permite articular los diversos ámbitos de la resiliencia comunitaria, identificar las bases del conflicto que alimentan el sentido de la acción colectiva, así como identificar las distintas expresiones y manifestaciones que surgen en el primer mes posterior al incendio. Se analiza un enfoque que intenta apropiar el concepto de resiliencia comunitaria y acción colectiva desde la teoría de los cuerpos/emociones y aplicarlo al estudio de caso vinculado a la tragedia del Hogar Seguro "Virgen de la Asunción".

RC05-121.1

HERTEL, FLORIAN* *(University Hamburg)*
ESCHE, FREDERIKE *(Universität Hamburg)*

Identification with the Radical Right in Times of Increasing Social Inequality - Evidence from Germany

In September 2017, the radical right AfD (Alternative for Germany) party scored 12.6 percent of votes in the federal election entering for the first time Germany's parliament. Germany is only the latest country to experience the political resurgence of radical right movements. Their electoral success depends to some extent on the mobilization of the working classes. Past research suggests three competing explanations for the radical right's success among the working classes according to which the latter vote is the result of rising inequality (the modernization losers), heightened feelings of insecurity (the alienated) and growing labor market competition due to immigration (the protectionist). Most empirical inquiries, however, consider only one of the hypotheses and rarely employ dynamic designs that truly account the role of change in the explaining phenomena. Hence, we simultaneously model all three explanations to evaluate their relative importance and use an empirical design that allows us to identify effects of changing subjective and objective inequality. Employing longitudinal data from the SOEP (2000-2016), a large representative household panel study in Germany, we study respondents' party identification accounting for objective position, subjective worries and local labor market conditions. In the first step, we aim at describing the importance of different characteristics arguably related to right party identification. In multivariate models, we study four different sets of attributes: socio-demographic conditions; their subjective evaluations (e.g., satisfaction, sorrows); their personality as well as local opportunity structure and demographic composition (e.g., unemployment rate, migration rate). In the second step, we investigate to what extent social mobility, changing satisfaction and worries as well as changes in the local conditions motivate identification with extreme right parties. Our results indicate that the three alternative explanations

contribute to radical right party identification in Germany but differ to the extent to which they are related to changing identification.

RC28-523.2

HERTEL, FLORIAN* *(University Hamburg)*
LOHMANN, HENNING *(University of Hamburg)*

Squeezing the Data? the Effect of Data Handling Practices in Stratification Research

Before being presented in a research paper or on a conference, data undergo a tedious generative process handling missing information. Secondary quantitative analyses are commonly based on a sub-sample of available observations. It is well-known that missing data points either due to item non-response (INR) or unit non-response (UNR) can bias inadvertently the outcome of empirical inquiry. We study the extent of such error induced for different outcomes with regard to a focal variable in stratification research: Social origins.

In case of longitudinal household panel data, the problem of missing data becomes even more complex. Longitudinal household data offers more information to address the problems accompanying INR and UNR because earlier data points can be used to extrapolate missing items and other household members' data can serve as proxy in case of UNR. This advantage, however, could easily become a pitfall if assumptions about the underlying process that generated the missing data are not only wrong but also bias estimators. The opposite strategy of simply ignoring partial observations (i.e. list-wise deletion) might also bias results by curtailing the representativity of the results.

Based on the large body of literature on imputation techniques, we study the effect of various strategies of handling missing information in panel data. We compare results of stratification analyses using social origin as a predictor variable across several specifications obtained by applying the "persistence" approach (i.e. carrying forward or backward older information), the chained-regression imputation approach based on the same time point and, additionally, on prior information, using proxy information from other household members, and employing retrospective versus prospective information. Results are compared to those obtained by restricting the analysis sample to observed values. As litmus test for the effect of data handling practices, we employ three different applications from educational, social mobility and labor market research.

RC06-135.4

HERTZ, ROSANNA* *(Wellesley)*

Donor-Linked Families and a New Parenthood Practice: Intimate Surveillance

Donor anonymity has become a worldwide issue. In some countries the concept of donor anonymity has become obsolete due to mandates requiring children to have access to donor information at age 18 (such as in Sweden, Australia, The Australian state of Victoria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and because of readily available genetic testing. Yet, most prominently in the United States, the issue of donor anonymity remains incredibly relevant, as laws surrounding donor anonymity have not fully caught up with the medical and technological sleuthing available to parents who conceived children via the booming global fertility industry. The sociological impact of the technologies used to search out donors has not been fully examined. Findings from a large qualitative study of families (interviews with parents and their children) who conceived with the use of a commercial donor are useful to discussing how: (1) The purchase of online gametes from the fertility industry creates an environment that normalizes personal information-sharing and encourages surveillance work; (2) despite guarantees by commercial banks to enforce donor anonymity, parents can easily use "detective work" online to figure out the donor's identity; (3) as a result, donors are 'followed' on various social media platforms without their knowledge; (4) this surveillance is linked to motherhood beliefs about keeping track of the child's intimates. In effect, this detective work is a resource parents provide their donor-conceived children. Moreover, the practice raises a set of ethical issues about the boundaries parents say they draw around official contact which belongs to their child when they turn 18.

RC53-885.3

HERTZOG, LUCILE* *(Université de Caen)*
MONTMASSON, DORIANE* *(ESPE de Paris, CERLIS)*
PELLISSIER-FALL, ANNE* *(Université de Caen)*
BARBIER, PASCAL *(Universite Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne)*
BERTRON, CAROLINE *(Université de Caen)*

Double Impact or Double Bind. the Conceptions of Educational Work and Children's Well-Being of Early Childhood Professionals in France

Double Impact or Double Bind. The Conceptions of Educational Work and Children's Well-Being of Early Childhood Professionals in France

In the aftermath of the Second World War, and up until the 1970s in France, hiring "unskilled but affectionate" nannies, rather than "soulless technicians" was the prevailing expectation of parents turning to family child care programs. This model was progressively replaced by an education-centered approach to young children's care, and young children have become objects of specific pedagogic action. The diffusion of paradigms promoting construction of identity and intellectual stimulation from a young age contributed to childhood professionals and parents expanding their respective educational roles well before children reach preschool age.

Day care centers and family child care providers are the two major types of child care institutions in France. This paper relies on a collective research in Paris and Normandy combining semi-structured interviews and direct observation, with professionals in day care centers and at family child care providers' homes during their working time.

The paper analyzes how early childhood professionals define the educative aspect of their activity, and correlatively how defining and acting upon children's well-being are a major part of their work practices. We specifically question whether injunctions to more 'pedagogization' are always compatible with how professionals conceive and perceive children's well-being. This is especially relevant for analyzing moments when young children's free play is abandoned in favor of supervised activities, regarded as useless, or replaced by a quick succession of activities. In this perspective, we address how conceptions of well-being and education vary according to the professional career, gender and social background of child care professionals.

RC57-935.2

HERUTI, VERED* *(Beit-Berl College, Hamidrasha- Faculty of ars)*

Visual Punctum – Pedagogical Punctum

This proposal is based upon a case study of a pedagogical-visual process, which developed in the course: **Visual Literacy: Foundations of Visual Education.** The question I posed to myself as a lecturer was: **How to create dialogic instruction based on a personal connection.**

Due to the fact that I was a lecture in front of 65 student, I decided that the assignments I will give and the management of time outside of class hours will serve as the basis for dialogic instruction and personal connection, using a digital platform and sharing tools. The assignments were based on using the terms and, moving from the personal into the social, politic and cultural experience.

In first assignment the students learned certain terms from Roland Barthes' theory, like Punctum, Studium, and the Structure of a Myth. They were asked to analyze a photograph out of their private "photo album" which had Punctum for them. Next, they were required to use the picture as a search image on Google Search Pictures. From the image page they received they had to analyze visual patterns, e.g. personal as opposed to generalized, schematic, as opposed to unitary. In the third stage, they were required to associate the photograph with a visual myth. The students uploaded their assignments to a shared blog.

I term this process "Pedagogical Punctum" – a kind of initiation that stabs, that is relevant to the learner. Dialogic learning was established between us in which knowledge is built together, through sharing and with the utmost relevance, as suggested by Critical Pedagogy. Students were satisfied from the process which allowed them to return to their private photograph, encounter the "Visual Punctum", analyze it in a reflective manner: – from a personal experience to a generalized experience and knowledge – to form a "Pedagogical Punctum".

RC28-521.1

HERWIG, ANDREAS* *(Technische Universität Braunschweig)*

Immigrants' Socio-Economic Status in Europe and the Effect of the Education Systems

Immigrants' lower labor market chances vary considerably between European societies. It can be argued that these country-specific inequalities are linked to institutional characteristics of education systems. Due to the different extent of stratification and vocational specificity of national education systems, varying school-to-work linkages exist, having specific consequences for immigrants. Hence, as the main research question I ask in how far the labor market returns to education of different migration statuses – referring to the chances of entering skilled occupations – are shaped by the institutional arrangement of education systems.

I differentiate between natives, immigrants with host-country educational certificates and immigrants with (only) foreign certificates, assuming that natives have on average the highest returns – due to the larger extent of available host-country specific resources – whereas immigrants lacking host-country certificates have the lowest socio-economic status.

Regarding country-differences in the extent of such inequalities it can be expected that *immigrants with host-country educational certificates* enter skilled occupations more often the closer the relation between education and employment systems, that is the more stratified and / or vocationally specific the institutional setting. In contrast, *immigrants lacking host-country certificates* presumably have

difficulties in such contexts because of the highly regulated transition from school to work, resulting in the relevance of domestic educational certificates.

Multilevel analyses based on the European Union Labor Force Survey lead to two insights. First, the education's origin is more important than the person's origin. Second, as expected, the extent of penalties of immigrants with only foreign educational certificates is larger in countries with a high grade of stratification. Contrary to my hypothesis, vocational specific settings are not additionally detrimental to this group of immigrants. This could result from a generally beneficial labor market situation, rather flexible labor markets and favorable integration policies in these contexts.

RC02-53.18

HERZOG, HANNA* *(Tel Aviv University)*

Feminist Knowledge and the Politics of Numbers: Gender Indices As a Tool for Social Change

Foucault's concept of "Power/Knowledge" gave rise to many studies that revealed the power of statistics and the power of knowledge as tools in the hands of dominant groups.. This paper claims that the problem does not lie in the statistical science itself but in the sources of knowledge that constitute the science. The question that should be put on the agenda is not whether statistical data is needed but who defines what data is collected, for what purposes, and for whom.

Based on The Israeli Gender Inequality Index developed by WIPS, I would like to highlight the ways the index is part of women's collective effort to be partners in manufacturing alternative knowledge and social change.

The index is based on the calculation of gender inequality in various domains from 2004. Unlike most of the indices this **I**ndex is based on continuous expansion of the domains and the indicators that comprise them. This expansion is based upon knowledge that is developed from the bottom-up life experience of women. This knowledge grows out of a dialogue with women's organizations, research groups whose main focus is on qualitative research which strives to hear the voices and the needs of women. Inequality is measured not only based on a binary distinction between men and women but on intersectionality between gender and the various social locations like the periphery and Arab society in Israel. Workshops and meetings are conducted with government research departments and other data-generating bodies, The goal is to direct them to collect data that is gender sensitive and to mainstream gendered thinking. The Index makes it possible to demarcate transparent spaces of gender inequality. It serves as a policy compass for decision makers, government agencies and public bodies, as well as a vital tool for civil society

RC08-164.1

HESS, ANDREAS* *(University College Dublin)*

Extreme Comparisons: From Democracy in American to the Colonization of Algeria

Discussing Tocqueville' work and his lasting contributions, particularly in relation to comparisons, is impossible without some qualifications:

(1) It is necessary to widen the horizon and that means first and foremost not to see Tocqueville in total isolation and as a solitary figure. Due attention and respect needs to be paid to the work ofTocqueville's friend, travel companion and co-writer Gustave de Beaumont, particularly his analysis of Ireland;

(2) It is equally important to give credit to Francois Furet's remark that Tocqueville's thought (and by implication Beaumont's) had an existential dimension: how to maintain liberty in the light of new, and tendentially universal, democratic and egalitarian aspirations and demands. This tension was the driving point in all their comparisons, including that between the US, France and Algeria and the UK and Ireland (and, to a lesser extent, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, the Caribbean and India).

(3) Finally, it is important to bear in mind what comparison could mean in terms of both hopes and realistic expectations and in relation to the spawning of democratic ideas and the birth pangs of modern democracy.

In my paper I will focus on one extreme comparison to illustrate my case - that between the US (and the hope it generated) and that of Algeria (including the initial hope and the disappointment which followed later). While the focus will clearly be on the US and Algeria I will also attempt to bring other dimensions to bear on Tocqueville and Beaumont's analysis (their abolitionism, their take on political economy, the social question, etc).

RC18-342.2

HESS, ANDREAS* *(University College Dublin)*
ASHENDEN, SAMANTHA* *(Birkbeck College)*

On Civil Disobedience: Judith N. Shklar on the Possibilities and Limitations of Dissent in Modern Democracies

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

For most of her life the Harvard political theorist Judith N. Shklar rejected being drawn into, or taking direct sides when it came to political debates. However, with her lectures on political obligation, which she gave just a few months before her death in the spring of 1992, a slightly different picture emerges. More specifically I will show how Shklar tackled the issue of obligation and its boundaries in the light of two American experiences: in the 19th slavery and the systematic exclusion of Black people (incl. the protest and radical abolitionist manifestations against it) and in the 20th century the Civil Rights movement and the war in Vietnam. In her lectures Shklar discussed various possible stands and different notions of 'voice', including some of its contradictions in the context of democratic aspirations, ranging from civil disobedience to advocating conscientious objection.

RC35-631.2

HESSELMANN, FELICITAS* *(Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)*
REINHART, MARTIN *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*

Visibility Cycles, (In)Visible Institutions and the Making of Scandals

The proposed contribution is concerned with phenomena of negative visibility, such as stigmatization, scandals, and public shaming. Looking not at the processes following and enhancing scandalization and shame penalties, but at the processes that precede it, we ask how this type of visibility relates to existing social or symbolic structures and the configurations of visibility they entail. Punishments and public notifications for scientific misconduct, which are highly symbolic in nature and rely almost exclusively on the negative effects of visibility to sanction scientists, shall serve as a case in point. By tracing the procedures and working conditions of the actors and institutions that form the (newly developing) system for social control in science, we aim to show how visibility features as a central concern and structuring element throughout this system. While these actors, e.g. offices of research integrity or ombudsman, struggle to make their work visible and transparent to the scientific community, they are threatened by a feedback loop of invisibility: By design, they solely rely on cases being reported to them and do not actively initiate investigations themselves; at the same time, cases are relatively rare and do not allow for continuous, day-to-day activities that could be made visible to an audience. The more the visibility of the institution subsides, the less cases will be reported, leading in turn to a further decrease of (potentially) visible activities. For such a system without stable representation or permanent visibility, convictions and the following upsurge of attention present the only way to gain visibility in the scientific community. Unable to produce visibility for themselves, these institutions feed off of the visibility of the scandals they incite. Visibility appears thus not as a situational feature, but as a complex cycle running through various situations, actors, and institutions.

RC19-363.2

HETTIGE, SIRI* *(University of Colombo)*

Taxation Policy, Social Expenditure and Inequality – Global Trends and the Case of Sri Lanka

This paper uses the case of Sri Lanka to examines the inter-connections between taxation and social expenditure on one hand and patterns of social inequality on the other, based on secondary data derived from official sources. Persisting low direct taxes on personal and corporate incomes combined with an overwhelming reliance on indirect taxes continue to impact negatively on the life chances of low income groups and other vulnerable segments of society. On the other hand, continuing low social investments in such areas as health, education and public transport have lowered the quality of publicly funded services, compelling even low income groups to rely more and more on privately provided services. Poor social regulation of private services has resulted in higher charges levied by private providers, resulting in an increasing economic burden on low income groups. Meanwhile, more and more low income groups have tended to look for more lucrative employment outside the country as a way of coping with increasing cost of living. Exodus of labor in turn has led to wage escalation and labor shortages, making local production of industrial and agricultural goods less competitive in regional and global markets. Resulting stagnation of industrial and agricultural sectors has forced many workers to move into the informal sector, making their working and living conditions increasingly precarious. The emergent situation demands greater state regulation of income distribution, surplus extraction and private provision of social sector services and social sector investments.

After describing the case of Sri Lanka, the paper will discuss the findings in the context of the dominant global and regional market trends and policy environment that do not encourage greater and more proactive state interventions in the above regard.

RC15-282.12

HICKEY, SOPHIE* *(Mater Research Institute-University of Queensland)*

Sociologising Maternity Care to Inform Workforce Capability Investment and Maximize Health Gains for Urban Indigenous Families

Clinical and cultural safety of health workforce is vital to accelerating health gains for Indigenous peoples. Maternal and infant health has been identified as a key area where preventative intervention can make lasting improvements to one's life trajectory. While there was been some investment in Australia, there have been minimal gains in Indigenous maternal and infant health outcomes nationally. In Brisbane, Birthing in Our Community program was a local response to rising preterm birth rates for Indigenous babies and was the partnering of a large tertiary based hospital with two local Indigenous community controlled health services to provide specialist wrap-around care for women having Indigenous babies and their families. Four years on this has proved a successful investment with families developing trusting relationships with their known midwife and Indigenous health worker, reducing preterm birth and increasing engagement with the broader health system. While 100% of women accessing the program felt their needs were met and they were understood and treated respectfully due to their cultural background, these same women reported feeling less cultural safe as they accessed mainstream maternal and infant health care within the hospital. This correlates with a lack of professional development opportunities for mainstream hospital staff to improve their cultural capabilities. Specialised services are important to having healthy and engaged Indigenous families but also requires cultural and clinical safety of mainstream tertiary services as clients navigate the broader health system. This involves reflection of the responsibilities of the health system, and its institutionalized power dynamics of professions, race, class, gender and intersectionality. This paper interrogates our responsibility as sociologists to understand ways of improving health systems within a social justice agenda, and explores our role in the newly emerging field of Indigenous midwifery research.

RC40-698.1

HIGGINS, VAUGHAN* *(Charles Sturt University)*
BRYANT, MELANIE *(University of Tasmania)*

Institutional Logics and the Challenges of Assembling Agri-Food Technologies

In a recent article, Carolan (2017) calls for a re-shaping of the debate around how sociologists think and talk about agri-food based technologies. Specifically, Carolan argues that debate should shift from one in which technology is part of a pre-established pattern of structural change and power relations, to a more relational approach that looks at the effects particular socio-technical forms engender. We expand on this argument by suggesting that a relational approach to technology should also be attentive to the fragile and contingent ways in which socio-technical forms are assembled and held together. This issue has been given limited attention to date, and is one that we engage with in this paper through the application of an institutional logics framework. Institutional logics are the broad social and belief systems in which institutions operate that shape members' behaviours and cognitions. Central to the theory of institutional logics is the notion of the shared logic in which a common belief system guides and shapes the behaviour of all actors. Drawing upon qualitative data from a project focusing on the social factors influencing technology adoption in the Australian rice industry, we argue that efforts to implement new technology are complicated by tensions that arise within and across institutional logics that operate at different levels of policy practice.Specifically, we are interested in how different actors within the same industry interpret shared institutional logics and the ambiguities that arise in relation to the prioritising of different technologies and change initiatives. In doing so, we focus on three particular logics: a) the strategic-technical logic, which guide the overall strategy of the industry; b) the tactical-epistemic logic that guides the implementation of technology, and c) the operational-material logic, which guides the promotion of new technology at farm-level.

RC49-825.2

HIGUCHI, MARI* *(Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University)*

Rethinking Community Lives and Supports for the Persons with Mental Disorders Beyond the Difference in Social Positions: An Introduction of Practice of "Trialogue" in France

Background: As deinstitutionalization has pervaded in most industrialized countries, persons with mental disorders have been greatly encouraged to live in the community. On the other hand, they still have difficulties, especially in choosing the mental health services or participating in social activities according to their will. These difficulties are often caused by a discrepancy between the

persons with the mental disorder, their families, and medical professionals in the attitudes toward "desirable" community lives and supports for these persons.

Aim: To resolve this discrepancy, this study introduces a new communicative activity, which is called "trialogue" in France. In this activity, the persons with the mental disorder, their family, and the medical professionals exchange their opinions about mental health services from their points of view to think better supports and lives. First, I introduce its outline. Second, I investigate how the gap between participants' attitudes toward desirable community lives and actual supports is filled (or not filled) through this program.

Methods: I conducted participant observations of trialogue and semi-structured interviews with its organizer from 2016 to 2017 in urban areas in southern France. This field research is still ongoing and this study is an interim presentation. With these two kinds of qualitative data, I have analyzed the kinds of participant interactions that influence change in or maintenance of each participant's attitudes toward the theme they discussed about.

Results: In the process of trialogue, diverse opinions were expressed and shared freely regardless of their differences in position. This atmosphere of trialogue allowed the participants to examine their attitudes objectively, which sometimes enhanced their tolerance for different attitudes of other people.

RC19-364.3

HIILAMO, HEIKKI* *(University of Helsinki)*

Rethinking the Role of Religion in a Nordic Welfare State: Church Poverty Relief during the Time of Crisis in Finland

A key feature of the Nordic welfare states is their long history and tradition as Evangelic Lutheran state church countries, a fact which is very seldom recognized in the analysis of the development of the Nordic welfare state model. In the 1970s and 1980s the secularization theory was used to explain why churches in the protestant countries withdraw from providing welfare to make space for public actors, but with the rise of comparative welfare state research the role of religion was forgotten For example, Esping-Andersen's (1990, 1999) regime theory suggests that the kind of traditional assistance the church lends to the poor would die out in the course of "socio-democratic" welfare state development, a statement analogous with the secularization hypothesis. With data on poverty relief in Finland this study aims to question this assumption,

In the early 1990s Finland was hit by a severe economic recession, which motivated the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland to combat poverty and social exclusion through new programs and initiatives. The global recession that started in 2008 gave new impetus. In the context of two recessions, this study provides a quantitative review of the volume and structure of Church poverty relief. The data on Church engagement in poverty relief is derived from annual Church statistics. The trends on Church poverty relief are contrasted with aggregate data on municipal social assistance, a source of statutory last resort financial aid.

The results show that the scope and volume of the Church's poverty relief programs during economic downturns gives reason to challenge the conventional clear cut conception of the universal Nordic welfare state model based solely on poverty relief. The Finnish case does not confirm the welfare state regime secularization theory. Instead it shows that churches can still be active agents in shaping welfare states.

RC31-JS-13.7

HIITOLA, JOHANNA* *(University of Jyväskylä)*

Embodied Citizenship: Afghan Refugees' Sense of Belonging and Finnish Integration Policy

This paper explores how resistance and belonging are embodied by Afghan refugees in Finland. To analyse refugees' sense of belonging and agency, this research utilizes citizenship studies' notion of 'enacting citizenship'. However, this study not only concentrates on the often-analysed political activism or agency of people who already hold a certain level of rights, such as legal residency. The scope of this study also analyses struggles over gaining residency or asylum. In fact, these struggles reveal more about the boundaries of citizenship than other research material would. The paper revitalises discussions on how neoliberal citizenship produces a 'flow of categories' of destitute people who are excluded or disqualified from citizenship. It draws from scholarship on social class and classifications, feminist theories on intersectionality, and citizenship studies. Multi-sited ethnography is used to examine these questions. There are several factors that affect possibilities for embodied citizenship. These involve both refugees' and forced migrants' social positions and life experiences before fleeing, and their experiences of travel and waiting for residence permits. A further factor is locality – that is, the community in the final place of residence, and especially the ways in which 'integration work' is arranged in that area. All of these positions and experiences are intersectionally inscribed into the body as gendered, racialised, classed, and aged, etc. However, official integration policy does not fully recognize the issues which are essential for migrants' embodied citizenship. This paper suggests that the whole system of 'integration' is destined to fail if the mobile and vulnerable situations of people are overlooked.

RC50-839.4

HIKIDO, ANNIE* *(University of California-Santa Barbara)*

Neoliberal Governmentality and Township Tourism in South Africa

South Africa's 1994 democratic transition and the global iconicity of Nelson Mandela inspired droves of international tourists to visit the now so-called "Rainbow Nation". Since then, the South African tourism industry has expanded rapidly. Luxury districts have burgeoned in emergent global cities, reflecting the country's rise as a leisure destination and economic epicenter. The growth of urban cores occurs alongside the growth of the peri-urban townships, attesting to the geographical entrenchment of the apartheid regime and the continuity of austere conditions for black South Africans. The state then promoted tourism as a vehicle for alleviating unemployment and poverty, particularly through the 1998 Growth, Employment, and Redistribution (GEAR) program's market-driven agenda. Township tourism has especially sparked the state's expectation that black entrepreneurs will drive township development by attaining foreign capital from overseas visitors. This illustrates Nikolas Rose's discussion of contemporary neoliberalism (1999), under which ideal citizens become "responsibilized and entrepreneurialized," absolving the state from more directly addressing the social ills that plague these disadvantaged communities.

This paper investigates this mode of "governmentality" through the daily lives of entrepreneurial black women who have established township guesthouses. Drawing from eleven months of ethnographic fieldwork in three townships outside of Cape Town, the nation's most popular tourist destination, I show how these women become entrepreneurial subjects who both comply with and resist neoliberal governance. On one hand, they utilize racialized, gendered, and classed strategies for targeting a white Western clientele in order to siphon global capital to their township communities. On the other, they avoid pure individualistic competition, choosing instead to work cooperatively as business owners to optimize communal resource distribution. In doing so, they not only refuse the neoliberal prescription of intraracial conflict (Spence 2013), but also use tourism as a mouthpiece to implicitly critique the state for neglecting poor black communities.

RC37-656.6

HILL, NICOLE* *(University of Alberta)*

Learning and Living Reproduction: Hollywood Representations of Pregnancy and Birth As Potential Learning Material for Real-Life Experience.

The representation of pregnancy and childbirth in Hollywood films is increasingly common as North American society gradually becomes more comfortable with (at least some of) the realities involved in producing new people. At the same time, practices in the care of pregnant and birthing individuals have themselves changed with shifts in medical, cultural, and social understandings of these processes. Research indicates that women may to some degree base their understandings of pregnancy and birth in their own lives on representations of these events in popular media. This presentation describes a qualitative analysis of Hollywood films released within the last two decades that depict a range of 'normal' experiences of pregnancy and birth to understand how these events are being depicted, including how individuals experiencing them are depicted, their behavior, and also that of their care providers. Results demonstrate the complex ways that popular film 'teaches' individuals about pregnancy and birth and maternity care, providing visual representations of what to expect (when you're expecting). These representations are laid against results from the nationwide *Listening to Mothers* and *What Mothers Say* surveys based in the United States and Canada (respectively) which elucidate the experiences of women in maternity care. In utilizing both film representations and large-scale survey results it is possible to discuss how the social knowledge viewers acquire when engaging with these films (ill-)prepares them for actual experiences with maternity care and may maintain hegemonic ideologies and practices relating to pregnancy and birth.

RC14-JS-16.5

HILL, NICOLE* *(University of Alberta)*

The Newsmedia, Emergent Frames Representing a 'new' Violence, and Audience Reactions: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Presents Obstetric Violence.

Obstetric violence, a 'new' form of gender violence which is enacted on birthing bodies through health care workers and systems, has been problematized globally in recent years through the inclusion of the term in bodies of law in several nations, as well as statements from groups including the World Health Organization, which identifies disrespect and abuse in facility-based childbirth as an issue of public health and human rights occurring around the globe. In Canada there has been little attention paid to obstetric violence until recently when the national public broadcaster, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), published a series of reports on the topic describing individuals' personal accounts of being subjected to violence, as well as comments and a prepared

statement from the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada which suggest that the issue "has not come up" and that it is a concern in places where women are "devalued."

This presentation uses multiple data sources including the series of CBC publications on obstetric violence, related social media posts, and online reader commentary to those posts in order to analyze the emergent representation of the issue of obstetric violence by the newsmedia, as well as reactions to this representation. Cultural studies has demonstrated that representations matter. Through qualitative analysis, this presentation discusses how obstetric violence is being represented and how these representations are being received, including the representation of victims and perpetrators, as well as the contexts in which it occurs. By also examining audience reactions, this presentation can reflect on the relationship between media representations and audience decoding of representations presented by media. Preliminary analysis reveals that though the publications problematize obstetric violence, the representations individualize events, which may render the challenge toothless in terms of critical analysis situated in an understanding of institutionalized systemic gender violence.

RC39-692.2

HILL, TIFFANY* *(Royal Roads University)*

Using Creative Action Research to Investigate How Youth Understand and Build Community Resilience in Post-Flood Southern Alberta

Creative Action Research: Youth Building Resilient Communities

As the impacts of disasters and climate change intensify, the need to act collectively becomes more urgent. Grassroots leaders with flexible perspectives, creative approaches, and innovative and collaborative mindsets are needed to shift the status quo and re-imagine solutions to complex problems. Youth are a largely untapped resource and have immense leadership potential to address these global challenges. Although historically overlooked and perceived as vulnerable in the face of disasters and climate change, youth are both willing and able to contribute to establishing more resilient communities. Youth are also less habitual problem-solvers, more willing to take risks, early adopters of technology and innovation, and have a creative, vibrant energy that can be harnessed for social change. Building on the creative capacity, innovation, and agency of youth, the RbD Lab has developed a social innovation lab (SIL) process that offers young people tangible research skills and capacity-building opportunities while also engaging them as agents of change and innovation. The presenter will provide an overview of the social innovation process model, explain how it was developed and applied with youth in Southern Alberta, Canada, to generate community-relevant solutions related to climate change, disaster risk reduction, and resilience.

RC28-514.10

HILLIER, CATHLENE* *(University of Waterloo)*
AURINI, JANICE *(University of Waterloo)*

"I Mostly Took Pictures of Things That Were Special to Me": A Photo-Voice Project on Children's Home Reading Practices

As a part of a mixed methods project examining family engagement and literacy achievement in Ontario public schools, we conducted photo-interviews with 35 children (ages 5-8) in two schools located in socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods to find out more about their home-based literacy practices. Children were provided with a disposable camera to take home and respond to ten photo-prompts that related to their home literacy lives (e.g., take a picture of your favorite place to read). The photos were then used in face-to-face interviews with children as a catalyst for conversation. Thus far, analysis has primarily focused on the interviews with the children and what they had to *tell* us about reading at home. The purpose of the present study is to turn the analytical gaze on the photos themselves and ask: What can children *show* us about their home reading practices? Using economic, cultural, and social capital theories (Bourdieu, 1998), children's photos are analyzed for the tangible resources (e.g., books) and intangible resources (e.g., parents' helping their child with reading difficulties) that are provided in the home. Consideration of children's own agency – also referred to as 'child capital' (Chin and Phillips, 2004) – in home reading is also included in analysis. The children's photos gave us a window into their home literacy, the types of material resources available to children, and the people in their lives they can go to for help. Also, the photos reveal aspects of children's agency in the learning opportunities that they sometimes create for themselves and their choices in the pictures they choose to take. To strengthen home-school literacy connections, we conclude with recommendations to school policy and literacy programming to build on the capital that children have at their disposal.

RC04-93.22

HILLIER, CATHLENE* *(University of Waterloo)*

"They'Re My Investment": Lower-Class Parents' and Children's Aspirations and Home Learning Environments

Drawing on a photo-interview study of home reading practices with 27 children (ages 5-8) and interviews with 25 parents in Southwestern Ontario, this paper focuses on the perceptions that parents and children have about future education and how these understandings are translated into actions within the home learning environment. In particular, I examine the differences between lower-class parents with hopes that their child will graduate high school in contrast to those who encourage post-secondary education (PSE). Not surprisingly, interviews with children reveal that they are mostly unaware of future education or training requirements for the type of career they choose. However, child interviews, along with parents' interviews, uncover the types of conversations about future education that do (or do not) occur at home. Children whose parents have high school graduation aspirations for them talk less about future education than children whose parents have PSE aspirations. If parents have PSE goals for their children, they feel that PSE is a way for their children to experience social mobility, job security and satisfaction with their career and lives. Also, they are more likely to have conversations about future education with their children and these parents display a more interconnected approach with their child's education at school and at home. However, while more proactive, these families are heavily reliant on resources, information, and social connections provided by schools and the community. I conclude with policy recommendations on reaching students and parents earlier with career and post-secondary education experiences and information.

RC16-306.2

HILMAR, TILL* *(Yale University)*

Notions of Deservingness Among the Emerging Middle-Class in East Germany and the Czech Republic.

This paper approaches notions of moral-economic "deservingness" in two cases of emerging middle classes: East Germany and the Czech Republic after 1989. The concept of deservingness has been narrowly applied to the study of poverty, when instead, it should be regarded as a widespread, everyday articulation of issues of economic justice and economic dignity (Leslie McCall, Michele Lamont). Studying emerging post-socialist middle classes allows capturing the temporal grammars of legitimizing wealth, especially so in reference to the relational and moral distance to unemployment and the dangers of "falling from grace" (Katherine Newman) during the turbulent years of the post-socialist transformation. Individuals generate notions of deservingness from their own economic experiences, but also from comparisons with others (W.G. Runciman). This allows to study the specific moral-economic anchoring of strategies of coping with economic challenges, as well as with the fact that those close to oneself might fare better or worse. Beyond Bourdieusian "reproduction", perspectives of critical realism (Andrew Sayer) and cultural sociology allow to understand instances of "foundation" of notions of deservingness and economic self-worth in relation to others. This perspective also highlights the significance of concrete strong, trusted friendship ties (functioning as moral niches) for middle-class self-conceptions. The project is based on 67 interviews with respondents from two groups with varying likelihoods of status outcomes after 1989. The first group are engineers, with a high chance of social mobility, the second group are care workers (nursing and elderly care), with comparatively low levels of social mobility. The comparison of two national cases allows to consider the impact of different levels of exposure to unemployment on these groups during the 1990s.

RC09-182.4

HILMAR, TILL* *(Yale University)*

This Is Not Nostalgia: Economic Memory in Post-1989 East Germany and the Czech Republic.

How do varying economic trajectories shape individual and group memories of the past? This paper develops a theoretical notion of "economic memory" out of two cases of transforming societies after 1989: East Germany and the Czech Republic. Economic memory is concerned with the value of skills in transforming labor markets as well as with the evaluation of change in interpersonal relations and strong ties. Because economic memory is born out of a transformation context, it offers a crucial theoretical alternative to the image of "nostalgia". The paper brings scholarship on social memory (Jeffrey Alexander, Maurice Halbwachs, Avishai Margalit) together with economic sociology (E.P. Thompson, Viviana Zelizer) and the sociology of valuation and cultural inequality (Michele Lamont). It engages the comparison of two groups with a different likelihood of social mobility after 1989 (engineers and care-workers), embedded in the analysis in the historical comparison of social mobility trajectories post-1989 as well as in the specific cultural and temporal-economic dimensions of East-Central European varieties of capitalism. It seeks to go beyond a mere structural

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

comparison of economic processes, instead asking what we can learn from these rapid transformations about economic perceptions of inequality and notions of deservingness (McCall 2013). Such an approach conceptualizes the post-socialist space as a site to think about temporalities of the economic and to engage in cultural sociological theory-building.

RC12-245.12

HIMANEN, MARKUS* *(University of Helsinki)*

Criminalization of Immigration: Rationalizing Police Stops between Non-Discrimination Norms and Immigration Panic

The control oriented reaction to the rise of the number of people seeking asylum in European Union in 2015 and the rise of populist anti-immigration sentiment in Europe and USA has led to both increase in internal immigration controls and to an intensification of public discourse that conflates asylum policy, irregular migration, criminality and terrorism. These developments give rise to a concern that surveillance practices of police forces will increase ethnic profiling and that the principles of non-discrimination and ethnic equity are threatened.

The paper analyses the rationalizations that the Finnish police force uses in legitimizing the practices of internal immigration controls, and in selecting the persons that are targeted in the immigration checks. The research is made as a part of the three-year research project "Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" that examines the prevalence, the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland. The data used in this paper consists of semi-structured interviews (N=31) with the representatives of the police and other security authorities.

On the one hand, Finland and other European countries conceive immigration policing as a central means in solving perceived "migration crisis"; on the other hand, legal non-discrimination norms are seen as a guarantee that policing is conducted in an unbiassed way. However, the paper argues that one crucial question concerning limiting and controlling police discretion in the context of immigration policing is the way the police as an institution, and the policemen as professionals, react to different moral, juridical and political pressures concerning discrimination and immigration policy goals set by the government.

RC18-337.5

HIMANEN, MARKUS* *(University of Helsinki)*

Securitizing Poverty in Urban Space: Bulgarian and Romanian Street Workers' Experiences of Intensive Urban Public and Private Policing in Helsinki

Many economically disadvantaged migrants from Romania and Bulgaria, of whom many belong to the Roma minority, work in the streets of European cities. The main reason for this form of migration is racial discrimination in the labour market and restricted access to basic services in South-East Europe. Instead of rights-based solutions, EU countries have reacted to these migrations with securitized policies that have resulted in intensive policing practices, recurrent police stops and searches, and forced evictions.

The presentation is based on an analysis of semi-structured group interviews with precarious street workers from Romania and Bulgaria living rough in Helsinki (N=25), interviews with NGO employees (N=8), and public authorities and private security actors (N=4). The research is made as a part of the project "Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" (2015–2018) that examines the prevalence, the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland.

The paper discusses the experiences of the street workers: frequent police stops and apprehensions, evictions from makeshift sleeping places, and harassment by the security guards in the train stations and shopping centres. The central questions are on the one hand, how the control of urban space by public authorities, private security and other commercial actors creates racialized and stratified impacts; and on the other hand, how visible, precarious forms of existence are increasingly perceived as problems for public safety in wealthy European cities. The paper argues that the intersection of street workers' precarious legal status, class position and ethnicity makes the targeting by the police and security guards possible.

RC32-582.5

HINES, BRITTANY* *(Saint Mary's University)*

Toward Developing an Integration Model for Migrant and Refugee Women in Athens

Toward Developing an Integration Model for Migrant and Refugee Women in Athens

This paper focuses on the resettlement needs and empowerment initiatives of migrant and refugee women. Through feminist action research at a migrant and refugee women's grassroots organization in Athens, Greece, I analyze the women's own understanding of their settlement and integration needs, and explore

their journeys to accessing better services for resettlement assistance, skill and confidence building, and cultural celebration.

The data for this work is collected through the use of qualitative research methods, such as participatory research, focus groups, and individual semi-structured interviews. Part of the methodological design for the action research includes participatory workshops in which the group of migrant and refugee women at the grassroots organization in Athens react to, and engage with a presentation of ongoing services and programs for migrant and refugee women's settlement and integration as they exist in 2017, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. This engagement consists in critically discussing the programs and services that are available in Halifax, and in selectively and creatively adapting them to their own circumstances in Athens.

Analysis of this data illustrates the powerful agency of women who manage to survive and thrive in the midst of precarious circumstances with minimal support, as well as the potential of action research for women's empowerment.

RC06-129.1

HINES, SALLY* *(University of Leeds)*
WHITE, FRANCIS RAY *(University of Westminster)*
PFEFFER, CARLA *(University of South Carolina)*
RIGGS, DAMIEN *(Flinders University)*
RUSPINI, ELISABETTA *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*
PEARCE, RUTH *(University of Leeds)*

Pregnant Men and the (trans)Formation of Parenting Cultures

Changing social and cultural attitudes about gender and sexual diversity, and legal advances around sexuality and parenting, have enabled the recognition of same-sex and gender diverse partnerships, and allowed more equal access to fostering, adoption and assisted reproductive technology in many countries in the West. Moreover, over the last decade, same-sex parenting practices have received increasing social and cultural visibility, and lesbian and gay parenting has emerged as a central site of enquiry within sociological studies of gender, sexuality, intimacy, kinship and personal life. Transgender practices of parenting, however, have received much less attention. Trans male pregnancy shows how shifts in gendered and intimate practices occur within changing social institutions and cultural understandings. Vice versa, such social and cultural transformations impact on how individuals live their gendered, and intimate lives.

Drawing on initial data from an on-going qualitative research project funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC): 'Pregnant Men: An International Exploration of Trans Male Practices of Reproduction', this paper considers the ways in which trans male practices of pregnancy and birth bring new meanings to the gendered nature of parenting. Using case studies from in-depth interviews with trans men who have become pregnant and given birth after gender transition, the paper explores how issues surrounding parenting identity are experienced through pregnancy and birth, and how the gendering of parental roles are later negotiated. The paper will conclude that in problematizing traditional notions of motherhood and fatherhood, trans male practices of reproduction bring significant transformations to cultures of parenting, which demand renewed reflections on issues of power and justice as they pertain to intimate and family life.

RC38-679.1

HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* *(Georg-August University of Göttingen)*

How Is Jordan Dealing with All the Different Groupings of Refugees? Shifting Figurations of Migrants and Longtime Residents in Amman.

Since the 1940s, Jordan has coped with the immigration of vast numbers of refugees during different phases of regional history. As a result of the war in Syria, Jordan is currently again having to manage the entry of a large number of refugees. Jordan is often considered as an example of relatively successful 'integration' or management of large-scale immigration. Taking this notion as a starting point for my argumentation, I will ask – from the perspective of biographical research and figurational sociology – in what ways the relations between different groupings of refugees and longtime residents are changing due to recent dynamics of immigration in Jordan. Focusing on the urban setting of Amman, I will show how images of belonging, patterns of interpretation and experienced life histories of the city's residents are shaped by processes of migration and shifting power balances between different groupings of migrants and longtime residents. In my presentation, I analyse how biographical trajectories are embedded in family and collective histories, in order to be able to shed light on the intertwinement of people's we-images and senses of belonging and their figurational positioning. The preliminary findings discussed in the presentation are based on biographical-narrative interviews and participant observations conducted in Amman within the framework of an on-going DFG-funded research project at the University of Goettingen (Germany).

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

RC22-408.1

HIRAFUJI, KIKUKO* (Kokugakuin University)

The Relationship in Japan between the Media and Young People's Perceptions of Religion

The Kokugakuin University Institute for Japanese Culture and Classics and the Japanese Association for the Study of Religion and Society between 1995 to 2015 jointly carried out 12 surveys of university students' perceptions of religion. Questionnaires were sent every year to approximately 4,000 students asking them about the extent of their interest in religion; whether their parents adhere to one or another faith or not; whether they believe in the existence of *kami*, souls, and buddhas or not; whether they believe in fortune-telling or not; and furthermore about the extent of their interest in various social issues.

The year the surveys began was one in which Aum Shinrikyō launched its sarin gas attack in the Tokyo subway system. News media carried many negative items related to religion, and the idea of adhering to one or another faith carried an extremely poor image. The percentage of survey respondents who said they believed in one at the time stood at 6.7%. That figure has gradually rebounded in the twenty years since, with the results from the 2015 survey showing 10.2% professing one or another faith. However, more than half of the respondents indicated that they held an image of religion as being something dangerous.

In this presentation, I will give a bird's eye view of students' perceptions of religion built over this 20-year period to discuss the relationship between Japanese university students' perceptions of religion and that public space that the mass media represents.

RC40-699.4

HIRAGA, MIDORI* (Kyoto University)

Latecomers' Food Regimes: A Study of Japanese Zaibatsu and Sogo-Shosha Building Agri-Food Complexes Since the First Food Regime in Asian Context

Japanese sogo-shosha, like Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Itochu, and Marubeni, have dominant power in current food system, and their global strategy target growing Asian food market by sourcing grains and oilseeds from North and South America. Japanese government also encourages agri-food business to expand overseas with "Made WITH Japan" policy. The origin of this structure, however, dates back about a century. History reveals the continuous building of Japan-centered agri-food complexes since the era of the First Food Regime, with strong government support as a latecomer to the capitalist world economy. This paper studies accumulated Japanese research on zaibatsu, sogo-shosha, and corporate history of large food companies, to structure their historical trajectory of complex development for wheat, sugar, and soybean since the First Food Regime. When Japan began modernization in the 19th century, Japan first incorporated into the Atlantic agri-food complexes by importing wheat flour from the US. When Japan occupied Taiwan in 1895, Japanese capital invested in building modern sugar industry from Taiwan sugar cane. When Japan expanded to East Asia, they promoted Manchuria soybean industry and its international trade. Zaibatsu (financial and industrial conglomerates) and their trade sectors (the origins of today's sogo-shosha) were active actors as "government's trader". Japanese government actively promoted their expansion, to accumulate capital among Japanese hands to quickly progress industrial and capitalist development. This historical study of agri-food complexes focusing on corporate actors reveals the continuous development of their power and capital accumulation through the 1st, 2nd and the current food regimes. States involvement and support tend to be stronger as latecomer states try to catch up quickly by using existing large capital. I argue that Japan's historical example can suggest a clearer picture to analyse today's emerging large-scale agri-food business in other Asian and African countries.

RC12-243.2

HIRAI, HIDEYUKI* (Shitennoji University)

Judicialization or De-Judicialization?: The Rise of Network-Based Governance of the Drug Problems in Contemporary Japan

It has often been pointed out that national drug control policies vary markedly between countries. Internationally, Japan is a rare country that maintains a punitive drug control policy for more than a half century. The possession and use of drugs, even if the amount is low, are rigidly criminalized and those who are arrested as drug offenders possibly receive harsh penal sanctions. However, influenced by the new judicial trends such as harm reduction strategy, drug court movement, and therapeutic jurisprudence, the recent Japanese drug control policy has dramatically changed in the name of "from punishment to treatment." Is Japan heading for de-judicialization of drug problems as well as some other OECD countries? To examine this question, the author historically investigates the changing process of the Japanese drug control policy over the last few decades and conducts interviews with several policy makers and criminal justice practitioners associated with the recent policy reform in Japan. According to the research findings, it increasingly becomes difficult to understand social control of the Japan's drug problems through the traditional theoretical conceptions such as "criminalization versus medicalization." Instead, they are governed through a broad and coordinated network consisting of the various social control agencies such as criminal justice, social welfare, mental health, and self-help groups. There is no conflict between those agencies in this network, therefore drug users can be treated not only as criminals but as sick people, welfare recipients, and members of self-help groups. The liberal critics used to criticize judicialization of drug problems and emphasized the importance of de-judicialization and the role of non-judicial agencies. Ironically, the goals of those critics are now partly fulfilled in that those non-judicial agencies, even though the drug problems themselves are still judicialized in Japan, have played the important part in the recent policy change.

RC52-869.3

HIRANO, YUKO* (Nagasaki University)

Can Brain Circulation be Possible? the Second Career Quest of Indonesian Nurses Returned from Japan

Japan opened its labor market for nurses and care workers under the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), bilateral agreements with Asian countries, namely, Indonesia, Philippines, and Indonesia, since 2008. The agreements smoothed the trade barriers between Japan and signatory countries, reducing the labor shortage in Japan by importing professional human resources. However, receiving Asian nurses does not effectively satisfy the motivation of nurses migrating to Japan, a reason for which is "to develop my professional career."

In this presentation, the author scrutinizes how the nurse migration under the EPAs have influenced the choice of second careers of Indonesian returned nurses, by conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses. A quantitative analysis indicated that 86.2% of the respondents answered they returned to Indonesia because they wished to develop their careers in Indonesia. A qualitative analysis was conducted to clarify how they sought jobs in Indonesia after they returned from Japan. The results indicate that being a graduate nurse in Indonesia is advantageous in finding jobs after returning home, provided the nurse has basic medical knowledge and is fluent in the Japanese language. Returning nurses are likely to choose to work as interpreters for Japanese health insurance companies, where they earn much higher salaries than what they earn by working as nurses in Indonesia. The "medical oriented model" operation system in Indonesian medical institutions also hindered the returned nurses from working in such institutions, since they were used to working under the "patient oriented model" in Japan.

The study indicates that returned nurses are likely to use their professional skills in Japanese enterprises and clinics for Japanese patients in Indonesia, but less likely to contribute their nursing skills obtained abroad to their own country, Indonesia.

RC28-514.1

HIRAO, ICHIRO* (Osaka University)

The Influence of the Family in the Withdrawal from Self-Employment in Japan: Using the 2015 SSM Survey Data

1 Aim

As the rate of self-employment has declined rapidly in Japan, we need to understand the mechanism of the withdrawal from self-employment. Although Takenoshita (2015) has already examined the withdrawal from self-employment from the familial perspective, I aim to back up his research questions using the 2015 SSM survey data (the national survey of Social Stratification and social Mobility of 2015). This paper examines how self-employers' families, including the spouses and children, have influenced the withdrawal from self-employment.

2 Methods

For this purpose, I analyze Japanese self-employment with quantitative analysis, using the 2015 SSM survey data (the third delivered version). In the 2015 SSM data, there are variables regarding the respondents' children's gender and whether they live together, which are not in the 2005 SSM data. I focus on male and female persons who have the experience of self-employment in non-agricultural sectors. And I apply discrete logit models to the person-period data. The dependent variable is "withdrawal from self-employment." And I used the categories: "closing a business" and "family reasons" from the variables of the "withdrawal reason" as competed risks of the models. Independent variables are marital status, children's gender, children's age, children's co-habitation, and the variables related to respondents' social stratification.

3 Results

The results show that male self-employers are likely to close their businesses after divorce, but are not likely to withdraw from self-employment in the case of having children with whom they live together. In line with the patriarchal ideology, Japanese self-employers tend to prefer male children to female children as their successors. However, according to the data, elderly male self-employers are likely to close their businesses, even if they have male children. Female self-employers

are not likely to withdraw from self-employment after marriage, but are likely to withdraw from self-employment to concentrate on child rearing.

RC11-216.6

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* *(Ochanomizu University)*

Development and Reorganization of the Service Provision System in Long-Term Care: Comparison of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan

Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, which used to be regarded as typical cases of the "familialist" type of welfare regime, have seen the rapid expansion of long-term care (LTC) services since the 1990s as the "familialist" nature of their welfare regimes has weakened. During this period, these countries established an LTC service provision system and reorganized it in order to promote community care and marketize service provision; however, they differ both in the timing of the service expansion's commencement and the present quantity of services provided.

This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the changes in the LTC service provision systems of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan using a four-dimensional framework that the author developed based on the "analytic framework" of social welfare policy developed by Gilbert and Terrell (2010).

The major findings of the analysis include the following.

First, differences in the developmental stage of community care exist between Japan on one hand and Korea and Taiwan on the other. Japan has reached the developmental stage where housing for the aged is systematically developed and intensive home-based care, including around-the-clock home care service, is gradually expanded.

Second, while the three countries have conducted LTC marketizing reform in order to expand LTC services rapidly with moderate expenses, differences in the approach to service provision marketization exist between Japan and Korea on one hand and Taiwan on the other.

Third, these countries have faced serious challenges regarding the securing of an LTC labor force. Taiwan is unique in that it has relied heavily on foreign in-home-care workers.

This study concludes with a discussion of the implications of these three countries' policy developments regarding gender equity in care.

RC19-351.3

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* *(Ochanomizu University)*

Pronatalist Turn and Social Investment Perspectives in Family Policy in Japan

The purpose of this study is to examine the development of family policy in Japan by focusing on its pronatalist nature and the limitations of its social investment perspectives.

For this purpose, first, by outlining the policy development on low fertility since 2000, this study argues that its pronatalist turn occurred in 2003, and that the "Japanese-type family policy" was established in the mid-2000s. The study also states that, while, under Abe administration (2012-), the pronatalist nature of family policy was strengthened, the continuity of policy responses was noticeable.

Second, this study examines three major contradictions of family policy in Japan: pronatalism versus increased female labor force participation, quantity versus quality of childcare services, and the pursuit of work-family life balance versus a neoliberal labor policy.

Third, this study argues that, in Japan, while policy discourses on family policy are sometimes couched in terms of investment for the future, examination of the changes in the policy programs and the budget allocation reveals that an explicit social investment shift in the paradigm of family policy, as well as economic and social policy in general, has not occurred. It then analyzes its causes in terms of the public-finance crisis, financial structure of social security, lack of coherent strategies among political leaders, underutilization of research evidence in the policy-making, the electorate's loss-averse mind-sets, and high-level private social investment, among others. The study also highlights that, in Japan, the eligibility criteria for public assistance and unemployment benefits have always been strict, and that social investment perspectives have implicitly been applied to the standards of early childhood education and care, and to the management of the public education system.

Finally, the needs and possibilities for the future social investment turn in family policy in Japan are discussed.

RC50-842.2

HIRASHIMA, MISA* *(Toyo University)*

Kyoto Speaks out: How the International Tourists Are Changing the Way of Communication Patterns and the Social Discourse of the People of Kyoto

Famous world heritage sites fascinate international tourists and they fully indulge themselves in exotic sceneries and extraordinary experiences. Kyoto,

the ancient capital of Japan, is not an exception. *Kyoto-jin*, as Kyoto natives call themselves, are often observed, as if they are staff in a theme park, if not props, by the tourists. They should be seen, not heard.

But now, *Kyoto-jin* are speaking out and insist to be heard. The excessive tourists increase the problems and the issues of sustainable tourism not only from the quantitative aspects but also from the qualitative aspects.

This presentation aims to prove that the growing number of international tourists and the consequences of the frequent usage of English are not only changing the diction of speech, but also the social discourse and the way of life of *Kyoto-jin*. Tourists have been innocently rambling around the city, not only at specific sightseeing spots but to the habitats of *Kyoto-jin*. Now Kyoto faces a dilemma. Living in the city which heavily relies on the tourism industry; *Kyoto-jin* would like to entertain the tourists but at the same time, they want to protect their privacy and retain their traditional ways.

In *The Silent Language (1959)*, Hall argued that Japanese communication style is high-context. Among Japanese, *Kyoto-jin* are known to have one of the most highly fabricated communication styles, which even other Japanese find hard to comprehend. The very beauty of the art of communication is not to express what they desire but let others detect their needs.

But this communication pattern has become difficult to function. As a result, in an unexpected way, by using, mainly English, *Kyoto-jin* have found voices to express themselves in which they have never expressed in Japanese language before. *Kyoto-jin* are now experiencing the transition from high-context to low-context culture communication patterns.

RC16-314.7

HIRATA, TOMOHISA* *(Gunma University)*

A Desire for Being Cosmopolitic: A Reconsideration of Hospitality As a Concept of Social Theory in Jacques Derrida and Marquis De Sade

The purpose of this presentation is to clarify the scope of Jacques Derrida's thoughts on cosmopolitanism and hospitality (Derrida 1997) by referring to Marquis de Sade's novel (Sade 1795) titled *La philosophie dans le boudoir*.

In *Cosmopolites de tout les pays, encore un effort!*, Derrida discussed an image of cosmopolitanism as universal hospitality through a criticism (or a deconstruction) of Immanuel Kant's thoughts on perpetual peace and its fundamental principle of not a right of residence but that of visitation (Derrida 1997). Amid calls for "refugee crisis" all over the world, his criticism continues to be worth our full attention.

However, there are very few studies which focus on the title of it, combined the last sentence of *The Communist Manifesto* with "Français, encore un effort si vous voulez être républicains" which is the title of a booklet read out by a character in *La philosophie dans le boudoir*. Why did Derrida refer to (the title of) Sade's text in the context of cosmopolitanism and hospitality? And what kind of relationships are there between them? These are the questions I try to answer to accomplish the purpose of this presentation.

In my presentation, firstly I brief a summary of Derrida's discussions on cosmopolitanism and hospitality by introducing some previous studies on them. Secondly, I explain what Sade wrote in "Français, encore un effort si vous voulez être républicains" and conceptualise his theory of acceptance. Finally, I analyse the implication of the combined title by referring to Kant's discussions on the relationship between perpetual peace and the republic, and discuss a way of application of Derrida's thoughts on cosmopolitanism to social theories as a conclusion.

References:
Derrida, J., 1997, *Cosmopolites de tout les pays, encore un effort!*, Paris: Galilée.
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RC13-260.3

HIRAYAMA, MAKI* *(Meiji University)*

Development of Information Technology and Sexual Depression of the Youth in Japan Since 2000

Among young people in Japan, since the early 2000s, the age of first sex has become older, less people have made couples,and more people have become indifferent to sex or had bad impression on sex,--thus sexual consciousness and behavior as a whole have been depressing.At the same time the information technology has developed and spread widely in various forms in Japan. It seems that some forms of the technology are deeply related to sexual depression. In this paper, we'll analyse the relation of two major forms of information technology and sexuality of the youth. (1) The development of electronic games and animation,and some young people have come to experience love and sex in the fictional world (2) The development of dating sites/applications and pornographic sites,and the information of commercial erotic service being flooded and young people have come to have bad impression on sex. In Japan, unlike many Western societies, people don't consider forming and maintaining a couple to be an important value,moreover commercial erotic services have been socially accepted.With these backgrounds,the development of information technology has bloated commercial sex service,and on the other hand the couples' sex have been about to be destroyed.

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

RC09-194.1

HIRD-YOUNGER, MIRIAM* (University of Toronto)

Reimagining Participation: Situating Trust within Agricultural Development in Ghana

This paper argues that a focus on trust and mistrust in relationships, partnerships and projects can provide insights into some of the failings and challenges of participatory engagement within international development. While trust may at times be assumed to be universally self-evident and commonly understood, this research illuminates an aspect of projects that is often overlooked – the dynamic and contested relational underpinnings of development projects. Based on qualitative in-depth interviews in Ghana with farmers, project implementers and donors, distinct experiences of trust are explored as well as the dynamic, quotidian practices that seek to produce and negotiate trust in the context of agricultural development. This research shows that an analysis of how trust is built and eroded is critical for understanding the micro-politics of development programs. The research found that the presence of trust and efforts to build trust are particularly important in project planning and the early stages of implementation. Mistrust is often the product of competition between the plethora of non-governmental organizations that are active in Ghana, decades of unfulfilled development expectations, inadequate participation, uneven transparency around funding and problems with communications. It was found that the framework of trust and mistrust provides a useful means to interpret the implications of development project failures, breakdowns in communications and challenges in farmer participation. In addition, as trust remains little theorized or empirically studied in development, this paper begins to exemplify how trust can be conceptualized as a generative line of inquiry into the relational politics of projects and programs. The paper concludes that situating trust as both a relational sentiment and an object that is produced and circulated may contribute to reimagining the politics of power and participation in development.

RC56-914.2

HIREMATH, SUMANTH* (Dept. of Sociology, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi. Karnataka State.)

Married Women Pursuing Higher Education: A Sociological Study

India being patriarchal society, men enjoy a superior status in all affairs in comparison to women. Most of the women feel, the only career for them is marriage and their predominant roles as wife and mother. After marriage, men manage to continue their study, but women cannot manage, as she has to look after the household affairs and their children. Consequently, women lack motivation and ambition towards higher education is easily destroyed. It is believed that, education provides knowledge and resources that hold potentials for social development, economic empowerment and for better livelihood in other streams of the society. Women's involvement in continuing education or their interest in pursuing further education is not without its challenges. Hence, the need of study on the topic- '*Married Women Pursuing Higher Education,*' is assumed great significance. In this regard, the study also seeks to make its contribution by examining the challenges faced by the married women in continuing higher education.

Objectives and Methodology of the Study:
- To study the socio-economic, and educational background of the married women.
- To know the problems faced and solutions adopted by the respondents.
- To know the attitudes and aspirations of the respondents.

The study will be 'Case Study Method' and descriptive in nature with the help of primary and secondary data. In India, one of the largest university of Karnataka state is, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi (RCUB). The study will be limited to RCUB, its affiliated colleges (about 20) and 11 institutions which offer PG courses situated in Belagavi city only. The respondents to the study will be the married girls/women pursuing higher education in these institutions.

RC04-93.1

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico)

Ethical Aspects of the Research That Is Being Done in Vulnerable Communitties in Mexico and Bolivia

We articulated the Human Research Ethics approach with the results obtained with a questionnaire of open questions, with a sample of 79 teacher educators from Mexico and Bolivia that, together with their students, perform research practices in vulnerable communities. The questions are: Which are the principal features of a teacher that works with vulnerable groups? Which ethical position do you consider that a researcher has to develop when the research participants belong to groups in vulnerable situations? What responsibility acquires the researcher when he or she works with persons, groups and vulnerable communities? What protective factors do you think that have to be taken into account when researchers work in vulnerable communities? The principal conclusion, in the first

three questions, is that the ethical aspects were the more important, specially values of respect, responsibility, honesty, solidarity and transparency and phrases about two of the principles that are central in professional ethics and research ethics: Beneficence and Non-maleficence. In the last question we found than even thought the substantive function of these educators is to prepare young teachers, when we asked them about the protective factors, they were able to express central issues in relation to research ethics.

RC52-868.2

HIRSCH ADLER, ANITA CECILIA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico)

Opinions from Teacher Educators in Mexico about the Preparation They Receive in Professional Ethics

In Mexico there are two parallel educational systems that train two types of teachers. One is in the universities and the other is in "Normal Schools". The principal purpose of the second one is to prepare young people to become teachers – that will instruct children in primary and secondary schools in Mexico-. The objective of the research was to understand the preparation that these teachers receive about professional ethics. To do that, we applied a questionnaire and an attitude scale to 43 teachers, to find out their opinion about professional ethics. As in other countries, in ours there is a tendency to evaluate teachers' practices following national and international guidelines. In international measurements, we have continuously obtained very low outcomes. The wide diffusion of these results has triggered several critiques from the social agents. This abundant and diversified criticism has contributed to deteriorate the social image of teachers from public schools. We will present some theoretical elements about the uncertainty of the professional practice of teachers in Mexico and the classification of the answers given by the sample of the teachers that studied the graduate program: "Specialization in Basic Tools for Educational Research" offered by the Autonomous University of the State of Morelos, to two open questions: Obstacles that Normal Schools educators confront to train future teachers in professional values and Action proposals in professional values training. We found that teachers are interested in a better cognitive knowledge and actualization; an approach to norms, rules and codes about values and ethical themes; the consequences of their professional decisions; the importance of team work and personal relations and communication. They consider themselves a behavioral model for their students and propose several ways to face the increasing uncertainty.

RC04-98.3

HIRSH, PNINA* (Ministry of Education)

From Nursing to Pre-Med in the Design of Technological (vocational) High School Tracks: Neo-Liberalization and Heterogeneous Actor-Networks

In recent years, the Israeli secondary-school system has undergone various reforms. This has resulted in a gradual narrowing of the gap between academic and technological (vocational) tracks. Today, technological-track graduates can obtain a quality matriculation certificate that allows them to pursue academic studies in prestigious university departments.

This paper focuses on the health studies curriculum, its development, and its transformation from a low-status Practical Nursing track within the vocational subsystem (in the 1970s) to the prestigious Pre-Med program of the 21st century.

At the macro level, the paper analyzes the social forces that affect this transformation. Following the ANT (Actor-Network Theory) methodology, it delves into the specific details of the process, unraveling the networks that enabled the establishment of the health studies curriculum and those that led to its 'fall from grace' and transformation.

In the design of the Practical Nursing track we see the influence of central actors who served as policymakers in various ministries. By contrast, the Pre-Med study programs were initiated by different and separate local heterogeneous actors and networks in various social and geographical locations and spaces in Israel.

This difference reflects a shift away from a centralized educational policy that is partly the result of globalization and a neo-liberal model that allows local actors to accumulate power and influence the design of official curricula. These forces fostered the development of inter-school competition and parental choice and thus promoted efforts to attract affluent populations and high-achieving students.

The change reflects the state's retreat from its involvement in the establishment of curricula and the increasing influence of secondary actors, a situation that might affect the equality of opportunities provided to all students.

RC21-391.4

HISHIYAMA, KOSUKE* (Kindai University)

Gated and Mobilized Lifestyle of Japanese Migrants in Bali: With an Analysis of Mobility and Motility

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

This presentation will clarify the characteristics of Japanese Lifestyle Migrants in Bali, Indonesia, who are dwelling in the Gated Communities. In order to analyze them, the theory of mobility and motility will be applied. Through the analysis, the relation between the flow of Lifestyle Migrants and enclosure of Gated Community will be explained.

Between 1980s' to 1990s', Lifestyle Migration was not so popular in Japan and limited in Super Rich. The destination was developed countries. In 2000s', the neoliberal policy by the government pushed Japanese to Southeast Asian countries. The booming of seminars of lifestyle migration by Japanese real estate consultants also accelerates the tendency. In Bali, traditional housing sector has been marketized and the gated communities have been developed. They provide Japanese Lifestyle Migrants with opportunity of motility and mobilization of their lifestyle. With this background, they establish various spatial mobilities and social activities.

In the first part, I will clarify their social status. Most of them are not super rich but high middle-class. They are divided two patterns of family structure. One is younger people who marry Balinease with downward marriage. Another is retired Japanese couple. Both of them frequently move between Japan and Bali. In the 2nd part, the way of gating (enclosure) and mobilization of lifestyle of Japanese Migrants will be described. Most of them chose the gated community as their living environment because of comfort, safety, quietness, etc. Such factors are easy to control, arrange and mobilize as their plural "Bali" images. In the 3rd part, I will analyze the cases from the theory of mobility and motility. The way of gating and mobilizing their lifestyle is materialized as their spatial mobility and motility.

Finally, I will clarify the achievement of my research and contribution to the gentrification studies and sociological discussions.

RC31-564.4

HITOMI, YASUHIRO* *(Nagoya Gakuin University)*

Refugee Families, Education and the Regime Transition of Homeland: The Case Study of Burmese Refugee Community in Japan

Burma was said to be sifted to the civilian rule since 2011. Burmese refugees who had fled their home country because of the fear of persecution returned to their homeland after this regime transition. How did this regime transition change their immigration strategies of Burmese refugees? This presentation focus on Burmese families and their education strategies and explore the factors which made their strategies between Burma and Japan.

This research is based on the field work data carried out in Tokyo, Japan since 2004 and Yangon, Burma since 2016. The data consists of interviews with Burmese refugees, refugee families, refugee advocacy NGOs, Government agency, and other related personnel.

I will discuss the following points. Firstly, their education strategies were diversified by the Legal statuses in Burma and Japan: Although Burmese refugees who received legal status in Japan and reacquired their Burmese passport could go back and forth between two nations, others could not. Burmese were limited the country where they raised their children depended on the legal statuses which they received. Secondly, life course factors. Some Burmese families returned to their homeland with their young children on the one hand, others raised their children in Japan. The life course factors including the child's age and education stages influenced their educational strategies. Thirdly, institutional factors. Since the education system between Burma and Japan disconnected each other, Burmese families hesitated to move between two nations with their children. On the other hand, Burmese refugee community and NGOs provide several resources for their children to get educational supports. Although they faced several barriers between Burma and Japan, Burmese refugees developed their new education strategies.

RC04-100.5

HO, KONG CHONG* *(National University of Singapore)*

The Changing Regulatory Field of Higher Education and the Transformation of Academic Work in Singapore

East Asia countries are late comers in the international education, league tables and "world class" university formation. This entry was marked by a fundamental restructuring of the university system, particularly among top national universities whose traditional task has been the training of the nation's elite.

Singapore's own experience at the restructuring process has been marked by distinctive features particular to the city state: (a) the Republic's search for international talent both in terms of international students who become skilled labour to augment its small and aging workforce as well as researchers to drive basic and applied research; and (b) Singapore's global city environment as well as its English system of education which are attractive to students and professors wishing a foothold in Asia but still able to operate in an international environment.

These features have shaped Singapore's efforts at rebuilding its national universities. The most visible impact is the institutionalization of a performance-based system in place of the civil service model. The restructuring has created a system where research is valued above all other academic responsibilities. Results from a survey of academics from Singapore's two national universities will be used to reflect the new orientation in academic work.

The re-balancing of the academic system will require an appraisal system that is attentive to the needs of society, research funding which stipulates action and policy research, and a fuller career track of academic work based on practice. Such an institutional logic is ironically at odds with the ambitions of a city-state and a global city. Without strong academic unions, the growing employment of PhDs in civil society organizations, and perhaps a movement of academics into government and opposition political parties maybe the only hope for progressive change.

RC03-76.5

HO, KONG CHONG* *(National University of Singapore)*

The Sociable Amenity, the Community and the City

The Sociable Amenity, the Community and the City
Kong Chong HO (Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore)
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My interest in this paper is to conceptually situate the idea of a sociable amenity between the community which is primarily responsible for its production and segments of the city population which may be drawn into its orbit as regulators, resource providers, supporters, critics and visitors. This represents a way of locating the dynamics of local collective action within the larger context of urban politics, policy and metropolitan governance. Suggesting the notion of a sociable amenity is to move the attention away from natural amenities, from economic analysis of amenities, from a calculation of its value, and from amenity driven analysis of migration.

The production of the sociable amenity at the neighbourhood level represent a certain unity of purpose, espouse a common set of ideals and values, and because they require a certain goodwill and volunteerism among the local community for its continued functioning, the existence of such amenities link residents together in a number of formal and informal networks. Yet, we are also mindful that such sociable amenities are also the outcome of collaborative and sometimes conflict ridden relations involving the local government and also NGOs and other publics.

Drawing from my fieldwork in Tangpu (Taipei) Langham Place (Hong Kong) and Tampines Central (Singapore), I show how such sociable amenities are produced by a set of local actors and more significantly, how this composition of users, supporters, regulators, critics and visitors change in composition and purpose over time.

In this sense, the presence of sociable amenities shape in important ways, the everyday lives of the community and sustain diverse networks that contribute to the liveability of cities.

RC28-522.7

HOBEIKA, PAUL* *(Université Paris 8)*

Studying Social Stratification Among Retirees. Value and Limits of French Administrative Data.

This presentation focuses on the interest, from a sociological point of vue, of studying retirement inequalities using administrative data, and more precisely the « Echantillon Interregime des Retraités » (EIR). These data, gathered among the various French pension funds by a government statistical service, allow us to describe and analyse precisely the inequalities among retirees. Compared to social surveys, the EIR has exact values of the various pensions retirees receive. It is thus possible to distinguish between, for instance, one part of the pension received in return of the financial contributions made during the working-life, and another part received as a widower right – pensions who go at 80% to women, and represent 23% of their total pension, 1% for men. Therefore, the EIR is useful for measuring gender inequalities among retirees and decomposing these inequalities between different kinds of pensions.

We will argue that the administrative nature of the data also limits of their value for social stratification analysis. The main issue is the instability of administrative categories, who vary according to the French retirement policies. And whereas sex and age are two variables widely used to describe social stratification among retirees, the classic variables used to describe social status in France do not appear in the literature (profession, skill level, education level). Though assigning a profession to a retired person can seem arbitrary, the EIR, matched with another administrative data set (Insee's « Panel tous salariés »), can be used to achieve this goal, and thus allowing a study of the inequalities between retirees freed from the unstable categories of the administration.

RC31-JS-13.3

HOCHMAN, OSHRAT* *(GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)*

Immigrant's Exclusionist Attitudes Towards Immigrants in Europe

The literature on exclusionist attitudes in Europe has advanced greatly in the last two decades. We have learned much about the underlying mechanisms

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explaining the emergence of exclusionist attitudes both at the micro and the macro levels of inquiry. Interestingly though, efforts invested in understanding the consequences of the multicultural transformation of Europe, have by and large neglected to study the attitudes of minorities towards this transformation. Thus, most studies explaining the emergence of anti-foreigner sentiments focus attention on members of the majority group, explicitly deleting all migrants from their sample, or implicitly ignoring the fact that some individuals in the sample are of immigrant background.

This study seeks to narrow this gap looking at the attitudes of immigrants and immigrant offspring in Europe towards immigrants. Specifically, I ask whether the European case can provide support for the horizontal hostility hypothesis namely, that individuals of non-European immigrant background will be more exclusionist towards other, newer immigrants of European origin. I test the hypothesis using pooled ESS data for 9 countries over 6 rounds controlling for the usual predictors of exclusion like prejudice, well-being, political identification and socio-economic status. I also control for different immigration relevant predictors like immigrant generation, ethnic identification, citizenship status, and perceived discrimination. Findings indicate first that net of these predictors, the horizontal hostility hypothesis is corroborated. Further, the effect of non-European immigrant origin on the exclusion of (European) immigrants is moderated by prejudice. As prejudice increases, differences between European and non-European immigrants in exclusion probabilities decrease.

RC51-848.3

HODGE, ROBERT* *(Western Sydney University)*

The Cybernetics of Corruption

Corruption is a major problem across the modern world, expressing and exacerbating relations of injustice, violence and unequal power. It is recognised even in popular discourse as a systemic problem, yet there have been remarkably few approaches using advanced forms of system theory, especially those with a socio-cybernetic basis. This paper will propose and test a number of models and scenarios for corruption, using a range of empirical data from one study area, corruption in Mexico. The paper will explore and evaluate two main alternative hypotheses. One hypothesis is that 'corruption' refers to an embedded system within a larger system, with feedback mechanisms whose function is to maintain or increase the scope of the corruption system within the larger system through homeostatic or auto-poietic devices. On this hypothesis, most attempts to reform or eradicate corruption will predictably fail. Strategies to affect corruption of this kind will need to use existing properties of the system against the system of corruption. The second hypothesis is that 'corruption' should refer to a class of pathologies of complex social systems. One that will be examined in this paper is the pathogenic effects of changes to higher-order components of hierarchically-ordered control systems, identified by Bateson (1972) as implicated in schizophrenia and schizogenesis. Another is the effect of leakage between interdependent but autonomous three-body systems of systems, as is common with corruption as usually defined, as illicit alignments between economic, political and semiotic systems (money, power and truth). The task of the paper is to translate these real-world descriptions into system terms, and produce models and scenarios that can be elaborated and tested.

RC01-34.5

HOET, MARIANO* *(Universidad Nacional del Litoral)*
MARANA, MARÍA *(Universidad Nacional del Litoral)*
CIOCCA, ORNELLA *(Universidad Nacional del Litoral)*

La Seguridad Como Problema Altamente Significativo En La Ciudad De Santa Fe. Propuesta De Abordaje Empírico Para La Implementación De Políticas Públicas En El Ámbito Local.

En las últimas décadas, la problemática de la seguridad cobró gran relevancia tanto en la agenda de gobierno como en la sociedad civil. La seguridad pública se ha ido consolidando como un derecho esencial cuya garantía corresponde exclusivamente al Estado, y como condición sustancial para garantizar el normal desarrollo de las actividades de la comunidad. La ciudad de Santa Fe, no es la excepción a este panorama, y cabe destacar que sus niveles de violencia superan al promedio nacional.

La mayoría de las iniciativas estatales desarrolladas hasta la actualidad en torno a las cuestiones del delito están escasamente sustentadas en conocimiento académico de base empírica. Al mismo tiempo, sostenemos que dicho conocimiento posee dificultades para traducir su producción en propuestas prácticas para la gestión pública de la seguridad.

Al respecto, en la ciudad de Santa Fe se emprendieron programas de políticas públicas que buscan dar respuesta a las problemáticas específicas del territorio. Éstos contemplan además, la posibilidad de extenderse a otras jurisdicciones.

El presente trabajo -que forma parte de un Proyecto de Investigación de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral- tiene como objetivo abordar la propuesta de construcción de un dispositivo de análisis sobre la seguridad en la ciudad de Santa Fe sustentado en datos confiables para la elaboración de acciones estratégicas. Es decir, la construcción de indicadores empíricos de fenómenos asociados a la

seguridad que permita la implementación de medidas efectivas por parte de las autoridades competentes.

Entre éstos, se destacan una serie de instrumentos de recolección de datos cuantitativos y cualitativos través de los cuales se espera aproximarse a la comprensión de factores implicados en el comportamiento delictivo del distrito suroeste de la ciudad. Este constituye uno de los más vulnerables en materia de cobertura de servicios y edilicia. Presenta además, altos índices delictivos y de violencia.

RC42-724.3

HOEY, JESSE *(University of Waterloo)*
NAGAPPAN, MEI *(University of Waterloo)*
ROGERS, KIMBERLY* *(Dartmouth College)*
SCHROEDER, TOBIAS *(Potsdam University of Applied Sciences)*

Theoretical and Empirical Modeling of Identity and Sentiments in Collaborative Groups

Technological and social innovations are increasingly generated through informal, distributed processes of collaboration, rather than in formal, hierarchical organizations. We will present research that uses a data-driven approach to explore the social and psychological mechanisms motivating self-organized collaborations, in which people come together to work on a common problem, without prompting by a third party. We focus on the example of open, collaborative software development in online collaborative networks like GitHub (github.com). Our research is based in *affect control theory* (ACT) and a recent probabilistic generalization of the theory known as Bayesian affect control theory (BayesACT). The general assumption of BayesACT is that humans are motivated in their social interactions by *affective alignment*: They strive for their social experiences to be coherent at a deep, emotional level with their sense of identity and general worldviews as constructed through culturally shared symbols.

BayesACT models human interactions as a partially observable Markov decision process, which captures the complexities of dynamic (temporal) decision sequences, and finds optimal solutions to complex decision problems. It makes *explicit predictions* about online interactions in a collaborative group, based on the notion of each group member holds an identity that is *learnable, mathematically describable,* and *complementary* to those of other group members. BayesACT applies insights from Bayesian probability theory to explain how people learn and adjust meanings through social experience, and show how stable interaction dynamics can emerge from individuals' uncertain and noisy perceptions of their own and others' identities. We will present work that (1) shows that identity dynamics explain how and why actors pursue particular goals in their interactions, and (2) offers a mathematically precise model for predicting and testing collaborative dynamics.

RC17-333.4

HOFBAUER, JOHANNA* *(Department of Sociology, Vienna University of Economics and Business)*
KLAUS, DOMINIK *(University of Vienna)*

Work in the Platform Economy – Policy Challenges in the Face of Gender Gap and Intergenerational Inequality

Digitalization has led to disruptive change, causing a rise of new forms of business and service provision. Organizations benefit from outsourcing services and use internet platforms to access a more flexible workforce. As platforms take over management duties such as task assignment, coordination and performance assessment, they reduce potential drawbacks for the outsourcing organization.

Furthermore, digitalization is said to create benefits for the workforce and to potentially increase labor market access. Platforms enable the diffusion of *gig work* and *cloud work,* thereby increasing job opportunities for those willing to or in need of "working anywhere, anytime". While existing literature accounts for new opportunities offered to the workforce in disadvantaged labor markets, a number of pitfalls are noted at the same time. Experts have alerted policy-makers to the dangers of the lack of regulation in the sector, reproducing gender gaps and causing intergenerational inequality. Literature has also pointed to the complex problematic of precarious employment, the decline in the quality of work, the increasing work intensification, the blurring boundaries between work and non-work, and the rising disproportion between paid and unpaid labor.

We argue that internet platforms are key agents in shaping opportunities and pitfalls of digital work. They determine the conditions of performance and delivery, the modes of and access to reputation, reshaping the parameters of work identity and social relations. Accounting for varieties of modes of organization, we will provide case studies of different European platforms.

Overall, we dispute technological determinism, arguing that digitalization is neither a one-way road nor imposed upon us by external forces of market society. A better understanding of the mechanisms that platforms use in order to manage labor and exert power upon digital workers is a necessary step towards developing regulations that can reduce inequalities and strengthen the social sustainability of platform economy.

RC21-382.3

HOFFMAN, LILY M.* *(CCNY & Graduate Center, CUNY)*

From Cottage to Mill: Short-Term Rentals and Community Conflict

From Cottage to Mill: Short-term Rentals and Community Conflict
Discussion of the financialization of housing typically focuses on pre- and post-crash processes and *fails to include* the emergence of short-term rentals (STR), an increasingly popular global housing option that has become a source of conflict in communities of varying size and scale, from large cities to resort towns.

What is the impact of the proliferation of STR on housing accessability and on communities? How do proponents and opponents of STR locate the issue in terms of a rights discourse? How do communities respond? What are the emergent policies and social consequences? How does the examination of STR amplify the discussion of housing financialization and "rights?"

RC10-199.1

HOFFMANN, ELIZABETH* *(Purdue University)*

Understanding the Democratic Workplace: The Socialization and Transformation of the Worker Co-Operative Member

Worker co-operatives, workplaces owned and managed by the workers themselves, offer an alternative to conventional labour-union focused and politically envisioned workplace democracy. However, because worker co-operatives are less common and unfamiliar to many, new members require a period of adjustments as they come to understand and embrace their dual roles as both co-workers and co-owners. Workers' new co-operative roles included both receiving more benefits and empowerment as co-owners, but also the demand of greater responsibility as well. While all jobs have some level of organizational socialization, this study found that much more deliberate and formal socialization occurred at the worker co-operatives. This more intensive organizational socialization contributed to higher levels of loyalty to the business: the members of the worker co-operative spoke of loyalty to their organizations much more than their counterparts in conventional businesses. When those employees in conventional businesses did speak of loyalty, it was to their industry as a whole or to co-workers, not to the organization. Drawing on longitudinal qualitative data collected over 20 years at four matched sets of cooperatives and conventional businesses, this paper expands current understandings of loyalty by considering how deliberate organizational socialization in worker co-operatives can impact members' loyalty.

RC17-334.1

HOFSTAETTER, LUKAS* *(Universität Hamburg)*
HOHMANN, MARCO* *(Universität Hamburg)*
NECKEL, SIGHARD* *(Universität Hamburg)*

The Global Financial Class: Global Financial Markets New Forms of Business Culture and Boundary Work

In our contribution we develop a theoretical perspective on class formation in the context of global markets and present empirical findings regarding the formation of a global financial class.

While previous approaches to global class formation concentrate either on a managerial elite or on the distribution of income and wealth in the global social structure, our research project focusses on the social interaction on markets as the basis for the formation of a global financial class.

Our research was conducted between 2014 and 2017 in Frankfurt (Germany) and Sydney (Australia). Through a comparative ethnography of the financial centers in both cities and a study of career paths through narrative interviews we show how the social embeddedness of global financial markets produces common forms of economic, social, and cultural capital, a shared world view and habitus.

Corporate cultures are of less importance for the members of the financial class than the connecting culture of the market. It is not the firms that primarily shape the actions of financial professionals, but rather the economic field of global financial markets.

This new social class distinguishes itself not only through specific status symbols, but also through gestures of cultural openness, diversity, and a cosmopolitan presentation of self. These cultural forms enable the financialization of other social spheres. Expansive economic practices of finance correspond with practices of cultural exploitation. A new, seemingly paradox mode of social boundary work emerges: exclusivity through inclusion, closure trough demonstrative openness.

TG06-997.2

HOGSBRO, KJELD* *(Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work)*

Frontline Work in the Crossfire between Conflicting Ruling Relations

When working in residential homes in Denmark, frontline social workers are under the influence of different premises for accountability, assessment and authorisation. Regulating premises for the authorization of working environment are in conflict with the regulating premises for social services and the premises of professional discourses are in conflict with some of the 'evidence based' concepts promoted by the ministry of social affairs. In this crossfire between different discourses and regulating texts, staff members are left in what we have labelled a 'discursive vacuum'.

The paper will focus on this problematic and discuss the challenges it puts on our concepts of regulating text, our understanding of the neoliberal conduct of conduct and our concept of governmentality. The paper opens up to new dimensions in our IE investigation of modern institutions, our understanding of the life-world of staff members and our critique of and constructive directions for the conduct of modern institutions. The paper will be based on results from recent research and the author's involvement in the political processes defining the guidelines for the conduct of residential homes.

RC49-831.3

HOGSBRO, KJELD* *(Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work)*
RINGOE, PIA *(Aalborg University)*

Interdisciplinairy Approaches to the Understanding of Mental Disease and Disorder

In 2017 a Centre for Sociological research on Psychiatry (CSP) was formed by the presenters. The centre laid ground for an interdisciplinary network of Danish researchers from psychiatry, neuroscience, sociology, pedagogy, linguistics, anthropology and social work studies with the aim of developing an approach to psychiatric issues which were in accordance with the different disciplinary approaches to understanding human interaction and social conditions. The network involves 25 dedicated researchers from the different disciplines.

The presentation will focus on the epistemological challenges when trying to synthesise different perspectives, different relations to practice and different terminologies into a mutual understanding of the social factors which influence the pathogenesis and aetiology of mental illness. It will take its point of departure in the experiences from the initial discussions on the network seminars and present some of the possible solutions to the challenge. These solutions involve considering and rephrasing our approaches to mental vulnerability, stigma and social as well as biological heritage and it challenges the categorical diagnostic systems as well as our understanding of social and communicative interaction.

RC37-665.1

HOLLANDS, ROBERT* *(Newcastle University)*

Artists, Alternative Creative Spaces and Urban Transformation: Three European Case Studies

Recent times have seen the growth of a range of cultural protests in Italy, including the creation of an imaginary 'People's Centre for Arts' in a thirty-one story skyscraper in Milan by a group called Macao, whose focus on guerrilla-branding tactics and self-organised cultural production has resulted in a broader radical experiment in creative democracy (Valli, 2015). In Berlin, a 26 year old 'art house' KuLe has recently documented its history and considered its future in the rapidly gentrifying neighbourhood of Mitte (Kule, 2016), while in the city of Amsterdam, the former squat OT301 has sought to maintain its radical roots in its transition from 'broedplaatsen' (breeding place) to independent ownership (EHBK/OT301, 2014). These varied, yet connected cases, are a small sample of a wide range of global examples of artistic and creative resistances, spaces, and movements, that exist in cities, despite counter urban tendencies to discourage them from forming and thriving. For despite a decade and a half of recognition about the importance of creativity in urban development and regeneration (Florida, 2002), corporate property-led urban development and neo-liberal austerity politics over the last couple of decades have paradoxically also led to new attacks on artistic livelihoods, as well as produced new conflicts and struggles over cultural spaces in cities (Mould, 2015; Sholette, 2011). The main aim of this paper is to assess the transformative potential of such alternative creative groups and spaces through a close examination of these three European case studies. The case studies chosen are analysed via five key themes including: 1. conditions of emergence 2. organisational form 3. artistic urban interventions 4. sustainability/ incorporation, and 5. the capacity to create collective cultural networks and link up with wider urban social movements.

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

RC20-374.2

HÖLLINGER, FRANZ* *(University of Graz, Department of Sociology)*
MUCKENHUBER, JOHANNA *(University of Graz)*

Religiousness, Existential Insecurity and Religious Culture

Cross-national comparative surveys show that the degree of religiosity varies strongly on the global level. According to previous research, two factors are particularly important to explain these differences: the level of existential insecurity and characteristics of the religious culture. In this paper we will review the importance of these two factors using data from the 6th wave of the World Value Survey (2010-14) which includes a set of questions on existential insecurity (having no money to buy food, becoming the victim of a criminal act, suffering from bad health, etc.). Our multi-level analysis that covers 45 countries from all major religious culture areas (Catholic and Protestant Western Europe, Orthodox Eastern Europe, USA, Muslim countries in North Africa and Asia, East and Southeast-Asia, Subsahara Africa and Latin America) reveals two central findings: First, both the Human Development Index (as the best proxy of existential security) and our typology of religious culture-areas explain a considerable proportion of the variance of religiosity on the macro-level; the explanatory power of religious culture, however, is clearly higher than that of HDI and GINI-Index. Second, the effect of items measuring existential insecurity on religiousness on the individual level is rather low. These findings suggest, that in a global perspective the decline or persistence of religiosity is much more determined by the characteristics of the religious culture than by people´s individual experience of existential insecurity.

RC50-838.2

HOLLINSHEAD, KEITH* *(Organising committee)*

The Cardinal Call for Soft Science Nous Today: Interpretive / Qualitative Acumen UNDER Our Encountered Epistemological Maelstrom

This presentation is an extension of a presentation made at the 7th Critical Tourism Studies International Conference in Majorca in June 2017. It stands as one of a cousin pair of presentations which argues for the provision of annual or perhaps biennial short course somewhere in the world where those who are interested in critical issues in International Tourism Studies can gain state-of-the-art schooling in advanced interpretive cum qualitative inquiry. In this 'CARDINAL NOUS' delivery, it is proposed that RC50 of ISA should work closely with The Critical Tourism Studies International Network to find a host institution able to regularly stage an advanced short course of emergent understandings in soft science ... or otherwise to find a mix of institutions (in perhaps Europe, North America, Asia, Australasia ???) which could stage such an offering on a rolling basis.

In recent decades, social science research methodologies have changed considerably, perhaps in small but important ways in which received '*orthodox* science' / 'conventional *scientistic* approaches' are tickled or nuanced to bring favoured methods into alignment with the freshened outlooks of so called 'postmoderm', 'postcolonial', or 'postdisciplinary' conceptual climates of today. These changes have principally occurred on account of the demand for researchers around the world to learn how to 'survive' amongst the epistemological uncertainties (and the ontological blindnesses!) of having to encounter not only new-to-them knowledges but fresh / confident / rebellious expressions of being and becoming. Sometimes, the changes of late decades (since the 1980s) have actually constituted tall and / or strident breaks with the old 'proper' and 'designated' laws of neutral / detached / universalised scientific inquiry, and some emergent tenets of social science research have witnessed substantive shifts in practice.

RC50-835.5

HOLLINSHEAD, KEITH* *(Organising committee)*

The New Interpretive Impetus --- the Reach Beyond: A Liquid Modern Critique of the Nomadic Conceptual Capacity of Tourism Studies Today

This presentation is the first of two cousin working papers on the fate of culture under globalisation / glocalisation and the found intermingling of populations. It focusses upon the changing role of culture and identity under liquid modernity, and it constitutes an applied extension (to Tourism Studies) of the ideas of the sociologist of surveillance, Bauman.

It will address the following four points about the new impermanence of heterogenous space, under the globalising imperatives of liquid modernity, where seemingly:

1 = the world distribution of capital and information has become exterritorial, and governments have had to cede control over economic and cultural processes to politically-resistant 'market forces'. Consonantly 'culture' today tends to be *a matter of 'offers'* within the consumer-orientated market place – *a means of seduction;*

2 = the old / established right of nations to self-determination is slowly evaporating, and the identity-guaranteeing sovereignty of nation-states has corroded.

Accordingly, nations are turning from being territorially cohesive bodies into evermore mobile and *spatially dispersed associations of spiritually allied units*;

3 = 'culture' is not so frequently found to be (nowadays) the messianic force by and through which (under high nationalism) it had been . . . i.e., enlightening, converting, reflecting, perfecting local / national citizens … but had becoming *a perpetually widening polylogue*; and,

4 = ways of life have tended to drift in varied and not necessarily coordinated directions, where cultural relations have become rather less 'vertical' and more commonly 'horizontal'. As old certainties and loyalties are consonantly swept away, people are prone to seeking *new belongings / new cultural identity storylines* which are decidedly different from the old narratives built on an assured naturalness of historical belonging.

RC23-425.8

HOLLOWAY, KELLY* *(University of Toronto)*
MILLER, FIONA *(University of Toronto)*
HOGARTH, STUART *(University of Cambridge)*

Diagnostic Innovation and the Business of Regulation

This presentation is based on an exploration of the growing field of molecular diagnostics, heralded as the next frontier for medical innovation. In the last few decades the regulatory regime for medicines has shifted in numerous ways to accommodate the interests of the pharmaceutical industry (Davis and Abraham 2013). We investigate medical devices in this context, where manufacturers have learned from pharmaceutical companies in terms of how to produce, market and protect their commercial innovations, but also in the way that they interact with, respond to and shape the regulatory regime. Laboratories that produce diagnostic innovations at the molecular level can build on the promise of personalized or 'precision' medicine, where medical products are tailored to the individual patient. We explore how these molecular diagnostic manufacturers interface with the regulatory regime to most effectively deliver their products to patients. Our work is based on an evaluation of the regulation of in vitro diagnostics in the US, EU and Canada, ethnographic work at events for commercial laboratories and regulators, and interviews with manufacturers, scientists and regulators. Through this work we explore the relationship between the laboratories producing molecular diagnostic tests and the regulators approving the tests. Ultimately we present a complex picture of the intersection between markets and medical regulation.

RC28-514.14

HOLM, ANDERS* *(Western University, Canada)*

Fanning in or out - How Does Schools Affect Inequality and Stratification

In this paper we use data from the Student/Teacher Achievement Ratio (STAR) project – a large longitudinal study of schools in Tennessee, USA to study how student stratification changes across school grades. We ask the question whether schools increase or decrease student ranking and student heterogeneity. If schools add to stratification at large we should expect first that schools exaggerate initial student heterogeneity. That is, variance in student achievement in kindergarten and first grade should be smaller than variance in student at later grades. Because student test scores are comparable across grades in STAR this data set allows at unique opportunity to test the hypothesis of student heterogeneity across grades. Secondly, we can test whether student ranking across grades are stable or change according to social background. We find that for achievement in English, variance in grades increase whereas for achievement in math, student heterogeneity decreases. For ranks, we find them to be stable across grades.

TG08-1010.1

HOLMES, MARY* *(University of Edinburgh)*

Globalization and Emotional Lives at a Distance: Couples, Refugees and Internet Daters

Emotional Intimacy at a distance is becoming an increasingly likely experience for a wide range of people. In the context of globalization and rapid change, many face novel situations and uncertainty around how to feel. It is argued that emotional reflexivity thus plays an important role in the making, maintaining and unmaking of distance relationships. Yet how it does this is likely to vary depending on social and cultural context and on the type of relationship. Thus, I explore emotional reflexivity with reference to examples from research on academic couples in distance relationships, refugee youth and internet daters. The aim is to examine what emotional reflexivity can contribute to understanding racial and gender inequalities within the context of globalized intimacies.

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

RC35-635.1

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* *(University of Nottingham)*

Decolonising Class Analysis

Class – whether from a Marxian or Weberian perspective – is central to political economy within most critical theories of modernity. Class analysis inscribes the idea of the commodity status of labour power as integral to the economic logic of capitalism. In this context, colonialism appears as a contingent aspect of capitalism and 'race' as a 'social' intrusion on a logic that is defined as independent of it. This paper will argue that the idea of labour power as a commodity derives from a moral economy of race, rather than a political economy of market capitalism. The paper will develop a Polanyian argument, albeit one that is not found in Polanyi owing to his neglect of colonialism as integral to the relations of dispossession and possession he otherwise examines. The paper will suggest that labour is not a 'fictitious' commodity, and, indeed, enslavement is its reality. On this understanding, the commodification of labour power which is presented as the grounding of class analysis is already a de-commodification of the labourer. Class analysis betrays an underlying racial formation which undermines the capacity for understanding contemporary events and leads to a false distinction between class analysis and the politics of identity.

RC07-156.6

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* *(University of Nottingham)*
MARCUELLO-SERVOS, CHAIME *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

Public University Pathogens: Digitalisation, Commodification and Precarity

The excessive use of rankings, performance assessment and the commodification of teaching and research are three basic elements that drive a process of the global decoupling of knowledge and public values in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The cascade of budgetary cuts in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis accelerated a process of the neo-liberal reconstruction of HEIs, especially, in Public Universities, which in many places are undergoing processes of privatization and financialisation. Alongside processes of 'flexibilization', disinvestment and competition, new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have also introduced a strong ideology of the re-organization of the teaching-learning nexus. The idea of a digital society aligns with digital higher education to produce a new paradise of low cost delivery. The utopia of the promise hides the dystopia of its consequences. Here, we propose an analysis of three enemies of higher education: Digitalisation, Commodification and Precariatization. We propose a critical approach to these issues, as an attempt to reinforce the democratic significance of Public Universities in local development and in global society.

RC01-44.1

HOLOHAN, ANNE* *(Trinity College Dublin)*

Diversity Management in the Armed Forces: A Comparative Study of Attitudes Towards and Experiences of Minority Members (Women, LGBTQ) in Ireland, Finland, Poland and Bulgaria.

EU Personnel in Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (CPPB) missions come from diverse organizations and nations, yet must coordinate together in the temporary network or umbrella organization that comprises each CPPB mission. Coordination is challenging strategically and operationally. Even if the structures to coordinate together are in place, diversity in organizations (militaries, police forces, civil organizations), gender and culture (national, ethnicity, religion) make understanding of diverse personnel, and communication and cooperation in contexts of diversity difficult yet vital in order to achieve CPPB missions' goals. Current training puts few resources into training personnel in these critical soft skills of gender awareness, cultural competency, communication and cooperation. Gaming for Peace (GAP), a H2020 project www.gap-project.eu, provides an efficient and effective means of developing and delivering a curriculum in those skills. Deriving a base curriculum from CPPB relevant soft skills and end user identified training gaps in this area, GAP designs a digital role playing game which simulates scenarios from CPPB missions.

As part of the project, in-depth interviews with over 100 peacekeeping personnel (military) from Ireland, Finland, Poland and Bulgaria were completed in the first part of 2017. One of the aims of the interviews was to discover the attitudes towards and experiences of women and LGBTQ persons in contemporary CPPB missions. This conference paper reports on the results of thematic analysis of this large data base on these issues, demonstrating the behaviours in the field in peacekeeping missions that encourage or mitigate against greater diversity and inclusivity.

RC22-411.6

HOLTMANN, CATHERINE* *(Muriel McQueen Centre for Family Violence Research)*

The Complications of Care: Family Violence in the Lives of Muslim and Christian Immigrant Women

There is little evidence to show that the prevalence of domestic violence amongst immigrant families differs from that in non-immigrant families in Canada. However, it is apparent that immigrant women experience unique challenges in situations of family violence due to the intersecting structural barriers that they face and the resultant ethnic, class, and gender inequalities. Religious beliefs and practices can further exacerbate these inequalities but they can also be a source of strength upon which immigrant women can and do draw when responding to situations of family violence. This paper highlights the value of care as it is exercised in the daily lives of immigrant women and their social support networks. Evidence is drawn from qualitative research with Christian and Muslim immigrant women living in the Canadian Maritimes. I argue that care can be the starting point for religious leaders, members of religious social networks, and secular service providers when initiating difficult but necessary conversations with immigrant women concerning domestic violence. A critical evaluation of the practices of care is required. Domestic violence contradicts the value of care whether it is understood in a religious or secular context. Thus disclosing family violence can be framed as an act of care. However, because the practice of care is impacted by gender, ethnic, and economic inequalities, disclosure is not straightforward. Women take more responsibility for unpaid care work in families than men, especially for young children. Racialized immigrant women are the most likely citizens to be unemployed or underemployed. Muslim women are subject to discrimination and Islamophobia. Caring social support that takes into account these structural in equalities is necessary as survivors seek safety.

RC07-158.3

HOLUBEK, STEFAN* *(University Bremen)*

The Conduct of Life As Conceptual Framework for Middle Class Studies

With view on the rapid growth of middle-income groups in countries such as China, India or Brazil a sociological discussion on a 'coming middle-class century' (Therborn 2012) emerged. However, the income related conceptions of the middle classes are confronted with a wide variety of living standards and consumerism across countries. In my presentation, I will suggest a conceptual framework that focuses instead on the 'conduct of life' ("Lebensführung", in the sense of Max Weber) as a mode of living which systematically generates certain practices that could be used as an alternative base for comparisons between national dynamics.

In our project, we assume that the specific mode of 'doing life' in Germany has been and largely still is characterized by a continuous investment of economic and cultural capital to pursue the reproduction and, if possible, improvement of one's social status. Empirically, we conduct and analyse narrative biographical interviews with members of the German middle-class. In my presentation, I will rely on preliminary results to give an overview on a variety of elements of the conduct of life that are considered to be typical for middle class members, such as an orientation towards continuous individual status-improvement, a meritocratic ethos and a planning imperative. The empirical investigation and analytical conceptualization of such practices and underlying orientations appear as a promising attempt to compare national developments despite varying income levels and cultural settings.

RC35-636.3

HOLZER, BORIS* *(University of Konstanz)*

Relationship Problems: A Systems Perspective

Relational sociology seeks to offer an alternative to theories that presuppose individual or collective attributes as essential components of sociological explanations. Its basic claim therefore is "anti-essentialist" but also "structuralist" in the sense that social units are traced back to elementary structures, i.e. to the relationships among its constituent elements. Many contemporary social theories share those basic tenets, and systems theory is a particularly fitting candidate as it pursues a resolutely non-individualistic research program. However, the concept of "social relationship" has no obvious place in systems theory. That is because it seems to be not quite as anti-essentialist as it claims: The very notion of relationships presupposes the entities that are related to each other. It is thus replaced by the concept of social system which consists not of individuals, but of communication. A concept of "social relationship," reformulated in terms of communication, then can no longer be located at the fundamental conceptual level.

What at first sight appears to be a depreciation of the very core of relational sociology may on closer inspection be useful to give social relationships a firm footing in social theory. The concept is then free to denote a specific form of social system formation, which is different from other forms. The paper will discuss

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the implications of such a reconceptualization of relationships against the backdrop of systems theory's typology of social systems: If relationships do not simply "constitute" interactions, organizations or society as a whole how are they related to and distinguished from these social forms? The paper argues that conceiving social relationships as a particular social form enables us to give a more comprehensive and more complex account of social reality.

RC35-640.3

HOLZER, BORIS* *(University of Konstanz)*
HILGERT, CHRISTIAN *(University of Konstanz)*

Sources and Limits of Power

Sociological theories regard power as an attribute of social relationships, not of individual (or corporate) actors. Following Weber power is conceived as a capacity or "chance" to assert and carry out "one's will even against resistance." This kind of definition of power does not specify on what the "chance" is based. It may be physical dominance but also charisma, wealth or persuasiveness. The likelihood that power actually works does not hinge on objective criteria but on how the one subjected to the demands of power perceives and estimates the power relation. The exercise of power therefore is a matter of interpretation and communication: A threat can be a vehicle of power if and when it is considered credible and potentially harmful.

Based on relational and communicative concepts of power (e.g. Blau 1964; Luhmann 1979) this paper distinguishes several sources of power and analyses the dynamics of threat and evasion. Power may for instance flow from dependence relationships, information asymmetries or, of course, physical violence. The efficacy of threats based on those options is dependent on how the consequences of opposition are evaluated. For instance, alternative ways to either obtain withdrawn resources or to decrease the harm imposed by sanctions may diminished the perceived threat. By comparing different power settings (e.g. face-to-face situations and formal organizations) and the way in which power sources work or fail the paper will not only provide a more systematic account of forms of power but also explain the paramount importance of physical violence as a source of power.

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RC14-271.1

HOMMADOVA, ANYA* *(University of Tsukuba)*

Vulnerability of Female International Students in the U.S.

This paper explores the experiences of female international students studying in semi-rural U.S., where the population is highly homogeneous. Silmuntaniously, American students were interviewed through online focus groups regadrding their perceptions of foreigners in the U.S. The focus is on the challenges they are confronted with, and the way their cultural identity and gender affects their study abroad experiences. Through qualitative methodology, the inquiry is made through interviews, surveys, and observations gather from May 2015 to May 2017. This period covers pre and post Trump era, and tracks the changes in Americans perceptions of foreigners. The prelimenary results bring to light the severity of sexual harassment, discrimination and the vulnerability of this group. Furthermore, the complete inadequecy of universities to provide a safe learning environment for vulnurable female international students is brought to light by the testimonies of the students.

RC55-904.5

HOMMERICH, CAROLA* *(Hokkaido University)*
SHIMIZU, KOKI *(Hokkaido University)*

The Structure of Happiness across Age: A Method-Mix Approach with Focus on Japan's "Happy Youth"

Subjective wellbeing among 20-29-year-old Japanese has increased since the 1970s and by the turn of the century has outstripped that of those in their thirties, forties or fifties. While unimaginable by older generations, it seems that young Japanese – despite a bleak future outlook (e.g. in terms of employment or the financial burden of a super-ageing society) – feel satisfied with their lives. This result caused a stir in Japanese academic and public discourse alike. It indicates that what the young generation considers important for their wellbeing might differ from older generations.

In this paper, we test how and to what extent what we call the "structure of happiness", measured in terms of satisfaction with and importance of different life domains (such as health, finance, family, friends etc.), varies across age. We look at (1) which aspects of their lives young Japanese are satisfied or dissatisfied with (as compared to other generations), and (2) which of these aspects they think of as important when considering their happiness. We use data from the National Survey on Lifestyle Preferences from 2010, and from the SSP2015 survey for

analysis. Additionally, we analyse data from 55 qualitative interviews with young Japanese in their twenties, to add further substance to our quantitative results.

Our results imply that what is individually evaluated as "overall happiness" needs to be thought of as complex interplay of different topicalities that are weighted and judged against each other in course of the evaluation. In the specific case of the Japanese youth, their distinctively different idea of happiness points to an impact of their generational location – growing up in a period of economic stagnation – which distinguishes them from previous generations, who were used to continuous economic growth and social upgrading.

RC06-144.1

HONDA, MASATAKA* *(Waseda University)*

Multifamily (Danchi) Housing and Parenting in Japanese Urban Communities

In the mid-20th century, rapid growth in urban populations led to housing difficulties, with governments and public institutions leading push for the construction of housing complexes for working-class families, such as in the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and Japan. The construction of such housing complexes, known as *danchi* in Japanese, not only guaranteed residential accommodation for nuclear families but also created new communities within urban areas in that the families shared the same facilities. In Japan, residents' association were developed to carry out programs such as the setting up of childcare facilities. The management of such childcare facilities by these residents' association is a subject of interest not only for Japan but also in terms of the relationship between family members and social organizations. Based on interviews to stakeholders, and documents issued by residents' association, I will detail the historical background that enabled these childcare facilities to operate, and the relationships between residents and their association as well as the childcare facilities. From my study, the following two points became clear. First, the operation of such childcare facilities was possible because the first residents were mainly younger workers and their families. Thus they shared a strong need for a place to leave their children which made it easy for them to cooperate. Second, as residents aged and their life courses became more diversified, it made it more difficult for communities in multifamily housing complexes to maintain childcare facilities, therefore, it is important for them to relate more to the community beyond their housing complexes. Based on the above findings, I will make suggestions for the formation of local communities in urban areas beyond the immediate family.

RC19-354.5

HONG, IJIN* *(Yonsei University)*
LEE, JIEUN *(University of York)*

The Uses of Social Investment in East Asia: How Work-Family Reconciliation Policies Make the Labour Market 'Flow' in Japan, Korea and Taiwan

Work-family reconciliation policies occupy an important part in the social investment discourse (Morel et al. 2012, Bonoli and Natali 2012), however they apply differently across different national contexts (Morgan 2012, Lee and Baek 2014, Garland 2016, Hemerijck 2017). Since from the 2000s, social investment policies have also been introduced in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China (Kim 2010, Chiu Wei 2011, Tsai 2012, Estevez-Abe and Kim 2014, Fleckenstein and Lee 2017), although they were originally following a traditional male breadwinner model (Lewis 2001), as often pointed out for the case of Japan (Seeleib-Kaiser and Toivonen 2011, Kleider 2015, Sjoeberg 2004).

Even acknowledging that more employment-friendly work-family reconciliation policies are taking place in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, the correspondence to the original social investment goals of increasing 'stock' of human capital, easier 'flow' or labour market and life-course transitions, and stronger social protection measures as 'buffers' (Hemerijck 2013, 2015) finds a difficult terrain in these co-ordinated market economies (Soskice and Hall 2001, Amable 2003). By utilizing the comparative approach of the most similar case design (Ragin 2014), we question how the degree of economic individualization expected from an adult worker model (O'Connor 2005), typical of a social investment approach, applies within a still traditionalist East Asian context – in terms of labour market features and attitudes towards the gender role in the family -, resulting in a problematic re-form implementation that does not correspond to the original policy intentions (Streeck and Thelen 2005).

Policy implications stemming from the analysis of these cases are yet another reminder of the several critical points of a social investment approach already identified in European welfare states (Hemerijck 2017): budgetary problems, problematic connection with economic performance (Noland 2013), "Matthew effects" (Cantillon 2011).

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

RC15-JS-86.4

HONGO, MASATAKE* *(Wakayama Medical University)*
YAMADA, TOMIAKI *(Matsuyama University)*

Becoming Victims of Drug-Induced Suffering (DIS): The Case of Japanese Hemophiliacs with HIV

This study examines the process by which people become victims of "Drug-Induced Suffering" (DIS), especially individuals with both hemophilia and HIV by contaminated blood concentrates, through the examination of several life-story data and documents. I have participated in a research project since 2004 aimed at collecting and analyzing the life stories of doctors and patients with hemophilia since 2001.

HIV/AIDS as DIS has been the central point of understanding about HIV/AIDS in Japan, because much of the current medical system regarding HIV/AIDS was constructed after the lawsuit movements under the banner of DIS. The indigenous notion of DIS not only contributed to generate a robust dichotomy between "innocent" victims and "guilty" assaulters but also to form solidarity between different DISs—for example, the thalidomide-caused damage in the late 1950s, the Subacute Myelo-Optico-Neuropathy (SMON) caused by clioquinol in the 1960s, and so on. People whose lives were changed by drugs join in DIS solidarity for compensation and pursuing liability; other victims of DISs who share an idea of extermination of DISs known as the "Japanese National Liaison Council for Associations of Victims of DIS" were mobilized in 1999.

Most Japanese individuals with both hemophilia and HIV improve by becoming victims of DIS. However, this is evidence of the solidarity of the original hemophilia communities not having functioned enough. For example, Irish hemophilia patients regarded HIV infection by blood concentrate as an issue for the whole hemophilia community itself. Therefore, hemophilia patients without HIV (conscience adherents) who led compensation movements on behalf of hemophilia patients with HIV were not able to be open while Japanese hemophilia patients with HIV separated from other hemophilia patients on purpose to focus on drug victimization. That is, becoming victims of DIS offers the way of the different solidarity of hemophilia.

RC16-300.5

HONJI, YUKICHI* *(Univerity of Tokyo)*

Georg Simmel's Thought and the Sociology of Public Opinion

What has Georg Simmel's contribution been to sociology in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries? Many sociologists have used his insights into various research subjects, for example, sociological theory, urban life, social relationships, and so on. **This presentation, however, focuses on an area not generally associated with his name, that is, the analysis of public opinion.** Simmel himself was little interested in public opinion. His work, however, inspired other sociologists to investigate it as a sociological subject in the interwar period. Moreover, Simmel's insight made it easy to focus on various small phenomena which lie under public opinion and mass-communication.

I will speak in particular three important works from the interwar-period. The first one that will be examined is, "Öffentliche Meinung und Presse" ("Public Opinion and Press," 1928) by Gerhard Münzner, a German sociologist. The second is "Gerüchte" ("Rumors," 1928) by Leonty A. Bysow, a Russian social psychologist. The third is "Ryu-Gen Hi-Go" ("Groundless Rumors," 1937) by Ikutaro Shimizu, a Japanese sociologist. Interestingly, Münzner, Bysow and Shimizu, obviously influenced by Simmel, put emphasis on face-to-face interactions among individuals and described how such interactions led to crises of the mass-media and public opinion in their own countries. For example, Shimizu referred to Simmel's famous analysis of the secret and the individual personality in *Soziologie*, and showed **how individual emotions are still alive in public opinion and endanger the system of mass-media and public opinion in Japanese society.**

In today's political debate about public opinion, interpersonal communication processes has become more and more important. Lies, groundless rumors, and "fake news" sometimes develop enormously through various personal interactions. Sociological analyses done by these three sociologists suggest that **we can use Simmel's point of view in order to describe how interpersonal communication processes influence, empower, and sometimes endanger public opinion of our society.**

RC52-872.5

HONORE-MORRIS, DUNCAN* *(The University of Melbourne)*

The Professional Rubric: A Weberian based framework to assessing professional accounting practice and its educational needs

Professionals and professional bodies are noting the rapidly evolving formats of service delivery from several pressures, including such things as rationalising and marketising of delivery, accountability to the public, ethical responsibilities, changing technology, increasing fragmentation of knowledge, globalisation, increasing specialisation, neo-liberal policies of deregulation, and reduced monopolistic protection. These pressures on professionals involved in the delivery of professional services is forcing them, in Darwinism terminology, to adapt for survival or become irrelevant and extinct. Within the workforce, professions play a significant role and are a specialised form of labour and have, in sociological terms, several key criterion or characteristics that have been used to traditionally delineate them from occupations. Nine of these criteria have been framed into the The Professional Rubric, a Weberian conceptual framework, to assess any given profession. Applying this exemplar on the accounting profession, by way of a case study across several countries, to establish how accounting practitioners and academics envisage what their profession will look like in 10-15-years' time; and what changes will be required to meet the future educational needs for professional practice. This is phase two my PhD studies into the sociology of the professions and the professional practice of accounting and its educational needs.

RC21-392.3

HORGAN, MERVYN* *(University of Guelph)*

Is Territorial Destigmatization Possible? Lessons from a Toronto Neighbourhood.

Over the last quarter century, territorial stigmatization has emerged as one of the most powerful concepts for understanding how social, spatial, and symbolic processes of contemporary urban inequality are intertwined (Wacquant 1993). The concept has advanced our understanding of the very real material effects of symbolic denigration in wide range of neighbourhoods around the globe. Despite this power, existing research employing the concept has two main problems: (1) it tends to overlook decades of work in the broader field of stigma studies that has burgeoned since Goffman's pioneering work in the 1960s, and (2) it focuses primarily on delineation and critique of territorial stigmatization's genesis and course in various locales, largely leaving aside possibilities for amelioration. possibilities.

Drawing on archival research, participant observation, and interviews with a range of inhabitants of Parkdale—a Toronto neighbourhood that has been profoundly shaped and symbolically tainted by its long association with poverty, single room occupancy housing, and psychiatric survivors—this article demonstrates how territorial stigmatization, and a new allied concept, *territorial destigmatization*, operate simultaneously at the neighbourhood level. I show how territorial stigmatization and territorial destigmatization work across three dimensions: legal, material, and discursive. Foregrounding symbolic elements of these three dimensions, I delineate two strategies of territorial destigmatization: one that is mobilized in concert with gentrification-led displacement, and the other that works to symbolically reinscribe stigmatized persons and housing forms. To complement and sharpen territorial stigmatization research, I integrate recent findings from stigma studies to show how psychiatric survivors and housing advocates in Parkdale are using territorial destigmatization to offset gentrification-led displacement.

RC24-456.3

HORIBE, MIYUKI* *(the Japanese Association for Environmental Sociology)*

The Potentiality of Food Bank As a Form of Aid for the Poor -a Case Study of Food Bank Kawasaki-

One of the answers to social science engaged with the conceptualization of urban FEW-security, would be "gojo"or mutual suport in Japanese. The purpose of this study is to examine the potentiality in aid for the poor through participant observation to food bank(hereinafter referred to as FB), as one of "gojo" activity. The report of people starving to death as a result of not being able to afford food sent a shockwave through the Japanese society. As DeFries (2016) has said "satiation is a crisis faced by mankind today just as starvation was in the past". There are a number of people who can not afford to use water and energy from poverty in urban city, Kawasaki. Why are there still people unable to feed themselves to the point of starvation and even death when there is such abundance of food? One of the initiatives organized to improve this situation through distributing surplus food to the poor is the local FB. By distributing water and unwanted food eaten without cooking(energy) to the poor for free, this initiative is considered effective in terms of environmental and social welfare. With regard to achiving the ethical equity in food distribution, ideally the criteria for start/end of aid to be clear and objective, however they are often obscure and subjective. The FB Kawasaki has seen an increase in the amount of users and food supply, signaling that such activity can be effective if continued. Hence, this study looked at the factors that may continue FB activities in spite of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic contradictions. The result shows that FB has high potentiall to contribute to support users to break away from not being able to have access to FEW.

RC14-262.5

HORIGUCHI, RYOICHI* *(Faculté des études internationales, Université de Kindai)*

Clivage Du Genre Et Sécurité Au Travail

Cette étude a pour but premier d'examiner si une présence équilibrée de femmes et d'hommes dans la société donne un point de repère pour savoir que la sécurité au travail est assurée. Il serait, en effet, important d'analyser, dans nos sociétés contemporaines, des rôles des femmes sur le lieu de travail, étant donné qu'elles n'y sont plus minoritaires aujourd'hui par rapport du passé, en même temps qu'elles ont un rôle important pour que l'on mesure les risques sur les lieux de travail. Cette étude traite des blessures mortelles sur le lieu de travail du point de vue social, économique et culturel pour comparer les uns avec les autres pour savoir quels sont les facteurs qui ont un impact sur ces décès sur la base d'une analyse approfondie des indicateurs statistiques sur les accidents des lieux de travail. La méthode de recherche dans cette étude consiste à faire une analyse des corrélations des données statistiques sur plus d'une centaine de pays du monde qui sont principalement fournies par l'OIT, l'OMS et la Banque mondiale. Grâce à ces analyses, il sera révélé que, comme l'une des conclusions les plus importantes de cette étude, un haut degré d'égalité entre les sexes pourrait avoir des effets positifs sur la sécurité au travail et qu'en d'autres termes, l'inégalité entre homme et femme au travail pourrait nous empêcher de créer un meilleur style de vie qui nous amènerait moins de malheur et plus de richesse sur le plan de moral et matériel. On constate que le lieu de travail à risque se produit, entre autres, dans un lieu de travail où se trouve un clivage du genre. Et, cette conclusion serait un point de référence principal pour mieux promouvoir la sécurité du travail ainsi qu'une installation correcte des dispositifs de sécurité sur le lieu de travail.

RC22-419.1

HORII, MITSUTOSHI* *(Shumei University)*

The Category 'Religion' Should be the Object, Not the Tool, of Analysis

The title of this paper is taken from Timothy Fitzgerald's *The Ideology of Religious Studies* (OUP, 2000). Fitzgerald has been a spearhead of the group of scholars who push forward the perspective called 'critical religion.' This paper introduces the 'critical religion' perspective, and explores the implications for sociology.

A 'critical religion' approach suggests the category 'religion' and related categories, such as 'secularity,' should be the object, not the tool, of analysis. It pays critical attention to the ways in which certain practices and value orientations are imagined as 'religious' while others are regarded as non-religious 'secular' ones. Like any other social categories, the utilisation of the terms 'religious,' and its binary opposite, 'secular,' serve the specific interests of groups and individuals, often in relation to constitutional and political rights. Some empirical studies are emerging in this area. Given the fact that 'religion' is a globalised concept, there has been a potential for cross-cultural research. This appears to be an area in which sociologists can be more involved.

Furthermore, it is important to stress that the religious-secular distinction is a modern classificatory practice, which historically represents western cultural norms from the colonial era onwards. Historically, this binary authorised the colonial rules, and in the present day, it naturalises the value orientations of modern liberal capitalist nation states. 'Religion' and 'secularity' have been the categories of governance. In other words, the religious-secular distinction constitutes the imperial epistemology. Sociology emerged from the modernist thought which separates the 'religious' from the 'secular.' Thus, critical reflections on the categories of religion and secularity urge sociologists to reflect upon the imperial ideological heritage embedded in sociological discourse.

RC24-459.4

HORNE, CHRISTINE* *(Washington State University)*

Common Ground in an Era of Political Polarization: Green Consumption and Social Status

American public opinion is divided along political lines, with polarized views on the economy, healthcare, foreign policy, and increasingly, the environment. Existing research shows clear divisions between liberals' and conservatives' opinions of government involvement in environmental protection. However, it is unclear what people's perceptions are of individual actions that can reduce environmental impact. We use mixed methods to understand liberal and conservative perceptions of proenvironmental household practices by focusing on the social status associated with green consumption and green behavior. Using a vignette experiment conducted with nationally representative samples of liberals and conservatives in the US, we find that both grant more status to green consumption than to green behavior. However, people expect Democrats (not Republicans) to grant status to both. Semi-structured interviews, conducted with liberals and conservatives, clarify people's perceptions of the status dynamics associated with green consumption. Results suggest there is more common ground on proenvironmental household practices than is generally recognized

– both liberals and conservatives react positively to green consumption. Our interviews show status attributions to green consumption reflect perceptions of wealth and success and moral commitments. In particular, liberal participants view those who engage in green consumption as more moral than those who engage in green behavior. People who do not purchase green products are aware of—and protest—these attributions of morality. Our findings challenge widespread assumptions regarding liberal support for and conservative opposition to proenvironmental household practices, and have implications for the development of policies aimed at encouraging households to reduce their environmental footprint.

RC09-193.3

HORNICK, BRAD* *(Simon Fraser University)*

Climate, Capitalism, Existentialism: Emergent Dimensions of Social Movements

Svante Arrhenius and earth scientists to follow, argued that the radiative effects of increasing carbon dioxide would push delicate ecosystems past historical boundaries and into zones that were dangerous to human life and delicate ecological equilibriums. At some point, cumulative anthropogenic contributions would force and trigger amplified positive feedbacks to activate independently within atmospheric and oceanic systems themselves, causing exponential transformations and consequent "runaway" and irreversible climate crisis.

Building on classical economic and social theory, Marx and Engels developed a theoretical foundation that also presaged crisis. The logic of capitalist accumulation creates material estrangement of human beings from each other, and the natural conditions of their existence. Society/nature "metabolic rift" extends into the connection between anthropogenic influences on the carbon cycle. Capital accumulation on never-ending and expanding scales within closed systems systematically undermines natural thermodynamic equilibrium, and will ultimately cause crisis of catastrophic proportions.

Little more than a century later, climate scientists monitor dangerous accelerations of climate crisis in real time. Climate modelling of gradual and linear changes to earth systems are being eclipsed by warnings of abrupt and irreversible climate change and the passing climate "tipping points." The world is witnessing multiple dire climate impacts. Scientists are identifying systemic breakdown of entire earth systems, and many are warning of entire civilizational collapse as a result of the corruption of Holocene era ecologies

Two converging and potentially intractable factors force planetary ecological crisis – the destructive trajectory of bio-physical processes, and the persistence of underlying and large causal socio-economic forces. The prescience of both earth and social scientists concerning existential threats have thus come to fruition, adding a new and emergent dimension confronting the incipient "climate movement" that has coalesced in response. Together, these two trajectories represent classic definitions of *existential crisis* and *nihilist* threat/opportunity for people, culture and movements.

RC36-644.3

HORNICK, BRAD* *(Simon Fraser University)*

Marxism and Existentialism in the Age of the Anthropocene

Marxist critiques of existentialist and absurdist philosophical positions pivot on the problem of the abstraction and mystification of historically specific conceptions of alienation. Humans are not alienated in general by a cosmic purposelessness and indifference of the universe, but are alienated in a particular and immediate form within a particular historical specificity. Existential angst and crisis is not a fundamental dimension of existence, and inherent in the nature of general consciousness, but arise within practical life when the exercise of fundamental freedoms are confounded, or foreclosed, as a result of reified social conditions.

Within the historical specificity of the Anthropocene, two converging and potentially intractable factors portend imminent planetary omnicide – the destructive trajectory of bio-physical processes, and the persistence of underlying and large causal socio-economic forces (ie. imperatives within the system of capitalism). This is why climate and capitalist crisis is "existential": as it is about the potential "no exit" from "terminal" collapse, and coming to terms in a universal sense, with our ambivalent personal and collective desires to retain or challenge foundations of meaning, purpose, and existence. What might Marxists learn from philosophies of nihilism in the age of the Anthropocene, that might lead to new forms of agency, and practical transcendence over growing forms of defeatism and immobilization?

RC51-851.2

HORNUNG, BERND* *(University Hospital Giessen and Marburg)*

Simulaton of Social Systems: Paradigmatic Tool for Analyzing Social Processess behind Our Backs?

Society is man-made, but when we are born into it and start acting, it is a given. Social processes are going on in structures given at that moment, often behind our backs, moving society in unwanted directions. Attempts at controlling and steering such social forces turned out quite ineffective. Actors like governments, which are supposed to do so, are quite helpless in the face of such mechanisms and processes.

To be able to influence such processes, they need to be understood first. As multiple circular feedback loops are involved, which are interrelated, interacting and producing both positive amplifying and negative counteracting effects, conventional analysis does not help. Graphs and diagrams modelling such interrelated feedback loops are of limited help, as the processes behind our backs are dynamic and moreover involve structural change and innovation.

The paper proposes computer simulation, the paradigmatic method of systems and cybernetic research, in order to cope with these problems. This proposition is not new, but the promises, limits, and drawbacks of simulation models have barely been discussed with regard to the present issue.

Therefore the paper will focus on the limitations and drawbacks to be expected when using simulation models for such purposes. Among these are problems of validating a model, e.g. by use of historical data, of representing structural change, the functional equivalence of different structural set-ups along with the limits of such functional equivalence, the potential and limitations of step-functions to represent structural change etc.

The paper will not try to provide answers to all these difficult methodologcial questions, but is expected to lead into a substantial discussion among the experts present.

The conclusion is, however, that computer simulation is not a panacea, but the best methodology available at present, provided appropriate precautions are taken and its limitations are kept in mind.

RC15-286.4

HORTON, ANNA* *(McGill University)*

How Discourse Theories Can Critically Engage Identity Formation in Patient-Centered Care.

How discourse theories can critically engage identity formation in patient-centered care.
Patient-centered care (PCC) is increasingly assumed to be synonymous with quality patient care, reflected in healthcare policies across the world. However, the performances of patient identity that must follow lack conceptual grounding in the research literature. The patient identity implied by PCC sees an identity shift from directive to performative ways of being that require patients to negotiate increasingly ambiguous scopes of responsibility and involvement in decision-making processes in the clinical encounter. They are positioned as active and informed consumers of healthcare. The PCC patient has significant parallels with the self-managing worker configured by neoliberal discourses of 'empowerment' that extend the reach of productivity deep into the self, putting identity and relational dynamics increasingly at risk. In this way, patient identity in the context of PCC may be considered as implicated in a wider 'identity crisis', that has resulted from rapid reconstitutions and associated conducts in interpersonal, social and organizational spheres. I suggest that the insights offered into identity from discourse scholarship have promising theoretical potential for engaging with the changing landscape of patient identity marked by PCC. Through a discursive lens we might explicate unmarked power relations that underpin patient identity performances in a PCC context, with the aim to develop work in this area both theoretically and on a practice-level. This engenders a conceptual effort to bring contributions from discourse scholarship to studies of identity in healthcare, with the purpose of critically engaging powerful neoliberal discourses that increasingly pervade healthcare systems across the world. As calls for bottom-up participation and empowerment become increasingly notable in the healthcare sphere, the social sciences must equip themselves with the theoretical tools necessary to permeate the re-articulations of power that follow.

RC33-602.1

HORVATH, KENNETH* *(University of Lucerne)*

What Makes Failed Research? "Conventionalist" Reflections on Epistemic Failure in an Interview Study on Educational Classifications

Starting from a neo-pragmatist perspective, this paper discusses the need for developing methodological frameworks that allow to actually *theorize* epistemic "failure" in social research. I argue that methodological self-reflexivity and a sensitivity for performativity are key ingredients of any such framework. I use concrete examples from a recent interview study with teachers which aimed at reconstructing educational orders of classification to illustrate this argument. This study did not (yet) end up in the drawer, but it raised epistemological issues that beg the question whether it has failed in a more fundamental way: regarding its capacity to answer the research question. Three aspects that are related to this problem are discussed. To begin with, I argue that the first and crucial challenge is to detect and diagnose epistemic failure. This requires ways of theorizing our

research activities that are coherent with how we conceptualize our phenomenon. The "sociology of conventions" is presented as one possible foundation for such an undertaking because it offers helpful heuristics for relating our "problem-solving" research activities to the concrete forms of agency involved in producing our data. Second, I believe we need to identify the mechanisms that have led to a particular "epistemic failure". In my case, this amounts to problematizing conventionalized forms of doing interviews – more generally, it may mean reconsidering taken-for-granted standards and procedures that might have become deeply ingrained in our everyday research activities and hence remain unconsidered. Third, a coherent framework should also enable us to get a grasp on the interplay between epistemic and other sorts of academic failure that are linked to the structures of disciplines and research fields. In their interplay, I believe that these points illustrate that thinking about failure in social research offers a promising point of departure for methodological debates that are long overdue.

RC17-333.3

HOŞGÖR ÇIMEN, EVREN* *(Istanbul Bilgi University)*
ULUYURT, RABIA* *(Istanbul Bilgi University)*

Flexibility or Flexploitation: Shifting Power Relations in Organisation of Work

The capitalist economy is undergoing a series of changes under the hegemony of neoliberal policies, which have generated a profound transformation in societal relations since the late-1970s. Accordingly, numerous theories emerged to define the "new society" and to re-formulate work and labour. While some of these explanations acknowledged the ongoing capitalist nature of societal relations, most referred to a radical disengagement from the previous era, celebrating the coming of a post-capitalist society, the end of class struggle and the rise of an unalienated class of knowledge-workers. However, flexibility, whether in the labour market or labour process, has been a major force driving proletarianization over the last couple of decades, resulting in further exploitation – or flexploitation – of the labouring classes. This trend is affecting all segments of the working class including those who have been previously considered immune to insecurity. Therefore, despite the narrative of a brand-new society, a trend towards flexibilization of labour markets is evident across the globe, perhaps more so in the context of an emerging accumulation strategy based on knowledge, innovation and intellectual property rights.

The changes in Turkey's labour regime since the turn of the millennium has been in line with those global trends. The articulation of Turkish economy to the global economy based on export of technology-intensive capital goods has particularly paved the ground for such a transformation as accumulation required increased productivity levels, as well as a skilled and highly flexible workforce. In this paper, we explore the concepts of flexibility and knowledge-based economy as material mechanisms and discursive aspects of accumulation. Our aim is to elaborate their role in the exercise of micro and macro technologies of control of labour both theoretically and empirically, and their reflections in material experiences of labouring class in the context of a late developing economy.

RC15-JS-83.3

HOSODA, MIWAKO* *(Seisa University)*

Japanese Community-Based Senior Groups and the Role of the University

Many developed countries have aging populations. A key issue is providing healthcare for these populations. However Japanese healthcare services for the elderly focus on medical aspects rather than long term well-being.

Moreover, preventive care and health maintenance approaches are now considered to be more essential. In Japan, we are turning into a super-aging society. By the year 2020, it is said that one out of three people will be over the age of 65. On the other end of this extreme, the falling birthrate is another problem we must face. You can see that the nation will not have enough taxpayers to support the elderly. Thus, it is clear that the current government mission is to provide a sustainable social system supporting elderly people's way of living while acknowledging that there will be limited access to financial support and human resource. In addition, the recent policy on healthcare in Japan encourages seniors to live in their community. Many elderly are discharged from medical care facilities and nursing care, and are living in their own houses, resulting in them being isolated and withdrawn from society.

In order for the elderly not to be isolated in their houses and maintain their health, it is important to create a place where they can participate in community activities. Since 2013, the university where I am affiliated has created a place where senior citizens and non-senior local people are able to participate in organized group activities. Now multiple generations are interacting in this place. In my research, I will investigate how these interactions impact the health condition of elderly. Also I will also investigate the role of the university in creating a place and supporting these community activities.

RC02-54.3

HOSOGAYA, NOBUKO* *(Sophia University)*
ARAI, NORIKO *(Sophia university)*
TAKEUCHI, ASUKA *(Sophia university)*

Japanese Female Self-Initiated Expatriates As Labour Market Makers

This paper clarifies the mechanism of Japanese female self-initiated expatriates (SIEs)' particiaption in global labour market. SIEs are those who cross the borders with their volition and expense as they seek for the job opportunity in foreign lands without any assignment delegated by MNC corporations in home lands. Based on the analysis from in-depth interviews with Japanese female SIEs in Singapore, Hong Kong and New York, the mechanism is to be ascertained by comparing lincage between SIEs' roles and percieved rules which enable them to participate in the labour market and the influence from local government regulation towards market construction. Their job hunting is conditioned by their competency, their aspiration for the career and intermediary functions available in the host countries such as career agents and professional networks. Female SIEs leave Japanese labour market where male dominate assignments for the global positions in Japanese MNCs, and then they explore the new global market.

In this paper we argue that the results of these transactions help to understand the nexus betseen the development of SIEs' career and the diversified global labour markets. One prominent source of diversification is the country of origin of MNCs that have the major influence upon their subsequent expatriate transactions. Though Japanese MNCs are not seen by them as preferable counterparts in these transactions, working as local hired employees in subsidiaries of Japanese MNCs is an easier option for Japanese female SIEs because of the advantage they have regarding Japanese language and culture. However, such involvements seldom meet their career aspirations, as they are often under-valued for their actual competencies. In non-Japanese labour market, employment is strongly conditioned by the host country's visa policy requiring higher professional qualifications, and therefore Japanese SIEs who meet these condition, will be part of the construction of new global labour markets.

TG07-1004.5

HOSSAIN, MASHRUR* *(Jahangirnagar University)*

To Nose Is to Know: The Politics of "Knowsing"

Apparently automatic and independent, our perception and the operation of each of the five senses are shaped and conditioned by culture. This is particularly true of odour, a distinctive, usually unpleasant, kind of smell. While the sense of disgust related to odour (e.g. of pus and putrid meat) has derived partly from human's behavioral immune system, a protection mechanism against contamination, it has often been a constructed affect, spatiotemporally contingent and ideologically loaded. History shows us how reductionist olfactory practices and metaphors have been deployed to construct, stigmatize, and delimit the inferiorized 'other' – woman smelling between her legs, stinking Negro, malodorous *adivasi*. Touching upon the *poetics* (biomedical, environmental and production mechanisms) and *politics* (conception, and circulation and reception mechanisms) of smell, the present paper investigates into the potential of the arts to re-configure the *experience* of odour. It develops through three sections. The first section, "Nosing: The Sensoriality of Odour," demonstrates how plastic art can activate audience's olfactory experiences and excites individuated responses; e.g. the (tabooed) smell of blood in Judy Chicago's installation, *Menstruation Bathroom* (1972). The second section, "Knowing: The Visuality of Odour," shows how even visual symbols or reports of odour that the audience is not smelling, e.g. the bouts of flatulence in the Japanese art scroll, *Ha-Gassen* (The Fart Battle), do reproduce 'known' responses. Taking thread from the previous sections, the third one, entitled "Knowsing: The Scent of Odour," proposes "knowsing" as a reception mechanism, which brings the olfactory to the fore along with the other senses in the *experience* and *use* of sensorial data. It explores whether and how creative-innovative intra-sensuous interactions between odour and fragrance and synaesthetic inter-animation of odour and other senses in the arts can transform our prejudiced responses to odour and the consequential otherizing hegemony.

RC48-800.5

HOSSEINI FARADONBEH, SEYED A.* *(The University of Newcastle)*
GILLS, BARRY* *(University of Helsinki)*

The Future of Capital and Its Alternatives in 21st Century: The Essentiality of Economic Democratization

In 21st century, "Capital" requires a more comprehensive and applicable definition than merely a social process where money makes more money through production relations. *Capital*, in its material manifestation, is a socially organized 'process', through which surplus value is produced and controlled by 'unsustainable' and 'un-sovereign' ways of exploiting labour (both manual and intellectual), land (and other commons), nature (non-renewable sources of energy and the earth's bio-capacity including the climate). It is, however, important to equally emphasize, and theorize how Capital can also immaterially but objectively colonize and depoliticize societal/communal solidarities (from the level of household, to the level of world community).

Thus, a critical analysis of Capital/ist relations requires the theorization of not only the exploitation of labour, land and nature, but also the systemic colonization of communal solidarities as non-material Commons, through the de-democratization of collective production and reproduction relations. Austerity regimes, for instance, are not only about protecting the corporate interest, e.g. by dispossessing social welfare, but also about an antagonistic relation towards democratic self-management, collaborative determination, and self-sufficient uses of resources. The colonization of social solidarities by Capital creates a fertile breeding ground for the resurgence of ethno-populist responses. We will argue here that the profound democratization of economic relations can liberate the transformative movements from the immense gravity of Capital by overcoming the dilemma of surviving while transforming ubiquitous capitalist relations.

RC42-721.3

HOSSEINI FARADONBEH, SEYED A.* *(The University of Newcastle)*
SAHA, LAWRENCE* *(Australian National University)*

Theorizing the Rise of Right Wing Populism in the Post-Globalist Era: Toward an Integrative Approach

Populism, as a concept, generally implies a mobilized support for the political, cultural and economic preferences of the populace as opposed to those of the elite, foreigners, intellectuals, media, government, corporations, scientific bodies, ethnic minorities, immigrants/refugees, or any other social group or community whose identity or interest differs from the widely-idealized image of a typical countryperson. However, populism does not always appear in society as a well-articulated doctrine or a coherent group attitude with a number of detectable rigid principles. It normally emerges in the form of popular rhetoric that taps into the populations' emotions, and advocates quick solutions without a proper understanding of the root causes of the problems and the complexities of social institutions.

In this process, on the one hand, macro socioeconomic status appears to be a primary factor but only in association with other primary determinants (e.g. age, regional/rural residential status, ethnicity, gender, education, religion, and occupation), and this association occurs only in a relative sense (e.g. a relative decline in the middle-class status compared to lower/under class status). On the other hand, social psychological factors such as social anxiety, sense of insecurity, resentment, uncertainty, humility, and ressentiment (e.g. waning white privileges recently accelerated by economic liberalization and austerity regimes), mediate the macro factors. In addition, the social historical residues of centuries of colonialist-patriarchal culture, such as class-racial discrimination, patriotism, misogyny, and racism, plus personality factors like dogmatism, closed-mindedness and authoritarianism play a role in the translation of macro-structural changes and political discourses into personal and group actions and attitudes. In this paper, we develop a more macro and micro integrative approach to theoretically explain the emergence of right wing populist movements in the post-globalist era.

RC32-577.6

HOTTON, TINA* *(University of Guelph)*

An Examination of Provincial/Territorial Variation in the Probability of Being Charged with Intimate Partner Assault By Gender of the Accused

There have been a number of policy reforms over the past several decades, including a national level mandatory charging directive, that have had a tremendous impact on how the criminal justice system responds to intimate partner violence (IPV) in Canada. Intended to protect women and children exposed to violence in the home, one unintended consequence has been an increase in the number of women accused of IPV. This finding has been observed in other nations, including the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom (Canadian Observatory on the Justice System Response to IPV, 2009). While research on gender disparities in arrest for IPV has grown in recent years, very few studies have examined differences at the national level to better understand variations in charging practices across Canada. Using five years of data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (2011-2015), this study examines provincial and territorial variation in police charging for incidents of intimate partner assault by gender of the accused. Preliminary results show that there is variation in the probability of being charged with intimate partner assault by gender of the accused and province/territory in which the incident occurred. In other words, while gender differences in police charging practices persist, they vary considerably across the country. These results will be discussed in the context of the possible impact of local policies at the provincial and police jurisdiction level on the police decision to proceed with formal charges for women and men accused of intimate partner assault.

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RC05-JS-63.2

HOTTON, TINA* *(University of Guelph)*

Justice in the Margins: Police Clearance of Homicide Involving Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada

Despite mounting evidence in the 1990s that indigenous women were seriously overrepresented as victims of sexual assault, physical assault and homicide, little attention has been directed to their experiences navigating the criminal justice system, particularly with respect to their encounters with police, or the outcomes of their cases. Notwithstanding earlier reports from inquiries and royal commissions, one could argue that the victimization of indigenous women did not receive adequate public and political attention in Canada until indigenous women's organizations started to shine a spotlight on serious gaps in the investigation and prosecution of homicides of indigenous women. Led by the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC), local grassroots organizations brought the issue of missing and murdered indigenous women and girls (hereafter referred to as MMIWG) into public consciousness. The MMIWG movement in Canada led to several important changes to government information collection and sharing. Canada`s national police service, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) examined their data collection procedures and renewed attention to interprovincial information sharing on missing persons. The RCMP also revisited their original files to report ``Aboriginal`` identity information to Statistics Canada's Homicide Survey for female victims of homicide back to 1980. Available in the Homicide Survey, these new data allow for the analysis of trends in homicide victimization of indigenous and non-indigenous women across Canada over the past 35 years (1980-2015). Among the first multivariate analyses of its kind since the data enhancements, this study examines homicide victimization of indigenous and non-indigenous females in Canada. Specifically, we address the following research question: are homicides of indigenous women and girls less likely to be cleared or solved by police than those involving non-indigenous women and girls, controlling for other incident characteristics?

RC14-270.3

HOU, RUI* *(QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY)*

Digital Surveillance with Knowledge Production: How the Chinese Government Manages Online Public Opinion in the Era of Big Data

An increasing number of Chinese governmental agencies have begun to purchase the service of data-based technology to monitor and guide online opinion. Although this trend is criticized by Western medias as the rising digital totalitarianism, the industry of monitoring online opinion still enjoys a rapid expansion in China. Why does this so-called anti-democracy surveillance receive little resistance from the civil society？What strategy have Chinese authorities and surveillance-service providers adopted to embellish this form of surveillance? What theoretical implications could be developed to frame the state-market cooperation in Chinese Internet regulation?

By visiting 6 surveillance-service providers in Beijing and interviewing 43 practitioners in this industry, this work explores the mechanism through which the Chinese government utilizes commercialized data technology to regulate Internet dissent. Faced with the irreversible Internet popularization, Chinese authorities utilize the market mechanism to transfer ICT into their governance tool. Through purchasing the Internet opinion surveillance system which is based on technologies like data mining, sentiment analysis and cloud computing, Chinese governments conduct real-time surveillance on netizens' posts and make timely reaction to possible threats to social stability. Besides, with the rise of this industry, a special set of knowledge and discourse about Internet opinion is produced to emphasize the hazard of online rumors and the risk of uncontrolled free speech on the Internet. By issuing official policy documents, publishing textbooks and carrying out training programs on managing Internet public opinion, the Chinese government and surveillance-service providers legitimize their behavior of monitoring online opinion through highlighting its necessity. This work argues that online opinion surveillance in China and its accompanying knowledge-discourse production provides us with a typical case showing how a certain form of big-data technology becomes a non-democratic regime's governance tool, and it also displays what change the development of ICT brings to authoritarian regimes' Internet control.

RC47-798.1

HOU, RUI* *(QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY)*

Outsourcing Repression to the Market: The Industry of Online Dissent Management in Authoritarian China

Repression is both governmental and nongovernmental regulatory action exercised against collective actors challenging the existing relations of power(Peterson&Wahlström, 2014). While previous literature highlights state repression, the plurality of the repression forms unfolding and beyond the state receives little attention. Much literature displays that repression by the state is the linchpin for understanding the state-society relation in authoritarian regimes,

but little empirical study could answer the question about what role non-state actors play in authoritarian repression. Taking China as an typical authoritarian regime, this study is intended to display how Chinese governments use the market mechanism and cooperate with non-government actors to manage domestic dissent on the Internet. Through purchasing the Internet opinion surveillance system and other services which are based on technologies like data mining, sentiment analysis and cloud computing, Chinese governments conduct real-time surveillance on citizens' Internet posts and make timely reaction to possible threats to social stability. This paper argues that through purchasing various forms of governance service from for-profit agencies, the Chinese state outsources certain types of dissent repression to the market. During this process, for-profit agencies not only develop various forms of service to monitor, analyze and guide citizens' online posts, but also produce and spread the knowledge highlighting the necessity of monitoring online opinion by publishing textbooks and providing workshops for officials. The cooperation between the state and the market is transforming the repression of online dissent into a special form of commodity. This paper argues as that the commercialization of domestic governance is becoming increasingly popular in China and various form of commercialized repression still need more attention.

RC10-207.1

HOWALDT, JÜRGEN* *(TU Dortmund)*

The Role of Participatory Action Research in Social Innovation – New Challenges for Social Sciences

The importance of social innovation in successfully addressing social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century is recognised not only within the Europe 2020 strategy but also on a global scale. As a novel approach to address complex problems in global health, social care, education, energy, and environmental policies, social innovation has been embraced by stakeholders and communities on the local, regional and even national level.

But what are the conditions under which social innovations flourish? Who are the stakeholders and in what capacity do they understand and develop social innovation? In light of the increasing importance of social innovation, this paper explores the question of what (new) roles social sciences play in analyzing and shaping social innovation.

On the basis of the first results of the global research project SI-DRIVE the paper gives an overview of the current situation and the perspectives of social innovation research in social innovation processes (Howaldt et al. 2016). It argues that social sciences will be challenged to redefine their functions with regard to innovation. In the past, innovation research in the context of social sciences has contributed heavily to explain the social dimensions, the complexity and paradoxes of innovation processes. Henceforth, much will depend on realigning the range of competencies of social science as well as social scientists by contributing actively to the development and integration of innovations as well as by developing social innovation. Against that background participatory approaches that promote participation and empowerment of civil-society actors are indispensable.

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RC23-435.1

HOWALDT, JÜRGEN* *(TU Dortmund)*

Towards a New Innovation Paradigm – Mapping the World of Social Innovation

The importance of social innovation in successfully addressing social, economic, political and environmental challenges of the 21st century is recognised not only within the Europe 2020 strategy but also on a global scale. However, despite this growing awareness of the significance of social innovation, there is still no sustained and systematic analysis of social innovation, its theories, characteristics and impacts. As a novel approach to address complex problems in global health, social care, education, energy, and environmental policies, social innovation has been embraced by stakeholders and communities on the local, regional and even national level.

But what are the conditions under which social innovations flourish? Who are the stakeholders and in what capacity do they understand and develop social innovation? How do social innovations diffuse and lead to social change? What are the success factors for assessing social innovations in communities, cities, regions, and states?

In light of the increasing importance of social innovation the paper presents the results of the global mapping of the research project SI-DRIVE and gives an overview of the current situation and observable trends in the field of social innovation. The mapping gives insights into the highly diverse world of social innovation, the variety of actors and their interaction, and the systemic character of the concept. It includes social innovations in education and lifelong learning,

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employment, environment and climate change, energy supply, transport and mobility, health and social care, and poverty reduction and sustainable development.
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RC48-816.1

HOWE, ADAM* *(The University of British Columbia)*

Representations of Indigenous and Settler-Canadian Political Identities in Canadian Speeches from the Throne, 1867-2015.

Agenda setting scholars use speeches from the throne as instances of official state discourse, to investigate the economic, political, and social interests that take priority in government agenda. Throne speeches outline governments' view of the 'state of things', their agenda, and the initiatives governments will pursue to achieve their agenda. Primarily, agenda setting scholars seek to explain changes in agenda by situation them within complex social, political, and historical contexts. While this literature offers valuable insights into the effects external conditions have on government agenda setting, the issue-topic focus neglects any analysis of how group political identities are constructed and negotiated within the discourse. This is important given Canada's history of denying Indigenous people citizenship and attempts to unilaterally define Indigenous identities through legislation.

In my study I use critical discourse analysis to investigate how Indigenous and non-Indigenous political identities have been constructed in Speeches from the Throne from confederation (1867) to present. I ask, 'How have these representations been shaped by Canada's history, and what does this mean for our current contexts of reconciliation and decolonization?' I find that up to about 1967 Indigenous people are largely excluded from state discourse constructions of citizenship and national identity. Afterward, Indigenous people are brought into the discourse under the auspices of multiculturalism and national unity. This is brought about as a result of declining public trust in government tied to conditions of economic and social uncertainty. Currently Indigenous political identities remain unilaterally constructed mainly in terms of equal participation in the economy. However the economy is predicated on colonial resource extraction and dispossession of Indigenous lands and rights, making these political identities extremely problematic. I argue for the decolonization of state discourses and constructions of political identity as one step in the process of reconciliation.

RC09-186.1

HRISTOV, JASMIN* *(University of British Columbia, Okanagan)*

Development, Coercion and Non-State Violent Actors in the Era of Globalization

This paper proposes a new way of theorizing non-state armed actors in relation to economic globalization. While my propositions emerge out of the experiences of a number of Latin American countries, which are ranked among those having the highest homicide rates in the world, the framework advanced is intended as an analytical tool that can be utilized to shed light on violent environments in many other parts of the developing world. An influential literature on the subject of violence in the era of globalization argues that violence today is urban and criminal (as opposed to agrarian and political), with the most frequently identified sources being drug-trafficking, urban slums, and gangs. These, in turn, are attributed to the rapid rural-to-urban migration, which is seen as an inevitable by-product of Latin America's economic development. However, behind criminal organizations and gangs, lies a different type of violence that is neither criminal nor a tool of war. Paramilitary violence has been widely employed over the past 25 years in land appropriation, forced displacement, and the repression of social movements. This paper makes a critical intervention by addressing the limitations of several prominent clusters of literature found in the field of conflict and development, including works on: political violence; civil war as development in reverse; the weak state/failed-state thesis, the concept of 'new wars', and criminal violence. By exposing the role of non-state armed actors in securing and reproducing conditions for capital accumulation, with particular emphasis on land dispossession, my goal is to highlight the significance of paramilitary violence non only as an enabler of capital, but as a generator of social conditions characterized by propensity for structural and sexual violence, feminicide, human trafficking, organized crime, and gang membership, thus revealing the deeply-rooted causes that give violence its reproductive quality across time and social spaces.

TG03-966.2

HRISTOV, JASMIN* *(University of British Columbia, Okanagan)*

Sexual Violence, Land Dispossession, and Illegal Armed Groups

This paper analyzes the dialectical relationship between land dispossession and sexual violence against women by taking the Colombian case as a starting point and providing illustrative examples from other countries in Latin America.

While the scholarship on gender-based violence in Latin America is substantial, it is largely concentrated in the following three areas: intimate-partner / domestic violence, gang / criminal violence, and sexual violence as a tool of war in the context of armed conflicts. There has been no analysis of sexual violence as both, a mechanism that can generate land dispossession as well as a consequence or a symptom of the social conditions created by land dispossession. This paper traces the patterns in the interaction among global capital (both legal and illegal), paramilitary (irregular) armed groups, and sexual violence. It demonstrates the parallels as well as interaction between the dispossession of small-scale farmers from their land and the dispossession of women from their sexuality. The central argument advanced here is that the vicious mutually reinforcing relationship between paramilitarism and patriarchy, which results in the commodification of women and children, is functional to securing some of the fundamental conditions for capital accumulation. Interwoven into the analysis are critical globalization theory, transnational and Marxist feminist theories, as well as a political economy approach to human rights.

RC32-593.5

HSIUNG, PING-CHUN* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Feminist Praxis in People's Republic of China

One of the perennial challenges in transnational women's movements is adequately analyzing and theorizing local feminist praxis. This paper examines how a woman's NGO in the People's Republic of China (PRC) simultaneously de- and reconstructs the discourse of women's liberation in order to increase women's participation in rural governance. It analyzes the logic, mechanisms, and underlying principles of local feminist praxis. Through analyses of policies, training materials, women's narratives, and related documents, this paper demonstrates that the NGO takes a dialectic approach. On the one hand, it challenges and deconstructs the official claim that Chinese women have already been liberated under the PRC. On the other hand, it articulates an alternative discourse of women's liberation in order to restructure the fabric of women's political participation. The paper identifies de- and reconstruction strategies in policy-making, both among women and amongst the masses.

To adequately theorize local feminist praxis, this paper takes a bottom-up, rather than top-down, approach. It argues that such an inductive approach must recognize women's political participation in rural governance as a primary site of feminist struggle in the Chinese context. It further argues that it is imperative to analyze both the macro forces and micro processes that have shaped women's political participation. At the macro level, this paper identifies forces such as the feminization of agricultural labor, increasing inequality between rural and urban sectors, and the invisibility of women's presence in electoral politics. At the micro level, it demonstrates that efforts to advance rural women's political participation must challenge and transform local norms and practices that continues to perpetuate gender inequality in public and private spheres. This paper contributes to global dialogues on transnational women's movements by discussing the accomplishments, challenges, and sustainability of a community-based feminist praxis.

RC04-JS-58.5

HU, ERZHEN* *(Shanghai University)*
JI, YINGCHUN *(Shanghai University)*

Gendered Competition Among Chinese Adolescents: From a Competitive Education System and Harmonious Culture

Escalated competition in the Chinese education system from kindergarten quota to college entrance, from school strict property to provincial college quota, ect, has become media headlines and the new middle class parents' unescapable anxieties. In Western countries, the aggression of school year children and youth , how their aggression develops from an early age was widely studied by psychologists.Yet, it has not been scrutinized in context of mainland China, with a highly competitive education system and a patriarchal tradition emphasizing relational harmony and gendered roles. To address this understudied phenomena, I conducted semi-structured interviews with 30 college students who are juniors or seniors to ask them about competitions with their peers from high school through college and to show complex dynamics of emotion creation in their educational environments. From their narratives, we have identified youth competition in the arena of academia, friendship, and romantic relations, which shows a clear gendered pattern in educational space. As a result, competition generally comes in same-gender level, the competition within cross-gender peers might be seen as not on the same level, or never been considered, which I ascribed to the factors of gender stereotypes and socialization. In terms of academic performance, girls are confident and willing to compete with boys in traditional girl's area; whereas, boys feel more stressful when competing with girls in subjects where girls conventional excel, contrary to their same-gender competition in most setting. Girls show more aggression faced with shared friendships while boys appear to be more acceptable for common friends. When it goes to romantic relationships, girls acts in an indirect, but competitive way with same-gender peers, while boys showed more direct aggression. Interestingly, we have found that informants tend to use

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words such as "harmony" to describe, if not disguise, the factually competitive relationships in their daily life.

RC23-431.1

HU, SU* *(University of Edinburgh)*

Nineteenth Century Map-Makers in China: In the Disjuncture between Western Modernity and Tradition

The presentation focuses on my experience of reading the Chinese geographical publication, *Examinations on Tibetan Maps* (ca. 1880). The text draws from literary genres, such as poems and anecdotes, being ascribed with evidential weight in accounting for geographical reality. The difficulty of reading the publication does not lie in discovering the unique heterogeneity of data. Rather, the difficulty lies in understanding why the heterogeneous data can be legitimized and validated as knowledge.

The publication manifests how the nineteenth century intellectual community in China read the book, how they view the heterogeneity of data as methodically authentic. Scholars were situated in the disjuncture between Western modernity and traditional apparatuses of knowing the world. Data from Sichuan Provincial Archives illustrate how the dynastic officials conducted mapping practices, transported data and recorded their methods of mapping. Other geographical works in the dynasty, e.g. Jesuit Vebriest's *The Universal Geographical Interpretations* written for the imperial astronomy academy in China, present different methodologies of knowing the terrain. In the presentation, I will examine how the scholarly community reacted to Western science accompanied by the colonial power, and how they accomplished works such as *Examinations on Tibetan Maps*.

RC30-552.1

HUALDE, ALFREDO* *(El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)*

La Reinserción Laboral En México De Los Migrantes Retornados y Deportados De Estados Unidos: ¿Otra Vez La Precariedad?

En la década del 2005 al 2015 alrededor de 2.4 millones de migrantes mexicanos que vivían en Estados Unidos regresaron a México ya sea de manera forzada o voluntaria. Un informe sobre el tema señalaba que este tipo de migrantes cuando se insertaban en un trabajo o en un empleo lo lograban en menos de 6 meses. Sin embargo agregaban que sus condiciones salariales y sus prestaciones eran inferiores a quienes no habían emigrado.

Este trabajo se propone reflexionar acerca de las condiciones de reinserción de esta población mediante un análisis de tipo cualitativo en dos ciudades mexicanas: Tijuana y Guadalajara. En él se documenta el tipo de empleos que obtienen los retornados y deportados, en qué sectores y con qué condiciones de trabajo. Se expone el tipo de competencias y habilidades aprendidas en Estados Unidos que son reconocidas en los mercados de trabajo mexicanos y cuáles no.

Los resultados expresan una heterogeneidad relativa dentro del tipo de actividades laborales que desempeñan que va desde trabajos formales con salarios más que aceptables en los mercados de trabajo locales a trabajos informales precarios rayanos en la pobreza. Se examina el papel que juegan en este panorama recursos como la preparación del retorno, el dominio del inglés, la escolaridad, la pertenencia a determinadas asociaciones cívicas y religiosas. Asimismo se toman en cuenta las características de los mercados de trabajo locales con el objetivo de conceptualizar las trayectorias como precarias o sustentables.

RC04-97.4

HUANG, BO-RUEY* *(Chinese Culture University)*

Excellence and Equity of Teacher Professional Development in Singapore

Excellence and equity are important concepts and contradictory issues of educational systems in various countries. Economic strength and educational achievement in Singapore are internationally visible, and Singapore's student achievement has also been outstanding in many international surveys, such as TIMSS, PIRLS and PISA. The wide income disparity of Singapore citizens, however, is also quite large. This income divide also decreases the intergenerational social mobility and promotes social inequity. Inequity, in Singapore educational policy text, often uses a pluralistic or diversity metaphor and moral discourse to legitimize the discriminative treatment in educational system, and also forms a unique elite ruling and meritocratic values of Singapore. These values are also reflected in the Singapore teacher preparation and professional development process, which, for the ensuring high standards and continuous refinement of teachers' quality, as well as the establishment of moral significance and excellent culture in teachers and teaching profession. Therefore, teacher professional development is also considered as one of the important factors in the outstanding performance of Singapore students. In view of this, this article firstly discusses concepts of excellence and equity in Singapore's education. Followed by reviewing the role of Singaporean professional development in the dialectics between excellence and equity. Not only original structural elements of

teacher education and professional development but cultural and social factors also play key roles in the process. TALIS survey results will be used as the basis for the discussion of teacher professional development in Singapore, it includes: teachers' commitment, the effectiveness of professional development, the ways supporting professional development and the exclusion of obstacles.

RC31-560.4

HUANG, CELIA* *(University of Waterloo)*

Meanings of Home for Chinese Immigrants in Toronto

Canada is an immigrant country with its founding history, current development, and future sustainability intimately linked to immigration. Over time, the composition of immigrants in Canada has shifted from mostly white European descendants to more visible minorities, with Asia as the largest source of immigrants between 2006 and 2011(Statistics Canada, 2016). Toronto is Canada's largest and world's most multicultural city (Levine, 2014, 6); in 2011, 46 percent of its population was born outside of Canada (Statistics Canada, 2016). Toronto's demographic has changed from a "British and Scottish outpost" to an "urban, cosmopolitan, and multicultural" place, which has mirrored Canada's transformation (Levine, 2014, 5). Chinese languages were the most common among those whose mother tongue was other than Canada's two official languages, English and French (Statistics Canada, 2015). Throughout Canadian history, Chinese immigrants have been subject to systematic barriers including the Exclusion Act and Head Tax in the early 20th century (Chan, 2013), and have experienced inequality in accessing employment due to language barriers and foreign educational credentials, especially for the first generation immigrants (Hasmath, 2012). Yet, very little recent research has examined the lived experience of Chinese immigrants in Canada today, especially in relation to "home". Existing research on home includes diverse and even contradictory meanings of the term, including home as a place, space, feeling, practice, and state of being. Most studies on the meaning of home in the multidisciplinary theoretical and empirical literature are conducted in a Western context (Mallet, 2004). My research seeks to understand the meanings of "home" from the perspectives of first generation Chinese immigrants in Toronto. I will use interpretive methods with qualitative data to describe their lived experience, identify provocative elements, and uncover fundamental assumptions to expose principles, thus opening a conversation for cross-cultural home-making.

RC16-317.11

HUANG, CELIA* *(University of Waterloo)*

Theorizing Immigrants and Home

Ambiguity in cross-cultural meanings is an unavoidable problem in the everyday life of immigrants. In particular, the meaning of home is enigmatic because immigrants are divided around the notion of what is their proper "place". Furthermore, the notion of being modern makes immigrants' loyalty to place enigmatic. Where do immigrants belong? In this paper, I will present phenomenological research to understand the meanings of home in the life-world of immigrants. In addition, theorizing seeks to reveal underlying structure of disharmonies covered by linguistic ritual that tends to make such instabilities appear harmonious in any order (Blum, 2017). Guided by this principle, my research will theorize how meanings are made in situations with differing cultural expectations in the particular case of immigrants' pursuit of "home" in Canada.

RC04-97.3

HUANG, JIA-LI* *(College of Teacher Education)*

Why in Korea Can Make Schooling with Social Justice? an Analysis on Results from 2013 Talis

Korea is among the OECD's top-performing countries in PISA and has positive equity indicators for 15-year-olds. Performance of students was above average in mathematics, reading and science in PISA 2012. Korea also had the largest share of top performers in the OECD in mathematics in 2012, with 30.9% of students at or above Level 5 (compared to the OECD average of 12.6%) and the lowest share of low performers, with 9.1% of students below proficiency Level 2 (compared to the OECD average of 23.0%). Despite being a consistently high performer in all PISA cycles, Korea has still improved continuously in reading and science, with unchanged performance in mathematics. Socio-economic background had less impact on student performance than the OECD average in PISA 2012, and this has been the case since PISA 2003. Korean students were also the top performers in the OECD for creative problem-solving in PISA 2012(OECD, 2016: 6). The above results present that students whether or not come from advantage or disadvantage family can have the similar education quality. Around 96% of students or more in Korea attend schools whose principals reported that learning is not at all or very little hindered by teachers having to teach students of diverse ethnic backgrounds within the same class (OECD, 2013: 177). And only in Korea were public schools able to attract more advantaged students in 2012 than they did in 2003 (OECD, 2013: 145). This paper would like to explore the reasons why

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in Korea can make more equality education more other countries in OECD. The paper will make some conclusions and suggestions to be references for education policy to achieve social justice.

RC39-683.4

HUANG, SHIH-KAI* *(Jacksonville State University)*
YU, CHIN-HSIEN *(Southwestern University of Finance and Economics)*
HUA, CHUNLIN *(Southwest University of Science and Technology)*
ARLIKATTI, SUDHA *(Rabdan Academy, Abu Dhabi)*

Disaster Training Needs Assessment: Understanding Households' Perceptions on Stakeholder Roles and Protective Actions to Seismic Hazard in Sichuan, China

Research on debunking erroneous information suggests that programs for training people about how to respond during earthquakes are likely to be most effective if they explicitly address erroneous beliefs about the most appropriate protective actions. In addition, they should identify the characteristics of prospective information sources that are most likely to influence people's response actions. Accordingly, this study examined four seismic hazard response actions and their relationships with perceived stakeholder attributes, risk perceptions, and respondent characteristics. The results from 647 respondents showed that the most common response action intention was evacuation (4.77 out of a 1-5 scale, same as followings), followed by triangle of life (2.52), drop-cover-hold (2.47), and ignorance (1.66). Respondents rated ten stakeholder types on six characteristics—reliance, accessibility, amount of information, seismic hazard knowledge, trustworthiness, and responsibility for taking protective actions. In sum, respondents rated higher for responsibilities, trustworthiness, and expertise than for accessibilities and amount of information, indicating quality is more important than quantity. Correlation and regression analyses revealed that protective action was negatively correlated to stakeholders' responsibility. Respondents who had higher concerns on the amount of information would be more likely to ignore the shaking, whereas respondents who favored easy-accessed information sources and believed stakeholders' seismic hazard knowledge, would be more likely to take inappropriate protective action (e.g., triangle of life). Finally, immediate evacuation, which has been recognized as the easiest protective action, but is not recommended in an earthquake, was only correlated to risk perceptions, but not any of stakeholder attributes. The findings of this study suggest that risk communicators should consider the quality of information flow as well as individuals' information reliance behaviors.

RC08-171.1

HUBBARD, KATHERINE* *(University of Surrey)*

Mary Mcintosh and Queer Liberation in Britain

Mary McIntosh (1936-2013) is one of the names synonymous with British sociology. Her Marxist, feminist and sexuality based work in the second half of the 20th century has cemented her in the history of Sociology. This work does not go unnoticed now, just as it didn't then, for example, when she was deported from the US in 1960 for speaking against the House Un-American Activities Committee. McIntosh's politics, her activism and her academic research are intertwined. Perhaps her most famous paper 'The Homosexual Role' in 1968 was pivotal and sits across the bridge of her academic and activist life. Some files in the McIntosh archive offer a more in depth view of just how 'The Homosexual Role' came about and include details of her membership to lesser known British lesbian activist groups such as the Minorities Research Group and Kendric. In this paper I will explore these more hidden histories of queer liberation and academia in Britain and pay close attention to Mary McIntosh and the networks she had, which included psychologists, authors and activists. McIntosh's involvement with the gay liberation front has been well documented, however these lesbian organisations often get forgotten about in histories of queer liberation, and I pay closer attention to these more marginalised groups. At the core of what McIntosh fought against was injustice. Her work has contributed to our understandings of power and it is through studying and this history we might be able to recognise and contextualise our own time. In doing so, I argue, we might be able to tackle the stubborn injustices still present today more effectively.

RC24-451.4

HUDDART KENNEDY, EMILY* *(Washington State University)*
KMEC, JULIE *(Washington State University)*

Win-Win or Lose-Lose? Problematizing Women's Role in Household-Level Environmentalism

Environmental social scientists require better explanations of the relationship between environmental protection and women's economic status relative to men's. A growing body of literature finds evidence that gender equality augments national-level environmental sustainability. Required now is an understanding of whether environmental protection efforts at the household level (pro-environmental behaviors or PEB) are related to gender differences in economic status. We contribute to this effort in two ways: (1) we develop a theoretical approach to understanding the relationship between PEB and gender differences in economic status; and (2) we empirically demonstrate gender differences in the relationship between PEB and economic status. Analyses using 2010 International Social Survey Program data from 32 nations find that women report higher frequency of engagement in PEB than men, regardless of economic status – and even when a woman has a higher economic status level than her male partner. We interpret these descriptive observations using the theoretical framework developed in the article's first section. The article concludes with recommendations for methodological and theoretical approaches that move beyond considering gender as a control variable toward identifying possible mechanisms driving the relationship between environmental protection and women's status relative to men's taking into account the possibility that engaging in PEB may exacerbate gender inequality.

RC29-529.5

HUEY, LAURA HUEY *(University of Western Ontario)*
INCH, RACHEL *(University of Western Ontario)*
PELADEAU, HILLARY* *(University of Western Ontario)*

Sustaining the Movement: Exploring Women's Roles in Islamic State Twitter Networks

This article investigates the social media content of women who are affiliated with the Islamic State. Throughout one year, ninety-three Twitter accounts were tracked to explore the patterns of engagement by pro-Islamic State women online, and examine how these patterns illuminate the roles that pro-Islamic State women occupy on social media networks. The study reveals that women who associate with the Islamic State mostly preserve the traditional gendered role of support in the online realm. However, support is not their exclusive role and some women are active in the organization, using Twitter to recruit, promote, and even commit terrorist violence.

RC44-753.2

HUI, ELAINE SIO-IENG* *(Pennsylvania State University)*

Hegemonic Transformation: The State, Laws, and Labour Relations in Post-Socialist China

This book contends that the Chinese economic reform inaugurated since 1978 has been a top-down passive revolution, in Gramsci's term, and that after three decades of reform the role of the Chinese state has been changing from steering the passive revolution through coercive tactics to establishing capitalist hegemony. It illustrates that the labour law system is a crucial vehicle through which the Chinese party-state seeks to secure the working class's consent to the capitalist class's ethno-political leadership. The labour law system has exercised a double hegemonic effect with regards to the capital-labour relations and state-labour relations through four major mechanisms. However, these effects have influenced the Chinese migrant workers in an uneven manner. The affirmative workers have granted active consent to the ruling class leadership; the indifferent, ambiguous and critical workers have only rendered passive consent while the radical workers has refused to give any consent at all.

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Endorsed by:

Hegemonic Transformation deftly weaves together breathtaking grand theory, meticulous explication of workers' thinking, and careful middle-range analysis comparing variation amidst the broad similarities. An original, important, persuasive and indispensable account that takes this much-studied topic to a new level—Prof. Marc Blecher, Oberlin College

After forcefully implementing capitalism in a passive revolution since 1978, in view of increasing workers unrest the Chinese party-state has recently moved towards establishing capitalist hegemony based on new labour laws. As Elaine HUI, however, demonstrates in this fascinating book, hegemony is always contested. A must-read for everyone, who is interested in the changing Chinese form of state.'—Prof. Andreas Bieler, Nottingham University

RC02-53.1

HUI, ELAINE SIO-IENG* *(Pennsylvania State University)*

Turning Associational Power into Workplace Institutional Power? the Case of Migrant Workers in China

While worker associational power, defined as "the various forms of power that result from the formation of collective organizations of workers" (Wright, 2000, p. 962), is often understood in connection to trade unions or other worker organizations (Chun, 2005; Silver, 2003; Von Holdt & Webster, 2008; Wright, 2000), this article distinguishes between two types of associational power: union-led

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associational power and worker self-organized associational power. Based on this distinction, the author argues that China's rural-migrant workers, a deprived and precarious workforce, has no union-led associational power because official trade unions in China, which are under the manipulation of the state and companies, have failed to organize workers collectively (Chen, 2009; Friedman, 2013; Lee, 2007). However, in the past decade increasingly more migrant workers organized themselves collectively to stage wildcat strikes, elect their own strike leaders, set up solidarity fund, develop divisions of labor among activist-workers, and so forth. All these have strengthened their self-organized associational power, which is independent of the party-led trade unions.

This article also examines if migrant workers are able to convert their self-organized associational power into workplace institutional power, defined as workers' collective power, recognized by employers, that aims to influence employment terms and conditions on a regular basis. This will help us understand, at the conceptual level, the relations between these two types of power, what conditions are warranted for converting worker self-organized associational power into workplace institutional power, and what obstacles to such conversions are.

Data of this article was collected from 2010 to 2017 through two major means. First, the author interviewed over 100 migrant workers, labor NGO staff members, and labor experts in China. Second, the author conducted participant observation in worker meeting, strikes, collective disputes, and worker gatherings.

RC42-722.1

HÜLLE, SEBASTIAN* *(Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University)*

A Life-Course Perspective on Attitudes Toward Distributive Justice Principles

Why is a concrete degree of objective social inequality considered by some individuals to be just, while others consider it unjust and illegitimate? An individual´s subjective evaluation of inequality depends on its normative orientation and attitudes toward distributive justice. These "order-related justice attitudes" comprise preferences for distributive justice principles such as equality, need, equity, and entitlement. Interestingly, there is little knowledge whether order-related justice attitudes are stable or change during an individual´s life.

Over their life-course individuals are embedded in different structural contexts such as family, school, and workplace. Research provides evidence that specific distributive justice principles are typically applied within certain contexts. Hence, individuals experience and learn here how distributional conflicts are typically resolved within these contexts when certain justice principles are routinely applied. The paper assumes that people develop their individual preferences toward distributive justice principles due to these structurally mediated learning experiences (socialization) and an individual´s position in the society´s inequality structure that is systematically connected to specific interests (rational choice).

In order to analyze change and stability in order-related justice attitudes, one needs longitudinal data that systematically capture the structural conditions individuals are nested in. For the first time such data are available in the German panel study "Legitimation of Inequality Over the Life Span" comprising survey data and extensive context information regarding the household, social network, and workplace.

The paper analyzes the change and stability in order-related justice attitudes and tests various hypotheses using data of two waves. It provides empirical evidence for the relevance of change in an individual´s socioeconomic position and workplace characteristics (gender composition, share of migrants). These findings give first insights of how preferences toward distributive justice develop over the life-course and consequently, also the legitimacy of inequalities.

RC15-JS-29.1

HÜNEFELD, LENA* *(Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)*

KOTTWITZ, MARIA U. *(Faculty of Psychology, Work and Organizational Psychology, Philipps University of Marburg)*

SCHUMMER, STEFFEN *(Faculty of Psychology, Work and Organizational Psychology, Philipps University of Marburg)*

OTTO, KATHLEEN *(Faculty of Psychology, Work and Organizational Psychology, Philipps University of Marburg)*

Atypical Employment Forms and Health Inequalities – Multiple Job Holding As Mental Health Risk?!

Physical and psychosocial conditions of Work and employment conditions like (lack of) social protection, job (in)security and income substantially influence the health situation of employees. Both employment and working conditions are largely determined by the employment form. As a consequence of socioeconomic and political changes atypical forms of employment such as part-time work, fixed-term employment and multiple job holding increased in the labor market. Consequences of atypical employment forms for employees are discussed controversially. On the one hand, atypical employment forms offer new possibilities for individual needs regarding the reconciliation of work and

family life. On the other hand, such employment forms are often associated with worth working conditions and various socioeconomic disadvantages. Therefore, the employment form has become increasingly important as health determinant.

In our contribution, we explore the pathways linking atypical employment to social health inequalities. Thereby, we focus on employees with more than one job (multiple jobholders) and investigate the health risks of different types of multiple jobholders.

Data refer to the German BiBB/BAuA-Employment-Survey. We analyzed data of 1'318 female and male multiple jobholders. Cluster analyses reveal eleven types of multiple jobholders. This typology is based on data on the economic situation, the professional status, the weekly total working time and the age of the employees. The data indicate that the different types of multiple jobholders follow a core-periphery stratification. In the peripheral area multiple jobholders have a combination of different social disadvantages and hazardous working conditions, while multiple jobholders in the core area have mainly a high-quality employment situation including job security, and appropriate salaries. Furthermore, (mental) health differentials are unequal distribute among different types of multiple jobholders.

RC06-136.11

HÜNEFELD, LENA* *(Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)*

WÖHRMANN, ANNE MARIT *(Federal Institute of Occupational Health and Medicine)*

Juggling Two Jobs (and a family): Working Time and Work-Life Balance

In recent decades, the working world has changed dramatically and the coordination of personal and professional life becomes more difficult. One of these changes is the substantially increase of atypical forms of employment in the labor market; one such form is holding more than one job. Multiple job holders must coordinate demands from two separate work roles and demands of personal life. Additionally, holding a second job in addition to a fulltime employment often results in long working hours - especially for those who hold a qualified or highly qualified job. Research has shown that long working hours negatively affect individuals' work-life balance. In contrast, working time autonomy has shown to have positive effects on employees' work-life balance. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of the extent of working hours and work time control on the work-life balance of employees with and without a second job. Based on data from the BAuA-Working Time Survey a representative sample of 17 921 employees in Germany constituted this study's sample. Participants were 50 % female, aged 16 to 65 years (Ø 46 years), and 47 % had higher education. Six percent of the participants held more than one job. As predicted, results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that the extent of weekly working hours had a negative effect on work-life balance while work time control had a positive effect. Holding a second job had no direct effect on work-life balance. However, it moderated the effect of the extent of working hours on work-life balance: Multiple job holders with long working hours are less satisfied with their work-life-balance compared to employees with one job and long working hours. The results point to the challenge of balancing personal and professional life in the modern working world especially for multiple job holders.

RC53-878.4

HUNNER-KREISEL, CHRISTINE* *(University of Vechta)*

Concepts of Well-Being of Children in Baku/Azerbaijan

The findings that ground the theoretical and methodological considerations of my presentation are based on empirical data collected in Baku/Azerbaijan. Ten qualitative interviews have been made with girls aged between ten and twelve years stemming from well-off but also non-privileged families living in various places in Baku. Besides group interviews with a range of 20 pupils (same age and younger) in various schools in Baku have been made discussing what "happy" compared to "satisfied" means to them – this was part of a prestudy of a quantitative project on children's well-being. The qualitative interviews as well as the group discussions showed how the children very clearly differentiated between a concept of well-being that can be called more "hedonic" ("being happy") referring to personal happiness as well as a concept that can be said to be more "eudemonic" ("being satisfied") implying that the expectations of the important others are met. There was on the first sight no obvious or clear positioning from the children telling that one concept of well-being was neither better nor preferable to the other, it more or less seemed to be part of the child's attitude and while some preferred being happy others judged being satisfied as more valuable and/or important for them.

Along this empirical example I want to highlight in my presentation the question of normativity of "the good" and the interrelation with concepts of well-being. I will then discuss methodological questions linked with this issue, notably the question of how to research and analyse concepts of well-being of children while taking their socio-cultural position into account. With reference to my empirical example I will at the end of my presentation try to answer the question, how, by

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an praxeologically grounded, intersectional analysis, "preferences" of one concept of well-being towards another might be explained.

RC14-273.3

HUNT, WHITNEY* (Wayne State University)

Negotiating New Racism: "It's Not Racist, It's Not Sexist. It's Just the Way It Is."

Comic books have long been a cultural space dominated by white, masculine characters and audiences. More recently, comic books are being adapted into film and television series, encouraging underrepresented voices to become more prominent in comic book culture. While white men continue to dominate as creators, consumers and principle characters, women and people of color are purchasing comic books more than ever before, are more likely to go to the theater, and are just as likely to attend comic conventions. However, traditional leaders in comic books, Marvel and DC, have been slow to diversify their characters, and have been subject to substantial criticism for maintaining the dominance of white men. Movie goers have begun using social media outlets and online forums to engage in long overdue conversations about race in pop culture. Employing a qualitative content analysis of an online forum tailored to comic book culture and superhero movies, this research explores how fans negotiate their continued fandom of Marvel comics amidst claims that the comic book industry is discriminatory towards people of color. Drawing on sociological concepts of new racism and white racial framings, this study examines the wider societal context of race representation in film beyond imagery and content. Specifically, this research analyzes how forum discussion adopts framings of new racism when accounting for a lack of diversity in comic book films. Findings reveal that fans largely rely on white racial framings throughout discussion. Furthermore, central themes indicate that most forum participants suggest only overt discrimination implies that race matters, and minimize the effects of historical processes; moreover, few fans challenge traditional representations while most normalize white dominance. This study contributes to the growing body of research on new racism and the prevalence of white racial framings throughout mainstream media.

RC11-233.3

HURD CLARKE, LAURA* (The University of British Columbia)
NG, SUZANNE (School of Kinesiology, The University of British Columbia)

Portrayals of LGBTQ Older Adults in Canadian Newspapers and Popular Magazines

Bytheway (2011) has argued that media portrayals of later life "create expectations of what it is to be a person of a particular age" (p. 80) and how aging and older adults are seen and culturally (de)valued. While a wealth of literature has explored how heterosexual older adults are portrayed in the media, little attention has been given to the representation of LGBTQ aging. In this paper, we examine how LGBTQ older adults are portrayed in Canadian newspapers and popular magazines. We report on our thematic analysis of 81 stories collected over a one year period from three national Canadian newspapers (The Globe and Mail, The National Post, and Metro Canada), the top one or two most widely read newspapers from each province, and the five most popular and widely read Canadian magazines that include and/or cater to the mature market (Chatelaine, Canadian Living, Maclean's, Reader's Digest, and Zoomer). Our analysis of the stories revealed three key findings: a) "struggle and resilience" – living through a history of exclusion and discrimination over the life course; b) "back into the closet" – LGBTQ older adults as an invisible, marginalized, and under-served population in health care and social policy; and c) "nothing to hide" – LGBTQ celebrities such as Caitlyn Jenner who are challenging social norms and forging new ways of growing older. Drawing on queer theory, we discuss our findings in relation to theorizing and research pertaining to ageism (*the devaluation of later life and the concomitant discrimination against those who are old*), heterosexism (*the stigmatization, denial, and/or denigration of nonheterosexuality)*, and femininity and masculinity norms and ideals. Thus, we consider how print media reproduce, reinforce, and sometimes disrupt socially constructed norms pertaining to age, sexuality, and gender, which collectively exclude older LGBTQ adults and heighten their cultural invisibility and vulnerability.

RC13-250.4

HURLY, JANE* (University of Alberta)

"I Feel Something Is Still Missing": Leisure Meanings of African Refugee Women in Canada

Little is known about the leisure meanings of African women living in Canada, particularly of those who came as refugees. Using a hermeneutic phenomenological approach, underpinned by Heidegger and Gadamer's philosophical stance focusing on interpretation (Van Manen, 2014) I examined the leisure meanings of three African women who arrived in Canada as refugees

and had resettled in a Canadian Prairie city. Joan, Naomi, and Michelle, who had fled conflicts in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, had lived in Canada for between two and six years. All had experienced traumatic experiences of conflict, including personal loss, violence, and deprivation in their homelands. Their leisure meanings fell largely into two categories: purposeful leisure and pleasurable leisure. Purposeful leisure defined leisure for advancement, self-improvement and knowledge-gain, and much of it was centred in their faith, faith community, and church. They all cited learning as a leisure activity and saw learning as playing a dual role in their lives because it was also necessary for career advancement, and for carving their place in the broader Canadian society. Physical activity was engaged in for leisure and fitness, and enjoying nature-based leisure with friends and family were important for passing time pleasurably, enjoying companionship and cementing friendships. These same activities were also engaged in purposefully to mitigate their ongoing stress resulting from past trauma and resettlement stress. Because of the prominence of their faith and the church as central to these women's leisure, collaborative efforts by faith-based entities, leisure and recreation organizations and practitioners, settlement agencies, and mental health bodies is strongly recommended to effectively and holistically address the unique challenges of resettled African women refugees through leisure.

RC52-857.6

HURWITZ, JOSHUA* (Columbia University)

Automated Diagnosis: Rhetorics of Technical Change in Radiology

When new technologies are adopted into professional workplaces, the existing allotment of work tasks is often altered. How do professionals respond to such shocks? Radiology, a highly digitized, high-status medical specialty, has profoundly changed in response to the progressive digitization of its tasks. The field was first affected by the digitization of diagnostic image production, through technologies such as computerized tomography (CT). The widespread adoption of Picture Archiving and Communications Systems (PACS) digitized the diffusion of diagnostic images, allowing for rapid and remote retrieval and interpretation, but once again changing the allotment of tasks. Most recently, the structure of radiology has been challenged through the advent machine learning technology, which may digitize the interpretation of images themselves. Each successive technology has generated unanticipated consequences, opening space for challenges to radiological expertise from technologists, non-radiological clinicians, and finally, from machines themselves. How have radiologists resisted or adapted to such changes? Content analysis of a major radiological journal offers insight about both the effects of technological change and radiologists' strategies for resistance and adaptation. By analyzing the rhetorical repertoires and behavioral strategies that professionals use to respond to technical change within the workplace, we can better predict the effects of automation and design more effective responses.

RC46-JS-50.1

HURWITZ, JOSHUA* (Columbia University)

Repairing a Bad Barrel? Selective Enforcement of Corruption Statutes in Corrupt Environments

In 2013, Xinhua, the Chinese news agency, announced that Chinese police were investigating the "massive bribery network," organized by British pharmaceutical manufacturer GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), through which it had allegedly pocketed billions of yuan in illicit revenues. A regional court later found GSK liable for bribery and tax fraud, issuing a fine of 500 million Euros--the largest in Chinese history--and sentencing five employees to prison. The company quickly issued a remarkable statement of apology. Chinese regulatory oversight of the pharmaceutical industry had been historically lax; bribery of doctors had become common practice. The Glaxo case is a landmark. What explained the state's strong reaction in this particular case? To construct the case, I conducted a content analysis of articles about GSK appearing in Xinhua, one of the principal means that the Chinese state communicates with the wider world--and a lens with which to understand Chinese government attitudes and values. Xinhua used a variety of rhetorical strategies to defend selective regulatory action against GSK. GSK's record of corruption convictions in other countries, made the company an easy regulatory action. The conviction of GSK was intended to send a signal to pharmaceutical manufacturers (particularly multinationals), that the state intended to significantly curb kickbacks associated with drug sales. Xinhua also recognized that medical bribery constituted a large portion of the government's rapidly growing healthcare costs. This case has clear implications for the understanding of the prevalence of organizational corruption within e environments rife with corruption.

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RC08-166.2

HUSBANDS, CHRISTOPHER* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

Sociology in Britain: Sociology Courses before the 'First' Sociology Course

There is probably still a residual belief in the once popular mythical claim that the first sociology course taught in Britain was that of Edward Westermarck at the London School of Economics in the 1904-05 academic year. The more modest truth is that this course was the first with the title of 'sociology' or with some part-of-speech derivative of the word that was taught as part of a syllabus – and in this case a rather small part at that – which led to a conventional Bachelor's degree in a statutorily accepted institution of higher education.

Various earlier-taught courses in sociology – one more than fifteen years earlier – may, however, be identified and, these having been identified, this raises several questions:

a. What the character was of the institutions where they were taught;

b. What, in curricular terms, they might have been teaching; and

c. Whether their content had any relationship on the curriculum of Westermarck's first LSE course, when he came to teach it.

The institutions where these first courses were taught had a distinct focus to their teaching and their courses typically led, if passed, to the award only of a diploma of some sort. The particular locations for pre-LSE sociology were two: non-conformist religious college foundations and institutions whose philosophy was social meliorism. The first category contains two identified institutions, neither statutorily accepted as a full university; the second emerged from the philosophy and practice of nineteenth-century philanthropy as exemplified by the later role of the Charity Organization Society.

The paper presents discovered curricular information about these different courses and concludes with some specific observations on the well-discussed subject of how far these very different beginnings contributed to the slow, and disparate, growth of British sociology.

RC23-426.2

HUSU, LIISA* *(Örebro University)*

Interrogating Science Policy in a Pro Gender Equality Setting: The Case of Sweden

This paper interrogates science policy-making through a gender lens in a country setting that strongly promotes gender equality as a societal value and as an explicit policy goal. The paper asks: can something be learnt from this kind of a setting to benefit the implementation of the targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals? Swedish society has among the smallest societal gender gaps in global comparison. With its long term history of gender equality policy and actions, and the current social democratic-green coalition government declaring itself as a "feminist government", it provides an interesting societal setting for this kind of exercise. Gender mainstreaming the activities of public authorities is a strong policy line, including, among others, public research funding and innovation agencies, and recently universities. The paper addresses the question in what ways are gender dimensions integrated in Swedish contemporary science policy. How are problems in this arena articulated, defined, and contested? How are gender dimensions taken into account in the governance and steering of science, in science policy strategies, and in the activities of different key stakeholders and inter-organisational activities? How does international collaboration, specifically within EU and the Nordic region, reflect on how gender dimensions are taken into account in the Swedish science policy landscape? What kind of dilemmas and contradictions can be identified? The empirical material consists mainly of science policy documents, and is supported by material generated through participant observation in some science policy arenas, such as research funding agencies and governmental advisory committees, as well as media coverage. An emerging issue in gendering of science policy-making that is of high relevance to the SDGs is highlighting the gender dimension of research content in funding of research, in addition to the gender distribution of scientific labour force and among gatekeepers and decision-makers in science.

RC21-401.5

HYDE, ZACHARY* *(University of British Columbia)*

Giving Back to Get Ahead: Development Industry Professional's Understandings of Public-Private Social Housing

In recent years local governments in North America have increasingly turned to public-private partnerships with developers to create social housing in response to the ongoing retrenchment of the welfare state. This paper examines the tensions and contradictions of new approaches to developing social housing "through the market," in a case study of two Canadian Cities, Toronto and Vancouver. Drawing from two years of ethnographic fieldwork in both cities as well as 97 interviews with developers, planners, politicians, NGOs and housing activists, I discuss the production and contestation of what I refer to as "ethical development regimes." This urban regime type involves the use of density bonusing, or allowing excess height to condo developers, in exchange for units of social housing. Focusing on my interviews with developers I discuss how their understandings of "social responsibility" and philanthropy have become a mechanism for justifying surplus profit making. In doing so I advance the conversations around urban neoliberalism as well as what sociologist Emily Barman refers to as "caring capitalism."

RC47-799.3

HYUN, JEONG-IM* *(university of Turku)*

David Against Goliath: How a Small Village on Jeju Island in South Korea Became a Hub of the Peace Movement in East Asia

David against Goliath: How a small village on Jeju Island in South Korea became a hub of the peace movement in East Asia

Since 2007, some 700 residents of the small village of Gangjeong on Jeju Island in South Korea, have been struggling against construction of a naval base: the official initiator was Korean navy however, the real initiator was US Navy. No one, not the even village residents, thought the struggle would last so long: it seemed lost in advance. Their competitors were the Korean government, the US Navy and major construction companies: they have power, capital and major media. Despite being only David, the Gangjeong people have already won: not only they rose up to defy "Goliath", but also the resistance is still ongoing after the construction of naval base in 2016.

The main question of this research is how a small community without many resources succeeded in maintaining the movement for a long period of time and became one of the important hub of the peace movement in East Asia. I conducted in-depth interviews and participate observations on June 2015 and on August 2017 in Gangjeong. My analysis will focus on the dynamics of the roles of three different types of actors in the place (native residents, activists and catholic religious), as they are bringing resources: material, non-material, creating frame of meaning for the movement and mobilizing people: nationally, internationally. Catholic religious actions are quite particular here: by celebrating 'street-mass' every day with parishioners, visitors, and activists in front of constructing site, they are creating 'protesting sanctuary' not only for activists but also 'common people'.

RC17-330.4

HØJLUND, HOLGER* *(Copenhagen Business School)*

Just in Time

Difficulties - risk and opportunities, and perhaps incalculabilities – may take the form of an untimeliness which arrives exactly on time: Precisely this one and no other, and which comes just-in-time. Just, because it is anachronic and ill-adjustet. (Derrida 1994: 31)

The introductory citation from Derrida hints to a break with a common sense understanding of "just-in time". The understanding of time as pre-given and independently running without any reference to the social spheres of society is to be left behind in order to grasp how time works in social relations and in organisations. In the paper will be discussed how time appears in three different modalities in modern care institutions. With empirical data from Danish residential homes, it is analyzed how time follows either scheduled routines, appears as outcome from situational interactions or thirdly appears in a disturbed presence, where the timely readiness towards sudden needs are handled by alarm technologies. The paper show, how the three types of technologies change the care giving processes, the structures of decision making and the roles of the care givers and -takers. The approach used in the analysis of data is inspired by the German system theorist Niklas Luhmann. His work follows from a phenomenological understanding where time is a meaning category in the social among two others (social and fact dimension). Here the meaning horizon of time is closely linked to the fact that time is a scarce ressource, which is also the case in welfare mediated care for elderly people in Denmark.

The paper is analysing qualitative data from a specific welfare organizational setting but also with an ambition of pointing towars more theoretical and perhaps generalizable implications of time and technologies used in service provision, social care and nursing.

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RC06-143.5

IBRAHIM, SULEMAN* *(Royal Holloway University of London)*
RUSH, MICHAEL *(University College Dublin)*
DIBIANA, EDWARD T. *(EDNET Media Consult Ltd, Abuja, Nigeria)*
MONKS, CLAIRE P. *(University of Greenwich)*

Gendered Penalties of Divorce on Remarriage in Nigeria: A Qualitative Study

Seeking the views of metropolitan, university educated Nigerians in Lagos and Abuja (the previous and current capital cities respectively), our study explores gendered perspectives on the issue of remarriage after divorce to gain a deeper understanding of how customary, Islamic and statutory laws intersect. We build on previous studies (e.g. Therborn, 2004) to highlight that from the 1930s onwards, marital aspects of modern customary laws may be more patriarchal than some pre-colonial ones due to the colonial codification of customary laws in Africa. The empirical basis of our study is interviews with 24 Nigerian men and women, including female divorcees. The results suggest that what Ibrahim (2015) calls "the sociocultural penalties of divorce" are borne more heavily by women and this is exacerbated because traditional or customary laws in modern Nigeria were re-shaped by colonial Christian codification. We conclude that whilst Yoruba people seem to have thwarted some of the more negative legacies of religious codification on traditional laws more than other major ethnic groups, customary laws in Nigeria still require re-codification to take on board the perspectives of African feminism.

RC24-450.18

ICHIDA, TOMOKO* *(Meiji University)*

Socially Constructed Awareness of Radioactive Risks: A Case Study of Iitate Village

This study was based on a case study of Iitate Village. A forced evacuation order issued by the Japanese Government, due to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant accident triggered by Northeastern Great Earthquake Disaster occurred on March 11th, 2011, has been released for the most part of the village since April 1, 2017. I interviewed 4 types of evacuees: a) who returned to the village after he had resumed farming outside the village; b) who did not return to the village after he had resumed farming outside the village; c) who returned to the village after he had stopped farming; and d) who did not return to the village after he had stopped farming, and documented the process to reach the present situations, especially regarding with the awareness of radioactive risks. Before the Nuclear Power Plant accident, there were approximately 960 farms in Iitate Village. After the forced evacuation, approximately 20 farmers resumed farming outside the village using diverse farming styles. The main findings of this study were: 1) type a and b farmers both shared a strong will "to engage in farming again" by obtaining farmlands in newly-settled places using public funds because the compensation for the damage paid by the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) was insufficient although it played an important role in several cases; 2) type a and c farmers decided to return to the village because of their assurance that the radioactivity declined to the safe level although most of them were over 60 years old; 3) the awareness of the radioactive risks was quite different from one another because of not only the radioactive dose but also an individual situation; and 4) the individual situation was influenced by social conflicts among village people, and vice versa.

RC03-77.10

IDO, SATOSHI* *(Aichi prefectural University)*

How Does the National Domestic Migration Promotion Policy from Urban to Rural Areas Let Rural Areas Transform?

This presentation will introduce that Japan's domestic migration promotion policy is progressing rapidly from 2009, and consider the merits and demerits of what this policy brings to rural villages. In Japanese rural areas, depopulation, low birthrate and aging, imbalance development compared to cities have become major serious difficult issues since the 1960s. Countermeasures against these issues by the state were public works and infrastructure development, but, from the 2000s, policies to supply support human resources to rural areas started. It is "Community-Reactivating Cooperator Squad", which was initiated by the government from 2009. Local governments employ citizen residents who are interested in revitalization of rural areas and rural life as regional cooperation volunteers up to 3 years. The national government pays their expenses. The amount is 4 million yen a year for each member. The number of members in the whole country started 89 people in 31 municipalities, but in 2016 it grew to 3978 in 886 municipalities. About 60% of the members settled in the same area

after the term of office. In general, it is evaluated as an effective countermeasure. Meanwhile, from my empirical investigation, in reality local governments and migrants are confused. Local governments do not know how to handle migrants, and migrants do not know what to do as a rural promotion activity. The administration couldn't provide effective support for settlement and employment. Urban residents move to rural areas through pluralistic motivations, for example, a desire to withdraw from urban neoliberalism. However, they tend to be judged by performance-based-evaluation of what kind of activities they conduct in rural areas. People with extremely neoliberal characteristics tend to remain, and human resources become extremely unified. Resulting in rather than being sustained as traditional rural areas, they are strongly incorporated by capitalistic free competition, depending on each efforts and self-responsibility.

RC34-629.2

IDO, SATOSHI* *(Aichi prefectural University)*

What Is the Result of the Youth's Mobility? the Case of a Japanese Rural Areas.

In this presentation, results of Japanese youth's migration to rural areas is discussed while introducing the case of Japan's domestic migration promotion policy that is progressing rapidly from 2009. In this discussion, the mobility of youth will be shown to lead to managing and adjusting human relationships of young people. In addition, it will be inspected how coordination of youth's relationships influences the identity construction of the youth. In Japanese rural areas, depopulation, low birthrate and aging, imbalance development compared to cities have become major serious difficult issues since the 1960s. Countermeasures against these issues by the state to supply support human resources, especially youth, to rural areas started recently. It was initiated by the government from 2009. Local governments employ young citizen residents who are interested in revitalization of rural areas and rural life as regional cooperation volunteers up to 3 years. The national government pays their expenses. With the support of this system, many young people migrate from cities to rural areas. From my empirical investigation, one of their migration motives turned out to be an adjustment of human relations. How the youth coordinates relationships has been becoming the significant and difficult issue in today's Japanese society because of social fluidity, social multi dimensions. The youth must acquire a personal position in the society by creating relationships by oneself, and build one's identity. Young people emigrate in hopes of escaping human relations in their hometown. They will change to weaker ties and build a new relationship by acquiring strong ties in rural areas. However, there is a tendency for only young immigrants who can successfully coordinate these relationships to continue settling, and as a result young people are plagued by the adjustment of relationships even at immigration destinations.

RC46-771.1

IGANUS BULUS, RUTH* *(Department of Sociology, Univ. of Maiduguri)*
SA'AD, ABDUL-MUMIN *(Federal College of Education)*

The Relevance of Clinical Sociology to Situational CRIME Prevention

Prevention they say is better than cure. This statement is apt when it comes to the application of clinical sociology to situational crime prevention. clinical sociology is the practical counterparts to academic sociology and situational crime prevention is an approach that emphasis the idea that crime is better prevented by understanding the situations that give rise to crime and manipulating the situation to stop crime from happening. This paper therefore examines how clinical sociology can help situational crime prevention approaches achieve their ultimate objectives of crime prevention in communities and societies.

RC28-505.9

IGARASHI, HIROKI* *(Chiba University)*

Varying Cosmopolitan Cultural Capital & Privileges: The Comparative Study on the Japanese Migration Agents' Promotion of Education-Led Mobilities to Hawaii, USA and Southern Johor, Malaysia

As globalization of economy and education has been intensified, varying patterns of international mobilities of families and youth has emerged in order for them to acquire cosmopolitan (or global) cultural capital, which enables ones to achieve upward social mobility in the emerging global social stratification. For Japanese families, the education-led international mobilities towards English-speaking West such as Hawaii, USA, has been predominantly known in the past two decades. But a newer mobility to Asia, such as the area of Southern Johor, Malaysia, has been recently emerged since 2010s. This study, comparing patterns of Japanese migration agents' promotion of education-led international mobilties to Hawaii and Southern Johor investigate how the meanings on kinds of skills children can obtain through international schooling in these two sites have been generated. I first provide a historical analysis on how the phenomenon on

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the education-led migration started in Japan since 1990s mainly to Hawaii, and how the options of migration to Asia has gradually emerged. Next, I argue that families' choice of education-led mobilities is highly classed—Hawaii is selected as more authentic, prestigious and costly migration destination than Southern Johor. Lastly, I discuss how migration agents define and promote types of cultural capital children can acquire through their international schooling in these two sites. While both places are defined as locations where children can learn cultural tolerance and English, Southern Johor is actively promoted for children to obtain Chinese—an emerging regional cultural capital in the Asia region.

RC46-777.2

IGBANOI, LEO* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Re-Examining Social Integration in Transnational Contexts: A Migrant-Migrant Analysis

Transmigrants travel with cultural sensibilities from their countries of origin, some of which are well-established. These do not only influence their behaviours as individuals but scholars show that cultural beliefs from home contexts allow for diverse forms of organising within the transnational social space, e.g. hometown associations (HTAs). A category of transmigrants that constantly travel with such cultural beliefs are young men. These travel with entrenched gendered beliefs informed by their societies of origin that are brought to bear in the transnational social space, especially as they engage other masculinities (and femininities) in the new context.

Transmigration-masculinity scholars document the tensions that young men encounter as they live out their home-grown cultural identities as juxtaposed against those of local men in host communities. What is less probed, however, is how transmigrant men employ cultural discourses of masculine behaviour to reaffirm their identities in interactions among themselves.

Drawing on narratives from individual in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with forty-six young, African, transmigrant men in Johannesburg, this presentation uses the theoretical framework of translocational positionality to show how transmigrant men employ discursive practices of culture to enact masculine respectability among themselves. I argue that to get a fuller comprehension of how social relations operate in the transnational social space and the conflicts that arise thereof, one may not limit the discussion simply to local-migrant perspectives. Rather, inter and intra-migrant cultural appreciations of self are useful to getting richer and more nuanced understandings of existing social relations.

Arguments from the presentation will be useful for informing interventions geared towards enhancing social integration within the transnational social space.

RC05-108.3

IGBANOI, LEO* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Reconstructing Discourses on Local-Migrant Relations: A Nuanced Perspective from a South African Transnational Social Space

South Africa is a significant immigration destination in Africa because of its perceived potential for socioeconomic improvement of the lives of migrants from other African nations. Literature shows that this scenario has led to disenchantment among the local citizenry, resulting in anti-immigrant discourses. A pervasive narrative is that foreigners come to steal jobs and other social benefits meant for locals. This has led to a nationalist discourse, leading to verbal and physical violence against migrants.

Scholars in the context have duly examined how xenophobic sentiments play out in the context in diverse forms, and the implications for relations between migrants and locals. Yet, little focus has been given to investigating the nuances that impact on this state of affairs, particularly with respect to the reconstruction of migrant identities, and how these reconstructions feed into social relations, especially among migrants themselves.

Employing the theoretical frameworks of translocational positionality and intersectionality, this presentation argues that the local versus migrant narrative hinged on xenophobia discourses is inadequate to explain the shape and quality of relations between majority and minority groups in the transnational social space. Rather, an understanding of how migrant identities are reworked, and sometimes melt into local populations, and how this itself impacts on the quality of relations among migrants and locals is necessitated. Significant findings emerge from a qualitative study among forty-six young, transmigrant, African men in Johannesburg using individual in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

The presentation re-examines and redirects the xenophobia discourse towards more nuanced perspectives and what implications this has for policymaking aimed at integration in the transnational social space.

RC35-JS-24.2

IGUCHI, NAOKI* *(The University of Tokyo)*

Evaluation As a Two-Way Process

Evaluation tends to be seen as a one-way process; the evaluator evaluates the evaluated by its features. Asymmetry between the evaluator and the evaluated is often stressed, such as in research on processes of signaling/screening or stigma. What is overlooked within this framework is that the evaluated counterevaluates the evaluator by the way (s)he evaluates him/her. This tendency brings shortcomings such as the underestimation of the agency of the evaluated. Thus, a theory of two-way evaluation is necessary in both descriptive and normative terms.

This presentation aims to explain the actual relationship between actors who were formerly called the evaluator and the evaluated, by drawing on a case study of job-matching in Japan.

As for job matching, economic and sociological theories were based on the framework of one-way evaluation. Human capital theory and signaling/screening theory both seek to explain how firms evaluate applicants, and discuss the effectiveness of the methods of evaluation, while the choice of firms by applicants are neglected. Even research focusing on the lived reality of job searchers share this framework. For example, Sharone (2014) describes how job searchers in the United States (where it is assumed one's personality is evaluated) who are rejected internalize the evaluation and experience self-blame.

Contrary to these descriptions, data taken from semi-structured interviews on job searchers' choice of firms revealed that job searchers are evaluating firms by the way the firms evaluate applicants. The job searchers' preference of firms were not fixed. They were judging from the questions the interviewer asked and the verbal/nonverbal responses to the applicants' answers the firms' competitiveness and culture. Also, despite the commonality of the evaluation processes, self-blame was not the main response to rejection.

Drawing on these examples, this presentation seeks to construct the framework of two-way evaluation, and discuss the advantages it brings.

TG04-969.5

IGUCHI, SATOSHI* *(Kyoto University)*

Two Processes of Organized Irresponsibility in Post-Fukushima Japan

In this presentation I aim to grasp the paradoxical relationship between the two processes of "organized irresponsibility" in risk society and to discuss how it appeared in the Post-Fukushima Japan in a specific manner.

Ulrich Beck conceptualizes the organized irresponsibility as the system that tends to negate an existence of a new type of risk and responsibility for it. He observed it in the Post-Fukushima Japan and criticized that nobody accepts responsibility for Fukushima disaster. As one of the solutions, he stressed an importance of investigating and attributing responsibility.

On the other hand, Beck points out as another process of organized irresponsibility a transformation of "new risk" to "old risk" (Beck, 1988, *Gegengifte*, S.104). While new risk is characterized as decision-related but unpredictable, uncontrollable and unable to take responsibility, risk society tends to observe and underestimate it as predictable, controllable, responsible "old risk" and to make it invisible.

Based on it, I will point out that the transformation can be promoted through the very process of pursuing responsibility. Because in order to pursue someone's responsibility for a certain accident, it is necessary to prove that the accident could be predicted, controlled and avoided by someone. This process can strengthen "illusion of control" for the future new risks.

Finally, I will discuss that the latter process relates to the reason why Japanese energy policy could return to nuclear power in spite of the experience of Fukushima disaster. It should be noted that an intensive pursuing responsibility of government and companies has also prevailed in Japan after Fukushima disaster and in this process the Fukushima accident was gradually represented as an accident that could be certainly predicted and prevented. Japanese government cleverly inverted the very diagnosis and insisted that nuclear power technology is controllable by human and thus secure.

RC15-295.8

IJAZ, NADINE* *(University of Toronto)*
BOON, HEATHER *(University of Toronto)*

Concurrently 'Traditional' and 'Complementary': The Hybrid Professions of Chinese Medicine and Homeopathy in Ontario, Canada

In 2013 and 2014, the province of Ontario, Canada granted self-regulatory status to the professions of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) and homeopathy respectively. TCM practitioners have been elsewhere regulated in the system's geographies of origin (China and Hong Kong), as well as in diaspora settings (Canada, the United States and Australia). Although several nations limit the practice of homeopathy (which originated in Germany) to medical doctors, lay homeopaths have been regulated in India, Pakistan and South Africa, where the practice has been widely indigenized. Of all applicants for TCM professional registration in Ontario in the three years after regulation, over one-third were reported to have been trained in an East Asian country (primarily China). Similarly, one-quarter of all newly registered homeopaths in 2014 and 2015 had been trained in Southern

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Asia (primarily India). No other regulated Ontario profession has to date reported such high levels of internationally-trained practitioners within its membership. With reference to historical literature surrounding the two occupations, a range of public documents, and interviews with practitioners from the two groups (in progress), we compare, contrast and theorize the underlying hybridities evident in Ontario's new TCM and homeopathy professions. Each profession, we find, is differentially conceptualized as 'traditional' or 'complementary' medicine by sub-populations within. Across these ethnically-shaped divides, distinct views on biomedical science and the 'value' of regulation are particularly evident. We furthermore find that TCM and homeopathic regulators each created distinct policy responses to their specific occupational demographics with a similar aim of broad practitioner inclusion. Our analysis suggests a need to reconceptualize 'integrative medicine,' an increasingly important health systems movement in multiculturalist states, to be more culturally-inclusive.

RC30-544.1

IKEDA, SHINGOU* *(Japan Institute for Labor Policy and Training)*

Fathers' Work and Housework in Japan: Focusing on Deadline Pressure

It is well known that Japan is one of the most conservative societies regarding gender roles. In fact, Japanese fathers of small children spend less time doing housework compared to fathers in both Europe and the United States. Although Japanese studies on this issue found the most determinative factor to be long working hours, we must also be mindful of the quality of those working hours, considering the high value placed upon hard-work in the Japanese culture. Although the diligence of Japanese male workers has been well-known for decades, current workers admit to feeling more pressure, due to hectic work schedules with many tight deadlines, under competitions rating short-term outcomes.

According to our original data analysis, about one-half of full-time male employees with children under 6 years of age feel that they do not have enough time to spend with their children due to the tight deadlines of work. This "deadline pressure" has a significantly negative impact on their participation in housework on their work days, even if the length of their working hours is limited. It is also remarkable that full-time male employees who do not select their task to undertake tend to feel this deadline pressure; approximately 90% of respondents do assume responsibility for any work asked of them. This mindset is often called "stability of labor supply," which means workers are expected to always accept work from their supervisors or customers; this attitude is highly prized and quite common in Japan.

Although this hard-working cultural attitude might seem unique to Japan, there must be similar pressures in other countries in which the benefits of intensified economic competitions to pursue short-term are increasing.

RC53-876.3

IKUOMOLA, ADEDIRAN* *(Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko Ondo State)*

OGUNODE, EMMANUEL *(Adekunle Ajasin University)*

Life of Orphans in Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) Camps in Northern Nigeria: Coping Strategies and Adjustments to Life in the Hands of Surrogate Families

Research on internally displaced persons (IDPs) often neglect orphans and lump the plights of children as a single homogeneous issue in peace and security discourses. Using qualitative interviewing and observations among a cross section of 50 orphans, this study examines their coping strategies and adjustments to life in the hands of surrogate families. The data revealed that orphans are inadequately catered for, and were hurriedly and compulsorily attached to surrogate families without detailed background checks, a situation which widens the social and emotional distance between orphans and their surrogate parents. Accounts of insecurity and child molestation were noted as rampant in the camps. The study concludes that social economic difficulties in IDPs' camps have greatly severed orphans living conditions and maladjustment in the hands of surrogates' families.

RC15-JS-86.3

IKUOMOLA, ADEDIRAN* *(Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko Ondo State)*

OGUNODE, EMMANUEL *(Adekunle Ajasin University)*

Socio-Cultural Conception of Albinism and Albinos' Access to Modern Healthcare Services: Narratives from the Field in South-West Nigeria

This study examines the cultural conception of albinism among the Yoruba ethnic group and the corollary effect on healthcare access. Specifically the study investigates the nuances endangering PWA from accessing modern healthcare services, the socio-cultural influences such as beliefs and traditions and the impact on behavioural outcomes of both PWA and medical practitioners. Using the health belief model as a theoretical framework, and a qualitative methodology in the collection of data from a cross section of 75 PWA and 30 medical practitioners, the study revealed that both medical practitioners and PWA are very much influenced and affected by the sociocultural dictates of their environment, which associate PWA as 'spirit beings', 'disables', 'harbinger of evils and death' and the 'creation of the small god (*Obatala*), and not of the Supreme God (*Olodumare*)' in the Yoruba cosmological explanation of albinism. This has a strong relationship with the perceptions and cultural stereotypes about PWA as materials for spiritual sacrifices and rituals. A situation which often put PWA away from public utilities and foster many to patronise expensive and privately owned hospitals and clinics irrespective of the cost. Other options at the mercies of PWA are: trado-medical care and home-service, clandestine and late night visitations and patronage of public hospitals. Similarly for medical practitioners, reservations and calmness towards PWA were narrated as often misinterpreted as stigma. PWA described the attitudes and services of non-medical staff in major healthcare facilities as appalling, uncomplimentary and a nightmare. Inversely, for PWA as medical professionals they highlighted their displeasures in the stylistic avoidance of non-albinos towards their services when on duties. The study concludes that PWA access to modern healthcare services are hindered by the sociocultural conceptions associated with the spiritual and derogatory attributes of who an albino is in Nigeria.

RC04-96.1

ILIEVA-TRICHKOVA, PETYA* *(ISSK, BAS & AMU, Poznan)*

BOYADJIEVA, PEPKA *(Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge, BAS)*

Institutional and Structural Characteristics of Education Matter: The Influence of Secondary Educational Systems on How Young People Experience Early Job Insecurity

The paper aims to grasp the complexity of the influence of secondary education on young people's life trajectories by studying simultaneously the effects of individual's and systemic characteristics of education on how young people experience early job insecurity during the transition from school to employment. The analysis is based on individual-level data from the 2009 Ad Hoc Module of the European LFS on 'Entry of young people into the labour market', the ESS R5 rotating module on 'Work, Family & Wellbeing' (2010/2011), and country-level data from the official statistics and applies a multilevel modelling technique.

At theoretical level, two sets of features of the educational systems which influence are defined: institutional (stratification, vocational preference and standardization) and structural (expansion of education, development of lifelong learning, expenditure on education).

The paper argues that although the countries' educational systems and graduates' employability are embedded in the national institutional contexts, the educational characteristics at individual and macro levels have a significant and independent influence on early job insecurity. Thus, the analysis shows that individual levels and specificity of education are a strong predictor of employability across the European countries studied. Considering the institutional characteristics of the educational systems the paper reveals a positive effect of the vocational orientation of educational systems in facilitating early labour market integration. In contrast to previous studies, which have not yet revealed any effect of the standardisation of input and output on experiencing qualification mismatches, the study finds that whereas the standardisation of output decreases early job insecurity, the standardisation of input is associated with increases in early job insecurity. As regards the structural characteristics of educational systems, it seems that in countries that invest more money in education, the levels of early job insecurity index are lower and the odds of young people working part-time jobs decrease.

RC17-325.4

ILOGA BALEP, NATHALIE* *(Helmut-Schmidt-University / University of the Federal Armed Forces Germany, Hamburg)*

When Vocation Meets Quantification: The Empowerment of Experts in the German Prison Sector

Experts such as criminologists play a significant but underestimated role in the practices of 'office-holding' (Du Gay, 2017) in the German prison service. The hallmark of the German prison sector is its diversity which frequently leads to debates about the fairness among the different sixteen *Länder*. Differences are, for example, evident in practices of open prisons and systems of parole (Rowe & Turner, 2016). The standard explanation for the sector's diversity is Germany's federal system. However, differences in prison systems among *Länder* but also among single prisons were significant before the wider federalism reforms of 2006, suggesting the need for different explanations. One such explanation is that

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individual initiatives induced by experts, mostly criminologists, and practitioners in prison administrations bring in diversity.

Recently, an increasing number of quantification practices have proliferated in the prison sector through trends such as New Public Management (Mennicken, 2013). Drawing on a case study of the German prison sector, this paper focuses on the very current introduction of systems for evaluation and benchmarking of treatment programs (Suhling & Guéridon, 2016). Such systems allegedly pave the way for improving the quality of public services (Hood, 2007) and prevent deviant practices (Osrecki, 2015). This paper explores the ambiguities experts face through quantification instruments. On the one hand, quantification paves the way for a neoliberal managerialisation of a sector which in Germany has been a stronghold of values of office. On the other hand, quantification empowers a small community of experts to put upfront what they consider to be both their vocation and the main task of 'the office' of prison services. What is at stake are the values at the heart of the offices in the penal sector: resocialization competes with neoliberal economization and neoconservative securitization – and experts are at the center of this struggle.

RC49-827.4

ILTZSCHE, ROBIN* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

The Co-Production of Confinement and the Psychiatric Government of Suicidality – Ethnographic Insides in the Practical Accomplishment of Involuntary Hospitalizations in Germany

On the empirical basis of a six-month ethnographic research (including participant observation, ethnographic interviews and document analysis, especially of patient files) on acute psychiatric wards in three different psychiatric hospitals in Germany, with a focus on the making, decoding and handling of suicidality, this talk will examine the co-production of psychiatric confinements through various agents.

In theory, regarding the German laws for the 24-hours or the long-term involuntary commitment, the authority over the decision lies alone in the hands of psychiatrists for short-term, and in the hands of local district judges for long-term hospitalization. In practice, there are many living and non-living agents from inside and outside the institution involved in the decision-making process. What is more, there are a lot of claims about the use, misuse and abuse of those laws through different parties (patients who are said "to pull the suicide-ticket"; doctors or judges who are interpreting the law from their conservative, "paternalistic" or liberal, "irresponsible" stance; families, police and retirement homes who are said to "deport" uncomfortable members; etc.). At the core of this talk are the socio-material entities (architecture of the ward; laboratory tests; psychopharmacological medicines; bodily signs; dangerous materials such as pills, ropes, broken glasses), which might configure, mediate or disrupt the production of involuntary hospitalizations as well as the question, how do they co-produce psychiatric confinements?

The co-production of confinement (with all the possible mis-usages of mental health law) might be analyzed as part of a medicine-political technology of prevention and intervention, which serves the regulation and government of risky, deviant and, in this case, suicidal bodies. It produces and structures a field of possibilities through which suicidality becomes an individual, psychiatric and manageable problem.

RC48-816.2

ILUN, SHIH* *(Institute of Sociology, National Tsing Hua University)*

A Regime's Learning Curve and Its Transformative Effect in Post-Occupy Hong Kong

The recent waves of global occupy protest have inspired a vast body of research on their organizational bases and mobilization structures from a long-term or cycle-of-protest perspective. However, only very few studies have attempted to understand the protests as singular "transformative events" (Sewell 2005; McAdam and Sewell 2001) and analyzed transformative effects derived from these protests. This article contends that the emergence of large protests does not necessarily bring about any positive reform, such as democratization, but rather causes demobilization, if there are irreconcilable cleavages within opposition camps that their opponents (i.e. the state) can exploit. It demonstrates that a government's evolving strategies of dealing with protests can be the product of a transformative event, that authoritarian governments can quickly learn and employ tactics adept at containing protests during and in the aftermath of the events.

By examining the case of the 2012 Anti-Education Movement and the 2014 Umbrella Movement, the two largest occupation movements in post-1997 Hong Kong, this article finds that the government has learned from the experiences of interacting with the two protests and has therefore begun to employ what i call a "rule-of-law strategy" to demobilize them. Methodologically, the data used in this article were collected through in-depth interviews with activists and by reviewing government statements made during the occupations as well as news coverage in their aftermath.

RC12-247.5

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* *(Vytautas Magnus University)*

Procedural Fairness and Satisfaction with Democracy: A Case of Lithuania

Procedural fairness is an important indicator of rule of law and democratic performance. Democracy is rather fragile when it is based on formal institutions. The focus of my paper is perceptions of procedural fairness and it impact on satisfaction with democracy in Lithuania. What groups of citizens in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their evaluations of procedural fairness? What are the factors which determine differences between the groups with different evaluations of procedural fairness? What are the causes of different perceptions of procedural fairness and its consequences on satisfaction with democracy among different groups?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 60 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three groups of citizens (moral, mixed and immoral) may be indentified in accordance to their evaluations of procedural fairness in public sector and they significantly differ by education, age, civic competences, interpersonal trust, satisfaction with life. From theories of procedural fairness, I argue that public perceptions of procedural fairness have significant effect on satisfaction with democracy and legitimacy of political system.

RC48-801.6

IMBRASAITE, JURATE* *(Vytautas Magnus University)*

Traditional Active or Postmodern Citizens? Citizenship Practices Among Young People in Lithuania

Democracy is rather fragile, when it is based on formal democratical institutions. Support for govermental institutions and citizen participation in the process of political governance is an essential condition for the functioning of democracy and ensuring the stability of society.

The focus of this paper is to identify and to investigate citizenship practices among youth in Lithuania. What groups of young people in Lithuania may be distinguished in accordance with their level of interest in politics, political efficacy and participation in political acts? What are the factors that determine the differences between youth groups? What are the causes and explanations of different patterns of citizenship practices between youth groups?

Based on the survey conducted in Lithuania in 2010 and 40 semi-structured interviews, the paper draws conclusions that three groups of young citizens (trustful voters, distrusful active, distrustful non-active) may be indentified and they significantly differ by age, membership in nongovernmental organizations, self-expression, satisfaction with life and evaluations of procedural justice. From theoretical perspectives of active traditional and postmodern citizenship, the characteristics of identified groups are mixed, because of socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Lithuania.

RC44-751.1

IMBUSCH, JULIANE* *(University of Göttingen)*

Academics' Unionised Struggles Against Neoliberal Transformation in Turkey before and Under State of Emergency

This study investigates the main features and dimensions of the academics' organised struggles against the peculiar form that the neoliberal transformation of higher education has taken in Turkey and the challenges that unionised academics have to cope with before and during the state of emergency, which also brings into problems of trade unionism against neoliberalism under an increasingly authoritarian political climate. The case of Turkey displays extreme changes, especially the dismissals of thousands of academics in 2016 and 2017. But the recent history of Turkish trade union activism in academia also shows partially successful stuggles against precarious working conditions of research assistants and the building up of a strong position of trade union activists on campuses.

I will analyse unionised struggles of academics against neoliberal transformation with a specific focus on the activities of one of the leading unions, Eğitim-Sen, a union which has suffered greatly, as more than three hundreds of its members in the universities are dismissed. This analysis is based on a field study that I conducted in September 2017 in four public universities while collecting personal accounts of trade union activists with a focus on working conditions, trade union activism and challenges they faced under the state of emergency issued after the 2016 coup attempt in Turkey.

It seems that the struggles against the neoliberal transformation that have taken place to date have differed according to the types of universities and the rules regulating the employment of academics, especially of research assistants. It seems also to be the case that, with the help of decree laws, neoliberal changes in employment regimes could be enforced and accelerated – this is to be seen in the growing insecurity and precarity of research assistants.

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

RC34-626.9

IMHONOPI, DAVID* (Covenant University)

URIM, UGOCHUKWU (Department of Business Management, Covenant University)

IGBADUMHE, FRIDAY (Department of Business Management, Covenant University)

Youth Employment in Nigeria and the Impregnable but Artificial Walls: The Urgency of a New and Inclusive Country

It is becoming patent that decent jobs and wages are fast evanescing from the labour market in Nigeria, leaving more citizens and particularly the youths in the precarity trap. Also erected as megaliths in the path of youth job seekers are impregnable walls which continue to narrow the chances employable youths have to secure decent jobs in the country. Although the artificiality of these walls cannot escape a careful observer, the impregnability of these walls nonetheless cannot also be denied since their anthropogenic, systemic and autochthonous natures have made them into the bugbears they presently are. Youth unemployment has continued to surge because of artificial problems created by the Nigerian state, narcissistic and clannish actions and words of politicians and their military overlords, a partisan public service, a skewed federal system, ethnicity, prebendal and primordial posturing, citizen and indigene dichotomy, quota system and federal character, state capture by an oligarchy, a kleptomaniac and expensive political system and a pseudo democratic state where equality, constitutionalism, human and citizen rights and meritocracy, among other democratic and equalitarian ethos, are treated as virtues that only exist in a political utopia. The youth constituency in the country is marooned and left with fewer noble options. There is therefore an urgent need to create a new country which would affirm inclusion, invest in youth employment, display exemplary leadership and tear down the artificial walls that have retrogressed the country for a long while. This study aims to examine youth employment in Nigeria and how this continues to deteriorate in the hands of existing impregnable but artificial walls, necessitating the creation of a new and inclusive country.

RC34-625.7

IMHONOPI, DAVID* (Covenant University)

URIM, UGOCHUKWU (Department of Business Management, Covenant University)

IGBADUMHE, FRIDAY (Department of Business Management, Covenant University)

Youth, Politics, Entrepreneurship and Wealth Creation in Nigeria: The Priority of a New Narrative

The political system in Nigeria has remained iron-gated manned by mean and supercilious political ironsides whose goal in governance is to perpetuate personal and clannish interests, objectives and motivations. The masses are treated as expendables needed to foster the political ambitions of these strongmen and are considered as cannon fodder only required to further and feather their access to power, private accumulation of national resources and state capture. Within this political disillusionment is a youth bulge full of existential dread because of the scarcity of opportunities or elite colonisation of the inadequate opportunities that the system allocates to them. These youths are largely unemployed or underemployed. They seem only useful to the political managers and party machineries during electioneering campaigns or as soldiers in their private armies. Sometimes, their utility is tethered to the services they render as political claques organised to cheer their political lords during state functions or as demonstrators hired to revolt against any attempt to stain the credentials of their principals. The entrepreneurial environment that could have weaned some of these youths off idleness and crime is challenged. Thus, Nigerian youths have become the new denizens or citizens without benefits who are treated as undeserving of equitable state intervention. Poor healthcare facilities, expensive private education or low-standard public education, a degenerative infrastructure, spotty power supply and insecure environment, among others, precipitate a frightening dystopia, pushing these youths to the criminal economy or a violent modus vivendi. Weaving a new narrative has become a priority to safeguard the Nigerian state from coming apart at the seams. Drawing on the Social Conflict Theory, authors have attempted to peruse the study of youths in Nigeria and how they are situated within the political framework, entrepreneurial environment and wealth creation opportunities in Nigeria.

RC46-JS-50.2

INAKA, SAINT JOSE CAMILLE* (University of Pretoria)

Reality or Rhetoric: Whistleblowing in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Research has widely demonstrated that whistleblowing is an important tool in fighting corruption. Likewise, a growing literature looks at reinforcement of the whistleblowing policy through the legal protection of whistleblowers. However, the effects of some socio-political and cultural factors on whistleblowing have been overlooked, particularly from the global South perspective. Hence, this ethnographic study conducted among public servants of the Congolese labor market institutions will fill that gap. This study draws from Rotberg's notion of failure of nation-state which postulates that failed states exhibit flawed institutions. In addition, it also expends Peck's theory of locally regulated labor market, in the context of failed-nation state whereby anomic behaviors become the norm, the implementation of whistleblowing appears un utopian. Hence, despite the creation of Congolese post-war of anti-corruption agencies, which legally encourage and protect whistleblowers, this study notices that public servants of the Congolese labor market institutions do not denounce corrupted activities in their institutions. So, why don't they reveal these flourished practices of corruption? This study has found four main reasons below. First, in a country marked by the long-lasting practices of kleptocracy, fraud, patronage, bribery, embezzlement, the meaning attributed to corruption appears as a commonsense in the Congolese public administration. Therefore, whistleblowing culturally seems unfamiliar for some Congolese public employees. Second, the well-known high level of impunity engineered by Congolese ruling elites gives less room to people to disclose some cases of corruption. Third, many Congolese have ceased trusting state as it has continuously failed to deliver. Finally, the fear of countless repercussions (such as loss of jobs, assassinates, intimidations, etc.) leads some Congolese public employees maintain radio silence.

RC39-693.3

INAZU, HIDEKI* (Tottori University)

HARADA, SHUN (Rikkyo University)

On Evacuees'mobility and Social Divisions after the Kobe Earthquake : How the Movement of People Is Exposed to the Power of Spatial Segregation?

In this paper, we would like to discuss an experimental perspective for analyzing the movement of people after the great disaster based on fieldwork research in Japan. Specifically, this paper aims to examine the process whereby the movement of people including Asian migrants is exposed to the power of spatial segregation, remembering the case of the Kobe Earthquake that occurred in 1995. In the time of disaster, existing social divisions are said to be amplified since the evacuees' vulnerability is influenced by social factors, such as class, gender, ethnicity, age, disability and status of residence (Wisner et al. 2004). Based on this thought, we will also consider how the condition of vulnerability would be changed through changing the public situations surrounding the evacuees' lives on the move. First, reviewing the previous research on this earthquake, we will overview the damage situation, the multiethnic situation of the city, and the diversified process of evacuation. Second, we will focus on some episodes of excluded migrants, and their situational changes, resulting from the shelter related with multiethnic assistances for disaster victims. This contrasts with transformation of the social sphere of mutual interactions among the evacuees, due to the urban reconstruction and urgent residence policy, through which their differences of vulnerability were gradually amplified by the public policy. Then, we will point out the social predicament that is called "*Fukkou Saigai*" in Japanese(Shiozaki 2014）, the power of reconstruction that makes evacuee's mobility deprived, and segregates them spatially, not by the natural disaster, but by the construction of public shelters. Finally, for further comparative research on evacuee's mobility after the Tohoku Earthquake in 2011, we will indicate the problems for external evacuees beyond the limits of public policy. Does it mean free from the power to be divided and segregated?

RC12-240.1

INCOTT, PAULO* (Centro Universitário Internacional - UNINTER)

DISSENHA, RUI (Centro Universitário Internacional - UNINTER)

The Ambivalent Criminal Control of Universal Citizenship: Analysis of the Brazilian Case

The construction of a new *legal subject* arises as an irreducible consequence of the global, cosmopolitan and multicultural way of life. This process is facilitated by the emergence of a *universal citizenship*, resulting from the normative consolidation of legal guarantees, arising from the universalization of rights and the relativization of sovereignty in the post-World War II period (ARENDT). The dilution of the imperative ties between the State and the citizen that characterize this process, however, did not prevent reactions from the criminal control systems in charge of the State, which began to expand to the inter-state level. In fact, criminal control, once exercised only over the citizen who was within the limits of a State by pressure of normative sovereignty, now broke the national borders. This process of increasing punitive power through the communication, transfer and delegation of penal power between States dilutes the sovereign limits of punishment and materializes itself in order to limit universal citizenship. This is evidenced at the in-

ternational level by the construction of a universal punitive power based on both the experiences of international criminal courts and the strengthening of the ties of international criminal cooperation between national jurisdictions. At the same time, at the national level, the preventive proposal of crime is materialized in the uncontested emergence of an even closer immigrant control network, in spite of the international determinations that demand the opening of borders as a form of guarantee of human rights. The present work intends to demonstrate this reality of growth of control as a response to universal citizenship with the analysis of the Brazilian case and its increasing binding to the construction of a system of universal criminal repression on the one hand and, on the other, the definition of a restrictive legislation and qualification of foreigners and immigrants.

RC06-138.9

INGENFELD, JULIA* *(University of Toronto)*

Parental Leave and Family Satisfaction: Does a Change Towards a More Egalitarian Division of Labor within the Family Lead to Increased Satisfaction?

In 2007, Germany introduced a parental leave reform that aimed at increasing both mothers' participation in the labor market as well as fathers' uptake of parental leave. This study investigates whether those changes led to an increased satisfaction with family life since parents affected by the reform can choose their division of labor more freely. For this purpose, the reform is used as a natural experiment in the form of a *regression-discontinuity design* in order to examine the relationship in a causal manner. Past research has shown that the reform has indeed had the incentivized behavioral consequences: First, mothers who benefitted from the reform show a faster re-entry into the labor market after giving birth. Second, father's take-up rate of parental leave increased significantly. However, my analyses suggest that the reform did not lead to increased satisfaction with family life: On the contrary, fathers of children born shortly after the reform was introduced show less satisfaction with their family life compared to fathers of children born shortly before the reform. Mothers' family satisfaction, on the other hand, does not seem to be impacted by the reform. These findings are supported by a broad range of robustness tests.

RC39-684.2

INGHAM, VALERIE* *(Charles Sturt University)*
ISLAM, RABIUL MIR *(Charles Sturt University)*
HICKS, JOHN *(Charles Sturt University)*
BURMEISTER, OLIVER *(Charles Sturt University)*
GREIG, JENNIFER *(Charles Sturt University)*

Local Community Organisations in Australia and Their Role in Disaster Resilience

In general, Australia has excellent institutional response to disaster management, however at the local level community engagement with disaster preparation is relatively weak. Increasing resilience to disaster requires significantly greater community preparedness. Community preparedness in Australia is guided by the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDA 2011), which places a strong focus on 'shared responsibility' and directs local community and emergency organisations to cooperate in community disaster preparedness.

Local community organisations play a pivotal role in Australian communities. In particular, Neighbourhood Centres have a responsibility to build social capital and assist the most vulnerable. Recent disasters in Australia have demonstrated the importance of local community organisations in relation to knowing who and where vulnerable people are, organising disaster assistance, and delivering household disaster preparedness education in the lead up to the next fire or flood season. In a number of cases the work of local community organisations has gone largely unacknowledged by traditional response agencies and their communications have been marginalised by the official recovery authorities in the response and recovery phase.

Our presentation will explore the existing and potential roles of local community organisations in targeted disaster preparedness activities through a case study approach of NSW rural, regional and urban communities which have, and have not, experienced a recent disaster. We propose the strength of organisational connectedness as a measure of a community's disaster resilience, and that the strength of community organisation connectedness is a function of experiencing recent disaster. We argue that rather than measuring a community's resilience through a household by household, or postcode basis, the strength of a community's resilience could be measured by determining the strength of local community organisational connectedness.

RC22-411.7

INGLE, ARPANA* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences)*

Religious Practices Among Caste Hindu Women in India

Constitution of India has given fundamental rights to every person to practice and follow their respective religion. Hinduism has its Scriptures, the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, Manusmriti and Bhagvat Gita. Daily actions of caste Hindu women embodied in religious practices of one kind or the other. The foundation of Hinduism, based upon non-egalitarian social order, and justifies the Varna and caste system, as a divine scheme of ordering society. Moreover, Hinduism assigned inferior status to women.

The paper delineates the religious practices followed by caste Hindu women, which questioned their equal status. Some religious practices such as worshipping the Banyan tree for getting same husband for seven births, which is sanctioned by Hindu religion. Touching feet of the husband every morning, keeping fast for the husband good health and many other religious practices followed by caste Hindu women that further strengthen the systemic patriarchy that operates within the family.

The paper explores the nexus between the Hinduism, gender and family violence, which leads to the subjugation of women. Often, caste Hindu women became the victims of violence perpetuated by their partner. However, the violence is been justified on the name of particular relationship. Since, in Hinduism, husband is the God for wife. The paper argues that there is need for caste Hindu women to think rationally and reflects on the thoughts of Savitri Phule, Mahatma Phule and Ambedkar, who were the social reformer and fought for the equal rights for women in India. In doing so, caste Hindu women could liberate themselves from the religious practices, which suppress them and reinforces the patriarchal structure in the family

RC13-JS-71.1

INGRAM, LINDA* *(George Mason University)*

By Her Own Hand: Crafts, Creativity, Commerce, and Community – Women-Owned, Tourism-Related Craft Businesses in the Verde Valley, Arizona

The economic restructuring that occurred during the 1970s due to globalization and social change ushered in significant changes for rural communities. As a result, tourism became a popular method within economic development programs for increasing revenue, often through cultural festivals. Many female crafters have chosen to utilize these events as venues for selling their crafts in order to enhance their livelihoods. The purpose of this study was to learn about female crafters in a rural area who have turned leisure activities/ hobbies into home-based, handcraft tourism businesses. The focus areas for examination were 1) the meaning of creativity and craft in their lives, 2) the evolution of their creative experience from leisure to business, and 3) how they then contribute to and/or affect community development as a result. This study examined how women empower themselves through creativity and then use that power to create small businesses which, in turn, affect their lives, families and communities. In-depth interviews revealed that crafting entrepreneurs have much more complex relationships to creativity, business, and their communities than previously understood. Crafters approach small business ownership as lifestyle entrepreneurs and, in spite of many preconceptions, have diverse skill sets that inform their creativity and entrepreneurship. These study results open the door to further research on crafting entrepreneurs with the understanding that crafters take their leisure so seriously that they endeavor to reach the level of artisanship, and have shown themselves to be empowered businesswomen positively affecting their communities.

RC09-190.1

INOUE, HIROKO* *(University of California, Riverside)*

Global Hierarchy: Political-Military and Economic Power

The impacts of globalization on changing world economic and political structures and hierarchy have been widely debated in the Social Science literature. This study builds on the preceding research on economic and political power relationships that cause and sustain an unequal exchange between the core and periphery of the world-economy. The current study examines the dynamics of world cities in the context of long-run hegemonic cycles and the centralization and decentralization of political-military and economic power. The world city literature argues that the emergence of global cities has rearranged the state-based core-periphery structure, producing a global city system that cuts across earlier patterns of global inequality. The growth of world cities and the centrality of economic and political power structures are embedded in interstate system which is characterized by hegemonic rivalry. The dynamics will be examined with network analysis by constructing a relational dataset using transnational corporations and their city locations, inter-polity war, political alliance, and war expenditure data. The impact of political-military conflict has already been implicitly encompassed in the city dynamics literature, yet actual empirical examination of this relationship has not been done utilizing multi-scale network data. The primary goal of the current study is to explore the shifting relationship of economic and coercive power in the hegemonic sequence (power cycles) and its impact on city hierarchy dynamics.

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RC46-769.2

INOUE, MARIKO* *(Naragakuen University)*

Family Violence and Community Intervention in Japan

Family violence have elicited enormous interest among citizens and scholars in Japanes society.For instance,the number of child maltretment cases reported to Child Guidance Institution which is a branch for child welfare in local goverments has been continuously increasing for last 26 years up to 120,000. Also,the numbers of adolescent -to -parent abuse,intimate partner violence ,elder abuse have been increasing continuously.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the Japanese family violence,especially child maltreatment and adolescent-to-parent abuse, acoording to nested ecological theory.Among the explanatory theories of family violence ,nested ecological theory is found to be the most effective one which is outlined the reciprocal interaction of four primary lebels of influence:macrosystem,exosystem,microsystem and ontogeny.

Concerning macrosystem factors,I try to analyze the results of questionnaire methode researches on child maltretment prevention policies of all local goverments. Then,I have the insights as follows;1,The necessity of national data base on child maltretment in Japan,2,the necessity of strenghtening reintegration policies of the families in which child malteratment occur and civil cooperation,3, the necessity of poverty related policies ,4,the necessity of policies concerning the child maltreatment occured in foreighners families in Japan,5,the neseccity of assesment of effectivity of child maltretment prevention and tretment policies,6,the effectivity of supportive policies of early pregnancy as child maltretment prevention,7,the effectivity of civil cooperation to response child maltretment reports.

In regard to adolescent-to-parent abuse, I,also,try to analyze the results of questionnaire method researches inquired to the juvenile department of the prefectural police headquarters and voluntary support organizations according to nested ecological theory.

RC57-JS-28.7

INOWLOCKI, LENA* *(Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)*

Insinuations and Threats of the (new) Extreme Right. Actors' Biographical Deployment in Visual and Verbal Terms

Explicit and implicit threats against adversaries as well as references to violence in images and rhetoric characterize the extreme right. Focusing mostly on Germany during the last decades, I will point out changes and also continuities of topics and their visual and verbal presentation, by means of different biographical documents. These range from interviews in a research setting to photos taken during political demonstrations and to recent promotional videos of actors of the extreme right.

The self-presentation of women in these videos as main actors denouncing but also insinuating violence raises many questions for the analysis. Another important aspect concerns the relationship between biography and history: going from the explicit denial of the Holocaust and an implicit fascination with its power of destruction to seemingly more "subtle" forms of justification. Thus, as presently among Identitarians and their "post-modern turn", there is a disposal of history at will, "freeing" one's biography from its consequences.

RC38-673.5

INOWLOCKI, LENA* *(Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)*

Whose Privacy Is at Stake? Confusing Empathy and Consideration with Remaining Silent

It could be that there are different styles of research and that the non-directive stance recommended in biographical research and in ethnography is a good enough explanation for not asking my interview partners about anything that they have not already brought up as a topic. But the methodological cues fit my own disposition only too well. How can I know that I am not mainly responding to my own need of privacy, even in research situations? That I am not shrinking away from what my interview partners would want to tell me about? And what would the bodily dimensions be to recognize whether I am respecting my interview partner's privacy or guarding my own?

RC22-418.2

INTROVIGNE, MASSIMO* *(CESNUR, Center for Studies on New Religions)*

Gatekeeping and the Construction of "Cultic" Extremism in China: The Church of Almighty God and the Mcdonald's Murder of 2014

On May 28, 2014, one of the most horrific murders in the story of new religious movements was perpetrated in a McDonald diner in Zhaoyuan, in the Chinese province of Shandong. Six "missionaries" entered the diner and asked clients to leave their phone numbers for further contacts. A young female client, Wu Shuoyan, refused to give her number. She was declared an "evil spirit" and beaten to death with a mop handle. At the time of the murder, the Chinese government was engaged in a campaign for eradicating the Church of Almighty God, or Eastern Lightning, a new religious movement hostile to the government. Although it soon emerged that the McDonald's assassins were not members of the Church of Almighty God, but of a different group, Chinese propaganda, through an abstute use of gatekeeper media, quickly persuaded first the Chinese and then the international public opinion that it was indeed this Church that was responsible of the crime, thus legitimizing its persecution as the ultimate "extremist" or "radical" group. The paper examines two results of this campaign. First, as of September 2017 there were some 20,000 Web sites throughout the word attributing the McDonald's murder to the Church of Almighty God, evidencing that gatekeepers controlled by the Chinese governement did succeed in fashioning international public opinion's response to the alleged danger of "cults" in China in general and the Chuch of Almighty God in particular. Second, however, within a logic of deviance amplification, the campaign also had the unintended result to radicalize the Church of Almighty God and raising millenarian expectations among its members about a final confrontation between good and evil.

RC34-615.3

INUI, AKIO* *(Tokyo Metropolitan University)*
HIRATSUKA, MAKI *(Hosei University)*

Andy Furlong and Japanese Young People

Andy Furlong had been interested in Japanese young people and frequently visited Japan in the last fourteen years. One of his interests was, of course, the commonality of difficulties that young people confront in the late modernity whether in the West or East. However, his particular concern was that Japan might represent the most serious scenario for young people in the neoliberal regime. He was particularly concerned about Japanese 'hikikomori', social withdrawal (2008), and argued that "the epistemological fallacy is one of the mechanisms through which frustration and anger is internalized as self-blame and self-doubt' (2015, 34).

Young people in the late modernity with precarious condition and unpredictable future suffer from the four As': anxiety, anomie, alienation and anger (Standing 2011). Standing argues that young people's anger will lead to political mobilisation. However, Furlong suggested another potential reaction, in which "young people withdrawing and suffering psychologically by their circumstances to their own actions rather than linking them to external forces' (2015, 29). He argued "the neoliberal discourse that underpins education and labour market policy promotes individualized responses, and therefore promotes self-blame rather than externally directed anger" (2015.29). For Furlong, many of Japanese young people seemed to suffer from severe self-blame instead of anger directed to government and employers.

We will examine Furlong's assumption with our longitudinal data, and also the socio-cultural background of Japan.

RC34-630.2

INUI, AKIO* *(Tokyo Metropolitan University)*
SANO, MASAHIKO *(Osaka Electro-Communication University)*
HIRATSUKA, MAKI *(Hosei University)*
HORI, TAKESHI *(Joetsu University of Education)*
HIGUCHI, AKIHIKO *(Hosei University)*
MIURA, YOSHIE *(Tokyo Metropolitan University)*
BIGGART, ANDY *(Queen's University)*

How Young People Experience Their Transitions in Different Social Settings?: A Comparative Study of Japan and UK

Young people's transition to adulthood, not only from school to work but leaving home or forming their own family, has become more prolonged and complicated over the last few decades. We have identified three main concerns. The first concern is how the transition from school to work affects other aspects of transition. The transition from school to work seriously impacts on young people's resources for other transitions. A further concern is how welfare state settings affect the transition of leaving home or family formation. Welfare state settings can subsidize or hinder the transition of leaving home or forming a family. The third concern is how these factors are mediated by gender. For examining these concerns, we will compare Japan's and UK's longitudinal data of youth transition, the Youth Cohort Study of Japan, and Understanding Society in UK. We will focus on those young people who leave education at a relatively early stage.

RC15-282.6

IOANNONI, KELSEY* *(York University)*

Fattening up Health: Embracing a Sociology of Health in Fat Studies Research

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

The medical field's obsession with the 'obesity epidemic' reinforces one of the most powerful discourses that influence the way in which health and bodies are conceptualized (Wright 2009). The field of fat studies has emerged to combat medical discourses of health and bodies, specifically around fatness. This paper looks at the use of a sociology of health in fat studies research. Studying health sociologically involves complicating our understandings of health knowledge and allows us to examine health by understanding how medical beliefs are constructed, the money behind health care, de-centering biomedical knowledge, and allows us to look at the social mechanisms that influence health, while reframing the dominant perspectives of health.

Critical scholars argue that obesity and fatness are not biological conditions, but socially constructed categories (Ellison, McPhail, & Mitchinson, 2016). The stigma associated with obesity has resulted in a process of othering fat people, which Ellison and colleagues (2016) call 'fatphobia'. Rooted in the concept of healthism, fat people are seen as bad and as failures, as they have failed to take responsibility for their health.

As Paradis (2016) notes, we have come to adopt medical language in discussing fatness, such as 'obesity', 'morbid obesity', and other related terms. As such, it is necessary to frame these concepts in an understanding of how the social construction of fatness is framed more broadly in the discussion of medicalization, and the social, historical, and political processes that frame obesity as a moral panic.

This paper explores the value of embracing a sociology of health approach in doing fat studies research. I conclude this paper by highlighting some of the research I have been conducting using a sociology of health perspective, looking at the way fatness may pose a barrier to accessing health care services for fat Canadian women.

TG06-993.3

ION, ALLYSON* (McMaster University)

Understanding Health Services for Mothers Living with HIV in Ontario

Women living with HIV are increasingly having children due to advancements in medical treatment, the evolution of HIV infection into a chronic health condition, and increasing acceptance and normalization of parenthood among people living with HIV and advocates working within HIV services. At the same time, pregnancies among women living with HIV continue to be classified as "high risk." An HIV diagnosis channels women into a system of specialist care that involves specific medical procedures and recommendations, and the expectation that women interact with a tertiary, academic teaching hospital to access maternity care. As a result, women living with HIV do not have the same freedoms as other women to utilize alternative maternity care including midwifery and community-based obstetricians. Furthermore, the specialist perinatal care women living with HIV are expected to utilize is organized by bodies of knowledge and practice guidelines that direct healthcare providers to monitor women's bodies and their behaviour throughout pregnancy and postpartum. This paper will describe an institutional ethnographic inquiry that was conducted within a regional hospital in Hamilton, Ontario and focused on the organization of perinatal healthcare for women living with HIV. This inquiry was conducted to make visible how women who receive care within this institution coordinate their lives to attend their medical appointments. The inquiry also sought to uncover who is involved in the delivery of care and support for women during the perinatal period; how tasks are delegated and organized within the hospital among those delivering care; and how medical discourses, language, and education influence how healthcare providers operate within this system of care. By uncovering how perinatal care is coordinated and organized, this research has the potential to optimize institutional policies and practices, as well as enhance the experiences women have when they receive care during pregnancy and early postpartum.

RC52-868.6

IOVU, MIHAI-BOGDAN* (Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

ROTH, MARIA* (Babes-Bolyai University)

Human Rights Practice in Social Work Process. an Exploratory Study on Romanian Social Work Professionals

Context: Human rights practice in social work offers a framework of action by operationalizing a rights-based perspective that provides practitioners and educators with a *human rights lens*, *human rights methods*, and *human rights goals* that can be integrated in their work. In Romania, this framework has the potential to improve social work higher education by adding heft and content to the National College of Social Workers' ethical code to "respect the human rights and implement the international provisions Romania is a part of" and to the professional competencies set by the National Authority for Qualification in Higher Education. **Method**: an online study on 50 social workers was applied using an online platform using an adapted form of the Human Rights Methods in Social Work questionnaire (HRMSW: McPherson, 2015). There were more female social workers and practitioners from urban settings, somehow reflecting

the general distribution in the field of practice. **Results**: in general, respondents reported a high usage of human rights methods in their practice. However, lower scores were obtained for their level of activism and micro-macro integration. **Conclusions**: By providing an exploratory picture for usage of human rights principles to social work practice, this study fills a gap that is currently felt by both teachers and practitioners who wish to integrate a rights-based approach into their work. This instrument also offers a way for social work educators to teach *human rights practice,* for social workers to integrate it, and for researchers to evaluate it.

RC34-621.10

IOVU, MIHAI-BOGDAN* (Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Life Satisfaction in Romanian Youth: The Effects of Perceived Economic Status, Self-Esteem and Quality of Family and Peer Relationships

Background: An important concept within the positive psychology literature is life satisfaction. Purpose: This research aims to determine to what extent socio-demographic variables, subjective material well-being, aspects of social relationships and personal resources influence adolescents' general life satisfaction. Methodology: This study is part of a larger longitudinal investigation on transition of adolescents to young adulthood in Romania (OoA). For this analysis we used data from the second wave available from 1509 Romanian youth aged 19-23. Using the contact information from participating in the first wave, during November 2014 and February 2015, youth were contacted via email, phone or Facebook account and asked to log-in again on the online platform and fill in the questionnaire. The participants completed scales measuring their perception of family environment, support from peer-group and global self-worth. The structured questions were used to assess youth' global satisfaction with life, perception of their economic status and socio-demographic variables. Results: The results showed that youth' life satisfaction could be best explained by their higher self-esteem (β = .391), parental support (β = .132), participation in decision process (β = .111), and higher material well-being (β = .214). Conclusions: The study confirms the significance of both environmental and intrapersonal variables in constructing positive life satisfaction, thus indicating the need for complex interactional models of positive well-being in transitioning to adult life.

RC03-77.9

IRUONAGBE, CHARLES* (Covenant University)

CHIAZOR, IDOWU (Covenant University)

OZOYA, MERCY (Covenant University)

GEORGE, TAYO (Covenant University, Department of Sociology, Nigeria)

Rural Agricultural Transformation and Policy Development: A Study of the Nigerian Situation

Rural Agricultural Transformation and Policy Development: A Study of the Nigerian Situation

Abstract

There are two major gaps currently facing agriculture in Nigeria; they include an inability to meet domestic food requirements, and an inability to export at quality levels required for market success. The former problem is a productivity challenge driven by an input system and farming model that is largely inefficient and subsistence in nature. We are also faced with an aging population of farmers who often do not have enough quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, crop protection and related support to be successful. The latter challenge is driven by an equally inefficient system for setting and enforcing food quality standards, as well as poor knowledge of target markets. Indeed, quite worrisome is the fact that most rural farmers are small holder farmers who often produce far below their production capabilities. The resultant effect is that the vast majority of Nigerians are highly food insecure. There is the need to rebuild the agricultural sector and transform Nigeria from a mono economy with total focus on crude oil to one that can be sustained through economic diversification. This paper which is an exploratory study focuses on the need for proper agricultural transformation that will help in putting Nigeria's agriculture sector on a path to sustainable growth and development with the ability to enhance food security for the people and be able to serve the Nigerian market and the export market thereby becoming a major foreign exchange earner.

Key Words: Agricultural policy, Agricultural transformation, Food security, Rural agriculture, Rural farmers, Rural Development

RC50-841.3

ISAAC, RAMI* (Breda University of Applied Sciences)

From Pilgrimage to Dark Tourism? a New Kind of Tourism in Palestine

Tourism has long been important to Palestine. Many of the Holy Land's historical and religious sites are located in Palestinian areas – in Bethlehem, Jericho, Nablus, Hebron, and East Jerusalem. Tourism currently contributes 14 percent of Palestine's gross domestic product (GDP). About half this revenue comes from domestic tourists, mainly Palestinians living in Israel; most of the rest comes from international tourists who arrive on pilgrimages to Christian religious sites.

After the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority in 1993, several essential steps were taken to market and encourage tourism development in Palestine. The first was an economic agreement signed between Palestine and Israel in May 1994 (Alternative Tourism Journal 2004). This economic agreement was focused on the free movements of tourists in and within the West bank and the Gaza Strip. The second was the establishment of the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities which took responsibility for recognizing and supporting the tourism industry in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Ministry accomplished a lot, reorganizing internal transportation, developing tourism agencies and restaurants, and rehabilitating religious and cultural events. Palestine's tourism industry, however, is fundamentally controlled by Israel which has a stranglehold on the flow of international tourists, from issuing visas to flights, lodging, and the provision of Israeli guides and tours within the country (Isaac & Ashworth 2012). All major Palestinian cities also have Israeli checkpoints which control who enters and exists these cities, including tourists. What lead to this situation? And might the Occupation, ironically, provide a new tourism outlet?

RC55-901.1

ISENGARD, BETTINA* (University of Zurich)
KOENIG, RONNY (University of Zurich)

Being Poor & Feeling Rich? Income Positions between Perception and Reality in Europe

Increasing poverty and inequality are still features of modern societies and a key issue of social science research. But the extent and structure differs strongly depending on the theoretical and empirical assumptions made, i.e., whether individual welfare and social position is sufficiently measured by objective parameters or whether subjective perceptions must be considered as well. In general, the relationship between the attributed social position and the subjectively perceived position can be consistent or not. Deviations between attributed and perceived social positions are relevant not only in terms of affecting individuals' real or potential opportunities for participation but are also an issue of importance for society and social policy, for instance, in the event of individuals who feel deprived even though their objective welfare position is rather favorable.

Against this background, the paper investigates the relationship between objective income positions and their subjective evaluation among the older population (50+ years) using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The empirical results show that objective income positions can be congruent with or differ from subjective self-perceptions. Overall, the majority of elderly European households live in an objectively favorable income situation and are aware of this as well (well-being). In contrast, approximately one fifth of the elderly European population is characterized by deprivation in which a bad objective position goes hand in hand with a bad subjective evaluation. Moreover, almost one-third of the elderly surveyed display inconsistent objective and subjective welfare positions. However, the frequency of the satisfaction paradox and the dilemma varies widely across Europe. Further multivariate analyses investigated the causes of the two forms of non-congruence, namely, adaptation (satisfaction paradox) and dissonance (dissatisfaction dilemma) and identified in addition to socio-demographic and socio-economic determinants as well as social-psychological influences also structural variations explain country-specific differences.

RC14-264.1

ISHFAQ, KAMRAN* (Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)
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Challenges Faced By Female Journalists: A Study of District Multan, Pakistan

In Pakistan Journalism is a challenging profession where the female have less encouraged being a journalist. Recent time in Pakistan encouraging females to work outside of home. The objective of the study is to find out the challenges faced by female journalist in their professional environment. The descriptive study was carried out from 01-01-2017 to 30-06-2017 in District Multan Pakistan. The population of the study was all female journalists working in different media

houses in Multan District. These females were belonging to different media houses and working as anchor, producer, editor, reporters and feature writer. Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection from 51 female's journalists through purposive sampling. Data was analyzed by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 19.0 version software. The results of the study showed that female journalists faced unreasonable treatment, harassment by male colleagues and job insecurity as the common reason that make them to give up the profession. Female journalist faced different kind of discrimination on the bases of their physical appearance, age, during pregnancy and in motherhood. Their presence in media not easily accepted by the society because in many areas of Pakistan media has not considered a respectable and suitable career choice for female. Journalism related organization such as press club is approached and persuade to pay more attention to women's problems. Government must be more active for solving the female journalist's problems, issues and fields.

RC29-535.4

ISHFAQ, KAMRAN* (Department of Sociology, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan)
FAYYAZ, BAREERA (M.Phil Economics, National University of Modern Languages, Multan Campus, Pakistan)

Contributing Factors of Domestic Violence Against Women: A Study of DAR-UL-Aman, District Multan, Pakistan

Women are neglected and discriminated in every aspects of life. In Pakistan women are considered as subordinate to their men by our traditions. Women are suffering in very sector; they don't know about their rights, they are less educated. Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development goals focus is on gender equality and much legislation has been passed in favor of women rights but still in Pakistan women are insecure even in their homes. They are considered as subordinate to men and are not allowed to participate in any matter of life. The objectives of the present study were to know the prevalence and types of domestic violence; to identify the root causes of domestic violence; to know the contributing factors compelling women into Dar-ul-Aman. The present study was conducted in Dar-ul-Aman, District Multan, Pakistan. The population for present study was all the women who faced domestic violence and living in dar-ul-aman District Multan, Pakistan. For the data collection interview schedule was used as a tool. Majority 72% respondents told that their husbands take drugs and 28% respondents told that their husbands do not take any type of drugs. Greater part of the respondents 83% reported that they faced domestic violence by their husbands, 7% respondents told that perpetrator was father, 9% respondents told that other family members were perpetrators of domestic violence and 1% told that any other was perpetrator of domestic violence. About 29% respondents faced verbal violence, 63% respondents faced physical violence, 7% respondents faced sexual violence. The study concluded that there should be equal participation of women in their life decisions and they also have certain parental, in-laws support for her better living.

RC45-760.3

ISHIDA, ATSUSHI* (Osaka University of Economics)

Life-Is-like-a-Random-Walk Model of Class Identification

Social psychological aspect of social inequality and social stratification, such as people's cognition, attitudes and emotions in unequal or stratified society, can be seen as antecedent conditions of people's rational choices or actions which would be aggregated and lead to macro (un)change in the society. Thus, it is as important to rational choice approaches to social inequality as other aspect.

Among social psychological features, I will focus on class identification in this paper. Class identification is the extent to which people identifies themselves as members of a certain social class or stratum, and it has been one of main subjects in the social psychological study of social stratification. In this paper, I will introduce a new analytical framework for class identification by applying a mix method of simple mathematical modeling and Bayesian statistical modeling instead of conventional frequentist statistical analysis.

First, I will construct a simple mathematical model which can explain one of the major tendencies of class identification, that is middle concentration tendency where majority of people tend to regard themselves as middle. This is the life-is-like-a-random-walk model where it is assumed that succession of same Bernoulli m-trials with success probability p determines one's subjective class identification.

Second, I will estimate parameters of the model from empirical data by applying a Bayesian statistical model. The Bayesian modeling enables us to construct more flexible model which directly reflects the mathematical model and is able to explain generative mechanism of observed distribution. The distribution of latent success probability p and number of trial m are estimated by MCMC estimation and differences in distributions of p and m among different social economic categories are analyzed by hierarchical models. Japanese cross-sectional survey data from SSM and SSP surveys will be analyzed by the Bayesian model, and interpretation of results will be discussed.

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

RC28-514.12

ISHIDA, KENJI* *(University of Tokyo)*

Educational Opportunities of Immigrant Children in Japan: Evidence from National Population Census Data

This study aims to investigate the educational opportunities of immigrant children living in Japan, from primary until secondary school. The number of immigrants in Japan has rapidly increased since 1990, when the immigration control and refugee recognition act was revised. After their migration, migrants bring their children to Japan, or have them there. Some immigrant children are first generation, while others are second or subsequent generations. It is believed that many immigrant children neither enroll nor attend primary or secondary school in Japan. In relation to immigrant children, however, there is a paucity of data available on school enrollment and attendance rates. Furthermore, little is known about the relationship between educational opportunities and immigrant children's socio-economic background. This is partly due to the lack of nationally representative datasets in Japan that contain information about nationality, international mobility, and socio-economic status. Nevertheless, census data in Japan do record this information, which enables the educational opportunity structure of immigrant children to be investigated. Accordingly, population census data from 2000 and 2010 were utilized in the empirical analysis.

This study found that enrollment rates of primary and lower secondary schools are over 95%, regardless of nationality and survey year. However, there is an inequality in upper secondary school enrollment and attendance rates for different nationalities, with Southeast Asian and South American children being most disadvantaged. These disparities also remain after consideration of the children's socio-economic background. Indeed, international mobility is negatively related to the school enrollment and attendance rates of immigrant children. In addition, the relationship between parents' status and school enrollment is weaker for immigrant children than for Japanese-born children. These findings imply that first-generation immigrant children are disadvantaged in terms of educational opportunities, and parental resources do not favorably impact immigrant children's education.

RC03-69.7

ISHIGAKI, TAKASHI* *(Tokai University)*

Cinema As a Tool for Community Development: Film Showing in Tohoku after 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami

This paper looks at film showings (activities of showing movies) in Tohoku after the 2011 earthquake and tsunami and examines the relationship between film showings and local communities. This paper presents research on the case of film showings in Ishinomaki city, Miyagi prefecture.

In Ishinomaki, since July 2011, a non-profit organization has held outdoor film screenings in the local summer festival. Movies are projected on the wall of a building, and folding chairs for an audience are arranged at public space which was made by the tsunami; buildings were destroyed and washed away by the tsunami. Therefore it utilizes public space and transforms it into creative and cultural space. The non-profit organization started regular film showings since December 2012. It has shown many different kinds of movies, such as Japanese old movies, Japanese animation movies, and European classic movies. In regular film showings, there are cooperative relationships with local communities.

Based on a case study, this paper examines the role of film showing for development and revitalization of local communities, and also examines the role of local communities in supporting film showings. The role of film showings is to provide the enjoyment and pleasure of seeing movies and to create time and place for communication. It is the place where people get together and talk together before and after seeing a movie. In addition, film showings accompany civic participation and create cooperative relationships with local communities. Film showings in Tohoku have been creating local networks and engaging in community development.

6 years have passed since the earthquake and tsunami, however, local communities and an everyday local network of local residents are still developing. And there is still a great need to community development. In Tohoku, art and culture (including film showings and cinema) can contribute to community revitalization.

TG06-993.1

ISHIJIMA, KENTARO* *(Teikyo University)*

Wish to be Normal: ALS/Mnd Patients' Strategies to Advocate Themselves

This presentation aims to consider how ALS/MND (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or motor neuron disease) patients deal with their own internalized ableism or the wish to be "normal." Taking this into consideration, we will critically rethink some of the logic that drives disability studies.

ALS is a chronic illness that deprives patients of muscle (control). They lose their ability to walk, speak, and even breathe. Thus, ALS patients can be categorized as physically disabled persons. Although they are considered disabled, they

often wish to be "cured" and become "normal" again. This gives rise to ask the question—does the existing logic of disability studies such as the social model of disability fail to empower them?

Through analysis of interview data researchers find that ALS patients use this logic in their own style along with their ableism. They find and use their invariable ability to empower themselves. For instance, a patient said that if only they get appropriate support, they can handle their daily life because they do not lose their cognitive ability. This logic is the same as the earlier one. Another patient also said that he stops walking on his feet and uses a wheelchair to rest his legs and maintain the ability to walk in case a treatment procedure for ALS is developed. He does not change his mind that ability should be maintained.

Paradoxically, ALS patients who gradually lose their ability do not develop logic that relativizes the value of ability but focus on the logic that acknowledges it. This finding implies that the logic of disability studies has to be reviewed to adjust to such a situation. Because some disabilities may be cured in the future, there may be many disabled persons who think that they should get more ability like ALS patients.

WG01-939.6

ISHIZAKA, SHINYA* *(Ehime University)*

Glocal Development of Natural Farming Movement

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the mechanism of how the Natural Farming has been spread around the world, especially in India.

The Natural Farming, a farming method under the principles of no-tillage, no-fertilizer, no-pesticides, and no-weeding, had been advocated by a late Japanese farmer and philosopher, Masanobu Fukuoka, since the 1950s. After the English translation of his book, *One Straw Revolution*, was published in 1978, the Natural Farming became widely known around the world, and the book has been translated into more than twenty-nine languages. After 1979, Fukuoka was invited to visit various parts of the world (in seventeen countries), and he was actively engaged in promoting his method. The Natural Farming has been regarded and accepted by many as a way of radical dissent to the conventional agriculture, and to the modern industrial civilization in general.

In India, *One Straw Revolution* has been translated into nine regional languages within India. Fukuoka was invited to India three times, and delivered lectures and gave instructions to farmers in various parts of India. Curiously enough, however, those translations and invitations were promoted separately by different individuals' voluntary efforts, and, in many cases, the each process of those promotions seemed, in fact, as if just a cumulation of incidental episodes of accidental encounters and unintended consequences. In other words, there has been no concrete organization or network for the Natural Farming movement in India, although the movement itself has been arguably active.

It is also important to note the aspects of diversity and change in the movement. The Natural Farming method is not rigidly structured and has been "re-embedded" repeatedly and differently at each place. Even for Fukuoka himself, there was no end in his process of "re-embedding."

RC53-874.1

ISIDORIO, MARCELO* *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)*

DOS REIS, MAGALI *(Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Minas Gerais)*

Modulation of Children-Adult Relations at School: Theoretical Notes for a Debate about Student-Teacher Interaction

This study was motivated by the common-sense statements of teachers of basic education about a generalized difficulty in the relationship with the current student profile in the classroom. Here, we present the theoretical section of this doctoral study in progress in the Graduate Program in Education of PUC Minas - Brazil, presenting the configurations of the child-adult relationship in the school, personified in the figure of students and teachers, through sustained interrelationships by structure, power and agency. Our objective is to analyze the way in which the relations between both are being established in the present day, through the observation of the classroom and the listening of children and adults, supported by the theoretical references that treat: the structure as rules and resources to which individuals are based on the course of social interactions (Giddens, 2009); the institutions as a set of normative attributions about students and teachers through institutionalized practices and power exercises (Foucault, 1999) and childhood as a social phenomenon and, therefore, the child's social relations with his peers and of them with adults - intra and intergenerational relationships - (James et al., 1998; Alanen, Mayall, 2001;Qvortrup, 2010 and Corsaro, 2011). As a structure of: signification, legitimation and domination, we verify whether they refer to the mode of discourse, typification and control of adults over children; as power exercises, this process is in terms of transformation as well as domination of the subject and is directly related to their disposition in the particular structural configuration operated within the social scene; as a child as a social agent, we observe tensions and conflicts or involvement, attention and negotiation in the encounter of these different generational groups depending on

the way in which the adult recognizes the child as producer of culture in a world of intense transformations.

RC08-172.4

ISOLA, NICOLAS* *(Fapesp/FE-Unicamp, Brazil)*

South-South International Circulation. the Mobility of Argentinian Social Anthropologists in Brazil.

The production of knowledge of a country does not occur in a vacuum. The constant movement of students towards an educational center of excellence usually promotes the circulation of ideas. An agreement signed in 1989 between the Postgraduate Program in Social Anthropology (PPGAS) of the Museu Nacional at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Department of Social Anthropology of the University of Buenos Aires allowed dozens of Argentinean anthropologists to enroll in the graduate program in Social Anthropology in that recognized and highly internationalized institution. Upon their return, some of these Doctors created and institutionalized new graduate programs in Social Anthropology in Argentina. Taking into account these processes, this paper proposes: (i) to make a historical characterization of the agreement that facilitated this flow; (ii) to describe, through interviews, how that circulation professionalized their later careers; (iii) and how and to what extent it stimulated the conformation of theoretical-methodological approaches and objects of study that influenced their research in Argentina.

RC13-254.8

ISRAELI, YECHEZKEL (HEZI)* *(Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kinneret Academic College)*

SHALOM, LIRON *(Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Haifa)*

Factors Influencing the Image of an Urban Tourist Destination By Gay Tourists: The Case-Study of Tel-Aviv

Tel Aviv is a well developed tourist destination that offers the general population of tourists a wide range of entertainments, tours and vacation possibilities. Within the general population of the tourists who visit the city, Tel-Aviv is a favorite destination for gay tourists, especially during the summer, who frequent Tel Aviv pride events that attract thousands of participants, locals and tourists. Tel Aviv is reach with entertainment and leisure sites for the gay people, including a beach that is specially assigned for their use, gay clubs and bars. In general Tel Aviv is considered as a liberal city known for its pluralistic approach toward different populations, including the local LGBT community and the gay tourists who visit in the city.

As other cities in the world, Tel Aviv also has invested resources in order to promote the gay tourism in the city, especially regarding Tel Aviv's gay parade. Yet, there are no precise figures on the number of gay tourists in Tel Aviv, their perceptions, satisfaction from the visit and the perceived image of the city.

This aim of this study was to fill the gap by examining the city's image in the eyes of the gay tourist. The study was conducted among tourists visiting Tel Aviv, at least once. Research area was the touristic center of Tel Aviv, Gay Space and was attended by 152 homosexual tourists. The tourists responded to a questionnaire containing open-ended and closed-ended questions. The research included also in-depth interviews with tourism promoters engaged in the gay tourism of Tel Aviv.

Findings show that image was improved significantly after the visit. Tel Aviv emerges as a preferred tourism destination for gay tourists, with a strong positive image of the city, despite being located in an area of unrest.

RC13-257.6

ITO, EIJI* *(Wakayama University)*
HIKOJI, KEI *(Wakayama University)*

Does Leisure Involvement Relate to Interdependent Happiness Among Japanese Masters Athletes?

Leisure's effects on happiness have been discussed for over two millennia since the ancient Greek period (e.g., Aristotle). More recently, leisure has become increasingly regarded as a critical domain that contributes to our happiness (Kuykendall, Tay, & Ng, 2015). Although such positive relationships between leisure and happiness are widely acknowledged in all cultures, Hitokoto and Uchida (2015) highlighted that people in different cultures view happiness differently and developed the Interdependent Happiness Scale. This scale specifically measures an overarching construct of collective happiness (e.g., making others happy) (Hitokoto & Uchida, 2015). In contrast, non-Western research on happiness is still rare in leisure studies (Ito, Walker, & Liang, 2014). More importantly, given different cultural views on happiness, it is important to employ a culturally constructed happiness scale to capture more accurate relationships between leisure and happiness. The purpose of this study, therefore, is to examine how involvement with masters games participation relates to interdependent happiness among Japanese masters athletes. Specifically, this study focuses on Japanese masters athletes because of: (a) a growing interest in masters games in Japan by hosting the Kansai World Masters Games 2021; (b) important roles of leisure in the aged Japanese society (e.g., reducing costs related to the formal welfare system); and (c) a positive association between overall leisure involvement and happiness among Chinese university students (Lu & Hu, 2005). To address the research purpose, a questionnaire survey will be conducted at the International Japan Masters Athletics in Wakayama in October 2017. Multiple regression analyses will be performed by using four factors of involvement (attraction, centrality, social bonding, identity expression: Kyle, Absher, Hammitt, & Cavin, 2006) as independent variables and interdependent happiness as a dependent variable. Both theoretical and practical implications will be discussed in light of an interdependent perspective on happiness.

RC07-150.5

ITO, KENICHI* *(Gunma University)*

How to Prevent Teenagers from Falling into the Addiction to the Internet: On a Panel Survey of the Problematic Internet Use of Schoolchildren in Japan

A study team of the Japanese Government (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare) executed a massive survey in 2012 and reported the next year that about 8.1% of high school students, which amounted to 518,000 teens, were estimated to belong to the high-risk group of the "addiction to the Internet." Since this announcement, the Problematic Internet Use (PIU) among teenagers has been regarded as one of the serious social problems in Japan. Not a few researchers, medical doctors and therapists point out that it is very difficult to recover from this "disease." However, different from other objects of addiction, such as gambling or drugs, Internet services are unavoidable in the digital age. Therefore, it is highly important to prevent teenagers from falling into the PIU. Nevertheless we have only few systematic studies on this problem and not only parents but researchers don't know what to do to decrease the risk of the PIU.

This paper attempts to find out how many schoolchildren are exposed to the PIU, and which factors affect the PIU in the long term on a successive panel survey we executed from 2015 to 2017 in primary and junior high schools in Maebashi city, Gunma prefecture, Japan. We attempt to probe relationships between students' PIU and several factors such as their values, attitudes or their satisfaction with their school lives, families or friends. Through this analysis, we want to find out some clues to remove the risk before it becomes serious.

RC32-591.1

ITO, RURI* *(Hitotsubashi University)*

Politics of Regularization and Migrant Domestic Labor: The Case of Filipino Domestic Workers in Paris

Based on fieldwork I have conducted intermittently over the past eight years in Paris, this paper examines how the politics of legal status among Filipino domestic workers in the French capital affects their lives in terms of labor conditions, social integration, life projects and social reproduction. With an estimated current population of around 50,000, the Filipino community, since its early phase of immigration in the mid-1970s, has been known for its high proportion of women migrants working in the niche sector of domestic work in the rich quarters of Paris. Another salient feature of this community is its high rate of irregular migrants. Fresnoza-Flot (2017) explains this phenomenon as a *de-facto* family reunification that induces a "chain of irregularity." Indeed, according to the Commission on Overseas Filipinos, the rate has stayed at around 80% throughout the 2000's, peaking at 88% in 2005. The politics of regularization has, therefore, been a constant issue for the social reproduction of Filipinos in France.

This paper focuses on the regularization struggles experienced by Filipino woman migrants during the period 2008-2012, a period marked by Sarkozy's neo-liberal policy to promote "selective immigration (*l'immigration choisie*)" and Horte-feux's circular for a case-by-case "regularization based on work." The period also overlaps with the government's policy to formalize the underground economy of domestic work. The purpose of this paper is twofold: First, it demonstrates how the "Private Household Workers" trade union made use of the neoliberal momentum to break the deadlock of "double irregularity" – i.e. irregularity both in terms of immigration status and worker's status— among Filipino domestic workers. Second, based on interviews, the paper discusses the different outcomes Filipino women may live in the post-regularization phase and conditions attached to them.

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

RC47-797.4

IVANCHEVA, MARIYA* *(University of Leeds)*
SWATRZ, REBECCA *(University of Cape Town/University of Stellenbosch)*

Digital Vs. Physical Disruption: The #Feesmustfall Movement in South Africa

Situated within the literature on social movements and contentious politics, student movements are often explored solely from the perspective of student actors on the ground: their identity and frame formation, action repertoires, resource mobilisation and institutionalisation strategies. This paper takes a different approach by discussing how key decision-makers at South African universities responded to the #FeesMustFall movement. Drawing on qualitative interviews with thirty higher education leaders, government and non-government policy-makers, and digital technologists at six universities and first-hand experiences and observations during the protests, we discuss an unintended outcome of the disruptive tactics of the movement. In the face of physical disruptions on campuses, senior management and policy-makers have increasingly looked to ways of circumventing physical space as the main site of the educational process. This has coincided with the entry of private providers into the South African higher education field. These companies offer 'digital disruption' of traditional face-to-face degrees through 'unbundled' provision of short courses, MOOCs, and online degrees. These actors' entry into the South African market has occurred concurrently with an economic recession, and growing political crisis in the country. In the face of austerity policies and lack of government intervention, elite public universities began to search for alternative sources of revenue in order to respond to student demands for fee-free education. Our research shows that in this conjuncture, universities have increasingly opened up to partnering with for-profit actors offering market solutions to solve a crisis created by the increasing commodification of education in this context. Showing how physical disruption has made way for increased digital provision, we argue that the perspectives of those in positions of power need to be studied more carefully by movement actors and scholars as unintended outcomes threaten to subvert movement strategies and demands for a more just decolonial and decommodified university.

RC25-473.4

IVANEC, ALEXANDRE* *(St.-Petersburg State University)*
YAGUNOVA, ELENA *(St.-Petersburg State University)*

Quantitative Characteristics of Quality Social Texts

Information has a leading role in the age of linguistic technology. Confidence in correct understanding information by other people is extremely important for everybody now - from primary school teacher to CEOs. There`s a property of text information, that enables us to assess its difficulty for the different groups of people. It`s readability. According to G. McLaughlin, readability is "the degree to which a given class of people find certain reading matter compelling and comprehensible". Different methods of predicting the difficulty level of the text were included in readability formulas, that were wide used in different researches. Now there is an ability to improve these formulas and to configure them for definite language. The research shows that different formulas are more relevant for various genres of text. Every method has to be tested on different text clusters and the results should be comparable to understand.

Some formulas were compared by implementing them on the same text clusters. Three types of corpora (and after processing – clusters) were used - fiction, newspapers and scientific articles. Some of clusters contained the similar texts, translated to different languages (English, Polish, Russian). The purpose of the research is to determine the field of application not only of each formula, but of different types of methods it used. The weak point was in lack of precision in scientific text clusters assessment, because of its extra complicated syntactic structure.

During readability formulas analysis, we got attendant information about difficulty various texts in different languages that enable to conclude the complexity of the different languages (and genres) and to estimate different translations of the similar texts. Cloze-tests is one of the basic evaluation variant with informants. Thus, our paper concerns the basic parts of Natural Language Processing and Cognitive Science.

RC35-635.6

IVANOV, DMITRY* *(St.Petersburg State University)*

Fictitious Commodities Concept As a Source for Critical Theory of Postindustrial Capitalism

The recent expansion of capitalism to new areas of commodification demonstrates correlation between Polanyi's concept of fictitious commodities and Marx's concept of capitalism existing as a permanent expansion of commodification. Polanyi considered commodification of elements of production – labor, land (nature), and money. Now commodification is extended to elements of consumption – images and time, which become sources of capitalist accumulation as consumers are constructing their sociocultural identities with use of brands and trends.

The first wave of postindustrialization has resulted in virtualization of society based rather on image-intensive consumption than on knowledge-intensive production. People's life is immersed in virtual realities of branding, image making, and social media. Commodification of images takes form of branding that generates enormous market value in current economy. Capitalization on images intensifies communications and makes networks dominant structures.

The second wave of postindustrialization is related to formation of a glam-capitalism as producers in hyper-competitive markets saturated by brands have to glamour consumers by aggressively attractive products generating trends. Value creation process now is related more to trends than to brands not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries. Trends as short-term but intensive consumer movements represent a form of time commodification. Market value generated by trends is accumulated in flow-structures, which penetrate institutional boundaries and allow glam-capitalists to exploit consumers joining trendy communities.

Commodifying images and time, capitalism of networks and flows alienates identity as fundamental component of social existence. That provokes revolt of authenticity against ephemeral but powerful structures of glam-capitalism. 'Pirates', 'anonymous' hackers and activists of 'occupy' movements violate 'intellectual' property rights of glam-capitalism and 'majority' will of glam-democracy. Reaction of glam-capitalists to alternative movements is initially oppression and then absorption of them as a source of creativity. That is dialectical negation leading towards an alter-capitalism.

RC07-155.1

IVANOV, DMITRY* *(St.Petersburg State University)*

Super-Urban Enclaves of Globality and BRIC Prospects in the Post-Globalization Age

Globalization effects traditionally considered in terms of gap between two groups of nations identified as 'global North' and 'global South' or between the 'core' countries and countries belonging to 'periphery' and 'semi-periphery' of the global economy should be revised as wealth and power are concentrated in networks of super-urban areas playing role of 'command centers' in transnational economy.

The super-urban areas outperform national economies. According to the Brookings Institution research (2012), the largest 300 cities contain only 19% of the world's population but they generate 48% of the world's GDP. Brexit and Trump's campaign have showed sharp social divides inside 'global North'. Voters in small towns and rural areas less involved into transnational networks and flows are against political agenda supported by super-urban population.

The divide between the group of the largest cities and the rest of communities supports the idea that globalization has resulted not in the 'world society' or 'worldwide sociality' but rather in networked enclaves of globality. In such metropolitan areas as New York, London, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, or Toronto people experience globality as borderless, mobile, and multicultural life because there they are in hubs of transnational material, human, and symbolic flows. Globalization is not planetary spread of Modernity institutions but rather localized displacement of habitual social structures by intensive flows.

In the post-globalization age the 'core' of socioeconomic order is dispersed into networks of enclaves of globality. The nations' prospects of development depend on number, size, and influence of cosmopolitan super-urban areas attracting and generating flows. The index of super-urbanization is proposed to measure nations' prospects under post-globalization conditions. BRIC countries expected to be future leaders have actually moderate potential. Brazil (0,0226), Russia (0,0279), India (0,0076), and China (0,0240) are rated below many countries including US (0,0355) and ideal case of Singapore (close to 1,0).

RC23-425.11

IVANOVA, ELENA A.* *(St. Petersburg Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Reforms in Higher Education in Russia: The Transition to a Market Model

The pressure on universities to increase external sources of funding research became the global trend. This trend is consistent with the basic principle of a modern market economy - the demand of increasing the efficiency of all actors and to reduce government deficits.

In the last 20 years Russian higher education took several reforms. After 1992 many technical institutes have expanded the number of faculties and have become state universities. They were allowed to introduce tuition fees. In 2003 the special foundations, financing the first stage of innovations, were founded, including national and regional venture capital funds. The innovation activity of the universities was stimulated. In 2009 the government introduced status "research university" and began to support research universities with special mega-grants. To receive this status universities prepare projects for their research development.

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The amount of funds received by the university from external sources is among the indicators that are taken into account during the competition.

A detailed analysis of the problems that arise after the reforms, shows the positive and negative effects of each reform on the research activities of universities. The positive results of the reform are: the expansion of research in the universities, the emergence of new laboratories and scientific equipment update, inviting well-known scientists to carry out joint research projects. But still the main source of funding for research in universities is the state budget. There are significant restrictions on the receipt of funds for research from other sources. Limited income of the population in Russia does not allow to raise tuition fees. The economic crisis and the reluctance of the innovative entrepreneurs restrict the flow of funds from the business sector. There is also a contradiction between the development of innovation activity and basic research.

RC50-838.5

IVANOVA, MILKA* *(Leeds Beckett University)*

Disruptive Methodologies

Research agendas the research methodologies and the underpinning thinking in tourism studies and related fields have increasingly been focused on transformation informed by qualitative methodologies.

Despite this refocus that has been echoed in publications and conferences there is still a primacy of management ways of thinking about the phenomenon (quite often only described as industry) of tourism, heavily influenced and driven by neoliberal agendas.

This is evidenced by significant problems and unrest in major cities against neoliberal development of tourism, research agendas still heavily favouring quantitative and positivistic / post-positivistic approaches and the primacy of management and marketing approaches to tourism as industry in the way we design our curriculums.

In this work I propose that transformation cannot happen before disruption and I want to examine how soft sciences and the methodologies we employ, can be disruptive first, drawing from some of the experiences and thinking from a number of fields such as education, nursing, sociology etc.

The focus is on disruptive research that has broader implication that critical theories although it draws on some of thinking of those approaches it does not neatly or easily fit into the critical social theories tents.

This work then seeks to examine the nature of research and its purpose, explore the need to disrupt before we can transform by building upon the work of Brown, Carducci, and Kuby (2014) and their five ways for scholars to disrupt qualitative methodology, namely to disrupt dominant notions of research roles and relationships, collection and analysis of data, dissemination of research findings, epistemological and methodological boundaries, and disciplinary boundaries and assumptive frameworks on how to do tourism research.

It seeks to examine the areas of this broad agenda where tourism and related fields have made strides and where there is need for more work to be done.

RC06-142.1

IWAI, NORIKO* *(JGSS Research Center, Osaka University of Commerce)*
SHISHIDO, KUNIAKI *(Osaka University of Commerce)*
SASAKI, TAKAYUKI *(Osaka University of Commerce)*

Changes of Family Values and Behavior in Four East Asian Societies Based on Eass 2006 and Eass 2016

This paper introduces the East Asian Social Survey project and reports the changes/constancy of one's family values and behavior in China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan based on the data of EASS 2006 and EASS 2016. EASS launched in 2003 and consists of four research teams in East Asia: Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), Japanese General Social Survey (JGSS), Korean General Social Survey (KGSS), and Taiwan Social Change Survey (TSCS). Four teams made common questions focusing on one's family values and behavior in East Asia, incorporated the module into a nation-wide social survey conducted by each team in 2006. The module includes gender role attitudes, patriarchal attitudes, values on childrearing, values on marriage and divorce, mate selection, marital relationship, family activities, and intergenerational support. Based on EASS 2006, the proportion of people who believe that "the authority of the family in a family should be respected under any circumstances" was smallest in Japan (53%), compared with China (84%), Korea (84%) and Taiwan (80%). In the last ten years, that proportion further dropped both for men and women in Japan. In 2006, the proportion of two-earner couples was largest in China (66%), compared with that of in Taiwan (57%), in Japan (50%) and in South Korea (48%). While Chinese husbands did housework most, Japanese husbands did it least in 2006. Not only Japanese married men, but also unmarried men and women in Japan did housework least among four societies, then. This paper overview the salient changes in one's family values and behavior across four societies in the last ten years and discusses the possible factors which had led those changes and the probable impacts those changes would bring about.

RC24-451.3

IWAI, NORIKO* *(JGSS Research Center, Osaka University of Commerce)*
SHISHIDO, KUNIAKI *(Osaka University of Commerce)*

Gender Differences in Attitudes Toward the Nuclear Power Policies and in Pro-Environment Behavior: Empirical Results Based on Japanese General Social Survey Data

The accident at the Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Power Plant revealed keen gender differences in evacuation behavior. Voluntary evacuation from the surrounding are of the "residence restriction area" was pursued more by mothers with children than fathers. This paper examines gender differences in risk perception, in attitudes toward the nuclear power policies and in pro-environment behavior by analyzing data sets of Japanese General Social Survey 2002/2008/2010/2012/2015/2017. There is no gender difference in risk perception of an occurrence of earthquakes. There is also no gender difference in risk perception of an occurrence of nuclear power plants accidents (JGSS-2012/2015; age, education, marital status, work status, living standard, regional blocs, party affiliation, age of the youngest child, and distance from the nearest power plant are controlled. On the other hand, there are clear gender differences regarding the degree of anxiety about food contamination by radioactive substances and one's attitudes toward nuclear power policies. Women are more anxious about food contamination; the opinion on abolishing all the nuclear reactors has been supported more by women than men (JGSS-2012; JGSS-2015). Regarding pro-environmental behavior, both men and women in Japan tend to turn off lights or appliances not in use frequently (50%) or sometimes (35%); women turn off lights significantly more frequently than men. People came to turn off lights a little bit more frequently in JGSS-2012, a year after the East Japan Earthquake, but not much. In 2012, about 30% of people tried to save electricity more frequently and 45% of them tried sometimes. We found no relationship between one's pro-environmental behavior and one's attitudes toward the nuclear power policies (JGSS-2017). Both men and women in Japan try to save electricity regardless of their attitudes toward the nuclear power policies.

RC24-446.3

IWINSKA, KATARZYNA* *(Collegium Civitas)*
KRASZEWSKA, MAGDALENA *(Collegium Civitas)*
WITKOWSKA, KATARZYNA *(Collegium Civitas)*
MIŚKIEWICZ, AGNIESZKA *(Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology)*

Social Perception Analysis of Introducing the Nuclear Power Plant Programme in Poland

The aim of the study was an assessment of social aspects of introducing Nuclear Power Plant Programme in Poland (NPP) with special consideration of public participation process. Poland is one of the few European countries without nuclear power, however in 2009 the government has started to develop NPP. For the country, which is one of the largest hard coal producer and the second largest coal consumer in Europe, nuclear power is a real huge transition.

Studies of peoples' perceptions of technological risk, decision making process and sustainable energy transition are crucial in respect to the nuclear power plants impacts' assessment.

Our methodological approach combines information from both qualitative and quantitative data in order to obtain results which are spectrum of knowledge from existing data (public opinion polls) and the qualitative sociological research. Internet monitoring of the nuclear discourse was being conducted as well as the analysis of public perception and expert assessment of nuclear Energy. To gain the understanding of different groups' subjectivity we conducted the interviews within Q-methodology [1,2] which is a quantitative-qualitative approach measuring the subjectivity (opinions, beliefs, attitudes of the respondents). In this study, we identify four main Poles' perspectives on implementing NPP and three different perspectives/narratives of the decision makers.

We present main results of the Q-methodology analysis conducted within chosen polish citizens and decision makers from the Polish government in 2016 and 2017.

[1] Brown SR. 1993. A primer on Q methodology. Operant Subjectivity. 16:91–138.

[2] Webler T, Danielson S, Tuler S. 2009. Using Q method to reveal social perspectives in environmental research. Social and Environmental Research Institute.

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RC24-454.1

IWINSKA, KATARZYNA* (Collegium Civitas)

Women Attitudes Towards Environment in Poland – the Case Study of Upper Silesia Region (Poland).

Coal is a major energy source in Poland, including electricity generation sector. Most coal burning power plants have been operated for over 30 years, thus they soon will have to be modernized or decommissioned. During last years of transformation burning coal dumps have created serious socio-economic problems in many regions.

I present the case study research from Upper Silesia, a region of Poland, which is one of the most intensively mined areas in Europe. Moreover, one of the basic indicators of socio-cultural identity of the Upper Silesia inhabitants was an extremely intense (as of mid-nineteenth century) industrialization, the development of specific industrial monoculture (mining and metallurgy), and a strong work ethic.

In the paper I will present the results of the qualitative analysis of socio-economic activities and strategies of women, with particular emphasis on strategies in the context of changes in civilization (the idea of sustainable development) and transformation (decarbonisation). The subjects of the research are women, residents of Upper Silesia, who both have family and work responsibilities. Moreover, they are also active participants in the life of their local communities. Women create and reproduce "small community" (around the traditions of the local community) and struggle with the economic changes.

The framework of the analysis is sustainable development concept focused mainly on the quality of life, professional and civic strategies (economic) and attitudes towards environment (ecological values, energy awareness, etc). Within this frame I present the case study of an active research with Silesian women who adapt to the changing situation on the labor market (as a result of restructuring and blanking mines) and implement various solutions to meet the needs of their own, their families and the social environment (in the local community).

J

RC33-605.4

JABKOWSKI, PIOTR* (Institute of Sociology, University of Poznan)
CICHOCKI, PIOTR* (Adam Mickiewicz University)

Comparing the Quality of Personal-Register and Non-Personal-Register Samples in Cross-National Interviewer-Administrated Surveys Using Internal Criteria of Representativeness - Comparative Analysis Based on European Social Survey Data

This presentation examines demographic representativeness of different types of probabilistic samples based on the results of 130 different surveys form 7 rounds of European Social Survey. Focusing on the distinction between personal-register (i.e., individual name) and non-personal-register (i.e., household or address) samples, it demonstrates that the latter exhibit systematically larger gender- and age-biases. Expanding upon a 'gold standard' evaluation (Groves 2006), an analysis based on internal criteria (Sodeur 1996, Kohler 2007) leads to the conclusion that the inferior quality of surveys involving interviewer-driven within-household selection of target respondents results from the impact of illegitimate substitutions. Such protocol-defying selection of individuals with higher levels of readiness and availability only superficially improves survey outcome rates while yielding samples of actually inferior quality. The internal-criteria approach provides a straightforward and undemanding way of monitoring representativeness of samples, and proves especially handy when it comes to large cross-country projects as it requires no data external to the survey results, and allows for comparing surveys regardless of possible differences in sampling frames, sampling design and fieldwork execution procedures.

[1] Groves, R. M. (2006). Nonresponse rates and nonresponse bias in household surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly, 70*(5), 646-675.

[2] Kohler, U. (2007). Surveys from inside: An assessment of unit nonresponse bias with internal criteria. *Survey Research Methods, 1*(2), 55-67.

[3] Sodeur, W. (1997). Interne Kriterien zur Beurteilung von Wahrscheinlichkeitsauswahlen. *ZA-Information/Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, 41*, 58-82.

RC04-JS-58.1

JACKSON, CAROLYN* (Lancaster University)
NYSTROM, ANNE-SOFIE (Uppsala University)
SALMINEN-KARLSSON, MINNA (Uppsala University)

Men Students and Negative Emotions in Prestigious Degree Programmes

This paper explores men students' experiences and expressions of negative emotions, especially shame and fear. We ask how these are informed by gender, social class and higher education contexts. Context and social categories inform affect-norms, which in turn inform understandings of which kinds of emotions are legitimate to experience and express. The importance of considering affective dimensions in education has been demonstrated beyond their effects on well-being; for example, joy and pride, as well as shame, fear of failure and test-anxiety, have implications for students' motivation, effort and choice of educational trajectories.

The paper draws on data from an ongoing qualitative, large-scale study about masculinity and self-worth protection in England and Sweden (2015-2018). Semi-structured interviews (approx. 1-1.5 hours) were conducted with approximately 150 students and staff in Law, Medicine and Physics engineering, i.e. prestigious and stressful programmes that recruit primarily top-achieving, middle-class young people.

The findings suggest that experiencing (overwhelming) pressure was expected and normalized in these milieus. This applied to both men and women, although men were seen as more likely to conceal stress and anxiety. Furthermore, expectations relating to degree programme, as well as gender, were important in shaping affect-norms. For example, whereas law and engineering students were expected to conceal 'weaknesses', medical students had considerably more leeway to be open about difficulties, and peers were expected to respond sympathetically. Of course, men students within programmes do not constitute a homogeneous group, so we also investigate differences at an individual level about how pressures were felt and expressed.

RC04-81.24

JACKSON, CAROLYN* (Lancaster University)
SUNDARAM, VANITA (University of York)

Sexual Harassment and Violence in UK Higher Education

This paper explores sexual harassment and violence in higher education, focusing primarily on research findings that highlight gaps in institutional

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knowledge about, perceptions of, and initiatives to address sexual harassment and violence.

The paper draws on data from a project that explored university staff perceptions and understandings of gender-based harassment and violence across 6 universities in England. Our research methods involved a combination of interviews and focus groups to explore the perspectives of staff with varying levels of responsibility for students in each institution. The staff who participated in the project ranged from senior management to security staff, resident tutors and Students' Union staff. The sample institutions were selected on the basis of characteristics that are known to influence institutional culture, such as campus/non-campus status, socio-demographic mix and pre/post-1992 status.

Our findings suggest that, generally speaking, gender-based harassment and violence is poorly understood by staff working in higher education. While some staff recognise that harassing behaviour can involve the objectification and degradation of women in a range of forms, the root causes and origins of such behaviour is not well-understood. The majority of staff tend to employ a discourse of individualism in their discussions of sexual violence, theorising instances they had personally experienced as 'misunderstandings' or 'mis-negotiations' between individuals. Links to wider social and cultural inequalities and power relations were rarely made in their analyses of gender violence. Some staff narrated 'laddish' behaviours, often associated with violent misogyny and objectification of women, as a typical – sometimes desirable - aspect of the 'male student experience'. Phipps (2016) has recently linked the neo-liberalisation of higher education to institutional cultures that are generative of structural and interpersonal violences; we will include discussion of this in our analyses.

RC39-693.2

JACKSON, EMMA* (University of Alberta)

Disaster (Im)Mobility: Migrant Caregivers' Experiences of the Fort Mcmurray Wildfire

On May 3rd, 2016, a wildfire swept through the remote community of Fort McMurray, leading to the largest prolonged evacuation in Canadian history. As the main service centre for the Canadian tar sands, the fire devastated what has become a notable outpost of transnational labour. Over the past 30 years, thousands of workers from around the world have migrated to the region, including hundreds of oft-overlooked domestic workers whose social reproductive labour braces this extractive economy. Migrant caregivers, in particular, are precariously tied to this 'land of opportunity'— bound by short-term employment contracts tied to single employers. Thus, in following the assertion that disaster reveals hidden power relations, I turn to the experiences of live-in caregivers to investigate how vulnerability is produced by (racialized and gendered) regimes governing migrant labour. Holding secondary citizenship status with the conditional promise of attaining permanent residency, I argue that caregivers' experiences of the wildfire were profoundly shaped by both their physical and labour (im)mobility. Furthermore, in turning to caregivers' transnational survival strategies, I argue that disaster scholarship must look beyond nation-state borders to better understand how experiences of disaster are increasingly entangled with, and shaped by new patterns of immigration policies, gendered labour, and border regimes.

RC49-822.4

JACKSON, PAMELA* (Indiana University)
ERVING, CHRISTY (Co-author)

Social Role Participation and Mental Health: Does Race/Ethnicity Matter?

The relationship between social role participation and mental health varies substantially among U.S. minorities. We propose to explore this association using the most contemporary and comprehensive data available. We argue that the U.S. continues to be fragmented by racial classification but the current tripartite model of race proposed by race scholars is oversimplified. We use 2001-2003 survey data from the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Survey (n=20,013) to evaluate (1) the association between role accumulation and psychological distress; (2) the association between type of primary social role (worker, spouse, parent) and psychological distress; and (3) the extent to which the relationship between social role participation and psychological distress differs by race/ethnicity. Analysis of survey data for 7 racial/ethnic groups indicate no association between role accumulation and psychological distress among Afro-Caribbean, Cuban, and Puerto Rican adults while African Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, and non-Hispanic whites benefit from occupying many social roles. This pattern of findings was further evident in examination of the type of social roles occupied by adults in this sample. That is, for the same set of groups (Afro-Caribbean, Cuban, and Puerto Rican), there were no significant differences between those who were not engaged in any of the primary social roles and those who were involved in all three primary social roles. Results suggest that certain racial/ethnic groups in the U.S. maintain relational practices that inhibit them reaping the full benefits of participating in American society. The groups

that appear the most disenfranchised do not fit neatly into the tripartite system described in much contemporary race scholarship.

RC05-123.1

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College)
DOERSCHLER, PETER (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

How Do Muslims Respond to Far Right Political Mobilization in Their European State

This paper evaluates quantitative and qualitative evidence of Muslims' responses to the waves of hostility that washed over them during the 2016-17 election cycles in western European states. Far-right political mobilization stoked anti-Muslim sentiment in Austria, the Netherlands and France during the run-up to national elections for president and prime minister. The center prevailed in each case, but these campaigns further legitimized hostility toward the religious minority. Norbert Hofer's right-wing Freedom Party (FPO) platform, for example, rallied Austrians against "'the invasion of Muslims'" (*Washington Post*, May 19, 2016). Marine Le Pen's National Front promised France "fewer mosques and less halal meat" (*Guardian*, November 1, 2016). Geert Wilders led the Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands, declaring that "Islam and freedom are not compatible" (*USA Today*, February 21, 2017). Though they represent less than 10% of the population in each of these European states, Muslims are in the spotlight in the post-election period. Speculation abounds regarding their reactions to the hate speech directed toward them. Will they radicalize? Will they mobilize into new political parties (like Denk in the Netherlands) intended to promote the minority protections promised by democratic states in Europe, pushing toward multiculturalism and undermining the structures supporting images of white Christian nationhood? Or will Muslims, already shown to have greater trust in European institutions than their non-Muslim neighbors (cf. Jackson and Doerschler, 2012; 2016), continue to act like other Europeans in their social and economic class, striving to move themselves and their children forward economically and educationally? Evidence suggests that the latter course of action will prevail even in the current context. This project is intended to provide accurate information to policy makers and the general public in the face of widespread unsubstantiated stereotypes about the primary concerns of Muslims in Europe and their support for democracy.

RC18-343.1

JACKSON, PAMELA IRVING* (Rhode Island College)
DOERSCHLER, PETER (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

Radical Right-Wing Parties in Western Europe and Their Populist Appeal: An Empirical Explanation

In a majority of western European states the percentage share of the vote cast for radical right-wing populist parties in national elections was over 10% by 2015, reaching 46% in Austria's 2016 presidential election. Policy agendas have also moved to the right, demonstrating greater restrictiveness on immigration and skepticism toward the EU. With data from the Chapel Hill Expert Survey, European Social Survey, Multiculturalism Policy Index, and Parliaments and Governments Database, we extend current models of electoral support for far-right parties by assessing whether the ethnic majority's sense of discrimination and safety help explain the allure of the right-wing message. Does right-wing populist voting by majority group members reflect their sense of being personally disadvantaged in a multicultural state beyond their more general opposition to immigration as bad for the country? Building on the multivariate model of voter preference developed by Inglehart and Norris (2016), we look specifically at majority group members in thirteen western European states and add two measures of personal grievance: sense of being in a group that is discriminated against and fear of walking alone at night. We examine voter support for stable radical right-wing populist parties identified by Akkerman, de Lange, Rooduijn (2016). Our results suggest that along with their stance against immigration and multiculturalism, their socioeconomic appeals and ideological signals, radical right-wing populist parties draw majority group members' votes by stoking their sense of personal grievance as members of a group that is discriminated against, the "forgotten ones . . . triple nothings" (Marine Le Pen in her 2011 speech in Metz, cited in Ivaldi, 2016:231). We discuss the significance of these findings for efforts to maintain liberal democracy in the face of the threat posed by the radical right.

RC16-298.3

JACOBS, RONALD* (University of Albany)
TOWNSLEY, ELEANOR (Mount Holyoke College)

The Idea of Design and the Theory of Popular Culture

Theories about modern popular culture tend to be divided between two general approaches – one that emphasizes ideology and structural domination; and the other that emphasizes agency, active audiences, and resistances. But these two approaches ignore the mediating role that intellectuals and critics play in the creation of objects and the circulation of meanings about those objects.

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Furthermore, they ignore one of the most important influences that has shaped the creation and the meaning of popular culture in the 20th and 21st centuries: the idea of design. Examining the writings of three iconic architects of the mid-twentieth century – Frank Lloyd Wright, Charles Jeanneret (Le Corbusier), and Walter Gropius, we show how creative intellectuals were actively trying to create meaningfulness in the production of everyday objects. They saw design as a key resource for addressing the challenges of modern society. The utopian impulse of their ideas was denounced by social critics and post-modern architects during the 1970s and 1980s, mainly in response to the failures of modernist public housing projects. But the idea of design – linked to the iconic power of the design intellectual – is pervasive in the everyday objects that populate the domestic sphere and pervade popular culture.

RC31-568.3

JACOBSEN, JANNES* *(Socio-economic Panel at the German Insitute for Economic Research)*

Economic Integration of Refugees in Germany - a Question of the Institutional Framework

Past research has already provided evidence that refugees are one of the most vulnerable groups in Europe in respect of labor market integration. A causal analysis of this finding is still missing. We argue that labor market access and outcomes are shaped by two key dimensions: First, the institutional framework namely the residence title the humanitarian migrant is granted. Second: Vocational and academic degrees need to be recognized in order to succeed in applying for a job because Gatekeepers have difficulties to assess the value of the educational degrees.

To test this assumption, first, the paper aims at explaining which groups decide to get their educational certificates recognized. We assume that this decision is mainly driven by the residence title the refugee is granted. Second, we test if a recognition of certificates helps refugees to get access to the labor market and a job matching their education. Third, we analyze if recognized certificates help to generate superior outcomes in respect of gross-income. With this approach we are able to paint a broad picture of labor market access and selection mechanisms.

The analyzed data is the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey which is representative for all people that applied for asylum between January 1st 2013 and January 31st 2016 in Germany. In order to avoid endogeneity we restricted the sample to people that are between 18 and 65 years old, hold a title that allows to work, and live in Germany longer than 3 months.

First analysis suggests that the institutional framework is crucial for labor market integration. Those that are granted a safe status invest in labor market integration, such as recognition of certificates. In turn, recognized certificates help by increasing the chances of employment in general and avoiding an education-occupation mismatch. This in turn provides higher income.

RC50-839.2

JACOBSEN, JENS KR. STEEN* *(University of Stavanger)*
NOGUES PEDREGAL, ANTONIO MIGUEL *(University Miguel Hernandez)*

Modernity on the Move – Theorising Tourism Power Relations in a Context of Modernity

Modernity has traditionally been described both as a gradually-reinforced adherence to rationality and as a monster while Anthony Giddens has suggested to substitute these images with that of the juggernaut, a powerful runaway engine that humans can to some extent control but which also threatens to rush out of human control. This presentation will discuss some power-related aspects that come with the advances of tourism as industry and human activities in places where leisure travellers arrive, including conflicts between locals and visitors, locals and locals, and area governance issues.

RC48-817.1

JAFFER, AMEN* *(Lahore University of Management Sciences)*

New Claims to the City: Women's Interventions in the Politics of Urban Infrastructure in Pakistan

This paper draws from my research on community networks and urban culture in Lahore, Pakistan that are mobilized for political purposes by economically and socially underprivileged groups in the city. Based on interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in the Mozang locality, this research has revealed that one of the key pillars of politics for such groups is the fixing and upgrading of urban infrastructure, particularly gas, water, and electricity supply lines and sewerage systems. Importantly, elderly women have played a key role in political mobilizing around infrastructure issues and demanding state delivery of these services. A few have risen to leadership positions in their communities by successfully mobilizing the community to address infrastructure issues

and influence the working of the state. These women have forged expanding networks in their neighborhoods based on existing neighborhood ties but also linking other communities in the locality. They have also established connections with local political leaders and acquired extensive knowledge and experience of the workings of state institutions. Furthermore, these mobilizations reveal the political potential of particular forms of social organization and specific cultural styles of employing affect, bodily gestures and speech for successful interventions in urban politics. Importantly, the public and political activities of these women also challenge patriarchal gender dynamics by redefining gender relations and offering possibilities for women to claim their city. My proposed paper will analyze the findings of this research to understand how women's participation in the politics of infrastructure has shaped the dynamics of urban citizenship and gender relations in urban neighborhoods. I will particularly demonstrate the importance of social and cultural capital for these women to establish a right to their city and intervene in its politics.

RC22-404.7

JAFFER, AMEN* *(Lahore University of Management Sciences)*

Performing Shahbaz Qalandar: The Marketization of Public Religion in Pakistan

This paper will explore recent transformations in the largest Sufi festival of Pakistan – the annual death anniversary celebration of the Sufi saint, Shahbaz Qalandar. Characterized by a breakdown in traditional forms of religious authority and the creative synthesis of a number of sacred and secular aesthetic traditions, the festival is at the forefront of an increasingly popular public expression of devotion and religiosity. Importantly, this fluid religiosity has yet to be systematically articulated in a system of belief but is primarily expressed through performance. In this paper, I explore the contours of this emerging religiosity by examining the performative practices and authority structure of a Qalandar celebration, called Shaam-e-Qalandar, in Lahore. My contention is that this emerging public religiosity highlights some of the new trends in the public sacred life of Pakistan. These include the increasing visibility of conspicuous consumption, market forces and secular performative genres in Sufi celebrations that are reflected in the aesthetics, style and form of performance. They are also characterized by a shift in the distribution of power and authority in the organization and patronage of these sacred celebrations. Thus along with new aesthetic forms that take inspiration from diverse sources, such as Pakistani films, wedding celebrations, pop concerts as well as 'traditional' Qalandar practices, the Shaam-e-Qalandar allows market actors, such as small business-owners, to assume important public roles in religious life through sponsoring such events. Shaam-e-Qalandar therefore represents a new form of public religion that is shaped, on the one hand, by the display of wealth and status and on the other by Sufi practices of ecstatic devotion.

RC03-67.2

JAFFRÉ, MAXIME* *(CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias)*

How Does Housing Shape the Social, Cultural and Urban Landscape? Comparing Urbanism and the Built Environment Among Cities in France with Contrasting Profiles

The city has long been theorized and considered by urban planners and public official as the place for economic growth and production. Hence, housing has often been defined as a utilitarian solution to enable workers to live in proximity of their workplace. However, in recent years, some urbanists and social scientists have analyzed the city from another perspective. They emphasize "amenities" and "consumption" pattern as new drivers of urban dynamics and development. From these new analyses, the city is no longer defined solely as a "workplace" but as a place where people can also live, play and entertain themselves. These new theories put at the center of the analysis housing and residential choices as new transforming drivers redefining urbanism and the place where we live.

How are housing and residential forms related to urban amenities and facilities in the city? How does housing shape and influence the social, cultural and urban landscape? And how do the physical aspects of housing and residence relate to these social and cultural patterns? Should the quality of housing only be defined by the proximity to the workplace? Or do urban amenities and facilities also impact the built environment? Finally, what kind of housing environment favors or disfavors the development of urban amenities such as restaurants, shopping facilities, boutiques, cultural scenes and social life?

Using an original national data file, this paper aims to compare the housing environment in different French cities. By comparing different databases, our methodology permits analysis of over one hundred variables about housing in French cities, combined with data about urban amenities, and socio-economic characteristics of citizens.

RC19-354.6

JAHN, KERSTIN* *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*
SCHELS, BRIGITTE *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*

The Role of Social Welfare Benefits for Young People's Transitions from School to Work

For every young adult, the transition from school to work (STWT) is of outmost importance. Success or failure at this career stage affects young people's life perspectives and labour market outcomes in later life. While smooth standard transitions into apprenticeship or into employment guarantee financial security, youth's labour market entries are often characterised by ruptures, detours or delays. Social welfare benefits aim at compensating these problematic episodes by protecting people from poverty. This study contributes to the current research by linking STWTs and financial independence trajectories via dual-channel sequence analysis. For the example of Germany with its well-developed social welfare system, we ask if young people require social welfare benefits temporarily or permanently during their STWTs. How do STWTs and financial independence trajectories of young people go along?

Using dual-channel sequence analysis, we examine young people's STWTs and their trajectories into financial independence simultaneously. Our data consists of administrative data from the career guidance of the German Federal Employment Agency and of integrated employment biographies (IEB) of the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) for young school leavers over a period of 6.5 years after compulsory school. As a result, we detect a variety of STWT patterns like smooth standard transitions, delayed transitions, detours and directionless patterns combined with various trajectories of financial (in)dependence. Our results support the hypotheses that standard transitions go along with financial security and that young people permanently end up as welfare recipients after directionless STWTs. Both results hold true for young people from welfare recipient households as well as from wealthier households. Between the two extremes, social welfare benefits only play a minor role for young people in Germany. We do not find typical transitions into employment that are systematically linked to (temporary) welfare benefits during detours or delays – at least not of relevant frequency.

RC04-93.20

JAHNUKAINEN, MARKKU* *(University of Helsinki)*
KALALAHTI, MIRA *(University of Helsinki)*
NIEMI, ANNA-MAIJA *(University of Helsinki)*
VARJO, JANNE *(University of Helsinki)*

Educational Equality and Diversified Transitions of Immigrant Youth with/without Special Educational Needs

The national education systems construct various *opportunity structures*, which include different problematizations, mechanisms and solutions to issues in education policy and governance. One of the key principles of Finnish education is that the same educational opportunities should be available to all people irrespective of their ethnicity, age, gender, wealth, disability or place of residence.

During the last year in comprehensive school, all pupils face the first high stake choice making situation in the Finnish school system when applying for upper secondary education. This transition has proved to be problematic for youth with *immigrant backgrounds* and/or with *special educational needs.* They have reported to have difficulties in getting into mainstream education. In comparison with their counterparts, they face a considerably higher risk of either dropping out of education or remaining in various short-term training programs and projects.

In this study, we analyze with the discursive approach the ways in which local education authorities (teachers, study counselors, principals, n = 29) governing educational transitions consider the structural possibilities and obstacles that frame the educational transitions of young people with immigrant backgrounds and/or with special educational needs. The overall aim of this contribution is to combine the categorical interpretations of minority groups (immigrant backgrounds or special educational needs) with an understanding about institutional opportunity structures.

The solutions and practices targeted for these young people problematized as 'special groups' seem to be uniform and simple, offering often 'second chance' options for access to 'regular' and settled options. Those young people, who are not willing or able to set into these categories, have to face various multi-professional negotiations where the solutions for further studies are made. The presettled opportunity structure is a challenge to the overall emphasis of equal educational opportunities.

RC51-845.2

JAILLIER, ERIKA* *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)*

De La Sociedad De La Comunicación y El Capital Cognitivo:Reflexiones De La Comunicación y La Apropiación

Social Del Conocimiento En Los Procesos De Innovación Social Comunitaria Desde La Participación

La Sociedad del conocimiento y de la comunicación, así como la globalización, han hecho surgir nuevas lógicas económicas y sociales. Una de ellas es el Capitalismo Cognitivo. Como concepto para América Latina, esta lógica ve en el conocimiento compartido, abierto y co-construido la mayor riqueza de nuestras sociedades contemporáneas y la posibilidad de las naciones con economías emergentes de llegar a procesos de desarrollo más propios, desde posturas que ya no se centran en el crecimiento económico sino en la transformación de los problemas en oportunidades de innovación comunitaria. Sin embargo, el concepto debe evaluarse en su aplicación junto con otro que puede contribuir a la transformación social (más allá de las visiones tradicionales del cambio social): la innovación social.

El asunto de la innovación social toma preponderancia en un país como el colombiano, donde las brechas sociales son tan diversas como su población y donde las necesidades de cambio social se han comentado desde los albores del siglo XX. Como opción conceptual para movilizar nuevos procesos sociales, implica un trabajo interdisciplinario, centrado en metodologías participativas, de acción colectiva y aprendizaje social. Por ello, resulta básico recuperar las metodologías clásicas de la Investigación Acción Participativa para encarar con las comunidades los procesos de innovación social e innovación social comunitaria.

Esta ponencia evidenciar los aprendizajes del proyecto "APROPIACIÓN Y FOMENTO DE LA INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA", gracias a las experiencias de investigación desde la Comunicación y la apropiación social del conocimiento a partir de la cooperación y colaboración en red, en experiencias concretas del área Metropolitana de Medellín.

RC51-851.3

JAILLIER, ERIKA* *(Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)*
BARRERA, DANYELA *(étudiante)*

De La Société De La Communication Et Du Capital Cognitif: Les Défis De La Communication Et De l'Appropriation Social De La Connaissance Dans Les Processus d'Innovation Sociale Des Communautés

La Sociedad del conocimiento y la globalización han hecho surgir nuevas lógicas económicas y sociales. Una de ellas es el Capitalismo Cognitivo. Como concepto para América Latina, esta lógica ve en el conocimiento compartido, abierto y co-construido la mayor riqueza de nuestras sociedades contemporáneas y la posibilidad de las naciones con economías emergentes de llegar a procesos de desarrollo más propios, desde posturas que ya no se centran en el crecimiento económico sino en la transformación de los problemas en oportunidades de innovación comunitaria. Sin embargo, el concepto debe evaluarse en su aplicación junto con otro que puede contribuir al cambio social según cómo se plantee: la innovación social.

La innovación social toma preponderancia en un país como el colombiano, donde las brechas sociales son tan diversas como su población y donde las necesidades de cambio social se han comentado desde los albores del siglo XX.

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RC41-714.2

JAIME-CASTILLO, ANTONIO M.* *(University of Malaga)*
FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN J *(Department of Social Sciences, University Carlos III of Madrid)*
RADL, JONAS *(Carlos III University of Madrid)*
GARCIA, GEMA *(Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)*

Public Knowledge of Population Trends and Preferences over Pension Policies. Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Germany, Spain and the United States

Demographic change, specifically the change in the age structure of the population, constitutes one of the most substantial transformations in the social structure of Western societies since the end of World War II. Furthermore, population projections indicate that the aging process is an ongoing process that is expected to have major impact on Western societies in the coming decades. Yet, the degree to which the population at large is aware about this demographic trend –together with its consequences– remains largely an understudied phenomenon. At the same time, however, a growing literature shows that popular attitudes towards public policies are sensitive to issue knowledge and the empirical evidence confirms that more knowledgeable individuals tend to prefer certain policy reforms over other ones. This study presents new evidence from an

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online survey experiment on demographic knowledge carried out in the Autumn of 2017 in Germany, Spain and the United States. The first goal of the study is to know whether the public in these countries is aware of the (present and future) extent of the aging process. Secondly, we analyze if demographic knowledge at the individual level has an impact on preferences over pension policies (and a wider range of social policies) by providing hard, objective information about population projections to a random split of the sample and then comparing the preferences of this group and the control group (those who do not receive additional information). In a final step, we analyze how personal characteristics – such as age, gender, education, and prior knowledge – moderate the effect of demographic information on policy preferences. This project contributes to understanding how much individuals know about population indicators and to what extent this demographic knowledge might affect their support for certain types of policies and their reforms.

RC28-524.1

JAIME-CASTILLO, ANTONIO M.* *(University of Malaga)*
MARQUÉS-PERALES, ILDEFONSO *(University of Sevilla)*

Social Mobility and Demand for Redistribution in Europe. a Comparative Analysis

The literature on preferences for redistribution has paid little attention to the effect of social mobility on the demand for redistribution, which contrasts with the literature on class-voting, and no systematic test of the hypotheses connecting social mobility and preferences for redistribution has yet been done to the date. We use the diagonal reference model to estimate the effect of origin and destination classes on preferences for redistribution in a large sample of European countries using data from the European Social Survey. Our findings are consistent with the logic of acculturation in the sense that newcomers tend to adapt their views to those of the destination class at early stages and that upward and downward mobility do not have distinctive effects on the formation of political preferences. However, even though social origins seem to have a limited impact on preferences for redistribution, we cannot accept the hypothesis that mobile and non-mobile individuals are alike. We also find that the effect of social origin on preferences varies largely across countries. The empirical evidence leads to the conclusion that the effect of social origin on preferences for redistribution increases in contexts of strong familism. Finally, social mobility has a limited impact on the distribution of preferences for redistribution. This is mostly because the potential reduction in class polarization caused by the high weight of social origin is partially cancelled by low rates of social mobility in some countries, while the potential increase in class polarization caused by the low weight of social origin is cancelled by high rates of social mobility in other countries.

RC12-235.3

JAIN, RASHMI* *(University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India)*

Migrant Women: Issues of Equity and Justice

In the contemporary world of global order where a significant number of population, around 244 million people (2015), resides in a country other than where they were born, it is not only the issues of organization of the emigrants but also the issue of integration of immigrants of ethnic diversity in the receiving/host country that gain significance. It has been observed that the administrative and registration systems are unable to cope up with the extensive population movements and the attendant implications on the Global socio-economic and legal and political order. The migration of women has always been an important component of international migration. Women often migrate officially as dependent family members of other migrants or to marry someone in another country. Female migrants are, however, increasingly part of flows of migrant workers, moving on their own to become the principal wage earners for their families. Most migrant women move voluntarily, but women and girls are also forced migrants leaving their countries in order to flee conflict, persecution, environmental degradation, natural disasters or other situations that affect their security, livelihood or habitat. Conventions, laws and practices governing the rights of women and migrants in receiving countries affect migrant women. Migrant women confront legal, direct and indirect discriminations according to their class position, nationality, sexualization and racialization. The present paper will focus its attention on the complexity of migrant women's multiple marginalities and the social structural contingencies including state's legal policy and the power of migrant women' struggle to survive.

RC13-251.5

JAIN, RASHMI* *(Department of sociology, University of Rajasthan)*

Mobile Phones and Adolescents: Leisure in Their Hands

Mobile phones, one of the greatest inventions in the late 20th century, have now become the newest addiction in the world. The mobile phones continue to influence people's lives, especially those of adolescents. Literature suggests that globally young people especially adolescents have adopted the mobile phones

as an alternative to outdoor activities. Mobile phones have changed the way adolescents organize their daily life. Mobile devices now provide almost constant connectivity to peers, social networks and (increasingly) the media. While mobile devices may be creating an additional distraction, they are also providing new contexts for adolescents to access information, explore sensitive topics and develop their identity. Adolescents use mobile technologies to get information for schoolwork, understand changes in their health and sexuality, and learn about the news and current events (Lenhart, Purcell, Smith, & Zickuhr, 2010) Modern mobile phones support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, MMS, email, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (infrared, Bluetooth), business applications, gaming, and photography. This enables the user to use the mobile phone as a single device for all his activities. This has both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, the adolescents experience the freedom from surveillance of the elders on the other hand it can also lead to loss of interpersonal skills. The present paper explores the impact of mobile technology on the way adolescents organize their leisure time in India.

Lenhart, A., Purcell, K., Smith, A., & Zickuhr, K. (2010). Social media & mobile Internet use among teens and young adults. Washington: The Pew Research Center Internet & American Life Project.

RC48-801.18

JAIN, ROHIT* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus)*

Social Movements Against Appropriation of Livelihood Natural Resources in India - Issues of Public Trusteeship Vs Eminent Domain

Jurisprudence in India on Natural Resources like land water, Forest and Water is based on the principle of Eminent Domain which empowers the State to assert their sovereign rights over these resources and acquire them through coercion and violence and in the process displacing the people, their livelihoods and often condemning them to life of pauperization. Along with the principle of Eminent Domain there is another principle which is also part of Indian Environmental Law but often ignored by the State – The Public Trust Doctrine (PTD). The Doctrine basically primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, waters and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. It is within this framework of PTD, the paper would look at different movements against appropriation of livelihood natural resources in India especially around Forests and Water.

Movements around Forests and Water in India have basically questioned the eminent domain, violence and coercion of the State and have asserted that the State holds the natural resources in trust for the people ad cannot be sold or privatized even for a fair cash equivalent. The paper would study the Forest Rights Movement and the movement against privatization of rivers and water in India and understand their contribution in reestablishing the Public Trust Doctrine. Some example are the enactment of the Recognition of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the struggle to nullify the MOU of privatization of Sheonath river in Chhattisgarh State. The paper would be based on secondary data and discuss the above movements and their contribution.

RC01-33.3

JAKESEVIC, RUZICA* *(Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb)*
TATALOVIC, SINISA *(Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb)*

The Changing Role and Position of Women within the Croatian Defence System

The aim of this contribution is to analyze following questions: What is the position of women in the Croatian defence system as minority in numerical and substantial terms? How is the policy of gender equality transferred into Croatian defence system – primarily Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) and Ministry of Defence – through legislative framework and the implementation of UNSC 1325?

Key questions in this analysis will focus on how women are recruited, availability of higher posts within CAF for women, trends in the percentage of women in the system of recruitment in education model designed for Croatian Armed Forces and factors contributing the decision to pursue military career among women.

Two aspects of the topic include: 1. posts held by women in CAF 1992-2017., and 2. inclusion of women through education system for military purposes. Hence the paper will offer the analysis of recruitment of women through the voluntary conscription since 2008 and the new undergraduate university study programs of Military Engineering (ME) and Military Leadership and Management (ML&M) which were introduced in 2014.

Research methods will include: content analysis of the Croatian legislative framework for gender equality and implemented international standards concerning gender perspective introduced by UN and NATO, as relevant referent points; analysis of available numerical indicators concerning the presence of women in the CAF and MoD (quantitative) and positions held by women (qualitative) in the stated period; qualitative and quantitative survey (questionnaire) among the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th generation of students enrolled into the undergrad-

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uate university study programs of Military Engineering (ME) and Military Leadership and Management (ML&M) on different aspects recruiting women into CAF.

RC50-841.1

JAMAL, TAZIM *(Texas A&M University)*
CAMARGO, BLANCA* *(Universidad de Monterrey)*

The Faces of Oppression in Tourism: A Study of Cultural (In)Justice in Quintana Roo, Mexico

Although there is a robust body of research on the impacts of tourism on cultural and ethnic groups, very few have examined such impacts from a justice perspective. Cultural justice, a topic examined in disciplines such as anthropology (Fikentscher, 1991), education (Naude & Naude, 2005), sociology (Kwenda, 2003), socio-cultural studies (Ross, 1998), and political theory (Arneil, Deveaux, Dhamoon, & Eisenberg, 2007) is a young area of research and very little theory building has been done in tourism studies.

Based on the theoretical work of feminist scholar Iris Marion Young´s (1990), the Five Faces of Oppression, we examined how issues of justice in relation to tourism played out for the local Maya residents of the popular destination of the Riviera Maya in Quintana Roo, Mexico. Through intensive research *in situ* and empirical data from multiple sources, we found that Maya people suffered not only unfair distributional schemes that limit their access to tourism and marketing resources but also a *cultural oppression* that exploited them, inhibited their participation in tourism governance, and imposed a tourism culture upon them. Specifically, we identified four major cultural injustices towards the Maya that, although rooted in post-colonial and contemporary power dynamics, were replicated and perpetuated through tourism: Exploitation through labor and heritage appropriation, marginalization from tourism economic benefits and tourism decision-making, cultural racism experienced at the workplace and in interpersonal interactions, and cultural domination through the imposition of tourist landscapes, mainstream languages, and consumption patterns. Our study also uncovered important underlying roots of these injustices and the mechanisms through which they are enacted through tourism.

Based on our findings and drawing upon theoretical contributions from sociology and political theory we suggest key principles to address cultural injustice in tourism policy, management and marketing.

RC03-80.3

JAMIESON, LYNN* *(University of Edinburgh)*
BROWNLIE, JULIE* *(University of Edinburgh)*
ANDERSON, SIMON* *(Independent research consultant)*

Growing a 'Community Garden': Theorising the Constraints and Possibilities of Climate Change Conscious Community Solidarities

This study considers the theoretical implications of both the ease and difficulties of creating new solidarities around gardening in a city neighbourhood associated with low incomes, and above average health and social problems. The population of the area is predominantly white Scottish but also residents of Polish and Turkish origin. For 4 years a 'community garden' has been developing on land owned by the local authority who are committed to the idea of asset transfer to the 'community'. Funding was raised by a climate-change-aware voluntary organisation wishing to help the residents to displace supermarket food with lower-carbon organically grown fruit and vegetables, foster wider take up of gardening, vegetable cookery and awareness of climate change. The project quickly attracted a small group of regular workers in the community garden, good relationship with the teachers and pupils of the neighbouring school for children aged 5-12 and with a number of local voluntary groups. It also attracted low level and, sometimes, spectacular theft and vandalism, such as the burning down of the poly tunnel. The project also revealed multiple reasons for limited take-up of gardening in back gardens. Struggles and uncertainties over ways forward led to a range of efforts at building alliances and 'community consultation', hoping to navigate competing agendas and complexities of power and status. Drawing a range of literatures and approaches back to a relational sociology and using multiple data sources (questionnaires, interviews and participant observation), we attempt to theorise the interplay of power, discourses and experiences that constrain and enable the possibilities of climate conscious 'community controlled' action and the growing of 'community solidarities.'

RC44-745.3

JAMIL, RABIH* *(Département de Sociologie, Université de Montréal)*
NOISEUX, YANICK *(Département de Sociologie, Université de Montréal)*

Organizing the Workerpreneurs in the Algorithmic Management Era

The application-based capitalist mode of production is changing the ecosystem of work and subsequently the forms of solidarity and collective actions. The algorithmic-matching between supply and demand detaches the gig-economy workforce from both administrative and professional affiliations (Lehdonvitra, 2016). Hence, our understanding of labour should be amended to circumvent the "bogus of misclassification" and to enable an analysis of the functional transformation of workers' role within the production process. In this regard, this research paper seeks to break with a dichotomist vision of work relations within the gig-economy (micro-entrepreneur vs employees) and aims to investigate the organizational context producing atomized *workerpreneurs*

Based on the Uber model of matchmaking, this research argues that the current transformations are setting the frame for a new type of labour that we labeled as *workerpreneurs*. Accordingly, it will first illustrate the conceptual underpinnings of this new category and shed light on the hybrid nature of the un/binding contractual relation. It exposes the pillars of the productive combination adopted by companies like Uber which embeds flexibility and market-based decision-making with the full automatization of control and management. Secondly, the paper will address the resistance of workerpreneurs by critically analyzing two forms of solidarity and collective actions pursued by Uber drivers; the traditional juridical struggle and the non-traditional application-based "unionism 2.0".

This research builds on firsthand empirical data collected through a series of observations and interviews with drivers in urban centers in both southern and northern economies (Montreal, Toronto, Fortalaza and Buenos Aires) and on a comprehensive literature review of both the gig-economy and on the dynamics of collective actions within different communities of so-called gig-workers

RC30-JS-36.4

JAMIL, RABIH* *(Département de Sociologie, Université de Montréal)*

The Algorithmic Management of Production Exposed, the Case of Uber in Montreal.

From Silicon Valley to the world market, the capital venture enterprises are disrupting value chains and revolutionizing the processes of production. Sectors like transportation, logistics and hospitality are being globally disrupted by startups like Uber, Deliveroo and Airbnb. This new form of capitalist organizations recalls the concept of the 'network enterprises' (Castells M., 2000) which integrate the production chains on the global level and disperse labour in the local market.

Using their taxi hailing application, in less than a decade, Uber became the world largest transportation company without owing a single car. However, their model of algorithmic management of production allowed the company to become the world "Data-mine" on global transportation movement and traffic. In this context, the proposed paper aims at deconstructing the value chain of the company and exposing the configuration of relations that binds workers, users and the electronic application (Algorithm). Subsequently, it seeks to illustrate the organizational structure of Uber and evaluate it against the Atkinson's model of flexible firm (1984) and the mechanism of labour centrifugation (Durand. 2004).

This research work is part of an ongoing doctoral study which investigates the Uber model of application-based capitalism in the city of Montreal. To do so, it adopts a relational ethnography method (Emirbayer M., 1997 & Desmond M., 2014) and builds on more than one year of participant observations as a user of Uber application and on social media. Moreover, it benefits from the findings of various semi-structured interviews with drivers and customers as well as an extensive literature review of key research works and relevant publicly accessed documents (promotions, public statements, judiciary verdicts).

RC08-178.1

JANAK, DUSAN* *(Silesian University in Opava)*

Between the Centre and the Periphery: The Beginnings of Sociology in Central Europe in a Comparative Perspective

The paper describes the main results of a longer-term research effort of the author concerned with the history of sociology in Central Europe before the Second World War. The paper discusses elementary methodological issues associated with applying a comparative perspective to the research into both institutional and discursive environment of the science in Central Europe and focuses on three thematic areas. Firstly, it summarizes the main steps towards institutionalization of sociology in Central Europe before the Second World War with respect to four areas of institutionalization: university courses, scholarly societies, journals and research institutions. It makes a distinction between institutionalization implemented "from above" (dominating in Central Europe) and that advanced "from below" (predominant in western countries). In its second part the paper compares - based on the results of content analysis of specialist periodicals - the topics dominating respective national sociologies and their sociological rendering in relation to the contemporary social and intellectual context. In order to characterise the position of Central European sociology in relation to world sociology, it uses a concept of sociological "semi-periphery." The third part of the paper draws attention to the still valid elements in the general sociological theory of some Central European sociologists. As opposed to the results of empirical researches which represent a sociological archaism today, and unlike the research on institutionalization which involves social and historical mapping of the science history, the general sociological theory remains that part

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of the research in which the findings of the classics of sociology can still be applied in present-day research.

RC39-686.1

JANSEN, ZANETTA* *(University of South Africa)*

Natural, Environmental High Risk Disaster or Socio-Economic Injustice? the Case of the Knysna Veld Fires in the Western Cape, South Africa

In the month of June 2017 over two weeks, veld fires broke out and ravaged the natural environment, neighboring homes and even wild life as it spread across Knysna, a usually picturesque holiday and tourist destination in the Western Cape region of South Africa. This saw the destruction of hundreds of homes, several people's deaths, losses of animal and wildlife, and the eviction and displacement of thousands more people from their homes in a bid to save lives while millions of rands is estimated to rebuild the town. According to official reports, the uncontrollable flames started at a core site and spread over 300km spurred on wildly by high velocity winds. Existent natural and environmental conditions too (i.e. drought, water shortages and a dry winter) were all contributing factors that flamed the devastation along the Garden Route, one of the most ecologically beautiful regions of the Cape Province, a coastal land. Forensic experts ruled out arson in the start of the Knysna fires and confirmed a lightning strike that led to a condition called "localized smouldering combustion" (The Herald Live. co.za). Despite this, all too often break away fires are usually related to social injustices; especially in winter months when, typically in SA as elsewhere, vagrant or homeless individuals are prone to lighting contained fires to keep warm. This paper addresses and delivers findings relevant to disaster risk reduction in this case study through use of quantitative and qualitative content analysis of online media reports across several South African online newspapers. It questions the validity of arguments for climate change against social-economic injustices and delayed actions of authorities.

RC35-641.3

JANY, NINA* *(University of Fribourg)*

"Equal Pay for Equal Work"? Interpretive Knowledge of Merit, Labor Valuation, and Distribution in Cuba

The meritocratic principle of distribution "to each according to work, from each according to ability" may be one of the most tenacious societal beliefs (some authors go so far as to label it *ideology*) with respect to a fair distribution of income and social esteem. In capitalist societies, there has been a long tradition of analyzing and criticizing meritocracy from various angles, both theoretically and empirically. Previous research on societal perceptions on income inequality, merit, and performance in capitalist contexts has successfully shown that the valuation of labor is one of the most controversial and contradictory aspects of merit-based distributive regimes. Interestingly, those are not only a feature of capitalist, but also of socialist theory and practice – yet, little research on the topic has been realized in socialist contexts. The proposed paper focuses on the Republic of Cuba, where the above-named principle, along with the tenet "equal pay for equal work", is very prominent in the official discourse and serves as a normative ideal for the redistribution system – while, at least at first sight, Cuban labor valuation practices do not appear to cope at all with this ideal. Against the backdrop of Axel Honneth's theory of recognition, and by means of interpretive knowledge generated from discourse analysis, as well as expert interviews with stakeholders in the educational and political system, the proposed paper aims to gain a better understanding of labor valuation practices in contemporary Cuba. In order to decode how – and by whom – "equal work" is defined (and, amongst other aspects, which role market valuations play in this context), the paper examines the underlying ideal (or the ideology?) of merit, and how it affects the assessment of worth, as well as the distribution of material and immaterial recognition in Cuban socialism.

WG05-947.4

JARAMILLO MOLINA, MAXIMO* *(El Colegio de México)*

Tolerance and Legitimacy: Dynamics of Income Inequality and Its Perceptions, in Latin America and Worldwide.

Inequality has been positioned in the mass public debate on last years. In the case of Latin America, two important processes have occurred in the last decade: First, there had been much study on the decline in income inequality in the continent, at least for the period of the first decade of the XXI century, contrary to studies that shows an opposite tendency in other regions and countries of the world. Second, perceptions of inequality among Latin American individuals seem to "tolerate" the gap, in spite of considering that magnitude of the gap is "excessive". It is interesting how the perception of inequality in Latin America does not differ to a great extent to those of other countries where clearly the objective levels of income inequality are much lower.

Considering this, there are two research questions that together reveals another one: 1) What has been the dynamics of income inequality in the world and in Latin America, in the period after 2000? 2) How have been modified the perceptions of inequality, both globally and in Latin America? 3) How are related the various current dynamics of inequality with perceptions of inequality and the legitimacy of the social justice system?

There are several important results. First, there is a turning point in the trend of economic inequality for Latin America, after the economic crisis that began in 2008, and comparisons are made with the world trend. Then, regional differences are found in trends in the perception of inequality, placing a special focus on the Latin American trend. Finally, a reflection is made on the relation between the tendency of income inequality and the perception of inequality, and how this is associated with persistence of tolerance and legitimacy of the current socioeconomic system.

RC42-722.5

JARAMILLO MOLINA, MAXIMO* *(El Colegio de México)*

"Que Le Chinguen Más": Why Do People Support Redistributive Policies in México?

Support of people to the redistributive policies in a country it's an important issue to analyze the reproduction of inequality and the legitimacy of distributive justice. There are different explanations about factors related to support for redistributive justice.

At the beginning, some related factors were *observed levels of economic inequality*, *poverty* and *social mobility*. Then, other subjective factors such as subjective social class and bias in the perception of economic inequality and social mobility were integrated. In general, these new explanations relate representations of distributive justice to support to redistributive justice.

Although research on this topic at the global level has grown in recent years, few studies have focused on Latin America, due to the low availability of data.

In this research, I analyze the factors that support redistributive policies in Mexico, taking data from the National Poverty Survey of Mexico in 2015, and complemented with information obtained in interviews conducted in Mexico City.

In addition to confirming explanations of other countries on related factors such as social class, perception of inequality and representations of poverty, in this analysis I find new factors related such as the neighborhood of residence and the daily mobility routes of the people, because of its high relation with the subject's perception of economic inequality.

I find also important to highlight how support for redistributive policies changes according to what type of social policy is, particularly if it's universalistic or focused one.

RC45-762.2

JARKE, JOHANNES* *(University of Hamburg)*

I'm in a Hurry, I Don't Want to Know! Time Pressure Favours Self-Serving Behaviour Under Moral Ambiguity

Social behaviour is shaped by a constant battle waged in the evolved human brain between pro-sociality and self-interest. Which of the two sides prevails is contingent on the make-up of the decision situation: even minimal changes to its structure can sway individuals towards self-serving conduct. Science is just beginning to understand how such situational factors and cognitive processes interact to shape social outcomes. Here, we report on the results of a controlled behavioural experiment that was designed to investigate the causal effect of time pressure on the incidence of self-serving conduct, conditional on limitations of transparency that allows individuals to exploit moral ambiguity. Both situational features are ubiquitous in present-day human interactions, such as team-work, market exchange, or negotiations. We find that time pressure has no effect if decision-makers are fully informed about the consequences of their choices, but significantly increases the incidence of self-serving behaviour if avoiding information about the social impact is feasible. These results have major implications for the formation, organization, and management of human collaboration, and contribute to the understanding of the cognitive processes that shape pro-social behaviour.

RC42-727.4

JARKE, JOHANNES* *(University of Hamburg)*

Trust, but Verify? Monitoring, Inspection Costs, and Opportunism Under Limited Observability

Is feedback on trustworthiness necessary for the functioning of economic relationships? In many real-world economic environments, such feedback can at best be acquired through costly monitoring, raising questions of how trust and efficiency can be maintained. In the lab, we conduct a modified finite-horizon binary trust game in which we vary the observability of the trustee's actions. In the baseline condition, trustors can perfectly observe their trustee's actions. We

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compare this to a condition in which that actions are unobservable and three conditions in which they must be actively monitored, at zero, low or high cost, respectively. Counter-intuitively, differences in observability do not lead to significant differences in trust and efficiency, but the levels are supported by very different information structures: while trustors monitored every action under zero observation costs, most of trusting actions were "blind"—trustors did not learn whether their trust was honored or not—under costly monitoring. Even under complete unobservability almost half of the available surplus was realized. There are distributive impacts, however: The gains from trust favor trustees under the more adverse informational conditions. The behavioral patterns are consistent with the fact that trustors' beliefs about their trustee's conduct are almost invariant across conditions.

RC03-77.8

JARMAN, JENNIFER* *(Lakehead University)*
BRUYERE, BOB *(Dryden Area Anti-Racism Network)*
NELSON, NEIL, NEIL *(Independent)*

Preparing a Local Labour Force for Fly-in, Fly-out Futures: The Case of Aboriginal Tradespeople from Remote Reserves in Northwest Ontario

This paper analyzes a recent community-based initiative by the Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Management Board (Northwest Ontario, Canada) to upgrade the skillsets and credential levels of reserve-based Aboriginal carpenters, electricians and plumbers in Northwest Ontario. The goal is the acquisition of vocational credentials that would be recognized off-reserve, thus broadening the labour market opportunities for reserve-based people. A model of the educational career path of the trades students is developed and critically discussed. The findings are then situated in the broader literature on gender and ethnic inequality in the labour market.

RC22-405.11

JARMOUNI, RACHID* *(university moulay ismail Meknés Morocco)*

The Religious Media and the Sociology of Religious Transformations: Moroccan Youths As a Case Study

The religious field in Morocco has known a dynamic process of transformations. It is a process characterized by producing and reproducing concepts, practices, beliefs, values, and directions of orientation. With the emergence of the concept: "The religious media", two main trends have come into the surface: Values of consuming the religious products and Values of radicalization. For us, there are three key factors that shaped the emergence of "the Religious media" along with its results: First, the socio-political atmosphere, which helped new forms of religiosity to appear after the decline of political Islamic movements as a result of desacralizing its leaders and institutions, which paved the way for the radical Salafist discourse to exert its impact through numerous religious media outlets (more than 120.000 radical Salafist media outlets according to Brookings institute in 2016). Second, the economic factor, through exploiting the religious enthusiasm of a huge category of Muslims to consume Islamic foods, goods and services (commodification of religion and spirituality), where the religious media plays a great role in their process of advertising. Third, the intellectual and philosophical factor, represented in the wave of detraditionalization, or the fluidity and erosion of traditional religious values in favor of a secularized individualistic tendencies within the religion. These factors and others contributed to the emergence of the religious media and its subsequent impacts among the youths in particular. The present paper offers not only an insight into the aspects and Actors in the religious media in Morocco, but also traces, through a quantitative and qualitative fieldwork, the impact of this type of media on the youths stopping at discourse analysis of a number of religious media outlets, and utilizing questionnaires to discover the attitudes, representations and practices of Moroccan youths in regards to the religious media products.

RC47-JS-5.5

JARMOUNI, RACHID* *(university moulay ismail Meknés Morocco)*

The Uprisings of the Rif Area in Morocco: From a Protest Movement to a Social Movement

The recent uprisings happening in the north region of Morocco (Rif area) signifies a broad title of a deep political developmental crisis. Despite the overwhelming protests that took place during the "Arab Spring" in 2011 with the 20th February movement, the current uprisings in the Rif area reflects a profound transformation in the social, political and cultural structure of the Moroccan society. Without ignoring the linkages between the reasons of 20th February uprisings and the current one, the Rif protests confirm the birth of a new distinct and independent social movement from political, trade union, and associative involvements. An intersecting number of factors led to the emergence of this

social movement. Starting from the political one represented in the unsuccessful process of development and democratization, to the social factor manifested in the large number of social issues: unemployment, corruption, discrimination... etc Such aspects are to be considered in light of the increased awareness and social consciousness of the socio-political atmosphere especially thanks to social media interactive environment among the youths. These factors and others push us to ask questions about the explanation of the emergence of this social movement? And to what extent can we consider it as such? And how does the Rif uprisings interact with the state and the rest of political actors? What challenges and prospects can we anticipate based on the ongoing series of events? All these questions are the subject of a direct ethnographic approach to explore the manifestations of such uprising through a number of interviews with a number of Actors involved in the daily dynamics of the events to provide a clear and nuanced view to the topic.

RC20-381.6

JAROSZ, EWA* *(Centre for Time Use Research, Oxford University)*

Analysis of Subjective Wellbeing and Social Values in the Context of Macro-Level Behavioural Patterns.

Research find that social values have strong and significant effect on individual wellbeing across European countries. However, most studies use only economic indicators to set up the macro-level context for comparison, and ignore relevant behavioural patterns such as how much time is spent in contacts with others in each country. Existing time-use data collected within the Harmonized European Time Use Survey project in 14 European countries indicate that those macro-level behavioural patterns differ substantially across societies. This study explores how the effect of variables related to social and family values on subjective wellbeing is moderated by the relevant macro-level behavioural patterns. The study combines the 1999 European Value Study data and the Harmonized European Time Use Survey (1998-2005) data to allow for a comprehensive exploration of the topic. Macro-level variables include duration of social time with family/members of the household, duration of social time with friends, and duration of leisure. Micro-level variables include: importance of family, importance of friends, and a set of socio-demographic variables that have been related to subjective wellbeing. Multilevel models show that longer leisure as well as longer "family time" (including phone calls and, mostly, conversations with household members) is linked with higher satisfaction levels reported in the country. Moreover, in the countries where people spend, on average, more time socializing with their family and household members, high importance of the family is contributing more to individual's subjective wellbeing than in the countries with lower average time spent in such activities.

RC55-907.1

JAROSZ, EWA* *(Centre for Time Use Research, Oxford University)*

Who Shares the Meal? Social Differentiation in Family Eating Patterns and Its Determinants in Britain.

This paper examines social differentiation in eating patterns in Britain. It focuses on family meals among individuals with under-age children. Eating with family members has been associated with improvement in wellbeing, nutritional status, and school performance of the children. Modern lifestyles may pose a challenge to commensal eating for all groups, but the scale of the impact vary between social classes, with some groups at higher risk of shortening or skipping family meal time. Eating patterns are differentiated by individual's social class; they have also been associated with educational attainment, work schedules, and household composition. The objective of this study is to disaggregate the effect of these variables. Using data from the 2014/2015 UK Time Use Survey I analyse the net effect of social class, education, income, work and family characteristics on the frequency and duration of family meals. Individuals in the highest occupational class dedicate more time overall to family meals. However, class effect becomes insignificant when other variables, such as education or income, are controlled for. This study finds that higher educated individuals have more frequent family meals, and more affluent individuals spend more time at the table with their household members. Work characteristics are associated with frequency of meals, but not with their duration. Finally, household composition matters for how people eat. Parents of younger children eat with their family members more frequently than parents of teenagers. Single parents, a notoriously time-poor category, spend the least amount of time eating with their families and have fewer commensal meals.

RC55-903.14

JARTY, JULIE* *(Toulouse Jean Jaurès University)*

How to Compare Changes, Struggles and Experiences of Inequalities in the Argentinian and French Gender Regimes?

In this communication, I would like to explore how to apprehend a cross-national comparison of gender inequalities in the Argentinian and French contexts. European comparative researches have developed a lot of theoretical and methodological tools, in a feminist perspective, such as the gender regimes or gender contracts approaches. How is it possible to extend and renew these approaches to compare gender inequalities in European and Latin American countries? How to capture de gendered impact of globalization, economical crisis and economic austerity policies? Thus, I will explore the evolution of gender inequalities in Argentina and France through the analysis of social, economical and political changes and struggles, focusing on women's access to intimate and economic citizenship. After a brief comparative historical record, I will first propose a state of the art of gender equality plans since the 2000s in both countries. I will then argue that social policies have had an impact on social behaviors, at the interface of different social markers such as gender, class or ethnicity. I will finally propose a reflection on the need to add meso-social and micro-social levels analysis to better apprehend dynamics of changes.

RC28-522.4

JASINSKI, MIKOLAJ* *(Uniwersytet Warszawski)*
ZAJAC, TOMASZ *(Uniwersytet Warszawski)*
BOZYKOWSKI, MAREK *(Uniwersytet Warszawski)*

A New Hope – Integrated Information from Registers As a Chance for Policy Makers and Scientists in Poland.

The use of administrative data in social research, including the mobility and stratification research, has many benefits. It allows inquires of entire populations. Continuous data collection creates an opportunity for longitudinal analysis which is not affected by problems typical for surveys such as respondents' unreliable memory or unwillingness to disclose information. It reduces the cost of research.

The use of administrative records for research purposes has decades-long tradition in Scandinavian countries but was not common around the world. Lately, thanks to developments in information technology as well as the demand for evidence-based policy making, ever more countries decide to use their administrative registers for research. Poland is one of those countries.

We present the design of the Polish Integrated Analytic Platform (Zintegrowana Platforma Analityczna) currently developed by the Ministry of Digital Affairs in cooperation with the University of Warsaw and Warsaw School of Economics. The system incorporates data from following public registers: population registers, educational databases, health records as well as tax and social security registers. The system is created with policy evaluation in mind, including among others testing the efficiency of labour market interventions or assessing the allocation of health funding. However, the data will be accessible to research as well. The system has a tremendous potential for mobility and stratification studies.

As a demonstration, we present a longitudinal analysis of tertiary education graduates' job market outcomes (employability, wages, job stability) – controlled for socio-demographic characteristics (sex, age, average wages in region of residence etc.). Moreover, we show the impact of previous job experiences on different patterns of educational mobility between Bachelor and Master studies. The analysis uses the data of the Polish Graduate Tracking System (ELA), which constitutes the foundation for the larger national system for administrative data processing.

RC45-765.2

JASINSKI, MIKOLAJ* *(Uniwersytet Warszawski)*
BOZYKOWSKI, MAREK *(Uniwersytet Warszawski)*

The (Ir)Rationality of Separatists - the Decision Model for Partially Homogeneous Societies.

The presentation will show the model for explaining and predicting collective decisions made by ideologically differentiated complex societies. Finding effective and easily understandable tools for these purposes seems today more important than ever. The reason for this is growing significance of local communities bound together with strong cultural and national bonds. These communities can violate the stability of current political and state structures, e.g. Catalonia in the Kingdom of Spain. The regional political differences in the United Kingdom have become visible and escalated in the wake of the Brexit referendum. The United Kingdom is not so united after all. For example most voters in Scotland and almost all voters in Gibraltar voted differently than most voters in UK. Regional separatist groups can be modelled as form of ideological communities. The severe regional political divisions endanger the integrity of the state. The presented model is based on the oceanic games theory (games with large number of players) created by Lloyd Shapley, and on the concept of the partial homogeneity structure (modelling the structure of ideological communities) introduced by Philip Straffin. The method for recognizing the ideological communities boundaries, including national communities, will be presented. Moreover, the model measures political power of communities within a divided society. It can be helpful to understand the reasons for renaissance of the idea of the nation state. The presentation will use the results of Brexit referendum in various regions of UK. The outcomes of

simulations will be compared with the empirical observations. The results of the model of oceanic games with various partial homogeneity structures will be the basis for building scenarios of future events. Local communities' attempts against the state might seem irrational at first, but they could be interpreted as rational strategies in a given structure.

RC31-554.1

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* *(New York University)*

Analyzing Migration Restriction Regimes

This paper develops a framework for analyzing migration restriction regimes, and illustrates it with the case of U.S. immigration law and policy. Nation-states regulate the entry of persons born abroad, and this regulation may be understood as an amalgam of three elements: the type of restriction, the apparatus of restriction, and the consequences of restriction. Restriction may be qualitative, quantitative, or both. Qualitative restriction notices the characteristics of persons, using them as criteria for accepting or denying admission. Quantitative restriction places numerical ceilings on admissions. The apparatus of restriction stipulates specific ceilings, whether some groups are exempt from the ceiling and, if so, by what criteria, and whether admission under the ceiling is first-come/first-served or instead preferential and, if so by what criteria. Two unintended consequences follow immediately: unauthorized migration and backlogs (visa processing backlogs under both qualitative and quantitative restriction and visa number backlogs under quantitative restriction). These in turn generate a range of policy devices: border enforcement, procedures for legalization and deportation, and procedures for clearing backlogs. Indeed, the history of a country's immigration law may be understood as a sequence of measures for altering the apparatus of restriction in order to address unauthorized migration and visa number backlogs. Viewing migration through this lens enables assessment of particular legislation and, more broadly, dynamics of a migration restriction regime, subject to world circumstances, and it also generates new metrics for a country's attractiveness and its innovativeness and creativity.

RC28-516.2

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* *(New York University)*

Are Top Shares a Good Measure of Inequality?

Newly precise evidence of the trajectory of top incomes in the United States and around the world relies on shares and ratios, prompting new inquiry into their properties as inequality measures. Current evidence suggests a mathematical link between top shares and the Gini coefficient and empirical links extending as well to the Atkinson measure. The work reported in this paper strengthens that evidence, making several contributions: First, it formalizes the shares and ratios, showing that as monotonic transformations of each other, they are different manifestations of a single inequality measure, here called TopBot. Second, it presents a standard form of TopBot that satisfies the principle of normalization - ranging from zero to one, with zero representing perfect equality and inequality increasing as the measurego es toward one -- but also finds that, compared to shares and ratios, the standard form is somewhat blunt in depicting changes in inequality. Third, it presents a new link between top shares and the Gini coefficient, showing that properties and results associated with the Lorenz curve pertain as well to top shares. Fourth, it investigates TopBot in mathematically specified probability distributions, showing that TopBot is monotonically related to classical measures, such as the Gini, Atkinson, and Theil measures and the coefficient of variation. Thus, TopBot appears to be a genuine inequality measure. Moreover, TopBot is further distinguished by its ease of calculation and ease of interpretation, making it an appealing People's measure of inequality. This work also provides new insights, for example, that, given nonlinearities in the (monotonic) relations among inequality measures, Spearman correlations are more appropriate than Pearson correlations, and that weakening of correlations signals differences and shifts in distributional form, themselves signals of income dynamics.

RC46-781.4

JAUK, DANIELA* *(University of Graz)*

"Sex and Genders in the City:" Art Students Meet Applied Sociology

In this presentation I share experiences, visual material and reflections from a class I team-taught with an artist-architect at the Academy of Applied Arts in Vienna in 2016. We designed our interdisciplinary learning space around Aspern, a new urban district that is being built from scratch in Vienna, Austria. It offers opportunities but also challenges in terms of Gender Mainstreaming in urban space. We used the method of "collective mapping" (iconoclasticas) to research the area and were working with community contacts throughout the semester to explore implications for sexes and genders in this particular city part. The result of the class was temporary site-specific art which is a form of applied sociological approach.

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RC18-346.7

JAVADI, REYHANENH* *(Culture, Art and Communication Institute)*

Legalizing the Religious Exclusion: Emerging the Islamic Identity of the Modern Juridical Field in Iran through the Competition for Monopoly of Right in the Constitutional Revolution (1906-1911)

In this paper I am concerned with the early competitions of the players of the Iranian Constitutional Revolutionary movement (1906-1911) regarding the monopoly of right in determining the Constitution and its effect on the Islamic identity of the judicial system in Iran. Accordingly, my question is "how the power struggle and the interactions of players in the Constitutional Revolution formed the Islamic identity of juridical field by effecting the first constitution through the claim for *the House of Justice?*" Applying Bourdieu's account (1987) regarding the juridical field, by reviewing the writings of intellectuals, the parliamentary debates, and the text of the constitution (1906;1907), I elaborate the role of revolutionaries' demand for *the House of Justice* –as their greatest claim- in the formation of a constitution with Islamic characteristics.

My answer to the question is that the players of the field of power were united over the slogan of the ambiguous demand for *the House of Justice*, however, they had different understanding of this demand. After the proclamation of the constitution, the competition of the intellectuals and *Ulama* [religious figures] for defining the supplementary fundamental law resulted in neglecting the promise of the House of Justice. More importantly, by instrumentally using the language of Sharia to promote the constitutional and modernist ideas, the secular intellectuals deprived themselves of a firm stance in the following power struggle in which traditionalist *Ulama* were persuading the legalization of the Islamic identity. As a result of this process of struggle in the field of power, the Iranian modern juridical field became highly dependent on and intertwined with sharia; and despite the early promises of the revolution, the continuous ongoing process of "legalizing" exclusion emerged in which the basic rights of the minorities –in particular, religious minorities as well as Muslim women– have been neglected.

RC56-917.3

JAVADI YEGANEH, MOHAMMAD REZA* *(University of Tehran)*
ZADGHANNAD, SAEEDEH *(University of Tehran)*

Missing Ring of Travelogue Study in Iran (The neglect of two narrative "present ethnographic" techniques and "indirect free discourse" in travelogue studies)

The two concepts of "present ethnographic" and "indirect free discourse" have been neglected in travelogue studies in Iran, especially in the fields of Iranian behavioral identifying and the study of the Iranian habits. According to the present ethnographic concept, the writer of travelogue captures information from a culture in a way that the elements of that culture are constant and unchanged, and the individuals belonging to that culture also follow a solid set of behaviors. Based on indirect free discourse, which is a narrative tool, collective beliefs and attitudes of all individuals of a culture are expressed in generalized forms. Accordingly, the authors of this article, by studying and analyzing more than 500 travelogues and travel reports that are the result of the look of foreigners to Iranian culture, in addition to displaying the moments recorded with these two techniques of narration in foreigners' travelogue, in a genealogical way indicate their footprint and their effect on the judgments of Iranian travelogue researchers and their reflection of the behavioral and habitual abnormalities of Iranians.

RC11-228.1

JAYA, PERUVEMBA* *(Department of Communication,University of Ottawa)*
PORTER, MARILYN* *(Department of Sociology Memorial University)*

A Tale of Two Cities in Canada: Immigrant Grandmothering in St John's and Ottawa

In this paper we document the experiences of immigrant grandmothers in two very different communities in Canada. Based on interviews and focus groups with diverse immigrant women from many different backgrounds and countries of origin, this project aims at comparing and drawing out both the commonalities and differences between these cities in Canada.

The goal of this study was both to explore the process of grandmothering by immigrant women in these two cities and to compare those experiences. Some research questions that we wanted to pose and probe into are: How do immigrant grandmothers in St John's and Ottawa experience being and becoming grandmothers? How do immigrant grandmothers in Ottawa and St John's overcome the challenges if any in this process? How do they transmit cultural values and practices to their grandchildren? How do the experiences differ in both cities given their respective locations and demographics? How are the stories of the grandmothers similar in both cities?

In understanding the context of these women, we have adopted a nuanced and intersectional feminist approach (Crenshaw, 1989, 1993, 2001; Yuval Davis, 2006) to gender, being sensitive to and aware of, the intersection of gender with race, class, ethnicity, religion and cultural diversity. In addition, we find it important to locate this study in the context of multiculturalism in the Canadian context while being aware that multiculturalism itself is a debated and contentious concept (Bissondath, 1994; Kymlicka, 1995).

RC32-588.4

JAYA, PERUVEMBA* *(Department of Communication,University of Ottawa)*

Our Faith Will Keep Us Alive: Religious/ Spiritual Identities of Diverse Immigrant Women in Ottawa

An important aspect of immigrant women's identities is their religious identities. This paper will focus on examining the religious and faith/belief identities of various immigrant women of diverse backgrounds in Ottawa. By immigrant women I mean women who have immigrated in their lifetime and have been born outside Canada. An effort will be made to interview women from many varied countries of origin as well as different faiths, persuasions and belief systems : such as, women who identify with Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, and others, or as being agnostic, atheist, being spiritual and not subscribing to any belief system.

The following questions will be examined: How important is religious/spiritual identity within the frame of reference of their larger identities? How does their religious/spiritual identity change or transform in their adopted country: Canada? How do they negotiate their faith/belief/spiritual identities in different spheres of their life: personal, professional and other settings? How do they express and practise their faiths/beliefs? Are religious/spiritual identities suppressed after immigration or do they take on new forms and gain ascendancy in the Canadian context? How are religious/belief and spiritual practices and rituals maintained and reconfigured in the Canadian context?

In this paper I examine and locate the study in the context of transnationalism (Glick Schiller et al. 1992; Appadurai, 1995; Levitt 2001; Vertovec, 2001). In this study the focus is on transnationalism as linked to religious/faith identity (Ysseldyk et al 2010) and spiritual identity (Kiesling et al 2006). At the same time an intersectionality approach will be adopted being sensitive to the intersections of gender with aspects such as ethnicity, race, class, religion, age.

RC18-336.7

JEAN, JOANNIE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Political Disaffection and the Struggle Against Impunity in Chile

The end of the dictatorship in Chile happened in a climate of almost euphoria for the historical associations of victims and their families. The return of democracy for the Chilean society was met with an incommensurable hope that they would go back to the agenda for social justice laid out by Salvador Allende. 27 years after the transition, the mobilisations of memory still struggle to be heard and have their claims met. Indeed, the groups are still ever present in the fabric of the society, searching for the complete truth and effective justice.

This communication seeks to shed light on the historical struggle for justice, truth and memory of three Santiago-based associations (Association of families of Detained Disappeared- AFDD, Association of families of Executed Politically- AFEP and the Association of Ex Political Prisoners- ANEXPP). Using a discursive methodology, I studied five historical conjunctures and came upon the realization that the efforts of the administrations were perceived as a way to close the box of the past, whereas the organizations still pursued their historical goals (i.e. effective justice and complete truth). The discourses produced and distributed through the written press present the dissatisfaction of the mobilisations of memory in Santiago. The ineffectiveness of the consecutive governments of the post-dictatorship era is perceived as a betrayal of the cause the victims and their families have suffered to defend all these years. Representations of the past, used by the mobilisations, are a way to defend a project for Chile's future. It also illustrate the political disaffection of the human rights movement in the capital.

RC44-749.2

JECHT, TANJA* *(University of Bielefeld)*

Emancipatory options within post-Fordian precarious existence in the urban environment of Berlin (Germany)

In my talk it will be made clearer, in what way the relations between the spheres of work and life are challenged through "precariousness" in the urban space of Berlin, Germany.

For one thing it is characteristic of Germany in comparison to Greece or Spain for example that traditionally there are less labour movements or coalitions on a broad base and therefore the isolation and individualisation of life patterns rather predominate and shape everyday life. On the other hand the metropolitan area

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of Berlin always had the reputation to be a melting pot for "alternative" ideas and live spaces and in all times was considered to be a laboratory for experiments in various social contexts.

Through analysing everyday life experiences in these urban environments I have discovered resistant, and partly political motivated practices which the individuals unfold while facing everyday impositions of precarious life and neoliberal conditions. In the strategies of action and the self-interpretations the various correlations between economic exploitation and forms of subjectivation can be deciphered: the protagonists of my sample are willing to struggle for „new" or „different" categories of belonging and for social inclusion through self organisation, partial autonomy and by focussing on own or group related ideals and needs.

At that blue prints can be detected which challenge the neoliberal logic of exploitation and try to escape from it at least selectively and therefore also make visible the potential for societal change.

In my talk this will be illustrated by bringing in data from narrative interviews and case reconstructions that I conducted in my current dissertation project.

RC50-834.4

JEFFREY, HEATHER* *(Middlesex University Dubai)*

Maternity in the Tourism Industry

Maternity in the tourism industry
In many contexts adequate maternity protection is almost non-existent, especially in the tourism related industries. Maternity protection ensures equal access to employment, but also to the continuation of employment, a lack of maternity protection can alienate half of a country's human resource and perpetuate traditional biological sex roles. Drawing on the stories of women working informally and formally, and in the public and private sectors in the Tunisian tourism industry, maternity protection is presented as a major challenge to the UNWTOs assertion that tourism can aid in the attainment of SDG 5: "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" (UNWTO, 2016). Women's stories highlight the incompatibility of policy with pregnancy, presented here as culturally bound, and tourism.

RC50-835.3

JEFFREY, HEATHER* *(Middlesex University Dubai)*

The Academic Practice of (re)Presenting Immobilised Hosts

The academic practice of (re)presenting immobilised hosts
The term host is ubiquitous to the school of tourism studies. Utilised to (re)present local populations found in the tourist destination, its roots can be traced in the seminal anthropological work of Valene Smith (1989) Hosts and Guests. The terms hosts and guests are contested and have been critiqued for creating binary opposites, when it is suggested that both roles are in fact far more fluid than first thought (Sherlock, 2001). However, the binary opposites of hosts and guests have been useful for tourism theorising, providing a language to name things. Yet, in naming lies the potential risk of the reification of stereotypes and 'in Tourism Studies we need to confront out permanent complicity in structures of inequality, injustice and violence that we spend so much time trying to alleviate' (Swain, 2009: 520). Focussing on the tourism academics' role in (re)presenting research participants, literature published since 2010 is analysed to highlight an (implicit?) complicity in the immobilisation of the female host. There is a propensity for research on gender and tourism to (re)present women and men from the West as guests and women and men from the Rest as hosts. It is argued that working within this dominant framework can equate to an overlooking of many issues facing women and men globally, in doing so it paves the way for future research and opens dialogue for important conversations on gender and feminist research in the academic field of tourism.

RC09-180.4

JENA, MANOJ* *(Department of Sociology, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi)*

Indo-US Scientific and Technological Consortium in Energy Sector: A Public Policy Perspective.

Contemporary public policy debates on energy security are characterized by an intense focus on questions regarding access to resources and associated geopolitical and geo-economic challenges. Energy issues are highly significant for sustainable growth and development for the entire globe. The relationship between Science, Technology particularly energy technologies and our social life has traditionally been dynamic. In the global as well as local level energy has become an important political, economic and environmental issue. Certainly the study on interaction between technology and environment has received considerable attention from scholars around the world specifically concerns about energy utilization and its environmental impacts. Climate change and other environmental concerns associated with energy production and consumption are crucial issues for both Physical and Social Scientists. The social dimension of energy production, consumption and its impact in terms of social change is critical

questions in our contemporary social order. In this context the paper specifically focusses on the issue of Energy security, particularly the Indo-US Scientific and technology consortium in Energy sector particularly in Partnership to Advance Clean Energy in India. Secondly this paper will explore the political, social, economic and ecological impact of energy technology particularly to barriers, challenges and opportunities for the deployment of renewable energy. Finally it will further more look over the public acceptance and resistance of new energy technology specifically focusing on impact of climate change communication and popularisation of renewable energy utility.

RC02-65.6

JENSEN, LOUISE* *(Institut for Planlægning Aalborg University)*
WOKURI, PIERRE* *(ARÈNES-Centre de recherche sur l'action politique en Europe, Rennes)*

"Community" Renewable Energy Projects: A David Versus Goliath Battle? Insights from Two Initiatives in Denmark and France

"Community" renewable energy projects are often presented as an "alternative" to a commercial and centralized model. By considering them as potential challengers within a strategic action field (Fligstein and McAdam, 2011), the renewable electricity market, this paper analyses to what extent these initiatives constitute market layouts in disruption and continuity with incumbents. Focused on two case studies, this contribution looks at the interactions between commercial developers and citizens' organizations in respectively Denmark and France. Our hypothesis is that most of the time the citizen power plants actors do not challenge the incumbents and interact with them through two ways: absorption and hybridization. The former corresponds to limited partnerships between renewable energy companies and individual citizens around share offers or debt investment. The latter corresponds to protective coalitions from market forces between citizen groups, local authorities and/or commercial developers. However, there are some attempts from citizen actors to challenge directly the incumbents through two ways: competition when a citizen group competes directly with the incumbents and rupture when a citizen organization tries to develop a transformative initiative of the electricity market. This contribution will be focused on these two ways of interaction with two in-depth case studies, IDSE in France and Wind People in Denmark. Based on semi-structured interviews with citizens, NGOs employees, civil servants, our analysis of this confrontation between incumbents and challengers wishes to study the ability of challengers to shape the rules of electricity markets. To do so, our theoretical framework will be based on a similar approach used by scholars working on social movements influence on pharmaceutical firms(Weber and Rao, 2009), stock price returns(King and Soule, 2007) and recycling industry(Hirsch, Lounsbury and Ventresca, 2003).

RC03-68.3

JEONG, HYESUN* *(University of Chicago)*
PATTERSON, MATT* *(University of Calgary)*

Starchitects in Bohemia: An Exploration of Cultural Cities from the "Top-Down" and "Bottom-up"

Urban scholars have devoted significant attention to the "cultural city", a phenomenon in which urbanization is tied to the production and consumption of artistic products. The cultural sector is highly diverse, however, and less is known about how different types of culture relate to each other and the larger urban environment. In this paper, we compare two quintessential forms of culture-led urbanization that represent opposite ends on a spectrum: iconic architecture and neo-bohemia. While iconic architecture is a "top-down" approach to culture involving large budgets, elite "starchitects", and powerful clients, neo-bohemias tend to be a "bottom-up" phenomena formed as individual artists gravitate toward particular neighborhoods, establishing arts scenes. Using a combination of neighborhood case studies and national-level quantitative analysis, we investigate the ecological relationship between these two phenomena. In doing so, we provide new insights into the geographic and social structure of the cultural city.

RC38-JS-3.11

JEONG, JIHYE* *(Chung-Ang University)*

Mrs. Lee, Who Has Lived in a Small Town with US Army Base in South Korea: Intersectionality with Power, Gender, and Class

This paper analyzes intersectionality, based on power, gender and class, through oral history of Mrs. Lee in seventies. With a question that how to analyze a biography with intersectionality as theory, it aims to extend possibility of feminist Epistemology especially in the context of South Korea, which could be situated as a post/colonial State. The approach without intersectionality as theory could scrutinize how a condition acted on research objects(narrativity) and what its result was(causality). But it has little attention to explain how the condition 'constructed' recognition and lives of objects(constructivism). Here puts the

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importance of intersectionality. The storyteller has grown up in a small town of a region, 'Dongducheon', known for the station of US army base-a representative feature as considerable power over South Korea-. The experience that a son of the storyteller received treatment in a U.S. army hospital, which had advanced technology, critically changed her recognition about the US army from as strange neighbor to as the savior. Another experience is that she was 'sent' to husband for marriage in the hope of 'getting fed'. In terms of gender the right to live of women has been dependent on men's labor. While men earn wheat from work, women are situated in kitchen only to cook bread with it. During the interview, she exhibited her evaluation of herself with moral superiority compared to that of prostitutes, who live in a red-light district to 'comfort' US soldiers. However, in regard of economic status, the absolute poverty of the storyteller made her presume that the status of prostitutes would be higher than that of them. Hence, she is blinded to problems embedded on existing structure. On the other hand, we open our eyes from interpreting her experiences with intersectionality as theory.

TG03-961.6

JEONG, SEONGJO* *(Chung-Ang University)*

"Is 'the Red Gay' a Matter?" : Gender and Sexual Politics of the Military and National Security Ideology in South Korea

This paper aims to analyze the gender and sexual politics of the South Korean military validated by national security ideology in the system of Korean peninsular division. The gender and sexual politics of the South Korean military should be understood in terms of the traces left by the authoritarian regime and the legacy of the Cold-War. Since 1945 liberation, the authoritarian regime emphasized the anti-communist ideology to claim the legitimacy, creating a "real man" discourse centered on the military. Only men who had done their military service were granted the qualification as a 'first class citizen'. Until now, in the midst of inter-Korean tension, the male-centered military culture and the conscription system have been hardly challenged. This paper especially focuses on the military institutions which are based on the strict gender binary system: it criminalizes LGBT and Queer people in the military and normalizes and stabilizes the status of a cis-gender heterosexual male. For instance, MTF transgender is forced to surgically transform their body in order to prove that she is a *real* transgender, not a draft evader, during the physical examination. In addition, *article 92-6 of the Military Criminal Act* is originally written as an article that penalizes homosexual intercourse in the military, but in fact, this is a sodomy law that punishes the existence of gay soldiers. Furthermore, the recent military crisis of East Asia will be a stumbling block to the improvement of human rights of LGBT and Queer people in South Korea, because many challenges to the military institutions have been impeded by conservative groups that stigmatize and slander homosexuals as "Red Gay", pro-north Korean homosexuals. The effects of the gender and sexual politics of military should be analyzed thoroughly, as the political forces that encourage the politics of hatred and military tensions are prevalent today.

RC02-58.5

JESSEN, MATHIAS* *(Copenhagen Business School)*

Authoritarian Neoliberalism, Civil Society and the Future of Democracy

The end of the 1980s and the triumph of liberal, parliamentary democracy as the only viable governmental form signaled a bright future for the peaceful and prosperous coexistence of democracy and capitalism. It signaled a bright future for the possibility of critique, contestation and transformation of the given order by the organizations, individuals and social movements of civil society. The existence of an independent and strong civil society was seen as the hallmark of a well-functioning democracy.

However, the reality has been somewhat different. With globalization, neoliberal policies and the dismantling of the Western welfare states, civil society has increasingly been mobilized for securing governmental and social aims that the states could or would no longer provide. The freedom, autonomy and critical role of civil society organizations and actors is becoming more and more precarious, originally in the periphery of the West, but now also increasingly in the core Western countries with increasing suppression – or at least defunding and delegitimization – of civil society associations and NGOs critical of the dominant neoliberal order. In this sense, we are moving more and more from what Nancy Fraser has called 'progressive neoliberalism' to what Ian Bruff has called 'authoritarian neoliberalism'. Those actors and organizations in civil society espousing a vision of a different society and a transformation of capitalism are increasingly delegitimized, if not outright suppressed.

This paper argues that despite the political and democratic promises of civil society – and thereby of alternatives to the given order - we have witnessed the political content of civil society being emptied. Civil society has become increasingly marketized and/or neutralized with regards to political critique and contestation and increasingly mobilized in order to neutrally and uncritically provide social services for a dismantled welfare state. This poses serious problems for the future of democracy.

RC19-356.1

JESSOULA, MATTEO* *(University of Milan)*

Tackling Inequalities. Vertical Redistribution in Old Age Pension Schemes

A large literature has convincingly argued about growing income inequalities as well as the risk of welfare dualization and institutional maladjustment between labour market and welfare arrangements in advanced economies.

Redistributive mechanisms such as welfare schemes may in principle constitute effective tools to tackle increasing inequality. Nevertheless, this ultimately depends on the *vertical* redistribution capacity of the former. As the largest redistributive mechanism in most advanced welfare states, *pension* schemes are a case in point. However, most of redistribution they produce is between generations and not necessarily across income groups.

The paper therefore focuses on the vertically redistributive elements contained in the pension schemes of a number (around 6 or 7) of countries, and their changes in the last two decades. The analytical focus will mainly be on social insurance and mandatory private schemes, since means-tested schemes are by definition about income redistribution and purely private schemes are non-compulsory non-redistributive. The objective of the paper is twofold. First, we aim at mapping the different elements of vertical redistribution – i.e. progressive calculation formulas, differential access to retirement, etc.. - included in the schemes covered. Second, we aim at accounting for the observed variation.

Countries and schemes will be selected in order to be representative of the main types of pension provision, and they will include countries belonging to different welfare regimes, as well as fully public schemes, schemes based on social partnership and private mandatory schemes.

To the best of our knowledge, there is no comparative research on this specific topic. The paper will therefore be of an exploratory nature. Possible independent variables are the power resources and political orientation of key actors instrumental in design of the scheme; the governance of the scheme (e.g. state governed or parity governance); the position of the scheme within the overall pension system.

TG07-1001.3

JETHANI, SUNEEL* *(University of Melbourne)*

Activity Tracking and the Bio-Politics of Uncomfortable and Confronting Data.

Sensor enabled data garnering technology such as the Fitbit produce data that is collected, coded and interpreted across a range of physiological and social practices that are shaped by the production and consumption patterns of particular epistemological contexts and industrial modes of production.Such devices afford a heightened awareness which can be thought to contribute better decision-making. Although data is expressed in goal-oriented terms (10,000 steps per day), it also has distinct characteristics resulting from processes involved in their production and ultimate value envisaged for them. In this paper, I explore the relations between activity tracking and of practices of data avoidance and interference. I argue that an exploration of idiosyncrasy in activity tracking exposes atmospheres, temporalities, energies and rhythms of living socially *with* data, and this paper engages with the coupling of technical and political affordances produced the in modulation of digital mediation, wearable sensors, data-schema, and algorithms with human knowledge-seeking, anxiety and insecurity. I present ongoing work that presents prevailing mindsets that relate to data production, interference, resistance and refusal in documented cases where these technologies are used idiosyncratically as a negotiation by paying particular attention to the idea that the technical scripts embedded in the workflow of data-garnering, wearable technology shapes the ways in which self-subjectivity is produced, environments are apprehended and programs of action are performed. I suggest that as socio-technical assemblages, activity tracking systems are inflexible in their ability to accomodate agency due to the technical contingencies resulting out of affordance configurations coded in during the design, prototyping and development phases of technology diffusion and assimilation. Practices of avoidance, interference, and refusal present an interesting paradox where technically mediated deception and self-delusion constitute a dimensional politics-of-self where the relevance of uncomfortable and confronting data is framed by ill defined configurations of space/time, interior/exterior, individual/population, and data/self.

RC04-103.8

JHENG, YING-JIE* *(Center for Teacher Education, National Taiwan Sport University)*

A Preliminary Analysis of the Social Phenomenon of 'Youth Precariat' in the Taiwanese Society within the Context of Globalization and Its Implications for Teachers

For teachers, understanding what young generation thinks is paramount. Youth culture is a crucial topic in Sociology of Education because it helps adults (i.e., policy decision makers, school teachers) understand the youth's ideas and values so as to adjust the direction of educational policy, curriculum and instruction accordingly. However, new generation's ideas and values temp to change along with the changing of the society. Hence, the results of the prior research seem to be unable to account for what young people think nowadays. Especially, the youth today in Taiwan, due to the influence of internet, globalization, and neoliberalism, seems to move from 'strawberry generation' to 'precariat' and has a 'precarious' life. Therefore, this two-year study, utilizing the methods of interview (first year) and survey (second year), aims to collect Taiwanese young students' ideas and values, and then figures out their youth culture. Moreover, the research will also go further to see if the youth culture nowadays in Taiwan shows the social phenomenon of 'precariat.' Based on the research findings, some suggestions for policy decision makers and school teachers will be addressed.

RC04-95.3

JIANG, JIN* (Lingnan University)
QIAN, JIWEI (National University of Singapore)

Does the Expansion of Higher Education Reduce Gender Inequality in the Labour Market? Evidence from a Multilevel Analysis of Urban China

The higher education system in China experienced a dramatic increase in its capacity in recent decades. During the higher education expansion, more and more female students gained access to higher education, and the number of female college-educated workers in the labour market is unprecedentedly high. However, the impacts of higher education expansion on gender inequality in the labour market are less well understood in the literature. To fill this gap, this study examines whether and how women benefit from higher education in the labour market of urban China. Specifically, we investigate the advantages/ disadvantages of college-educated female in terms of income and their employment in the labour market. More importantly, we take into account the new changes in labour market structure, i.e., the rise of informal sector (i.e., working in registered small-scale private enterprises, self-employed, and flexible employment), which accounts for about 60% of the total urban labour force. We also discuss the gender inequality in both income level and the sectors in the labour market (i.e. formal and informal sectors).

Drawing on a recent nationwide household survey (China Labour-force Dynamics Survey) and the city-level statistics, this study finds that higher education in general has a significant and positive impact on female workers' conditions. Interestingly, female workers may benefit more from a college degree compared to their male counterparts in securing a job from the urban formal sector (i.e., state-owned enterprises, collectively owned enterprises, limited liability companies, shareholding corporations, foreign-owned companies and joint ventures). However, "glass-ceiling" effect of college-educated female workers exists in the informal sector.

RC19-365.4

JIANG, JIN* (Lingnan University)

Local Policy Innovation and City Governance: Graduate Entrepreneurship Policies and Practices in Shenzhen City, China

In recent years, the East Asian countries witnessed a dramatic increase of higher education graduates, who have encountered serious challenges in gaining employment. China is not an exceptional case. The Chinese government has been making great efforts to promote graduate employment. The '*mass entrepreneurship and innovation*' initiative that was launched in 2014, boosted the high-tech industry and strongly encouraged fresh university graduates to form start-ups. Embracing the calls from the central government, local governments aggressively created concrete plans to boost graduate employment through innovation and entrepreneurship. However, whether graduate entrepreneurship could succeed depends partly on local policies, and on the local endowment of technology, labour and capital.

Shenzhen City, China's first Special Economic Zone, is one of the most important sites for policy innovation and the delivery of social policy programmes. In addition, it is the only non-municipal city of most active entrepreneurship and received the largest amount of venture capital (Tencent Research Institute, 2016, *Internet Entrepreneurship and Innovation White Paper*). And Shenzhen is one of the pilot localities for mass innovation by the State Council in May 2016.

Against the backdrop, this study investigates how the Shenzhen government act to support the development of innovation and entrepreneurship of university graduates. The analysis will focus on policies and practices promoting graduate entrepreneurship in Shenzhen, including but not limited to financial support, the training of human resource, the collaboration of establishing *Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industries Cooperation Zone*, and other policy programmes for innovation such as incubators and institutional support. More importantly, this study will examine how Shenzhen government has been working closely with industry, higher education institutions, and social communities to implement policy innovations. This study contributes to a better understanding of the local policy innovation in a developmental state.

RC48-801.12

JIMÉNEZ, MARÍA VIRGINIA* (53798)

Women's Movements in Latin American and the Visibility of Street Sexual Harassment /Movimientos De Mujeres En América Latina y La Visibilización Del Acoso Sexual Callejero

El acoso sexual callejero ha sido visibilizado como una forma de violencia por diversas organizaciones de mujeres en los países de América Latina, lo que ha permitido crear conciencia sobre una de las formas más normalizadas de la violencia contra las mujeres por razón de género, que afecta su derecho a una vida libre de violencia, limita su uso del espacio público y restringe su autonomía.

Sin duda, estas organizaciones han contribuido a que cada día sean más las personas que cuestionen el uso desigual de los espacios públicos y decidan denunciar estos hechos. Asimismo, han logrado establecer espacios de discusión e incidencia con diversos actores, contribuyendo a que distintos países de la región busquen legislar sobre esta problemática.

Por ello, estos avances y el surgimiento de nuevas formas de organización (a partir de las redes sociales y el ciberactivismo) hacen necesario describir las experiencias de acción colectiva de estos movimientos de mujeres, teniendo en cuenta las diferencias entre países y sus aportes para la teorización y conceptualización de este tipo de violencia.

En ese sentido, el artículo aborda y analiza las estrategias, acciones, obstáculos, logros, propuestas y desafíos de las principales organizaciones existentes en la región como Hollaback, la red de nodos del Observatorio contra el Acoso Callejero, Paremos el Acoso Callejero, entre otras. Dicha información ha sido recopilada a través de una investigación cualitativa que se ha desarrollado con los principales actores de estas organizaciones. De igual forma, el artículo pretende abrir la discusión sobre cuál es el rol de los movimientos sociales para prevenir y erradicar el acoso sexual callejero y cuáles deberían ser los mecanismos de interlocución con los gobiernos, que permitan, además, que esta problemática sea incorporada en la agenda pública y en las políticas públicas.

RC34-629.5

JIMENEZ DELGADO, MARIA* (University of Alicante)
JARENO RUIZ, DIANA (University of Alicante)
DE GRACIA SORIANO, PABLO (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Procesos Identitarios De La Juventud Musulmana En La Sociedad Española: Género, Educación y Ciudadanía

Desde finales de los años noventa del siglo XX, España se ha convertido en uno de los principales países de destino de la inmigración en el continente europeo y, a pesar de la crisis económica, muchas familias de diferentes orígenes han decidido establecer en España su residencia definitiva. Sus hijos e hijas son o serán en breve ciudadanos españoles. Esta creciente multiculturalidad de la sociedad hace que exista una conjunción de diversas identidades culturales en el territorio, convirtiéndolo en un caso de estudio particular para analizar las identidades de población de origen inmigrado, desde una perspectiva de género.

Este proyecto pretende analizar las trayectorias vitales de la población joven musulmana en sus procesos de construcción identitaria teniendo en cuenta que, a pesar de que la quinta parte de la población musulmana que vive en España tiene la nacionalidad, sigue siendo socialmente percibida como "un otro". El universo de análisis es la población joven y musulmana residente en la ciudad de Alicante, donde este origen representa el 31% de la población extranjera de la ciudad.

El diseño de la investigación se aborda desde una metodología cualitativa, valiéndose de las perspectivas de la metodología comunicativa crítica, la investigación-acción participativa, y la etnografía. Las técnicas de recogida de información serán las entrevistas biográficas y los grupos de discusión, que permitirán cumplir con los objetivos estructurales, relacionales y comparativos de la investigación.

Los resultados del estudio pretenden ayudar a desactivar prejuicios y superar una mirada social sesgada sobre la juventud musulmana, avanzando en el conocimiento sobre los procesos de construcción identitaria, identificando elementos que sirvan de base para desarrollar políticas educativas y sociales orientadas a mejorar la cohesión social y la situación de esta población.

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RC23-JS-80.5

JIMENEZ GUZMAN, JAIME* *(Institute of Applied Mathematics and Systems, National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

ESCALANTE LEAL, JUAN C. *(UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO, IIMAS)*

VARGAS, DELFINO *(Programa Universitario de Estudios del Desarrollo)*

RAMÍREZ ALMANZA, RODOLFO *(Faculty of Sciences, National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

MUNGUÍA, LEONARDO *(Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

GÓMEZ MARTÍNEZ, JESSICA *(Faculty of Sciences. National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

ATZIN GARCÍA, ADOLFO *(Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

How National Laboratories Project into the Future. a Case from the Economic South

The concept of protecting national science and technology was born since the 17th Century when Great Britain and France decided to support national science for the benefit of their constituencies. The idea behind the National Laboratories, and its equivalents, is that they are sponsored by the national governments as a way of producing science, technology and innovation that could be used for the growth of their own countries, be it in the economic, health, agricultural, environmental or any other dimensions associated with the wellbeing of the population. In Mexico, as in many other economic South countries, concern for the use of S&T for development took shape as late as the 20th century with the creation of the National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt), in 1970. Conacyt launched the invitation to laboratories to become national as long as they met some characteristics, in 2006. They would receive economic support for infrastructure and equipment. They will, in turn, prepare competent scientists, do research to the highest level, and provide high quality services. A number of labs have been studied by our team through personal interviews, field visits and revision of the literature. Based on these data we classify labs that will continue having an impact in the future, and those who will not. We provide an explanation why some labs will not continue being national in the future, and propose actions that will preclude them from been excluded of the distinction.

RC10-204.3

JIMENEZ GUZMAN, MARIA LUCERO* *(UNAM)*

Alternative Works Forms in a Globalized World. a Gender Perspective

,I has been doing research on the workers` economy during quite a few years. In the paper that I propose I would present my reflections on the alternative forms of work in the globalized world, their potential and limitations. My particular interest lies in the empowerment of individuals that are exploited and oppressed, that lack employmet and are subject to prearious work.

A basic question is to incorporate the gender perspective in this research. For this reason, a part of my paper refers to the forms of integration of women in these spaces.

RC30-550.5

JIMÉNEZ-GARCÍA, JUAN RAMÓN* *(Universitat Pompeu Fabra)*

Gender Is the Key: An Analysis of the Gender Inequalities in the Access to Employment during the Great Recession in Spain

This article analyses gender inequalities in access to employment during The Great Recession in Spain. Using data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey for the period 2006-2016, we examine the individual, familiar and contextual factors that facilitate access to the labor market. The main hypothesis of the paper claims that during The Great Recession, while women have increased their probabilities of finding a job thanks to their investment in Human Capital, men have decreased their probabilities of finding a job due to the destruction of masculinized jobs during the crisis. The main analytic technic used in this paper is the logistic regression. The results confirm the persistence of a gender gap in access to paid work, although these inequalities have been decreasing since the beginning of the crisis for women with higher educational level. Finally we did not find evidence of the existence of motherhood penalty/ fatherhood premia in the job entry level during the crisis.

RC04-81.27

JIMÉNEZ-GARCÍA, JUAN RAMÓN* *(Universitat Pompeu Fabra)*

University Studies, Gender and Transitions to Work in Spain. Beyond the Appearance.

SPANISH

El presente artículo tiene como objetivo analizar el conjunto de factores que promueven la empleabilidad de los títulos universitarios en España. A partir de la Encuesta de Inserción Laboral de Titulados Universitarios (INE,2016) se han calculado mediante regresiones logísticas, las probabilidades que tienen los egresados universitarios de conseguir un empleo cinco años después de la obtención del título. 3 hipótesis fundamentales han sido comprobadas para comprobar la vigencia de las teorías del capital humano (Becker, 1993), del credencialismo (Thurow, 1972) y de la segregación (Barone, 2011; Reskin, 1993). Los resultados ponen en cuestión la idea generalmente aceptada propuesta por el capital humano de que mayor nivel de estudios conlleva necesariamente un aumento en las probabilidades de conseguir un empleo, y apuntan a la interacción de diversos factores entre los que destacan el género de las personas candidatas y el grado de segregación sexual horizontal existente en la carrera estudiada como factores explicativos del acceso al empleo.

ENGLISH

This article analyze the set of factors that promote the transitions from university to work in Spain. Using data from the Survey of Labor Insertion of University Graduates (INE, 2016), we examine the probabilities that graduates have to find a job five years after obtaining the degree.

The results call into question the generally accepted idea proposed by the Human Capital that a higher level of studies leads to an increase in the probabilities of obtaining a job and point to the interaction of several factors, such as the gender of the candidates and the degree of horizontal sexual segregation in the studied as explanatory factors for access to employment.

RC25-479.4

JING-SCHMIDT, ZHUO* *(University of Oregon)*

Women's Complicity in Linguistic Sexism: A Report on the Chinese Internet

This presentation describes emerging misogynistic personizers that are morphologically productive in the Chinese cyber lexicon. The analysis focuses on the way the personizers are used across the gender line in Chinese social media as a community of practice. The findings show that women participate in female pejoration as much as men do, and that men are more inclined than women to use pejorative personizers that specifically attack female empowerment. Additionally, men construct masculinity and power by using certain misogynistic personizers as generics. I argue that the verbal misogyny is part and parcel of a larger gender ideology by illuminating the mutual constitution of the linguistic pejoration of women and the gender order in post-reform China, which is characterized by the dominance of elite masculinity, female dependence, sexual objectification, and sexual commodification. This study has implications for research on women's condition in contemporary China, raises awareness of gender inequality, and lays the groundwork for social actions toward gender equality.

RC12-246.4

JOCHELSON, RICHARD* *(University of Manitoba)*
BERTRAND, MICHELLE *(University of Winnipeg)*

Persons with Disabilities and Justice Making on Canada's Juries - a Followup Study

In our previous work, using participant pool research, we have found that there is a bias, as indicated by respondents, against multiple disability types, from serving on the Canadian jury. This second study uses a new participant pool using the working language of Manitoba Justice's categorizing of disabilities in the context of jury formation. Using these Justice definitions, we explore whether participants are more inclined to remove persons with disabilities from jury service or to bar them from courthouse access. The study asks whether the the words of Manitoba Justice help instantiate bias in the jury selection process. Jury research in Canada continues to be limited by the *Criminal Code's* restrictions on speaking with *in vivo* jurors. Our *Constitution* mandates a representative jury for accused persons. We ask whether representativeness can be achieved if the practical socio-legal lansdcape continually fosters under-representation of persons with disabilities from the justice making process. The *Criminal Code* also provides generous excuses for persons with disabilities to be removed from service and allows for numerous challenges from counsel to remove jurors, in many cases without compelling reasons. Persons with disabilities represent one of the largerst identity based demographics of Canadians, and systemic and personal biases may be preventing true representativeness from occuring in the jury trial. A failure to impart this representativeness in the jury process belies a social construction of disability that infantilizes persons with disabilities and which

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sees persons with disabilities as inherently unreliable, unreasonable, impetuous and unintelligent. Representativeness in the jury box serves as a proxy, reflecting and refracting society's deeply held intolerances.

RC37-666.2

JODAH KENNY, MICHAEL* *(York University)*

The Revolutionary Tendency: Dada, Situationist International and the Radical Avant-Garde

At the intersection of art and politics lies the radical avant-garde – art-based social movements that push the boundaries of art and culture. Foremost amongst these movements are Dada and Situationist International. Subversive, questioning of societal norms and anti-authoritarian in nature, these movements have helped to shape modern art and politics through their ideas and tactics. Examining the beliefs, artistic techniques, and personal lives of the members, this paper argues that there exists a confluence of ideas that between Dada, Situationist International and modern social movements. This paper concludes by challenging Peter Bürger's Theory of the Avant-Garde and its notion of the failure of avant-garde by arguing that these movements continue to influence culture and our ideas of what art and politics is and ought to be.

WG05-948.4

JOHAL, SUKHVINDER* *(Centre For Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID))*
SINGH, JUJHAR *(VARA Infotech Limited)*

Information Technology Initiatives for Providing Efficient Service Delivery System in India

India has the highest number of mobile phone users, but its impact on growth is not clear given the diversity in socio-economic and demographic features across states. In India mobile telecommunication industry has witnessed a tremendous growth over the last few years, with one billion mobiles in the country. India has become second largest mobile phone market after China (economictimes.indiatimes.com). However, there is a wide variation in mobile diffusion as well as GDP growth process across various states in India, bringing in question of socio-economic disparities and how technology diffusion may help in convergence of growth process among various states. Empirical studies have found several factors such as per capita income, income inequality, population density, age profile of population, competition and regulatory structure to have a positive impact on mobile penetration. A study in the context of Kerala found that the use of mobile technology has increased information quality and overall efficiency of government processes. The computer illiteracy problem in India in general and in Punjab in particular, will also pose challenge to m-Governance application reaching to the citizens. As a result, the services that are provided by the government through mobile devices might not reach to the majority of the citizens of the state. With this above back ground, it is interesting to look into the initiative of m-Governance and its importance in empowering the citizens of the state of Punjab in terms of accessing information and utilizing the services of the government. The issue regarding improvement in the service delivery through use of mobile, internet and other electronic device would be discussed in detail in fully length of paper.

WG05-948.3

JOHAL, SUKHVINDER* *(CRRID, Chandigarh)*
SHARMA, BINDU *(CRRID, Chandigarh)*

Micro-Finance through SHGs in the Reduction of Vulnerability of Women

The purpose of the present study is to improve understanding of the impact of micro finance services on selected non-income dimensions of poverty, specifically those related to risk, vulnerability, and assets. The study emphasizes the role of financial, physical, human, and social assets in reducing vulnerability by helping individuals and households protect against risks ahead of time and manage economic losses afterwards. The present study is about the role of micro credit through self-help groups to reduce the incidence of vulnerability of rural women. The issue of reduction of vulnerability and poverty through micro finance organized by the self–help groups has been discussed widely in the literature on development economics, and in our study, we analyze this role with reference to the case studies in the district of South 24 Paragana and Coochbehar in the state of West Bengal and district of Jalandhar and Patiala in the state of Punjab. To basis of objective of study is to improve understanding of the impact of micro finance services and to review the progress of microfinance programme with focus on quality of SHGs formed/promoted and on selected non-income dimensions of poverty, specifically those related to risk, vulnerability of consumption, income and assets. In our sample survey we have taken into consideration 2 blocks each in the selected 4 districts . two districts are selected from West Bengal and two from Punjab. In each block 32 SHGs were selected and from each SHG 10

members were selected and interviewed and a total of 2560 members were. The review of earlier study done on the subjected were taken to understand the research gap in our area of research. The main recommendation of the study is that all the families belong to landless, small and marginalised farmers, SCs and ST and all other disadvantaged Sections of Society should be mobilised in forming SHGs. The findings will be discussed in full length paper.

RC06-133.5

JOHNSON, MONICA KIRKPATRICK* *(Washington State University)*
MORTIMER, JEYLAN* *(University of Minnesota, Department of Sociology)*
HECKHAUSEN, JUTTA* *(University of California at Irvine)*

Work Value Transmission from Parents to Children: Seeds That Sprout in Adolescence and Bear Fruit in Adulthood

Using longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study, this paper examines the transmission of intrinsic and extrinsic work values from parents to children during an extensive developmental period from mid-adolescence to adulthood. Three theoretical models are investigated: a socialization model that highlights communication between parent and child during adolescence; a selection model that examines youths' occupational choices and experiences as mediating parental value transmission; and an activation model that emphasizes the increasing salience and application of parental values when offspring engage with the demands and vicissitudes of careers. Parents and children were both surveyed when the children were adolescents, starting in 1988. After high school, children were surveyed five times at 5-6 year intervals up to the age of 37-38 (2011). This analysis draws on data from 796 mother-child and 628 father-child dyads. Although parental values were measured more than two decades earlier, we find the strongest associations of parent and child values when the offspring were in their late 30's. Extensive multivariate analyses show support primarily for the activation model, indicating that parent-child value similarity is especially strong when adults navigate career uncertainty and change. Evidence of ongoing socialization into adulthood as parents and adult children discuss important decisions is documented as well. The findings reinforce the importance of extending research on vocational development and intergenerational value transmission well into adulthood. They also indicate the merits of extending the research purview to other vocationally-relevant orientations. Do parents transmit their job satisfaction, work commitment, and job insecurity to their children, in ways that may reinforce or counteract lessons from their adult children's own work experiences? We hope that the findings of this study, which may be the first to examine parents' continuing influence on children's work values from adolescence to adulthood, will inspire future research to examine these possibilities.

RC34-611.5

JOHNSON, MONICA KIRKPATRICK* *(Washington State University)*

Youth's Expectations for the Future: The Power of Looking Ahead

This paper examines youth's expectations for the future, with special emphasis given to hopeful expectations for life chances broadly. I will highlight key findings from the multi-generational and longitudinal Youth Development Study (Minnesota, USA) that assess the influence of these life expectations on health, well-being, and attainment in the transition to adulthood, as well as the extent to which expectations serve to reproduce or disrupt inequalities across generations.

RC57-932.5

JOHNSTON, GLORIA* *(University of New Brunswick)*

"What I Want to Show, Not What You Want to See": Reflexive Photography, Symbolic Interactionism, and Transgender Representation.

In this paper the method of reflexive photography, or Photovoice, is discussed in a framework of Symbolic Interactionism (SI) to explore photography as a reflexive research tool that facilitates the interactions of participants and researchers as co-researchers. By highlighting five visual transgender narratives from current PhD research, the tension between typical and reflexive representation is exposed to complicate and challenge traditional research directives and proposed questions of power, authority and agency in our visual analysis. Schulze (2007) indicates that, theoretically, reflexive photography is embedded in the theory of SI, a perspective that places emphasis on micro-scale social interaction. Thus, Symbolic Interactionism may investigate the meanings which individuals ascribe to symbols and things through, and as a consequence of, their social interactions. Reflexive photography gives participants the opportunity to focus on these symbols, and elicit rich descriptions of the meanings attached to those symbols (Banks, 2001; Pink, 2001). In this research, the questions is, "What is the daily lived experience of

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persons who identify as transgender?" Often facing oppression in socio-structural areas of health, legal, media and social systems, the typical transgender visual narrative is often highly voyeuristic and sensationalized. Reflexive photographs shift traditional narratives of representation to engage those with significant power with those who typically have less power to become the vehicle to initiate change in relationships (Wang, 2006). Reflexive visual methods document and re-present the social world in ways that have the potential to challenge others to see and understand in new ways (Coronel & Rodriguez, 2013).

RC01-49.4

JOLICOEUR, PIERRE* *(Royal Military College of Canada)*
SEABOYER, ANTHONY* *(Center for Security, Armed Forces and Society)*

Defence and Security in the Cyber Age; The New Contemporary Operating Environment

This paper addresses how Twitter exploitation by state and non-state actors affects the contemporary operating environment (COE). There are six general effects of cyberspace on the COE, which are enhanced by Twitter and other forms of social media. *Virtual anonymity; Location irrelevance; Time insignificance; Space asymmetry; Weapon invisibility; Border insignificance*. These factors demonstrate that the cyberspace brings an increased risk of attacks on critical infrastructure, effectively introducing new challenges to the COE. After an introduction to the relevant characteristics of Twitter, this paper details the exploitation of Twitter by the Israeli Defence Force and Hamas during the November 2012 conflict. This Twitter war, parallel to the war in theater, is an example of social media becoming a significant new operating environment for the defence sector, in particular concerning influence operations. This paper concludes that Twitter significantly changes the COE – particularly regarding availability of information and organizing capabilities. This report also argues that Twitter is a highly effective tool for influence operations, and that the defence sector will benefit from utilizing social media tools beyond traditional public relations activities.

RC01-49.6

JOLICOEUR, PIERRE* *(Royal Military College of Canada)*
SEABOYER, ANTHONY* *(Center for Security, Armed Forces and Society)*

Effects of Armed Non-State Actors' Social Media Exploitation on the Contemporary Operating Environment; The Case of ISIS

This paper analyses the exploitation of social media (SM) by the armed non-state actor "Islamic State in Iraq and Syria" (ISIS) and the resulting effects on the contemporary operating environment. First, this paper describes the different methods of ISIS SM exploitation. In a second step, motivations for the very broad use are presented before finally the effects of ISIS SM exploitation are described. The paper concludes with recommendations on how to respond to this form of SM exploitation within the framework of democratic societies.

ISIS has used SM to significantly inflate its presence and command attention on the world stage, far exceeding its actual relevance and capabilities. Through this presence and the messages conveyed by manipulating international mass media, ISIS has succeeded in having significant effects though SM in the offline domain, for example in combat situations where intimidated opponents have given up without a fight. In this paper, we argue that ISIS creates international media attention through an activity and then proceeds to fill the subsequent information vacuum through information it spreads primarily through SM. It is therefore obvious that government institutions must prevent ISIS from being the sole information source to fill the news vacuum. Instead an open, timely, effective and trustworthy presence needs to be established on all relevant SM platforms that places ISIS and its actions into perspective. This alternative presence must effectively reach target audiences anywhere in the world – online and offline.

RC39-681.3

JON, IHNJI* *(University of Washington)*
HUANG, SHIH-KAI *(Jacksonville State University)*
LINDELL, MICHAEL *(University of Washington)*
WU, HAO-CHE (TRISTAN) *(Oklahoma State University)*

Perceptions and Reactions to Tornado Warning Polygons: Would a Gradient Polygon be Useful?

To better understand people's interpretations of National Weather Service's tornado warning polygons, 145 participants were shown 22 hypothetical scenarios in one of four displays—conventional polygon, conventional polygon + radar image, gradient polygon, and gradient polygon + radar image. Participants judged each polygon's numerical strike probability (p_s) and reported the likelihood of taking seven different response actions. The conventional polygon display produced p_s that were highest at the polygon's centroid and declined in all directions from there. The conventional polygon + radar display, the gradient polygon display, and

the gradient polygon + radar display produced p_s that were high at the polygon's centroid and also at its edge nearest the tornadic storm cell. Overall, p_s values were negatively related to resuming normal activities, but positively correlated with expectations of resuming normal activities, seeking information from social sources, seeking shelter, and evacuating by car. These results replicate the finding that participants make more appropriate p_s judgments when polygons are presented in their natural context of radar images than when they are presented in isolation and that gradient displays appear to provide no additional benefit. However, the fact that p_s judgments had moderately positive correlations with both sheltering (a generally appropriate response) and evacuation (a generally inappropriate response) suggests that experiment participants experience the same ambivalence about these two protective actions as people threatened by actual tornadoes.

RC34-621.5

JONES, HELEN* *(University of Huddersfield)*

Youth Work, Power and Brexit: The Impact on Young Roma Slovak People's Aspirations and Attitudes

Concepts of power and empowerment are central for youth workers. Some interpretations of empowerment focus on people taking control over their own lives whilst others look at addressing inequalities. Conversely Brexit leaves workers and young people alike facing new, essentially disempowering challenges.

In June 2014 tensions between recently-arrived Slovak and Romanian Roma people and existing residents in a South Yorkshire village led to discontent (exacerbated by media reports and right wing activism). Youth workers from a long-established voluntary organisation were funded to employ detached (street-based) methods to work with the young Roma people. They were tasked primarily with addressing the presumed impact of young people from Roma communities' cultural outlooks on their attitudes to education. They were also aiming to reduce barriers with other residents. The workers developed relationships with young Roma people who began to exert agency and to identify personal aspirations grounded in opportunities in the UK.

Brexit has undermined the young people's aspirations for their future lives profoundly. Some do not wish to return to Slovakia where they know they will face prejudice and systemic discrimination. The Casey Report (2016) emphasised the importance of integration to foster resilience and combat division in the UK. The young Roma people are keen to integrate but their position in the UK is dependent on parents' rights post-Brexit. Their position in the country is profoundly uncertain.

Based in data from our evaluation of the work, my paper will look at the extent to which youth work's response to power is illusory. There are tensions between youth work values such as empowerment in the face of international political decisions. I will look at how youth workers should support young people in their aspirations, however impossible to achieve.

RC53-879.4

JONES, NICOLA* *(ODI)*
TEFERA, BEKELE *(GAGE Ethiopia)*
YADETE, WORKNEH *(GAGE Ethiopia)*
GEZAHEGNE, KIYA *(Addis Ababa University)*

The Limits of Child Justice in Ethiopia: An Exploration of Age- and Gender-Specific Experiences of Violence

Children's and adolescents' rights agendas have risen rapidly up the political agenda in recent years, but in practice the transition from childhood to adulthood remains fraught for many adolescent girls and boys in low- and middle-income countries. Adolescents continue to experience a range of discriminatory social norms and practices, and arguably particularly with regard to violations of their rights to bodily integrity and freedom from violence.

This paper draws on qualitative research in three distinct but marginalised geographies in Ethiopia (South Gondar, East Haraghe and Afar) with approximately 200 early (10-12 years), and older (15-17) adolescents, their peers, caregivers and service providers in 2016 and in 2017. The data collection is part of the new DFID-funded multi-country Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence longitudinal research programme aimed at enhancing understanding around what works to enhance gender-responsive adolescent development and wellbeing.

The paper's conceptual framing centres around the threats and opportunities to adolescents' realisation of intersecting and overlapping individual and collective capability sets (Sen 1999, Nussbaum 2003). Our findings highlight that adolescent girls in particular but also boys in Ethiopia continue to face high levels of risk of sexual-, gender- and age-based violence at multiple levels. Experiences of violence cut across multiple settings including in families by siblings and/or parents, in and en route to school by strangers, classmates and/or teachers, in community spaces including as a result of recent political unrest, and beyond as part of migration and trafficking routes domestically and internationally. Exposure to these gender and generational risks are in turn compounded by deficits in other capability domains, including opportunities for participation and to exercise

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voice and agency. The paper concludes by discussing how effective implementation of national child justice legislation and policies remains limited and under-resourced, and insufficiently tailored to intra-country context differences to bring about meaningful change.

RC16-305.3

JONES, PAUL* *(Research School of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Social Sciences, the Australian National University)*

Repathologizing Demagogic Populism

The rebirth of 'populism studies' over the last twenty years has been starkly dominated by political science and political theory. Despite Peter Worsley's valiant advocacy of Weberian/Shilsian ideal-typification of modes of (demagogic) populism over inductivism in 1969, Canovan's field-defining 1981 opus, *Populism,* consolidiated the 1950s separation of populism studies from critical sociological theory.

That schism occurred in the dispute within the US academy over the interpretation of McCarthyism. At stake then, and now, is the sacred role attributed to the nineteenth century US populists in a domestic narrative. Such terms of debate are still hyperbolically policed by the ostensible victors of that conflict. Figures such as Canovan and Michael Kazin have consistently rejected any 'pathologization' of populist practice and especially any suggestion that populist traditions and popular movements are susceptible to demagogic capture. For such stakeholders in the populism literature, 'the people'- at least those within the USA - can never be considered susceptible to demagogic leadership, nor can prominent demagogues be considered a serious threat to the democratic fabric. Those who disagree must repent the mortal sin of elitism.

This *intellectual* populism relies on unexamined integralist conceptions of the psyche, political tradition and oratory. It was ill-prepared for contemporary neo-populism. While the Laclauian formalist conception of populism provides one alternative here, it is unable to recognize a role for demagogy.

This paper will elucidate a position drawn from that developed within the US-resident Frankfurt School and 'sociological' New York Intellectuals – the key figures in the early 'controversy' - as well as the recent work of Nadia Urbinati. Central elements of populist practice so emerge as thematic fragments of populist and other traditions, demagogues who are no longer definable by eloquent oratory and 'a kind of psycho-technics', as Adorno christened it, based in the culture industry.

RC42-721.1

JONES, PAUL* *(The Australian National University)*

The Frankfurt School Legacy and Contemporary Populism

The legacy of *The Authoritarian Personality* (*TAP*) within social psychology remains highly contested, not least for its alleged omission of left-authoritarianism. Adorno returned to Germany in the same year as its publication (1950). Former associates of the US-resident Frankfurt School amongst the New York Intellectuals, many of them sociologists, extended elements of this text to the analysis of McCarthyism. One key participant, the historian Richard Hofstadter, drew directly on *TAP*'s account of pseudo-conservativism (and also, I would argue, paranoia). In the nascent populism studies this literature proved even more controversial, although few of its critics attempted to take its social-psychological dimensions seriously. Since 'the Hofstadter controversy', as US historians call it, it has been difficult to problematize the social-psychological dimensions of populist movements within populism studies.

A key element missing from all these discussions is the role of demagogy. *TAP* was only one of five monographs published in 1949/50 within the larger *Studies in Prejudice* project, primarily concerned with anti-Semitism. One of these, Lowenthal and Guterman's *Prophets of Deceit*, was focussed on contemporary demagogues. More recently a short contemporaneous monograph by Adorno, *The Psychological Technique of Martin Luther Thomas's Radio Addresses*, has seen publication.

This theoretical paper argues that it is the figure of the demagogue, especially one rising from within the culture industry, that grants these texts renewed pertinence today, most notably but not only for the US case. It is the demagogue, rather than the susceptible authoritarian personality, that most embodies the key psychoanalytic elements the later Adorno advised were pivotal to the broader project: narcissism, paranoia and projection. More generally, the demagogic provides a means of reconciling some notorious 'ambiguities' of populism. Rather than regard populism as riven by 'left and right', we might consider all populisms highly susceptible to the risk of demagogic leadership or 'capture'.

RC11-233.4

JÖNSON, HÅKAN* *(Lund University, School of Social Work)*
HARNETT, TOVE *(Lund University, School of Social Work)*

Cheers Lads! Nursing Homes for Older People with Substance Use Disorder in Swedish Print Media

The aim of the paper is to investigate representations of nursing homes for older persons with substance use disorder in Swedish print media. Several municipalities arrange 'wet' facilities, where people aged 50+ may use alcohol. The aim is not abstinence but harm reduction. Wet facilities face moral dilemmas and challenges: watching people drink themselves to death, handling peer pressure to keep drinking, handling intoxication, aggression, visitors, bedbugs. Are these challenges reflected in print media? Data for the study consisted of all articles that reported on two nursing homes in the city of Gothenburg in the media database Retriever during 1995-2017: a total of 65 articles. Qualitative content analysis was used to identify relevant themes. The main finding was that the mostly positive reports on wet nursing home as a humane alternative to homelessness tended to become idyllic when facilities were described in depth and in these reports, managers and residents where interviewed and portrayed. The absence of attempts to treat was even presented as a means to reduce drinking in itself, rather than an attempt to work on a difficult dilemma in care for older persons with long term problems. A different type of reports appeared in July 2017 when members of staff at one of the facilities turned to the local newspaper, arguing that they had to face threats, abuse and violence from intoxicated residents, and did not get support from managers. During the scandal, the facility was described as "The house that God forgot" and voices were raised against "giving up" on people instead of providing treatment. The media scandal did not alter the municipal policy, and a likely reason for this is that problems that were highlighted had already been acknowledged by decision makers as part of the difficult reality of wet facilities.

RC11-232.2

JÖNSON, HÅKAN* *(Lund University, School of Social Work)*
HARNETT, TOVE *(Lund University, School of Social Work)*
TAGHIZADEH LARSSON, ANNIKA *(Department of Social and Welfare Studies, Linköping University)*

The Scandinavian Model of Successful Aging

The concept of successful aging has been closely related to the absence of disease and disability and tends to equate health and high functional capacity of individuals with success. In this paper we will redirect attention from the – much criticized – normative and individualized character of successful aging, into an innovatory framework inspired by disability studies and activism that focuses on comparisons as means to argue for social rights of older people. Drawing on the Scandinavian normalization principle of disability policies, and its goal that persons with disability should have the right to life like "others", we will introduce the Scandinavian Model of Successful Aging where success is defined as the ability of society to support and enable its aging members to have a high level of functioning and an active engagement with life. With this approach, third age activities like travelling, participating in voluntary work or studying should not be regarded as ideals of old age but could be used as comparisons in order to claim rights of older people with disability to get support in order to be able to live like others. The proposed reframing of successful aging will be investigated using three research projects. The first and second are based on in-depth interviews with older persons aging with impairments and the third is a case study of a Swedish woman with late-stage dementia living an active and independent life supported by personal assistants and a variety of assistive devices. The paper concludes that a social rights approach forwards the debate on successful aging and although the concept is inherently problematic it may be used to highlight enabling and limiting context, linked to specific models of social policy.

RC01-29.2

JONSSON, EMMA* *(Swedish Defence University)*
BJELANOVIC, VERA *(Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency)*
LANTZ, JOHAN *(Swedish Armed Forces, Human Resources Center)*
LINDGREN, ROSE-MARIE *(Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency)*
LINDQVIST, ANNE *(Swedish Armed Forces)*
TÖRNER, BRITTA *(Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency)*

Attrition during Basic Military Training in the Swedish Armed Forces

Attrition from basic military training is a serious and costly problem for Armed Forces. When the Swedish Armed Forces transformed from a conscript-based force to an all-volunteer force in 2010 the knowledge about reasons for attrition decreased, due to changed procedures. Today a recruit can leave basic military training within 24 hours and without further explanations. The project "Systematic follow-up of the psychological selection", aims at developing the admission tests, the basic military training and the work environment at the military units in order to reduce attrition. The project is a collaboration between the Swedish Armed Forces including the Internal Occupational Health Care Center and Human Resources, the Swedish Defence Recruitment Agency and the Swedish Defence University.

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Data is collected from the admission tests, questionnaires (first week/baseline, and last week of training) and interviews with recruits who drop out. The project aims to predict attrition caused by other factors than injuries and to predict further engagement/employment in the Swedish Armed Forces.

Partly due to difficulties to employ sufficient numbers to the Swedish Armed Forces, the Swedish Government have decided to reestablish the conscription in 2018. The conscription will be gender neutral and work as a complement to the volunteer recruitment. We believe that the methods of this project and the knowledge gained are as reliable for a conscript-based training as for a volunteer training.

RC29-531.4

JOOSSE, PAUL* *(University of Hong Kong)*

Of Folk Heroes and Folk Devils: Conceptual Affinities between Charismatic Upheaval and Moral Panic in the Case of Donald Trump

Although Stanley Cohen and Max Weber both made lasting contributions to social theory by modeling how moral enthusiasms trouble and establish the social order, thus far there has been little attempt to explore the complementarity between processes of moral panic and charismatic upheaval. Working beyond latently Durkheimian figurations of moral panic which depict a dialectic between 'right-thinkers' and folk devils, this paper integrates charismatic entrepreneurs into a tripartite model that sheds light on two new pathways of interaction that are relevant for the sociology of morality. First, charismatic leaders can perform an outflanking move on the moral territory of traditional leaders, performing acts of 'one-upmanship' in their castigations of 'folk devils' that are extreme, extraordinary, and therewith charismatic. Second, charismatic leaders can creatively subvert traditional mores, overturning value tables to 'bedevil' traditional leaders. Because moral panic and charismatic enthusiasm implicate distinct, complementary, and unitary social processes, I argue that, taken together, the work of Max Weber and Stanley Cohen offer a more theoretically profitable vision of moral denaturation and reformulation than either would alone. Donald Trump's charismatic ascent, which involved a continued interaction with folk devils, is used to illustrate the theoretical contribution.

RC16-312.3

JOOSSE, PAUL* *(University of Hong Kong)*

Populism, Trump-Style: Charisma and Counter-Charisma in Modern Political Performance

This paper conducts a negative reading of Weber's ideal-type of charismatic authority, seeking to anticipate and discern hidden social interactants that are implicated in his descriptions of charismatic social processes. In so doing, the paper advances the 'charismatic counter-role' as an umbrella term that captures the performative bearing of a variety actors on processes of charismatic interaction. Specifically, in addition to devoted followers (already much discussed in the literature), this typology contains unworthy challengers (those who fall short when judged by the new terms of legitimacy that the charismatic leader creatively establishes); colossal players (those who serve as interlocutors that are appropriately 'to scale' for highlighting the extraordinary missions to which the charismatic leader aspires); and incredulous onlookers (those whose nay-saying, skepticism, and outrage is a precondition for the leader's performance of seemingly miraculous feats). Together, these charismatic counter-roles interact in ways that comprise a charismatic social system that gives a better account than has heretofore been available for the unstoppable momentum of populist movements let by charismatic candidates. Using the 'Trump phenomenon' as its empirical source, and employing analytical tools from symbolic interactionist and performative approaches to social theory, this paper has implications for future studies of how populism can destabilize traditional and/or rational-legal social orders.

TG07-1007.3

JORDAN, MARIANGELA* *(Cornell University)*

Tlawmngaihna: Self-Sacrifice

The Young Mizo Association (YMA), an influential parastatal civil society in Mizoram (India) is a central actor in the "dreaming" of a Mizo independent nation is also the architect of virulent moral panics and purging campaigns meant to secure and promote a particular sense of Mizoness, aligned with Tlawmngaihna ("The Unspoken Law" or "Self-Sacrifice"), a hybrid set of traditional Mizo moral codes and Christian-inspired ethics. The YMA runs campaigns against miscegenation in middle schools; criminalizes the LGBTIQ community and the homeless; and fills up informal rehabilitation centers (known as "gospel camps") ran by self-proclaimed prophets, with alcohol and drug addicts, the mentally ill, and sex workers.

My film, *Tlawmngaihna: Self-Sacrifice*, attends to the sensorial experiences of a day in the life of such a "gospel camp," namely Thutak Nunpuitu Team (TNT).

TNT, seen as one of the most successful gospel camps in Mizoram, is run by Pu Sângthankima a self-declared Mizo prophet and ex-drug addict himself; it serves (solely through faith healing practices) 2,000 individuals (drug and alcohol addicts, orphans, and persons struggling with physical and mental disabilities); is fully self-sufficient (with a farm, school, carpentry shop, and candle factory or its own) and depends only on the work to its 180 volunteers, ex-patients who have chosen to live in the camp to fully dedicate their time to running the place. The film follows the activities of these volunteers, with an explicit focus on their embodied experiences, from 2 AM when they wake up to cook rice for 2,000 patients, through the day as they care for 600 orphans and 300 individuals in its disability center, and until 7 PM when dinner is served and the compound prepares for evening worship and sleep.

RC31-562.1

JOSEPH, JOLIN* *(York University)*

Gulf Gatekeepers: Gendered Im/Mobility in the Recruitment and Regulation of Indian Women Migrants

Migration to the Gulf presents an important avenue of employment for Indian women (Thimothy and Sasikumar, 2012). However, women's migration from the state is heavily restricted through age- and gender-based controls and regulated recruitment processes. Legislative guidelines under the Emigration Act (1983) prohibit the operation of informal intermediaries within the Indian migration regime. An August 2016 ordinance (MOE, 2016) stipulates that emigration of low- and semi-skilled women workers is to be channeled solely through six state-run recruitment agencies. In practice, the migration of women from India depends largely on local recruitment relationships with nebulous networks of unregulated sub-agents and social actors (Rajan, Varghese, and Jayakumar, 2010).

The expansion of temporary migration and consumption of gendered reproductive labour, has created a profitable niche for migration mediators to engage in exploitative labour brokerage. In an attempt to protect women from exploitation, the Indian state prohibits the emigration of women under thirty years and designates Emigration Clearance Required/Not Required (ECR/ECNR) status. Such interventions point to a paternalistic, patriarchal state-structuring of migration; one that pushes women to seek informal and precarious pathways that exacerbate the risks associated with migration. Drawing on fieldwork and interviews with migrants and civil society organizations in key migrant-sending states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, this paper will analyze the implications of and gender ideologies underpinning policies that aim to reduce vulnerability through restricting recruitment and migration. Rooted in ethnographic analysis among return migrants and emigrant households, the paper explores the social organization of domestic work recruitment and interlocking macro-institutional processes that influence transnational migration of women from India. I map the social networks and institutional actors that organize these labour flows and chart how bringing in local actors and return migrants into the formal migration apparatus can help mitigate risk and uncertainty in the process.

RC43-734.1

JOSEPH, MARINA* *(Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action)*

Creating Neo Liberal Squatter Settlements - Mass Re Housing in Mumbai

Beginning in the 1990s, global capital flow and investment in infrastructure in Mumbai heightened the extent of urban restructuring. This brought with it a change in housing schemes that made redevelopment of auto-constructed slums a profit making venture. This led to the creation of 32 high-rise, high-density Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) housing colonies ensuing from large scale displacement of the urban poor due to infrastructure projects. This one-size-fits-all, re-housing scheme has been one of the most lucrative real estate generators in the city.

These housing colonies were built by private developers with no thought of the everyday needs of the urban poor. Unlike auto-constructed housing, homogeneous, mass produced housing restricts people from exercising agency in their built environment. However, in the face of loss of livelihood due to displacement, transgressing imaginations of formal housing within R&R colonies is a means of adaptation. Within this re-housing scheme that does not holistically provide for 'rehabilitation', it is not just residents, but the State itself that is found transgressing its own norms in order to provide for basic services within the built environment.

These once informal settlements are forcefully formalised; yet owing to multiple transgressions, they are once again informalised leading to the creation of a neo liberal form of squatter settlements. Relying on extensive primary and secondary data, the paper engages with larger questions such as the need to contextualise housing needs, the social failings of such housing, adaptation and transgressions within the built environment of formal housing, and whether this form of habitat can at all be considered formal. The paper stresses on the urgent need to re imagine adequate resettlement housing and re consider what rehabilitation means for the urban poor displaced by infrastructure projects.

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RC32-589.2

JOSEPH, SUZANNE* *(independent scholar)*

"Marriage-like Cohabitation" with Female Slave Captives (i.e., Concubinage): Institutionalized Violence and the Family Structure in Islam

Slavery denotes an extreme form of violent dehumanization with concubinage recalling women slaves as victims of sexual (as opposed to economic) exploitation in particular. Islam is believed to have softened the blow of slavery, but it did not eliminate that blow. In terms of marriage and perpetuation of the family, both contractual marriage with a free woman and "marriage-like cohabitation" with an enslaved woman were permissible. While it is true that freeing a slave was regarded as a religious virtue, evidence argues against romanticization of slavery. It was illegal for a "master" to force a slave woman into prostitution; nevertheless, male slaveholders enjoyed legally sanctioned sexual access to a slave wo-man's body. Similarly, although slaves could marry, they required the "master's" permission to do so. Female parity within Islam is often inferred from the doctrine of sexual exclusivity—the requirement that women, free and enslaved alike, are only permitted one licit sexual partner at a time. However, the doctrine was applied differently to enslaved women and undermined by the fact that a child born to a concubine was not automatically considered legitimate. Muslim "masters" were encouraged, but not required, to acknowledge children born by their slaves. Thus, there appears to be an implicit assumption that concubines were often engaged in non-licit, non-exclusive sex. Yet other evidence suggests that enslaved women were seen as sexually "unchaste." Specifically, freedom from slavery was seen as a requisite of chastity, prompting some jurists to declare male intermarriage with non-Muslim women of the Book unlawful if that woman was a slave. Primary source material from the nineteenth century will be used to frame questions on concubinage and the family structure in Islam. Conceptual-empirical insights from anthropology, sociology, history, and women's studies will also be sought to broaden our understanding of nonlethal/lethal masculine violence within intimate relationships.

RC39-686.2

JOSHI, DEVI* *(Former Director Geological Survey of India)*

Evaluation of Recurring Flood Disasters in Indian Cities: High Urban Vulnerability Vs. Extreme Weather Events

In recent decades flood disasters have become a recurring menace to human-settlements in India. Here, it is imperative to focus on urban areas as they are the permanent settlements having extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, education, health and other utilities, concentrated within a limited area. To understand the flood devastation suffered by the urban communities, an analysis of the recent floods (Mumbai, 2005; Kedarnath, 2013; Srinagar, 2014; Chennai, 2015) was undertaken. Two of the disaster events are highlighted here. Extreme rainfall event of November 2015, in the megacity of Chennai located on a coastal landscape, gave rise to catastrophic floods resulting in hundreds of human fatalities, loss of property, damage to infrastructure, and disruption of basic services like health, education, etc. An evaluation of the devastation reveals that uncontrolled urbanization encroaching over wetlands, marshes and natural drainages, was responsible for the Catastrophic floods. The flood disaster of June 2013, in the sacred town of Kedarnath, located in the Higher Himalayan terrain, was triggered by intense rainfall followed by breach of a glacial lake, resulting in thousands of human fatalities and diruption of tourism in the area. However, the devastation was mainly caused by high vulnerability of the town, inherited from unplanned urbanization and its siting on the hazardous floodplain of Mandakini River.

Present study concludes that the flood disasters occurred due to uncontrolled urbanization imparting high vulnerability to the built environment. However, the extreme rainfall events have played to enhance the severity of the flood hazard. Moreover, fourth assessment report of IPCC, warns that climate change would increase the risks of hydro-meteorological disasters in South Asia. Besides, weather patterns also indicate more frequent occurrence of such events in future, necessitating a comprehensive strategy for adaptation, mitigation and urban renewal for reducing the vulnerability and strengthening resilience of our cities.

TG04-983.1

JOXE, LUDOVIC* *(Université Paris Descartes)*

Doctors without Borders: How Trust in the Hierarchy Reduces Frustration

Behind the traditional smile of the humanitarian workers, the reality is shadier. Tensions, tiredness and frustration can arise on the fields of intervention (conflicts, epidemics, natural disasters, etc.). Within the non-governmental organization Doctors Without Borders (MSF), two different kinds of international workers can be identified: the "frustrable" and the "non-frustrable". What are their respective profile? To which extent is frustration related with trust?

The "frustrable" are usually committed. They expect MSF to have a political impact, to save lives and to be 'efficient'. Depending on the context, they can come back from their humanitarian mission highly frustrated. The non-frustrable are more 'career-oriented'. They expect a salary from the organization, a career evolution that MSF actually provides. There is no space for frustration. And they affirm they are "never disappointed". Indeed, I show how frustration lies in the intersection of the expectations of the individual and the "zones of uncertainties" of the organization (Crozier and Friedberg, 1977).

However, by looking more in the details, I show that frustration is also a matter of trust. Most of the "frustrable" mistrust the headquarters and discuss the decisions taken by the managers whereas the "non-frustrable" are humbler and say they "do not have all the parameters" to challenge the decisions of the headquarters. Trust seems to reduce the perceived uncertainties of the humanitarian activities and reduce the feeling of frustration. Rephrasing the original German title of Niklas Luhmann's book "Trust and Power" (Luhmann, 1968), my talk will try to explain how trust can be seen as a mechanism that reduces uncertainties, and consequently frustration.

My communication relies on fifty interviews with MSF expatriates and notes taken during ten humanitarian missions on three continents.

RC09-179.5

JOXE, LUDOVIC* *(Université Paris Descartes)*

How Doctors without Borders Is Erasing the Frontiers between North and South

Since the beginning of the years 2000, the landscape of the humanitarian sector has evolved. There are more non-governmental organizations (NGO) created in the South, and more international workers coming from the South in the Northern organizations. The NGO Doctors Without Borders (MSF), founded in France in 1971, seems to follow the same trend. In 2015, 24% of its international staff came from the South. Which reasons can be identified to explain this evolution? And to which extent does it have an impact on MSF and on the humanitarian mindset?

Among the almost 500 projects led worldwide by MSF, more than 1000 positions for international workers are not covered. Forced to broaden its sources of recruitment, MSF is hiring staff from the South through its new sections in Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, etc. MSF is also hiring online which allows more and more workers from all over the world to be recruited. Yet the main source of staff coming from the South is the promotion of MSF own national staff. Indeed, only 10% of the staff are called "international". The other 90% are "national staff" and work locally, in their home country. The national staff is a treasure for the organization. They often have worked for MSF for decades. They are skilled, trained and know the organisation and its values.

The current president of MSF-France is a former national staff from Liban. The Western supremacy, carrying the former developmentalist thought, is disappearing. The new international staff from the South bring new ways of management, new strategies, new values. The current trend is erasing the distinction between North and South. And the organisation, mirror of its members, is more and more diverse, multi-sited and cosmopolite, becoming paradoxically more "without borders" than at its origins.

RC33-607.5

JOYE, DOMINIQUE* *(Lausanne University)*
SAPIN, MARLÈNE *(FORS Lausanne)*

Measuring Social Networks and Social Resources in Comparative Perspective

The ISSP 2017 is dedicated to social networks and social resources. As a world wide survey, ISSP has always given great attention to the issue of comparability in the questionnaire. In the case of social networks, this is even more challenging as different societies can shape different types of social relations which gives rise to support through different means, such as state, market and personal relationships. Therefore, it is important to assess different aspects of social networks and social resources that will be complementary: Therefore, we implemented both position and resources generators, as well as other measures of social integration and exchanges, in order to tackle the different aspects of social networks and social resources. While the position generator assesses the diversity and hierarchy of social networks, the resource generator captures important support needed by individual in concrete life situations.

However, the exact properties of these measures have to be empirically analysed in a comparative perspective. That is why we have conducted a large instrument development survey covering eight countries and more than 3'000 respondents. Based on empirical results of this survey, we will discuss more specifically the equivalence of the instruments measuring social resources, their similarities and differences across countries and how far the social context influence who provides these resources.

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

RC15-JS-72.2

JUAN, HSIAO-MEI* *(National Chung Cheng University)*

Meaning of Meaninglessness: Operational Logic of Hospice Care in Taiwan

Taiwan is an aging society and cancer has recently become the leading cause of death. With the development of medical technologies, it is possible to prolong the physical sign of life. However, patients as well as their families often suffer physical and emotional pain in the use of the invasive treatment. Hospice care is therefore introduced into the medical practice, as a reflection of medicine, turning invalid cure into palliative care.

This essay treats hospice care as a new form of medical treatment. It deals mainly not with the illness, but the pain – in regard to body and mind. Using in-depth interview texts, this essay examines the operational logic of hospice care in Taiwan. Some patients and their families reveal in the interviews that it is meaningless to continue accepting general treatment. Further examination, however, shows us that this meaninglessness means a lot. It does not connote abandonment of treatment. Instead, this meaninglessness is precisely where we can see how hospice care in Taiwan is operated and transformed. Reflecting on this meaninglessness, this essay examines the following issues: the reshaping of value of life and death in light of ethics of time, ethics of economy, and relational autonomy, the shift of filial piety, the idea of good dying and finally the withdrawal and employ of technologies. By so doing, it hopes to figure out the transformation of hospice care from impossibility into possibility in medical treatment.

RC56-910.2

JUBELIN, ALEXANDRE* *(Université Paris-Sorbonne)*

Boarding Parties in EARLY Modern Atlantic Warfare and the Recomposition of Violence

Within the field of Early modern warfare, it has long been argued that a "Military Revolution" (Parker, 1988) took place from the 16th to the 18th centuries, creating a deep recomposition of warfare and from there, politics itself - due to the apparition and diffusion of artillery in Western Europe. However, details of this evolution have long been overlooked - and specifically the precise experience of combat by its actors - which would tend to put into perspective any idea of a brutal evolution or revolution due to the limitations to the technical implementation of artillery at sea.

This contribution would argue that something specific is at play in the naval war experience of the 16th and 17th centuries. First because of the uncertainty of most battles of that time, since an encounter at sea is almost always unexpected, contrary to most land battles - hence an experience of waiting and chasing an enemy, then expecting the action, followed by the unleashing of brutal violence in the case of boarding parties - since there is almost no escape in these battles. But also because the development of artillery changes the equation and the representations of battle - being both viewed as a decisive advantage and a somewhat dishonourable weapon compared to previous unavoidable boarding tactics.

Hence a very specific form of combat, at the articulation between close and interpersonal fighting (in which the sensorial environment of fighting would be questioned), and an emerging means of fighting at a distance - in which both psychological warfare and cultural representations come into play in an environment very different from that of land warfare (the wind advantage for instance remaining a cornerstone of naval warfare).

RC21-JS-19.5

JUHNKE, SEBASTIAN* *(Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)*

Becoming the 'creative Self': On the Relationship between Urban Environments and Biographical Desires

The relationship between the city and the individual is reciprocal: urban environments influence biographies and life stories, and biographical desires in turn take part in shaping the city. This is the case for members of Richard Florida's (2003) creative class, a demographic attracted to cities that display tolerance in the form of openness and diversity. Whereas this conceptualization has been criticized for its neglect of intra-urban inequalities and often problematic applications by urban policy-makers around the globe, little is known about the relationship between 'creatives' on a personal level and the urban environments that attract them.

Based on qualitative interviews with creative professionals in London and Berlin neighbourhoods attractive because of their diversity and urban change, this paper will shed light on the biographical construction of a 'creative self' that is dependent upon a particular urban form. Furthermore, this paper will discuss the ways in which a 'creative' self-understanding and biographical desires impact upon the city, both materially and discursively (e.g. in the form of representation, gentrification and segregation).

Questions of living together with difference in diverse and tolerant (socio-geographical features), and particularly 'creative' urban environments (materialities such as Victorian/Wilhelminian housing stock, industrial architecture, street mar-

kets, the 'right' degree of urban decay) are directly related to the biographical construction of the 'creative self'. This not only relates to working conditions such as the presence of other 'creatives' and being inspired by diverse and 'edgy' neighbourhoods but also to the construction and narration of individual biographies through norms, values and questions of lifestyle, taste and distinction. This becomes particularly evident when creative professionals contrast their arrival to the city with their past in 'non-creative' urban or rural places.

RC48-802.6

JUNG, CHUNGSE* *(Binghamton Univeristy)*

Mobilizing for Democracy Again: Rising New Political Activism in East Asia

Why does claiming democracy come back to a central issue in social movements of East Asia in the 2010s? Between 2014 and 2017, the East Asian countries experienced one of the most revolutionary moments in their history of democracy. Unlike the Arab Spring, mobilization for democracy such as the Sunflower Student Movement in Taiwan in 2014, the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong in 2014, Japanese Anti-War Rallies in 2015, and South Korea's Candlelight Protests from 2016 to 2017 occurred in the process of democratic regression after their democratic consolidation. In this paper, I explore the structure and dynamics of the recent political activism in East Asia. By comparing the cause, process, and outcome of the movements, we can find several key juxtapositions of the four protest waves. The protests were triggered primarily not by transnational issues, but by domestic political decision and corruption. The most shared claim at the protest events, "realizing democracy," was consistent across the regions. Younger generation occupied the scenes of protests. I take such parallels, but critically assess, asking what it takes to draw them and what work they do in the East Asia of the 2010s? In the *world-historical* perspective, I examine rising political activism in the Asia could occur in periods of world hegemonic transition, the rise of China and the decline of the U.S., and capitalism-in-crisis, and argue the new political activism links to economic and geopolitical instability in the region. In addition, I show demanding democracy has become a key claim in the last two global protest waves in the 1980s and in the early 2010s in the global South.

RC39-696.2

JUNGMANN, ANDREA* *(Disaster Research Unit, Freie Universität Berlin)*
SCHULZE, KATJA *(Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin)*
SCHANDER, JULIA *(Disaster Research Unit, Freie Universität Berlin)*

Health Related Services in Crisis Situations – a Study on Care-Dependent People

Against the backdrop of rising numbers of weather-related disasters worldwide (UNISDR, 2015) and an increasing reliance on infrastructure like electricity, communication, and health services, the question of what will occur if we fail to keep those services running during crises and disasters arises. As a result of long-term demographic developments, the number of people in need of personal care has continuously increased in most western societies. In Germany, the number of care-dependent persons increased by 9% in the past two years up to 2.86 million people in 2015 - 73% of whom live in private households (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2017). The ability to provide for their special medical needs in a crisis or a disaster presents a great challenge to the agencies and organizations tasked with public security. Given the paucity of centralized information about this vulnerable group, new ground needs to be broken to integrate their social networks, medical and nursing services as well as disaster concepts and organizations.

Referring to data from an ongoing research project on the context of care-dependent people in disaster and crisis situations (KOPHIS), we will present the results of one qualitative and two quantitative studies. In these studies, we explored the anticipated needs of care-dependent people living in private households during a disaster scenario involving a long lasting water and power outage. The contribution will allow insight into the perspectives of disaster professionals, medical and nursing staff as well as care-dependent people and their relatives. It also discusses the extent to which care-dependent people, despite their alleged vulnerability, are accustomed to experiencing crises on a daily basis and whether they may have therefore developed individual mechanisms and resilient support networks that can be activated in disaster situations.

RC11-214.3

JUOZELIUNIENE, IRENA* *(Vilnius University)*
BUDGINAITĖ, IRMA *(Vilnius University)*

Intergenerational Solidarity and Transnational Familial Care: The Case of Lithuanian Migrant Families

This paper aims to examine how intergenerational solidarity contributes to organization of familial care across borders. Familial care is the main source of

social care for elderly in Lithuania. Since accession to the EU in 2004, families face new challenges due to the emigration of working age adult children, elderly family members stay living 'at home'. Elderly people play a dual role in migrant families. On the one hand, close kin, especially grandparents, become involved in childcare arrangements across borders and are seen by migrants as a familial resource helping to cope successfully with the hardships. On the other, migrants confront the dilemma of needing to transfer grandparents to a destination country or organizing care at home country.

Transnational families remain unacknowledged as a new family type in the national legislation and public discourse; the policy measures to support them remain scarce and unsystematic. Therefore, intergenerational solidarity is the major source of support within families and, as such, is fundamental for understanding the circulation of emotional support, instrumental help and financial security.

To analyse how intergenerational relations are maintained across borders and in which ways care is provided for/by older parents in long-distance family situations, we build on intergenerational solidarity approach, broadening the focus to include relations with close kin, and view family relations through the lens of transnational care chains and renegotiation of family responsibilities. We draw insights from two representative surveys of Lithuanian population (aged 15 to 74) carried out in 2013 (N=1016) and 2017 (N=1400) in the network of the project financed by Research Council of Lithuania. The questionnaires integrate part of an international comparative study VOC-IR questionnaire on intergenerational solidarity.

The data reveal how experience of migration re-defines relational networks, which way intergenerational solidarity contributes to re-organization of familial care, and how care networks are gendered.

RC30-544.10

JURADO-GUERRERO, TERESA* *(UNED - Madrid)*
ABRIL, PACO *(Universitat de Girona)*
BOGINO, VICTORIA *(Universidad Pública de Navarra)*
BOTIA-MORILLAS, CARMEN *(Universidad Pablo de Olavide)*
MONFERRER, JORDI M. *(Universidad a Distancia de Madrid (UDIMA))*

Father-Friendly Workplaces: Possibilities and Barriers for Balancing Male Work and Involvement in the Care of Children

This paper studies workplaces that facilitate their male employees' involvement in caring for their children. We draw on data from three focus groups and six case studies of businesses officially recognized a promoting work-life balance and gender equality in Spain. We analyze the interactional and institutional levels: the interactions between employees, involved fathers, and their supervisors, and the organizational culture and norms of the businesses that ease work-life balance.

Research on this topic shows that more and more men identify themselves as care providers and want to act as involved fathers, but policies, gender ideology and even practices hinder it. We analyze the factors, barriers and opportunities that fathers find at their workplaces when they want to get involved in care. There are also tensions between conditions theoretically thought to promote work-life balance and practices that make it difficult.

We focus on the business-specific and external factors from a retrospective perspective to understand the changes within businesses leading to father-friendly organizational cultures over time. Taking into account the businesses' position on the goods and services markets, we are interested in how some of them used their degrees of freedom to innovate work schedules and the management of human recourses by offering flextime, leaves of absence, reduced work hours and telework. We also take advantage of the comparison between occupation, professional categories and hierarchical levels within a business to understand why some work-life measures are not offered to some occupations or are less used by them.

RC07-158.7

JURDI-HAGE, ROZZET* *(Sociology & Social Studies, University of Regina)*
HAGE, H SAM *(University of Regina)*
CHOW, HENRY *(Sociology & Social Studies, University of Regina)*

Cognitive and Behavioral Environment Concern Among University Students in a Western Canadian City: Implications for Institutional Interventions

Informed by Stern and colleagues' Value-Belief-Norm (VBN) theory and their empirical work on the linkages between social forces and social-psychological processes that impel people to act pro-environmentally, we examined levels and predictors of cognitive and behavioral environmental concern (EC) of post-secondary students in a setting heavily focused on expanding resource extraction. Students are worth further study; they will be affected by and will have to provide solutions and take competent action in civic participation for sustainable environmental development. Data for this investigation were obtained through completion of self-administered questionnaires during the 2009/2010 academic year from a sample of 421 undergraduate students attending a medium-sized

public university in southern Saskatchewan, Canada's second largest oil-producing province and third largest producer of natural gas. The rise to power of the "pro-extraction" Saskatchewan Party for the third consecutive term since 2007 has intensified neoliberal environmental governance to facilitate economic growth. Results showed no widespread pro-NEP oriented attitudes. Students were more prone to place responsibility for environmental protection at the door of government and industry than themselves. Students practiced a range of environmentally supportive behaviors (ESB) with varying intensities. To test the causal structure of the VBN, hierarchical multiple regression models were used, which provided replication for several of the theory's propositions in predicting generalized and specific environmental beliefs and ESB. Findings highlight the complex relationships between personal background, academic and cognitive variables as influences on pro-environmental participation. Notably, the impact of formal instruction on the environment in influencing cognitive and behavioral EC, both directly and indirectly, suggests it is essential educational institutions have formal curricula that expose students to the necessary types of environmental knowledge, awareness, attitudes, and critical thinking skills to promote environmental literacy and address unsustainable lifestyles and attitudes. Institutional interventions are discussed, including the role of universities as "effective change agents".

TG04-971.2

JURDI-HAGE, ROZZET* *(Sociology & Social Studies, University of Regina)*
GIBLETT, CANDACE *(Regina Fire & Protective Services)*
PRAWZICK, ANGELA *(Regina Fire & Protective Services)*
PATTON, ALLISON *(Sociology & Social Studies, University of Regina)*

Human Behaviour during Residential Cooking Fires in a Canadian Prairie City: Trends, Concerns and Implications for Safety Promotion

Human behaviour in residential fires has received limited attention from Canadian fire and rescue services. Canada does not have an ongoing national fire information database, leading to important gaps in fire research. This means that with regard to residential fires, Canadian fire services have only very limited knowledge and lack supporting empirical data about ways people behave during residential fires. To complicate matters, there are many messages which are contradictory about ways to handle small residential fires, and there is little empirical research on effectiveness or fire injury risks associated with different approaches, despite widespread acceptance of people's predisposition to intervene and potential danger associated with ineffective host intervention. The impetus behind this research came from Regina Fire & Protective Services (RFPS). Residential careless cooking fires (RCCFs) are an ongoing and serious problem in the City of Regina. A community-based participatory research partnership between RFPS and the University of Regina, this project is providing key data to understand the human dimension of RCCFs: It's people who start these fires, not technology. Applying concepts of Brennan and Thomas' Paradigm of Human Behaviour in Fires and the Haddon Matrix to facilitate a better understanding of the circumstances and influences that act on hosts implicated in these occurrences, the present study analyzes primary survey data collected between 2014-2015 using RFPS' *Residential Cooking Fire Form*, developed to meet the objectives of this project, to examine nature, correlates and casualty risks of host intervention behaviour and specific actions taken in response to RCCFs and how these behaviours relate to effective safety strategies. The benefits of making decisions informed by empirical data from "real" behaviour in RCCFs are considerable for design, targeting and dissemination of relevant fire-safety messaging; messaging that to achieve the best outcomes accounts and works with what people actually did during such fires.

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

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RC19-363.3

KAASCH, ALEXANDRA* (Bielefeld University)

KOCH, MARTIN (Bielefeld University)

Global Social Regulations of Domestic Work – the Case of Migrant Domestic Workers from Asia

While working relationships have undergone tremendous regulations in the past century, regulating domestic work is still in many ways difficult as besides formal employment relationships there is a huge amount of (illegal) migrants and other 'invisible' persons engaged in informal (paid) domestic work. It is migrants who usually possess less knowledge of the language of their host country, as well as about their social rights, culture and other important information, that end up in vulnerable employment relationships. Migrants tend to work in less regulated and less monitored working sectors in particular if their residence status is not firm. These problems generate different forms and dimensions of discrimination across and within countries. This paper centres around the protection of domestic workers. It addresses the questions of how the concern to protect domestic workers has emerged in world society; and to what extent global actors attempt to establish social policy regulations at the national and regional level to address the social needs of domestic workers.

Solutions to these challenges cannot only come from nation states but are rather at the heart of global social policy. IOs and NGOs have been involved in developing political measures and regulations to protect domestic workers. We are particularly interested in how the situation of domestic workers migrating from Asian countries such as Indonesia is described by global actors and in the policy recommendations to address their situation.

We use qualitative data (documents), and a combination of global social policy, world society and international relations approaches to study the role and ideas of global actors in the framing of domestic workers' issues. We seek to make contributions, to a better understanding of global policy mechanisms to protect domestic workers, and to help improve the theoretical and methodological tools to analyse social policy from a transnational perspective.

RC09-182.6

KADIO, KADIDIATOU* (Université de Montréal, Programme de doctorat en Science Humaine Appliquée)

DAGENAIS, CHRISTIAN (Département de psychologie, Université de Montréal)

RIDDE, VALÉRY (Institut de recherche en santé publique de l'Université de Montréal (IRSPUM))

De l'Intention De Formulation d'Une Politique Nationale De Protection Sociale (PNPS) à Une Compilation D'actions De Protection Sociale.

Pour améliorer la protection sociale des populations, le Burkina Faso a adopté en 2012 une politique nationale (PNPS). La présente recherche analyse sa formulation en s'appuyant sur la perspective de « policy design » (Howlett et Mukherjee, 2014).

Des données discursives et documentaires ont été collectées auprès de 36 répondants issus d'institutions nationales et internationales. L'analyse thématique inductive a orienté le processus de collecte et de traitement des données (Blais et Martineau, 2006; Paillé et Mucchielli, 2012).

Les résultats montrent que le processus de planification de la formulation n'a pas permis de conduire une réflexion sur le problème à résoudre, d'identifier les besoins spécifiques des bénéficiaires, d'évaluer la capacité des solutions pour choisir celles appropriées, donnant lieu au constat empirique du « non-design » ou de « non-formulation ». Il a plutôt conduit à une PNPS qui s'est résumée à un document dont le contenu tous azimuts rassemble toutes les actions possibles de protection sociale sans faire un arbitrage. Trois facteurs ont favorisé cette non-formulation : (1) le manque d'orientations gouvernementales claires pour guider les discussions; (2) le faible soutien ou volonté politique se traduisant par la faible implication des décideurs de haut niveau dans le processus; (3) les acteurs nationaux avaient une méconnaissance conceptuelle et technique sur la protection sociale faisant recours aux conseils des organismes internationaux. L'annonce gouvernementale de jouer un rôle principal dans le processus de formulation relevait de la rhétorique. Dans ce contexte, d'autres visions et logiques ont guidé le raisonnement des acteurs. Les acteurs nationaux recherchaient un consensus sur le contenu de la politique dans une logique de captage de ressources financières, ceux internationaux ont priorisé les interventions relevant de leur mandat institutionnel.

Ces lacunes dans le processus de formulation pourraient engendrer des difficultés de mise en œuvre, voir un échec de son efficacité.

RC15-287.7

KADOBAYASHI, MICHIKO* (Japan Women's University)

The Transition of Cancer Tobyoki (illness narrative) in Japan

In Japan illness narratives called "tobyoki" have been published actively, and among them cancer tobyoki account for half of them in number. Cancer tobyoki has remarkably increased since 1980's with the rising incidence of cancer. In my study about 600 volumes of cancer tobyoki from 1960's to the present, I examined the authors' consciousness, the relation to the "truth-telling", and the chronological change of the views of cancer in those memoirs. And I found the existence of the master narrative which symbolizes the era. Cancer tobyoki has been changing. That was caused by the change of the medical policy toward "truth-telling", which was influenced by the flow of cancer treatment. This transition of the policy affected the view of cancer in society and patients' consciousness, and changed the content of tobyoki.   I classified cancer tobyoki published until around 2000 into four categories according to the period as follows; 1. until 1980, it is common that the patient was not informed the truth. 2. the latter half of 1980's, "truth-telling" began. 3. the latter half of 1990's, the rate of truth-telling rose. 4. around 2000, the "truth-telling" was generalized as a necessary information for patients and a lot of authors declared "symbiosis and coexistence" with cancer. After that the diversification of cancer tobyoki was seen for a while. And now one out of two people get cancer, and tobyo-ki has changed greatly. The authors try to grasp their situations as it is and face cancer. Most of writers are considering how to finish their lives even in the last stage of life. Tobyoki is the story of diseases, and the story composed of the personal experience and social or cultural factors. I'm going to indicate the master narrative and mention about some factors of the transition.

RC04-96.2

KAGAWA, MEI* (Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo)

Declining Birth Rate and Changes in High School Opportunities in Japan

Maintaining opportunities in high school when the number of students is decreasing is challenging in many aspects. When education was expanding, the primary concern was to cope with the growing demand quantitatively. However, when education is being downsized, providing adequate education involves dealing with problems quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The challenge is to downsize education while guaranteeing equal opportunities for everyone. In other words, society has to offer a variety of programs that students want, while simultaneously shrinking them in size. How can this be accomplished? What can cause its failure? What kinds of problems can arise in the process? I focus on the changes in the high school structure in Japan, namely providers and programs offered, to answer this question.

The number of high school students in Japan has been decreasing over the past 25 years; the highest number was recorded in 1992; it then declined sharply to about two-thirds in 2016. Despite the decline in student enrollments, public and private balance in terms of ratios remains unchanged. The reason for this is that the public-private high school cooperation council in most prefectures sets the permitted allocation of students in each sector. However, a change in the functions of the council is indicated in the coming years. Regarding the variety of programs, two changes can be pointed out. One is the decline in the number of public schools that offer vocational programs, especially in prefectures where the drop in student numbers is severe. The other is that the education contents that each school offers are diversified reflecting high school policy. We will discuss the consequences of these changes to the high school structure.

RC50-837.5

KAHANA, NETTA* (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

The Beautiful Israelis: Volunteer Tourism As an Ethical Consumption in the Israeli Context

Volunteer tourism is part of the wider trend of ethical consumption, as it allows untrained tourists to assist disadvantaged communities around the world, and thus to express moral ideas via consumption. Although ethical consumption is a global phenomenon which is used by different social actors in varying social fields, volunteer tourism research focuses on European and North-American organizations and volunteers. This research examines moral conceptions in volunteer tourism in a non-European and non-North-American framework – the Israeli context. Since 2007, a number of volunteer organizations offer special volunteer programs for Israelis around the world. The research examines how volunteer tourism as a form of ethical consumption is organized beyond European and North-American society, and how the moral ideas which are embedded in this global phenomenon are integrated into the Israeli context.

An integrative methodological strategy of content analysis of the websites of all active organizations in the field, and in-depth interviews with volunteers is used. Results indicate that both the organizations and the volunteers ascribe local meaning to the global phenomenon of volunteer tourism. The organizations

attribute both national (Israeli) and religious (Jewish) meaning to volunteering, and by doing so they showcase the moral aspects in volunteer tourism as an Israeli and Jewish matters. On the other hand, volunteers perceive volunteering as an expression of individual morality. Practicing ethical travel allows them to display global values and habitus, and to distinguish themselves from other Israeli travelers. The study offers a powerful example of the ways in which volunteer tourism as ethical consumption is organized differently in a local context, due to the varying local meanings ascribed to the phenomenon.

RC30-545.8

KAIDA, LISA* (McMaster University)
FITZPATRICK, KATHLEEN (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

What Happens When Work and Family Spheres Are Reintegrated? Quantitative Analysis of Unpaid Housework Among Women Home-Based Workers in Canada

Since the 1970s, developed countries like Canada have witnessed a rise in women's home-based work as a result of economic restructuring and firms' flexibilization strategies. Although home-based work is touted by the media and businesses as an ideal arrangement for women to balance work and family, sociologists are critical of this upward trend as a re-integration of the sphere of work and the sphere of family. Qualitative research has explored the gendered consequences of home-based work and highlighted work/family challenges facing women home-based workers. However, a quantitative assessment on the work/family challenges of women home-based workers is limited to date. To address this gap, this paper quantitatively evaluates how the unpaid housework hours of women home-based workers compare with those of on-site workers and their male partner. We perform OLS regression and generalized decomposition analyses using data from the 2006 Census, the last Canadian census that asked about one's unpaid housework. We find women home-based workers spend seven hours per week more on housework than their counterparts who work onsite and are doing a greater share of housework in the couple than their onsite counterparts, suggesting home-based work reinforces the gender division of household labor. Male home-based workers are also doing a greater share of unpaid housework in the couple than their on-site counterparts, which slightly helps reduce the gender division of household labor in the couple. Moreover, although 20-30% of the gaps in housework hours between women home-based and women onsite workers can be explained by the differences in their work-related and other observable characteristics, the gap persists, suggesting unmeasured characteristics such as traditional gender role attitude may play a role. Finally, we discuss the importance of re-instating the questions of unpaid housework activities in long-form Canadian Censuses.

RC05-106.4

KAIZUMA, KEIKO* (Iwate University)

The Logical Structure of Japanese Far-Right Female Politicians' Writings; The Harmonized Femininity with 'masculine' Xenophobia or Militarism

After 90s', new generation of female political leaders attract much support of Japanese people. They openly express their xenophobia, militarism, and hardline diplomatic policy stance. This study aims to analyze how they resolve a discrepancy between their presence as female politicians and their 'masculine' hardline policy stance.

In this study, their logical structures justifying xenophobia and militarism are extracted from the books and articles written by them from 1978 to 2017. They are divided into three groups by their logical structures; (1)xenophobic-neoliberalists, (2)moral conservatives and historical revisionists, (3) offensive realists.

(1) xenophobic-neoliberalists and (3) offensive realists describe themselves as competent experts, more daring than mediocre male politicians. They camouflage their discriminatory policy with rational technical terms of economy or of diplomacy. They successfully draw some people's expectation that the fresh energy of female politicians might bring Japan a victory of merciless international power game.

On the other hand, (2) moral conservatives and historical revisionists prefer to call themselves the represent of ordinary housewives, who are daily facing 'the destruction of Japanese community caused by immigrants from China and Korea'. They also blame the Chinese and the Korean for hurting the Japanese by 'falsely accusation' of war crimes at World War II. They assert that Japanese female, including themselves, are more suitable for opposing 'falsely accusation' of war crimes like the sex slavery than male who are looked like misogynist.

As the updated discussions in response to the international relations after the rise of China, those far-right female politicians' articles are admitted by the male-dominant popular conservative magazines, like Seiron (meaning "The fair argument") launched in 1973. Those far-right female politicians become famous and some of them are succeed to gain the positions of ministers, while many feminist politicians struggle to break through the glass ceiling of left-wing political party.

WG01-939.4

KAJIWARA, KATSUHIKO* (Ehime University)

German Prisoners of War As "Military Immigrant" and the Meaning of an Occupation: A Forced Global Migration and Subsistence in Locality

This paper will investigate the global migration of German POWs interned by the Japanese during the First World War and their occupation in locality, and explore that their occupational activities had an effect on both local population and prisoners.

In WW1 the global migration occurred, producing numerous POWs. In the Far Eastern front the Japanese Army captured about 5000 German and Austrian soldiers and sent to camps in Japan.

Recently studies on the treatment of POWs during WW1 have made progress. The cases in Europe pointed out their similarities to immigrants or refugees, considering in terms of "military immigrant." In contrast, while researches on Japanese treatment of POWs clarified their activities in camps and "intercultural contact" with local citizens, it had not yet inquired what significance their "occupation" had on them. Furthermore, factors that motivated them to the Far East in the first place and their activities as regular immigrants in Qingdao, Vladivostok and several Japanese cities have not been paid attention.

While having similarities, there are also differences between POWs and immigrants. Firstly, POWs were forced to move into camps. Global migration of POWs assumes a compulsory character. Secondly, they were compelled to live an idle life, deprived of their occupations. Compulsory works are often seen as negative, yet recent studies revealed POWs of WW1 found the "meaning" of life in such works. This is indeed the case of POWs captured by the Japanese. They worked by original or new occupations, sometimes contributing enemy and enjoying cultural exchange with local people.

There are various aspects in global migration of German POWs and their life in Japan. This paper illustrates how POWs' subsistence guided them to the Far East and how it developed after being interned, using cases mainly in Matsuyama Camp, located in Ehime, South-West of Japan.

RC34-621.19

KALALA MABULUKI, ETCH* (EHESP)

Cross Sectoral Youth Policy and Power

This contribution aims to analyze the experimentation of a transversal approach in terms of appropriation by local actors at a local level. It is based on the material collected in an ongoing research project on the Breton territory. The project "Jeunes en TTTrans," the first winner of the Future Investment Program (co-financed by the French State, local and regional authorities, agencies, and joint organizations), supports the emergence of integrated and global youth policies.

Our contribution will consist of two main points: the characterization of an ambiguous notion which appears to be unifying in nature but which actually hides multiple perceptions and public youth problems definitions (1); the study of the local actors relations to the transversal approach and the way it questions the notion of power (2).

On the first axis, we will pay particular attention to the process of explaining the usefulness of the transversal approach. We observe an ambiguity in the virtues assigned to it. They mask a plurality of different qualifications, and as a result the actors are sometimes tempted to give direction to the process corresponding to their own agendas. For example, elected officials see an opportunity to reduce costs and act on the "proliferation" of actors, while some youth professionals mobilize external resources to try to transform public policy and influence their own institutions.

On the second axis, we focus on individual and group figures at the beginning of the implementation of a cross-sectoral approach. After analyzing the divergent interests of the local actors, we will study more precisely their postures and enrollment in this global approach. Through this path we discuss the notion of power in the design and implementation of youth policy.

By attempting to answer these questions, we position ourselves to answer the needs of this session.

RC56-920.6

KALBERG, STEPHEN* (Boston University)

World Views and Carrier Groups: An Interactive Dynamic in Weber's Works

Max Weber's term "tracks" (Gleise" refer directly to a civilization's world view as established at its origin. This world view demarcates the "pathway" (parameters) along which a civilization's "ideas" develop. However, highly fragile, every world view requires carrier groups if to possess a viable impact. Yet these groups often assert an independent influence upon the world view; Weber rejects a linear unfolding. This interaction dynamic, with illustrations, stand at the center of this paper.

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RC48-801.17

KALE, SAMPAT* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Tuljapur Campus)*

Accumulation through Dispossession and the Role of Non-Violent Social Movements in India

India is in transition and hence experiencing development paradox which has resulted in high complexities and contradictions with the advent of new-liberal state. This paper argues that the pathways of hegemonic development induced in formation of new class of dispossessed and marginalized sections of society. State has become an eminent domain, thus apex power leading violence in several parts of the country. This paper emphases issue of globalization of resources as a agenda of urban fringe, widespread displacement and land alienation of marginalized people, land pooling for real estates, industrialization, urbanization, modernization and swift economic growth and investments.

In recent years, peasants' and workers movements have been resisting state led land acquisition. However, it has resulted in peaceful dissent to ongoing development paradigms. The contemporary movements are not just advocating the issues of displacement but giving alternatives to development and engaging state. This paper looks at regimes of dispossession and peasants' opposition to Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Maharashtra *Samruddhi* Expressway through empirical research. The struggle has primarily taken two forms; some have used violent methods to express resistance and some social movements have employed non-violent strategies of political activism to express their aspirations. In order to protect the rights over livelihood resources many social action groups, advocacy campaigns are engaging in non-violent struggles across the country. This paper argues that non-violent social movements have enhanced spirit of civic engagement, deepening democratic values of the Indian Constitution, Social Justice and Human Rights. It also stresses that the debates need to address policies towards substantive economic growth, elimination of inequalities, social exclusion and regional imbalances.

Date: September 12, 2017

RC22-405.3

KALER, AMY* *(University of Alberta)*
PARKINS, JOHN R *(University of Alberta)*

Acts of Faith: Belief as Skilled Work in International Christian Humanitarian Organizations

Philip Caputo's acclaimed 2005 novel Acts of Faith depicted the travails of evangelical Christian organizations doing humanitarian relief work in what is now South Sudan. While Caputo, like most other observers, equates the "acts of faith" with the observable consequences of faith-motivated action, in this paper we argue that prior to and contemporary with those readily visible acts are more subtle acts, the cognitive and affective practices through which faith-motivated actors engage in "world-making and world-sustaining" activities of aligning personal experience in South Sudan and elsewhere with Christian belief in transcendent realities (Lynch 2013). We take our cue from Luhrmann's (2013) study of personal prayer as a skilled activity learned through social interaction and critical reflection. Our data come from interviews in 2015 with 30 self-identified evangelical Christian humanitarians from north America and Europe who are or have recently been working for emergency relief and development work in South Sudan. South Sudan serves as a limit case for faith-based humanitarianism because of the extreme volatility of the social and political situation. It also has an extensive history of international Christian involvement. These interviews are supplemented by more recent interviews at the Canadian headquarters of faith-based Christian relief organizations and by analysis of the narrative cultural products of these organizations including blogs and YouTube videos. We attend to the stories people tell about themselves as faith-motivated subjects, with particular attention to the skilled work involved in personal and collective "acts of faith".

RC13-248.3

KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA* *(University of W. Macedonia)*
NIKOLIDAKIS, SIMEON *(E. College)*

The Effects of Underhanded Economics on Education. Life Long Education Undermines One's Right to One's Leisure Time Disposal

Initially, we analyse the inderdepended trends between economic imperatives and intentives in a capitalist system and educational approaches.

We concentrate or indirectly controlled education within a routinized daily existence via the constant quest for "educational packages" necessary for job placement.

A worker's life is dominated by work insecurity imposed educational choices. Focus is shifted from following one's interests to facing practical demands. Leisure time shrinks in favor of utility time.

Gradually, unequal wealth distribution brings on unequal leisure time availability co-relating free time activities with profit making pursuits.

Also, we look into formal and informal educational methods within an evolving life-long education environment. Mechanics and strategies of entrapment of individuals by an economically motivated system of measuring success and progress at the expense of individually determined terms of happiness, self-satisfaction, and cultural exchange enjoyment.

Aspects of individual humanistic value deprivation leading into society's humanistic denudement are exposed.

The individuals interconnection with society is emphasized, so as to reveal that a loss of free time constructively used to an individual's pursuit, progressively leads to the degradation of the social and political experience. That is to say that beyond the surrender of the humanistic educational capital lies the enfeeblement of the political determinants of democracy.

As ideas and problematics partaking declines along with the social co-existence and acceptance of others, through solitary trails in theoretic convictions in long life education as an investment in oneself, each one becomes an economic operative toward a rising social inequality destination.

RC31-570.7

KALESHI, ENTELA* *(Institute for Change and Leadership in Albania)*

Effects of Migration on Poverty, Inequality, and Human Capital Formation in Albania

The fall of the communist regime in Albania in 1990 initiated a continuous wave of migration of Albanian population that it is still ongoing. The political and social instability, poor economic conditions and changes in government brought the largest flow in modern times and favored by cultural, linguistic and geographic vicinity and low migration cost it was mainly directed to neighboring countries of Italy and Greece. Nowadays Albania has one of the world's highest emigration rates, relative to its population, at -3.3 migrants per 1,000 people, and a total migrant population of more than 1.25 million in 2014.

Although during the last years it is observed an increase number of return migrants, Albanian citizens continued to migrate and it is observed an increase of the number during 2014, and the new trend now is requesting asylum in EU member states increased during 2014. According to EUROSTAT data show that 65,000 Albanians applied for asylum in 2015, 55,000 of them in Germany, half of them belong to the age group 18 – 34 years old, but 99 percent of Albanian asylum requests have been refused from European countries.

Due to the poor economic and living conditions in Albania, the labor market in Albania is still vulnerable and it affects the on-going migrant flows from Albania to the most developed labor markets of other countries. These migrant flows are directly linked with labor market development especially level of unemployment and poverty. They have a social development impact and poverty implications in several levels. At the individual level migrants benefit economically from their movements, having better employment opportunities and income; at the household level it reduces poverty and contributes positively to human capital formation, and better education and healthcare conditions, while at the national level it bring positive changes to the national economy.

RC11-225.6

KALIDOSS, RAJESWARI* *(Dr.)*

Elderly Caregivng in Indian Families - Changing Perspectives

India has 100 million people over the age of 65 and is expected to be by 16 % of the population in 2040. In Indian culture care giving is considered as a highly important task and considered immoral and cruel to neglect the needs of one's elders. Earlier care was given by the family, but on disappearance of joint families and mounting pressure from work it is leaving very little time for family members to care for the elderly. As support systems shrink families consider taking care of elderly as an added burden and this often leads to disputes between spouses. Eventually, the elders feel unloved and uncared for and unheard. The elderly have physical, financial, social, emotional needs and so on. Physical needs are like giving them a bath, clothing them, giving food and medicines at regular intervals, accompanying them for a walk and so on. Financial needs means arranging for their monthly expenditures, managing their bank accounts and other financial transactions. Emotional needs are like sparing time to listen to them even if it did or did not make sense, or making them feels useful by assigning tasks which they can perform. They also have their social needs like attending functions, visiting temples or travelling to new places. A sample of 120 caregivers in the families in Tamilnadu, India has been taken to identify the challenges faced by the caregivers in meeting the multiple needs of the elderly in their families. The results of the study showed that the surprising proportion of those caring for older adults are younger and there is a gender difference in the availability and provision of care to the older persons.

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RC06-JS-12.2

KAMANO, SAORI* *(National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)*

KAMIYA, YUSUKE *(Kanto Gakuin University)*

SUGIURA, IKUKO *(Department of Sociological Studies, Wako University)*

TANIGUCHI, HIROYUKI *(Faculty of Law, Takaoka University of Law)*

Family and Partnership: Motivations in Applying for Same-Sex Partnership Certificate in Shibuya, Tokyo

In this paper, we will examine how official recognition of same-sex couples is related to individuals' relationships with their family of origin.

In a previous study conducted in the late 2000s by the Rainbow Talk 2006 research team, we concluded that same-sex couples in Japan would intentionally try to maintain a cordial relationship with their kin, especially their parents and siblings, as a "safety net", since absolutely no legal rights or recognitions are given to same-sex couples (Sugiura, Kamano and Yanagihara, 2008).

In 2017 now, ten years after the previous study, more than a handful of municipal governments in Japan offer some form of official recognition of same-sex couples. Shibuya-ward in Tokyo was the first to do so, allowing same-sex couples to obtain a "same-sex partnership certificate", based on an ordinance that took effect in November 2015. While this certificate does not give the couple any of the rights given to heterosexually married couples, the requirement of the submission of a notarized private contract means that the couple would formalize their relationship in the form of a pledge or an agreement.

Based on face-to-face interviews of 16 individuals in a same-sex couple relationship conducted in July-August 2017, we examine how the individuals view the certificate offered by Shibuya-ward, factors motivating the couples to obtain the certificate, and the effects it has on their lives. We will also extract ideas of marriage and families that emerge from the interviews. Preliminarily, we found that for some individuals, being accepted by their family of origin is important before they move toward obtaining the certificate, and that such a certificate is meaningful only when their relationship is celebrated by their family members. Our findings would provide additional insights to the idea of the "families we choose" (Weston, 1991).

RC53-JS-6.4

KAMBARA, FUMIKO* *(Kobegakuin University)*

Formation of Consciousness to Permit Corporal Punishment Based on a Questionnaire Survey on "the Life of High School Students in Okinawa, Japan"

This report focuses on the formation of consciousness that permits corporal punishment and on the factors influencing this formation.

In this paper, corporal punishment is defined as "a harmful stimulus inflicted on children by parents, teachers and others in the name of discipline".

Many countries have already prohibited all corporal punishment for children, but in Japan corporal punishment doesn't only go away at school but it doesn't also go away at home. There are many people who permit corporal punishment because they don't connect corporal punishment with the Rights of the Child.

How is the consciousness of corporal punishment formed in each person?

Based on the preceding research, I created some hypotheses on the formation of consciousness that permits corporal punishment and I investigated this issue by using a questionnaire survey obtained by 936 high school students in Okinawa.

I tried covariance structure analysis using the variables that are composed of experiences of receiving corporal punishment, gender, household composition, male dominant consciousness, the feeling that the child's own actions justify the corporal punishment, and the feeling of being loved by one's parent(s). And so I obtained the following results:

(1) On the one hand, experiences of having received corporal punishment from one's parent(s) enhance the consciousness to permit corporal punishment,

(2) On the other hand, the experiences lower the feeling of being loved by parent(s) and lower the consciousness that permits corporal punishment.

(3)As the feeling of being loved by the parent(s) increases, the consciousness to permit corporal punishment increases too.

Also, (4) the influence of the feeling that the child's own actions justify the corporal punishment is the largest in the formation of the consciousness that permits corporal punishment. It is also followed by the feeling of being loved by the parent(s), and by the male dominant consciousness, etc.

RC42-721.2

KAMENCHUK, OLGA* *(The Ohio State University)*

Globalized Epidemic: Which Individual-LEVEL Political Communication Effects Contribute to Growth of Right-Wing Populism BOTH in Autocracies and Democracies? the CASES of US and Russia.

History presents numerous examples of right-wing populism being the disease autocracies fall prey to. However, recently more and more democratic societies find themselves in danger of losing to the autocratic fears and aspirations. Anti-immigration, anti-elitism, racism and Islamophobia - are among some of the views and attitudes shared by large parts of population both in some democratic and in some autocratic societies nowadays. This study focuses on major individual-level political communication effects that contribute to the formation and growth of right-wing populism both in U.S. and Russia (as examples of divergent political and societal cases). Specifically, it addresses: (a) opinion formation and change, (b) cognitive, (c) perceptual, and (d) behavioral effects.

The study is based on a series of nation-wide representative opinion polls conducted in U.S. and Russia during the past 2 decades.

RC19-367.1

KAMIMURA, YASUHIRO* *(Nagoya University)*

Work-Life Balancing Effect of the Welfare States: Comparing Experiences in East Asian Cities

How mothers' and fathers' experiences of balancing work and child-rearing are influenced by the macro conditions such as labor market, welfare state, and culture? Focusing on the cases of Taiwan and Japan, with comparison to other advanced countries, this paper shows the welfare states decisively influence the quality of work-life balance and its demographic outcome. It is interesting to include the case of Taiwan where the rapid increase in female labor force participation has occurred without sufficient provision of formal childcare services. Various data from OECD family database, national statistics, as well as the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP2012) are examined together with interview data obtained in our field study in Taiwan (Taipei and Taichung) and Japan (Nagoya). International comparison is effectively combined with the city level observations. The main analytical findings are: 1) While female labor force participation correlates with fertility outcome in most advanced welfare states, there are some significant outliers like Taiwan, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, where high participation is accompanied by low fertility. 2) Long working hours seem harmful for balancing work and child-rearing. In most advanced countries, less than 20% of mothers with babies work 40 hours a week, the rates exceed 50% in Taiwan and Portugal where the fertility rates are especially low. 3) Availability of formal childcare services matters. Enrolment rates of formal childcare roughly correlate with fertility of each country. Informal childcare such as that provided by grandparents, which is prevalent in Taiwan, cannot substitute the formal services in a societal level. These findings suggest that individualization without the support of welfare state is not sustainable. This problem seems to be shared by some late-developing welfare states.

RC45-758.2

KAMIYAMA, HIDEKI* *(Teikyo University)*

A Marriage Market Model for Clarifying Factors Contributing to Declining Marriage Rates: A Consideration of the Two-Sex Problem

The rate of marriage in Japan has been declining since the 1970s. In recent years, a similar trend manifests itself in other East Asian countries. This paper predicates such a phenomenon on the schematic proposed by Coleman (1986). In an effort to clarify factors contributing to declining marriage rates, we need to appropriately control the size of demographic cohorts for macro-level social changes so as to reinterpret them as aggregations of micro-level individual decisions. However, the respective rates for men and women being unmarried and the probability of first marriage used as explained variables in previous studies are only controlled by the population size of a single sex, and the influence of the population size of the other sex (possible marriage partner) has not been excluded. This problem is related to the so-called "two-sex" marriage problem, which remains an unresolved problem in demography.

Given this two-sex problem, this paper aims to construct a simple model based on the marriage market theory proposed by Becker (1973). Let Nf and Nm represent the unmarried populations of women and men, respectively, with y as the number of marriages. By letting Sf and Sm represent the benefit gained by women and men, respectively, who opt to remain single, and M as the benefit gained by men and women who marry, the marriage supply curves of women and men can be respectively represented by $y = Nf\{-exp(-x + Sf) + 1\}$ and $y = Nm\{-exp(x + Sm - M) + 1\}$. Therefore, $M - (Sf + Sm) = log[NfNm/\{(Nf - y)(Nm - y)\}]$. The right-hand side represents the "tendency towards first marriage" controlled by the population size of both men and women. A multivariate analysis based on this equation will help us clarify the true factors contributing to the decline in the marriage rate.

RC18-345.1

KAMRUZZAMAN, PALASH* *(University of South Wales)*

THOMPSON, ANDREW *(University of South Wales)*

Setting a Research Agenda on International Trading of Political Capital and High Level Experts

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

In the context of trans-national policymaking as well as the global knowledge economy (GKE), high-profile cases involving former Presidents and Prime Ministers, and senior public servants of Western governments engaged as experts/consultants for foreign governments and commercial interests raise questions about how political capital is traded in trans-national policy-making. This article maps out the scope of the field of international trade of political capital by looking at the 'commercial lives' of 'high level experts' engaged in this emerging industry. We review the webpages of ten UK-based Think-Tanks in understanding their business, services they provide and the role of so-called 'hired guns' as brokers and negotiators of policy change in the global South and as agents of the 'soft power' of the states in which they were once employed. Informed by Bourdieu's conceptual analysis of political capital we set out a research agenda on i) how political capital is traded internationally, and ii) how/why former political leaders and public servants of Western governments are getting involved in global trade of expertise.

RC28-514.20

KANAI, MASAYUKI* *(Senshu University)*

Emerging Effect of Mobility on Subjective Well-Being: Evidence from the SSM Surveys 1975 – 2015 in Japan

[Objectives]
The effect of social mobility on human behavior and psychology has been one of the classical issues in social stratification studies since Sorokin's pioneering work. Subjective well-being is one of such consequences of social mobility, but empirical evidences between mobility and well-being have delivered mixed results so far. Nevertheless, some of the recent research have suggested the sign of increasing effects of mobility. Thus, this paper examines changes in the effect of mobility on well-being by comparing Japanese longitudinal data in these four decades.

[Methods]
Japanese national representative data from the SSM (Social Stratification and Social Mobility) surveys in every ten years from 1975 to 2015 were used. Well-being was operationalized by overall life satisfaction. As mobility experience, we focused on inter- and intra-generational moves in EGP class scheme. In addition to this traditional operationalization of mobility, we also employed the patterns of trajectories of respondents' occupational status, which were extracted by sequence analysis with optimal matching. Ordered logit regressions of well-being to mobilities were conducted for the above five datasets.

[Results]
The effect of mobility experiences on subjective well-being has rapidly increased in the recent decade, which is consistent with the recent literature in other advanced economies. Intra-generational mobility, rather than inter-generational one, had remarkable effects on well-being in 2010's. Besides, downward mobility instead of upward one had a significantly negative impact on one's well-being. These findings suggest that policy intervention to prevent instability of occupational status and living arrangement should be further required.

[Discussion]
The merits of this research are (1) to track changes during forty years in the same society using reliable longitudinal data with national representative sample, and (2) to employ trajectory patterns as an indicator of intra-generational mobility, thanks to the full-fledged retrospective data on respondents' occupational status in the SSM surveys.

RC24-453.4

KANAZAWA, KENTARO* *(Shinshu University)*

Environmental Injustice and Social Interrelationship: Examples from Illegal Logging Issues of Tropical Timber

For the past few dozen years, Japan has been the world's largest importer of tropical timber. The high quality tropical timber from Southeast Asia is used as cheap furniture material, or as disposable formwork panels for concrete structures. The destruction of Asia's tropical rainforests is partially due to the lavishness of Japanese people, and as a result indigenous people face the tragic fate of being deprived of places to live and means to make a living. It has been pointed out that the dichotomous framework that characterize the relationship between victimizers and victims (between the strong and the weak). With the accuracy of satellite observation data increasing, logging and deforestation suspected of being illegal has come to be covered in the news. If people perceive a need for measures to address illegal logging, will environmental injustices begin to be corrected?

This study focuses on the tropical timber producing area of Malaysia's state of Sarawak, and the consumption site of Japan by a "follow-the-thing-approach" to understand where the tropical timber comes from and where it goes. The data for this study is also based on the both participant observation and interviews. In the background to the various problems involved in illegal logging and timber trade becoming visible were the activities by NGOs. At the same time, we cannot overlook the actions over many years of the indigenous people who have continued to resist on the ground. In the EU, the United States, and Australia, laws to prevent the distribution of illegally logged timber are already enforced. Japan's legal system has developed accordingly. However, a question mark still remains in its effectiveness. It is necessary to look into the victimizers/victims relationships and its mechanisms in illegal logging issues.

RC15-282.16

KANEKO, MASAHIKO* *(National Defense Medical College)*

Strategies of Health Care Functions in Japan: An Application of Parsons' Theory

This presentation analyzes the strategies of health care functions, especially primary care function, in Japan, using Parsons' discussion of control modes (symbolic generalized media).

Japan's public health care insurance basically adopts the free access system, which we can consult any physician in clinic or hospital with the insurance card. Many patients go to hospital with many physicians at the first visit, so that hospitals are crowded with patients. The government and health care providers have recently introduced the various measures that encourage people to have their family physician.

Firstly, the government has introduced the control strategies using medical fees. Since 2016, patients have had to pay extra fees whenever they go to large hospitals at the first visit. This control strategy is inducement (money). Secondly, Japan Medical Association, which is the professional organization of physicians in Japan, started the three years training program to improve primary care ability for practitioners in 2016. Practitioners get the certification after taking this program. It is expected that patients admit the primary care ability of practitioners with the certification and go to them instead of hospitals at the first visit. This control strategy is a kind of persuasion (influence).

Inducement and persuasion are positive sanctions in the Parsons' paradigm while coercion (power) and activation of commitments (generalization of commitments) are negative sanctions. Coercion and activation of commitments have not been introduced yet. Therefore, positive sanctions are the control strategies which are likely to be introduced.

RC25-475.2

KANERVA, JULIA* *(University of Turku)*

Science-Policy Discourse on Climate Change: A Critical View on Dominant Regimes of Truth

This paper presents a critical analysis of the role of discourse in understanding and acting on climate change. The investigation is dedicated to finding explanations for controversy and inaction that continue to characterise societal responses to scientific information on climate change. This problem is examined in relation to the practices of knowledge production and dissemination of one of the most authoritative actors in the climate change debate, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The paper performs a critical analysis of implicit argumentation in the IPCC Summary for Policymakers (SPM). The structures of implicit argumentation are approached with a linguistic method based on the theoretical framework of Scandinavian Theory of Linguistic Polyphony. Consequently, the findings are discussed according to the traditions of critical discourse analysis from the point of view of the production as well as the consumption of the text. As climate change already produces insecurity and deprivation in people's lives, this paper addresses the ways language may contribute to renegotiating regimes of truth in relation to social dominance and power.

The findings indicate that implicit argumentation in the SPM provides no systematic message of encouragement for urgent social transformation to tackle climate change. Considering the quasi-scientific, quasi-political production process of the SPM, the findings are discussed in relation to ideological underpinnings and inequalities concerning access to knowledge production processes of the IPCC. On the other hand, the socially constitutive role of discourse is considered by discussing the findings in relation to consumption of the SPM by target audiences including policymakers, media and the publics. The findings of this critical analysis demonstrate the discursive practices of dominant institutional regimes of truth and how these discursive practices should be changed in order to accelerate social transformation required to tackle climate change.

RC24-449.3

KANG, SOYUN* *(Seoul National University)*
YUN, SUN-JIN *(Seoul National University)*

From a Fisherman to a Migrant: The Devastating Impact of Saemangeum Project on Life of a Fisherman

Since 1991, the coastline of western part of Korean peninsula has been altered by one of Korean national land development projects named Saemangeum Reclamation Development Project. The project consists of mega-sized sea wall construction and land reclamation. It was seriously criticized for a lack of

economic feasibility as well as expected devasting environmental and social impacts, however, the construction has been carried out till now.

This study reveals how the project has affected people's lives, especially those who have lived in the neighboring area to construction site, through the life history research and in-depth intrevies. The life history of a resident of Kyehwa-my-eon in Buan-gun, the most affected area by the project, has been explored by a series of in-depth interviews.

Born in the same village where he lives now, a resident used to be a fisherman who had earned bigger money than employees of well-known companies. However, as the project had launched without any community briefing, the destroyed fishing ground forced him to change his occupation from a fisherman to a farmer. In addition, he could not avoid experiencing various conflicts with villagers and government, since he has been strongly against the project. Recently, he plans to move out of his hometown, where he has always been proud of, due to the contaminated environment, decreasing income and broken relationship with villagers.

In short, his life history vividly shows how the development project has devastated one's life in terms of occupation, human relations, attachment to hometown and trust in government. This study implies large-scale national development projects without participation and agreement of local residents whose life is depend on nature are violence disguised by development and progress.

RC11-213.1

KANIA-LUNDHOLM, MAGDALENA* *(Uppsala University, Dept. of Sociology)*
TORRES, SANDRA *(Uppsala University, Dept. of Sociology)*

Older Active Users' Understandings of Digitization: What the Critical Lens Can Offer

Critical internet and media scholarship has focused primarily on contributing to the theoretical debates within the field of media and communications. Very few empirical studies have applied the ideas that this theoretical lens offers. This presentation uses therefore the critical perspective in order to shed light on older active ICT users' experiences and understandings of digital technologies and digitization. The presentation – which is based on a project that uses focus group interviews with older active ICT users - aims to contribute to the literature on older ICT users which tends to be characterized by the celebratory accounts on digital technology and its impact on everyday life; accounts which critical internet and media scholars call "digital sublime" or "digital discourse". Inspired by Boltanski's pragmatist sociology of critique and the notion that people's own take on their situation are fruitful sources of information from which projects of emancipation can be launched, this presentation uses the notions of *ideology*, *power* and *inclusion* - which are central to critical scholarship - to make sense of older active ICT users' understandings of digitization. In doing so, we explore the fruitfulness of the critical lens for studies of ICT users while bringing attention to older active ICT users' own critical capacities.

RC23-434.10

KANIA-LUNDHOLM, MAGDALENA* *(Uppsala University, Dept. of Sociology)*

Online Disconnection and Media Refusal: Toward an Agenda for Critical Research

This paper discusses the currently existing body of research on online disconnection, also often referred to as voluntary non-use of technology or media refusal. It provides a mapping over this rapidly growing field of research based on scholarly sources across disciplines. It does so, by pointing two main logics that research on technology non-use and digital disconnection has been pursuing so far. The first one is the utility logic, where non-usage is perceived mostly as deficiency and social problem. The second one is the networked logic that emphasizes the socio-cultural significance of media refusal as a response to dominant normative discourses on connectivity. Following the latter logic, the article highlights six main rationales why research on disconnection is worth developing further. First, because it challenges the hegemonic ideas about technology, progress and the primacy of usage. Second, because it has the potential to reveal the dark aspects of online engagement, such as cyberbullying and privacy violation. Third, it points to disconnection as socially embedded and flexible over time. Fourth, research on disconnection goes beyond the rhetoric of novelty, progress, self-control and self-empowerment and fifth, by emphasizing the materiality of the digital it has the potential to address the politics of social media. Lastly, it points towards various forms of media resistance, such as digital detox, slow media movement and others.

Finally, the paper argues for an expanded critical research agenda on this topic and some directions for critically-oriented and sociologically informed research are outlined along theoretical and methodological challenges that might arise along the way.

RC44-741.3

KAO, ANDI* *(Cornell)*

Labor Law Reform in Taiwan: At the Intersection of Emancipation and Decommodification Movements

The Kuomintang (KMT) enacted sweeping pro-labor reforms to the legal framework governing labor relations in Taiwan in 2011. The revisions entered into law not only when the pro-business KMT controlled both executive and legislative bodies, but also at a time when other governments across the globe were passing anti-labor legislation and austerity measures to further erode the strength of labor relative to capital in the aftermath of the 2008 Great Recession. Legal scholars predicted the package of revisions would strengthen the Taiwanese labor movement by boosting union membership, facilitating collective bargaining, and protecting workers' rights to unionize.

Scholars have largely adopted a historical institutionalist framework to explain the passage of the reforms. According to this perspective, both major parties battled to secure key electoral support by implementing progressive revisions to Taiwan's anachronistic labor laws. Intense electoral competition after the end of martial law in 1987, in particular, created avenues for incorporating working class interests into formal political processes.

A broadly Polanyian framework, however, provides greater analytical clarity to the passage of the 2011 revisions. In this article, I argue that the KMT enacted the series of reforms to deflect worker demands to employers, undermine opposition to negotiations with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and substantiate the party's claim to be an equal stakeholder in democratization despite persisting anti-democratic institutions and practices associated with the party. Viewed in broader socio-historical perspective, the pro-labor 2011 reforms ironically helped to both facilitate an expanding neoliberal policy regime and subdue emancipatory demands associated with Taiwan's 'dual transition' from authoritarian state corporatism to electoral democratic neoliberalism. With a broad cross-section of social groups suspicious of cross-Strait economic negotiations, implementing reforms to decommodify labor was designed to placate and fragment political opposition while simultaneously defusing emancipatory demands and safeguarding the core tenets of neoliberalism.

RC33-598.2

KAPPELHOF, JOHANNES* *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP)*
DAGEVOS, JACO* *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP)*
MAAT, JANNINE* *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP)*

Surveying Syrian Refugees in the Netherlands

The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP has a longstanding tradition of conducting both qualitative and quantitative research among ethnic minorities, migrants and refugees (see for example, Dagevos & Gijsberts, 2007; Dourleijn et. al 2011; Gijsberts & Dagevos, 2009; Huijnk, Gijsberts & Dagevos, 2014). As a result, it has accumulated extensive methodological knowledge and experience in conducting research among such hard-to-survey populations (e.g., Kappelhof, 2015).

In 2016, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP was asked by the Dutch ministries of Social Affairs and Employment, and Security and Justice to conduct a study among refugees –mainly from Syria- who received a (temporary) residence permit in 2015 as a result of being designated refugee status. The aim of the study is to map and monitor their socio-economic and socio-cultural integration for a period of five years as well as observe changes. This study includes the use of registry data sources, a longitudinal survey with two measurements, a survey among their children and qualitative research.

This presentation will briefly describe the design of the overall study and the definition of the target population. It will then zoom in on the survey design were we will –among other things- discuss the sample design, methodological choices (and trade-offs) concerning mode of interviewing, contact strategies, questionnaire design, questionnaire content, translation, etc. We will also give an initial assessment of the success of the survey design in achieving its intended goal to obtain a representative sample based on fieldwork results as well as discuss the next steps, such as retention methods, in this ongoing study.

RC05-110.2

KAPTANI, EIRINI* *(Open University)*
REYNOLDS, TRACEY *(University of Greeniwch)*
EREL, UMUT *(Open University)*
O'NEILL, MARGARET *(York University)*

Migrant Women Creatively Intervening in Policies and Practices of Social Exclusion : A Participatory Arts and Social Research Project

Migrant women creatively intervening in policies and practices of social exclusion : A Participatory Arts and Social Research Project

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

Erene Kaptani, Tracey Reynolds, Umut Erel and Maggie O'Neill.

In this presentation we share research findings from our collaborative research project (http://www.ncrm.ac.uk/research/PASAR/) 'PASAR: Participatory Arts and Social Action in Research' which combines Playback, Forum, Physical Theatre and walking methods in order to understand the way in which three groups of racialized migrant women - i) migrant mothers ii) adolescent girls from migrant background and iii) Black migrant mothers with no recourse to public funds - creatively intervene in creating new forms of citizenship that challenge the status quo. The research team coming from feminist, migration, applied arts and PAR disciplines and practices engaged the migrant women and young girls in coproducing knowledge and interventions within academic research, policy and practice debates. The study take place against the backdrop of current exclusionary politics of immigration to the UK that denies and undermines the rights and contributions of the migrant families to place making, social cohesion and belonging. We examine the ways in which devised theatre and walking methods create citizenship practices. By applying these PAR methods we demonstrate that the subjugated knowledge of the research participants can contest and challenge current policies and statutory practices of social exclusion. The combination of these methods used in social research also highlight that knowledge production is embodied, dialogical and performative (Kaptani&Yuval Davis, 2008; Maggie O'Neill 2017). In our presentation will share our reflections on the strengths and challenges that are part of the collaboration process with the migrant women. By doing so we aim to decolonise knowledge and propose ways of bridging the gap between academic and public debates into practices of exclusion.

WG05-943.3

KARADE, JAGAN* *(Shivaji University, Kolhapur)*

Urban Poor in India: A Case Study of Kolhapur City

India is the second most populous country in the world. Of this, 467 million individuals constitute India's workforce. Among this only 7 percent engaged in the 'formal sector' is entitled to social security benefits. The coverage does not extend to the overwhelming majority (93%) of the workforce engaged in the unorganized sector. For a workforce that is so large and highly scattered, Trade unions and membership organizations have a vital role to play in social protection of workers. As per the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 2009–10, the total employment in the country was of 46.5 crore comprising around 2.8 crore in the organized and the remaining 43.7 crore workers means 93% of the total workforce has been engaged in the unorganized sector. Out of these workers in the unorganized sector, there are 24.6 crore workers employed in agricultural sector, about 4.4 crore in construction work and remaining in manufacturing and service.

Therefore, the Government of India has made various acts but the coverage does not extend to the workforce of those are engaged in the unorganized sector. Though this section is so large, it is highly scattered and therefore, first step to access social security is to organize and unite them. The present scenario does not apply only to India but other developing countries also.

Therefore, this research paper focuses on 120 urban poor who are working in the unorganized sector and live under the below poverty line and consequently are living in the slum area. The existing structure of the slums in Kolhapur City indicates that there are forty declared slums and sixteen slums are unauthorized. Out of these, eight slums have been selected on cluster method and the researcher has found that, they do not any social security.

RC41-711.3

KARADE, JAGAN* *(Shivaji University, Kolhapur)*

Violence Against Elder in the Middle South Asia: A Case Study of Pune, India

In India, the aged section of the population assumes greater significance since the last few decades. The growths of industry and migration to cities and immigration have deeply affected ingrained values and norms in society. In India, social prescription and codes of conduct have assigned an honored status to aged person.

The 20th century has also witnessed the widespread urbanization in the industrialized countries of Europe, North America and Japan. This trend is gradually spreading to the Third world countries too. The new industrial structure, along with the political and social value system together alters the social structure of society drastically. In the developing countries like India, rapid economic and social changes are eroding traditional status, roles as well as support structures for the old people. Every society and culture attaches different social meanings in different chronological age grades. Despite the myriad changes in the family relationships in urban areas, the Indian family system is still very resilient. There are many changes in intergenerational relationships too.

In this paper the researcher has analyzed 200 aged persons who are living in Pune, Maharashtra. Pune city is marked for its educational facilities, Industry and Information and technology as well as western culture. It is also known for its versatile cultural activities like classical music, spirituality, theatre, sports and literature. These activities and job opportunities attract migrants and students from all over India and abroad.

The Researcher has found that, the number of aged person is increasing. The numbers of people living away due to work and the problems of aging widowhood are also increasing considerably. The home for aged is the last alternative. The adult group faces many problems too, and their needs must also be understood in financial and social terms.

RC41-711.4

KARADE, SUJATA* *(Smt. C.B. Shah Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Sangli, Maharashtra, India- 416416)*

Women and Domestic Violence in India: Sociological Perspective.

Violence against women and girls is very high in the present world. Any kind of violence is a violation of their human rights which often causes due to their lack of protest and easy submission in and out of the house. Many researchers have found that, in Indian culture, since the very early periods, women as a group have been dominated by men. Their status in the family and society has been low. Everett Jana Matson has identified five specific factors responsible for the low status of women in India, which are Hindu religion, caste system, joint family system, Islamic rule and British colonialism. The values of Hinduism held that males were superior to females and this practice is still continued.

The main problem is that, the importance of the domestic work has been totally ignored in our society. Domestic violence is behavioral problem which is related to the emotional, psychological and physical aspects. It is observed that, a person who is in an intimate relationship tends to control the other on the bases of gender. India has a long social tradition of having male dominance over women. In the context to the dominant family structure, it becomes a system in the household wherein the father dominates the whole family. Domestic violence includes harassment maltreatment, cruelty and even the threat at assault intimidation.

This study focuses on gender based disparity in family relationship especially, the dominance overpowered by man. The researcher has selected the cases of domestic violence in the court of Sangli district and total sample size is 50 and the researcher has used purposive sample method and analyzed the cases from the legal and sociological perspectives.

RC06-129.6

KARADEMIR-HAZIR, IRMAK* *(Oxford Brookes University)*

Cultures of Child-Feeding: Parenthood and Foodwork in Families with Diverse Resources

With the rise of neoliberal health discourses around 'foodwork', parenthood and responsibility (Bell et.al 2009, McNaughton 2011), there has been a growth in the academic and popular literature aiming to 'solve the problem' of 'unhealthy' feeding by developing 'effective parental interventions for child obesity prevention' (Carnell et.al 2011, p.666). These studies identify parental 'feeding styles' and motivations (i.e. Hughes et.al 2005, Cardel et.al 2012) and quantitatively question how they relate to socioeconomic status, yet currently little is known about how feeding is understood and practices negotiated in families with different resources. To unpack differences in practices and understandings around 'proper' feeding, this research will draw on theories of practice (Warde 2005, Halkier et.al 2011), class (Bourdieu 1984), and parenthood (Miller 2005, 2010) and use the data collected as a part of author's ongoing ethnographic and longitudinal project on pre-school (1-4 yo) children's feeding. Feeding will be interpreted broadly as comprising a series of daily processes involving different family members and including parents' emotional and domestic management of their children's eating (Wright 2015). This more nuanced approach is achieved by using a technique of 'go along interviews', where daily practices -including shopping, cooking, feeding and eating- are shared with parents in the home and beyond. Findings will demonstrate how parental responses are shaped and routines are established -as well as 'lived'- in the context of varying levels of cultural and economic capital and broader health and parenting discourses.

RC51-854.3

KARADENIZ, OGUZ OZGUR* *(Mugla Sitki Kocman University)*

Subversive Gaming, Protocol and Ideology: Reading Hayles, Galloway and Bakhtin

Digital games are cybernetic systems *par excellence,* since they involve feedback loops between human and non-human components. During these feedback loops, a process of continuous access and modification of signifiers by the player is accompanied by transcoding of chains of information in the machine memory, typically inaccessible to the operator. This constitutes a semiotic/informatic phenomenon specific to digital media, which N. Katherine Hayles calls *flickering signifiers*.

This paper argues that this phenomenon is ideological in two aspects: Firstly, as Mikhail Bakhtin (V. N. Vološinov) argues, physical bodies become ideological products when they acquire meanings and thus become signs. This can be expanded to include information: Although, according to Hayles, information is a

pattern utterly without meaning and context, informatic objects become meaningful, and thus ideological, when they are displayed to the operator as signifiers. Secondly, the transcoding between information and signs within the machine is governed by algorithms which ultimately control and limit the human operator's access and interaction, forming the second ideological aspect of digital media and gaming. It follows that, subversive gaming practices include not only the deconstruction of the meaningful/ideological content of games, but also transgressions of the protocols by which this meaningful content is made available to the user.

The aim of this paper is to explore subversive digital gaming practices by offering a reading of Hayles's *semiotics of virtuality* and Alexander R. Galloway's concepts of *gamic act* and *Protocol* in the light of Mikhail Bakhtin's elaboration of signs and ideology. In the scope of this paper, the notion of subversiveness is taken as subversion of ideology, and ideology's relation to semiotics and informatics is formulated drawing from Bakhtin's views on the ideological character of signs and Galloway's concept of Protocol as a mode of control in decentralized societies.

RC21-383.2

KARAMUK, GUMEC* *(University College London)*

Building Resilience: Learning from the Court Cases Related to Regeneration Schemes in London and Istanbul

This paper addresses the place of courts in providing a contestation over regeneration schemes that result in dispossession of homes and jobs in London and in Istanbul, and their potential in reconfiguring resilience through the participation of the civil society. While the instrumentality of law in underpinning the legal framework for the formulation of policies ultimately structuring and planning the built environment has been widely acknowledged (Newman/Thurnley 2002), its impact as a channel to challenge spatial decisions made by authorities has been gaining special prominence (Sheppard et al 2017). This is also highlighted by a globally shared assumption that indicates a universal "judicialisation of politics", since an intensifying recourse to judicial remedies is undertaken by those who are excluded from the politics of spatial arrangements (Bahn 2016, Sheppard et al 2017). While the political economy literature explores this exclusion related to the increasing non-transparent practices accompanied with the financialisation of cities, learning from spatial conflicts that found their way in court could shed light on the strategic use of knowledge and information in the legal form by various actors, which might substantiate the claim for public interest and therefore resilience (Holston 2007, Valverde 2003). In that vein, the paper will observe court cases related to regenerations that have been taking place in Mecidiyeköy, Istanbul and Vauxhall Nine-Elms, London, in the hope to offer a different but crucial perspective that might contribute to wider debates on how spatial justice can be established. Paying attention to the different configuration of actors in the legal setting and different administrative and legal systems, the paper aims to elucidate a shared spatiality of the urban (uneven development represented in the legal arena), as an effort motivated by the latest theoretical and methodological works pursuing the aim of making urban studies "more global" (Robinson 2015).

RC36-648.4

KARATZOGIANNI, ATHINA* *(University of Leicester)*
MATTHEWS, JACOB* *(Paris 8)*

Platform Activists: Competing or Reiterating Dominant Social, Cultural Forms and Material Relations of Production?

This research focuses on "commons", "collaborative", and "sharing" platforms and asks whether by introducing new ideological-material productions, they are competing or reiterating dominant economic social forms and material relations of production. For the relation between the material and the ideological realms Garnham (1979) uses a 3-level declension a. material relations of production, b. social forms of these relations of production (as in the capitalist "economic" form of waged labour and, c. cultural forms of these relations of production. This type of analysis examines intermediation platforms as producers of material relations of production, social forms, and cultural (ideological) forms. In particular, it interrogates how digital intermediation platforms are positioned in relation to (and feed into) the discourses of the "commons" and the "collaborative economy". Here, we are discussing Garnham's hypothesis that the more autonomous a cultural form is with regard to the social form and the relations of production themselves, the less effective it is (either for opposing them or for re-enforcing them). In other words, we are approaching the problem of the low effectivity of many oppositional cultural products and discourses and the stronger effectivity of discourses that "cling" to the social forms of capitalist exploitation and the material relations of production that these are based upon. Empirically, we draw from fieldwork research carried out between 2015 and 2017 in Barcelona, Paris and Berlin, with over thirty players from varied institutional settings, from platforms representatives (such as Uber, Airbnb and crowdfunding sites), sharing economy watchdogs, to platform cooperativists, public players, commons-oriented alternative governance groups, as well as digital activists and artists.

RC42-724.4

KÄRGEL, KATHARINA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Is Destructive Obedience a Matter of Social Identity? an Empirical Investigation of Professional Identification Being a Predictor of Destructive Obedience at the Workplace

Milgram's obedience studies (Milgram, 1963) are usually understood as demonstrating people's willingness to perpetrate atrocities on authoritarian order (e.g. Zimbardo, 1999). In recent years, however, a new stream of research is growing, that takes on a social identity perspective on social influence. Therefore, obedience is expected to depend on the extent to which individuals identify themselves with the parties confronting them, i.e. the authority, ingroup, and outgroup (e.g. Reicher, Haslam & Smith, 2012).

The present study expanded on this viewpoint by applying the social identity model of deindividuation effects (Reicher, 1987). Thus, it was suggested that obedient behavior at the workplace can be explained by social identification processes promoted by deindividuation manipulations. Focusing on destructive obedience[1] it was assumed that uniformed employees are more likely to follow such commands than non-uniformed employees.

The conducted partly participatory mixed methods research design includes semi-structured interviews as well as an experimental role play conducted within the Swiss Armed Forces, a German university hospital, a German correctional facility and the police force of one German federal state.

Summing up, an interdependence of social identity and obedience at the workplace was uncovered. Besides, according to the theoretical framework, being uniformed proved to strengthen the degree of professional identification as well as organizational identification. Nevertheless, the role of the uniform differed between the four organizations, indicating that the process of social identification is determined by factors specific for the respective organization.

Against the background of a majority of participants reporting an unquestionable willingness to follow destructive commands at the workplace, the high topicality of obedience studies is shown.

[1] Destructive obedience is defined as following an order that is either illegal or falls into a regulatory grey area or causes moral scruples.

RC33-601.4

KÄRGEL, KATHARINA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Organizations' Alleged Fear of Being Publicly Blamed for Sensitive Issues – an Insurmountable Challenge? a Critical Reflection Exemplified By the Investigation of Destructive Obedience in Public Institutions

Destructive obedience[1] in organizational settings is a sensitive issue, often attracting media attention and public interest, especially if tabooed and moral values are at stake. In general, research on sensitive issues posing a risk for an organization's or individual's reputation is challenging with regard to field access and productive long-term research cooperations. Thus, this contribution discusses one of the causes for this, namely organizations' alleged fear of being publicly blamed.

The illustrating research project aimed at uncovering whether social identity is a predictor of destructive obedience in organizations by conducting semi-structured interviews and an experimental role-play within public corporations and agencies in Germany.

Despite the successful agreement on the research cooperation, the research project was steadily doomed to failure. The reason for that was a continuous subtext of an alleged fear of being publicly blamed which, among other things, came up by negotiating the existence of both destructive orders and blind obedience, often referring to the end of Nazi Germany.

Subsequently, the research process was subject to strict organizational governance, causing a series of problems. Interview partners have, for example, been directed to draw a positive image of their organization and to negotiate the existence of rigid hierarchies. Further, the access to interview partners was limited to a very small number of carefully chosen employees and research ethics were almost disregarded. In order to remedy the challenges that occurred, the methodological approach was extended by participatory research methods. The adequacy of this solution will be discussed just as alternative approaches and further (unforeseen) challenges.

The outlined field experience calls for strategies encouraging the collaboration of research and practice.

[1] Destructive obedience is defined as following an order that is either illegal or falls into a regulatory grey area or causes moral scruples.

RC44-752.5

KARIM, ALIA* *(York University)*

Indigenous Peoples' Wage Labour and Engagement in the Canadian Labour Movement

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

Critical scholarship about Indigenous peoples' social movements in Canada tends to focus on the colonial-state denial of Indigenous rights to traditional lands, water and natural resources. However, little is known about Indigenous peoples who have performed wage labour and their engagement in labour movements. Many scholars assume that Indigenous peoples were irrelevant to the development of Canada's emergent industrial economy after the fur trade, but thousands of Indigenous men, women, and children, turned to wage labour when they were faced with land dispossession. In the West Coast, for example, Indigenous peoples worked in virtually every commercial resource industry as wage labourers, or as independent owner-operators. This presentation will focus on the crucial role of Indigenous wage labour in Canada's economic development, and Indigenous workers' activism through unions and Indigenous-led organizations, such as the Native Brotherhood of B.C. I will also bring attention to challenges in the Canadian labour movement regarding the racist constructions of Indigenous peoples as "primitive" and "lazy", the positioning of Indigenous cultures as incompatible with industrial labour (despite the evidence of Indigenous workers' widespread labour participation), the belief that Indigenous concerns remain separate from, and less important than, non-Indigenous workers' struggles, and industrial development and employment conflicts involving contemporary Indigenous land claims.

RC44-750.4

KARIM, ALIA* (York University)

The Fight for $15 and Fairness and Push Back Against Right-Wing Populism

Workers in Ontario have experienced decades of austerity measures designed to promote "flexibility" and competitiveness, and to reduce government expenditures and redesign labour laws and policies. But after two years of organizing in the Fight for $15 and Fairness, a campaign to raise the provincial minimum wage to $15 an hour and demand better work conditions, the Ontario Liberal Party made a promise to enact the $15 minimum wage and progressive labour law reform. This campaign, along with the preceding Fight for $15 movement in the U.S., has renewed the struggle for decent work by raising class demands and uniting workers across sectors in a manner unprecedented in recent decades. Of key importance in the Fight for $15 and Fairness was the campaign's response to Ontario's business lobby and right-wing groups. These groups flooded mainstream media with false claims that raising the minimum wage will result in increased inflation, catastrophic job loss, automation, and growing debt. On the ground, immigrant workers and workers of colour have not only challenged these economic discourses but also intersecting issues of racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia that they experience in their workplaces and communities. This presentation will give an overview of past and current minimum wage campaigns in Ontario strategically aimed at building workers' confidence to overcome right-wing populist discourses justifying low-wage work and perpetuating racism.

RC05-123.4

KARIM, SAKEEF* (McGill University)
MARSHALL, ZACHARY* (McGill University)

Multiculturalism, Anti-Racism and Neighbourhood Ecology in Canada

The rising tide of revanchist nationalism—buoyed by a fear that the hallowed walls of civilization will collapse under the weight of unfettered diversity—has served as an endogenous shock to political systems the world-over. Yet, while anti-immigrant sentiment has surged in most industrial nations, it is comparatively rare in Canada; indeed, 82% of Canadians believe that immigrants benefit the economy, and 54% view multiculturalism as an important cultural symbol (Environics Institute, 2015). Given the popularity of multiculturalism, relative absence of far-right radicalism (since the dissolution of the Reform Party of Canada), and a sizeable foreign-born population, it's worth wondering if *multiculturalism*—independent of other explanatory factors—functions as a bulwark against anti-immigrant sentiment in Canada; if it does, we must consider why racial disparities (see Cardozo & Pendakur, 2008) continue to persist in the country, and if *pro-immigrant attitudes* and *anti-racism* are necessarily commensurable. Finally, we must incorporate spatial considerations into our analysis, and weigh whether the effects of multiculturalism are distributed evenly across Canada, or if they're only appreciable in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods. To answer these questions, we will a) use a nationally-representative data set—*The Environics Institute*'s 2015 Survey on Immigration and Multiculturalism—to clarify the links between Canada's multicultural policy regime, pro-immigrant attitudes and anti-racism; and b) calculate neighbourhood-level ethnic fractionalization measures to see how demographic or ecological factors condition the extent to which multiculturalism bears down on individuals' ideologies.

RC17-335.4

KARLBERG, EVA* (Södertörn University)

Organizing Social Movements – the Cases of Women's Umbrellas in Poland and Sweden

In relation to EU accession, both the Swedish and Polish women's movements saw the emergence of a new type of organization in the field: the *Swedish Women's Lobby* (SWL) and the *Polish Women's Lobby* (PWL). These two meta-organizations were set up in order for the movement to have a voice and membership in the Brussels-based, professional NGO the *European Women's Lobby*. However, even though SWL and PWL are supposed to be each other's equivalents, in the sense of being national umbrellas for women's organizations and a link to the European level, their stories of emergence and subsequent development differ considerably. Whereas one has established itself as an influential formal organization, the other is at the very moment going through its third attempt at formation. Both cases show important similarities in struggles characteristic of meta-organizations, as the issues of power, identity, and autonomy are prevalent. Embedded in different national opportunity structures, however, the SWL and PWL show how the meta-organizational form is more suitable in some contexts than in others. The aim of this paper is thus to explore the development and impact of meta-organizing in a social movement field through a comparison of two similar attempts at organization in two very different and specific movement contexts. Other interesting aspects such as the role of external actors (the state, international donors) will be considered. There is also an ambition to contribute to the integration of organization theory and social movement research.

RC53-884.4

KARMIRIS, MARIA* (OISE/UT)

Dysconscious Ableism: De-Linking Elementary Curriculum from the Colonizing Forces of Ableism

The "miseducation of teachers" suggests King (p.133, 1991) contributes to the persistent perpetuation of "dysconscious racism". According to King "dysconsciousness is an uncritical habit of mind... that justifies inequity and exploitation by accepting the existing order of things as given" that has a profound impact on the relationships amongst students and teachers (p.135, 1991). The purpose of my paper is to explore the ways "dysconscious racism" and "dysconscious" ableism are inextricably linked and mutually supportive of sustaining colonialism. This paper will apply the work of decolonial thinkers such as Mignolo (2000, 2011) as well as indigenous scholars such as Million (2013) along with scholars in critical disabilities studies such as Goodley (2007, 2013, 2014) to assessment and evaluation guidelines that persist in sustaining a hierarchy of what counts as human through the implementation 'best practices' in childhood pedagogy. I conduct this analysis in order to reveal how our education system remains rooted in a colonialism that impacts our youngest learners through process of exclusion and/or conditional inclusion. Further, I consider how both the study of dysconscious racism and ableism offer fruitful possibilities to mutually contribute to a re-imagining of what might be possible in a reconfiguring of the current educational landscape. In these ways my paper demonstrates the import of "delinking" from the "colonial matrix of power" (Mignollo, p.8-9, 2011) through a framework that includes disability studies; and avoids the trap of perpetuating ableism along with exclusionary hierarchies sustained in the power imbalances within our relationships to each other.

TG06-996.2

KARNAD-JANI, RASHMEE* (University of Toronto)

Silent Voices: "South Asian" Mothers and Transition to High School

This paper, a decolonizing institutional ethnography, brings to light the mothering work done by "South Asian" women for their children's transition to high school within the GTA (Greater Toronto Area) in the province of Ontario. Seven South Asian mothers participated in my Master's research in 2013 and spoke in their heritage languages about the various tasks in which they engaged for their children's transition to high school. The data and recommendations reflect their standpoints, and lived experiences of being immersed in the problematic of the everyday world in which they do their mothering work that is subsumed under the umbrella of parent engagement within the province of Ontario.

My research brings forward the voices of South Asian mothers whose aspirations and ways of knowing about their children's educational pathways to and through high school are largely marginalized in the mainstream educational discourse within the GTA. I posit that the mothering work of South Asian women is undervalued and goes largely unacknowledged. I incorporate Vijay Agnew's explication of the racialized naming of women as South Asian, and Dorothy Smith's explanation of SNAF as an ideological code while analyzing the data. I also incorporate Himani Bannerji's question "Who Speaks For Us?" as I situate myself within my blended standpoint as a mother, Ontario Certified Teacher, and "South Asian" researcher. I make practical recommendations to support high school transition work that is expected of families, especially mothers.

This papers aims to help policy actors and researchers develop a deeper understanding of the ways in which specific print and digital texts of Ontario's Ministry of Education coordinate the work processes of parents, especially South Asian mothers. This paper is the foundation for my current Ph.D research where I am interested in the intersections of mothering work and teachers' labour in the GTA.

RC29-532.6

KARPINSKI, VIKTOR* *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover)*

The Thin Line Where Tackling Organised Crime Ends and Discrimination of Deviant Subcultures Begins

This presentation concerns so-called Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs), which are supposed to have a major share in Organised Crime for their participation in drug traffic, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and violent crime. It presents how states address this cross-border crime by conjoint measures. Most recently the European Union set up an innovative kind of regulatory and punitive measures which allows to circumvent the trial court and thus the presumption of innocence. Being dependent on arbitrary decision based on sole discretion the envisaged measures may be used in a twofold way: in order to prevent dangers for public order or being misused in order to discriminate an unpleasant subculture. Due to non-compliance to the overall society's values the Bikers' subculture becomes stigmatised by authorities while not every Biker is criminal. One has to differentiate even in this setting which seems to be strongly adherent to violence and crime due to its norms and values based on a specific image of masculinity, honour and hierarchy. That's why discretionary power is a thin line between preventing criminal associations from (mis-)use of legal assets and harassing a disaffectionate subculture when employing these so-called "Administrative Measures" without a judicial process proving the perpetrator's guilt.

Focusing on the point, where power, violence and justice converge the responsible political agenda setters, their operating principles and the aims of their policies shall be identified. A review of the UE's methods and their outcomes should be presented as well as critical reflection on the undersized evaluation period: scheduled too narrow to the policy's implementation, it precludes taking into account the time-delay of problems which are yet to come.

Since the potential punishment depends on an individual's assessment being non-transparent, vaguely defined by legal acts, barely reproducible and thus being vulnerable to appeal and contestation, differentiation remains of key importance.

RC06-137.7

KARPINSKI, ZBIGNIEW* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences)*

WYSIENSKA-DI CARLO, KINGA *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Gender Pay Gaps, Cost of Motherhood, and Evaluations of Just Earnings: The Case of Poland

The gender wage gap in Poland is among the lowest in OECD countries, and existing analyses show that the gap has not changed substantially over time. This may suggest that neither legislative changes in antidiscrimination protections for women nor trends in economic growth have much effect on gender inequalities in Poland. We propose that the stability in estimates of the adjusted gender wage gap may be related to parenthood status (motherhood penalties and fatherhood premia) rather than simply gender. Using nationally representative panel survey data from Poland (POLPAN), which cover the period from 1988-2013, we estimate fixed effect models to account for the effects of changes in family status on wages. Our results show that, for both men and women, having children has a positive effect on wages. We observed, however, a significant and negative interaction between weekly working hours and the number of children. That is, women working shorter hours actually benefit from having a child, but for women working longer hours an additional child has an adverse effect (after controlling for human capital and job related characteristics). We interpret those results in the context of double-standards theory. To complement our analysis, we also provide results of a multi-factorial design study of just earnings conducted in 2017 on a representative sample of Polish respondents currently in the labor force. This study, which yielded almost 38,000 observations, confirms the hypothesis that mothers are perceived as less deserving than non-mothers, especially in high status jobs.

RC34-624.6

KARSTEN, ANDREAS* *(Youth Policy Labs)*

EHMES, SVEN *(Youth Policy Labs)*

Shifting Identities of Young People on the Arabic Peninsula: The Example of Kuwait

Identities of young people on the Arabic peninsula have never been tied exclusively to the comparatively young nation states of the region: tribes, sects, religions and families have played and continue to play instrumental roles in defining identity and are now partly complemented, partly challenged by transnational mobility and digital arenas. A series of independent youth surveys across the region, initiated in 2017 and set to continue until 2020, explores how senses of belonging of young people are shifting on the peninsula. It is the first time that young people are surveyed independently in the region, bringing the voice of young people to policy and research.

The first of these youth surveys in the region was conducted in Kuwait, surveying more than 5.000 young people in the first half of 2017 and discussing key findings with more than 500 young people in focus groups in the second half of 2017. This contribution will use the quantitative and qualitative data from the survey and focus groups to explore how young people's layers of identity and senses of belonging are changing in Kuwait, and which new forms of youth activism and participation are emerging in response to and reflecting these changes in the country.

RC34-623.1

KARSTEN, ANDREAS* *(Youth Policy Labs)*

EHMES, SVEN *(Youth Policy Labs)*

The Politics of Poetry on the Arabic Peninsula

While responses to the Arab Spring differed across the Arabic Peninsula, the hereditary regimes of the region did their best to ensure that protest were stalled in the moment rather than become a movement. 7 years on, young people's impatience with the status quo and desire for — not necessarily revolutionary — change becomes palpable once more, in particular through music and poetry.

This contribution will present and explore anonymised examples of songs and poems of young people across the region, showcasing how criticism and activism are being expressed in music and poetry. The examples were collected offline at a mixture of underground and public poetry slams and concerts across the peninsula by the authors, who are based in the region for a series of independent youth surveys, and online on the regionally leading social media platforms, Instagram and Snapchat.

RC01-38.3

KASEARU, KAIRI* *(University of Tartu)*

TRUUSA, TIIA-TRIIN *(University of Tartu)*

The Risk Factors of Attrition Among Estonian Conscripts

Conscription has been abolished in many countries; however, changes in the security environment and recruitment needs have brought the question of conscripts back on to the table. Conscription has its pros and cons from different perspectives – societal and individual. An indicator of the effectiveness of conscription is the attrition rate during the service period. Based on data from an Estonian Conscript Surveys (I and II), we estimate the risk of attrition among draftees during the service (8 or 11 months). The surveys were carried out in 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 among conscripts who were drafted during this time period. The first survey had three waves: in the beginning of service, in the fifth month of service, and at the end of service. The second survey had two waves: in the beginning of service and at the end of service. We apply multivariate survival analysis (Cox proportional hazards regression) to estimate the effect of sociodemographic characteristics, attitudes and experiences during the service on attrition. Although the official reasons for being discharged from service are related to health problems, our analysis shows that there is a range of other contributing factors. Conscript attrition is also related to attitudes and the conscript's degree of military readiness.

RC18-344.3

KASI, ESWARAPPA* *(Department of Tribal Studies, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University)*

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and Affirmative Action Policies of the State

India is a home to the number of tribal communities and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are one among them. Post-colonial state has initiated number of development programmes as part of the affirmative action for the benefit and upliftment of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India. Further, Government has set up a committee and asked the committee to study about their social, economic and political conditions. Further, there are numerous studies on the living conditions of the PVTGs and in order to have a holistic understanding of their livelihoods, an empirical study was conducted among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Central India. The study largely depends on primary data gathered from an ethnographic fieldwork. The secondary data is collected from the published sources of books, journals, documents of the state and central governments and unpublished sources.

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

The study also discusses the development initiatives of the postcolonial state in order to ameliorate the conditions of the marginal communities as part of their affirmative action policies. In the paper, an attempt is also made to look at the existing programs in the study area. Further, how far these programmes are helping to ameliorate the conditions of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the study area and lastly to know how far these programmes are sustainable in the life of PVTGs.

RC56-911.2

KASPERSEN, LARS BO* (Copenhagen Business School)
GABRIEL,, NORMAN (Plymouth University)

From the Distant Crusades to 'local' 'islamic Terrorism' – from European Civilizing Processes to a Contemporary Western De-Civilizing Process?

From the distant Crusades to 'local' 'Islamic terrorism' – from European civilizing processes to a contemporary Western de-civilizing process?

This paper takes as its point of departure a number of wars fought in the Middle East and Eastern European countries, far away from most of the European survival units in the 11th/12th centuries. Our argument is that distant wars fought at the frontiers of 'Europe' in the 11th/12th centuries, often named as the Crusades, were perceived as crucial to the development of the European civilizing process and its later consolidation by the defeat of the Ottomans in front of Vienna in 1683.

From the early 16th century until the peace of Westphalia war is fought within and between the European survival units partly due to the great power rivalry between France and the Habsburgs and partly due to a set of religious wars between Catholics and Protestants. This dual set of conflicting relations created a specific set of conditions for the development of European civilizing processes: the external 'Islamic' threat contributed to a European civilizing process in which Christianity became an important force, an aspect sometimes overlooked by Eliasian scholars. This Islamic 'threat' also functioned as a common enemy for most European survival units with some continuity from the 7th and 8th centuries to the 16th and 17th centuries and it returns in the 21st century. During this period of time, war against 'Islam' moves from being a distant war in the Middle East to an internal war ('War against terrorism') in large cities in Europe. Finally, we argue that future European civilizing processes might turn into a de-civilizing process if current European survival units do not succeed in removing the perceived 'enemy' within Europe – ironically this might be one of the significant unintended consequences of the European civilizing process.

RC48-JS-42.2

KASSIR, ALEXANDRA* (EHESS)

From the Streets to the Polls: When Lebanese Activists Leave Their "Comfort Zone"

This study examines a turning point in the wave of anti-sectarian mobilizations in post-war Lebanon; a predominantly youth-led grassroots movement defying the deeply-rooted sectarian regime and aspiring towards building a more effective democracy. This paper analyses the activists' first attempt to leave their "comfort zone" and venture in the realm of conventional politics. It focuses on the efforts of "Beirut Madinati" (arabic for Beirut is my city) to channel the energy and expertise of a vibrant civil society working in parallel to a dysfunctional system since the end of the civil war (1975-1990) and make its voice heard from within, by taking back the city council. Held on May 8 2016, municipal polls were the last remnants of a functioning democracy, the presidential and parliamentary elections having both been adjourned. Born from the ashes of the summer 2015 "you stink" widespread protests against a "rotten" system unable to resolve the garbage crisis, "Beirut Madinati" sought to make the voices silenced in streets, heard in the ballot boxes.

This paper sheds the light on the movement's innovative way of blurring the lines between institutional and street politics. It reveals how the activists embarked on a different road while remaining faithful to their roots; how they engaged in electoral politics while maintaining their "alter-activism" culture. It discusses how the political victory of the movement lies far beyond the score itself; highlighting how it succeeded in disrupting the Lebanese electoral scene, challenging the old-ways and imposing a more democratic practice. Its citizen-centric and community-based approach, horizontal and leaderless structure opened spaces of dialogues and reconnected citizens with politics. Likewise its issue driven platform challenged the traditionally "personality-based" campaign, revamped electoral practices and asserted that electoral politics can no longer be reduced to sectarian loyalties.

RC15-JS-72.7

KATAGIRI, SHIZUKO* (Kagoshima University)

Conflicts for Supporters of Aid in Dying: Comparative Study Among Three States in the U.S.

In the U.S. some of the States have Aid in Dying Law. Pioneer is Oregon, where Death with Dignity Act had passed in 1997. Washington State was followed in 2008, and also in Vermont where they had passed in 2014. These three States are different from the euthanasia in Europe because of that the patients take lethal medications for themselves after physicians prescribed. Oregon and Washington States disclose the patients' data submitted by the physicians as annual reports on website. These reports say that typical patients' profile is Caucasian, high educated, suffering from cancers, and living in urban area.

The purpose of this paper is to show the conflicts for the supporters of patients who had prescribed lethal medications under this Law. The reason why to choose these three States as research targets is to pass this law before the turning point, which means that 29-years-old woman, Brittany Maynard, who had advocated for the legislation by using social media collaborating with national organization, Compassion & Choices.

Qualitative data was collected by in-depth interview on August in 2016 and 2017. Research targets are executive directors, prescribed physicians and support volunteers in these three States.

Comparative content analysis brought us some insights in terms of conflicts when they support. Firstly they had a payment conflict, which means whether the patients can apply to use state insurance in order to get lethal medication. Secondly they had conflict on physical pain, because ironically some patients had severe physical pain after taking medication. Thirdly they have philosophical conflict sandwiched between the personal value and the organization one. Forth conflict is the gap between the patients themselves and their family members, or the gap among their family members. Fifth one is that they notice spiritual conflict which is related to existential anxiety for the patients.

RC25-470.6

KATO, GENTARO* (Otemon Gakuin University)

Arranging the Identity As "Communication Disorder"

This presentation focuses on the "communication disorder" in a unique usage among Japanese young people. They often say, for example in a case of self-introduction, "I'm *commu-sho*." *Commu-sho* is an abbreviated word from communication *shogai* and they use the word very casually. *Shogai* means a physical obstacle or a kind of barrier; it also includes disability or handicap. *Commu-sho* originally indicates real disorders: talking too much to ignore the surroundings, breaking human relations because of their irascibility. Almost all of those who call themselves as *commu-sho*, however, does not have any experiences of medical or psychiatric diagnostics. They just feel that they may be shy especially to the unfamiliar person and may have a bit difficulty on expressing their intentions. It can often be seen that Japanese young people sort out a person as a template character, for example, earnest, idiot, incompetence, healing and so on. They are typical characters in animations and games. Young people play the character in their everyday life as they are recognized and they think that the feature of the typical character is their own personal identity. Identifying as communication disorder can be seen as a version of the characterizing. Actually, *commu-sho* also often appears in many animations. In the contemporary society, the contingency of reaction in a communication is increasing so that young people try to make it simple on setting some typical characters that have already been seen in media. In other words, arranging their identity can be the reduction of complexity on a symbolic interaction. Setting templates can stabilize the reaction and the expectation of the next reaction and it can also reduce unnecessary troubles and verification processes. This simplification is valuable both to recognize the other and to identify the self and make presentations of self.

RC46-766.3

KATO, MICHIKO* (Rikkyo University)

Conflict and Expertise of Volunteer Probation Officers in Their Treatment Practices As "Civilians": Focusing on the Establishment and Development Phase of Offender Rehabilitation System in Japan

In recent years, the prevention of re-offending and juvenile delinquency is regarded as one of the important issues for "establishing the safest country" in Japanese criminal justice policy. In addressing this issue, the volunteer probation officers(VPOs) who are community members are given an important role as civilians. They work with no pay and encourage probationer to rehabilitation in cooperation with probation officers who are civil-service workers and have specialized knowledge and skills for treatment of offenders. One of the characteristics of probation in Japan is that the way of treatment practices is different by every VPOs. This presentation discusses conflicts and expertise of VPOs in their treatment practices as "civilians", focusing on the treatment practices of the VPOs in the 1950s and 1960s, which is in the process of establishing and developing the offender rehabilitation system. In analysis, journal articles written about treatment practices of VPOs are examined. This journal is made for a person who are interested in offender rehabilitation and particularly VPOs are supposed to be the main readers. The journal includes such things as required knowledge, view of treatment and how to deal with difficult cases. As a result of

the analysis, it shows that the journal has become a place for accumulation of "experiences" beyond provision of "knowledge" about treatment, and it played a role as a "practical community." In addition, it can be pointed out that treatment practices tend towards one direction centralizedly to respond to society 's eyes to offenders and juvenile delinquents. However, on the other hand, it also reveals the diversity of treatment by VPOs, such as trying to improve the lives of the probationer with utilizing the resources available.

RC11-232.5

KATZ, STEPHEN* *(Department of Sociology, Trent University)*

Livable Longevity: Remaking Survivorship in Old Age

This paper explores the relationship between biomedical life extension and the cultural field of longevity as a livable old age. As more older people are treated for health conditions that challenge the traditional limits of human life, new characterizations and expectations of surviving populations are emerging. The promise of longevity has deep historical roots in earlier 'prolongation' and 'rejuvenation' movements, as well as within science fiction and fantasy literature, and the utopian fascination with exotic centenarians. However, only in the last century between 1900 and 2000 has the dramatic increase in the human lifespan (by 30 years) invited new social interests, such as financial and insurance industries promoting 'longevity products' to avoid risks of 'outliving' assets, patient autonomy groups promoting 'advanced healthcare planning' and ethical self-determination, and retirement communities promoting lifestyles in heavenly after-life imagery. The gerontological sciences have also contributed to the popularization of longevity as a 'revolution' with its own social 'dividends.' This paper, in outlining longevity as a cultural field, draws on Judith Butler's idea of 'livability' but concludes with a critique of the prospects and problems of newly life-extended worlds; in particular, the professional reframing of 'resilience' as an ontological 'bouncing back' capacity of older people, the merging of survivorship with 'successful aging' and the ethical dilemmas of what Sharon Kaufman refers to as a medicalized 'reflexive longevity.' A recent Alzheimer's Association advertisement boasts: 'The first person to survive Alzheimer's is out there, enjoying their life, smiling, dancing and watching their family grow. The Alzheimer's Association promises to help everyone else still fighting until they find that first survivor.' Here, as with other new life-extending disease movements, the worthiness of life is relegated to a hopeful, disease-free longevity that, paradoxically, can diminish the experiences of suffering and vulnerability associated with surviving old age.

RC47-794.3

KATZ-FISHMAN, WALDA* *(Howard University)*
SCOTT, JEROME *(League of Revolutionaries for a New America)*
BREWER, ROSE *(University of Minnesota-Twin Cities)*

Race, Class, Gender, and Movement Vision for the Current Moment: Lessons from the League of Revolutionary Black Workers

Through a historical materialist lens we analyze the revolutionary process within the contradictions and antagonisms of global capitalism in the 21st century, focusing on the U.S. We explore lessons for today's generation of movement actors and revolutionaries rooted in decades of political practice of former members of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers (LRBW) in the Detroit auto and related plants and communities, 1968-1970, who remain engaged in revolutionary struggle. Black labor represents a concentrated expression of capitalist alienation, exploitation, and oppression. Black workers at the point of production and in their communities in the 1960s are today at the point of crisis, dispossession, and state violence. They are a conscious and powerful force within today's multiracial and multigendered transformative class struggle for humanity and the planet.

We locate this analysis and vision within the current political moment. The world is in transition and embodies an irreversible capitalist crisis, and intensifying state violence, white supremacy, patriarchy, xenophobia, ecocide, war, political polarity, and struggle from below. The 2017 Trump presidency ushered in an intensification of the polarization of wealth and poverty, "democracy" for billionaire capitalists, and developing fascism for the masses. Forces of resistance and revolution are rising up. The underlying cause of these crises is rooted in the revolutionary process of economic revolution – robots and automation, social and ecological destruction, and political revolution. The resolution calls for fundamental systemic transformation – the creation of a cooperative and egalitarian society in which all human needs are met and the earth is protected. It is urgent that conscious movement forces engage in collective study and leadership, and develop a collective vision, revolutionary consciousness and strategy.

We will share a short video (15 minutes or less) from LRBW Media & Education Project www.revolutionaryblackworkers.org

Jerome is a former member of LRBW.

RC24-459.1

KATZ-GERRO, TALLY* *(University of Manchester)*
GREENSPAN, ITAY *(Hebrew University)*
HANDY, FEMIDA *(University of Pennsylvania)*

Environmental Habitus: The Intergenerational Transmission of Environmental Behaviors in Cross-National Comparison

The environmental agenda has inspired discussions on the social mechanisms through which people acquire a pro-environmental behavior. We propose a conceptual framework that is an alternative to the current emphasis on demographic and attitudinal characteristics as correlates of environmental behaviors. We propose a shift of focus to the family unit, to examine the importance of intergenerational transmission of dispositions that are favorable to pro-environmental behavior

Our main theoretical heuristic is *environmental habitus.* It argues that a pro-environmental disposition runs in the family; if one's family holds values and behavioral dispositions of frugality, modesty, or conservation, it will have consequences for everyday pro-environmental behavior. Adoption of environmental behaviors does not take place only because people follow the imperatives of the environmental movement or government, or because they hold an environmental ideology, but it also lies in the mundane, daily practices and rituals of a family.

We examine environmental habitus comparatively, asking if it takes different forms in three different national contexts – *Israel, the United States,* and *South Korea*. These countries are characterized by different cultural and economic contexts, different framings of environmental issues, and different economic and historical trajectories. Our analysis is based on two original data sources: group interviews of family triads (grandparents, parents, children), and nationally-representative surveys of family dyads (parents and children).

This presentation discusses preliminary findings on the areas in which environmental concern is manifested (food, product reuse, healthy lifestyle, energy saving); habitus transmission mechanisms (idioms, mimicking nonverbal behavior, family routines, verbal discussions, limiting access); and motivation mechanisms (ideology, convenience, cost, citizenship, respect for family, routine practices). These findings shed light on the comparative differences and similarities in environmental habitus within families and across nations, and its impact on pro-environmental behaviors and motivations.

RC14-261.2

KATZ-GERRO, TALLY* *(University of Manchester)*
HANDY, FEMIDA *(University of Pennsylvania)*

Situated Cultural Cosmopolitanism between East and West

Contemporary cultural cosmopolitanism is closely linked to the global spread of cultural genres, ideas, and products, facilitating the adoption of openness to a diversity of ideas and experiences. The consumption of culturally diverse genres, ideas, and products is particularly prevalent among and interesting to young people, who tend to be more mobile, influenced by mass media, and exposed to global trends in fashion, food, and culture.

Analysis of cultural cosmopolitanism often fails to recognize the social conditions of its own construction, presenting it as free from social belonging rather than as a special sort of belonging. Strong attachments to national, religious, or community-based solidarities may create varieties of cosmopolitanism. The interest in such cosmopolitanism, which is an amalgam of contradictions, stems from the central role that cosmopolitanism, as a form of competency in culture and consumption, plays in contemporary society especially among young adults, in shaping inequality and various forms of attainment.

In this presentation, we discuss cultural cosmopolitan dispositions and practices among young adults who have different forms and degrees of attachment to local and global cultures and occupy different positions in the social structure. Empirical evidence is drawn from 60 interviews conducted with young adults in Seoul in 2016 and 2017.

In the presentation of findings, we emphasize new evidence in a field that tends to focus on Western societies; we explore perceptions of the "other" and motivations for engaging with other young Koreans; we outline the way our research can advance theories of cultural cosmopolitanism by extending the analysis to non-Western and traditional societies; and we identify the antecedents of cosmopolitanism and offer a typology of motivations to engage in cultural cosmopolitanism.

RC15-JS-17.3

KAUR, AMARPREET* *(University of Cambridge)*

A Theoretical Analysis of How and Why British Citizens May Feel Forced to Access Transnational Care to Fulfil Their Reproductive Desires in Relation to Genetic Editing

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

As advances in genetic editing on human embryos continue to develop, British citizens with genetic diseases are among those patiently waiting for their reproductive choices to be extended. According to Plows (2011) there are approximately 10,000 monogenic diseases, around 4,000 - 6,000 of which can be diagnosed. Theoretically, such figures suggest that just as many genetic diseases could be edited out of the human germ line as research continues to progress. However, whilst other countries have been fairly proactive in providing genetic testing and diagnoses, the British National Health Service continues to function in a reserved and limited capacity. Marica Inhorn's insightful research details how 'ReproTravel', i.e. transnational healthcare in the field of assisted reproduction, persists in flourishing. Whilst ReproTravel may sound exotic, the 'necessity' in many instances has emerged from individuals/couples trying to legally fulfil their reproductive 'rights' and desires in an affordable manner. Thus, in light of genetic editing and the confines of British legislation, there is a strong possibility British citizens may essentially be forced to access transnational healthcare if they wish to pursue creating a genetically related child without the fear of transmitting a hereditary disease. My paper draws upon my own research and my analysis of the global positioning of genetic editing on human embryos to explore, share, and discuss reasoning and motivation behind Britain's reluctance to enable its citizens to have a greater range of reproductive choice and power.

RC23-433.3

KAUR, AMARPREET* (University of Cambridge)

Britain's Stance on the Genetic Editing of Human Embryos and Its Potential to Inhibit and/or Exacerbate Disparities in Inequalities Surrounding Assisted Reproduction

Disease and disability can be argued to remain at the root of many social inequalities (Shakespeare, 2013). Biotechnologies such as Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis, alongside prenatal diagnostic testing have been repeatedly contended to assist in aiming to alleviate the potential for humans to be born with preventable genetic conditions, most especially those which have been proven to be highly debilitating (Franklin and Roberts, 2006; HFEA, 2017). Whilst such diagnostic tests have been revolutionary in assisting reproductive choices, they have remained fairly bespoke to access in Britain, particularly to individuals/couples who are not economically wealthy. Within the current confines of available assistive reproductive technologies in Britain, my research suggests that disparities and inequalities surrounding access to biotechnologies in relation to reproduction are unlikely to diminish. However, as transformative technologies such as genetic editing continue to develop globally, the possibility of greater initiatives to bridge such disparities may be forced to emerge. My research indicates that a far greater and more unified appreciation of assistive reproductive technologies may materialise with the hypothetical introduction of genetic editing to reproductive choices. Thus, in response to prophesised societal pressures, a highly plausible future in which access to genetic editing is desired and fought for may initiate a demand for more equalised access to assistive reproductive technologies. In this context, my paper draws upon my own research to discuss the potential genetic editing could have on inhibiting and/or exacerbating inequalities in accessing technologies which could transform the lives of individuals/couples living with a genetic condition in Britain.

RC02-60.7

KAUR, KIRANPREET* (Panjab University)

Interdimensional Analysis of Social Disability: A Study of Backward Communities in Haryana, India

This paper will explore the nature of social disability and its multiple dimensions- economic, cultural and socio-ecological amongst backward communities- *Rai Sikh, Nayak, and Banjara.* The traditional occupation of the *Banjara community* was trading and supply of goods, whereas that of *Nayaks* and *Rai Sikhs* was hunting. According to anthropological and sociological studies, they are identified as tribes and nomadic communities, without home and hearth, pose a threat to society. They were declared as criminals by the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 and as *Vimukt Jatis* (denotified tribes) in 1952. The respondents for this study have been selected from the aforementioned communities from different districts of Haryana, India.

The concept of social disability is measured in terms of subjective perception to ascertain marginalisation and deprivation with an economic, cultural, and socio-ecological context. Economic disability is conceptualized in a Marxian term, whereas, cultural disability falls under Oscar Lewis' concept of "Culture of Poverty",and socio-ecological disability in terms of stresses and strains experienced in inter-community interaction. A separate scale for each dimension and a composite scale of social disability are constructed by adopting interdimensional analysis. The *Banjaras* perceived high economic disability because of their entry into trade and business. It has been noted that almost an equal number of respondents with high and low level of economic disability experience a high degree of cultural and socio-ecological disability. This is indicative of the fact that irrespective of one's economic disability, their cultural and socio-ecological disability remained high. *Nayaks* are believed to have experienced a high degree of socio-ecological disability in intercommunity interaction,especially in their relations with higher castes.

Intergenerational conflict is experienced between parents/elders, who wish to preserve their cultural values, whereas the younger generations tend to show resistance because of their mutation to the global world.

WG01-938.3

KAUR, KIRANPREET* (Panjab University)

The Social Mobility of Dhobis in Haryana, India

The traditional Indian society has been stratified via the dominant institution of caste hierarchy based on the principle of *purity and pollution*.The traditional occupation of *Dhobis* was washing and ironing of clothes;falling under the 'serving caste'. They were placed on the lower spectrum of the caste hierarchy and were categorized as untouchables and outcastes. The Government of India adopted legal measures to abolish untouchability and granted privileges to the 'untouchable castes' under the policy of 'Protective Discrimination', which was not made available to the Dhobis in Haryana. Their counterparts in other states of the India had access to the above mentioned policy. This paper will examine social mobility in terms of inter and intragenerational mobility among *Dhobis* in different districts of Haryana.

Mobility is measured in terms of occupation as it is considered an appropriate measure of status and prestige. In the case of intragenerational mobility, the past and present occupations of the respondents are compared, whereas, in the case of intergenerational mobility, the occupation of the son is compared with that of his father. In the context of this study, occupations of children (sons and daughters) are compared with both parents. The findings of this study show that less than five per cent have gained upward mobility by establishing dry-cleaning shops. Howerver, more than half of them are continuing with their traditional occupation, and one third have substituted it with labor and other petty jobs. Unable to make ends meet they remain partially involved in their traditional occupation with the assistance of women, who demand autonomy for their entry into the external world of work which has been resisted by men.Hardly anyone has acknowledged to have experienced untouchability, but they continue to face economic hardship,and are victims of discrimination, deprivation and humiliation.

WG05-949.3

KAUR, MANJINDER* (Department of Sociology)

Gender Marginalization and Gender Discrimination in Punjab, India: The Study of Son Preference and Lower Status of Girl Child in Two Villages

Gender marginalization is by now an accepted theoretical concern and enough empirical evidence is available to substantiate a strong presence of gender discrimination, oppression and subordination in all societies, whether developed, developing or the underdeveloped. The status of women in a society is a significant reflection of the level of social justice in that society. A girl is disadvantaged from the time she is born. In most developing and under-developed countries today, the girl child has a lower status and enjoys fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood than the boy child who has first call on family and community resources. The situation of the girl child results commonly from prejudices rooted in culture and customs. The birth of a daughter is unwelcome. Marked preference for sons has led to the neglect of the girl child. Improvements in literacy, fertility rate and greater workforce participation of women have not significantly improved the lot of the girl child. The purpose of this study is to compare and understand variations in status of girl child in the Punjabi family. The paper is based on primary data collected through interview schedule method from total 50 respondents out of which 25 respondents from Fatehpur village in Rupnagar district of Punjab and remaining 25 respondents from Badheri village in Chandigarh respectively. The paper likes to highlight that despite efforts by the government for equality between both the sexes in terms of health, nutrition, employment, education etc. there has not been significant change in the status of girl child. The patriarchal values are so culturally deep rooted in the minds of the people that they always give preference to male child and female child is still unwanted and has to be eliminated through abortions.

WG05-945.1

KAUR, MANVEEN* (Haryana Institute of Public Administration)
GUPTA, RACHNA (HIPA Gurgaon)
GULATI, R K (HIPA)

Abstract on Improving Livelihoods of a Vulnerable Community through SHGs – Lessons from the Mewat Region of Haryana State.

Poverty alleviation in rural areas has always been daunting task. Government agencies undertaking this task have often met with modest success. In contrast, the Gramean Bank initiatives in Bangladesh has been a path-breaking success. Adopting the Gramean Bank framework, Self Help Groups were made in the Mewat Region of Haryana (India) in 1997 onwards under an IFAD Initiatives. On getting the IFAD Project for the Mewat Region, a detailed Baseline Socio-economic

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

Survey was carried out during 1995-1996. The SHGs were formed as part of social development component of the Project to empower the rural women. As such substantive field data is available. The present paper takes into account this field data as well as Focus group discussions and interviews with opinion leaders. The Research paper presents the findings of the mid-term evaluation and the post assessment of the Project. The paper also presents the relationship between various socio-economic variables and the improvements in the livelihoods of SHGs members . A qualitative and quantitative approach has been adopted by using primary data and a plethora of secondary data to present a realistic assessment of the SHGs and their impact on women empowerment of Mewat Region of Haryana State.

Key Words- Haryana - IFAD- Livelihoods- Mewat- Self-Help Groups- Socio-economic - Women -

RC15-282.4

KAUR, NAVJOTPAL* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*
RICCIARDELLI, ROSE *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

"I Asked for It": How Women Experience Stigma in Their Transition from Being Infertile to Being Mothers of Multiples through Assisted Reproduction Technologies

Although researchers agree that infertility is a stigmatizing attribute, scholars are largely divided in their criticism of assisted reproduction technology (ART). Some criticize the increased and invasive medical interventions as disempowering women, while others argue that ARTs empower women by protecting their right to reproduce as they see fit. Research on the stigmatization of infertility and ART in the context of mothers of multiples is conspicuously missing from the literature, a notable lacuna in knowledge given ARTs are more likely to result in multiple births. Drawing on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 23 mothers of multiples, we show how these women interpret the stigma of first being "infertile" to then being "artificially" fertile to becoming mothers of multiples. The stigma of using ART is arguably an extension of the stigma of experiencing infertility that exerts stressors in different realms of women's lives—the ramifications for which be loss of self-esteem, pride, and confidence that can lead to status loss. Interviewees reveal that despite the agential freedom they have in regard to choice in fertility treatments, they feel disempowered, even judged, when undergoing ART. An interesting and novel finding of our study was that 'fertility' mothers of multiples thought of themselves as less deserving of support or help when compared to other (non-ART) mothers of multiples. They tend to degrade themselves because they think they had "asked for it" deliberately whereas for other mothers, it had happened naturally. This abasement of self is arguably the result of internalized stigma imposed by the society on "fertility moms" because they were unable to meet the 'natural' standards of idealized motherhood.

WG05-942.1

KAUR, SWARNJIT* *(Panjab University)*
GUPTA, DEEPIKAA *(Panjab University)*

Health Care Delivery System in Punjab: An Analysis

The human rights approach is central to the development of a robust public health care systems. Right to health is a recognized human right. In order to make this right a reality, among other factors, role of public health care providers is of great significance. Public health care providers are instrumental in connecting the beneficiaries with the health care delivery system of the State.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), healthcare sector is facing a shortage of health workers in India. The Government of India (GoI) in the year 2005 with the intent to improve the public healthcare delivery system in India as one of its major tasks had set up National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which was subsequently renamed as National Health Mission (NHM).

Universal immunization forms an integral and a significant component of public healthcare delivery systems. The objective of this paper is to look into implementation and delivery of the immunization services particularly in the remote and inaccessible areas where the services provided by the government machinery could be the weakest. It seeks to deal with the empirical data collected from the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) from district Pathankot, Punjab. It attempts to understand the role of these service providers especially in the field of immunization and services related to immunization in the district (inclusive of rural and urban areas) Pathankot, in the State of Punjab within the Union of India.

WG05-951.3

KAUSHAL, CHANDAN* *(Indian Institute of Technology Bombay)*

Missing Environment in Cultural Heritage Discourse: The Case of Water in Western Himalayas

Heritage as a concept originated in the west in 19th century from where it travelled in world through colonial policy. However, heritage as it is known today was conceived and propagated by global agencies like UNESCO through concepts of World Heritage in the second half of the 20th century largely concerned with heritage management. Walsh argues heritage refers to a set of attitudes and relationships with the past. This paper is reflections on pursuance for heritage status for Chamba which was ruled by a single dynasty until independence and having records dating back to 5th century. This demand of heritage can be seen as part of globalisation where heritage means for some a 'brand' for marketing a place for tourist attraction or for others preservation of antiquities and also as veneration of past which plays a decisive role in negotiating, maintaining, and creating group identity. Although underlying notion of heritage discourse has been oriented towards protection of 'valuable' things which is threatened by loss, damage, and misuse for future generation. However, in this whole discourse 'environment' or "natural heritage" has been missing in Ravi valley. Various practitioners and scholars focus more on tangible artefacts and less on intangible aspect. What has been missing in the whole discussion is environment which has been deteriorating in the vicinity of the town. In the present paper I will focus on environmental heritage which has been part of folklore but has not found its place in present heritage discussions. Thus, paper brings out how rivers in general and water in specific like any other environmental feature is not heritage whereas artefacts associated with it are considered as heritage which reveals multiple meanings of heritage in Chamba valley.

RC16-320.4

KAWAMURA, MICHIYA* *(Osaka University)*

Facilitate People's Networks As a Basis for New State Legitimacy

The maintenance of a state's legitimacy depends on whether it can keep satisfying people's legitimate demands. In the aftermath of WWII people regarded as legitimate the desire for full employment and various social benefits, followed since the 1980s by the pursuit of wealth through a deregulated market. Question is what are the legitimate demands in the Trumpist and post-Brexit world?

Supporters of populism insist that the state should exclude irregular members of society and provide job protection and income redistribution only to citizens. However, the desire to limit immigration cannot be legitimate because it would injure the government's legitimacy as a protector of human rights and would actually not relieve the supporter's concerns. The real cause of their anxieties is that their jobs are increasingly substituted for cheap and standardized ones. A solution would be to make their jobs less substitutable by situating them in more diverse, creative and meaningful social contexts in which unique skills and knowledge are valued. Immigrants should also be included in these social networks because problems they allegedly pose and that populists detest are often caused by their social isolation. In the end, both populists and immigrants have a similar desire of being included in diverse and meaningful social networks.

This network desire has been regarded as a favorable but not central one that states must meet to maintain their legitimacy, because welfare regimes and labor unions based on strict membership protected people's lives. However, membership has decreased and therefore states have to focus more on supporting open networks. People, regardless of nationality, should have equal opportunity to pursue meaningful life in social networks. States should promote public endorsement for this ideal by strengthening support for people's networks and showing that this benefits all of them.

RC49-830.4

KAWAMURA, YUKI* *(Hitotsubashi University)*

How Do Patients Compromise Diagnosis?: Practices of Making a Diagnosis

This presentation shows how "diagnosis" itself makes diagnostic culture possible.

Previous studies have focused on lay expertise instead of the normative culture of diagnosis, which involves the exclusive use of knowledge by physicians. Some patients actively participate in diagnosis and treatment. This requires them to rewrite their past experiences with the process of diagnosis and treatment, thus participating in the process. However, describing past experiences involves rewriting from the current viewpoint.

So, the following question emerges: "How do patients correlate past experiences with diseases and make compromises?" To answer this question, I analyzed interview data from the viewpoint of ethnomethodology. The interviewee was a patient who was re-diagnosed with bipolar disorder after having been diagnosed with depression previously. Results of the analysis reveal the following. First, the meaning of past actions has changed, and the logical conditions that enabled the action have also changed. For example, the past experience of "ups and downs of drive" was reinterpreted as an episode of bipolar disorder. Second, reorganizing past experiences also enables the creation of a new reality. Finally, a change in the positioning of expert knowledge occurs while rewriting. In other words, these analyses clarify how expert knowledge is embedded in everyday life.

This phenomenon shows a 'looping effect' (Hacking 1996), which indicates the interaction between the professional concept, such as doctors' diagnosis, and the ordinary concept of the understanding experiences and behaviors of people; the current report presents the looping process in detail. As described above, patients rewrite their past experiences according to the diagnosis and create a

new reality. By making a compromise with the diagnosis, patients have a way to manage diagnosis well without refusing diagnosis. Such practices make diagnosis meaningful and enable a diagnostic culture.

RC01-36.5

KAWANO, HITOSHI* *(Japan National Defense Academy)*

Self-Efficacy and Family Resilience Among the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force Families

Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) has engaged in various types of new missions overseas since 1992. In addition, the 3/11 East Japan Great Earthquake in 2011, subsequent tsunami and nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest-ever domestic disaster relief operation in the JSDF history. One of the lessons learned from the all-out domestic disaster relief operation is that family support for mobilized JSDF personnel during the operation requires further improvement. Over the last few years, JSDF have committed to improve institutional family support programs while coordinating family support efforts by local governments, and associations of veterans, military families, and civilian volunteers. This paper examines how social support networks for military families have developed in Japan, focusing on the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF). In particular, we explore effectiveness of the institutional family support programs from the individual family's perspective based on quantitative and qualitative data. We conducted a 2000-sample survey on JGSDF personnel and their families, while interviewing 55 JGSDF families, covering 15 different bases all over Japan. As a result, we found that whereas majority of the JGSDF family members and personnel recognize importance of institutional family support programs, institutionalization process at the local level has not yet fully developed. Formal and/or semi-formal networks of social support for JGSDF families are still under development, although increasing number of local governments now have official agreements with local JSDF bases to provide public support measures, including monitoring family safety, providing temporary child care, and health care services in time of large-scale natural disaster and other contingency operations. In conclusion, it is suggested that "self-efficacy" and "family resilience," instead of "community capacity" model, would best describe current reality of social support for the JGSDF families.

RC37-660.6

KAWASAKI, KENICHI* *(Komazawa University)*

Recent Differentiation between Two Cultural Industries By Cultural Policies: Singapore's Cultural Transformation and Inequality Problems Since 2012

Singapore has been developing as a top level of global cities since 1990's. They always take advantage on implementing with economic policies and on posing political regulations against artistic activities, particularly art expressions. But at last their government began to establish both an art culture and popular culture (including ICT culture) since 1990's. Because of continuing cultural policies, cultural level (both appreciation and participation) among Singaporean has been rising and cultural inequality has been gradually a little bit improving. However according to their economic inequality (15% new rich and other relatively poor stratification), there still existed cultural inequality among them. In my presentation I would refer to the three points. One is to give an overview of 5 terms (from establishment to development) consist of cultural institution in Singapore. Second point is to point out the separation between an art culture and popular culture. And last one is to analyze their recent changes and reorganization of culture policies from a long-term national plan since 2012. For example, the recent plan contains supporting basement of national identity by an art culture and directing toward bottom up cultural level among Singaporean. Contrasting with an art culture, cultural industries, that is popular culture, has been accepted with governmental support with considerable regulations, but market of cultural industries (e.g. movies, music, etc.) have been expanding and growing an innovative transformation. Finally, in addition I would cover the different multi-cultural background compared with U.S.A, Canada and Western Europe. Singapore has kept a typical example as a unique way of advancement through an art system in context of globalization.

TG04-972.5

KAYHAN, GULIN* *(Waseda University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies)*

Edgetalk: Beyond the 'indescribable' Moment at the Edge

Risk is commonly treated as a negative concept and risk aversion is the dominant orientation to risk that scholars have in mind when they study how 'ordinary' people approach and live with risks. Stephen Lyng's work on edgework reminds us that for individuals who actively seek risks, risk is not only "good" but also very dynamic and unstable. The edgework approach and its attempt to explore "the complexities and contextual specificities of risk" (Lyng 2014: 2) offers important

insights to understand individual journeys in life, where actor motivations cannot be generalized and their terms ever changing as they strive to make meaning of their lives. I argue in this article that this emphasis on edgeworker's agency to define the meaning of their own experiences creates a blind spot in studies on voluntary risk taking that are influenced by Lyng. While edgework approach attempts to understand *sociologically* why individuals engage in voluntary risk taking, by suggesting a causal relationship between their individual motivations to act and the social position they find themselves in, due to societal forces that are beyond their own control, a sociological analysis of how they talk about the edge and why they choose the terms they choose to define what they do is scarce. Those who watch edgework but not undertake it talk about it, too. How do we study the vocabulary around edgework and its social circulation in relation to other cultural notions? I develop the concept of edgetalk in this paper to approach this question. I suggest edgetalk as an alternative path for study that does not focus on the reasons for participation in edgework, but instead, on the choice of cultural idioms when participants and spectators talk about voluntary risk taking.

TG04-969.1

KAYHAN, GULIN* *(Waseda University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies)*

Why Define Risk?

Risk is defined in many ways and risk scholars react to this multiplicity of definitions in different ways. Some appreciate the fluidity of the notion and study the historicity of risk as "a category of experience" (Doron 2015) while others despise what they see as confusion and widespread misinterpretation of the risk concept, and attempt to clarify what risk refers to. Boholm (2015) argues that risk mainly refers to the negative manifestation of contingency and should not be confused with adventure, nor with luck or good fortune which address the positive outcomes. She stresses the need for a stable definition of risk. Only then, she argues, an interdisciplinary communication on risk will be fruitful. Aven, on the contrary, argues that risk definitions that are based on probability "restrict risk to a measurement tool" (2016:59). There are many other representations of uncertainty, which co-exist alongside one another with regards to a given issue, that a risk scholar needs to take into account. In this article, I attempt to understand the potential reasons behind the definitional policing in risk studies, by drawing from Bruno Latour's (2005) discussion on "sociologists of the social". Reading Asa Boholm's work from a Latourian perspective, I argue that risk as a stable theoretical construct is incompatible with a relational methodology once we agree with Latour's work on actor-networks and 'the end of the social' as Boholm does. I advocate instead a broader perspective that treats risk as a collector-concept that conjures up, in a given context, many different co-existing notions, many possible definitions and ways of thinking. We should treat risk as a 'collector' and not insist on our own 'collection', that is a stable scholarly definition, is the position I take in this paper.

RC02-55.4

KAYSERILIOGLU, ERDEM* *(Koc University)*

Turkey-Somalia Relations: State Making Is Market Making Is Institutional Matrix of Politics?

This study questions Turkey's efforts in Somalia's state-making process as a market-making intervention while analyzing the political economy of Turkey's new capitalism. In 2011, Turkey's AKP government made a high-level visit to Somalia during the Ramadan to start a humanitarian campaign when Somalia suffered from a severe drought and famine. Until then Turkey spent an enormous effort to bridge diplomatic and commercial ties with Somalia. Though Turkish representatives maintained their humanitarian rhetoric and donations, Turkey's operations in Somalia aimed to reinforce extra-national market investments, which have included infrastructural and educational projects, airport and seaport constructions, land and naval force implementations, together with bilateral commercial agreements. In the end, Turkey's investments allowed its export to Somalia to increase from $2 million to $115 million between 2005 and 2016, while letting Turkey to become the world's second largest donor country in 2016 with $6 billion humanitarian assistance. In fact, what enabled Turkish government's fiscal efforts to develop at the global level was the new organizational matrix established under neoliberal Islamic AKP rule. A closer scrutiny on Turkey-Somalia relations reveal that Turkey's new business and civil society matrix, which have articulated pro-AKP business actors, Islamic foundations, and religious NGOs, played a prominent role in Turkey's involvement in Somalia's state and market-making. Therefore, this study analyzes Turkey's market-making intervention in Somalia as an extension of Turkey's new capitalism that benefits the power matrix established under AKP rule.

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RC22-419.8

KAZEMIPUR, ABDIE* *(University of Calgary)*

Sacred As Secular in a Muslim Context: Religion and Secularization in Iran's Islamic Republic

The recent wave of scholarship on secularity has challenged many of the previous assumptions and biases in the field, including a Western European bias, focus on the Catholic world, and viewing sacred and secular as mutually exclusive. Despite these challenges, this body of research still remains heavily focused on Christianity and the West, and maintains a disciplinary bias towards political philosophy, political science, and religious studies. In the study proposed here, I discuss the secularization forces in a Muslim context, namely, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Drawing on a vast amount of data that have recently become available -- e.g., survey data covering a 30-year period, government documents for the last three decades, etc. -- my research shows a deep process of secularization in Iran, which reflects itself not only in the beliefs and behaviours of the populace but also in the structure and behaviours of the state and the religious institution. This fundaemntal shift towards secularity in the Iranian society is directly related to the governmental policies adopted in the four decades since the Iranian Islamic Revolution in 1979 -- ironically, with the purpose of Islamizing the Iranian society. The findings offer several nuances to the existing scholarship on secularity in the contemporary world.

RC22-424.4

KAZI, UZMA* *(Lund University)*

Caught in between or Bridging the Gap? Intergenerational Transmission of Religious Identity within Second and Third Generation Pakistani Muslims in Sweden

In an unprecedented Muslim migration context in Sweden, with changing demographics as well as pressures on the welfare state against the backcloth of heightened securitization, terrorist attacks, and Islamic extremism, for second-generation Pakistanis, inheriting a Muslim identity from their parents can barely be considered a windfall gain. On the contrary, as they forge both roots and routes to integrate into the country in which they were born and raised, second-generation Muslims acknowledge/react to the pressures associated with holding a Muslim identity. Moreover, in constructing and maintaining this identity, they are also actively making choices between competing and seemingly opposing *identity scripts* i.e. religious/ethnic (parental transmission within the Pakistani diasporic context) and secular (Swedish societal context). In this paper, I would like to make an attempt to understand why and under what conditions does a religious identity endure through generations and what role it plays in a 'Muslim' individual's everyday life in Sweden. Drawing on data from qualitative interviews in three major cities of Sweden, the case selected will focus on personal life-story accounts of one family i.e. two siblings from the second-generation and their offspring adult children that belong to the third-generation. Through these narrations, it is possible to see that identities are constructed by intergenerational co-histories that are met with contentions, frustrations, disjunctions and are de(re)-constructed in the life-course of an individual. The social environment, with its various institutions, can serve as a catalyst in *triggering/activating* a certain aspect of an identity more than another at a certain point in time. It is also evident that second generation is the buffer generation allowing for the move away from conflict to creative pathways for dual belonging as well as both recognizing and tolerating ambiguity arising from managing inconsistent identity frames. The concept of *Mestizo Muslim identity* will elucidate these findings.

RC42-JS-54.4

KAZIBONI, ANTHONY* *(University of Johannesburg, South Africa)*

Understanding Citizenship and within the Context of Access to Water in South Africa

The issue of lack of access to water in South African townships and rural areas is a critical issue for the government and communities countrywide. Chapter 2 Section 27 (1) (b) of the South African Constitution states that "[e]veryone has the right to access to sufficient water". However, this right continues to be infringed upon particularly in these poor and indigent communities. Water service delivery has been poor in South Africa. As citizens are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with water service delivery they have gone to the streets to protest. These protests are over the infringement of their right to access water. The right to protest is protected and also guaranteed within the confines of the South African Constitution Section 17 which states that, "Everyone has the right, peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions." It has been documented that the South Africa Police Services uses "excessive" force when dealing with [water] protesters, and in some instances protesters have lost their lives. Juxtaposing the notion of "universality of citizenship" with the ruthlessness of the state, I interrogate the meaning of citizenship to the populace since. It thus becomes important to probe how in South Africa the effective participation

socio-politically requires that individuals and groups possess some minimum conditions related to politically relevant knowledge and skills. In this paper I argue that the lack of access to water, and the state's response to protest coercively has developed a situation in which "groups like women, ethnic minorities, the poor and the unemployed, commonly regard themselves as "second class citizens" because social disadvantage prevents their full participation in the life of the community" (Heywood 1994:159).

RC38-675.6

KAZMIERSKA, KAJA* *(University of Lodz)*

Doing Biographical Research – Ethical Dilemmas in Changing Social Contexts.

When biographical research started rapidly developing in last decades of the 20th cent. ethical problems of biographical interviewing were focused more on the very relationship between a narrator and interviewer, the promise of anonymity and methodological responsibility and mutual trust. Recently, the dynamic changes in different spheres of social life (especially commercialisation of science, digitalisation of data, explosion of social media) have influenced definitions of research situation and approach to results in social sciences. Some new standards have been implemented from hard sciences, the research situation has been shaped by circumstances related to wider cultural changes which can be recognized as a sort of cultural shift especially in the sphere of new media communication. In my presentation I would like to comment on these phenomena. I try to discuss such problems as e.g.: consequences of digital archiving, changes in social definitions of public vs. private spheres, the expected style of doing research with the strong expectation to disseminate results or, last but not least, possible consequences of implementing informed consent with illusory expectation that it removes the danger of ethical dilemmas.

RC06-126.9

KAZYAK, EMILY* *(University of Nebraska-Lincoln)*
PARK, NICHOLAS *(Gavilan College)*

Doing Family: The Reproduction of Heterosexuality in Accounts of Parenthood

In this paper we address how people respond to LGBQ-parent families in everyday interactions. Specifically, we analyze what accounts or assessments others make of adults with children when determining whether or not they are a family. Our analyses draws on data from 75 in-depth interviews with LGBQ parents in the United States who have become parents in a variety of ways (donor insemination, adoption, surrogacy). The sample is also diverse with regard to race, class, gender, and geography. We find that when LGBQ parents are alone with their children, others assume that they are heterosexual and that there is an absent different-sex parent. When both parents in a same-sex couple are present with their children, others do not always assess them as being parents or a family, but rather might understand them to be friends. Our work thus shows how heterosexuality is a key component of the how membership to the social category of "family" or "parent" is produced in social interactions. Additionally, we show how assumptions about heterosexuality are predicated on assumptions of biological connection between parents and children. These assumptions rest on racialized and gendered assessments insofar as parent-children pairs that are seen as racially matching are read as family in a way that pairs that are seen as racially different are not. Likewise, gender matters to people's assessments insofar as LBQ women with children are understood as mothers, but GBQ men are not always understood as fathers. Those who are perceived as gender normative also report that they are more likely to be seen as parent (with a presumed biological connection to their child) than those who are perceived as gender non-normative. Our focus on accountability foregrounds power in everyday interactions and provides a lens through which to understand how inequality is reproduced.

RC36-651.3

KEDZIOR, BOZENA* *(Collegium Civitas)*

The Reproduction of Domestic Violence in Poland

The problem of domestic violence has received relatively little attention in the public discourse in Poland. A very important factor in this regard is the great reverence for the institution of the family expressed by the ruling right-wing party (PiS), which defends the role of the Catholic Church as the dominant source of conservative norms and values. The resulting mixture of political propaganda, cultural dynamics, and the prevailing psychologically-informed rhetoric fosters a negative public image of the victim of domestic violence, which then serves to elicit various forms of alienation. In addition, public policy measures that focus on the victim's individual problems quite often add to her existing feelings of social incapability. A sound understanding of social and cultural causes is thus needed in order to further the emancipation of women in general and of victims of domestic violence in particular. I draw upon Zygmunt Bauman's classification

of the meanings of culture and the ensuing conceptualization of the need for freedom in terms of deviation and norm-breaking as I argue that adherence to a specific habitus prevents the confirmation of public identity on the part of domestic violence victims, 91% of whom are women. I utilize the identity-theoretic model developed by Peter J. Burke and Sheldon Stryker (where cognitive and structural approaches complement one another) in an effort to illustrate how the interplay of the social structure and self prolongs and heightens the durability of an oppressive condition. The perspective of cultural criminology, with its focus on meaning and transgression, is also fruitful for evaluating the victim's position in the light of her previous experiences, including violence in childhood.

RC15-JS-1.2

KEEFE, JANICE* *(Department of Family Studies & Gerontology, Mount Saint Vincent University & Director, Nova Scotia Centre on Aging)*

Caregivers and Health Inequalities in Aging Populations

Review theories and empirical evidence related to caregiving in Canada, with an eye to their capacity to illuminate processes of social inequality driven by social policies.

RC16-305.5

KEIM, WIEBKE* *(SAGE (Sociétés, Acteurs, Gouvernement en Europe), University of Strasbourg)*

Gauging the Global Trends Towards Authoritarian Restoration – a Research Agenda

From the ideologues and practitioners of Hindutva to the FN, a variety of authoritarian voices demands the restoration of community against formalized society and local traditions against the stranger. In Europe, "populism" dominates theoretical analyses. The term "authoritarian restoration" encourages a more fundamental theoretical reflection. My aim is to provide a comparative analysis of the conditions for the current strength of a variety of movements, parties and regimes, their similarities and differences.

Theories of fascism offer an overarching theoretical framework as a basis for research, providing internationally comparative typologies and explanations. From this conceptual starting point, I make adaptations in order to analyse the following cases: from populist to extreme rights in France, Germany, Italy and Hungary; their transnational networks and Russia's role in them; the radical right in the US; Turkey under Erdoğan; jihadism, the case of Daech; and India under Modi. The idea of a "family resemblance" between them is taken from Mann (2004).

Mann's approach explains how fascism offered solutions to major economic, political, ideological and military crises. Furthermore, he empirically shows which constituencies were attracted by those solutions because of their particular social location. In order to distinguish between the ideological appeal of authoritarian restoration in general, the emergence and strengthening of movements and parties, and the successful establishment of authoritarian regimes as a last step in a few of the cases under study, I introduce a stage-by-stage distinction based on Paxton (1998). This leads me to the following research questions:

Do we face similar broad crises today?

Can we understand attempts at authoritarian restoration as responses to those crises?

How do they develop over time and on which constituencies are they drawing?

Under which conditions are they successful in gaining and transforming state power?

RC38-671.3

KELEMEN, MIHAELA* *(Keele University)*

Researching the City through Arts-Based Methodologies

This paper introduces a new arts-based methodology used to research a city in crisis, i.e., Cultural Animation (CA) through personal stories of loss and hope. Cultural Animation is a methodology of community engagement and knowledge co-production which relies on an array of visual, performative and experiential techniques (Barone and Eisner, 2007). Its aim is to create a 'safe' space, away from existing hierarchies, in which academics and community members dream, tell and enact their stories using their own bodies and everyday objects.

By giving equal status to academic expertise, practical skills, common-sense and day-to-day experiences, CA embraces the view that theories are plural, embodied, relational and impactful on the people who co-construct them. The methodology is inspired by American Pragmatism, in particular John Dewey's work on democratic experimentalism (Vo and Kelemen, 2017).

The project was funded the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the UK and was carried out in an economically and socially deprived city based in the Midlands. A one day long Cultural Animation workshop was held at a local award winning theatre to explore the past of the city, its present and to imagine/construct new worlds through the stories and biographies of diverse individuals living or working in the city: academics, policy makers, commu-

nity members, NGOs and public sector employees. Some of these individual stories and biographies are captured in a podcast commissioned by the AHRC: (http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/research/readwatchlisten/filmsandpodcasts/weatheringthestorm/).

Encouraging participants to express their emotions and thoughts about their cities via this embodied and visceral process ensured that the past came alive in individual biographies and opened up endless possibilities to collectively re-imagine the future of the city. In more general terms, the process enabled us to bridge the gap between thinking and doing, theory and practice, academics and communities.

WG01-937.3

KELES, JANROJ YILMAZ* *(Middlesex University)*
SYRETT, STEPHEN *(Middlesex University)*

Diaspora Politicisation and Cultural Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial Activity in the Kurdish Diaspora

Janroj Yilmaz Keles/ Stephen Syrett
Diaspora Politicisation and Cultural Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial Activity in the Kurdish Diaspora
While scholars from cultural studies, sociology, law, international relations and human geography have conceptualized the articulation and mobilization of diasporas for their real or imaginary homeland, the politicization of diasporic identity in shaping diasporic entrepreneurial activity has remained largely unexplored within the existing literature.

Drawing on a cross-national research with Kurdish entrepreneurs in the UK, Germany, Sweden and Kurdistan-Iraq, this paper seeks to examine the impact of a politicized diasporic identity and its relation to the transnational entrepreneurial behavior evident within certain diaspora communities. The paper will particularly focus on the parallel linkages between the process of politicization, articulation, transnational mobilization and the entrepreneurial reproduction of ethnic culture, language and politics within certain diasporic contexts. Business ventures that emerge in these diasporic contexts, whether in the form of commercial and community services in adopted/settlement countries or reconstruction related ventures in homeland areas may have a politicized characteristic. This produces a form of transnational diasporic entrepreneurship where diasporic ethnic identity and politicization play a central role in the forming, networking and market creation of diasporic economic behaviours.

Findings from this study demonstrate that Kurdish diasporic entrepreneurs operate within a politicized diaspora group and pursue venture activities that not only develop the diaspora economy but also promote political engagement, cross national solidarity and an enhanced diasporic consciousness. Together these contribute to the revival and re-establishment of their own imagined political community and related language, culture and future political vision. In this paper, we attempt to conceptualize the phenomenon of politicized diasporic entrepreneurship (PDE), an entrepreneurial form which has not been specifically identified and studied within the existing literature with the consequence that there is limited understanding of its nature, form, scale and scope.

RC31-559.2

KELES, JANROJ YILMAZ* *(Middlesex University)*
MARKOVA, EUGENIA MARKOVA *(Brighton Business School)*

Insecure Legal Status and Work: Failed Asylum Iraqi-Kurdish Applicants in the UK

Insecure legal status and work: failed asylum Iraqi-Kurdish applicants in the UK
The number of young people without rights of residence and/or work in many Western countries is growing. Although undocumented migration has become the subject of a number of studies, the dynamics of youth migration from Iraq to the UK has not been studied. Displacement and forced migration from Iraq has a distinct historical meaning in international migration and the ethno-national, sectarian and unequal distribution of resources continue to be the major cause for war and internal displacement as well as refugee outflows. However, the discourses and representations of undocumented migrants, including failed asylum-seekers, by the British Government and media are extremely hostile and consider undocumented people as 'illegal immigrants' who must 'go home'.

The current hostile financial environment and anti-immigrant public and policy climate in the UK have pushed undocumented young migrants to live without civil or social rights in one of the wealthiest states in the world. However the undocumented young migrants are trying to develop different strategies to survive and have access to the labour market to counter social disadvantage

Drawing on a survey of 178 undocumented Kurdish young people from Kurdistan-Iraq, four focus group discussions in different parts of the UK including London, Brighton, Birmingham and Derbyshire and, nine key informant interviews, the paper explores the experiences of Kurdish people without rights of residence and/or work in the UK and, the strategies that they adopt to secure labour market participation and gain new skills.

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RC16-318.5

KELLER, REINER* *(University of Augsburg, Germany)*

Positioning Power

This presentation introduces a new concept for use in Foucault-inspired power analysis: the concept of positioning power. For power analysis in the social sciences, this opens up a specific way of accessing a number of contemporary phenomena that are currently being discussed in the context of a sociology of the numerical, of assessment, or of evaluation. The positioning power concept is well-suited for the purpose of distinctly contouring the effects of these phenomena as they unfold in society. Conceptually, it is situated at the same level as Michel Foucault's idea of biopower. Like the latter, positioning power is directed at diagnosing a specific form of governmentality regimes. The suggestion of introducing a distinct concept in conjunction with these regimes is connected to the social importance of the power/knowledge complexes it encompasses, complexes that have become very prominent in the last few decades. The talk will focus first on the social construction of value as a basic process of human cultural production. Subsequently, the positioning power concept will be explained in detail. A final portion of the presentation will then introduce fundamental considerations regarding a sociology of positioning power.

RC23-441.1

KELLER, REINER* *(University of Augsburg)*
POFERL, ANGELIKA* *(Technical University of Dortmund)*

'Knowing' Society. the Making of Sociological Knowledge

Referring back to the work of Karin Knorr Cetina and Ludwik Fleck, we conceive of epistemic cultures in Sociology as ways of producing and distributing sociological knowledge. The core 'action problems' of such an endeavor can be resumed as follows:
- What concrete dispositions and practices allow for the sociologist's claim to know something about society, which other people do not know and cannot know? What is the particular sociological way of knowing?
- Why should third parties (peers, the public, individuals, grant givers) accept what the sociologist knows and presents as 'sociological knowledge'

Using data and results from a comparative research on qualitative analysis in French and German sociology from the late 1950ies to 2013, we would like to present examples and discuss two different solutions to such challenges: *individual inspiration* and *procedural legitimation*. These two different ways of establishing evidence are routinized and stabilized solutions to the core action problems of epistemic cultures. They find their concrete *Gestalt* via strategies of field work, hermeneutic procedures of textual analysis and other devices of 'doing knowing'. They shape methodologies and methods beyond surface similarities. They account for the observation that sociologies and sociological knowing and knowledge differ largely between different communities of sociological discourse.

RC11-216.3

KELLY, CHRISTINE* *(Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba)*
JAMAL, ALIYA *(Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba)*
AUBRECHT, KATIE *(Continuing Care - Research, Nova Scotia Health Authority)*
GRENIER, AMANDA *(Giblrea Centre for Studies in Aging, McMaster)*

Directly Funded Home Care Programs in Canada: A National Inventory

One effort to relieve the pressure on home care infrastructure is directly-funded programs, a model expanding throughout Canada and the developed world. Direct Funding (DF) programs provide individuals or families with cash to hire and manage workers for home care or respite. Most often, this means locating and hiring people from the community, with or without training. DF is also known as self-managed or self-directed care, consumer-directed care, individualized or personalized budgets, and/or direct payments. DF is associated with feelings of empowerment and high levels of user satisfaction, and is *at least* cost-neutral as a policy mechanism. DF can engender tension with labour perspectives, and be at odds with feminist scholarship on care. DF is an evolving policy approach that highlights the complex politics of care.

In this presentation, we share findings of a comprehensive inventory of Canadian DF programs, gathered through qualitative interviews and questionnaires conducted with program administrators. We outline key program elements that characterize the Canadian policy landscape, and emphasize the implications for older clientele. We consider two themes that emerged across the country. The first theme considers the lack of information on the workers employed through DF home care. Care workers in a variety of settings can be an under-documented population. This issue is exacerbated by the informal hiring practices and low entry requirements of DF, paradoxically two of the programmatic features lauded

by clients. Finally, we consider the increasing role of agency care providers within DF schemes, considering the advantages and the ways that these organizations can conflict with some of the DF policy aims. In doing so, we demonstrate the diversity, and at times, inequity, in available DF options in Canada.

RC32-575.6

KELLY, MARGARET* *(Macquarie University)*

The Wizard behind the Curtain: Transgender Women's Experiences of Navigating Male Privilege

Abstract
The aim of my Master of Research project was to explore how transgender women experience and navigate male privilege when they lived socially recognized as men and now as women. Qualitative life-history interviews were conducted with twelve transgender women from diverse backgrounds, and aged from 20 to 70. The data was analysed thematically through the lens of Raewyn Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity and masculinity's ideology of supremacy and claim to authority. Transgender women participants' responses evidenced that privilege is unevenly distributed among multiple masculinities, and this unevenness is reflected in participants' experiences of and attitudes to male privilege and hegemonic masculinity, pre and post-transition. Participants exposed the wizard behind the curtain, and turned a spotlight on a complex social structure of gender inequality that is difficult to identify, define and, therefore, to challenge. This project argues that it is the very complexity and elusiveness of the structure and the opaqueness of the advantages this structure bestows on some men that is one of its strengths. And, that the unique insights and reflections of transgender women on their experiences of privilege, pre and post-transition, illuminate these mostly invisible and paradoxical social structures and the gender inequality they perpetuate.

RC34-627.5

KELLY, PETER* *(School of Education, RMIT University)*

Young People and the Politics of Outrage and Hope

In this edited collection we suggest that late in the second decade of the 21st century millions of young people around the globe are marginalised in educational, cultural, social, economic and political contexts that are local and global; that are characterised by increasing wealth and poverty, and a widening gap between them; by the remaking of the markers of marginalisation in which some forms appear to wane while new forms seem to emerge; and by global ruptures that are marked by austerity, recession and the remaking of the welfare state in the aftermath of the GFC.

During the so-called Year of the Protester (Time 2011) we witnessed many young people around the world – the Spanish Indignados, the global Occupy movement, the young people of the various and different revolutions in the so-called 'Arab Spring' – voice their anxiety, uncertainty and anger about their experience of these diverse and emerging circumstances.

High levels of youth unemployment and precarious employment, student debt accompanying increased costs for higher education, housing costs that lock many out of home ownership, and the challenges for young people's physical and mental health and well-being are re-shaping young people's sense of self and of their chances for meaningful participation in relationships and settings that have, in the past, identified someone as an adult, as a citizen (Kelly 2016).

The collection draws on a range of theoretical, methodological and empirical work to identify, explore, map and debate some of the challenges and opportunities of the politics of outrage and hope that should accompany academic, community and political discussions about the futures that young people will inherit and make.

RC39-687.1

KELMAN, ILAN* *(UCL)*

Creating Causal Chains from Disaster-Related Activities to Disaster Diplomacy

Disaster diplomacy http://www.disasterdiplomacy.org examines how and why disaster-related activities (disaster risk reduction and post-disaster actions) do and do not influence peace and conflict processes. The key analysis is whether or not a causal chain can be established between (i) dealing with disaster risk or a disaster and (ii) outcomes in peace (or conflict). The answer in all case studies examined so far is that the causal chain is complex with multiple inputs to and outputs from the chain. In effect, intersecting input and output sequences are generated with respect to disaster-related and diplomatic activities, yet it is rarely articulated where, when, and why these sequences start and stop.

Irrespective, no evidence has been found thus far to suggest that disaster-related activities are a prominent factor in conflict resolution. Instead, disaster-related activities often influence peace processes in the short-term--over weeks and months--provided that a non-disaster-related basis already exists for rapprochement. This pre-existing basis could be secret negotiations between the warring

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parties or strong trade or cultural links. Over the long-term, namely the timeframe of years, disaster-related influences disappear, succumbing to factors such as a leadership change, typical patterns of political enmity, or belief that an historical grievance should supersede disaster-related bonds.

This time-dependent conclusion suggests that possibilities might exist for active interventions at key nodes to ensure that disaster-related activities do actually create new, long-lasting diplomacy. If this approach might be successful, then it suggests that creating disaster risk could be a useful pathway, especially for permitting disaster diplomacy. Then, moral dilemmas emerge. Active disaster diplomacy efforts might backfire, disaster risk created might not be resolved, or it could lead to a slippery slope of aiming for a disaster in order to create peace.

RC39-688.1

KELMAN, ILAN* *(UCL)*

Global Health Diplomacy through a Disaster Diplomacy Lens

Disaster diplomacy research http://www.disasterdiplomacy.org examines how and why dealing with disasters does and does not influence peace and conflict. This work covers disaster response and recovery and disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation, from community to international levels. Global health diplomacy is in turn both a field of research and an interdisciplinary endeavor to negotiate, shape and manage the policy environment for health at all scales. One challenge in both disaster diplomacy and global health diplomacy is the continual emphasis on being reactive, rather than enacting 'prevention is better than cure' which saves lives (as well as money). This presentation explores a research and policy agenda for intersections between the fields of global health and disaster diplomacy, including the importance of preventative action--despite such lessons being consistently overlooked in policy and practice--and discusses how insight from disaster diplomacy research can inform international cooperation to strengthen health systems globally. It is particularly poignant in the context of epidemics and pandemics being disasters, so preventative efforts such as vaccine diplomacy could be seen as disaster risk reduction whilst responses to cross-border outbreaks, perhaps called disease diplomacy, would be part of disaster response.

RC35-643.3

KEMPLE, THOMAS* *(University of British Columbia)*

Infinite Ends and the Tempo of Life: The Marx/Simmel Convergence

Chapters 1 and 4 of Simmel's *Philosophy of Money* on value-in-exchange and individual freedom can be said to *complement* the analysis of commodity-value in Marx's *Capital*, while chapters 2 and 5 on social substance and individual freedom in many ways *contradict* Marx's arguments concerning labour-value. Arguably, in chapters 3 and 6 Simmel's discussion of the transformation of means into ends as the basis for a new style of life *converges* in key respects with Marx's examination of the dynamics of objectification, alienation, and reification in the capitalist money economy. This paper elaborates on this convergence with reference to the examples of the miser, the spendthrift, and the fetish character of the commodity as figures of the pace and tempo of modern life in the work of both Marx and Simmel. To the degree that these discussions left a lasting impression in the work of Siegfried Kracauer, Georg Lukács, and Ernst Bloch, some attention will also be given to their implications for post-Marxist critical theory. The paper argues that the conceptual problem of *capital conversion,* especially the process of valorization and transvaluation through money and machines, provides the common ground between their approaches, and a fruitful source for future analysis.

RC16-300.3

KEMPLE, THOMAS* *(University of British Columbia)*

The Propertied and the Poor in the Big City: From Parsons to Park Via Naegele

Simmel's influence in North American sociology is often traced to the interest and research generated by his 1903 essay 'The Metropolis and Mental Life', along with the short excursus on 'The Stranger' and other parts of his 1908 book *Sociology*. The vicissitudes of his early reception move from celebration in the work of Robert Park (especially the collection he edited with Ernest Burgess in 1921, *Introduction to the Science of Sociology*) to disappearance in the work of Talcott Parsons (where a discussion of Simmel was excised from his 1937 *The Structure of Social Action*). This paper retraces the path back to Park's ideas on urban life, which germinated from the seminar he attended by Simmel in Berlin in the spring of 1900, by way of Kaspar Naegele, who published a seminal paper comparing the cultural theories of Simmel and Durkheim in the *American Journal of Sociology* on the 50th anniversary of their deaths in 1958. A German émigré who was among Parsons' favourite students at Harvard before settling in Canada, Naegele convinced his mentor to include selections from Simmel in their monumental edited collection *Theories of Society* of 1961. Naegele emphasizes Simmel's unique way of seeing 'the "severalness" of social arrangements in their vivid or dull, up and down "thereness"'. This paper argues that this perspective on

Simmel's later writings, particularly on the negative dynamics of social life, allows us to highlight features of Park's approach to urban sociology that were nearly eclipsed by Parsons but are well worth recovering and reflecting on today.

RC39-689.1

KENDRA, JAMES* *(University of Delaware)*

The Ethics of Quick-Response Disaster Research

Research on hazard and disaster is essential, owing to continuing shifts in the nature and prevalence of various dangers. Quick response disaster research, a method for studying disaster made prominent at the Disaster Research Center, remains an important part of the scholar's data-gathering methods. To reach the scene of a disaster as early as possible allows the researcher to make observations that might not be possible otherwise, such as the fleeting decisionmaking context, challenges defined and overcome, or events whose import might be dulled, diluted, or magnified in retrospective accounts such as after-action reports. Yet recent critics assert that quick response research is improper, even deviant. Using actual quick response field studies as cases, this presentation will rebut current misunderstandings about the nature and practice of quick response research, finding that research does not consume scarce local supplies; research does not distract officials from their duties; and people in affected areas retain their ability to give informed consent. Prudent research practices, familiar from all domains of social science research, are adequate in the disaster setting. Given that freedom of speech and inquiry are highly treasured human rights, this paper concludes by asserting that quick response disaster research, like all research, is an important element of freedom whose curtailment would itself be ethically suspect.

RC22-411.4

KENEVIR, FATMA* *(49895)*

Hate Crimes with Religious Bias Against Women

Hate crimes with religious bias are usually against the non-religious other. However, among those who share the same religion, stemming from different interpretations of religious content hate crimes can be observed. The Islamic religion did not place serious limitations on men's clothing, but made certain restrictions on women's clothing. This reflects in the social life as follows: The religiousness of conservative men, cannot be evaluated according to their clothes, but the religiousness of conservative women can be evaluated according to their clothes. Therefore, women are more likely to be exposed to hate crimes. In the case of Turkey, the most concrete example of this is the headscarf. Turkey is a country in which both secular and conservative sections live together. And hate crimes with religious against women in the conservative and secular groups of the society can be different. For example, because a woman is headscarved, she may be exposed to discrimination and hate crimes in her/his work and life, and may be seen as a possible danger of sharia by secular people. On the other hand, a woman can be a victim of hate crime and discrimination because she does not wear headscarf. Apart from hate crimes against women due to the restriction of clothing, other forms of hate crimes with religious bias against women can also be observed in the society. For example when a woman is not married or is divorced, she may be subjected to hate crimes with religious bias. Another example is honor killings. So, women who do not follow the norms dictated by the society and religion are victims of hate crimes. The purpose of this paper is determine the reason of hate crimes and discuss with examples reflected in the media in Turkey and how we can keep from/stop hate crimes.

RC53-877.4

KENNEALLY, NOAH* *(Ontario Institute for Studies in Education-University of Toronto)*

What Do Children Have to Say about Childhood? Getting Children's Help in Theorizing Social Life

My current doctoral research investigates children's perspectives about childhood using the visual ethnographic methods of graphic and narrative elicitation. The questions guiding my research are the following: What are the working images or core metaphors children have and use to describe what childhood means to them? How do these images and metaphors influence their social interactions? And finally, how can creative visual methods assist in involving children in data analysis processes? This presentation explores some preliminary findings from my ongoing research.

Engaging with children directly in research has become a way to involve children in investigating social life. Building on the theoretical foundation provided by James, Jenks & Prout (1998) and Mayall (2002), contemporary theorists in the sociology of childhood (Corsaro, 2015; Gabriel, 2017) consider children to be competent informants, as well as sources of information unobtainable by other means. Methodologically, visual ethnographies present a range of tools that can help to make children's ideas more visible and concrete, and provide children with multiple ways to engage with the topics of inquiry (Bagnoli, 2009; Einarsdottir, Dockett and Perry, 2009; Farmer and Cepin, 2015; Tay-Lim and Lim, 2013). I discuss some

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of the ways that using visual ethnographic methods – drawings, cartoons, and concept maps – to capture children's ideas and perspectives in a variety of modes yields important insights about childhood, and can also provide a platform for involving children in analysis processes. Engaging their help in pushing our theoretical envelopes regarding school, families, and social life can be a concrete way to share the power of knowledge production about children and childhood with children themselves.

RC34-622.2

KENNELLY, JACQUELINE* *(Carleton University)*
LARKINS, CATH *(University of Central Lancashire)*
ROY, ALASTAIR *(University of Central Lancashire)*

Critical Reflections on the Craft of Participatory Research with Young People: Unsettling Dominant Narratives

This collaborative paper draws on the diverse participatory research experiences of three youth researchers in Canada and the UK, in order to critically reflect on the limits and possibilities for what we are calling the *craft* of participatory youth research. By invoking 'craft' rather than 'techniques' or 'methods', we seek to foreground the intuitive, embodied, and often unspoken elements of participatory research, with its inherent unpredictability, inter-relationality, and potential for both generating insights *and* reproducing dominant narratives and power structures. Recognizing that there is no singular approach that might encapsulate how to 'do' participatory research with youth, we nonetheless identify shared themes and dilemmas that cut across our various research experiences. These include: ethical challenges related to institutional IRBs and questions of informed and ongoing consent during the research process; questions of ownership and obligation, or, who does this research belong to anyway?; questions about degrees of influence and what counts as 'participatory enough'; tensions between the goals of education/community development versus those of research projects; and the role of ambivalence in our research processes. Through vignettes, we highlight the infrequency with which inter-generational relations, the rules of the academic game, and researchers' own attachment to creative outputs are unsettled. However, we suggest that when the goal of participatory research is to challenge dominant regimes of truth rather than ensuring shared ownership of research resources, the craft of participatory research -- focused on dialogue and layering of reflection and meaning -- still has potential. The paper is built upon a combination of shared conversations and written vignettes that detail specific instances within our respective research; the vignettes serve as case studies through which we illustrate how, despite the ambiguities of ownership and influence, the craft of participatory research with youth can enable moments where dominant narratives are unsettled.

RC44-749.4

KENNY, BRIDGET* *(University of Witwatersrand)*

Consumption, Capital and City Spaces: The Everyday Politics of Retail Workers in Johannesburg Shops and Streets

This paper examines the relationship of low wage, low skill service work which employs a majority of young, black women in Johannesburg to 'consumption' and capital investment in shops and malls. Employment in service jobs, such as retailing and catering have in general expanded over the past several decades, offering precarious wage work. This work contributes to structures of inequality as these workers find themselves 'lucky' to get one of these jobs. Through affective labour, service workers also constitute spaces and relations where a diverse group of people in South Africa meet to consume. They make possible the malls, shops and restaurants of consumer pleasure in Johannesburg. In doing so, service workers tie together a low wage labour regime with forms of economic distribution and new symbolic hierarchies of consumption in city spaces. Furthermore, service workers materialise forms of capital investment in retailing, property development and finance, itself explaining the vast growth in malls and Johannesburg Stock Exchange listed property portfolios. In turn, state regulation as well as local government economic development practice help to define directions taken. The paper traces these connections and explores multiple forms of retail worker 'everyday politics', from union strikes shutting down streets to networks of care and solidarity, which tie workers to other forms of sociality in the city. In short it examines the constitutive connections between labour, consumption and capital expansion in place. How gender and race explain such intensifying inequalities and their concomitant forms of struggle are crucial considerations.

RC44-753.1

KENNY, BRIDGET* *(University of Witwatersrand)*

Retail Worker Politics, Race and Consumption in South Africa: Shelved in the Service Economy (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018)

Retail Worker Politics, Race and Consumption in South Africa: Shelved in the Service Economy traces the long history of retail workers' contestations in South Africa from the 1930s to today. Based on twenty years of research, including ethnographic, interview, survey and archival, this book argues that we need to focus attention on the ways that workers themselves have invested subjectively in what it means to be a worker. By doing so, we gain an explanation that moves us beyond the economic decisions made by actors, the institutional constraints faced by trade unions, or the power of the state to interpellate subjects. These more common explanations make workers and their politics visible only as a symptom of external conditions, a response to deregulated markets or a product of state recognition. Instead – through a history of retailing as a site of nation and belonging, changing legal regimes, and articulations of race, class and gender in the constitution of political subjects from the 1930s to present-day Wal-Mart – this book presents the experiences and subjectivities of workers themselves to show that the collective political subject 'workers' (*abasebenzi* in isiZulu) is both a durable and malleable political category. From white to black women's labour, the forms of precariousness have changed within retailing in South Africa. Workers' struggles in different times have in turn resolved some dilemmas and by other turn generated new categories and conditions of precariousness, all the while explaining enduring attachments to labour politics.

TG06-995.2

KERR, LINDSAY* *(University of Toronto)*
TALBOT, DEBRA* *(University of Sydney)*

Connecting IE to Bodily Affects through Massumi

An IE "inquiry begins where people are and proceeds from there to discoveries that are for them, for us, of the workings of a social that extends beyond any one of us, bringing our local activities into coordination with those of others" (Smith, 2006, p. 3). Many IE researchers, including ourselves, examine the role of texts in the coordination of people's 'actual doings' in order to understand the social relations that operate, particularly at the front-line of people's work. Our data speaks to another form of coordination of teachers' work at the front-line. A coordination that we believe has strong resonances with Brian Massumi's view of affect as extending beyond the individual. For Massumi, it's not just about the individual in isolation from others because "affects... are basically ways of connecting, to others and to other situations. They are our angle of participation in processes larger than ourselves" (2015, p. 6). Massumi's treatment of affect as a "bodily movement", a "mode of activity" and the associated "capacity to come to do" (2015, p. 7) is for us, the glue that binds affect to the 'actual doings' that are the focus of an IE inquiry. Drawing on data collected from teachers and students working in classrooms in Canada and Australia, we explore ways in which a consideration of the effects of affect have extended our appreciation of how teachers' work comes to be coordinated, or not.

RC33-600.3

KERSCHBAUMER, LUKAS* *(Institute for Employment Research)*
HIRSELAND, ANDREAS *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Mixing and Combining Methods: Unexpected Transitions from Welfare to Work

Qualitative research often attempts to give voice to those who live, e.g. as welfare recipients, in the shade of society. Social processes and mechanisms that shape life-courses, foster or restrict individual agency are much less at the core of qualitative inquiry and analysis. The presentation targets that field of inquiry by featuring a sequential explanatory mixed method design applied to detect the occurrence of statistically improbable events. Based on the standardized German panel survey 'Labour Market and Social Security' (PASS; ~15,000 respondents in ~10,000 households), carried out by Germany's Federal Labour Agency's research institute, more than 75 percent of German long term welfare recipients have multiple impediments such as low education, poor health, advanced age, immigrant status or obligations to care for children and other relatives. Their chances to find a job decrease continuously towards nil corresponding with the number of impediments and the duration of unemployment. Albeit, exceptions could be observed and conditions of their occurrence were traced back through qualitative inquiry. Aiming at reconstructing unlikely transitional pathways from welfare to work the study applied between-methods-triangulation, combining in-depth interviews focusing on biographies and episodic narratives on transition-processes with modified techniques of software-based qualitative network research, which provided insight of relevant actors and activities involved in the transition-processes. Taking the transition itself as the 'case', we came to understand, that impediments are no entity accessible to standardized measurement but rather a relational feature embedded in a multitude of structural conditions, social relations and dynamics. The presentation will address theoretical and methodological backgrounds of our approach and show how principles of agency, biographical reconstruction and structural embedding can be fruitfully applied to generate a model of the conditions under which transitions from welfare to work are more likely to happen.

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RC21-402.4

KERZHNER, TAMARA* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

Integrating the Informal Economy in Urban Development: The Politics of Transport Formalization in East Jerusalem

Public transport is a critical pillar of 'the right to the city' for lower-income groups with limited access to cars in the global south. The state often lacks the political will or financial resources to provide it, and the gap is filled by private operators. While informal transport has substantial drawbacks, exploiting labour and often being unreliable, dangerous and expensive, there is a growing understanding that these services, and the informal economy more broadly, need to be included in delivering equitable urban development.

This study analyses the 10-year process of integration of Palestinian informal transport in Jerusalem by the Israeli government, which has been accused of marginalizing the Palestinian population of the city, but which is also responsible for daily services. Based on a survey of the eight separate operators, and interviews with regulatory bodies, passengers and community organizations, the research aims to theorize the motivation and ability of the formal state to incorporate informal operators, analyse which ones benefit, and understand under what circumstances this translates to improvements for passengers.

We find that the atomization that characterizes the informal transport sector undermines efficient planning from the point of view of the regulator, but also retains a locally-controlled service for neighbourhoods. This allows communities to maintain themselves as 'urban islands' by limiting mobility options, acting both as a source of autonomy under an occupying power, and shoring up local power structures. The state, meanwhile, requires operators conform to its norms in terms of technology, culture, management and politics, and it is able to increase regulation by providing funding conditionally, but shifting responsibility and accountability towards passengers onto the operators. Those with higher initial skills and capital are able to consolidate, professionalize, and effectively access state resources, while others – and the communities they serve - are left out.

RC54-JS-27.1

KESKINEN, SUVI* *(University of Helsinki)*

Postethnic Activism in the Neo-Liberal Era: Antiracist Feminist and Queer of Colour Mobilizations in the Nordic Region

During the last decade, retreat from multiculturalism and othering narratives of Muslims and non-western minorities have characterized media and political discussions in many European countries. Racialized minorities have been framed as problematic outsiders claimed to separate themselves in 'parallel societies' and enhance illiberal cultures. Simultaneously, profound changes have occurred in conditions for political action. Neoliberal political rationality implies an emphasis on individualization and entrepreneurialism, but has also brought fore a call for civil society actors, such as NGOs and political subjects seen to embody diversity, in the public sphere.

This presentation examines postethnic activism in which people mobilize on basis of their racialized minority position in the society rather than on ethnic group membership. Based on interview, observation and media data gathered in Sweden, Denmark and Finland, the presentation explores the new forms of organizing that antiracist feminists and queer of colour activists have developed in these countries. Several newly established networks and social media platforms have mobilized especially young people, who are born and raised in the Nordic countries but not accepted as part of the national (white) community. Young feminists and queer of colour activists have established platforms developed 'by us for us', often using separatist strategies in relation to gender, sexuality and/or race/ethnicity. But several of them also write in mainstream media, creating new public spaces as journalists, columnists or commentators (often on temporary basis). This presentation discusses the variety of strategies that antiracist feminists and queer activists of colour have adopted, as well as the neoliberal, gendered and racialized power relations within which this activism navigates.

RC06-139.5

KESLER, CHRISTEL* *(Colby College)*

More School, More Work? Variation in Early Childhood Education and Mothers' Employment across U.S. States

In recent years, young children in the United States have, on average, attended more school. This is the result of more widespread (and in some states universal) pre-school or pre-Kindergarten, as well as a gradual shift over recent decades from part-time to full-time Kindergarten programs. While there has been significant scholarly attention to the implications of these changes for inequalities in children's educational outcomes, we know less about the implications for the work-family lives of parents, and for employment patterns of mothers vs. their childless counterparts, in particular. In this paper, we leverage state-level variation in funding for and availability of early childhood education to examine impacts on mothers' employment. We draw on macro-level data from various sources, including the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER)

State of Preschool and State of Head-Start Yearbooks, as well as the Care Index of the New America Foundation. We combine the macro-level data with micro-level data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income Program Participation (SIPP). We pay particular attention to differences in the effects of early childhood education by parents' socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, and nativity status, because we expect that state-level variations in funding for and availability of early childhood education will have greater impacts for more disadvantaged mothers. Explicit comparisons of immigrant and native-born parents also help to address concerns that local and regional attitudes and cultures may drive both policies concerning early childhood education *and* the employment patterns of mothers of young children, challenging our ability to identify causal effects of the education programs. We conclude the paper with a discussion of the importance of considering the role of early childhood education in the lives of both children and parents.

RC42-725.8

KESSLER, GABRIEL* *(Universidad Nacional de La Plata-Conicet)*

¿Puede La Psicología Social Contribuir a Una Agenda De Investigación Novedosa En La Desigualdad De América Latina?

La desigualdad ha sido uno de los temas más trabajados en los últimos años en las ciencias sociales en general y en América Latina en particular. Con controversias, hay consensos sobre una tendencia a la disminución de distintas desigualdades en América Latina en la última década. Esto plantea un interrogante por ahora poco trabajado: ¿cuáles son las consecuencias y las reacciones frente a la disminución de la desigualdad? Me interesa cómo lo que sucede en los niveles micro y meso se conectan con la escala macro influyen en la desigualdad general. Se trata de ver el pasaje de los factores micro y meso a nivel macro en cuanto a procesos cognitivos, narrativas, acciones cotidianas y mecanismos institucionales. El objetivo de la presentación es plantear líneas de debate en el estudio de las desigualdades en Sociología a partir del relevamiento de trabajos de psicología social y psicología política y datos de América Latina y otras regiones. La presentación presentará hipótesis y líneas de investigación futura para una mayor comprensión de la desigualdad en América Latina ¿Por qué estas dimensiones son hoy importantes? En América Latina la inclusión económica y la mayor democratización han que al tiempo que se mantiene una fuerte segregación residencial y escolar, las interacciones entre clases y grupos distintos se han intensificado. Nuevos derechos también conlleva mayor visibilidad en los espacios urbanos de grupos más conscientes de sus derechos. Tampoco la extensión de políticas sociales deja indiferente a gran parte de la sociedad. Es preciso poner la atención en estas implicancias y las reacciones de distintos grupos ante la disminución de la desigualdad a nivel micro y meso. Los aportes de la psicología social y política sobre estos temas son un área de vacancia en los estudios sobre desigualdad en América Latina.

RC34-621.8

KESTILÄ, LAURA *(National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))*
KARVONEN, SAKARI* *(National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))*
PARIKKA, SUVI *(National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL))*

Inequalities in Young People in Finland – a Comprehensive View on Dimensions of Well-Being

Background: Differences in well-being have roots in childhood living conditions and early experiences that develop over the life-course. There is some evidence that inequalities in well-being exist already in youth but most studies focus either on single indicators or on a specific dimension. Few studies are able to provide a comprehensive view covering several dimensions of well-being. Objectives: Following Erik Allardt's conceptualization, we defined three dimensions of well-being: having (material and impersonal needs), loving (social needs) and being (identity i.e. needs for personal growth). The study aims to explore how different dimensions of well-being in youth are structured by socioeconomic status. More specifically, we analysed how well-being of young people aged 14 to 18 old varies by i. the family background (mother's level of education) and ii. the type of secondary level school (vocational institutes (VI) vs. upper secondary general schools (USGS)), and in addition, whether these intersect with gender. Furthermore, secular trends between 2013 and 2017 in the social patterning of well-being were analysed. Data: Questionnaire data derive from the School Health Promotion Study that covers biannually all Finnish primary schools (response rate 63%) and USGS (50%) and VI's (40%). Results: The results indicate that well-being of young people varies clearly by mother´s educational level but differences are smaller according to the type of the secondary level school. Gender, however, interacts with both family background and the type of school. Over the study period the inequalities observed seemed to vary quite little regardless of the level of the factor. Conclusions: Young people having a mother with only basic education appear quite consistently worse off suggesting that the differences deriving from childhood are important in diversifying the life-course in youth. However, these associations are not uniform as gender and to some extent also the type of school intersects with them.

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

RC33-598.3

KEUSCH, FLORIAN* *(University of Mannheim)*
SAJONS, CHRISTOPH *(Walter Eucken Institut)*
STEINER, SUSAN *(Leibniz University Hannover)*
LEONARD, MARIEL MCKONE *(University of Mannheim)*

Using Smartphone Technology for Research Among Refugees in Germany

Researchers attempting to survey refugee populations face a number of methodological issues, in part due to their transiency. Collecting longitudinal data using traditional methods (e.g., f-2-f, telephone) is a particular challenge. We explore the use of smartphone technology as an alternative data collection mechanism, combining passive mobile data collection, i.e. the automatic collection of smartphone data about an individual's behavior, with mobile web surveys. While passive mobile data collection is still a relatively unexplored method, this approach allows for collecting richer and potentially more accurate data then just self-reports from surveys. However, whether people in general and refugees in particular are willing to participate in such studies allowing automated data collection has not been studied yet.

We first conducted personal interviews with refugees in Germany. As part of the interview we collected consent to contact participants again via email or WhatsApp message for further data collection on their smartphones. Participants were then invited to participate in four follow-up web surveys over the course of three months about different aspects of their integration into Germany, labor market participation, personality traits, and political positions. In addition, participants were invited to download a research app to their smartphones for passive mobile data collection to infer measures of refugees' mobility, social interaction, and labor market participation over time. We also conducted an experiment on the effect of incentives on participation rates.

Overall, we found that refugees are very skeptical towards passive data collection; we had low participation rates in the app experiment: 7% compared to 30% and 13% for the first two surveys, respectively. Additionally, the incentives provided a slight but insignificant positive effect on participation.

RC40-702.4

KHAIRNAR, DILIP* *(Deogiri College, Aurangabad(M.S.))*
KHARAT, KIRAN *(Deogiri College, Aurangabad)*

Farmers' Suicides in Marathwada Region (India):Understanding Causes and Remedies.

Farmers from Marathwada region (India) are in a very stressful conditions. The increase in number of suicides every year leads to the introspective analysis of the problem. Suicide is not related to biological or cosmic phenomena, but a social phenomenon that consists of family, political , economical, social and religious groups. We found various reasons for the suicides of the farmers in Marathwada region like- Frequent droughts, economic crises, debt, health issues, and family responsibilities, changes in the government policies, alcohol addiction, low produce prices and poor irrigation facilities are among some of the common factors that contribute to farmer suicides in Marathwada. In this report, we also suggest four important remedies for the suicide prevention -Supply of farming aids, improved traits of seeds, the potential market for the farm products and education and counselling facilities for the social values and well-equipped gramsabha.

RC33-609.3

KHAN, IQBAL* *(Self Employed)*
ROTH, CHRISTIAN *(Agricultural Systems Program CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences)*
GRUNBUHEL, CLEMENS *(Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok)*

Doing Participatory Research in a Patron-Client Society: Learning from Developing Multi-Scale Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Farming Communities

In recent times, focus has been given more on Community Based Adaptation practices in understanding and addressing modern drivers, such as climate change and their impacts on local populations. Today the use of participatory methods when working in a local community is considered a must. The problem, in doing so, is with the notion of community which is practically in many societies not homogeneous. Rather, local rural communities are complex social systems, which include multi-layered hierarchies and patron-client socio-economic settings. This paper links the challenges and opportunities in practicing participatory climate change adaptation research in a patron-client social arrangement in Bangladesh - the outcomes of the project entitled 'Developing multi-scale climate change adaptation strategies for farming communities in Cambodia, Laos, Bangladesh and India'. We examine experiences made in the participatory analysis of socio-

ecological dynamics in the saline prone area of the *Sundarbans*, in the Khulna district of SW Bangladesh. In our discussion, we reflect on difficulties and options in administrating participatory socio-ecological research in a patron-client society to foster better involvement of farmer community.

RC11-220.4

KHAN, MEHEDI HASAN* *(Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka)*

'Responsible Innovation in Public Policies Oriented to Ageing Population' in Bangladesh: A 'Medium Human Development' Country's Initiatives

Bangladesh, the 8th largest populous and a 'Medium Human Development' country in the world in 2016 is gradually moving to adapting with the emerging ageing context of the country. The main objective of this paper is to discuss different recent public policy initiatives for the aged population. Aged population has gradually appeared in the population-development landscape with a significant 7.5 percent which constitute an overwhelming 11.3 million people in the last Population and Housing Census 2011. A significant enthusiasm is observed to dealing with this huge vulnerable population in the urbanization-modernization induced changing milieu of a traditional society where aged people's status and roles were diminishing. Government has declared the 'National Policy on Older Persons 2013'. A very innovative law named 'Feeding and Lodging to Parents Act 2013' was enacted to legally ensure food, housing and other related maintenance provisions for the aged parents by their children. Aged people were declared as 'Senior Citizens' by the President of the country in 2014. The 8th National Pay Scale 2015 has conceived an idea of a three-generation family composed of husband-wife, children and grandparents to fix proper salary structure and housing provision of an employee. The ageing issues are also addressed in National Health Policy 2011, Bangladesh Population Policy 2012. The major public policies have incorporated the ageing issues under the broad umbrella of population and development. Emphasis on increased ageing research and academic activities, increasing amount and coverage of different social safety net programmes, celebration of different ageing related days, major political parties' awareness are some of the examples of the ongoing activities for the aged population. An attempt to understand these recent legislative, policy and planning changes is proposed here for the understanding of these adaptations with the emerging ageing society in Bangladesh.

RC26-JS-23.3

KHAN, TAHSINA* *(American International University-Bangladesh)*

Microfinance Interventions of Social Enterprises in Promoting Sustainable Development: Evidences from Bangladesh

Purpose of the paper: This research explores the emergent micro-finance interventions of social enterprises to stimulate sustainable development in Bangladesh, which are not sufficiently addressed in current social enterprise debates and discourse. From the context of developed new triple bottom line products, services and business models from the social entrepreneurs, this paper encapsulates the development implications derived from the social enterprises in the country.

Rationale of the study: Despite the persistent poverty and climate change adversity, Bangladesh sustained a notable advancement in recent years with gross domestic product growth exceeding 6% from the period of 2013-2016. To comprehend this development conundrum, social investors and scholars in development studies, denote several key factors including an active civil society and social business ventures initiated by government and non-government organizations.

Methodology: By utilizing Key Informant Interviews and field observation, the paper manifests the socio-economic and environmental welfare derived from the evolving social enterprise communities in the country. To inform this proposition, this study additionally consolidates the development initiatives and micro-finance experiences from the pioneering rural development organizations in Bangladesh, BRAC, Grameen Bank and other non-government organizations.

Findings and implications: In spite of being home to two world-famous social enterprises, presently, Bangladesh has no explicit policies required to govern and nurture the diverse social enterprise fraternity. As multidisciplinary considerations are essential in achieving sustainability, this paper attempts to identify the stakeholders in the domain of social enterprise and suggests a framework on multilateral collaboration consisting of policy makers, social investors, practitioners and scholars worldwide. In doing so, the study aims to set out the current theoretical landscape of social enterprise development.

Research significance – This paper sheds light on development potential from triple bottom line landscape and proposes a holistic framework for the sustainability of social enterprise research.

RC24-447.5

KHANNA, VIVEK* *(UCBS,HPU)*

Nuclear Waste Risk Governance

The management of nuclear waste is a big problem for even the most technologically advanced societies. The risk associated with the nuclear waste is the inherent radioactivity of the waste itself which makes it practically impossible to keep it isolated and to prevent it from contaminating the ecosystem of the surroundings by exposing it to dangerous radiation. This is due to the extraordinarily long half-life of the radioactive elements which are part of the waste. Half-life of an element is a measure of the time in which its radioactivity is reduced by 50%.

There is no extant technology on the planet that can safely dispose of the nuclear waste generated. This scientific fact should be made known to all the stakeholders involved. Even the most technologically advanced societies are at a loss when it comes to finding a safe way to dispose nuclear waste. One of the effective ways to dispose it till date has been burying the waste deep under the surface of the earth. This may prevent the surrounding ecosystem from getting contaminated for the time being, but this disposal method has its limitations. One of the factors to be taken into account is the fault lines in the earth's crust which often lead to earthquakes. Such events may cause the sealed vaults of nuclear wastes to rupture, thus, endangering the surrounding ecosystem.

Nuclear waste is generated primarily as a result of electricity generation in nuclear reactors. Nuclear energy is projected as a cleaner alternative to the fossil fuels for electricity generation by policy makers. It is highly imperative for the policy makers to communicate the risk of nuclear waste and the associated problems of nuclear waste management to the general public before pursuing the path of electricity generation by utilizing nuclear energy.

RC18-339.2

KHANNA, VIVEK* *(UCBS,HPU)*

Political Dissent in Society

Howard Zinn had said, *"Dissent is the highest form of patriotism."* This does not seem to be how things appear to most people in power across the world. Evelyn Beatrice Hall had written: *"I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it"* as an illustration of Voltaire's beliefs. Unfortunately, the space for a civil debate about differing opinions regarding issues of common interest has shrunk considerably in our society.

The governments across the world seem to be bent upon a kind of surveillance that is alluded to by George Orwell or Aldous Huxley. They are making every attempt that either dissent does not arise at all or that it is seen as a criminal activity. Organisations like WikiLeaks and people like Edward Snowden, who undermine the narratives which the world powers offer for their activities and attempt to uncover the hidden facts and motives behind those activities by providing us with alternative narratives, are forced to go underground.

Another example would illustrate the ways in which political dissent is being criminalized in developing societies. In India, there is prominently a single media company speaking truth to power and its founders have had to face the music for doing so. There have been numerous attempts to silence their dissenting voice.

The treatment of political dissent as a criminal activity has serious implications for the society. Conformity with the political norm is a refined form of mob mentality. Political dissent, that is deviations from the norm established by the political powers, reflects the freedom of expression which is essential for the healthy functioning of democracy in any society. Treating dissent as a criminal activity seriously undermines the right to freedom of expression which is the core characteristic of democratic societies.

RC43-729.1

KHATAM, AZAM* *(unknown)*

The Politics of Housing and New Property Ownership Regime in Iran

The urban land has become a highly contested issue in urban politics and planning as steep rise in land prices has continued in last three- four decades. The value of land relative to GDP fell constantly in 19th and first half of the 20th century. Since then it started to increase. In 1980 economists suggested that just as increase in agricultural productivity led to a decline in the relative value of agricultural land, the relaxation of strict limits on urban development would lead to a decline in the relative value of urban property. As a result, the rising skyscrapers and development of the suburbs were to lower the prices of the urban land-- by adding the land supply or increasing its productivity, in the process of planetary urbanization. 'Land grabbing' supposed to reflect the 'demand' for shelter (Ansoms 2014; Kaag and Zoomers 2014; Liberti 2013), and less regulation supposed to serve the "supply' side (Glaeser 2015).

Looking at changing governance of urban land one decade after the 1979 revolution in Iran, this paper examines unleashed speculative activities in the real state market supported by the 1990 urban reform in Tehran. My focus is on major

legal changes in land ownership, property rights and land use regulating practices and their dramatic effects on urban inequality and polarization of households' assets. Comparing the impacts of intensification policy (irregular extra construction permits for larger plots of land) on two different neighborhoods in Tehran, this paper suggests property rights matter most for wealth inequality, which tends to be more extreme and stable than income inequality. Intensification policy works against the very small landlords and tenants in Iran and condemned them to live in their old units till the building collapses. Tenants are the main losers of such policy.

RC34-613.1

KHAYAMBASHI, SHILA* *(York University)*

Does One Size Matter?

For the past few decades, Western bullying researchers defined bullying pragmatically based on three distinct characteristics, which includes the asymmetrical power relation, the intention of inflicting undesirable actions, and the repetition and continuity in the occurrence of the adverse actions (Olweus, 2003). Dan Olweus (1993) first introduced these features in response to three cases of suicides among Norwegian young boys (Kallestad, 2012). His sample selection was homogenously selected based on convenience and availability of Caucasian youth (Statistics Norwey, 2016). However, this homogeneity did not stop bullying researchers from using Olweus's results as their theoretical background. Based on the current researches, laws and regulations are introduced to prevent and control bullying among diverse youth population (Kandel, 1978; Byrne, Ervin & Lamberth, 1970). With popularity of multicultural ideology, the majority of bullying research participants remain to be from the dominant culture (Omidvar, Richmond & Laidlaw Foundation, 2003). The homogeneity of the participants results in biased outcome, which fails to represent the ethnically diverse Canadian populations. Based on an ongoing research, which I began in India, the results revealed that cultural relativity of the bullying phenomenon renders the field inaccessible for all ethnic groups. Through my three-month long research in India, I revisited a fundamental question: Does one size fits all? I explored how one can relate a fatally violent phenomenon to a population whose language has no word or a different term to describe the phenomenon. My research in India demonstrated the unfamiliarity of the Indian youths with the Western concept of bullying. Yet, my research confirmed the Indian youths have a culturally specific concept with characteristics which are fundamentally different from the globally recognized bullying characteristic.

RC48-801.13

KHOO, SU-MING* *(National University of Ireland, Galway)*

State Institutionalization of Left and Radical Social Movements in a Context of Inequalities – Comparative Insights on the Dynamics of Contestation, Incorporation and De/Politicization

This paper offers ways to theorize complex historical assemblages of social movements, political institutions and state power over time. Taking a comparative historical approach, this paper highlights temporal processes and institutional dynamics, when comparing rich historical case-studies. The first empirical paper examines how diverse social movements resisting military dictatorship in Brazil were channelled into an electorally successful political party, PT. From 2003-15, PT introduced innovative social policies – these later stalled in the wake of Rousseff's 2016 impeachment and authoritarian turn. The next contribution examines state institutionalization of one specific social policy: conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes, comparing Brazil's *Bolsa Familia* with Philippines' *Pantawid*. CCTs can be understood as attempts to politically institutionalize leftist social demands via progressive policies in a post-dictatorship context. Alternatively, CCTs might be seen as relatively low-cost measures stabilizing broader neoliberal dynamics by taming radical political demands without ameliorating inequalities. The comparison of two major programmes enables the identification of distinct phases and strategies: redistributive programmes initially integrating and expanding social-democratic demands, followed by recapture or retrenchment of the state redistributive institutions and programmes by countervailing political forces. The final paper examines the historical institutionalization of progressive social movements in Ireland, leading ultimately to stalled social partnership arrangements. A theoretical framework for considering the institutionalization of left social forces should address the dynamics of crisis and recession, trends of diminishing unionization, the structural role of unemployment and precarious work, and the changing socio-political imaginary of the 'millennial generation'.

Methodologically, comparative historical analysis (CHA) extends critiques of assemblage theory, connecting social movement, institutional and state-oriented theories, enabling new research perspectives and questions to emerge. This framework opens out discussion about how far social movements can go in seeking to articulate and institutionalize social-democratic and redistributive demands within broad trends of rising inequality, insecurity, precaritization, authoritarianism and violence.

RC15-291.5

KHOO, SU-MING* *(National University of Ireland, Galway)*
O'CONNELL, RITA *(MA Public Advocacy and Activism)*

The People's Health Movement: Understanding a Transnational Network's Contribution to Global Health Governance

This paper places a sociological spotlight on the Peoples Health Movement (PHM), a transnational social movement mobilizing for 'Health for All' globally. Emergent, organically evolving and apparently less-coordinated, 'bottom-up' networks are important in global health governance, but they can prove difficult to define, analyse and theorize sociologically. This paper presents a grounded theory analysis of the People's Health Movement, based on a thematic content analysis of its networked communications. The data consisted of all email messages (n=244) communicated via PHM's global email listserv, the PHM-Exchange, during one calendar year, 2016. Synthesising global sociology, transnational social movement theory, international relations and communications theory, we define PHM as a **transnational connective mobilization network**.

PHM messages communicate a paradigm of global health governance centred on the rights-based approach and Social Determinants of Health, substantiating PHM as a global network mobilizing towards Health for All. PHM messaging operates on two levels: (i) country-level communications typically mobilizing local support and actions, and (ii) global-level communications performing a "watching" role: documenting, educating through international advocacy, and sharing information. The two levels build solidarity, however key tensions can also be identified: messages show a critical awareness that North-to-South communicative dominance may potentially compromise equitable networking, while the discursive shift from Primary Health Care to Universal Health Coverage may detract from primary, preventive and promotive priorities, while favouring service-delivery.

PHM does not fit definitions of a civil society or social movement organization, nor can it be evaluated as social movement organizations are conventionally, viz. success or failure in securing the aspirational 'health for all' goal. It functions as a peer network, significantly influencing the complex and changing landscape of global health, countering some dominant discourses, while steering the global governance agenda towards gradually realizing the conditions which may one day make health for all possible.

RC06-JS-12.5

KHOR, DIANA* *(Hosei University)*
KAMANO, SAORI *(National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)*

Same-Sex Partners and Practices of Familial Intimacy

Drawing on the findings from two comparative research projects on Japan and Hong Kong, one related to mother-(non-heterosexual) daughter relationships and another related to legal recognition of same-sex relationships, this paper looks at how family relations and norms are negotiated, challenged and/or reinforced through the practices of intimacy of non-heterosexual daughters and their partners in their relationship with their mothers, and also the kin work these daughters and mothers perform in extended familial relationships. Preliminarily we found that lesbian-identification and the presence of a female partner does not interfere with the practice of intimacy, and indeed, disclosure and acceptance by the mother of the daughter and her partner could enhance intimacy. For some, it provides an additional target for the mother to perform mothering. When accepted, female partners are more readily integrated into the kin network than a male partner is, whom many heterosexual daughters in both Hong Kong and Japan have described as "function-less". For some, seeking legal recognition consists in negotiating obligations and priorities with their family of origin, which could result in a closer couple relationship rather than an integration of the same-sex partner into an extended kin network. In considering whether to seek legal recognition or not, however limited the protection is, many share anxiety about the future, and such consideration is at times iterated with little reference to kin relations, and rather more about the everyday world of neighbors, workplace, hospitals, insurance companies and so on. It raises the question of whether legal recognition might restrict freedom and creativity in negotiating kin relations for same-sex partners and their parents.

RC18-336.1

KHOSHFAR, GHOLAMREZA* *(Golestan University)*

An Investigation of the Relationship between Social Trust and Political Participation (a Case Study of Citizens of Gorgan, Golestan, Iran

The aim of the present study is to investigate political participation with an emphasis on the role of social trust among citizens of Gorgan in Iran. The theoretical framework is based on the theories of scholars, namely as Lipset, Almond, Verba, Engellhart, Nelson and Huntington. Methodologically, this research study can be categorized as a survey whose data has been collected by using a researcher-made questionnaire in the research field. The population of the present study consisted of all citizens of Gorgan, north of Iran, based on which 407 people were selected as a sample through stratified random sampling and thereby they were studied. In doing so, face validity was used to prove the validity of research variables and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess the reliability of the research tools, which were determined for social trust (0.778) and political participation (0.780) respectively. The results of testing the hypotheses showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between social trust and its different dimensions (i.e. institutional trust, public trust and personal trust) and political participation and its different dimensions (electoral behavior and active participation). Furthermore, the results of the regression analysis indicates that, in total 61 percent of the changes in dependent variable can be explained by variables of social trust, age, gender, marital status, and education.

RC11-218.5

KIA, HANNAH* *(University of Toronto)*

We're Here: Subjugation and Resistance in Older HIV-Positive Gay Men's Experiences of Seeking and Receiving Care across Health Settings

Despite the prominent role of systemic discrimination in impeding equitable access to health care among older HIV-positive gay men, this population's subjective accounts of subjugation in health systems remain limited in the literature on gay aging. Accordingly, this qualitative study sought to investigate experiences of subjugation among older HIV-positive gay men in health settings, and to examine this population's accounts of resistance to such mechanisms of marginality. To this end, 16 Toronto-based HIV-positive gay men over age 49 underwent semi-structured interviews in which they were asked to reflect on their cumulative experiences of seeking and receiving care in health settings. Drawing on poststructuralist traditions of grounded theory to inform data analysis, these accounts were then used as a basis from which to infer discursive processes of subjugation and resistance that may be most salient for older HIV-positive gay men in care contexts. The accounts of participants revealed, among other findings, (1) complex intersections of gay identity, HIV history, and aging experience as potential targets of subjugation and sources of resistance across health settings, and (2) the role of informal and formal HIV care networks in both reinforcing historical conditions of subjugation and catalyzing opportunities for change. Unique configurations of identity and life history, among other factors, often constituted grounds for variable experiences of subjugation in health settings among older HIV-positive gay men with diverse social locations. HIV care networks, though often entangled with the legacy of HIV stigma, appeared to potentiate resistance among those in this population. The study's findings promise to inform the development of health care policies that more closely address the intersectionality of subjugation among older gay men living with HIV, along with practice initiatives that capitalize on the emancipatory potential of HIV care networks.

RC03-71.3

KIDA, YUSUKE* *(Sugiyama Jogakuen University)*

The Rise and Fall of Populist Mobilization: The Urban Populist Movement in Nagoya, Japan

Political mobilization is a difficult task in the age of "post-democracy" (Crouch 2003). Populism, that is, populist mobilization (Jansen 2011), is a solution for political mobilization, although it has been criticized from a normative point of view. Populist politicians try to lead people to act collectively to support them (Mudde & Kaltwasser 2017). Cities in Japan are no exception to populism. This paper analyzes a populist movement in Nagoya, which is the third-largest city in Japan. It indicates how a populist movement rises and falls in a contemporary city.

Takashi Kawamura has served as mayor of Nagoya since 2009. His political belief is in local economic prosperity through a tax cut. He often criticizes "too professionalized" corrupt politics and calls for political reform for "ordinary" and "amateur" people using mass media. He organized a recall campaign against the city council in the summer of 2010. In the recall referendum of 2011, 73.35% of the voters approved the recall. In this process, he established a local party, *Genzei Nippon* (Tax Cut Japan (TCJ)). However, TCJ failed to get a majority in the city assembly election of 2011. Furthermore, TCJ members met with severe criticism because of their political scandals.

According to a quantitative data analysis using the logistic regression model, participation in the recall campaign strongly encouraged people to vote "yes" in the referendum. This indicates that not only media power but also direct participation is important for populist mobilization. However, another analysis shows that the participation increases support for TCJ only slightly. In sum, Kawamura succeeded in his personal leadership and the recall movement but failed to give power to his party. The populist movement is explosive, but it is so short-lived because of the difficulty of continuously organizing city dwellers.

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RC05-115.3

KIDMAN, JOANNA* (Victoria University of Wellington)

Doing Time in the Colonized City: Indigenous Youth Solidarities in the 'Vivid Present'

Colonization has fundamentally changed the shape and experience of time for indigenous youth. In public discourse, settler-colonial society is characterized as moving progressively towards a united, equitable and just future for all its citizens. Native youth experiences of the colonial state are largely absorbed into redemptive storylines of nationhood that take for granted that the harshest injustices of the settler past are resolved and that they shall, accordingly, derive a sense of national belonging as indigenous citizens in a shared future.

For indigenous Māori youth in New Zealand, creating a 'vivid present', what Alfred Schütz referred to as a collective experience of time tied to both past and future, requires that they step outside these colonizing narratives into different sites of temporality where Māori time-space perceptions take precedence. In these sites, time-space relationships are shaped around intergenerational collective memories of colonization, invasion and dispersal/landlessness but they are also spaces where indigenous solidarities and communities of cultural resistance are established.

This paper is concerned with the chronopolitics of Māori young people's lives in the racialized spaces of the settler-colonial city. Drawing on a study about young people's hopes and fears about the future, we examine how three groups of urban Māori youth living precariously at the economic margins navigate competing temporal frames of reference. We focus on how they mobilize and deploy 'native time' to imagine an extended range of possible futures for themselves that would otherwise limited by the urban 'clock-time' of the colonial nation state.

The social lives of indigenous youth are under-theorized in much sociological research but we argue that these kinds of studies have the potential to disrupt white temporalities and activate a broader range of thinking about alternative indigenous futures.

RC18-337.1

KIENSCHERF, MARKUS* (John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin)

Indeterminate Security Governance: US Policing As Pacification

As security threats in and to Western (neo)liberal regimes are problematized as increasingly ambiguous and amorphous, security 'solutions' prescribed to counter perceived insecurities have become more and more indeterminate. The broadening of the concept of security to include an ever-wider array of interlinked risks, insecurities and threats has brought about responses that completely blur what is still left of any boundaries between policing, intelligence operations and warfare. Yet, attempts to critique contemporary (neo)liberal security are still lagging behind, because the scholarly analysis of security continues to be structured by the dichotomy between internally pacified state territory where security is enforced by the police and the sphere of international relations where at least a semblance of security is provided by the armed forces.

This paper will argue that contemporary (neo)liberal security governance is best understood as a form of pacification. Pacification combines risk management and sovereign violence into a political technology for reproducing a racial and class order formatted according to the imperatives of capital accumulation through the selective and differential targeting of particular populations and spaces. This political technology aims to (re)produce more pliable populations through a combination of coercion and consent, while trying to weed out those who are deemed recalcitrant to (neo)liberal rule. Pacification, moreover, highlights the complex cross-fertilizations of security governance across metropole and colony.

This paper will use the analytic of pacification to discuss how US domestic policing has been and continues to be shaped by experiences of foreign security governance. Thus, the paper will, on the one hand, show the critical force and explanatory value of the analytic of pacification through a genealogy of US domestic practices of policing; while trying to bridge some of the disciplinary divides between critical security studies, on the one hand, and research into domestic urban policing, on the other.

RC01-41.3

KIENSCHERF, MARKUS* (John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin)

Violating Boundaries in the Name of Self-Governance: The Violence of (Neo)Liberal Intervention

Whenever we talk about borders and boundaries we also inevitably talk about sovereignty in the double sense of supremacy and autonomy. Turned inwards, sovereignty means having control or jurisdiction over something. Turned outwards, sovereignty means a capacity for self-rule, for independent action. Sovereignty – in the sense of an individual and collective capacity for self-governance - thus inevitably entails a boundary between an internal sphere over which one has control and an external sphere where one has the capacity for independent action. The link between self-governance and the construction of boundaries underlies both state-making and the establishment of private property. The capacity for individual and collective self-governance also happens to be a guiding principle of (neo)liberal governmentality.

But what about the violation of boundaries, and hence also of self-governance? (Neo)liberal violations of individual and collective boundaries, including the violent and lethal transgression of bodily boundaries, is often based on problematizations of sovereignty. Western state and non-state actors intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign states while claiming that bolstering the very sovereignty of the state being intervened in is a key objective of their intervention. At the same time, state and non-state actors regularly intervene in the lives of citizens for the sake of improving their capacity for self-governance. (Neo)liberal rationalities and practices of intervention thus problematize individual and collective autonomy and deploy specific governmental assemblages to (often coercively) violate the boundaries of those who are seen as incapable of responsible self-governance – both at home and abroad. The production and protection of self-governance frequently entails the, often brutal, violation of the very boundaries that guarantee the capacity for self-governance. This paper will critically interrogate the illiberal consequences of (neo)liberal violations of individual and collective boundaries that frequently occur in the very name of self-governance.

TG04-973.5

KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Institute of Sociology)

Job Precarity and the Life-Course – How Polish Youth Manage Their Unstable Lives

The way that increasing labor market risks impact the young and their transition to adulthood has become an timely and policy-relevant subject of inquiry. In particular, a much-debated issue concerns the potential effects of the growth in atypical employment on the biographies of labor market entrants. In Poland, these issues are of special significance: the rates of temporary employment among youth are among the highest in Europe, and precarity for young workers appears to have become the norm. In addition, recent studies suggest that the transition rates from temporary to stable employment are low, so many workers entering the labor market over the past years face high risks of prolonged job instability. Under such conditions, an important question concerns the ways that young precarious workers perceive their current situation and prospects for the future, how they cope with labor market risks, and how these perceptions and coping strategies affect their biographies.

This paper addresses these questions through an analysis of 34 qualitative inteviews, conducted in 2016 among young (age up to 40) Polish temporary workers who have completed full-time education. The interviews offer a vivid illustration of the economic risks associated with precarious employment, and the processess of individualization of risk (Beck and Beck-Gernheim 2002), whereby the young view (and legitimize) their job and life trajectories as self-constructed and not subject to structural constraints. For a broader view of the life-course outcomes of labor market risks portrayed in the interviews, I supplement the qualitative results by an analysis of quantitative data from the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN 1988-2013. POLPAN is a rich source of biographical information for a representative national sample of Polish adults, enabling the assessment of long-term trends in the timing of key biographical events, such as: leaving the parental home, migration, marriage and childbirth, across successive cohorts.

RC30-541.4

KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (University of Warsaw)

The Empowered and the Powerless: How Polish Youth Experience Their Precarious Careers

In the past decades, the precarization of work has become a subject of concern among scholars and policymakers, due to the growth in the incidence of non-standard employment arrangements, such as fixed-term jobs, temporary agency employment or free-lance work. The young are among the ones most affected by these processes: their access to well-protected insider jobs is often limited, and many of them now face the prospects of unpredictable careers consisting of recurrent spells of short-term employment. However, the link between 'objective' job precarity and subjective perceptions is far from obvious – unstable employment may be defined and experienced in differing ways, depending on individual characteristics, family situation or workplace relations. For some, precarious jobs may be associated with independence and regarded as an opportunity for professional development, while for others, they bring about a sense of vulnerability and entrapment.

I identify three mechanisms which may shape these perceptions among young precarious workers. The first assumes that their bargaining power, determined by the level and specificity of skills required to perform their jobs and the ease of performance monitoring, is the main factor affecting perceptions of security. The second associates such perceptions with precarious workers' access to various coping resources, such as a sense of self-efficacy brought about by individualization, or economic and social support. Such resources, by minimizing the negative

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psychological and economic impact of possible job loss on workers, allow them to maintain a positive view of their careers. The third focuses on perceptions of (in)justice: viewing their employment relations as 'fair' and 'reasonable' is likely to decrease precarious workers' perceptions of insecurity. In this paper, I analyse these mechanisms on the basis of qualitative data from in-depth interviews with young precarious workers in Poland, and discuss their implications.

RC25-465.4

KIGURU, GATITU* *(Kenyatta University)*
MWANGI, PHYLLIS *(Kenyatta University)*

Hate Speech on Social Media: Uncovering the Language Crevices Where Hate Mongers Hide

In Kenya elections have a history of being divisive. This has become very pronounced in the 2017 disputed presidential poll in which campaigns have become synonymous with hate speech. The hate speech is not limited to campaign trails or to politicians: it has spewed into social media platforms and the perpetrators are supporters of the politicians. Kenya has a law against hate speech, but the said law has led to no convictions and has therefore done little to tame hate mongers on social media platforms. Indeed, the National Integration and Cohesion Commission has considered shutting down social media platforms in the run up to the repeat presidential election (October, 2017) as the only way to ensure that these sites are not used to lead the country to chaos. For some, this would be a violation of fundamental freedom of expression guaranteed in the constitution but the Commission argues, it would be a necessary move to ensure that hate speech on social media platforms does not lead to physical violence. Many have lamented the rise in hate speech and the apparent inability by concerned authorities to reign in the perpetrators. This paper poses the general question: is it totally impossible to deal with hate speech on social media platforms? Drawing data from the legal statutes on hate speech, selected Facebook and Twitter posts as well as online blogs, and interviews with legal experts the paper sought to answer this question. Preliminary finds show there are language crevices in the National Cohesion and Integration Act (2008) make it difficult to prosecute hate speech. In addition, there are linguistic features evident in hate posts that make it difficult to prosecute them as such. Give these findings, the paper suggests a language based criteria can be used to determine hate speech

RC22-405.24

KIJONKA, JUSTYNA* *(University of Silesia in Katowice)*

Between the Polish Catholic Mission and the German Catholic Church: A Case Study of (Spät-)Aussiedler from Upper Silesia in Poland

The paper discusses the problems of the national, ethnic and regional identity of *(Spät-)Aussiedler* from Upper Silesia in the context of the language of religious practices. For this group of migrants, the choice of the language of the service, prayer and confession often was and is still combined with their national identity, biography and the religious socialization from the region of their origin and the peculiarity of the Catholic Church in Upper Silesia.

Migration from Poland to the Federal Republic of Germany after 1970 was one of the most significant demographic processes not only for Poland, but also for Germany. Between 1970 and 2000 more than one million Polish citizens – especially from Upper Silesia – were recognized as being of German descent. Some of the migrants joined the German Catholic Church and some joined the Polish Catholic Mission. There are also numerous groups of migrants who participate in both the German and Polish ministries. Emigrants from Poland who came to the Federal Republic of Germany as *(Spät)Aussiedler* were mainly Catholic and are still an important group of the faithful in Germany.

The paper is based on research that I carried out on migrants who had come to West Germany from Upper Silesia between 1970 and 2000 and received *(Spät-)Aussiedler* status. An important part of that research was also the participant observations during religious services and pilgrimages. The data collected during an enquiry in the archives of the Bishopric of Essen is also analyzed.

In my paper, I will try answer the question of how and in which aspects regional and national identity determines the choice of the language of religious practices. The long time perspective and the characteristic of *(Spät-)Aussiedler* migrants from Upper Silesia and the differences between Polish and German Catholic Churches play important roles in my presentation.

RC38-677.7

KIJONKA, JUSTYNA* *(University of Silesia in Katowice)*

The Question of Language, Identity and Biography on the Example of Upper Silesians in Germany.

The main aim of this paper is to present the problem of the language of *(Spät-)Aussiedler* migrants from Upper Silesia in the context of their identity and biography. The paper is based on research that I carried out between October

2014 and July 2015 on migrants who had come to West Germany from Upper Silesia between 1970 and 2000 and received *(Spät-)Aussiedler* status. The research was carried out among different generations of migrants.

Although *(Spät-)Aussiedler* from Upper Silesia migrated to Germany without any acquaintance with the German language in most cases – German was the mother tongue only for the older generations, they wanted to assimilate as quickly as possible so they learned the new language, speaking only German and avoiding speaking Polish. Parents did not teach children their mother tongue, because at that time Polish was considered to be unnecessary. Hence, the second generation of migrants quite often did not speak Polish or possessed only passive knowledge of the language. This situation has changed, because after EU enlargement Polish became another language on one's CV.

Today, the choice of language is the choice of identity, and therefore Upper Silesians in Germany live in different social worlds depending on whether they speak German, Polish or the Upper Silesian dialect. Sometimes, they live in all three worlds at the same time, which can be seen briefly during the interviews especially when they are using different languages to describe different aspects of their own biographies.

In my paper, I examine how these life strategies – assimilation, speaking only the new language and avoiding speaking their mother tongue and speaking Polish/Upper Silesian dialect once again influenced the professional and private lives of the migrants, their communication with family members who remained in Upper Silesia and with their descendants in Germany.

RC11-229.2

KIKUZAWA, SAEKO* *(Hosei University)*
UEMURA, RYOTARO *(Keio University)*

Caregiving and Paid Work Among Midlife Women in Japan

Japan is one of the most aged countries in the world. The proportion of its population being 65 or older has increased rapidly, from 7% in 1970 to 27.3% in 2016. This rapid aging of the population has had two important consequences for women's lives. First, increased elderly population has meant that more women face the responsibility of caring for their elderly parents in midlife. Second, the relative scarcity of working-age Japanese, along with economic destabilization, has required more women to enter the labor market. However, these two roles– caregiving and paid work–are considered to be rather incompatible in social environments that continue to be based on gender division of labor.

How do Japanese women balance caregiving and paid work? Previous research documented a negative correlation between participation in the two activities. This negative association could result from either of the two possible causal processes: non-working women may be more likely to start caregiving than working women, and those women who become caregivers may be more likely to quit working. However, the causal relationship between women's caregiving and work decisions in Japan has not been fully elucidated up to this point because most prior research relied on cross-sectional data.

Drawing on the first two waves (2005, 2006) of a nationwide panel survey of Japanese adults in their fifties, this study explored the relationship between caregiving and employment among middle-age Japanese women. The results of multivariate regression analyses showed that the causal relationships are bidirectional: non-working women have a higher likelihood of providing care, while caregiving reduces the chance of participation in labor force. These findings will be interpreted in terms of the Japanese social context, in which the transition away from the traditional model of male breadwinners and female caretakers has not yet been fully achieved.

RC49-826.1

KILIAN, REINHOLD* *(Ulm University)*
VON GOTTBERG, CAROLIN *(Ulm University, Department of Psychiatry II)*
LAMP, NATALIE *(Ulm University)*
MUELLER-STIERLIN, ANNABEL *(Ulm University)*

Criminal Victimization, Social Capital and Mental Health: The Impact of Gender

Background: The experience of criminal victimization was found to have short and long-term negative effects on mental health, particularly PTSD, anxiety and depression. Social capital was identified in several studies as a factor reducing the negative impact of criminal victimization on mental health. On the other hand it is widely known that prevalence of depression and anxiety disorder is higher in women than in men. In this study it will be investigated, if the negative effects of criminal victimization on mental disorder are moderated by gender and if the moderating effect of social capital differs between sexes.

Method: In a representative study 3000 inhabitants of a major urban region in Germany were asked about their experience of criminal victimization, their perception of social capital and their subjective mental health status.

Results: Study results revealed strong negative effects of criminal victimization on mental health. As indicated by significant interaction effects the perception of

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social capital was found to reduce the negative effects of criminal victimization in both sexes. While the negative effects of criminal victimization on symptoms of depression and anxiety were stronger in females than in their male counterparts, the moderating effects of perceived social capital was also stronger in women than in men.

Discussion: Negative effects of criminal victimization on mental health are stronger in women than in men. However, women seem to benefit more from the perception of good social relationships with regard to cope with the negative mental health effects of victimization.

RC56-JS-85.4

KILIAS, JAROSLAW* *(Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University)*

Barrington Moore Jr. Revisited: Landlord, Peasant and the Collapse of Liberal Democracy in Central-Eastern Europe

In my paper I attempt to look at Barrington Moore's *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy* as a source of hypotheses that help to explain the recent illiberal turn in Central-Eastern Europe. Moore suggested that political development paths of democratic and non-democratic countries were the outcome of the unresolved problems related to the capitalist transition of the agriculture and the dominance of the landed aristocracy. What makes his argument surprisingly up-to-date is the fact that the two Central-Eastern European societies marked by are Poland and Hungary, in which landed nobility remained a dominant class for a long time, and the two which did not solve the peasant question in the interwar period. The paper is an attempt to answer the question whether the collapse of liberal-democratic institutions could be related to the long-term heritage of the agrarian relations.

Apparently, the influence of the Socialism and another, post-socialist capitalist transition, which changed the agrarian relations in a significant way, is more important than the heritage of the nineteenth century. Consequently, any answer to the question about the relevance of Moore's hypotheses as a possible explanation of the recent collapse of liberal democracy requires two-step analysis. In the first step I will compare the agrarian development in selected European Communist and post-Communist countries, showing that there is a factual correlation between the two phenomena. In the second step I will try to analyze the configuration of the changing relations between the peasant, state apparatus and other institutions (especially and the catholic church), showing how they were transformed. This will enable to show the possible ways in which the post-feudal heritage of the nineteenth century influences the contemporary constellation of urban and rural interests, and the contemporary political development in Poland.

RC08-165.3

KILIAS, JAROSLAW* *(Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University)*

The Lay and Professional Public and the Institutional Development of Sociology

The paper deals with the processes of the institutionalization and professionalization of sociology, and attempts to describe the relation between the development of various types of sociological institutions and the sociological public. The sociology came out of the interplay between at least three circles: general lay public, academia, at which many sociologists worked before the discipline had been officially recognized, and the professional public, which emerged as the final product of the establishment of the academic sociology.

Most of institutional histories are case studies, while the comparative ones deal mostly with the formal academic institutions. In my paper I will compare four cases that represent a variety of timing and development paths of the institutional development of this social science branch: France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Italy, in order to understand the relation between the development of academic and extra-academic institutions and the change of the sociological public, including the formation of a fully professional one. My hypothesis is that despite most institutional histories seem to suggest, that the most important moment in the development of the discipline is the establishment of academic institutions, the institutionalization often remains shallow and the discipline remains fragile. In my opinion the key moment is when the discipline is able to reproduce itself without any serious interference with lay public or other branches of social science.

RC47-798.3

KILICASLAN, GULAY* *(York University)*

Kurdish Political Movement and the Akp in the Face of Political Transformation in Turkey

In the last three decades, Turkish State and Kurdish political movement have concurrently gone through major transformational phases. Kurdish political movement restored its military position and remodeled its political and ideological outlook towards development and establishment of self-government in the early 2000s, which coincides with the coming into power of the Justice

and Development Party (AKP) in Turkey. With the AKP's rule, Turkish state has departed from a Kemalist ideology to a structure redolent with commitment to social conservatism (political Islam) and a neo-liberal economy. Since 2002, the AKP has ruled the country based on various political strategies, such as an intensification of peace talk followed by a dramatic cooling off, then escalation to a state of war, and crackdown on the oppositional groups including academics, journalists, politicians and activists. In this context, this paper discusses the Kurdish Question in Turkey through the antagonistic relation between the political and organizational change of the Kurdish political movement, and AKP government's policies towards election reversal and the crackdown on Kurdish civil society in relation to its road to regime change.

RC48-805.9

KILICASLAN, GULAY* *(York University)*

States and Social Movements: Revisiting Western Based Social Movement Theories in the Context of the Middle East

Since 2009 the Middle East region has been going through a massive transformation. These remarkable changes concretized through a widespread social uprising around the region from the Green Movement in Iran to the Arab Spring affirming the people's power in Tahrir Square and elsewhere and the Gezi resistance in Taksim Square in Istanbul. However, more recently, these uprisings have transitioned into devastation, as it is most visible in Syrian case. In analyzing these developments in the region from a social movement perspective, there have been many discussions around contention under authoritarianism, repertoires of contention, advantages of movement-centered vs. institutional-centered analysis of movements etc. These discussion reflects a re-direction in analytical and theoretical focus that corresponds to a larger problem about the production of knowledge on the popular movements in the non-Western world, specifically the Middle East. The problematic stems from the analysis of the powerful and the visible social and political actors or exceptional events in contentious politics without locating them within a larger historical or political context or trajectory.

With this in mind, this paper aims to explore whether the social movement theories developed within the European and the U.S. contexts are useful to comprehend the urban popular movements in non-Western, especially in the Middle Eastern countries. In doing so, there is a need to understand how regime/repertoire relations work under repressive state contexts and how these relations transform states into more repressive institutional apparatuses. Given these two points of inquiries, mapping out the characteristics, advantages and limitations of social movement theories embedded within the Western context will provide an opportunity to question the methodological and epistemological validity of them regarding the non-Western contexts. This will also bring an alternative way to extend and revise existing social movement theories based on the U.S. and European experiences.

RC31-JS-65.2

KILKEY, MAJELLA* *(University of Sheffield)*
RYAN, LOUISE* *(University of Sheffield)*

The Contestation of Family Rights of Migrants in Europe's Free Movement Regime: Brexit and Beyond

In this article we bring together different sources of data, including critical policy analysis, stakeholder interviews and migrant interviews, and adopt an historical and comparative lens, to explore migrants' lived experiences of shifting migration regimes. The central focus is migrants' family rights within the European Union (EU) Freedom of Movement Regime. Our particular emphasis is on the potential implications of Brexit - the UK's withdrawal from the EU - and the shifting migration rights this entails, for EU migrants in the UK and their family members back home in other EU Member States. Understanding migrants' family rights as constituted at the intersection of migration and welfare policies, in our policy analysis we examine two aspects: firstly, the formation of a 'family of choice' in terms of family/household membership and its geographical location - co-territorial in the UK or transnational; and secondly the distribution of economic risk between the UK State and the individual (family) for forming a 'family of choice'. Detailed policy analysis of the potential implications of Brexit is supplemented with two sets of interview data. The first comprises data from interviews with policy stakeholders in the EU, the UK and Germany, examining the position of family rights in the European Freedom of Movement Regime, and the dimensions of contestation of family rights in the 'Brexit debate'. The second comprises data from interviews with EU migrants living in the UK both before and after the Brexit decision about the role of family rights within the EU Freedom of Movement regime in their migration and family projects.

RC31-554.20

KIM, ANN* *(York University)*

When Roots/Routes Matter: The Appearance and Disappearance of Asylum Seeking Families from North Korea in Canada

Between 2010 and 2014, hundreds of asylum seekers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (a.k.a. North Korea) arrived in Canada, many with children, hoping to obtain refugee status. Some of the initial applicants were accepted while later applicants in this period have, for the most part, been rejected. Since 2013, Canada has been verifying fingerprints with the government of the Republic of Korea and discovered many asylum seekers, though not all, initially settled there; the Constitution of the ROK recognizes North Koreans as South Korean nationals. Since asylum seekers given legal status in one country cannot apply for asylum in another country, North Koreans who migrate through South Korea cannot obtain refugee status elsewhere; they are identified as South Korean. This effectively shuts Canada's door and explains the drop in, and perhaps the end of, North Koreans seeking protection and settlement in Canada, at least for now, unless there is a policy shift, or a viable, alternate passage to Canada emerges; very few North Korean families have arrived in Canada since 2014.

Although larger refugee populations clearly deserve research attention, this brief and fleeting wave of North Koreans, who will soon escape research attention, also raises many questions for Canadian policy-makers and on the ground practitioners, who could influence Canada's position. Canada's policy is negotiable; the former Citizenship and Immigration Canada minister, Jason Kenney, claimed during the previous federal election that Canada would recognize North Koreans as refugees if the Conservative government is re-elected. This suggests that a larger wave could be in Canada's future. This study's objective is to explore how domestic and international policies and refugee legalities affect the movement of North Korean refugee families to Canada and their settlement experiences.

RC56-917.2

KIM, BO KYUNG* *(Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)*

Legitimation in Developing Countries: South Korea and Taiwan during the Late 1940s to Early 1950s

This paper aims to seek alternative explanations to find sources of power and legitimacy in underdeveloped countries. Throughout history, the transformation process of world order led by states of strong powers by and large shared substantially similar patterns within systemic institutional boundaries and socio-political structures. However, state transformation and legitimation of leadership in undeveloped countries often show distinct patterns. In such countries, institutions tend to be weaker and civil society either do not exist or function properly to curb leaders from being authoritarian rulers. Especially during junctural periods, deep intervention from external actors takes place in the name of supporting development or aiding post-crises statebuilding. In such cases, legitimacy may be given from external states or intervenors instead of solely from the people of its own.

In this context, two East Asian country cases (South Korea and Taiwan) will be examined on their transformational period during the late 1940s to the early 1950s. With a historical institutionalist approach, focus will be put on how Rhee Syngman and Chiang Kai-Shek administrations were able to gain legitimacy even under the periodic settings of US intervention in line with the execution of land reform. The distinct relations among the people, the government, and stationed US institutions (USAMGIK and JCRR) show probable initial conditions of legitimate governance in underdeveloped countries under strong external influence. Hence, this paper intends to contribute by providing alternative explanations in finding determinants for leaders to gain legitimacy, specifically for developing countries where transition large in size and wide in scope such as land reform takes place with the presence of diverse influence from external actors during junctural periods.

RC36-650.3

KIM, HANGYEOL* *(Sogang University)*
OH, SEIL* *(Sogang University)*

How Does Love Matter in Culture?: Alienation Versus Authenticity

Love, intimacy and dating are very important themes for youth especially in the era of neo-liberalism. Although people are atomized and alienated from each other, people still try to overcome their own alienation by making intimate relationships. Modern scholars have showed how people put hope in love to find safe zone in the face of existential anxieties stemming from uncertain life-circumstances or too much pressures in the competitive labor market places(Beck 1995). In other words, love is not just personal emotion but a structurally formed and reproduced one(Illouz 2011). Illouz has emphasized how authenticity and reflexivity work in romantic relationships in late capitalism where everything could be consumed-even emotion. Therefore, this research aims at empirical explanation on relations between authenticity, reflexivity and alienation based on a romantic relationship to find the way how people try to overcome their alienation in terms of emotion.

Our research team conducted mixed-methods, quantitative and qualitative: 368 surveys and 20 in-depth interviews with college students in Seoul, Korea. Statistical findings show that the internal capacities -authenticity and reflexivity- affect self-growth and satisfaction in dating relationship independently. Also, the narratives of interviewees show that youth generation date to overcome negative

feelings such as loneliness, isolation, and alienation; however, the romanticized dating culture especially backed up by consuming market forces, cannot be a solution to overcoming alienation or to retrieving the authenticity of the agents. On the one hand, Confucian and patriarchal traditions emphasize the cultural propriety more than one's free expression. On the other hand, modern consumer culture drives youths to be more attentive to erotic capital (Hakim 2010) and high cultural capital (Lamant 1992). Thus, culture matters among modern Korean youths' love and dating. However, practices of authenticity and reflexivity may function to cope with alienated emotions in the Korean youth culture.

RC16-317.6

KIM, HANGYEOL* *(Sogang University)*

How People Believe Love Is Real: Actors in Structure

Love, romantic relationship and dating are important themes in terms of an intimacy problem for youth. As youth generation are suffering from uncertainty of modern society, they depend on intimate relationship. While romantic love remains one of the hope for people who want to obtain stability in life, social scientists have argued that how fantasy of love is constructed by social structure, such as patriarchy, monogamy for nuclear family in industrial society, gender structure(Jakson 1993). While, social science has succeeded in analyzing why love is not personal emotion but a social construct, there is a problem remaining: Where is actor who do not just reproduce the structure but act in structure? Therefore, this research aims at an empirical explanation on how actors interpret situation and make meaning through interaction in romantic relationship.

This study was conducted using mixed-methods; 20 in-depth interviews, romance type examinations and 368 surveys with heterosexual college students in Seoul, Korea. From actor's point of view love is not social construct but social reality, although social structure embedded in their actions. Regardless of gender, interviewees show how they distinguish whether their relationship is love or just dating. Also, this way of interpretation for relationship is supported by statistical findings on how authenticity and reflexivity related with romance. However, the influence of social structure is huge. Since love is a process of negotiation with partner, heterosexuals interpret and shape meaning of situation in dating under the pressure of gender structure. Furthermore, modern consumer culture and consuming market force make romantic dating scripts. Uncertainty of society is matter as well. Lovers maintain their relationship as intersubjective definition of situation under social structure which affects not only their own gender, sexuality, but also daily interaction - behavior, facial and verbal expression, interpretation of situation.

RC16-310.4

KIM, HONG-JUNG* *(Seoul National University)*

Weberian Approach to the Theology of Yong-Gi Cho

Weberian Approach to the Theology of Yong-Gi Cho
RC 16, Session on
Revisiting Weber and Habermas on Rationality and Compathy from Asian Perspective
Hong-Jung Kim
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Abstract: In this article, I attempts at discussing some interesting themes underlying the theology of Pastor Cho Yong-gi. Having founded Yoido Full Gospel Church which is the biggest mega-church in the world as charismatic leader of Korean protestantism, he systematized a singular theology articulating the pentecostal religiosity and Korean tradition religiosity. It is usually called the theology of three-fold blessing and five-fold gospel. His spirituality is characterized by the accent put on this-worldly prosperity and success, on the quasi-material force of the Holy Spirit, and also on the positive mindset moulded by the religious practices. This kind of theological doctrines articulated with practices of worship and ministry typical to Full Gospel church rhymes perfectly with the developmental mentality of Korean modernity which reigned in the middle of the 20th century. It is in this sense that the meaning of Pastor Cho's theology overflows the boundaries of the christianity. It can be interpreted as the "spirit of Korean modernity", let alone Korean capitalism. Drawing on Max Weber's perspective of the capitalist spirit, I will explore the way how Cho's theological doctrines and practices constituted a specific Korean modern 'regime of the heart', and produced a singular type of subject, a strange conjunction of radical passivity towards the irresistible and of radical activity towards the secular world.

Key words. Yong-Gi Cho, theology of problems, theology of blessings, Korean modernity.

RC37-655.5

KIM, JINJU* *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*
LÓPEZ-SINTAS, JORDI *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Emotions through Audio-Visual Product Consumption: Intensity, Popularity, and Variance

In the history of development cultural consumption technological innovations have been thought of as a key factor in media globalization. New digital technologies have allowed new forms of accessing markets through social media and online broadcasting platforms and have been generated leading to a dematerialization of the media products.

Within the traditional way of promoting cultural productions, promoters have enjoyed a monopolistic power on the market due to the use of traditional media, allowing them to choose the next stars, confounding quality and popularity. While the audiences were left with a passive role, take it or leave it. Consequently, the research also has focused on the consumption of USA production in other countries. However, thanks to social media the *cultural production flow* has become *multidirectional* from both Western and Eastern countries. And the role of the audience interacting in social media has changed the mechanism of being popular in the market. It is evident that a new model and thus new research on cross-cultural consumption is needed to understand this new phenomenon.

With this article, we contribute to fill this gap by conducting cross-cultural media consumption from non-US to western countries. We applied a quantitative analysis to qualitative textual data, comments of audience, based on the size of the data in three languages: English, French and Spanish.

In particular, we inspect the emotions expressed by viewers during media consumption in order to suggest the new measurement of popularity in cultural market by relying on several stardom theories. The relation of high popular series with emotion sharing is mediated by an exponential process fueled by the series' market size, but effect has change with social media.

RC43-731.3

KIM, KYOHEE* *(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)*
SMETS, PEER *(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)*

Syrian Refugees in Amsterdam: A Look into Their Home Experiences and Home-Making Strategies

The recent sociopolitical situations in the Middle East caused an enormous number of refugees in Europe. They lost home in their country of origin, and are in search of new place(s) to call their home again. This study aims to understand how Syrian refugees experience home in a new living environment and which home-making strategies they develop. By providing an in-depth understanding of home in multidimensional perspective (Mallet, 2004; Easthope, 2004; Duyvendak, 2011; Kusenbach and Paulsen, 2014; Smets and Sneep, 2017; Boccagni, 2017), this paper highlights how Syrian refugees cope with frictions of home-making practices by taking into account material (e.g. house, interior design, and decoration) and immaterial elements (e.g. discrimination and exclusion, uncertainty of the future, and social and legal status).

To understand how home experiences and home-making strategies of Syrian refugees differ in environmental settings, this study looks at the two housing projects in Amsterdam. Both projects have mixed residents of refugees and locals, but differ in population, type of project and location. Methodologies used in this study include observations and interviews with various participants such as Syrian refugees, fellow residents in the housing projects, program managers and professionals of related fields. Furthermore, the benefits and drawbacks of two housing projects in terms of 'feeling at home' will be analyzed and improvement strategies will be presented.

RC48-JS-57.4

KIM, MIJIN* *(The Economic Policy Institute for Quality Life(EPI))*

Building Social Coalition for Representing Marginalized Workers : Focusing on the Case of the National Minimum Wage Solidarity in Korea

Increasing the number of non-regular workers (*bijeonggyujik*) has become the most serious social problem in Korea due to the poor quality of job and income security. Those workers also have difficulty in making their voice through the conventional union activities such as strikes and collective bargaining because male-regular-dominated labor unions excluded them. Especially, non-regular workers' interests have been hardly represented in the decision-making process for minimum wage. It is because only male-regular-dominated labor unions can participate in the decision-making process as the representative of workers.

Against these difficulties, new attempts to building social coalitions among labor union and social movements have emerged since 2000s. The *National Minimum Wage Solidarity(NMWS)* is one of the most influential and long-lasting social coalitions in Korea, which have dealt with low wage workers' problems. From its established in 2002, various organizations, including not only labor unions but also new labor organizations (i.e. *Korean Women Trade Union* and *Korean Youth Community Union*), and other new social movement organizations(i.e. *Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice and People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy*) have joined in *NMWS*.

How *NMWS* could be shaped and various organizations have sustained to work together from its beginning? What kinds of roles have been played by each organization?

By adopting "four elements" for coalition building (Tattersall 2010), which includes the nature of common concern, the structure of organizational relationships, organizational capacity and commitment, and the scale of coalition activities, this study will search for understanding the process, that a variety of organizations could be engaged in *NMWS* despite of their political orientation and different style of activities, and the roles of each organization in the minimum wage campaign.

This study will make contribution on the extending the framework to understanding sustainable conditions for keep the cooperative relationship among labor unions and other social movements.

RC11-219.6

KIM, MINHYE* *(Seoul National University)*
KHANG, YOUNG-HO *(Seoul National University)*

Comparative Analysis of Health Trajectory: European and East Asian Welfare States

This study compares European welfare regimes and major East Asian countries, in terms of the inequalities of longitudinal change of health (self-rated health) and the effects of socioeconomic status (SES) on initial values and slopes of the trajectory among older adults. This study selected three countries from the Social Democratic (Denmark), Conservative (Germany), and East Asian (South Korea, Korea hereafter) welfare regimes from two nationally representative longitudinal datasets, the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe and the Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Latent growth curve models revealed that, overall, all of the Danish, German, and Korean older persons had gradually decreasing trajectory of self-rated health. However, the starting point is highest among the Danish, followed by the German, with the Korean respondents being the least healthy. The estimated trajectories between the advantaged and disadvantaged SES groups showed that the relative differences were biggest in Denmark. Controlling for other factors, gender was significant in shaping the initial level of health in Korea while it was not important in Denmark and Germany. Having a partner affected higher initial levels in Korea and a gentler slope in Denmark while it was not significant in Germany. Compared to post-secondary education, elementary (Korea)/lower secondary (Germany), and upper secondary education (Korea and Germany) lowered the initial degree of health, while only lower secondary education turned significant in Denmark. Household income was associated with higher starting point in the three countries and sharper deterioration in Korea and Denmark. The findings suggest that (1) Korea showed the least favorable health trajectory in terms of starting value and the effects of varied SES variables; and (2) Denmark showed the most favorable trajectory with the highest initial level and the least prevalent effects of SES variables, except the fact that relative inequality is not necessarily smallest.

RC03-69.3

KIM, SANGHYEON* *(Department of Urban Sociology, University of Seoul)*

The Impact of Urban Scene Distribution for Local Development – Analysis of Urban Amenity in Seoul

In recent years, the positive prospects for the creative class and the creative city have diminished. It is because of the frustration of hoping that attracting creative and innovative talent and occupation groups in the city will stimulate the local economy. Instead, discussion of gentrification is vigorous. The gentrification is completed in several steps. As a first step, creative activities and talent gather in the areas that have been in underdeveloped areas, and they are characterized by local characteristics. In the second phase, people and money gather in newly emerging areas. At the end of the day, excessively concentrated capital raises rents to eliminate local features and create a crowded city. This process not only deepens the inequality of cities but also lowers the city's growth potential. The phenomenon of gentrification has been overlooked in the discussion of creative city. More amenity is not synonymous with a better growth environment. This study analyzes the change of city scenes in the major regions of Seoul and analyzes the process of transforming creative and free - spirited regions with capital input. People's feelings about space analyze the various texts posted on the web and compare them year by year. Changes in the distribution of amenity within the space are mapped and their density is analyzed. This analysis explains the factors that reduce the competitiveness of space.

RC41-718.2

KIM, TAE* *(University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf)*
VON DEM KNESEBECK, OLAF *(University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf)*

Income and Obesity: What Is the Direction of the Relationship? a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.

Background: There is evidence that socio-economically disadvantaged groups experience worse health and higher morbidity, including obesity. However, obesity does not only constitute a risk of the economically disadvantaged (causation hypothesis). By switching perspectives, people with obesity can also be seen as a disadvantaged group, since they are prone to labor market discriminations that include decreased chances for higher education and job security, higher unemployment and lower income (health selection hypothesis). By exploring obesity as a risk of the socially disadvantaged and the obese as a socially disadvantaged group, this review aims to examine the relative importance of causation and selection processes in the linkage between income and obesity. In particular, we raise the question on the direction of the link between income and obesity, while also discussing the contribution of both causation and selection processes to this relationship.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted that focused on medical, psychological and sociological databases (i.e. Medline, PsychInfo, Sociological Abstracts, International Bibliography of Social Sciences and Sociological Index).

Results: 14 studies on causation and 7 studies on selection were found. Meta-analyses revealed that lower income is associated with subsequent obesity (odds ratio: 1.27, CI-95: 1.10 to 1.47; risk ratio: 1.52, CI-95: 1.08 to 2.13), though the significance weakened once adjusted for publication bias. Studies on selection indicated a more consistent relation between obesity and subsequent income, even after taking publication bias into account (standardized mean difference: -.15, CI-95: -.30 to -.01). Sensitivity analyses implied that the association is influenced by obesity measurement, gender, length of observation and study quality.

Conclusion: Findings suggest that the association between income and obesity is bidirectional. Therefore, both causation *and* selection processes should be addressed to fully understand the relation between income and obesity.

RC44-748.5

KIM, VEDA HYUNJIN* (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Insurgent Counterpublics: An Origin of 2016-2017 South Korean Presidential Impeachment Mobilizations

This study introduces a meaningful origin of a large-scale mobilization pressuring for the presidential impeachment in 2017 in South Korea. One of the earliest analysis (Nan Kim 2017) on the presidential impeachment mobilization focuses on roles of symbols, which catalyzed building greater solidarity amongst activists and lay-citizens, originating from a shipsink tragedy of Sewol in 2014. In fact, many social movement literatures have profiled episodes based on 'factors', failing to provide composite temporal-spatial perspective. I aim to overcome the extant limitation of the scholarship with logic of social sequence, which is a relatively novel network analysis technique, and present not only an episode but also 'stream' of contention. I have collected substantive amount of library, interview, and survey data to develop a sequentially emergent network structure taking account of three key actors (i.e., 'lay-citizens', liminal counterpublic group, and rank-in-file labor unionists). Indeed, a seed of wide-range solidarity in South Korean civil society had already formed in 2008-2011 and continued to play a key role in the subsequent stream of contention. I approach this history with refined conceptualization of 'counterpublics', which is an emergent entity containing multiple identities. A liminal counterpublic group was formed in 2011 when Hope Bus campaigns were organized by activists from various civil society sectors (temporary workers', peace, environment, LGBTQ, and artistic movements) and this group provided movement infrastructures for ensuing mobilizations even until now in 2017. Furthermore, the notion of solidarity building and artistic tactics expanded through emerging network structure to other entities including Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), which had been deemed to be 'compromising' to Hegemony ever since the late-1990s. Indeed KCTU turned to play a central role in a large-scale mobilization in 2015 encompassing wide-ranged voices of civil society, and the theme of this campaign repeated in the 2016-2017 presidential impeachment mobilization.

RC19-352.5

KIM, YUN YOUNG (InCheon Development Institute)
CHOI, YOUNG JUN* (Department of Public Administration, Yonsei University)

Why Should Social Investment be Redistributive? : Effect of Parents and Shadow Education on Academic Performance and Labour Market Income

With the advent of the 21st century, social investment has been one of the key social policy paradigm in many OECD countries. Social investment policies are argued to contribute not only to equal opportunity and human capital development but also to the sustainability of welfare states. Yet, many also criticize the role of social investment policies as they tend to focus much on the (re-)commodification of labor force and are unable to cope with increasing inequality. Indeed, education policy within the social investment package largely neglect the equitable social outcome in many countries. In this context, this study aims to discuss what role social investment should play against rapidly weakening social mobility in South Korea. First, this study will analyze how family background and shadow education influence educational attainment and subsequently, how educational attainment affects labor market income. For measuring educational attainment, we will utilizes the university ranking since most of Korean young people go to the university. Using the Korea Education and Employment Panel (KEEP) database, we will conduct path analysis to figure out how strong the effect of family and shadow education is on students' academic performance and labor market income. Then, this study will discuss the analysis result and the role of social investment policies in Korea. We will argue that family background has strong influence on educational attainment and labor market income and that social investment policies should actively play a re-distributive role in reducing gaps from family backgrounds. Finally, we will discuss policy implications.

RC45-761.1

KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University)

Stigma, Passing and the Interaction Order: A Game Theoretical Analysis

Although Erving Goffman rigorously analyzed the condition that a stigmatized person succeeds in passing and his theory of interaction order has an affinity with rational choice theory, it remains a challenge to formalize his argument. In this paper, by distilling the essence of his argument, rather than by duplicating the episodes he cited, I will formulate a game theoretical model of stigma and passing to examine the condition for successful passing.

A "discreditable" person and a stranger play a game with incomplete information that consists of three successive moves. Firstly, Nature determines the type of the discreditable person, "discredited" or "normal," according to its probability distribution. The type is in the realm of private information: the discreditable person knows his or her type while the stranger cannot gain direct access to it. Secondly, the discreditable person decides whether he or she will provide false information about his- or herself by costly fabrication. Thirdly, the stranger decides whether he or she will talk to the discreditable person.

The discreditable person's payoff is a function of the fabrication cost, the attractiveness of the fabrication device, and the embarrassment that the both players experience when the interaction order is threatened. The stranger's payoff is a function of the joy of conversation and the above-mentioned embarrassment.

There are three classes of Perfect Bayesian Equilibria of the game: separating, pooling, and hybrid equilibria. In pooling and hybrid equilibria, passing will be successful. A tentative analysis suggests that the attractiveness of adopting the fabrication device for the "normal" person may be the most important for successful passing.

RC19-361.3

KING, JORDAN* (University of Auckland)

Power and Politics in Social Policy Reform: The Case of State Housing in New Zealand

New Zealand's centrally administered housing programme for low income and vulnerable citizens ('State Housing') has been a core part of the welfare state since the 1930s. Recent reforms have transformed the programme into a new 'quasi-market' system where the government provider now competes with community housing providers for tenants and funding. scholars have questioned the economics of the reforms (Dykes 2016) and questioned the efficacy their efficacy in a time of increasing housing scarcity (Howden-Chapman & Baker, 2014), little attention has focused on the provenance of the reforms. My paper addresses why and how the reform agenda was pursued by the New Zealand government with special attention paid to the political interactions of actors inside and outside of the state. The 'policy worlds' approach outlined by Shore and Wright (1997, 2011) provides an interpretivist perspective for analysing the myriad strands and connections of people, ideas, and spaces that interact in a policy field with the 'aim to deconstruct policy in order to reveal patterns and processes in the organisation of power in society' (Shore and Wright, 2011: 4). This necessitates tracing key ideas and arguments across multiple sites of activity through the analysis of materials with ethnographic value (including documents, interviews, newspaper articles, parliamentary proceedings). In my paper I apply this approach to examine the use of narratives and modes of political organisation used by key actors inside and outside of government in the development of the reform agenda. I argue that the political claims of a fledgling NGO housing sector seeking a greater role in the housing system elided comfortably with a Treasury and Cabinet agenda to consider new models while seeking overall to minimise the fiscal impact of the existing programme. The paper sheds new light on a major area of social policy reform in New Zealand.

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TG07-1001.2

KINGSMITH, A.T.* *(York University)*
VON BARGEN, JULIAN* *(York University)*
JAQUES, WILLIAM* *(York University)*

Affective Cartographies: Visualizing Affective Infrastructures of Control in the "Networked" Society

We begin from the assumption that bio-sensorial changes are an indication of 'affective' intensity and fluctuation, (Massumi, 2015). These biorhythms can be added to an existing assortment of health metrics developed in the quantified-self-movement — what Moore & Robinson (2015) call the 'dataist self' — as well as by corporate and state interests, to build detailed profiles of people as individuals, dividuals, and populations. Entrenched and multivalent, these biorhythmic technologies (hardware, interfaces) and self-quantification (disciplinary apparatuses, sensorial regimes) appear to offer the colossal possibility of being able to record emotional states anywhere in the world (what we call "Affective Cartographies") through their emphases on self-management, rational self-optimization, and technologies-of-the-self as add ons to, and thus not co-constitutive of, human and social becomings, (Deleuze, 1992; Rheingold 2002; Galloway, 2006; Turner, 2008; Morozov, 2010; Danter et al, 2016). Drawing from theories of spatial production (Lefebvre, 1991) and deploying modern technology, our project attempts to map emotional reactions to constructed spaces and aesthetic encounters. We ask, in what ways is it possible to map the affective impact of highly ordered urban environments emerging across a network of global cities (Sassen, 1991) central to neoliberalism and what might such maps reveal about the role of spacial construction in controlling flows of subjectivity? To optimize this experiment we designed and built an Affective Mapping Device (AMD), which is a portable and wearable tool recording electrocardiography, (heart rate), electrodermal activity, (skin moisture), and electromyography (motor neurons), while a GPS records the spatial location of the wearer as they pass through moments where these affective intensities occur. Our hypothesis is that through a blending of biosensoric information, geographical positioning, and phenomenological encounters such embodiments will help us to re-visualize the affective infrastructures of control in the "networked" society.

RC11-225.10

KINOSHITA, SHU* *(Osaka City University)*

The Role of Family Caregivers in Dementia Care: Telling Life Histories

In this presentation, I describe how family members of Japanese elderly persons with dementia participate in the caring process. In Japan, the person-centered care paradigm (Kitwood 1997) was adopted in the 2000s, and the government has declared establishing this model for dementia care as one of the most important national goals (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 2015). However, little attention has been paid to the role of family caregivers. In "a new century in dementia care" (Iguchi 2007), what roles have families adopted?

To answer this question, I analyzed data from participant observations and interviews in several care settings, including nursing homes and self-help groups for family members. Data contained over 500 field notes and 20 videos. I will focus on interactions among family caregivers, professional care workers, and elderly persons.

The role of family caregivers is described as "telling life histories." Under the person-centered care paradigm, the key concept in providing care is "person-hood" (Kitwood 1999). Caregivers must respect elderly persons' personality, past, preferences, etc. when planning care strategies. Life histories of elderly persons have become an important standard in dementia care. However, under this paradigm, we often encounter a very characteristic problem: professionals do not know their clients' past, and elderly persons cannot narrate their life histories because of their dementia symptoms. In this difficult situation, caregivers play a crucial role: telling other care providers the life history of their family member with dementia. In dementia care, the information provided by family caregivers is treated as "privileged knowledge" (Gubrium & Holstein 1990) by other caregivers.

To conclude, I emphasize two points. First, regardless of the severity of dementia symptoms of an elderly person, his/her personhood is sustained through interactions among caregivers. Second, family caregivers assume a characteristic responsibility and burden under the person-centered care paradigm.

RC21-395.1

KIPFER, STEFAN* *(York University)*

Anti-Fascism and the (neo-)Colonial Question: A Radical Geographical Concern

The theories that inform current debates about power, space and (in-)justice in radical geography have deep historical roots. For example, Lefebvre's critique of everyday life, without which the idea of the right to the city and the production of space are unthinkable, benefitted in no small way from his analysis of the mystification brought about by nationalism and fascism in the 1930s. This paper will place Lefebvre's interventions at the time within debates about anti-fascist

strategy during the time of the French Popular Front. More specifically, it will confront Lefebvre's insights with what is widely recognized as a crucial aspect of French politics in the 1930: a nationalization of the French left (above all Lefebvre's own Communist Party) and a concomitant struggle among the nascent independence movements in the French empire (for example Messali Hadj's *Parti du peuple algérien*) to define themselves as both anti-colonial and anti-fascist. Given the return of (anti-)fascism in the current conjuncture, which is strongly shaped by an anti-Muslim racist common sense as well as a renewed struggle over public space, the debates of the 1930s are not irrelevant for contemporary debates about space, violence, and (in)justice. In the conclusion, I will draw on my own empirical work on anti-fascism in contemporary France to draw links between debates about the national question in the 1930s and contemporary arguments for and against strategies to counter the right-populist and neofascist right with a new kind of nationalization of left political strategy : claims to national economic sovereignty. In longer historical context, such arguments lead us to an urgent, and also very old problem: what are the prospects for an effective and spatially nuanced articulation of anti-fascist, anti-colonial, and anti-imperial political currents?

RC44-750.3

KIPFER, STEFAN* *(York University)*

The End of Anti-Fascism'? the Role of the Labour Movement in France

The problematic of fascism is back with a vengeance. From Hungary to India, Germany to the U.S.A., it threatens to outgrow what Stuart Hall called authoritarian populism, either because explicit fascist elements have risen from margin to centre within the populist right, or because forces with direct links to fascist or neo-fascist histories have outflanked their radicalized counterparts in the bourgeois right. The latter case applies to France. There, the resurgence of the *Front National* (which appeared moribund for a second time a mere ten years ago) has put the problem of 'antifascism' back on the agenda with a vengeance. Yet, during the 2017 Presidential election, which saw the FN garner a record number of votes in the second round, some commentators announced the death of antifascism; they noticed the disintegration of the electoral 'republican front' that had led to the massive defeat of the FN's presidential candidate in 2002. Taking issue with this hasty conclusion, I begin with an overview of a current constellation of left and anti-racist forces in France that one may call anti-fascist in name or practice. In this broader context, I will pay particular attention to a national anti-fascist network sustained by labour unions. *Vigilance et initiatives syndicales antifascistes* (VISA) represents a bridge between today and the most broad-based anti-fascist formation between the early 1990s and the mid-2000s: *Ras l'front* (Enough with the FN). As other forces, VISA now faces not only recurrent challenges of antifascist politics since the time of the Popular Front, the (neo-)colonial question included; it also confronts a normalization of the far right that has reached new levels since the 2000s. Due to forces that far exceed the FN itself, this normalization can be observed also in a range of municipalities run by the far right.

RC07-153.1

KIRALY, GABOR* *(Budapest Business School)*
GERING, ZSUZSANNA *(Budapest Business School)*

Theoretical Visions: How Social Theories Can Inform the Elaboration of Future Visions and Scenarios

The development of future visions and scenarios is a well-established practice in scientific, private and public contexts. However, it is often the case that the project or research organisers' pre-reflective social theories concerning the operation of society are fuzzy and ambiguous. This may lead to the selection of inadequate methodologies. In this paper, the authors argue that it is highly important to incorporate social theoretical considerations into scenario and vision creation since various theories can not only provide different starting points but they can also guide the very mindset about the future.

Furthermore, since vision and scenario elaboration are often conducted by utilising various methodologies, especially in a participatory context, it might be advisable to aim for a match between the aims of the process, the theoretical starting points and the methodology.

With reference to the above mentioned arguments, this paper discusses a participatory backcasting process about the future of Hungarian higher education where the organisers have attempted to synchronise social theoretical considerations, the choice of methodology and the aims of the process.

In the first part of the paper we introduce the project by presenting its aims and the theoretical and methodological choices made before the project. In the second part, we present the methodological lessons to be learned from this project as far as scenario and vision elaborations are concerned. Lastly, we return to the original question, that is, how social theoretical considerations be involved in scenario and vision creation and why it is important to do so.

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

RC03-68.1

KIRCHBERG, VOLKER* *(Leuphana University of Lueneburg)*

Changing Implicitness – Functions of Arts and Culture in Urban Planning and Policies across Times and Places

In recent years, arts and culture have gained prominent roles in post-industrial urban development. However, contrary to many publications on the topic, these roles are not permanent across place and time. This presentation will emphasize differences of such intended usages for urban development for almost three decades, and on both sides of the Atlantic.

In Baltimore, Maryland, und Hamburg, Germany, the presenter has compared uses and interventions that recognize the arts as agent of urban development. In these places, and for years, the objectives of this usage were undisputed. However, often unbeknownst to the experts (artists, arts managers, arts administrators, politicians, urban planners, and project developers), the meaning of utilization has changed dramatically – and differently so for the two compared cities. The understanding of an urban utilization of arts and culture is everything but permanent.

The author interviewed 70 local experts and compared their statements in Baltimore, in 1988, 2004, 2010 and 2016, and in Hamburg, in 2006 and 2013. The study uses qualitative expert interviews as data gathering method and systematic interview analysis (with Atlas.ti) as data analysis method.

RC08-174.5

KIRTCHIK, OLESSYA* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

From the United States to the Soviet Union and Back Again: A Transatlantic Story of Machine Learning

Machine learning algorithms based on so-called "neural networks" are often considered today as the future of the AI (artificial intelligence) and a solution to many major problems faced by the humanity. Highly optimistic and futuristic narratives produced by (and around) this field generally obscure its mid-20th century origins, in particular its deep connection to cybernetics. The concept of a "neural network" itself was introduced by Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts back in the 1940s. A subsequent career of this idea and of its implementations has been quite turbulent, from high expectations to complete oblivion, and numerous rediscoveries. Although its history begins to be known today, these narratives generally omit the European perspective, and especially the Soviet experiences in this field. This paper intends to bring into focus a transatlantic travel of the idea of Perceptron developed by Frank Rosenblatt in 1958. This machine designed to learn pattern recognition became one the first implementations of the artificial neural network. The model of Perceptron was adopted and creatively appropriated by Soviet scientists early after its first appearance in the United States. I will consider the case of the Soviet Institute of Management Problems (IPU), whose researchers were among the pioneers of algorithms for automatic image recognition in the 1960s (motivated by demand from the military). Inspired by the Perceptron model, members of the IPU led by Mark Aizerman developed a geometric learning method (a so-called method of potential functions) quickly recognized and adopted by American and European scientists and engineers. This work was a part of a larger theoretical research program in the domain of image recognition and self-learning machines ("unsupervised learning"). This episode is not only an important chapter in the history of artificial intelligence, but also an exciting case of the effective intellectual and technological transfer through the Iron Curtain.

RC25-JS-45.4

KISEMBE, EVERLYN* *(Moi University)*

Who Are We and Where Do We Fit? the Terik Community Search for Belonging

Questions on the linguistic and ethnic origin of the Terik community, an endangered minority group in Kenya are not known. Some believe that they originated from the Luyia. Others think that the Terik people came from the Kalenjin group since Terik seems to be mutually intelligible with Nandi Kalenjin dialect. The number of Terik speakers is not known. The Terik inhabit parts of Kakamega district (neighboring the Luyia) and Nandi district (Kalenjin neighbors). Terik speakers have never been treated as a distinct ethnic group (Heine 1992) and have and still encounter violence, rejections and disputes from both the Kalenjin and the Luyia communities.

What are the opportunities and pressures the Terik community is facing regarding the language? What are the language related goals of the Terik community? What aspects of the language are most valued by the Terik community? What aspects of the Terik language are most endangered? are questions we seek to answer.

The data analyzed was collected from interview sessions held between Terik elders, chiefs and chair persons of the community, elicited utterances from Terik speakers and from everyday communication practices in a wide range of social spheres such as market days, circumcision and marriage ceremonies among Terik speakers. Results indicate that the Terik community share strong cultural strengths; personal and cultural beliefs, values, cultural knowledge of the people, the community's spirituality, creativity and traditional technologies in an environment where 'forced' assimilation comes out so strong resulting to both stable and shifting multilingualism within the community.

RC19-369.5

KISSOVA, LENKA* *(Masaryk University)*

Individualised Welfare: The Rule of the Risk-Security-Deservingness Nexus in the Material Need Policy

Slovakia is one of the countries where the welfare cut-backs affected also the basic benefit in material need. The individualisation rationality seems to be the leading one as the main argumentation includes 'motivation', 'adjustment', 'self-responsibility' and 'deservingness'. In the paper I argue that the the 'deservingness' phenomenon further co-occurs with the security and risk-prevention arguments. Based on the critical discourse analysis of the parliamentary debates I argue that the formation of a risky other legitimises the adoption of measures which restrict social benefits and exclude people in need from solidarity.

The goal of this paper is to examine the perspective of the policy-makers, motivation and arguments legitimising the recently adopted Act on benefits in material need from the critical perspective, based on the political discourse analysis. Welfare beneficiaries are stigmatised from multiple perspectives – on the basis of ethnicity, social or economic status as they are depicted as abusers, living an abnormal and pathological life. They become subjects of regulation and control, re-establishment of the social order. Policy objectives seem to be legitimised in the political discourse through the images of risk and threat to the society, using the assistance beneficiaries as subjects of these security threats, having an ethnic dimension – and so, aiming at the social, economic and symbolic exclusion of the Roma.

RC51-853.3

KIVELÄ, MIKAEL* *(University of Helsinki)*

Volatility of Digitally Mediated Knowledge Co-Construction

Distances in time and space are nowadays quite fascinating in relation to the structures and possibilities of communication. Digital information and communication technologies bring us seemingly ubiquitous and instant connectivity and equally omnipresent volatility. That is to say things can move and transform very quickly in relation to reference frame(s) of human observation. Moreover, increasingly capable systems, sometimes called Artificial Intelligences, perform more and more tasks with inhuman speed and competence. This present paper inquires whether there is a need to grasp better the temporal aspects as well as blackboxed control of digitally mediated communication in social systems. We base this assertion on five years of fieldwork in Higher Education focused on knowledge co-construction employing a variety of technical means from sticky notes to online solutions. However, the internal complexity of these technical means is neglected as long as they continue to perform as expected, hence the term blackboxing. If and when social systems as relationships of interconnected elements constantly reproduce themselves and differentiate themselves from their environment in whose temporal reference frame(s) this happens or should be observed? Texts like Tække & Paulsen's Bildung in the Era of Digital Media (2016) and Serres' Thumbelina (2015) have elaborated on several challenges and tensions in formal education fostered by digitally mediated communication and its means. However, we have not observed much resonance to these challenges and would like to find out to what extent this caused by our theoretical choices and other limitations in the acts of observing. The question of this present paper as a work in progress is: To what extent can contemporary theories and models of social systems grasp a) the speed, b) the complex interdependence of digital media as well as the c) amount of influence these aspects have on human communication?

RC34-616.3

KIVIJÄRVI, ANTTI* *(Finnish Youth Research Society)*
AALTONEN, SANNA *(Finnish Youth Research Society)*
MYLLYLÄ, MARTTA *(Finnish Youth Research Society)*

Surveying the Oversurveilled – Conducting and Analysing Questionnaires on Well-Being of Marginalised Young Adults

Young people's well-being is under relentless interest of authorities and policy makers and, thus, repeatedly measured both on national and regional level. Measurements are executed throughout young people's educational trajectories in particular but in line with the concern over youth marginalisation young adults not in education or employment are increasingly being studied and surveyed. Filling in questionnaires has become a routine activity included in various welfare

services, and manifold research and development projects target the very same young adults. Producing data on the marginalised may mean that respondents are exposed to questions that reflect the dominant assumptions on well-being and good life. Thus, while knowledge production may aim to be value-free, surveys can evoke various reactions among respondents from disempowerment to amusement. In some cases, setting frames for a desirable state of well-being can function as a normative and categorising force for young adults in marginal positions. In this paper we draw upon a study focusing on well-being of 16-29 year old clients of targeted youth services in three cities in Finland. The well-being of the respondents was surveyed by using an extensive questionnaire that included scales related e.g. to the quality of life and loneliness. The questionnaires were filled in in a supervised setting and the discussions between the respondent and a researcher form a qualitative data set that is used to contextualise the survey data. Thus, in this paper we aim first to give an overview of the well-being of young adults not in education or employment and second, focus on such notions as reliability and ask what types of repercussions conventional quantitative research settings may have for marginalised, oversurveilled young adults.

RC16-304.2

KIVISTO, PETER* *(Augustana College and St Petersburg State University)*
SCIORTINO, GIUSEPPE *(University of Trento)*

Assessing the "Universal Aspiration" of Civil Sphere Theory

In this paper, we will offer a critical assessment of the civil sphere theory (CST) project as it has evolved during the decade since its articulation in *The Civil Sphere* in 2006. That book offered a robust articulation of a new way of viewing civil society, one that included the development of the idea of binary codes structuring political discourse, the significance of public opinion, the mass media, the law and regulative institutions, the inherent tension between the civil and uncivil, the role of social movements, and the emergence of multiculturalism as a new mode of incorporation of heretofore marginalized groups. At the same time, CST is also construed as a project, not a closed theoretical system, and so it is not surprising that theoretical developments have occurred in the intervening years. CST is intended as a general, universally-applicable theory. Given that the book limited its principal empirical examples to the United States, a series of case studies have been initiated to test what Alexander has called its "universal aspiration." We offer an analysis of the findings of the empirical projects that are currently underway—involving Latin America, East Asia, radicalization, and the Nordic social democracies—in order to assess CST's universality.

RC03-80.5

KJELLBERG, SIRI* *(Lund University)*

The Problem with the Participatory Turn: Improving the Accountability of Research Practice in Communities of Solidarity

Environmental sustainability researchers are increasingly using action research with the expectation that stakeholder participation could improve uptake of their research project outputs while accelerating societal transformations towards environmental sustainability. The potential for using participatory processes to integrate both the social and natural dimensions of sustainability has made action research a promising methodological approach. However, this *participatory turn* in research practice has been scrutinized due to concerns raised both by critical researchers and by members of *communities of solidarity,* both due to the way research is conducted, and due to the divergence between the narratives reported by researchers and communities. A lack of accountability for participatory process outputs risks widening the trust gap between communities of solidarity and researchers. How can environmental sustainability researchers decolonize their participatory practices to reduce power imbalances and diminish the potential of misrepresentation or co-optation of communities of solidarity?

Taking a solutions-oriented approach, we reframe the problem of decolonizing participatory practices by explicitly defining *participation* through two categories; namely, procedural participation and substantive participation. We use these categories to evaluate both our primary empirical findings from interviews with members of Sweden's Transition Network, and secondary data from a critical literature review of articles. Finally, we use these insights to suggest a framework to approach participatory processes using greater reflexivity and accountability. Communities inviting researchers to document environmental justice issues are practicing Activism Mobilising Science (AMS). We discuss the pros and cons of applying our framework to both AMS and non-AMS situations as part of the formulation, implementation and monitoring of both procedural and substantive criteria of participatory practice. We then conclude that an over-emphasis on procedural metrics of success over substantive ones has undermined researcher accountability. Applying more substantive success criteria for participatory processes could improve interactions with communities engaging with action researchers.

RC51-854.4

KJELLMAN, ARNE* *(Independent)*

Why Did Plato Oppose the Miletian Nature Philosophy?

The Western world is in a deep crisis - and so are its sciences. The paradoxes continue to stack, one after another, but Western technologies roll on, fuelled by reckless market economies. There are still measures that can be taken to make things right - primarily, the payment of Nature's bill, and the renouncement of the mistakes of Western elites in power.

Scrutinizing the billions of years of natural evolution has not only shown, but *pragmatically proven* that Nature cannot be defeated unless life is totally wiped away. Yet, the elites of Western cultures strenuously try to place themselves outside Nature, attempting to dictate their own laws. Such a suggestion will of course stir up a tremendous outcry, which is only a whisper compared to the horrendous roars from the countless that have been tortured in the darkness of Plato's cave. It all comes down to the natural language and its inability to finalize the endless bickering in processes of social decision and planning.

Logical positivism were not misguided, it just stumbled upon the misguided principle of verification. The principles of practical reason, made plausible by Leibniz and Kant, has already emerged as the useful new foundation in the quest for scientific knowledge. My claim is that lingering Platonism is the hidden villain preventing scientists from understanding craftsmanship, consciousness and the human production of knowledge. The prevailing "scientific" rhetoric can, like all other truths, easily be disputed in its characteristic epistemological discourses, and indeed are, which was convincingly demonstrated by Gödel and Tarski already in the 1930s, but very few seem willing to take seriously. Its possible to prove there is just one option left - a radical shift of paradigm into the Subject-Oriented Approach.

RC52-857.8

KJÆMPENES, WENCHE* *(UiT The Artic University of Norway)*

Shared Jurisdiction, Different Reflection?

In Norway, after a 15 year long struggle the aquamedicine biologists gained in 2005, the right to prescribe veterinary medical products for aquatic animals. In addition to medical doctors, dentists and veterinarians, they are the fourth profession in Norway with this right. Control of diseases is the x-factor in the rapidly growing aquaculture industry. In Norway, universities and individual actors were driving forces in the professionalization of aquamedicine biologists. It is unique that veterinarians and aquamedicine biologists have shared jurisdiction in the fish health work field.

First, by using a five-actor model, I will show how the aquamedicine biologist profession has been shaped by factors that mark the Norwegian aquaculture industry. The professionalization is an outcome of strategies and interaction of practicing professionals, other professions, the state, the users and the universities (Kjæmpenes, 2012).

Second, I will use this unique empirical field, to address some research questions related to the fact that is now 12 years since the veterinarians and aquamedicine biologists got shared jurisdiction in the fish health work field. Fish health management and the professionalization of the field is taking place in a socio-political process involving power and interest in the market. The tendency in ownership in Norway are now for large-scale and stock exchange companies. The professional services will take place in both a national and international context. Professions tend to advocate that their authorization oblige them to take ethical responsibility. How does the two involved professions, adress ethical responsibility in care and cure of fish? How do they take care of the public interests either they are employed in the public or the private sector? How do the professions solve the classical tension between production/profit, food safety and protection of the fish welfare and the environment?

RC30-544.5

KLAUS, DOMINIK* *(University of Vienna)*
HOFBAUER, JOHANNA *(Department of Sociology, Vienna University of Economics and Business)*

Working Anytime, Anywhere: Digitalization and the Work/Family Challenge in the Crowdworking Sector

This paper discusses the impact of digitalization on the relationship of employment and family in the frame of an emerging platform economy. Digitalization has caused a rise of new forms of business and service provision. By diffusing *gig work* and *cloud work,* internet platforms offer access to a more flexible workforce and increase job opportunities for those willing to or in need of "working anywhere, anytime". While existing literature accounts for new opportunities, e.g. increasing autonomy to self-organize working life or better reconcile employment with other needs (family), it also points to a number of pitfalls. Critics point to the dangers of the lack of regulation in the sector, reproducing gender gaps and causing intergenerational inequality. Literature has also pointed to the complex

problematic of precarious employment, to the blurring boundaries between work and non-work, to the rising disproportion between paid and unpaid labor, to the rising disproportion between paid and unpaid labor, and to new challenges for employment and family relationships.

We argue that internet platforms are key agents in shaping opportunities and pitfalls of digital work. They determine the conditions of performance and delivery, the modes of and access to reputation, reshaping the parameters of work identity and social relations. Accounting for varieties of modes of organization, we will provide research on various platform architectures. Case study material will illustrate differences in the organization of work and resulting challenges for managing the 'work-family challenge'.

Overall, we dispute technological determinism, arguing that digitalization is neither a one-way road nor imposed upon us by external forces of market society. A better understanding of the mechanisms that platforms use in order to manage labor and exert power upon digital workers is a necessary step towards developing regulations that can reduce inequalities and strengthen the social sustainability of platform economy.

RC57-928.1

KLAUSER, FRANCISCO* (University of Neuchâtel)

Learning to Look Down: The Swiss « Drone Academy » and the Making of the Contemporary Politics of Visibility

Camera-fitted drones are now easily affordable to the public. The resulting proliferation of the vertical gaze breaks off the longstanding privilege of the powerful to look down on the ground from above, spanning from the ancient emperors' city towers to the modern state's satellites. Thus civil drones add a new chapter to the long history of the top-down perspective, adopted to understand, order, control and act on space.

Connecting with this basic problematic, the paper asks this simple question: How do civil drone users learn how to look down? Put differently, what are the mechanisms and forces that shape the societal discovery of the vertical gaze? These questions are based on the assumption that watching is not a neutral act or pre-given ability, but a social practice that is mediated through specific understandings of both the tools and objects of watching.

To address this problematic, the presentation draws upon a case study relating to the first Swiss « drone academy », which offers courses in drone piloting across a range of Swiss cities. Hereby, the drone academy is approached as a key site in the societal formation and transmission of the knowledges and practices related to the technology's use. Anchored in an ANT line of thinking, my purpose is to unpack the chain of mediations through which relevant actors, ideas and objects connect and interact in the academy, and to explore how these assemblages produce specific forms and logics of watching. Importantly, this question will also be re-instituted as part of a broader problematic of the processes and relationships behind the changing regimes of visibility that characterise the present-day world of big data.

RC16-314.6

KLEIN, JOSH* (Iona College)

Thomas Paine, Conflicted Cosmopolitanism, and Global Insecurity

One way to critically examine the operations of cosmopolitanism in today's cultural and political practices is to clarify past influences on our thinking about national and global aspects of security. This paper critically examines an influential cosmopolitan political actor, American revolutionary Thomas Paine. Two centuries after his death Paine continues to influence politics, to be misunderstood, to spark academic debate, and to generate conflicting interpretations.

This U.S. "founding father" reflected and fostered both pro- and anti-cosmopolitan thinking at the heart of U.S. political culture. Despite Paine's genuine radical and liberating contribution to a more cosmopolitan world, Paine's legacy is part of U.S. ideological ambivalence about whether to "play well with others," that is, how cosmopolitan and sharing the U.S. should be regarding "national" security. Paine evidenced both cosmopolitan and imperialist ideas. He was an exceptional critic of the British empire, but was restrained in criticizing slavery and genocidal treatment of American Indians, and offered little support for the 1791 Haitian Revolution.

Examining Paine can help us theorize cosmopolitanism's challenges. The historical example of Paine helps illuminate how some peoples' precariousness becomes more important than others'. Paine's ambivalence about U.S. nationalism and future empire fits with Butler's (2009:43) insight that although cohabitation presupposes interdependency, this interdependency can be disavowed, enabling destructiveness. As she has argued, we need a rethinking of global politics in which we acknowledge that nationalism works in part by producing a version of the subject, via media and culture, which renders the subject's destructiveness righteous (Butler 2009:47). Similarly, looking at Paine can help us follow Beck's (2006:25) call for a New Critical Theory of our cosmopolitan era to expose how the asymmetry of perceptions of inequality is bound up with the national outlook, banishing global inequalities from the field of vision.

RC28-510.1

KLEIN, MARKUS* (University of Strathclyde)
KÜHHIRT, MICHAEL* (University of Cologne)

Direct and Indirect Effects of Grandparent SES on Grandchildren's Cognitive Development: A Prospective Mediation Analysis

Using the British Cohort Study 1970, we investigate whether grandparents' SES affects their grandchildren's cognitive development solely through parental SES or also through direct pathways such as financial aid or caregiving. Assessing the contributions of resources and behaviours of different generations on children's life course outcomes potentially faces severe methodological challenges. More specifically, estimating the direct effect of grandparent SES and its indirect effect through parents' SES may be plagued by two issues of endogenous selection bias (Elwert & Winship, 2014). Firstly, adjusting for a mediator (parental SES) via the traditional approaches to mediation analysis may induce spurious association between exposure (grandparents' SES) and outcome through unmeasured common causes of mediator and outcome. Secondly, conventional approaches ignore family formation and childless individuals, thereby potentially introducing selection bias into estimates of how characteristics in one generation affect an outcome in the next.

Our contribution to the literature is threefold. Firstly, we integrate the literature on social stratification and child development and consider multigenerational SES effects on children's cognitive development. Secondly, we use a novel approach to mediation analysis (VanderWeele 2016) addressing the shortcomings of the traditional approach and allowing for effect decomposition in the presence of an exposure (grandparent SES)-mediator (parent SES) interaction using a potential outcomes framework. Thirdly, we follow the prospective approach on intergenerational social mobility (Breen & Lawrence, 2016) and correct for grandparent and parent SES effects on having a child in the parent generation by estimating marginal structural models with inverse probability of treatment weighting.

The BCS70 age 34 wave (in 2004) randomly selected half of the cohort members who lived with their children for an additional battery of questions about their children. Hence, we have information on children's cognitive ability and SES information for parents (at various ages) and grandparents (measured when parents were aged 10).

TG03-958.6

KLEINAU, ELKE* (University of Cologne)

Children Born of Occupation in Germany after World War II – Problems and Coping Strategies

Children Born of Occupation in Germany after World War II – Problems and Coping Strategies
Since the turn of the century, some books and articles have been published on the conditions of the growing up of children born of occupation in Germany after the end of World War II. In the post-war period, children born of occupation was the term for children who had emerged from connections between members of the allied forces and local women. The line between amicable and forced sexual contacts is not easy to draw. There were as well genuine love affairs, fleeting sexual encounters, survival prostitution as rape in all four zones of occupation.

In a project currently funded by the German Research Foundation, we (my PhD student and research assistant Rafaela Schmid and me) use narrative interviews to collect the life stories of former children born of occupation. We examine structural, institutional, and individual discriminations that our interviewees were exposed to as children, and ask more, as has been the case in research now, how the children coped with their adverse life circumstances. Discrimination and exclusion experiences can, on the one hand, considerably aggravate a healthy psychological development, but on the other hand they also contribute to the development of psychological resistance. To answer this question about the resources from which the children of occupation drew and the importance of this for their development of identitiy, I will go back to some of the case studies we have developed through a qualitative biographical approach.

RC03-67.3

KLEKOTKO, MARTA* (Jagiellonian University)

Between Agency and Structure: Towards New Perspective on Urban Communities in Postmodern City

Having the latest findings of community studies regarding "Community Question", as well as current trends in urban sociology and urban policies as points of departure, the paper addresses the problem of contemporary urban communities' production and reproduction processes, as well as cultural mechanisms and factors of these processes. Rejecting both the ecological determinism and cultural reductionism of community studies, I assume that postmodern city is a space of structuration of diverse urban communities that go far beyond the traditional concept of neighbourhood, personal networks or imagined communities. I assume that culture in general and symbolic meanings

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of territory in particular (urban scenes), play crucial role in the process of structuration of urban communities, and that structuration process takes place in collective cultural consciousness and is mediated by territorially embedded cultural (community) practices of individuals. I will argue that urban scenes provide socio-cultural opportunities structure for community integration and that spatial segregation of diverse cultural practices reinforces their capacity for community structuration through symbolical construction of social boundaries. The paper aims to answer the questions on how various cultural dimensions of urban space impact communal symbolic practices of individuals and what kind of cultural mechanisms shape various urban social forms. The paper provides a new theoretical and methodological perspective to analysis of cultural mechanisms of processes of urban community structuration, in which cultural practices of individuals and symbolic dimensions of urban space interact, leading to emergence, reproduction and reconstruction of a given type of social entity. Some preliminary research data will be provided in order to exemplify and support the arguments of the paper.

RC03-68.5

KLEKOTKO, MARTA* *(Jagiellonian University)*

The Impact of "Big" and "Small" Art on Urban Change

The paper discusses various perspectives on arts and culture in urban context. It provides case study of Katowice, (post)industrial city in Upper Silesia Region in Poland and analyses uses and misuses of arts and culture in urban development and community integration. Answering the question why some cultural interventions and investments favour urban change, while others seem to have no significant impact, the paper points to the problem of participation and empowerment on the one hand and city branding on the other. It analyses interactions between uses and misuses of "big" and "small", mainstream and alternative arts, top-down cultural policies and bottom-up art initiatives and attempts to identify mechanisms that underlie urban change.

RC31-563.1

KLESSE, CHRISTIAN* *(Manchester Metropolitan University)*

On the Government of Bisexual Bodies. Asylum Case Law and the Biopolitics of Bisexual Erasure

Research into asylum case law in many countries (including the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the UK) suggests that bisexuals are at serious risk of having their claims dismissed, because their stories and identities are cast as non-plausible or non-consequential. The legal claims of non-heterosexual applicants have been meet with ignorance and excessive scrutiny in the legal apparatus of many countries for a very long time. While positive case decisions of gay male and lesbian claimants are increasing in some jurisdictions, bisexuals are still likely to find their claims on the grounds of persecution because of their sexuality rejected. While the "discretion requirement", i.e. the expectation that lesbian, gay, bisexual or trans* applicants have to live "discrete" lives (or, in other words, to "stay in the closet") to prevent persecution, has been successfully challenged in many jurisdictions, bisexuals are still alleged to being able to "pass" without hassle, if they only entered heterosexual relations. Bisexual claimants often find it impossible to prove their membership in a 'particular social group'. The fluidity bound up with bisexuality and the lack of acceptance for bisexual identities is at odds with the 'immutability' assumption of sexual orientation models. The common discrimination of bisexuals in asylum law is a direct outflow of what Kenji Yoshino calls the 'epistemic contract of bisexual erasure'. The hurdles against making bisexual experience intelligible in the field of law and against materialising a right for asylum for bisexual claimants is part and parcel of the regulation of the sexuality of migrants' bodies through biopolitical acts of government with all too often necropolitical consequences.

RC45-757.4

KLEY, STEFANIE* *(University of Hamburg)*

Facilitators and Constraints at Each Stage of the Migration Decision Process

Behavioural models of migration emphasize the importance of migration decision-making for the explanation of subsequent behaviour. But empirical migration research regularly finds considerable gaps between those who intend to migrate and those who actually realize their intention. This paper applies the Theory of Planned Behaviour, enriched by the Rubicon model, to test specific hypotheses about distinct effects of facilitators and constraints on specific stages of migration decision-making and behaviour. The data come from a tailor-made panel survey based on random samples of people drawn from two German cities in 2006–07. The results show that in conventional models the effects of facilitators and constraints on migration decision-making are likely to be underestimated. Splitting the process of migration decision-making into a pre-decisional and a pre-actional phase helps to avoid bias in the estimated effects of facilitators and constraints on both migration decision-making and migration behaviour.

RC29-530.4

KLOPP, INA* *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)*

Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Related Crime in Germany: Prohibition of Biker Jackets As an Approach to Prevention

> **Outlaw Motorcycle Gang related crime in Germany: Prohibition of biker jackets as an approach to prevention**
> *Ina Klopp (Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover)*
> On March 16th 2017 the amendment of the act of association became effective. Ever since the members of rocker clubs are not allowed to wear their biker jackets in public if one chapter/charter of their club has been banned. In addition to that they are not allowed to use their symbols at clubhouses and on webpages. Up to now it was possible that the clubs wear biker jackets with symbols of the club or the emblems in spite of the prohibition of a particular chapter/charter. It was only not allowed to wear a biker jacket with the name of a forbidden chapter/charter on it. The amendment is an approach to prevention against "Outlaw Motorcycle Gang crime in Germany".
>
> In January 2017 the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony started a research project, investigating "Outlaw Motorcycle Gang crime". The project is funded by the European Union fund for internal security. The contributed presentation informs about first results of interviews with experts. It should illustrate how experts, especially police and prosecution experience the prohibition of biker jackets, which effects it has on their work and which difficulties exist.

RC13-254.7

KNEE, ERIC* *(Indiana University, School of Public Health, Bloomington)*

Boundary Maintenance, Leisure Spaces, and "Respectable Segregation": The Case of an Urban LGBTQ Neighborhood

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) leisure spaces have historically provided an important opportunity for marginalized sexual and gender identities to cultivate a safe space of open expression, identity negotiation, and political activity (Ghaziani, 2014). This is particularly the case for "gayborhoods," or neighborhoods that feature a large LGBTQ population, numerous LGBTQ businesses, community centers, cultural attractions, and leisure opportunities. Such neighborhoods have long attracted a "gay migration" of individuals with marginalized identities searching for safe spaces (Weston, 1995). This is the case for Chicago's Boystown neighborhood, the world's first official gayborhood. However, recent perspectives of LGBTQ spaces demonstrate the ways in which these spaces are in fact dominated by white, upper-class, normative values to the detriment of those who are gender nonconforming, of lower socioeconomic status, and racial minorities. This neoliberal process of gay assimilation based on heteronormative hierarchies of power has been coined "homonormativity" (Duggan, 2002). Such dynamics have led Orne (2016) to describe Boystown as a "gay Disneyland" that is focused on marketing itself based on normative, heterosexual respectability. Further examples of this normative processes have been found in other LGBTQ spaces through the processes of hegemonic masculinity (Johnson, 2008), misogyny (Johnson & Samdahl, 2005), racial preferences (Green, 2008), social class (Berube, 1996), and respectability (Ahlm, 2017; Ward, 2008).

Using ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews, this study demonstrates the ways in which Boystown creates and maintains boundaries of exclusion based on hegemonic norms. The neighborhood actively "defends" itself (Kefalas, 2003) from the perceived dangers of neighborhood change, thus sustaining a segregated white, upper-class, LGBT neighborhood. This is accomplished through (1) the symbolic boundary of respectability, (2) policing, and (3) nonprofit practices. The outcome of this negatively influences both access to and experiences in leisure spaces for individuals who do not conform to the neighborhood's respectable identity.

RC14-261.5

KNOBLAUCH, HUBERT* *(Technical University of Berlin)*

From "Control Centers" to "Centres of Coordination"?

In this paper I shall argue that surveillance has been transformed in such a way as to exhibit new features. These new features of contemporary forms of surveillance become particularly visible when looking at paradigmatic studies, such as David Lyon's *The electronic eye: the rise of surveillance society* (1994) and their historical situation. More specifically, the paper will focus on what has been often called the "control centre", which include video surveillance of human bodies as well as of car, trains, planes and a huge range of infrastructures.

Control Centers are locales which are observing, regulating and controlling processes, actors and things in other spaces by mediated communicative actions using sophisticated technologies. While these technologies had been analogue in the 1990s, the article will address the role of digitalization and other new and cutting edge forms of mediatization, as e.g. in Smart Cities projects. This change is not sufficiently designated by the notion of "control centres". On the basis of an ongoing comparative empirical study of control centres, I shall rather support the thesis that there is a dramatic change in the tasks assigned to control centre, in

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the forms of interaction and (technologically mediated) interactivity and, consequently, in the way they are exerting social control.

RC16-302.3

KNOBLAUCH, HUBERT* *(Technical University of Berlin)*

What Is Communicative Constructivism?

In the last decades, a new sociological approach has been emerging mostly in Continental Europe which came to be called communicative constructivism. It is mainly based on empirical studies in sociology, communication, and other social sciences studies. Although they are inspired by the "Social Construction of Reality", they avoid the presumed "cognitivism", "subjectivism" and "relativism" as ascribed to Social Constructivism" by postconstructivists. In this presentation I will sketch the basic theoretical frame of the emerging theory of the communicative construction of reality. Correcting some of the problems of the Social Constructivism raised by its critiques, it is based on a notion of communicative action as suggested by Habermas, yet avoiding his idealist bias. After sketching some of the most basic categories of communicative action, such as reciprocity, performativity and relationality, it the paper turns to the question how the approach can address the notion of knowledge. In the conclusion it indicates the relevance of these social theoretical notions in order to understand the move from what has been called the "Knowledge Society" to the "Communication Society".

RC17-JS-18.5

KO, JYH-JER ROGER* *(National Taiwan University)*

Work Organization and Nonstandard Workers: A Case Study of a Multi-Layer Subcontracting System in Taiwan

There is a large and detailed literature on the use of nonstandard workers in different parts of the world, but few attempts have been made to understand the relationship between nonstandard workers and the kinds of organizations that use them most frequently. The primary focus of this paper was clarifying how a common organizational form in East Asian countries, particularly in Taiwan—multi-layer subcontracting system —serves as a motivating factor for using nonstandard workers, with the China Steel Corporation multi-layer cooperative subcontracting network serving as an example of such a system and the economic and social mechanisms that support it.

According to my analysis of the economic and social mechanisms that support this system, China Steel and its subcontractors operate according to a "flexible firm model" (Atkinson 1984, 1987; Kalleberg 2001) that requires supportive social mechanisms in order to achieve optimum economic benefits. The data used in this study confirm that truth. Flexible labor deployment—especially demand for subcontracted and temporary labor—explains how multiple levels in the China Steel Corporation cooperative subcontracting system work, and how nonstandard work arrangements are generated. In the process, I found that the more one moves toward the outer layers of subcontractors, the more one finds weaker connections between those layers and increasingly significant trust and control problems. China Steel and its subcontractors are required to use the various social mechanisms in their arsenals to resolve communication, coordination, and control problems, and to generate institutional trust and supportive social networks.

RC45-760.2

KOBAYASHI, JUN* *(Seikei University)*

Cultural Inequality and Freedom: Rational Choice Approach to SSP 2015 Data

This paper theoretically and empirically examines how a sense of freedom is associated with cultural inequality. Bourdieu argues that cultural tastes and activities are exclusive since people with higher socio-economic status exclude others from high cultures. Peterson and others provide a different view. High status people consume not only high cultures but also middle and popular cultures.

Still, both lack what micro individual mechanisms work. So, we hypothesize that people invest in diverse human capital to be cultural omnivores. Using SSP 2015 data in Japan, we measure cultural omnivorousness by a geometric mean of high and middle cultures activities. We analyze a subsample of 2,769 respondents. "Diverse human capital" is measured by sense of freedom.

This paper shows that (1) by the distribution, 52.5 % of the sample were omnivores. (2) By main effects in regression analyses, higher status promotes cultural omnivorousness. Yet (3) by interaction effects, freedom bridges status and cultural activities. Therefore, higher status people are culturally omnivorous, but only when they have enough sense of freedom. This paper specifies how people choose cultural activities at the individual level.

RC55-901.6

KOBAYASHI, JUN* *(Seikei University)*

Why Do Happiness and Satisfaction Not Coincide? Strict Comparison of Two Sub-Domains of Subjective Well-Being

This paper investigates why subjective happiness and life satisfaction do not coincide. So far, these two sub-domains of subjective well-being have been regarded as interchangeable. This paper measures the two concepts in a strictly comparable way to examine their determinants.

Data are collected in a survey with a representative sample in a Japanese city. The two concepts are measured in four-point scales. They are coded into dummy variables.

The paper shows that (1) (by distributions) there are more happy people than satisfied people by 13.4%. (2) (By a cross table) happiness and satisfaction do not coincide in 14.8% of the sample. (3) (By a logistic regression analysis) people become happier with more education while they become more satisfied with employment and more income.

Therefore, it turned out that happiness and satisfaction are different sub-domains of subjective well-being with different determinants.

RC38-675.4

KOBAYASHI, TAZUKO* *(Hitotsubashi University)*

Dilemmas behind Life Stories: Naming and Research Ethics in Autobiographical Writing Movement Research

I will discuss a problem of research ethics that I have confronted in my research on the autobiographical writing movement in Japan. I have conducted life story interview research through an analysis of autobiographical works from the autobiographical writing movement that emerged in the 1980s and continues today. I recognized that it is remarkable that people writing their own lives displayed the authors' independence and their identity. The writers intend to describe their experiences by publishing a book. I have pointed out that it is important that they express themselves under their own name by providing their name as the author expressing the subjective within the contents of the text. Following the definition of P. Lejeune, I have regarded it as a prerequisite of autobiography that the author corresponds to the subject of the experience described in the book. The name of the author is therefore pivotal in autobiographical writing. However, I encountered an ethical research issue over the naming problem when I wrote sociological papers about whether or not to use anonymous names. If I respected the authors as individuals with their proper names who wrote their own life stores on their own initiative, using some kind of pseudonym, for instance, may violate research ethics. There arose another contradiction when I aimed to understand the idiosyncratic individual through their autobiographical writings at the same time as I had to orientate my analysis so as to generalize from that writer's specific experiences. These dilemmas can be studied as the results of an ambivalent perspective in research practice. I will explore this kind of sociological contradiction from the point of view of dilemmas in life story research.

RC40-JS-21.5

KOBERINSKI, JODI* *(University of Waterloo)*

Multi-Dimensional Food Values: New Metrics Integrating Food, Water and Energy

A mechanistic view of agriculture and food dominates siloed institutional spaces. This paradigm ignores scientific linkages connecting food, energy and water. The externalized costs of industrial food systems are well documented, calling into question both the mono-dimensional valuation of food-as-commodity and the metrics supporting that valuation. An ecological view of the natural world calls for new metrics and decision tools that overcome policy silos and implement 'joined up food policies'. Creating food policy that recognizes the intersection of food, energy and water requires a normative shift from reductionist, mechanistic models for both the economy and food systems towards diverse, ecological models. When food is viewed only as a commodity, yield per acre and selective 'productivity' calculations are dominant metrics. This review synthesizes seminal works from diverse disciplines of economics, environment, and political ecology to develop new metrics and decision tools designed to create just food systems. First, I examine the inadequacies of 'yield per acre' from both a technical and institutional perspective to adequately measure costs and benefits of industrial food systems. Next, I review the utility of 'health per acre' and 'wealth per acre' as metrics for linking food, water and energy. Using Kate Raworth's Doughnut Economics framework, I discuss Jose Luis Vivero Pol's Six Food Dimensions model to begin exploring legal and political frameworks. Finally, I conclude that adopting these new metrics may be a necessary pre-condition to achieve 'joined up food policy'.

RC40-JS-43.1

KOBERINSKI, JODI* *(University of Waterloo)*

Taking the Pulse of Canada's Industrial Food System

Industrial food systems produce cheap calories, reinforcing an almost homogeneous food science/ productivist view of food and agriculture. This view obscures the role of industrial systems in creating social and ecological injustices, including climate change, nutritional deficiencies, and water insecurity. Scholars are challenging that homogeneity, offering a food systems/ multifunctional view that reveals the ecological and human rights costs of cheap food. (Weis 2007; Winson 2013). Shifting diets away from meat towards protein-rich pulses—lentils, beans, favas, chickpeas, dried peas—could reduce industrial agriculture's ecological footprint by lowering nitrogen and water use (FAO 2016). Critics argue, however, that introducing pulses within unsustainable industrial systems rather than transitioning to the regenerative agroecological systems in which pulses thrive simply trades one set of socio-ecological issues for another (Shiva 2016). For example, pulse proteins require less water to produce than meat proteins. Yet industrial pulse producers rely on pre-harvest use of glyphosate, recently declared a probable carcinogen (WHO 2015). Socio-ecological and human rights costs of industrial food are well documented (Clapp 2016; Ericksen 2008). Regardless, this evidence has not resulted in adoption of agroecology, due largely to what critics describe as political and economic 'lock ins' (Frison 2016; Rotz 2017). I ask how these lock-ins favour industrialization within Canada's food system using pulses as a case study. Applying Causal Layered Analysis (Inayatullah 1998), I unpack conventional narratives about 'choice', 'efficiency' and 'safety' derived from a food science/ productivist view, analyzing these narratives in the context of four hidden drivers—consolidation, incentivisation, nutritionism, and financialization. Next, I investigate the role of these drivers in perpetuating industrial food systems lock-ins through the lens of Canada's pulses sector. Finally, I discuss possible transitions towards diverse agroecological systems in light of these drivers as a pathway towards achieving social and ecological justice.

RC06-142.4

KOC, ISMET* *(Hacettepe University)*

Realized, Unrealized or Excess Fertility? Evidence from Comparative Asian Family Surveys in China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey

The mismatch between achieved fertility and desired fertility is well-studied especially for the western developed countries. However, there are limited studies on the issue in Asian countries especially for the countries that levels of fertility have already declined to the replacement level. This study focuses on the relationships between achieved fertility and desired fertility in five countries (China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey) in order to understand the mechanisms behind the mismatch between achieved fertility and desired fertility. The data comes from the Comparative Asian Family Surveys that was conducted during the period of 2010-2016 in all countries. The study examines the issue by creating three sub-groups: (1) Achieved fertility equals to desired fertility (realized fertility) (2) Achieved fertility is lower than desired fertility (unrealized fertility) (3) Achieved fertility is higher than desired fertility (excess fertility). The study looks at the issue with a series of logistic regression models for each of the sub-groups by controlling all possible covariates. The preliminary descriptive results of the study put forward that for both sexes younger age cohorts experience unrealized fertility, as age advances unrealized fertility turns into excess fertility in China, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey. However, Japan seems to be an exceptional case as all age cohorts appear to have unrealized fertility. When samples limited to ever-married women who already completed their family size, there exists a clear mismatch between achieved fertility and desired fertility in the form of unrealized fertility in Japan (48%), South Korea (50%) and Turkey (58%), on the other hand, we observe a match between achieved fertility and desired fertility in China (47%) and Taiwan (46%). The shares of excess fertility are at the level of 8-9% in Japan and South Korea while it increases to 14% in Turkey, 18% in China and 25% in Taiwan.

RC40-702.8

KOC, MUSTAFA* *(Department of Sociology, Ryerson University)*
OZUGURLU, METIN *(Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences)*

Looking Beyond Neoliberalism: Tragedy of Turkish Peasantry and the New Populism

This paper deals with impacts of policy changes in three different agricultural sectors in Turkey since the 1980s where Turkish state has switched from and import substitution model of industrialization to a model of export promotion. This period was also characterized with further integration with global economy, decline in real wages and unionization and depeasantization. Many observers correctly pointed out the role of neoliberal ideology and policies adopted by the domestic elite, state bureaucracy, as well as penetration of global capital and the role of international financial institutions in this process.

By looking at the impacts of policy reforms in sugar beets, tobacco and animal husbandry this paper examines the domestic and foreign dynamics in the demise of peasant farming in Turkey since 1980s. While we will identify the role of neoliberal reforms adopted under various governments during this period, we will argue that neoliberalism has become a misnomer, an overgeneralized explanation for complex political processes.

The paper argues that by looking at different sectors and policies, we can examine the complex factors behind depeasantization. The paper will explore the complex convergence of actions and priorities of political elite, domestic bourgeoise, transnational industrial capital and financial capital in depeasantization. It is also argued that changes in policies would also trigger complex new dynamics with unintended consequences triggering a series of new developments.

The paper also explores the role of nationalism and populist politics in political legitimacy and stability by diverting the attention of the victims of the "neoliberal" assault to presumed internal and external enemies, a process that has been happening in many parts of the world in recent decades.

RC02-JS-56.4

KOCABICAK, ECE* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

New Varieties of Domestic Patriarchy: Evidence from Turkey

This paper extends existing theories on varieties of patriarchy by developing a theory of premodern domestic patriarchy. Building on existing analyses that associate gender-based segregationist strategies with public patriarchy and gender-based exclusionary strategies with domestic patriarchy, it proposes that domestic patriarchy has two forms: In the modern form, men sustain their exploitation of women's labour within the home by excluding women from free wage labour; in the premodern form, they exclude women from landownership to maintain patriarchal exploitation of labour in agriculture. The methods of comparative and historical analysis are used to identify the two forms and distinguish the factors sustaining the premodern form in Turkey, namely that male peasants constitute a patriarchal collective subject whereas rural and urban women are divided. Both methods are required and complement each other in terms of identifying the implications of gendered landownership for patriarchal and capitalist transformations. The paper argues that the premodern form of domestic patriarchy slows the transition to public patriarchy by establishing gendered patterns of rural to urban migration, and as such, limits women's access to education and paid employment. In such conditions, women are divided: women living under the conditions of gender-based exclusion and women who confront gender-based segregation. A lack of alignment in their feminist demands and strategies weakens women's overall capacity to achieve significant advances in gender equality. Premodern domestic patriarchy in Turkey also has implications for capitalist transformation. It enabled production of the agrarian surplus necessary for initial industrialisation yet prevented expansion of capitalism in agriculture by shielding peasants' landownership from market-led dispossession of land. It further leads to a shortage of free wage labour by limiting women's access to paid employment which, in turn, obstructs industrial quality despite a high level of industrial capacity.

RC24-JS-89.2

KOCH, FLORIAN* *(HTW Berlin - University of Applied Sciences for Engineering and Economics)*

Implementing Urban Transformations to Sustainability: A Review on Transformative Adaptation Practices

Recently adopted global political sustainability agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consider cities as 'powerful actors' with a role to play in seeking a more sustainable and resilient world. There is agreement on the need to transform existing urban development patterns and on the strategic role of local governments to achieve ambitious sustainability goals. How these urban transformations should actually take place remains rather blurry and requires further discussion.

Adaptation to climate change is a core dimension of transformations to sustainability. In recent policy documents, the need for a transformative adaptation, which requires radical, non-linear changes is highlighted (EEA 2017, Revi et al. 2014). Transformative adaptation tries not only to reduce the increasing risks related with climate change, but focuses also on further causes of risk such as poverty, lack of institutional capacity or knowledge. This way, transformative adaptation is highly politically as it challenges the status quo and existing power structures. Furthermore it needs to be considered that adaptation measures can reduce inner-urban socio-economic differences relating to environmental risks and vulnerability. At the same time, adaptation measures have also the potential to increase existing inequalities (maladaptation). This makes decision-making processes on adaptation difficult as different objectives and trade-offs need to be considered (Anguelovski et al. 2016).

In my presentation, I will analyze how adaptation processes in different cities took place and whether a transformative agenda has been implemented. Based on an extensive literature review on empirical cases, the key factors for implementing transformative adaptation policies as well as the obstacles are identified.

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The aim of the presentation is to contribute to a better understanding of the gaps between ambitious transformative policy agendas and the implementation of these agendas on the ground.

RC04-89.3

KOCH, ROBERT* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

SCHMITZ, NADJA *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

Once Learnt Never Forgotten - Recognition of Qualifications Acquired Abroad: A Key to Labour Market Integration in Germany

Once learnt never forgotten - Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad: A key to labour market integration in Germany

On April 1st 2012 the German „Law to improve the assessment and recognition of professional and vocational education and training qualifications acquired abroad" (Recognition Act) entered into force. The aim of the law is to foster the labour market prospects for skilled workers, who gained their professional or vocational qualifications abroad.

The Recognition Act provides migrants, not depending on their residential status, with access to an equivalence assessment of their professional or vocational qualifications with the German reference qualification. It applies both for regulated and non-regulated occupations. In addition, relevant occupational experience can be used to compensate substantial differences identified in the equivalence assessment.

Our presentation will be based on empirical data and is going to present a case study of how skilled working migrants can be integrated into the German labour market. Therefore, the implications of the Recognition Act will be discussed focusing on experiences from 5 years since the law has been in place.

We are going to present the latest data of the German official statistics for occupations governed by federal law covering data currently available from 2012 to 2016. The official statistics consists of reportable data, which is delivered by the competent authorities.

Results of the year's evaluation of the Recognition Act regarding its impact on labour market integration of migrants

Experiences with skills assessment tools developed and applied in the project Prototyping Transfer. An well-established procedure when migrants cannot produce the relevant documents or certificates to prove their formal qualifications.

Furthermore by presenting findings of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey focusing on refugees (2017) we put a special focus on refugees and put these into perspective with aforementioned data from the official statistics.

RC47-JS-22.3

KOCYBA, PIOTR* *(Technische Universiteat Chemnitz)*

Protest Research at Its Limits: Surveying Right Wing Movements

PEGIDA (Patriotic Europeans against the Islamization of the Occident) is a perfect example for the limits for protest surveying on right wing movements. In the autumn of 2014 PEGIDA caused perplexity: The German public, politicians, and the scientific community were simply surprised by how quickly a (radical) right-wing protest movement had evolved, demonstrating it's xenophobic and anti-elite attitudes in a public space on each Monday. After all, PEGIDAs mobilization was stunning: With only 350 protesters at the first demonstration (20th October 2014) the number of participants nearly doubled each week – with a peak on 12th January 2015 at – according to the police – 25.000 demonstrators (our team counted 17.000 participants). And even though the numbers declined PEGIDA's persistence is remarkable: Even today PEGIDA mobilizes up to 3.000 supporters for their weekly events.

PEGIDA's considerable power of mobilization coupled with its embrace of behaviors that are considered taboo in Germany (xenophobic slogans, rejection of media etc.) got the attention of the press, who formulated assumptions about the motives and the composition of the demonstrators. This situation called for protest researchers. Therefore different scholars conducted surveys at PEGIDA demonstrations. Until now five different teams have collected data in the field on ten occasions in total. This makes PEGIDA likely the most closely investigated protest movement in Germany. The aim of the submitted presentation is to give an insight into the (limits of the) different methodological approaches of protest-surveying on right wing demonstrations and to develop some ideas in overcoming them.

WG05-943.2

KODALI, VIJAYANTHIMALA* *(Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research and Social Action)*

Malnutrition and Health in the Era of Climate Change

India with the population of 1.21billion according to the latest census (Census 2011), economic instability and climate change, food security presents a demanding challenge for states and national governance. The overall improvement in nutritional status has also been very slow. There is chronic under-nourishment in about half of the population, particularly among the vulnerable groups of children (75%) and women (20%) as per the study conducted by me at Chintapally Mandel of Visakhapatnam District; Andhra Pradesh (India).The study shows certain nutrition related clinical symptoms and points toward ragi (finger millet) as the most suitable food. Keeping this in view it is suggested that people need to be made aware, the nutritional value and health building properties of the millets to maintain better health.

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Each millet is extraordinarily superior in nutritive value compared to rice and wheat. Germination of these millets still improves the nutritional quality. Sprouts are easily available to all sections of society and the biggest store house of all nutrients. The dishes like chapati, puri, health drink and payasam were prepared and tested the colour, texture, flavor, taste, overall acceptability and calculated nutritive value. The vitamins, minerals and protein content substantially increased with a simultaneous decrease in calorie and carbohydrate content. Hence, the dishes prepared with combination of germinated finger, pearl and foxtail millet in combination with other pulses to feed pre-school children, pregnant and lactating women improve the health condition and minimize the clinical symptoms.

In addition these crops are 'climate change complement crops'.

RC19-363.4

KOEHLER, GABRIELE* *(UNRISD senior research associate)*

A Global Dismantling of Progressive Social Policy: Reversing the Social Turn

The social turn, starting in the 1990s, accelerated in the 2000's. It brought a significant rise and spread in regulation around progressive social policies, especially in the area of social protection. Over 100 countries adopted varied forms of social transfers. In South Asia, six countries adopted social assistance policies, and China, after its policy retrogressions of the 1980s, re-introduced a minimum income guarantee and health insurance. The SAARC and ASEAN introduced regional social policy agreements. At the global level, the ILO was able to adopt a reasonably strong commitment to a universal, unconditional social protection floor with its Recommendation 202 of 2012. Regarding decent work, too, some regulatory policy progress was made (e.g. ILO Homework Convention of 1996, ILO Domestic Workers Convention of 2011). After this 'golden age' of global social policy, we are now confronted by a - seemingly global - rollback of progressive national social policy regulation and practice The aim of the paper is fourfold: 1) to offer an overview of reversals in progressive social policy regulation in a range of countries, particularly in the Asian region; 2) to attempt an explanation of the earlier success of the social turn; 3) from that explanation, to try to uncover the factors that are enabling its current reversal; and 4) based on positive counter-examples, to compile ideas for progressive regional-level (with a focus on Asia) and global policy advocacy and regulatory provisions to protect, defend and transform the (eco)social turn.

RC28-512.4

KOENIG, RONNY* *(University of Zurich)*

ISENGARD, BETTINA *(University of Zurich)*

SZYDLIK, MARC *(University of Zurich)*

"to Him That Hath Shall be Given": The Intergenerational Transmission of Wealth through the Life Course

Intergenerational solidarity through the whole life course is an important characteristic of family relationships and cohesion. Support of parents for their children does not stop after the adult children have left the parental home. However, although solidarity between family members has been a frequent subject of research over the past years, comparatively little is yet known about the influence of social inequality on intergenerational solidarity in adulthood. In what way does social inequality influence intergenerational transfers, and what is the effect of family support on social stratification?

The paper addresses this research gap and examines the determinants of intergenerational cash flows in the context of social inequality using the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) in 15 European countries, from north to south and west to east. The analyses employ a multigenerational perspective by investigating various types of financial transfers, namely monetary support such as cash, gifts, or valuables during lifetime or thereafter in the form of inheritances.

The multilevel analyses indicate a perpetuation of social inequality over generations and even a cumulation of (dis)advantages across the life course. Financial resources and wealth largely remain in higher-class families and are transmitted over generations. Better-educated and rich parents have abundant resources that they use for the benefit of their offspring. Children are born into higher- or lower-class families – which has tremendous consequences for their whole lives. The connections between intergenerational solidarity and social inequality also apply to functional solidarity between generations in adulthood, showing country-specific influences of economic and political conditions. Wealthy parents are

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in a much better position to support their adult children with money – and these children are much more likely to receive something, thereby confirming the Matthew principle: "To him that hath shall be given".

RC47-785.2

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* *(Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)*

A Biographical and Family Historical Approach in Researching Gender and Right Wing Movements

Since the beginning of the 1990s, alarming images from the Federal Republic of Germany have been going around the world: pictures of right-wing teenagers raiding homes of refugees and attacking foreigners; brutal attacks, frequently with fatal results. Meanwhile, independent sources register about 200 fatal incidents of right wing violence.

Media and also academic research reports focus on male youths and men, so the impression arose that girls and women aren't involved in the right wing scene. The consequence of this gender stereotypic few is that women are not recognized as political actors in the public field. By the media, authorities and researchers, girls and women with this background are not seen as actively contributing, as they are not as frequently involved in violence, compared to boys or men. However, this widely spread view is specific to an orientation, which diminishes female participation in right-wing extremism, leading to a misinterpretation and trivialization of their actual involvement.

In this presentation, a biographical case study on the participation of girls and young women in the right-wing sphere of the Federal Republic of Germany will be introduced focusing also on the strategy of the right wing groups infiltrating public organizations and spaces.

RC38-669.1

KOETTIG, MICHAELA* *(Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences)*

How Refugees Live in Germany and Australia: Biographical Reconstructions between Insecurity and Trauma

In view of the fact that in global terms there are over 65 million refugees, the topics of migration and asylum are gaining in importance. Immigration countries – especially in the 'global West' – often have a negative attitude to immigration, trying to keep numbers as low as possible by guarding their borders and developing strict asylum procedures.

My current research project is concerned with examining the asylum system and asylum procedures in two of these 'Western' host countries: Germany and Australia. The aim of the research is to show the effects of these two systems on refugees. By reconstructing the biographies of asylum seekers, I want to find out how people from different social and national backgrounds and with very diverse lived realities are able to adapt to life in their host country, and what opportunities and restrictions result from the immigration and integration systems of that country. I am interested in why people leave their country of origin, their experiences during their migration, and their settlement process. In Germany, I am recording the biographies of people who have arrived in the country recently, and following up their experiences in Germany in a long-term study (10-12 years). In Australia, by contrast, I record the biographies of people who have already lived in Australia for some years, and who can give me a retrospective account of what they have experienced in their host country.

My paper is focused on this research. On the basis of the experiences of the refugees/asylum seekers, I will briefly discuss the differences between the two immigration systems, and what kind of effects and impacts they have on the lives of people. Specifically, I will show differences in coping with lived-through traumas, and how people talk about these at the time of the interview.

TG08-1010.6

KOGAN, LIUBA* *(Universidad del Pacífico)*

Emociones y Violencia: El Rap En El Callao

Como género musical, el rap ha sido reapropiado en diferentes partes del mundo, manteniendo el sentido de resistencia, denuncia o protesta sociopolítica que deviene del descontento que genera la discriminación que enfrentan diversos grupos sociales marginales. En ese contexto, el caso que analizamos resulta atípico, pues las letras de rap de los cuatro grupos más importantes del Callao – la primera ciudad puerto del Perú- reflejan sentimientos y emociones de desesperanza, desconfianza y arrepentimiento individuales, que emergen de la interacción cotidiana con diferentes modalidades de violencia como el narcotráfico, el sicariato, la represión policial y los conflictos interbarriales. El rap en el Callao –en vez de desplegarse como un género musical contestatario- funciona como una forma de trabajo de las emociones ante un contexto altamente violento. "No se necesita ser un poeta ni un músico para rapear","he dejado el reggaeton, la salsa o la cumbia, para poder expresar mis sentimientos", "rapear es como ir al psicólogo", manifiestan algunos de los raperos entrevistados. A diferencia de otros grupos de rap limeños que habitan en barrios con menores niveles de violencia, con instituciones municipales que permiten formas de

expresión emocional a partir del arte o el aprendizaje de oficios- los rapero del Callao, convierten el rap en una práctica para procesar emociones complejas, pues la transgresión de la norma siempre es una tentación para el dinero fácil en esos barrios violentos y tugurizados en los que habitan: "el robo, el sicariato, el tráfico, nos persiguen... la tentación siempre está en la calle... pero el rap nos permite entender la calle... buscar salir de ella". El texto que presentamos es el resultado de una investigación empírica que consistió en el análisis de contenido de letras de rap y de entrevistas a raperos del Callao.

RC38-JS-14.2

KOHLI, MEENOO* *(University of California, Santa Cruz)*

Privilege and Uncertainty: Life in a New Delhi Middle Class Neighborhood

My research is based on a case study of a middle class neighborhood in New Delhi that was established in the mid 1960s as a retirement community for government officials. Based on ethnographic work I investigate the intersection between the history of the neighborhood and the life course of its residents. My research addresses the impact of the changes in the Indian political economy on the neighborhood, and how different types of capital are accumulated and deployed as the owners/residents make the transition from public officials to private citizens. By incorporating the spatial (neighborhood based) and temporal (neighborhood history and the residents' life course) I enhance our understanding of middle class experience in the Global South and contribute to the theoretical formulations of the middle class in terms of its contradictory class location and its relative advantage with respect to certain types of capital.

RC16-298.2

KOLBE, KRISTINA* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

(De)Hierarchizing Culture? Practices and Aesthetics of Transcultural Music Production in Berlin

This paper contributes to the study of contemporary cultural production, specifically dealing with the emergence of transcultural aesthetics and practices in music and the way these might interrogate established Western-European paradigms of cultural value and legitimacy. More specifically, I look at the programme 'Selam Opera' situated in Berlin's highbrow music sector, which seeks to promote Turkish and Turkish-German artists to develop a sort of grounded aesthetics which exceeds forms of expression connoted by Western-European history. Building on ethnographic data, qualitative interviewing and musical analysis, I examine the music created by the Turkish and Turkish-German artists and interrogate to what extent these forms of cultural production might stretch beyond established constructions of national musical paradigms and institutions. I herein hold that musical texts and scores, like other forms of cultural scripts, bear crucial cultural information within them, illustrating processes of cultural fusion and synthesis or of co-optation and misrepresentation. With regard to techniques of composition, instrumentation and performance, I suggest that the musicians embody specific transcultural positions within Berlin's music sector which internalise the blurring of and interweaving between Western and Eastern musical systems. However, while such musical practices challenge bounded Western-European notions of aesthetical value and legitimacy, their organisational frame of production and dissemination is decisively shaped and often restricted by Berlin's established musical institutions. Thus, the paper points to both opportunities and tensions in the renegotiation of Berlin's urban spaces as sites of transcultural production. It further critically assesses how these might provide platforms for Berlin's Turkish-German communities to resist, challenge and possibly redefine their often-marginalised position in the cultural field. Thus, the paper links an analysis of the aesthetical and organisational nature of contemporary music-making with broader debates on postcolonial representation, thereby highlighting the intersection of hierarchizing discourses of 'race' and ethnicity in relation to contemporary cultural production.

RC35-632.1

KOLOMA BECK, TERESA* *(Bundeswehr University Munich)*
WERRON, TOBIAS* *(University of Bielefeld)*

Violent Conflictition. Armed Conflicts and Global Competition for Attention and Legitimacy

The persistence of violence in international politics is often depicted in terms of a gap between the normative ideal of non-violence on the one hand and the actual behavior of governments and other actors on the other. This paper proposes to see this gap as an object of empirical research rather than just as a normative dilemma. We argue that the institutionalization of global norms of non- violence since the mid-to-late nineteenth century has changed the conditions for the reproduction of violent conflicts by embedding local conflicts into global competitions for attention and legitimacy. At the heart of this process we see a type of observer that we call universalized third parties: international

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organizations, social scientists, journalists and similar agents who, by positioning themselves as proponents of universal norms and by objecting violence in the name of humanity, have made violence particularly likely to attract the attention of the so-called world public opinion. This global attention, however, can impact conflicts in different and contradictory ways: On the one hand, violence now is particularly likely to undermine the legitimacy of conflict parties, incenting them to refrain from violence or to try to direct attention to the violent behavior of their opponent; on the other hand, violence attracts attention to the conflict, incenting conflict parties to make deliberate use of it in order to call attention to their cause. This complex interplay between local conflicts and global competition is what we call violent conflictition – a neologism coined to indicate the concurrence between conflict and competition.

RC24-450.4

KOMATSU, HIROSHI* *(Matsuyama University)*
SHINOKI, MIKIKO *(Chuo University)*
ABE, KOJI *(Yamagata University)*
UMINO, MICHIO *(Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University)*

Who Do We Trust for Being a Smart Green Consumer?

Japanese Government has been encouraging to introduce Home Energy Management System(HEMS) since 2012. The government says HEMS changes our life style (e.g., solar power generation device on your house saves electric bills). HEMS may be effective for low-carbon societies, but it costs much higher than daily green consumption. We need to see if HEMS is worth both for society and our daily life. For being a smart green consumer, we need to have reliable information on environment. Whose sayings do we trust for? Governments? Mass media? Friends?

The aim of this study is to examine relations between reliabilities for other people's sayings and green consumption (including HEMS). We conducted an internet survey in 2015 in Japan. We got 2,500 respondents over 18-years-old proportionate to gender and age.

The results are as follows. 1) We got three factors from factor analysis on 18 types of organizations' and individuals' reliabilities. Those were reliabilities to mass media, government and academic institutions. 2) Reliabilities to those three informants' sayings were related positively to respondents' daily green consumption (e.g., to eat locally produced food etc.). Especially the reliability to mass media was strongly related to the consumption. 3) Those who already introduced HEMS were about 7% of the respondents. They tended to trust mass media and academic institutions. Those who were in reviewing to introduce HEMS were about 15% and they tended to trust government. And over 50% of the respondents wouldn't even have a plan to think about introducing HEMS. They had less reliability to all three informants' sayings than other respondents.

Those results suggest that mass media have strong leverage both on daily green consumption and introducing HEMS in Japan. For being a smart green consumer, we need to have an ability to evaluate sayings of mass media.

RC40-JS-21.1

KONEFAL, JASON* *(Sam Houston State University)*
HATANAKA, MAKI *(Sam Houston State University)*
GLENNA, LELAND *(Penn State University)*
STRUBE, JOHANN *(Penn State University)*

Organizational Assessment of Sustainable Agriculture Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives in the United States

Metrics and standards are leading tools for fostering transitions to more sustainable technologies and practices in food and agriculture. Private governance organizations, particularly multi-stakeholder initiatives, have become the lead actors in developing and diffusing sustainability metrics and standards. However, despite their position at the forefront of sustainability transitions, there is a dearth of knowledge regarding the competency of such organizations to effectively develop and implement metrics and standards. Building on Wolf and Primmer's (2006) organizational competency assessment approach, this paper presents assessments of the three multi-stakeholder initiatives that have developed sustainability metrics and a standard for US agriculture: Field to Market, the Stewardship Index for Specialty Crops, and the National Sustainable Agriculture Standard. The assessments include analyses of (1) the human capital, (2) organizational routines, (3) resources, and (4) networks of each of the initiatives. We find that the three MSIs have different levels of organizational competency, as well as strengths and weaknesses in different areas. Building on these findings we theorize the ways that the differential attributes of private governance organizations affect the development, adoption, and diffusion of sustainability metrics and standards generally.

RC28-514.6

KONG, SIYANG* *(Utrecht University)*
MAAS, INEKE *(Utrecht University)*
VAN LEEUWEN, MARCO H.D. *(Utrecht University)*

Gender Occupational Segregation and Its Impact on the Gender Wage Gap Among Migrants in China

China's Economic Reform in the 1980s led to rapid urbanization and a concomitant increase in the number of migrants. In 2016, the number of migrants reaches to 245 million (National Bureau of Statistics of China), and as shown by the census data from 2010, around half of the migrants in China are women. Previous research found that in China, unlike in other developing countries, the increasing number of migrants does not necessarily lead to feminization in agricultural activities, as women's off-farm labor participation rate is as high as, and sometimes surpasses their male counterparts. Meanwhile, it is also shown that female migrants earn substantially less than males.

Gender occupational segregation is argued to explain gender wage gap, whereas few study has examined this causal link for migrants in China before. One exception is the study of Meng (1998). However, he only studied four occupational groups: construction, industry, service, and self-employed, and used a relatively small sample (1504 migrants) collected in one city (Jinan) that is not among the most urbanized cities in China. Nowadays, as a result of educational expansion and the diversification of labor demand, migrants work in many more occupational groups. Moreover, a recent study showed that broad occupational groups are not sufficient to show the dynamics of labor market in China (Xiu & Gunderson, 2015).

In this paper, we aim to use decomposition methods to examine to what extent gender occupational segregation explains the gender wage gap among Chinese migrants. We will answer our research question using data from a national survey, the China General Social Survey, wave 2003 and 2013. In the data, detailed information is available on educational attainment, occupation, migration, and demographics. We will show what part of the gender wage gap is explained by gender occupational segregation and how this changes over time.

RC11-223.5

KÖNIG, STEFANIE* *(University of Gothenburg)*
JOHANSSON, BOO *(University of Gothenburg)*

The Role of Mid-Career Income for Gender Differences in Pensions

This study investigates the importance of mid-career earnings for the gender gap in pensions and potential scarring effects of low income earlier in life. Swedish income register data from 1990 to 2015 was linked to the 'Health, Ageing and Retirement Transitions in Sweden" (HEARTS) survey from 2015. We investigate the gender pension gap of 960 retirees and worries about pension income of 2518 older workers between the age of 60 and 66 years. Oaxaca-Blinder decompositions were applied to analyse the gender gap in pensions and linear regressions were used for the analysis of financial worries. Results show that gender differences in mid-career income play a stronger role for the gender gap in pensions than late career earnings. Mid-career earnings are furthermore related to higher subjective worries about pension income and explain gender differences for this variable. Results are related to the context of the current Swedish pension system and the role of the preceding pension reforms is discussed. It can be concluded that different aspects of the reformed pension system potentially contributed to higher gender gaps in pensions.

RC20-JS-79.6

KONNIKOV, ALLA* *(University of Calgary)*

Beyond Gender: The Experiences of Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Female Engineers in the Canadian Labour Market.

In Canada, women represent less than 15% among the individuals with engineering training, placing engineering on top of the male-dominated professions. The negative consequences of women's rare representation in organizational contexts have been widely documented across different occupations including engineering. These studies highlight the multiple barriers that women often experience with their entry into the male-dominated fields. At the same time, these findings raise the question regarding the homogeneity of this experience. Women do not represent a homogenous group. Their experiences vary depending on the additional social categories that they carry to the organizational setting, such as being immigrants or belonging to a visible minority group. These women may experience complex intersectional barriers, that are referred to in the literature as a "double disadvantage" or "multiple jeopardy".

Informed by the Tokenism and Intersectionality perspectives, this paper focuses on the patterns of exclusion that immigrant female engineers may experience in the context of a male dominated-field. Using a mixed-method approach, that includes the nationally-representative 2006 Canadian census data and data from

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in-depth interviews with women working in the engineering field, this paper compares the career experiences and outcomes of female immigrant and non-immigrant engineers in Canada. The findings reveal that the processes of establishing and advancing in engineering, as well as the outcomes of professional careers differ between immigrant and non-immigrant female engineers. The findings highlight that female immigrant engineers are subject to the intersectional patterns of exclusion and are simultaneously penalized by being a woman in a male-dominated field and being an immigrant who seeks recognition of her foreign skills and being ethnically/racially visible. This paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of these findings for the intersectionality and tokenism perspectives.

RC15-296.2

KÖNNINGER, SABINE* *(Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities)*
BRAUN, KATHRIN *(Institute for Political Sciences, University of Hanover)*

Contested Medicalization, Fundamental Questions and Fragmented Responsibility: Governing Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) in Germany

NIPT is a socio-technical innovation that bears the potential of profoundly altering the meaning of prenatal care. In Germany, since market entry in 2011 it has become a matter of public controversy. Experts, policy-makers, and civil society actors tend to agree that NIPT raises fundamental social and ethical issues and that it requires responsible governance. Yet, who is responsible, and for what exactly, and who, in particular, is responsible for addressing the fundamental issues involved, is matter of struggle and contestation.

Drawing on the pragmatic sociology of critique (Boltanski et al.), we focus on the ways actors account for their own part within the governance process. Based on narrative interviews, document analysis and participant observation, we examine how various actors interpret and allocate responsibility and reflect upon their own part within it – or not. We show that the question of responsibility is linked to the question of the "whatness" - of what is at stake: Is NIPT a medical product? If so, what is medical about it? Or is it rather a selection technology? Is it just another method for achieving well accepted ends or a new screening practice? A means of risk elimination or a manifestation of ableism? We show that the fundamental question of what is medical about NIPT was not negotiated, due to institutional routines of fragmented responsibility: decisionmakers tended to construct the issue in technical terms, bracketing substantive questions of ends and purposes. Public reflection about fundamental issues only came up when civil society actors disrupted institutional routines from outside. Further, we see a tendency of shifting responsibility for substantive questions to other forums without decision-making authority. At the end of the day, NIPT is effectively governed by the individual and the market.

RC36-647.2

KONNO, MINAKO* *(Tokyo Woman's Christian University)*

Toward a Sociological Re-Engagement with the Social World: Insights from John Rawls's Social Theory

Has social science, supposedly formulated to give us the power to create a better society, actually prevented us from becoming effective actors who can resist forces that corrupt our manner of living together with others? The question looms large in today's world, where individualization and consumerism seem triumphant, and people are endlessly divided by distrust and mistrust. This presentation analyzes what could be called "the problem of incapacitation" by the social sciences, especially sociology, and proposes a way to rebuild sociology as an endeavor truer to its defining aspiration for social engagement by centering on normative inquiry.

The problem of incapacitation is deeper for sociology than for other social science fields. As the discipline with the widest scope of critical social inquiry, its institutionalization has facilitated people's learning about how to assume a detached observer's viewpoint toward almost every aspect of their social environment, material and conceptual. The transformative effect of this reflexive attitude can easily undermine the existing social fabric and blur the reasons for acting collectively. Various works of now-classical sociology may have exacerbated the problem. Can we envision a sociology the aim of which is to create and support social actors who can also identify hopes for our future and act on them? Granting a more central role to normative inquiry may provide a way forward, making sociology not only scholarship "*about* society" but also "*in* society", a force that can itself help generate faith in our capacity to cooperate with diverse and often antagonistic others to construct a better world. Although not usually seen as a sociologist, John Rawls set out a social philosophy, especially with regard to his concept and practice of "ideal theory", that is particularly relevant in this context. Useful sociological insights drawn from his social theory are discussed.

RC13-257.1

KONO, SHINTARO* *(University of Alberta)*
ITO, EIJI *(Wakayama University)*
OKAYASU, ISAO *(Hiroshima University of Economics)*
WALKER, GORDON *(University of Alberta)*

A Cross-Cultural Investigation of Leisure, Place Attachment, and Meaning in Life

Leisure is a life domain that powerfully shapes our mental health or well-being (Kuykendall et al., 2015). Also known is the positive relationship between well-being and place attachment (e.g., Rollero & De Piccoli, 2010). Place attachment is conceptualized as people's emotional bond with a certain space, and consists of three sub-dimensions: (a) place identity (i.e., the relationship between self-concept and space), (b) place dependence (i.e., space's capacity to satisfy people's functional needs), and (c) social bonding (i.e., social ties that bind people and space) (Kyle et al., 2005). Kyle (2016) points out that despite abundant research on leisure and place attachment, its implications for mental health have been severely understudied especially in the community context. Thus, our study's purpose is to examine whether community attachment mediates the relationship between leisure participation and well-being.

Data were collected through online survey from 205 Canadian and 208 Japanese middle-aged and older adults. Frequency in leisure participation was measured by 10 items (Walker et al., 2011). The three sub-dimensions of place attachment in the community context were measured by 10 items (Kyle et al., 2005). In terms of well-being, we focused on a construct called meaning in life (MIL)—purpose, significance, and comprehension of one's life, which was measured by 10 items (George & Park, 2017). Data were analyzed through a statistical technique called partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM).

We first ensured that we could meaningfully compare structural findings between the two cultural groups by performing a measurement invariance test (Henseler et al., 2016). The following PLS-SEM revealed that community attachment, especially social bonding, significantly mediated the leisure-MIL relationship. The subsequent multi-group analysis suggested that this mediation effect was significantly stronger among Canadians than Japanese. These findings will be discussed in regard to Canadian and Japanese communities and their respective residents.

RC31-574.3

KÖNÖNEN, JUKKA* *(University of Tampere)*

"Please Deport Me As Soon As Possible". Incommensurable Realities in Immigrant Detention

Despite increasing attention on the psychological harms of immigrant detention for asylum-seekers and irregular migrants, empirical researches completed in the detention facilities rely often on a limited number of interviews without addressing the diverse situations of detainees. The presentation emphasizes ambiguities in detention based on a mixed-method and multi-sited ethnographic research on the immigrant detention system in Finland. Analysis of all the detention orders issued by the police in 2016 (N=1080) supplements the long-term ethnographic fieldwork in two detention units and in the respective district courts, providing together a comprehensive and unique perspective on the operation of immigration detention in all its diversity. In Finland, detention times vary between hours to one year depending on the country of return and the level of compliance. Instead of the asylum system, the immigrant detention is mainly intertwined with the criminal system: indeed, the largest detained group in Finland are Eastern Europeans, including EU-citizens, who have an entry ban due to the previous criminal activities. Many of the detainees have been before in other European countries, implying an emergence of south-north irregular migration inside Europe.

Despite the tendency to dramatize immigrant detention in the migration research, detention can be a normal part of life for migrants, who have been deported and detained several times. While detention designates agonizing indeterminacy in a desperate situation, those having a possibility of re-migration often request a quick implementation of the removal. I argue that immigrant detention constitutes an incommensurable reality depending on the personal-legal history in the country (e.g. family ties, employment, legal status), and on the situation in the country of removal (including the costs of re-migration). In order to challenge immigrant detention, it's necessary to acknowledge the heterogeneous backgrounds of detainees, and the actual ineffectiveness of the detention/deportation system in the management of migration.

RC12-239.2

KONZEN, LUCAS* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))*

The Identity of Sociology of Law: A Survey of the Sociolegal Community Members' Perceptions and Beliefs

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

Identity issues remain a matter of controversy in sociology of law. This paper aims at contributing to this debate in an innovative way by means of a survey of the sociolegal community members' perceptions and beliefs. As Thomas Kuhn's theory suggested, the existence of a scientific paradigm and its core elements can be discovered by scrutinizing the behavior and constellation of beliefs shared by the members of a given scientific community. Based on this theoretical insight, a survey of the sociolegal community members' perceptions and beliefs was designed to test the hypothesis that, in spite of multiple existent approaches to the study of law in society, there is paradigm in the field of sociology of law. Data was collected through an online anonymous questionnaire administered to members of the Law and Society Association (LSA) and the Research Committee on the Sociology of Law (RCSL/ISA). Using quantitative data from respondents who are affiliated to scientific networks that can be considered broadly representative of the sociolegal community at a global level, this survey provided empirical evidence that allows us to understand better the identity of sociology of law as transnational and transdisciplinary field of scientific knowledge in current times.

RC02-61.4

KÖPPE, STEPHAN* *(University College Dublin)*

Changing Welfare Market Structures and Politics of Re-Regulation

This paper investigates the changing structures of welfare markets in Germany and Sweden. Both countries experienced a growth of private schools since the 1990s and the foundation of private pensions in the early 2000s. While we have a fairly good understanding of the origins and politics of these developments (Gingrich 2012, Köppe 2015), we know less about subsequent changes and re-regulation efforts. For Sweden we also have relatively good analyses of how the creation of markets changed the operations of providers and affected inequality and access to services. In the German case such data is largely missing apart from some general survey data. Yet, in both countries we can observe regulatory changes to private schools and pensions. This paper has two aims.

First, it maps the changes to welfare market structures from 1990/2000 to 2015. Swedish schools and pensions were altered substantially over the observation period. In contrast, only the German private pension market saw some product additions without changing the existing product types. The regulation for the German private school market remained unchanged from the 1990s, despite the expansion of private schools and changing parental choices.

Second, it uncovers the politics behind the re-regulation. In Sweden the changes in welfare markets follow a similar pattern to those of the foundation period. The partisan conflict around private schools dominated subsequent changes, while the consensus politics of the pension reform are continued. Swedish pension politics are replaced with technocratic (and even some evidence-based) policy-making. In Germany we observe rather a policy drift. The increasing problems of underinsurance and mis-selling in the private pension market and a gradual decline of state schooling are largely ignored. Reasons for these different welfare market governance patterns are functional (lack of data, problem pressure), political institutions (state commissions) and agenda setting of partisan actors.

RC34-614.8

KORMUSH, OLGA* *(Ochanomizu Women's University)*

"Marriage-Hunting" Among Japanese Youth and Its Impact on the Transition to First Marriage

Marriage used to be one of the most important life events representing the transition to adulthood in Japan. Though most Japanese still want to get married one day, young people face difficulties finding marriage partners nowadays. One reason of this is a remaining traditional belief that a man should be the breadwinner, so Japanese women search a partner with a certain income level. Another reason is a lack of opportunities to meet a potential partner.

To solve a partner meeting problem participating in "marriage-hunting" (partner searching activities) became popular within Japanese youth over the past few years. This research aims to examine an effect of "marriage-hunting" on the chances of getting married. The main research questions were as follows: 1) do partner searching activities and which of them effect one's marriage probability; 2) are there differences in these effects between men and women.

We used the Japanese Life Course Panel Survey held every year since 2007 that consists of follow-ups of Japanese aged 20 to 40 in 2007. Using discrete time logit model with respect to age, education, type of employment and income, we examined which "marriage-hunting" activities had an effect on one's probability of getting married during the next year after the survey.

The results were as follows. Among women, participating in *goukon* (organized group dates) reduces chances of getting married, despite the fact that *goukon* is the most popular partner searching activity. More formal activities like asking parents and siblings for introduction, visiting matchmaking parties or using matchmaking agencies positively affected both men's and women's probability of getting married. However, this was true only for men with an annual income of more than 3.5 million yen (approx. $31000~). These suggest that "marriage-hunting" can partly solve partner meeting problem, but economic reasons remain a barrier to marriage in Japan.

RC02-60.2

KOROTAYEV, ANDREY* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

GRININ, LEONID *(National Recearch University Higher School of Economics)*

Population Ageing, the Problem of Inequality in the World System, and the Global Financial System

Concerns about population ageing apply to both developed and many developing countries and it has turned into a global issue. The population ageing is likely to become one of the most important processes determining the future society characteristics. The present paper analyzes some aspects of the population ageing and its important consequences for particular societies and the world. In 2010, there was one pensioner per four working-age adults, whereas in 2025, according to the UN Population Division's forecasts there will be less than three working-age adults per a pensioner in the developed countries, and there exist even more pessimistic forecasts. Who will fill the pension funds in the future? If we don't find new social measures, the increase in generational conflicts will face us in every developed society as well as in the form of the conflict between the "old" Global North and the "young" Global South. It can also influence the increase in global inequality. On the other hand, now we can observe the process of Great Convergence when the gap between developed and developing countries is decreasing. If this process, as we forecast, continues in the forthcoming decades, it might influence some integration of capitals of the "old" developed countries and labor force of the "young" developing countries which could ease the problem of provision for the Global North pensioners. In the paper we present one of possible ways of such a combination. We suppose that the financial instruments can help to solve the problem of pension provision in the developed countries. We think that a more purposeful use of pension funds' assets together with an allocation (with necessary guarantees) of the latter into education and upgrading skills of young people in developing countries, perhaps, can partially solve the indicated problem in the developed states.

RC16-298.8

KORSAK, KAROLINA* *(University of Waterloo)*

Interpretive Practices in the Museum

One of the ongoing challenges of museums and galleries is how to make the interpretive repertoires of exhibits accessible and intelligible to the public. Museums spend billions of dollars on exhibits, but too often such display leads to little more than the perpetuation of constructivist learning models – or what Menszaros (2007) has called the production of a "whatever" interpretation from the perspective of visitor experience. It emerges by focusing on the visible and literal object of display. This approach relies on freeing the individual from the tyranny of received ideas by emphasizing a highly individualistic experience. Ironically, this individualistic approach undermines the visitor's ability to reflect about the very tradition from which such understanding came from (Menszaros 2007). Moreover, it is not clear whether the display became any more accessible or intelligible during such a visitor experience.

This paper will examine hermeneutics as a more meaningful theoretical alternative for the modeling of ethical interpretive practices in museums, particularly art museums. Hermeneutics posits that interpretation is not an individualized, private, or personal act, since interpretation is always an act of participation from within a particular tradition (Gadamer 1989). Similarly, what is seen on display in an exhibition is understood, valuable and meaningful only because of the access it offers to a realm of significance that cannot itself be seen (Pomian 1990). This paper will further examine the ethical implication of making display more intelligible and accessible to the public – beyond the visible and literal – within the hermeneutic means of interpreting museum collections.

RC02-66.5

KORZENIEWICZ, ROBERTO P* *(Department of Sociology, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland)*

PAYNE, COREY* *(Johns Hopkins University)*

Mapping Wealth over the Longue Durée: Kondratieff Cycles and Creative Destruction in the Long Twentieth-Century.

This paper uses original historical data on what Fernand Braudel called the "top layers" of production, trade and exchange, to map out the unique geographical and social configurations that have characterized networks of wealth accumulation between 1500 and 2015. Our comparative dataset, spanning from the fifteenth century to contemporary times, is important because it provides a unique empirical basis for reasessing many of the prevailing debates and assumptions about the role of elites, labour and the accumulation of wealth in the development of capitalism. For example, our comparative data challenge many accounts of capitalist development (including some world-systems perspectives)

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that uncritically reproduce an eurocentric bias in their narratives, showing instead that wealthy merchants and bankers in areas such as India and China played crucial roles, and profited enormously, from the global expansion of trade between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. Moreover, we are able to map the changing spatial characteristics of wealth accumulation, identifying how epicenters of wealth creation moved across the world, in a process of creative destruction that constantly enriched some locations while impoverishing others. We also find that the growth of wealth recurrently entails shifting resources into finance, where heightened mobility allows some elites to minimize their exposure to, and exploit the opportunities created by, the uncertainties of creative destruction. However, shifts into finance appear to be a rather constant feature of accumulation rather than cyclical phenomena. Finally, our data allow us to both reassess and enrich key interpretations of the temporal and spatial characteristics of economic cycles.

RC02-60.3

KORZENIEWICZ, ROBERTO P* *(Department of Sociology, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of Maryland)*

JOSHI, OMKAR* *(University of Maryland)*

Social Inequality, Stratification, and Mobility: The Effects of the Great Recession in India and the United States

In this paper, we map shifting patterns of inequality, stratification and mobility in India and the United States over the course of the Great Recession. How have various sectors of the population in India (a lower-income country) and the United States (a higher-income country) fared relative to other populations within and between the two countries? To what extent has upward and downward mobility within-and between the two countries resulted in differential but interacting patterns of stratification? Drawing on previous work by the authors, this paper further explores the theoretical premise that inequality, stratification and mobility processes are global in character. To demonstrate the feasibility and utility of such a perspective, we present a new longitudinal and cross-sectional dataset (drawn from nationally-representative household surveys, with household incomes harmonized for both countries) addressing social inequality, stratification and mobility in India and the United States – in effect, a map of where various populations stood and moved within "more national" and "more global" distributions-- over the course of the economic crisis. Our data allow us to conduct a systematic and comparative analysis of changes in occupations, human capital, and earnings across two countries that represent opposite ends of the world income spectrum. More specifically, we use this original dataset to discuss trends in: (1) the extent and direction of change in between- and within-country inequality; (2) changing patterns of occupational stratification (e.g., which occupations, and levels of human capital, make up the global deciles represented in the data? How are changing differentials between and within skilled and unskilled workers linked to globalization?); and (3) changes in the relative access to well-being of various sectors of the populations of India and the United States.

RC04-91.3

KOSAKOWSKA-BEREZECKA, NATASZA* *(University of Gdansk)*

ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA* *(University of Gdansk)*

First a Woman, then a Mother - Maternal Wall in STEM.

The research done among women working in Bio-technology at the Univwreisty of Gdansk shows that: 1) cultural stereotypes that make women more responsible for family life and childcare are very strong and 2) power relations between women and men who in a way make it uncommon for a woman to be the authority and have power over men is still existing (Bourdieu, 2004). The study's participants strongly emphasized the visibility and strength of the so- called "maternal wall" – before the birth of the child no significant differences between women and men academics are visible, though they are fully aware of difficulties in managing work-life balance when leading a career of a passionate scientist. However when the baby appears they indicate that:

- they are torn between enough family time (childcare) and working time - they lose their chance to develop and to be competitive in their field
- their careers are at risk
- the sense of guilt is often "unbearable" if you are a committed mother
- negative social assessment and backlash for being a devoted researcher instead of devoted parent affects both women and men
- they lack to support from the institution in managing their career and managing their work-life balance (as opposed to their colleagues in other countries).

Female academics still confront workplace barriers that hinder their advancement at the upper levels of organizations and their academic careers. However, most people fail to recognize that such gender barriers still exist. Mothers decision to quit academia or become less involved are not a matter of personal choice which undermines potential systematic actions that need to be taken to tackle the gender gap. It is important to note that when people think this is women's choice they might be less willing to do something about it.

RC51-844.4

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* *(University of Helsinki)*

The Electronic Handbook of Child Welfare in the Systems of the Finnish Welfare State

The Finnish welfare state represents one variant of the Nordic welfare state model. Various solutions provided by the development of information and communication technology have been utilized as means of implementing the welfare state policies and programs. In Finnish child welfare, the electronic handbook is maintained by the National Institute for Health and Welfare under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. The purpose of the handbook is to support the practical work in child welfare and the implementation of the Child Welfare Act (417/2007). Since its establishment in 2007, the handbook has provided open access to child welfare information. Currently, the handbook has over 30 000 users monthly.

In this paper, some results of the analysis of the empirical data concerning the development and use of the handbook are highlighted. The data includes three surveys (2010, 2013 and 2016) of user experiences as well as documents and expert interviews related to the creation of the handbook and its further developments. The data covers the period from launching the handbook in 2007, to the ways it is utilized in 2017. The emphasis in this paper is to examine the ways this handbook, as a social and technological innovation, has been and is participating in the systems of the Finnish welfare state.

RC11-214.2

KOSNICK, KIRA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

KARACAN, ELIFCAN* *(Goethe University Frankfurt, Institute for Sociology)*

KAHVECI, CAGRI* *(Goethe University Frankfurt, Institute for Sociology)*

Mobile Aging and Transnational Familial Care between Turkey and Germany

The talk will present first results from a three-year research project that investigates the connections between the border-crossing mobile ageing practices of retirees and their social networks in the context of care needs and services between Turkey and Germany. A growing number of elderly people from Germany – with and without prior Turkish migration background – temporarily settles in tourist areas of Turkey as mobile retirement locations. Starting from the Turkish coastal city of Alanya, two sub-studies have been carried out on the mobility practices and care networks of retirees from Germany both with and without prior migration backgrounds from Turkey. The project aims to understand comparatively for both groups the conditions under which border-crossing lifestyles can be maintained, to identify causes and motivations, and to understand how forms of care and support circulate in transnational networks. It is particularly this latter point that will be the focus of our presentation, paying particular attention to intersectional dimensions of gender, class and racialization.

RC01-38.2

KOSONEN, JARKKO* *(Finnish National Defence University)*

PUUSTINEN, ALISA *(Finnish National Defence University)*

Saying No to Military Service - Obligation, Killing and Inequality As Experienced Problems in Conscription Army

While studying citizen-soldiers their dual identities as a soldier and a civilian have been highlighted. The phenomenon is closely associated with relation between armed forces and society. Finland's defence is based on general conscription of men and voluntary-based conscript service for women. The majority of Finnish men are citizens but reservist also. Because of this, there is a specific interface in the relation between citizens and Defence forces in Finland.

In recent decades an average of 75 percent of each male age group has conducted their mandatory conscript service of around 6-12 months and 6 percent have conducted civilian service in Finland. General conscription enjoys widespread and increasing support. Lately there has been debate, and also political support, to introduce a gender-neutral, mandatory civic service system to supplement the conscript service.

Reserve soldiers are transmigrants between civil society and armed forces. Citizen-soldier´s role is linked to citizenship and its obligation. The dual identity or critical voices of the conscription or reserve forces have not been recognized neither in research nor in the public debate in Finland. The aim of the paper is to analyse the reasons why some conscripts raise critical voices concerning their relation to conscription and their role as reserve soldiers.

The main problems with regard to conscription and armed defence relate to inequality of the conscription system, obligation and lack of discretion. For individual conscripts as citizen-soldiers, the problem of killing has special weight when they reflect upon their own role in the possible act of war. Conscripts and

their expertise could be used more extensively in a wider range of security related issues than in armed defense alone.

The study is based on interviews of 38 civil service men and 33 men resigned from the reserve in 2017. The data was analyzed using content analysis.

RC35-639.5

KÖSSLER, REINHART* *(Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut, Freiburg)*

Contradictions of a Legitimate Claim: The Negotiation Process about the Consequences of Genocide between Namibia and Germany.

The ongoing process of negotiations between the governments of Namibia and Germany about the consequences of the colonial genocide of 1904-1908 in what was then German Southwest Africa reveals a range of dimensions in a postcolonial and transnational relationship. These concern conflicts both between the former metropole and its former colony and within the Namibian postcolony. Chief among these are the issue of representation at the conference table and the demand for reparations. While the latter is opposed by German diplomacy and is uncontroversial in Namibia, the demand of victim groups for an autonomous role in the negotiations challenges the claim of the postcolonial state to represent its entire population. Victim groups claim to be treated as indigenous and minority peoples which is denied by the Namibian government. This might be considered an expression of internal colonialism. These rifts are articulated in divergent narratives of the anti-colonial resistance and liberation struggle, as set forth by the state on the one hand and the dissidents on the other. However, a critical appraisal of the exigencies faced by postcolonial states needs is also called for, since according to the discourse of failed states, avoidance of such classification necessitates precisely the fulfilment of the territorial principle.

In a wider perspective, issues of nationalism and statism need to be considered, since these entail a preoccupation with control and unity that may be discerned, both in the actions of the Namibian state in connection with the genocide negotiations and in representations of national history it has recently commissioned. On the other hand, victim communities' practices of mobilisation and memory enter an transnational arena, not least with direct appeals to a German public.

RC05-113.2

KOSTNER, SANDRA* *(University of Education Schwaebisch Gmuend)*

Riding the Waves of Crisis Migration to Electoral Success: An Austrian-German Comparison

On 4 September 2015, the chancellors of Austria and Germany jointly decided to open their borders to refugees stranded at Budapest's Keleti train station. Although the border opening was a response to an escalating crisis and was envisaged by both governments as being of an exceptional nature, it turned into an open-border period that lasted until March 2016, when the Balkan corridor was declared shut and the EU-Turkey deal came into effect. This six-month open-border period has thrown competing narratives on refugees into sharp relief and provided a powerful campaign issue for right-wing populists.

In my paper, I explore how the Austrian right-wing populist party FPÖ (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs/Austrian Freedom Party) and its German counterpart the AfD (Alternative für Deutschland/Alternative for Germany) have used and exploited emotive images of crisis migration to advance their nationalist-collectivist agendas. To ascertain the commonalities and differences in the parties' usage of emotive images at key stages of crisis migration to Europe, I compare and contrast campaign material produced by the FPÖ and the AfD between early 2015 and late 2017. My analysis focuses on: (1) the strategies employed by the FPÖ and AfD to tap into migration-related anxieties among the Austrian and German electorates to gain traction with them; (2) whether, how and why the two parties' usage of images has changed over time, e.g. from simple reproductions of crisis images to gross distortions of them; and (3) the narratives that have underpinned the parties' representation of refugees in general and regarding specific developments in particular.

RC28-504.1

KOSYAKOVA, YULIYA* *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*
BRÜCKER, HERBERT *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB) / Bamberg University / Berlin Institute for Integration and Migration Research (BIM), Humboldt-University Berlin)*

Seeking Asylum in Germany: How Social Stratification Affects the Length and Outcomes of Asylum Processes

In this paper we investigate whether and how the social stratification of refugees and their access to social and economic resources such as ethnic networks determine the length and the outcome of asylum recognition processes. We employ the IAB-BAMF-SOEP-Survey of Refugees in Germany for this purpose. The IAB-BAMF-SOEP-Survey enables us to draw representative inference on the refugees which arrived from 2013 to the beginning of 2016 in Germany, i.e. it covers the recent surge in refugee migration there. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first paper which analyzes systematically how the social stratification of refugees and other economic and social aspects affect the outcome of asylum recognition processes. Our findings indicate that the length and the outcomes of asylum recognition processes are determined by human capital and behavioral characteristics of refugees, their economic and social status in home countries, their access to personal networks of the same ethnic group in Germany and other social aspects after controlling for origin country fixed effects and individual concerns about persecution in home countries. We thus conclude that the social and economic selectivity of refugees affects the outcome asylum recognition processes.

RC55-899.5

KOUVO, ANTTI* *(University of Eastern Finland)*

Do Strangers Trust Strangers? Perceived Generalized Trust of Fellow Citizens As an Indicator of Social Capital

One of the most common indicators of social capital is generalized (social) trust, which expresses to what extent people trust each other – including also those they do not personally know. A common idea behind of generalized trust is that others will act in a reciprocal manner and will not intentionally harm you. The importance of reciprocity, moral obligations and encapsulated interests for the definition of generalized is often acknowledged. Thus, besides trustworthiness, the operationalization may also contain survey items about the fairness and helpfulness of other people, for example. There is a huge body of literature about the variation, predictors and outcomes of generalized trust in which generalized trust is operationalized as described above. Little is known, however, whether the respondents of the survey questionnaires perceive that other members of society share the similar views about the trustworthiness of the others.

The idea of the study is to analyze the perceived generalized trust of fellow citizens for the first time with a representative national survey data. The data come from the welfare and services survey (HYPA) gathered in 2013 in Finland (N=4,226). In the questionnaire, the Finns were asked whether they think that "People trust each other in our society" with a Likert scale item. Besides correlations and descriptive statistics, we apply logistic and linear regression models with average marginal effects as the methods. Our results show that generalized trust operationalized in this way produces different results compared with the standard measures of generalized trust. For example, the association with the institutional trust is stronger and with the civic engagement weaker. The theoretical and methodological implications are discussed.

RC34-630.4

KOVACHEVA, SIYKA *(University of Plovdiv)*
ROBERTS, KENNETH* *(University of Liverpool)*

CLASS Reproduction and RE-Formation during Young People'S Education to Employment Transitions in South and EAST Mediterranean Countries

This paper uses evidence from nationally representative samples of approximately 2000 15-29 year olds in five South and East Mediterranean countries, focusing on those aged 25-29 who had nearly all completed their education. It analyses the job characteristics of those in employment and identifies four main employment classes. Just two of these, a business class and a salariat, are found to have survived since the samples' parents' careers were constructed. These advantaged classes alone are found to possess the demographic coherence – likelihood of the individuals remaining in their classes, distinctive life chances of children born into these classes, and characteristic biographies of those who reach these class destinations – to acquire common socio-cultural features and political proclivities. While sometimes acting as a channel for social mobility, education is also found to screen and render opaque the extent and processes whereby class advantages are transmitted inter-generationally.

RC34-629.1

KOVACHEVA, SIYKA* *(University of Plovdiv)*

The Impact of Mobility on the Life Transitions of Young Emigrants from Post-Communist Bulgaria

European youth policies encourage young people's mobility as a measure raising their employability and more broadly, contributing to economic growth in the EU as a whole. However national policies in EU member states build upon an ambiguous understanding of the reasons and consequences of mobility and impose various power restrictions to the free movement, thus enhancing social inequality. While migrants from the new member states of Bulgaria and Romania have better prospects than migrants from outside the EU, they still face significant barriers in their labour market integration and social acceptance in the host countries.

This paper presents results from in-depth interviews with young adults aged up to 32 who emigrated from post-communist Bulgaria to look for work and better life prospects in the UK, Germany, Spain and Italy. The material was collected under the framework of a comparative study on mobility in Europe funded by the Horizon 2020 Program. A sub-sample of twelve interviews were examined to highlight the opportunities and constraints that the young immigrants in different mobility types faced in their life transitions in the four receiving countries with different migration regimes, labour markets and climate of reception. We consider their motivations to leave Bulgaria, the mobility channels they used, the strategies they employed in the job search and community integration. In the analysis, we focus on the agency-structure nexus and explore the social networks the young men and women created and mobilized along the way and how these impacted their identity construction.

RC23-426.5

KOVALAINEN, ANNE* *(University of Turku)*

The Growth of Gig Science and Its Gendered Effects

The growth of gig science and its gendered effects
The analyses of existing leaky pipelines in academia list a number of reasons for the diminishing number of women in scientific careers. The reasons for leaving or opting out of academia range from individual factors to factors beyond individual control, such as processes and work place and organizational cultures, to list but a few (e.g. Schiebinger & Klinge, 2013; Schiebinger & Schraudner, 2011). The leaky pipeline in general results in relatively small numbers of women entering those positions in science which emphasize basic research and publications over patents, or allow for long-term commercialization interests in academia. Studies analyzing the reasons for differing positions show that the most common reason for the gender-patenting gap arises from the fact that women do not get to be in charge of research groups that actively work on inventions leading to patents (e.g. Campbell et al., 2013; Whittington, 2011). It is known that gender, human capital, technical background, type of business and the social networks of the entrepreneur importantly shape decision making on invention activities and patenting, and in other, related types of work. One of the key aspects is the discrepancy between the organizational ideal worker and the actual resources of women and men working in the organization. Increasingly though, in the wake of market based higher education activity with stronger competition and overflow in the education system, the metaphor of a pipeline does not accurately portray current neoliberal higher education institutions and R&D policies. This paper focuses attention to the increasing precariousness of the academic careers in science and in research and in the wake of this precariousness also calls for replacing metaphors for the leaky pipeline – metaphor originating from the industrial period of science rise which no longer carries accuracy in describing situation.

RC52-872.7

KOVALAINEN, ANNE* *(University of Turku)*
POUTANEN, SEPPO* *(University of Turku)*

Theories of Professionalism and Theories of Entrepreneurship – Alignments and Differences in Contemporary Capitalism

The rise of the global platform economy, and with it, the increasing number of professionals among the gig workers and the increasing number of precariety among highly skilled professionals and professions (Poutanen & Kovalainen 2017, 2016) all give rationale for the question of how adequately the current theories used are explaining the professionalism and its legitimacy and legitimation basis in contemporary societies. This paper addresses the question of theories used in analyzing professionalism and professions. This is done by scrutinizing the theoretization of professionalism vis á vis theoretization of entrepreneurial activities and entrepreneurship. Several new ways of organizing professions increasingly emerge through and with the help of digital platforms and global work platforms even for professionals. The liminal space of not being waged worker nor entrepreneur puts professions into new situation. On the other hand the 'easiness' of starting up a business and the 'toughness' of building up the reputation into trustworthy professional do raise new questions concerning the organization of professions. The argument developed in the paper is to relate, align and dissect the theories used for the analysis of professions and professionalism and the theories used for the analysis of entrepreneurship vis a vis another, in order to seek for new theoretization for the changing professions in the contemporary societies.

RC55-899.6

KOYABU, AKIO* *(Waseda University)*

Measuring the Radius of Trust As a Indicator of Social Capital: Results from a Nationwide Social Capital Survey in Japan

Generalized trust has been a predominant topic throughout the social sciences as the key component of social capital. As discussed by Fukuyama (2000), excessive

in-group trust reduces the ability of group members to cooperate with outsiders. Delhey et al. (2011) found that the radius of "most people" whom respondents imagine varies considerably across countries and matters for civic attitudes and behaviors in cross-country regressions. This research, therefore, shed some light on the individual and regional differences in radius of trust within a given nation or culture and the differences in communities. The primary goal of this report is to investigate this issue by examining how the radius of trust affects outcomes (e.g. fear of crime, life satisfaction), and is affected by independent valuables, based on data from a nationwide social capital survey carried out in 2013 in Japan (N = 3406 in 99 municipalities). This survey asks respondents to rate several items (e.g. friends and acquaintances, colleagues at work, and neighbors) on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is "very reliable" and 5 is "not at all reliable". In this study, the scale of "radius of trust" was created by summing up the number of items rated 1-2. A multi-level analysis conducted in this report show that the radius of trust, after controlling for SES and some regional valuables, is associated with the outcomes, at both the individual and municipal level. On the other hand, the standard trust question is only associated with the outcomes at individual level. These findings suggest that we can capture social capital more fully with the trust radius, and that dilution of solidarity is easy to be linked to a sense of deteriorating public security for residents living there.

WG05-944.2

KOZIURA, KAROLINA* *(The New School University)*

Gender and Violence in the Oral Testimonies of Holodomor, the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33

Until the late 1980s, *Holodomor,* a massive artificial famine which occurred in 1932-33 in Soviet Ukraine was an unknown and forbidden, topic for generations of Ukrainians as well as academics in former socialist bloc and beyond. Since late 1980s the process of the opening of the Soviet archives together with attempts to collect the testimonies of the survivals led to the conceptualization of knowledge of this humanitarian crisis, in the consequence of which almost 5 million people died. Still, in the process of the unraveling of the silenced past, the experience of women have often been neglected.

In my presentation, I built on two important oral history projects conducted first in the late 1980s by the Harvard-based team of James Mace and secondly in the beginning of 2000s by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre in Toronto among members of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Northern America. My research of oral testimonies show that for many witnesses "the embeddedness in the family life" plays an important role in their recollections of the past. For many witnesses, their survival was possible only thanks to various strategies of gathering and preparing food developed by their mothers and grandmothers. In the testimonies then mothers appear as active and creative agents opposing the coercive policies of local communist but also fighting the famine through various techniques of preparing food from scarce resources.

I argue that the oral testimonies of *Holodomor* centered of the experience of women point to the important role of gender in conceptualizing memory and violence of famine. In a wider context, through the case study of Ukrainian famine I want to reflect on the problem of knowledge production of famines and the very often silenced position of women in ways in which we conceptualize the history of this atrocity.

RC14-279.8

KRAJEWSKA, MALWINA* *(Nicolaus Copernicus University)*

Buddhist Monks on-Line – on the Impact of Modern Technologies on Monastic Life in India and Nepal

Technical modernization as well as use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strongly contributed to social and cultural change among Tibetan monks in exile. It's an example of a modernization of a very homogeneous and traditional society. Under the influence of television and internet very strict monastic life had started to widen and experience new spheres of existence. ICT provided knowledge about different ways of living, new ways of entertainment. Under its impact monastic live have changed on physical and mental levels. For example monks started to watch Bollywood movies and football on the TV, use facebook and online messengers, speak English, and learn how to become a managers of different Buddhist ceremonies. Young monks have started to live different lives, changed their way of communication, and social organization

In this paper I will present flow and process of these changes and their effects. I will discuss various examples from the four-year ethnographic research project conducted among Karma Kagyu monks in India and Nepal.

RC22-424.5

KRAJEWSKA, MALWINA* *(Nicolaus Copernicus University)*

"Change Is Inevitable" – on the First and Second Generations of Tibetan Monks in India and Nepal

This presentation explores subject of Tibetan monasticism in exile. It outlines the process of migration of institution and tradition. It introduces the story of how Buddhist monasteries led by XVI Karmapa have settled down and been evolving during last sixty years in India and Nepal. Moreover, it explains and presents how this monasteries function nowadays, how they have developed and changed.

Tibetan monasticism in exile clashed with cultures of countries giving asylum had to adjust and learn how to deal with cultural diversity, technological innovations, and capitalism. Along with institutional changes, transformation of monks's attitude have occurred as well. The first generation had to primarily face many difficulties so that today it could be responsible for conveying the tradition and knowledge to newborns. Youths born in exile don't have to traverse the Himalayas with all their families and possessions. They are born in safe places where they can practice Tibetan Buddhism freely. All they have to do is learn from the elders. How this knowledge transfer is happening? With what kind of effect? Is social cohesion among Buddhist monks in exile preserved? What is the relationship between the first and second generation in exile? These questions are subject of this presentation. Presented thoughts are based on a four-year research conducted among Karma Kagyu monks in India and Nepal.

RC11-218.4

KRAMKOWSKA, EMILIA* *(University of Białystok)*

Symbolical Violence Against the Elderly As a New Form of Their Social Exclusion? a Few Reflections from the Research in Poland

Symbolical violence is one of the crucial categories in Pierre Bourdieu's considerations. He understands it as a subtle form of manipulation or some kind of hidden control, thanks to which the dominant people teach those who are dominated their ideas, which are the only ones perceived as true in a specific culture. Bourdieu explains that symbolical violence is a conflict between *habitus* of different social groups. This great sociologist's conception might be used to say that symbolical violence is a conflict of *habitus* of the younger generation and the elderly -in Poland - the post-war generation. Nowadays, there is a very strong focus on the youth and its attributes, such as beautiful look, physical attractiveness, vitality, strength, energy, etc. People who have such features receive positive feedback in society, unlike people who are far from the socially promoted ideas. Those people may experience social exclusion. One of the social groups that is at such a risk is the seniors. The rules and rights (habitus) that had been internalized by them in the process of socialization led to a concentration on different values than those cherished today. However, those seniors still have to find a new role for themselves in today's body-oriented culture, while being subjected to various types of veiled manipulations.

On the basis of the research conducted in Poland among young people, middle-aged people, and elderly people, this paper will answer such questions as: is true to assume that seniors are experiencing symbolical violence in the context of their body? Do they feel social exclusion pressure in this aspect/area? If yes, how do they deal with it? Do the representatives of younger generations also see the risk of seniors' social exclusion in relation to their body? Answers to these and other questions will be the content of this paper.

RC08-175.2

KRANEBITTER, ANDREAS* *(University of Vienna)*
REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH* *(University of Vienna)*

National Socialism and the History of Sociology in Austria

Recently, the relationship of Sociology and National Socialism has been intensely debated in Germany again. The debate concerns both the "contaminated" roots of German post-war sociology and the potentials of current sociology to contribute to the research of National Socialism. In Austria, this debate has not been held yet in detail. Our hypothesis is that the institutionalization of sociology in Austria, which was taking place within a framework of conservative science policies in an overall corporatist political system, depended on the covering of political cleavages by an application-oriented research and a lasting expulsion of sociology's critical dimension during the years of 1934 to 1945. In our presentation, we try to answer the following questions, drawing conclusions from an „inventory" of contributions of research on the topic published by the authors in a forthcoming anthology: Was there sociological research during 1938 to 1945 in Austria, and which differences, if any, are to be observed between Austria and Germany? What are the epistemological and institutional reasons for the observable "de-thematization" of National Socialism by Austrian post-war sociologists during the phase of the institutionalization of sociology in Austria? In which way is this development connected to the Cold War, in which ways is it comparable to "contaminations" in other countries? How can we conceptualize the relationship between internal disciplinary factors and external social developments? And finally, in which way does this de-thematization shape the state of current sociology in Austria?

The presentation will draw conclusions from an anthology on the topic edited by the two authors of this abstract. The anthology, to be published in May 2018, is the result of a three-year-project on „Sociology and National Socialism in Austria".

RC44-752.3

KRAUSOVA, ANNA* *(University of Oxford)*

"Putting on a Poncho Does Not Make You an Indian": Identity, Class, and Strategic Framing in Bolivian Indigenous Movements

Social movement scholarship has often pitted 'old' class-based organising against 'new' identity-focused movements. At the same time, indigenous people across the globe continue to struggle for both cultural recognition and material redistribution. Indigenous mobilisations have recently garnered renewed media attention, such as protests of Native American communities and their allies again the Dakota Access Pipeline in the US. Yet what do we mean by allies, and how easy is it to distinguish who is indigenous and who is not in the first place? In many instances, such as the case of Bolivia, this identity boundary is often blurred with fluid self-identification and indigeneity being taken up in various, often conflicting, political struggles. Even though Bolivia as a case of spectacular indigenous mobilisations has been studied extensively in the academic literature, less has been written about the complex interactions between indigenous communities and rural unions in Bolivia, and the way in which in which indigenous, rural and class identities are developed, negotiated and rallied around in rural politics and protest. This paper seeks to fill this gap by using the perhaps unique but illuminating case of Bolivia, specifically by comparing five indigenous social movement organisations in the country, two based on traditional community institutions and three on rural union structures. In particular, this paper traces both the alliances and the discords between these organisations since 2000, through their evolving relationship with the Evo Morales presidency they had helped bring to power. It conceptualises the symbolic use of indigeneity as a framing strategy, rather than a given, which indigenous social movement organisations have used in varied ways at different times. In doing so, it shows the strategic decision-making of indigenous leaders and activists throughout an evolving political landscape, and shows how the meaning of *indigeneity* itself is often part of such strategies.

RC54-892.3

KRAUSS, SABINE H.* *(Universität Innsbruck)*

Female Engineers As Part of the Sales Team: (Un)Doing Gender and Differences

My contribution is based on my own empirical research related to the (un) doing of gender and other differences performed by women working as sales engineers. It draws on the aspect of what sales engineers wear and therefore on clothes as material artefacts which shape the body. My research focuses on a field which I denote as a twofold male dominated and connoted field. First, technology is male connoted. Second, sales in the sense of business-to-business sales and including face-to-face customer contact and travelling is connoted as a male occupation.

In Germany, there are many initiatives to get more women into study programs and professions in the field of STEM-disciplines (science, technology, engineering and mathematics). One can see this as an economic need but it is also a question of justice as professions within this field are highly remunerative. Additionally, there are also voices saying that women are perfect candidates for sales and distribution. Therefore, women should not face discrimination.

However, my findings show that it is still difficult for women working in technical sales. Their body plays an important role as they face injustice and sexualized violence. Related to their biography and on different situations they encounter in their job (the fair, the customer visit, the training of industrial workers) they have and need different strategies and options to handle their situation. Clothing is one important aspect.

But violence is not only practised by male customers or colleagues against women, violence can also be found in the language female sales engineers use to describe "other" women as not being feminine enough or being too feminine. Presenting oneself as an exceptional woman therefore is one strategy to both emphasize that one is "really" a woman and be able to be part of the powerful male world of sales engineering.

RC16-299.6

KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* *(Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University))*

The Becoming of Complex Socio-Environmental Reality: Violence As Side-Effects of Dehumanization

The becoming of complex socio-environmental reality brings unintended consequences producing new violence as side-effects of 'civilizing process' that is accompanied by a cynic reflexivity: man's freedom increases greatly, and so does the variety of the behavior patterns, but it is not always good for humans and nature. Formal pragmatism of neoliberal biopolitics facilitates the permanent production of latent aggressiveness enforcing violence into our lives. Modern actors possess tremendous knowledge which is a great factor of social and

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

environmental change, but without a humanistic orientation in man's reflexivity innovations oppose civil society, exploit and destroy nature. I argue for a humane creative activity and a humanistic turn in sociology and other social sciences – the goal is to search for new forms of humanism, humane knowledge including the humanistic orientation of any research that is an ethical imperative of the global community.

RC40-706.3

KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* *(Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University))*

Violence of "Non-Food": Side-Effects of Transnational Expansion of Cosmopolitan Taste

Under the consequences of globalization there emerged "nothing" and correspondingly "non-food" – both refer to social forms that are generally centrally conceived, controlled, and comparatively devoid of distinctive substantive content and make sense only when paired with "something" including that of food the content of which has a bio-cultural integrity and is inseparable from the institutionalized local cultural values, norms, beliefs, and rituals, governing not only the essence of the diet, but the actual human relations. Transnational network enterprises produce flows of non-foods overcoming barriers of countries and boundaries of their places of origin that is accompanied by the transnational expansion of cosmopolitan taste. The side-effects of the global agribusiness pursuing pragmatic interests of increasing profits by imposing non-foods are expressed in violence against the values of indigenous foods and national lifestyles producing new challenges to Food Sovereignty and Food Safety.

RC10-199.4

KREISSIG, VOLKMAR* *(TU Dresden PHD (Dr.habil.))*

Social Trust,Corporate Governance and Participation Experiences in Germany, Europe and Developing Countries

Up growing mistrust in Soviet-Stalinist and capitalist institutions and politics had led to the breakdown of the iron curtain and the Berlin wall. The expectations of destruction of Eastern bloc and so called "state socialist economy" were getting more democracy and efficiency by direct participation of the people, workers and citizens. Social trust in institutions as participation, industrial democracy and corporate governance was very high in former eastern bloc and developing countries. There were big political changes from Russia, former Soviet Union, South Africa and other African countries till South East Asia and China.

After more than 27 year's German and European unification and a lot of worldwide political changes there is a high mistrust in existing democratic systems, institutions and politics, which are in crises. Economic and monetary systems are in crises and the national and international institutions (governments, European institutions, IMF and world bank as well as UN) are unable to present useful solutions for up growing humanitarian and world problems. The way out will be seen by a lot of people and movements by turning back into nationalism, destruction of international organizations, institutions and up growing new national conflicts.

The contribution will summarize the results of empirical studies of the author made in different countries and regions in Europe, Africa and Asia. Touching some crucial points will questions as "how can be re-established social trust in economies, social life and in the global world development?"

"What a role can play peoples, citizens and workers participation and basic democracy in a process of re-establishing social trust as precondition for a working global economy, for way out of financial crisis and the crisis of capitalist institutions? How can be re-established democratic inter-organizational, -personal and -social co-operation connected with the communal and individual actors?

RC11-227.4

KREKULA, CLARY* *(Karlstads University)*

Time, Aging and Governmental Precarization: On Work Transitions Among Men in Manual Work

Policies on extended working life have tended to focus on individuals, and the debate has to a great extent described older people as the problem. However, behind the rhetoric about selfish, uninformed and problematic older workers, there are well-documented organizational practices which create age-based marginalization and limit older people's participation in working life. Insufficient emphasize on this age organization in work organizations opens for increased inequality within the collective of older workers through an individualization of the risks of working life.

Departing from interviews with 11 men between the age of 56 and 74 working in Sweden for an international company in the metal industry, this paper contributes to the discussion on how the organization of workplaces relates to organizational ageing. Based on the idea that temporality makes up a fundamental dimension of human existence and organization, I discuss notions about when employees are expected to make transitions within a work organization.

The result, showing that transitions within the work organization are based on norms of duration and assumed to follow a given sequence, indicates that the expectations on transition constitute social norms – temporal regimes. While some movements are labelled as on- and off time respectively, other are described as expected, unproblematic and generic, and thereby given a position as the age normality. Even if the older workers express a perceived need for physically easier work tasks, transitions towards less physically demanding work tasks are not socially expected or recognized. Thus, they do not belong to the social temporal order of the work organization. Departing from these results, I argue that temporal orders create age normality and marks older employees. They also make up a disciplining element of the older employees which is based on increased social insecurity, what has been described as governmental precarization.

RC45-761.2

KRETSCHMER, DAVID* *(University of Mannheim)*

The Emergence of in-Group Friendships in the Absence of Intrinsic in-Group Preference: The Role of Experience and Expectation Formation

A plethora of past research shows that individuals primarily tend to form friendships with other in-group members, such as their same-sex, same-race, or same-age peers. In this paper, I introduce a formal model that attempts to explain how such preferences for friendships among individuals with similar *observable characteristics*—such as race, sex, or age—can emerge even if they are intrinsically indifferent about these characteristics.

Instead of these readily observable characteristics, the model assumes actors to only be interested in similarity to their friends regarding another set of attributes—characteristics that are *hard to observe*, such as their sense of humour, leisure time interests, or aspirations. The issue with these characteristics is that they usually only become observable once a relationship has been created, forcing actors to form expectations about these attributes on the basis of their previous experiences when deciding who to become friends with. If the differentiation between the in-group and out-groups is salient, expectations are likely to be formed separately for the groups. At the same time, actors tend to be more experienced with their in-group than the out-group because of different exposure in everyday life. In the model I show that, due to this lack of experience, out-group expectations tend to be both individually more uncertain than in-group expectations and more widely dispersed in the population of actors overall. Higher uncertainty and dispersion of expectations tend to be evaluated negatively if actors prefer similarity on the hard-to-observe attributes, and thus disfavour out-group friendships.

I provide formal results for a static version of the model and investigate dynamic friendship formation—with expectations being updated according to new experiences—using simulations. Finally, I consider how the processes discussed above are amplified or mitigated in the presence of structural constraints to friendship formation.

TG04-985.1

KRIGER, DEBRA* *(University of Toronto)*

Risk and the Body in Public Health

Work in public health relies on the concept of health risk, but how do folks understand what 'risk' means? This project takes a poststructuralist, critical qualitative approach to health research, combining theory from physical cultural studies, public health, and the sociology of health to solicit peoples' stories about how they understand embodied health and risk. Through sculpting, life-lining (an innovative method), and interviews, 13 participants shared their understandings of the relationship between the past, present, and future body in the context of health. Folks expressed their ideas of normality and interacted with experiences of social position, power structures, and public health discourses. Participants spoke about what sorts of actions in the past affected a body's present and future, and how; including discussions of how concepts such as 'luck', 'fate', 'control' or 'randomness' factor in. Participants also shared how they make sense of the uncertainty and unpredictability of 'health', and spoke of 'risk' as a heuristic for simplicity. This project directly addresses what risk means to people as part of embodiment and health, and expands on ideas of risk through researching our experiences of the body as a present, physical mediator between an ever-changing past and an uncertain future.

RC23-427.1

KRINGS, BETTINA* *(Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)*
MONIZ, ANTONIO *(Universidade Nova de Lisboa, FCT-UNL, CICS.NOVA)*
FREY, PHILIPP *(ITAS-Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)*

Bridging the Sociological Knowledge Gap between Technology and Work

The study of Frey & Osborne (2013) has motivated the 'classical' question of the relationship between automation processes and job losses. Besides the

methodological critique of the study with regard to its specific design as well as to the comparability to other countries (Wolter et al. 2016, Pellizzari & Fichen 2013, EPTA 2016), its outstanding resonance in scientific and political communities seems remarkable. It shows that actual technological advance is mobilizing fears, doubts and hopes of future working conditions in highly industrialized societies (here: in industry). We argue, that although the debate on the future impact of automation is varied, there is relatively little conceptual knowledge about the impact of advanced technologies on working environments, working organization and working settings in different branches and sectors.

Following sociological theories of work, the focus of our analysis of technological changes lies on shifts of organizations as well as on the shifts of qualifications and skills. Due to the "second wave-mutation" (Zuboff 2010) of technological and socio-structural changes, however, the ubiquitous use of information-based technologies is providing a high variety of human-machine interactions (HMI) in all sectors and branches. Thus, HMI is rarely sketched empirically with respect to the shifts of work in concrete working environments like in administrative, caring, machine operation or managing work. Furthermore, the mutual relationship between technological progress (production forces) and socio-economic relations (modes of production) is rarely taken into account when analyzing the application of new information-based technologies.

Building on the fruitful debates sparked by Frey & Osborne, interdisciplinary knowledge about HMI is needed based on approaches of STS, case study research, job observation etc. Furthermore, we will argue that the implementation of the employees' needs at the level of technology design is also is needed in order to bridge the gap between work and technologies.

RC32-JS-37.4

KRISHNAN, PREETHI* *(Purdue University)*

Domestic Violence and Gender: Legal Interpretations By India's Supreme Court

Laws are an important site for examining discursive struggles regarding gender inequality, both with respect to formal and substantive equality. Using archival data comprising decisions of India's Supreme Court on 217 domestic violence cases for the period 1995-2014, we show the distressing statistic where, in 73% of the cases, the woman had already died even before the domestic violence case had been filed. Favorability in verdicts from the court also varied based on whether the woman is deceased or alive. We explain this variation by examining the court's interpretation of gender as they adjudicate domestic violence cases. We demonstrate how the content of domestic violence laws influence the judicial interpretation of gender to develop a 'sameness' or 'corrective' approach. A formal equality approach assumes women to be naturally different from men, resulting in the justification of differential treatment of women. Thus, judges may normalize or understate emotional violence such as control and intimidation as they may not recognize structural aspects of gender inequality in families that allow for such violence to happen. Second, we find that the content of the law can be influential in developing a corrective approach among judges. Certain laws encourage judges to take a corrective approach and look beyond the need for typical forms of evidence that is difficult to provide in the case of domestic violence crimes that occur in private spaces. However, even when the content of the law upholds substantive equality, the judiciary may not take a corrective approach, if the woman does not conform to the 'good victim' narrative, resulting in less favorable outcomes for living women who approach the court for justice. Thus, even though the law has the potential to make some positive dents towards substantive equality, the judiciary may still be influenced by assumptions of gender difference.

RC03-72.5

KRISHNAN, PREETHI* *(Purdue University)*

Framing Entitlement, Framing Inequality: Women, State, and Frames

Social movement scholars have examined frames to explain emergence and mobilization of movements that target the state from outside. However, the notion of the challenger distinctly separate from the state, overlooks the role state institutions play in shaping those challenges. Neoliberal state policies such as privatization are implemented in societies embedded in the unequal relations of gender, class, and caste that lead to different outcomes for different groups of people. If and how people demand their entitlements from the state is influenced both by state policies and local inequities. I integrate the concept of frames in social movement theory, and inequality to address the following research question: How do women interpret their entitlement to basic services in the context of increasing privatization in India? I develop two key concepts - frame appropriation and reactive adoption – to demonstrate how state policies facilitate and hinder radical entitlement claims. State welfare services provide women the opportunity to demand basic services as an entitlement. While claiming those entitlements, women may appropriate and adapt state frames in welfare policies to challenge mainstream narratives that justify gender and caste inequality, what I refer to as frame appropriation. In contrast, other state policies may encourage

women (from marginally better SES) to uncritically adopt dominant neoliberal frames that exacerbate gender, caste, and class inequality, what I refer to as reactive adoption. Based on five months of ethnographic fieldwork in rural Tamil Nadu (India) where I studied the Indian government's welfare initiative, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), I utilize observations and 50 semi-structured interviews with mothers, childcare workers, and state representatives to delineate the conditions under which women deployed two frames regarding entitlement to basic services: the resonant frame, 'entitlement to food' and the radical frame, 'entitlement to redistribution of care-work from family to the state.'

RC28-522.1

KRISTIANSEN, MARCUS H. *(Utrecht University)*

VROOMAN, J. *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research│SCP & Utrecht University)*

The Role of Social Networks in Explaining Benefit Receipt across Ethnic Groups

Much research has focused on explaining the differences that have been observed in most Western countries in the labor market outcomes - including benefit receipt - of native people and first- and second-generation migrants. Empirical studies from the Netherlands show that around 50 percent of the native-migrant difference in benefit receipt can be explained by accounting for compositional differences in socio-economic characteristics. Theoretically, this is typically related to unevenly distributed human capital across the ethnic groups, selective immigration policies, and labor market segmentation. Less is known about to what extent social networks and social capital can account for differences in benefit receipt between natives and people with a migrant background.

The aim of this study is to quantify the role of social networks in explaining the native-migrant differential in the receipt of social assistance, disability and unemployment benefits. We draw on research on (1) the role of social networks for benefit receipt, and research on (2) the role of social capital in explaining the labor market outcomes of ethnic, racial, and/or migrant groups, and expect that social networks will explain a significant part of the native-migrant difference in benefit receipt.

To investigate this we employ a unique combination of Dutch register and survey data. The register data provide the best way of measuring individual benefit receipt, which is often under-reported in surveys, while the latter contain a wide range of social network indicators. A particular novel feature is that we can test to what extent the impact of social capital in the neighborhood (a register-data measure) varies by contact with neighbors (a survey-data measure). The combination of data sources sheds new light on the theoretical mechanisms underlying social network effects in benefit receipt among different ethnic groups.

RC25-JS-30.2

KRIZSÁN, ATTILA* *(University of Turku)*

Strategically Constructed Identities: Hybridity of Self-Presentation and Changes in Belonging within One Speech Event

In this paper I argue for the dynamic nature of hybrid identities not only across changing situations and speakers but within the same speakers in the same speech event. My study is based on identification patterns emerging in the language use of seventeen Brussels based civil servant and lobbyist in similar types of semi-structured interviews. While this target group was rather homogenous in terms of racial and educational backgrounds, variation could be found across the backgrounds of the members in terms of national, supra-national, regional, political, institutional, linguistic, (broader) gender and ethnic belonging. The interview data was analyzed by means of corpus-driven systemic functional linguistics focusing of pronominal deixis and verbal semantics (Transitivity) and the findings indicate that various kinds of self-presentations and types of belonging were represented by the interviewees at different points of the interview situation. Furthermore, it seems that both the dynamism and hybridity of these constructions were strategically driven by the actual communicative goals of the speakers.

RC57-924.4

KROCHMALNY, SYD* *(University of Buenos Aires)*

Journals of Hate

'Journals of Hate' is based on the reader's comments in electronic versions of major newspapers in Argentina where they are enabled to express their views without boundaries. Some of these phrases are written on the walls of the exhibition space.

The chosen fragments specifically track those discursive cores where the dehumanization of whole sectors of society occurs. The construction of the other as an object of extreme hatred seeks to define certain people as a social surplus. 'Shit', 'trash' and 'waste' are some of the metaphors that make the other as excrement that social body must expel. This embodied view of society also appears when

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medical terms such as 'cancer', 'infection' or 'gangrene' that must be removed are used.

However, all haters needs an object as long he defines its identity in relationship with the hated. Thus we see that the commentators perceive themselves as Argentinian by regarding the "bolita", the "paragua", the "perucho", the "mexican" derogatory categories that describe immigrants from nearby countries. They perceive themselves as belonging to the white race by denigrating colored people; they feel more masculine when they humiliate women; they entitle themselves as educated by stigmatizing the uninstructed. They feel themselves as middle classes in relation with the degraded poor. No matter how poor you are it is always possible to imagine someone poorer.

These observations do not say anything new. You may even think that the comments that we selected in the newspapers are just anonymous rants. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that many main massacres in history were preceded by dehumanizing discourses, public narratives which went unheeded at the time.

RC57-929.5

KROCHMALNY, SYD* *(University of Buenos Aires)*

Performance, Poetry and Installation like a Methodological Tools to the Sociological Research

My proposal is present the art project 'Journals of Hate' ('Diarios del Odio', Buenos Aires, 2014-2017) like a complex research in wich I used differents art medias like a methodological tools.

'Journals of Hate' is based on the reader's comments in electronic versions of major newspapers in Argentina where they are enabled to express their views without boundaries. Some of these phrases were written on the walls of the different exhibition spaces in Argentina.

For the poems that form Journals of Hate I didn't want to just the document of a transtextual procedure with political and documentary value but also pretends to be read as "poems", putting the ear in the zone of ambiguity that the statements have, and facing us to chance more horrifying realization that pushes us to constantly question the categories and parameters with which we value art.

Finally, the performance Journal of Hate, it is a prayer, it is an old choir but it is completely modernized and has internal sarcasm, the bodies have all the plasticity of the history of the theater, the choreography, therefore we attend an argument, a great juxtaposition of the theatrical text, of the theatrical game.

The chosen fragments used in the installation, in the poems and in the performance specifically track those discursive cores where the dehumanization of whole sectors of society occurs. The construction of the other as an object of extreme hatred seeks to define certain people as a social surplus. 'Shit', 'trash' and 'waste' are some of the metaphors that make the other as excrement that social body must expel. This embodied view of society also appears when medical terms such as 'cancer', 'infection' or 'gangrene' that must be removed are used.

RC06-130.4

KROL, AGNIESZKA* *(Jagiellonian University)*

Reproductive Justice, Childlessness and Disability. Perspectives of Women with Disabilties Living in Poland

The presentation will discuss how women with disabilities navigate reproductive autonomy within social, cultural and legal context that constructs norms on parenthood and childlessness. I will present results of empirical research based on qualitative methods (IDIs). The interviews were conducted both with childless/childfree women and mothers women with physical and sensory disabilities creating diverse family forms. The research aimed at analyzing the emic perspective of women in order to understand negotiations related to the construction of gender, disability, adulthood and care work as well as embodiment and heredity. The study is based on the social and phenomenological models of disability. This hybrid model depicts disability as a multidimensional phenomenon combining both social factors and embodiment theory. Understanding the dynamics of childlessness/childfreeness of women with disabilities is especially important as the group historically was often deprived of reproductive autonomy and in case of Poland still faces restriction of rights. The presentation is based on the research project *Disability, motherhood, care. Reproductive autonomy and experiences of motherhood of women with disabilities in Poland* funded by National Science Center, Poland (2015/19/N/HS6/00789).

RC45-757.1

KROS, MATHIJS* *(Utrecht University)*

Negative Interethnic Ties in Secondary Schools in the Netherlands: A Three-Wave Longitudinal Network Study.

There is a growing interest in negative networks. Despite their relative rarity, negative ties may be more likely to drive attitudes, behaviors, and network dynamics than positive ties (Labianca & Brass, 2006). The interest in negative

relationships is also apparent in research on interethnic contact (Pettigrew, 2008). Driven by the contact hypothesis' promise to improve intergroup relations, most research has investigated positive contact. But contact can also be negative (Paolini, Harwood & Rubin, 2010). Furthermore, while research on contact theory has typically relied on self-report surveys, scholars in this field have become convinced of the benefits of social network analysis (Wölfer & Hewstone, 2017).

We aim to make several contributions to both the empirical understanding of negative interethnic contact and the conceptual understanding of negative networks by explaining the formation, maintenance, and breaking of negative ties between pupils from different ethnic backgrounds in the Netherlands. First, a common critique on contact research is that it only looks at attitudes, like prejudice, but fails to explain behavior. We fill this caveat by explaining negative interethnic ties. Second, studies on negative ties often rely on structural balance theory, despite a lack of empirical support (Yap & Harrigan, 2015). We also apply status theory and homophily to predict negative ties. Third, we analyze a range of negative ties, measured in the same sample, to explore the extent to which findings on negative networks are robust across different measures. We thereby contribute to the discussion on analytical techniques catered to negative networks (Everett & Borgatti, 2014).

We use data from a three-wave study amongst high school pupils, aged 12 and 13, in the Netherlands. The sociometric part of the survey includes a wide range of nomination measures of negative ties (e.g. dislike, avoidance, negative contact, physical and verbal aggression), in addition to positive ties.

RC31-JS-13.10

KROS, MATHIJS* *(Utrecht University)*

The Iterative Effect of Negative and Positive Outgroup Contact on Outgroup Attitudes. Results from a Two-Week Diary Study in the U.K.

This paper focuses on the relative openness of attitudes of the majority population towards Asian migrants in the U.K., and vice versa. By analyzing a two-week diary study conducted in July 2017, we study the net effect of a combination of positive and negative outgroup contact experiences on outgroup attitudes.

Contact with outgroup members typically leads to more positive and inclusive attitudes toward that group as a whole (Brown & Hewstone, 2005). However, most of this research has investigated positive contact experiences (Pettigrew, 2008), but recent studies also show the detrimental effects of negative contact (Pettigrew, Tropp, Wagner & Christ, 2011).

We extend this research by appreciating that people can have both positive and negative contact, and that people are likely to have more than one outgroup contact experience. First, we test whether the effects of contact –positive and negative– are stronger when people have had little to no contact in the past. Second, we test whether the valence of the contact one has previously had influences how a new experience affects one's attitudes. For example, we will investigate whether positive intergroup experiences one has had in the past buffers against the detrimental effects of a new negative encounter.

These hypotheses are tested using unique, high-quality diary data. Besides filling in extended pre and post-tests, members of both the majority and the Asian migrant population were asked to keep a diary for 14 consecutive days. They could freely describe their intergroup contact, while also filling in some quantitative items. The data will be analyzed using a multi-level approach, with the diary entries nested within individuals. The diaries will also be subjected to a content analysis. This will result in additional descriptive results with examples of what people actually consider to be contact with members of different ethnic groups.

RC02-JS-44.4

KROZER, ALICE* *(Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge)*

Relative Affluence: Elite Perception of Inequality in Mexico

Results from interviews with members of the Mexican elite show that their perceptions of inequality condition their response to the problem, in terms of perceived urgency and policy space for action. Thus, elites and the perceptions they hold feature prominently in both the production, and reproduction of inequality. Their privileged position fosters a voluntary segregation from the top, i.e. the retreat of elites from public life as experienced by the majority, both in terms of physical spaces, cultural and intellectual spheres, and usage of public goods such as healthcare, education, transport etc. This leads to a "wealth delusion": an alienation from society at large, and distorted view of "reality" as experienced by other socio-economic groups. Members of the elite interviewed consistently underestimate their own socio-economic position as well as the extent of poverty from the masses, decreasing perceived urgency to act against inequality. Differences between them and other, poorer population groups are often amplified by insistence on different "cultures" (language, leisure activities, interests), appearance, education and aspirations between groups. The observation that personal experience of immediate environments tends to condition the general perception of the state of, and often also trends in, distributional dynamics, can be understood as "relative affluence" (as analogous

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to relative poverty). Despite the general worry about inequality in the abstract, interviewees largely share a feeling of entitlement that justifies their own position as "deserving" and shapes their preferred policy reactions to inequality, overwhelmingly limited to demands for better education and extreme poverty relief. Other key topics addressed in interviews include: considerations as to the perceived origins, potential consequences of, and means to deal with inequality; inequality's relation with corruption, impunity and violence; interviewees' "ideal" society and their take on the state of socio-economic affairs in the country.

RC49-820.4

KRUMM, SILVIA* (Ulm University)

KILIAN, REINHOLD (Ulm University)

GUENDEL, HARALD (Ulm University)

BESCHONER, PETRA (Ulm University)

STIAWA, MAJA (Department of Psychiatry II, Ludwig-Heilmeyer-Str. 2, 89312 Günzburg, Germany)

SOEHNER, FELICITAS (Ulm University)

MUELLER-STIERLIN, ANABELL (Ulm University)

Depression Among Men and Masculinity – First Results from the Mende Study

Prevalence rates of depression are higher in females than in males although men have much higher suicide rates. According to the concept of 'male depression', men may differ from women in regard to depression symptoms and coping. However, little is known about male mental health behavior, service needs, coping strategies in the context of discourses of masculinity and/or depression. Furthermore, there is a lack of knowledge on how men´s specific needs are addressed and/or met within mental health settings. The mixed-method-study MenDe aims at a comprehensive analysis of men´s masculinity constructions and consequences for their mental health behavior by identification of subgroups of depressed men with regard to masculinity constructions, job involvement, stigmatization and social factors. Subsequent in-depths interviews provide insight into men's mental health behavior. In addition, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with mental health professionals to understand their views and attitudes towards depressed men and their service needs. Background and study design as well as preliminary results will be presented.

Silvia Krumm, Reinhold, Kilian, Harald Gündel, Petra Beschoner, Thomas Becker, Felicitas Söhner, Maja Stiawa, Annabel Müller-Stierlin, Elisa Sittenberger, Lea Reichhardt, Maria Panzirsch, Amanda Horn

RC49-826.3

KRUMM, SILVIA* (Ulm University)

Violent Victimization of Mental Health Service Users.

Background: Mental health service face high risk of victimization but this issue is still neglected compared to studies on the risk of violence committed by mental health service users. Victimization can lead to severe physical and mental health consequences and self-stigmatization.

Method: Based on a systematic review, recent findings on the prevalences of adult victimization will be introduced and risk factors will be discussed against criminological concepts including the routine activity approach.

Results: International studies consistently indicate high adult victimization risks compared to general population. Risk factors include psychopathology, substance abuse, (former) experiences of violence, and a lack of social integration. Disclosure of victimization is hindered by several barriers.

Discussion: Preventive and interventive measures should be provided at individual, service, and societal level.

RC47-JS-22.18

KRYST, MELANIE* (University of Marburg)

Between Strategies of Transnational Activism and Tripartite Dialogue: The Strategic Mechanism of Market-Based Lobbying

Between Strategies of Transnational Activism and Tripartite Dialogue: The Strategic Mechanism of Market-Based Lobbying

Social movement organisations and labour unions team up on the transnational level in order to cope with the global power of multinational companies and missing or ineffective labour regulations that put labour conditions at risk along the global value chain. What are the common strategies of these cross-movement alliances in the global governance architecture?

Recent literature on global labour governance point at the helpful guidance by complex and dynamic models of strategy-making in private politics (Den Hond/de Bakker/de Haan 2010, den Hond/de Bakker 2012, Mena/Waeger 2014, McDonnell/King/Soule 2015) and at the interconnections of transnational attempts for institution building between the state and the market arena (Fransen/Burgoon 2013, den Hond/Stolwijk/Merk 2014, Zajak 2017, Kryst/Zajak 2017 forthcoming).

By the further development of a strategic-interactionist approach (Jasper 2004) and its adaption to the global labour governance architecture I identify strategies of alliances of social movement organisations and labour unions in two varied qualitative case studies: The *Clean Clothes Campaign* (1990-2016) and the *European Banana and Agro Industrial Product Action Network* (1994-2016) both develop strategies between a) transnational activism and b) transnational social or tripartite dialogue that are within each case strongly interconnected over time.

One of the interactive mechanisms between these two types of strategies that I trace back is the *strategic mechanism of market-based lobbying* (a->b): Private governance schemes, originally invented by social movement organizations, are supported in the political(-administrative) arena, amongst others by labour unions. Examples of this mechanism show how social movement organisations and labour unions with different strategic preferences jointly develop strategies that blur the lines between the actors' groups and their strategic actions and arenas, and emphasise the need for longitudinal interactionist strategy analysis.

RC44-740.2

KRYST, MELANIE* (University of Marburg)

Using Global Certification Schemes: Strategic Mechanisms between Strategies of Transnational Activism and Tripartite Dialogue

Using Global Certification Schemes: Strategic Mechanisms Between Strategies of Transnational Activism and Tripartite Dialogue

Alliances of social movement organisations and labour unions emerge at the transnational level and develop common strategies between private and public governance. How are global certification schemes strategically used in the global governance architecture?

Recent literature on global labour governance point at the helpful guidance by complex and dynamic models of strategy-making in private politics (Den Hond/de Bakker/de Haan 2010, den Hond/de Bakker 2012, Mena/Waeger 2014, McDonnell/King/Soule 2015) and at the interconnections of transnational attempts for institution building between the state and the market arena (Fransen/Burgoon 2013, den Hond/Stolwijk/Merk 2014, Zajak 2017, Kryst/Zajak 2017 forthcoming).

By the further development of a strategic-interactionist approach (Jasper 2004) and its adaption to the global labour governance architecture I identify strategies of alliances of social movement organisations and labour unions in two varied qualitative case studies: The *Clean Clothes Campaign* (1990-2016) and the *European Banana and Agro Industrial Product Action Network* (1994-2016) both develop strategies between a) transnational activism and b) transnational social or tripartite dialogue that are within each case strongly interconnected over time.

Global certification schemes serve in interactive mechanisms that I trace back as starting points for further strategic attempts between these two types of strategies (a<->b). First, I identify a *strategic mechanism of market-based lobbying* (a->b), where private governance schemes are supported by the alliances in the political(-administrative) arena. Second, I show evidence for a *strategic mechanism of new regulatory initiative opportunities* (b->a), where global certification schemes are used in a confrontational manner to further target multinational companies at the transnational level. Both examples emphasise the need for an interactionist strategy analysis in the current global labor governance architecture.

RC55-907.3

KRZAKLEWSKA, EWA* (Jagiellonian University in Krakow)

HOLTER, ØYSTEIN (Oslo University)

SLANY, KRYSTYNA (Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Gołębia 24, 31007 Kraków Poland)

Multidimensional Approach to Studying Gender Equality - Results from Geq Study of Gender Equality and Quality of Life in Poland and Norway

The paper presents an approach for studying gender equality, which was elaborated by the Norwegian scholars (Holter, Svare, Egeland 2009) and later tested in many countries, also in Poland. The original multidimensional framework allows for in-depth analysis of gender equality and quality of life relationships, in the light of both women and men participation in employment and growing involvement of men in care work.

Gender equality was researched in the following dimensions: gender equal practices (housework, care, decisions), resource distribution in the family, pro-equality attitudes, attachment to traditional gender roles in connection to family and work, male power, gender identity, and experience of gender equality in childhood. Self-assessed quality of life (QoL) was measured with use of GESQoLS (new scale based on WHOQOL-bref) consisting of six dimensions: somatic functioning, psychological well-being, social/personal relations, material conditions, infrastructure and life satisfaction. The results indicate that gender equality impacts on quality of life of women and men in Poland. For example, pro-equality attitudes have positive impact on most dimensions in both genders, similarly to equality in care duties in case of parents. Equality in decisions brings

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positive impact on most QoL dimensions for men, while male power and control negative on all dimensions for women. Work burden negatively impacts QoL of men in all dimensions, besides financial one.

The proposed framework indicates that the relationships between different gender equality dimensions are context specific and differ between men and women, also considering their work engagement. The proposed questionnaire proved to be an interesting tool for cross-cultural comparisons.

The presented results come from the project "Gender Equality and Quality of Life' (GEQ) funded by the Polish-Norwegian Research Programme. The survey data was collected in Poland in 2015 (representative random sample of adult men and women, address sampling, 1501 respondents).

RC24-446.1

KU, DOWAN* *(Environment and Society Research Institute)*

Ecological Democracy for the Just and Sustainable Society

Ecological democracy can be defined as the political practice in which the right of social minorities, future generations and non-human beings can be deliberated and realized in the open and participatory public sphere and policy process. Ecological sustainability and the intrinsic value of non-human beings should be deliberated in ecological democracy. Though ecological democracy can develop on the basis of deliberative democracy, the former goes beyond the latter. Ecological democracy needs to be extended to the economic and political system. It is because ecological sustainability and social justice can be attained when the state and market are re-embedded to the society as Karl Polanyi said. Environmental justice movement, ecological cooperative movement, energy transition movement, etc. are the social actions for ecological democracy.

Developmentalism and industrialism can be transformed to ecological democracy at a certain policy sector such as energy policy. New administration of South Korea and Taiwan started the nuclear phasing out policy in 2017. Energy transition in Taiwan and South Korea can be a representative case to explain the possibility of eco-democratic transition in developmental states.

RC40-705.1

KU, HOK BUN* *(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*

Rural-Urban Alliance As Collaborative Politics in Fighting Against Global Capitalism: A Case Study of Food Sovereignty Movement in China

China has been increasingly engaged with global capitalism since China's WTO entry in 2001. Agrarian globalization impacts China's rural transformation as well as the sustainability of overall development. Same as other countries, food security becomes very critical in mainland China. Recently, food security was listed as the first major issue to be tackled by Chinese government. Food security issue in China is related to food subsistence and food safety. In facing the food security crisis, NGOs in China have grasped and readily embraced the concept of "Food Sovereignty" in recent years. A growing number of food sovereignty movements emerged in the form of rural-urban alliance that encouraged rural producers to grow and produce organic crops and foods to cate for increasing demands for higher quality rural produce in urban centres. By selling directly to these markets at a 'fairer' price with the assistance of NGOs, these initiatives became a new way of assisting rural producers to lift themselves out of poverty through producer-consumer cooperation and sustainable development (Shi, et al. 2011; Ku & Ip, 2011). In this paper, authors are going to introduce China's food security crisis and analyze how it affects people's livelihood in both villages and cities. Based on our participatory action research in Yunnan province of China, authors will point out that in facing the food safety crisis caused by the globalization of agriculture, Chinese local producers and consumers are not passively waiting for government's policy change or the mercy of capitals, but actively search for alternative way to save themselves through a new form of collaborative politics of rural-urban alliance.

RC05-110.11

KU, JANE* *(Sociology, University of Windsor)*

Confessions of an Ethnic

Using autoethnography, this paper analyzes three moments of public expressions (in the form of words in published texts) of the author's ethnic identity to explore her social location and situatedness in relation to her "community". These public expressions I take up are understood as "confessions" (Rey Chow) through which we enact our ethnic identities. Employing the concept of "native informant" (Gayatri Spivak) and "protesting ethnic" (Chow), the paper will engage with these expressions and re-memory to explore the formation of ethnic identity in the age of global capitalist "postracial" society. How (racialized) ethnic femininity is recognized and acknowledgeable is discussed here. Implications drawn include examining the usefulness of autoethnographic method in investigating formation of ethnic identity and community in relation to race, in seeing intersectionality

and multiple mediations, and for collective ethnic and activist narratives when applied to more collaborative community research.

RC43-737.1

KUBO, TOMOKO* *(Gifu University)*
OTSUKA, TOSHIYUKI *(Chubu University)*

The Changes in Housing Condition in Aging Japanese Suburbs: A Case of the Nagoya Metropolitan Area

Japan is a rapidly aging society, recording 26.0% of its population as aged in 2015 (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan 2015). In addition, the current low total fertility rate, which has recovered from the lowest recorded number of 1.26 children per woman in 2005 to 1.42 in 2014, accelerates the aging process of the entire society. One of the typical phenomena triggered by aging and low fertility is a decline in residential environments, the number of residents, and the number of required facilities in suburban neighborhoods. The following results have been found: (1) a lack of opportunities to socialize or communicate with others results in people remaining in their houses alone "solitary death" or "dying alone," which denotes that a body has not been found by others for several days after the person has passed away in his or her home, is now regarded as a social problem in Japan (Matsumiya 2013), and (2) there is limited access to fresh food or public transport (Morland et. al. 2002), and (3) an increase in housing vacancies can cause disorder on a block-level scale or in a neighborhood as a whole, and can even reduce the life satisfaction of residents (Accordino and Johnson 2000, Benediktsson 2014, Kubo et.al 2015). Scholars have paid attention to each aspect of the declining residential environment in aging communities, but little is known about regional systems of the problems as a whole. This study identifies how residents' perceived lives in aging Japanese suburbs change in housing estates with different mobility patterns through our field surveys in the Nagoya metropolitan area, the third largest metropolitan areas after Tokyo and Osaka. We conducted a field survey on an increase in housing vacancies, mobility patterns and housing supply in case districts, topographic conditions, and the activities of local communities.

RC57-JS-7.4

KUDLA, DANIEL* *(University of Guelph)*

Business Improvement Areas and the Justification of Urban Revitalization

Business Improvement Areas (hereafter BIAs; but also known as business improvement districts in the USA) have become a central feature of downtown revitalization across North America, Australia, Western Europe, and South Africa. Faced with limited funds to fuel urban revitalization, municipal governments now rely heavily on BIAs to manage urban spaces directly by taking on day-to-day tasks including security and crime control, beautifying city streets and sidewalks, and marketing the neighbourhood through various promotional and branding campaigns. As BIAs gained prominence throughout the early-to-mid 1990s, various perspectives in sociology, geography, and criminology attempted to provide a general framework to understand BIAs' form and function. As I argue, the dominant conceptualization of BIAs, which often emphasizes BIAs' pro-market neoliberal tendencies, creative cities agenda, and regulatory crime control logic, fails to take into account how active meaning-making processes shape justifications of their urban revitalization initiatives. Drawing upon qualitative data collected in London, Ontario – including interviews with BIA members, participant observation of city council debates, and document analysis of urban policies and BIA-produced materials – this study uses Boltanski's "pragmatic sociology of critique" to show how BIA decision-making processes are the outcome of socially produced "orders of worth" based around morally configured "common goods". This study intends to shed some light on how neoliberal urban policies are given meaning through cultural and social processes in particular grounded locations.

RC21-397.4

KUDLA, DANIEL* *(University of Guelph)*
COUREY, MICHAEL *(Western University)*

Managing Territorial Stigmatization from the 'Middle': Business Improvement Areas and Urban Revitalization in the Post-Industrial City

Wacquant's concept of territorial stigmatization asserts that state-led bureaucratic and commercial agents mobilize discourses of stigmatization about specific areas in a city in order to legitimize simplistic spatial solutions in an attempt to solve complex political-economic problems. With the increased popularity of Business Improvement Areas (BIAs; or Business Improvement Districts in the U.S) across the globe, these organizations play a significant role managing the image of stigmatized neighbourhoods. Unlike conventional studies of territorial stigmatization which delineates the concept of territorial stigmatization between the production of stigma from 'above' (by state-led and

commercial entities) and the resistance of stigma from 'below' (by residents in low-income neighbourhoods) this paper argues BIAs do not fit either of these categories but rather negotiate territorial stigmatization from the 'middle'. From this middle role, BIAs strategically perpetuate territorial stigmatization to attract external funding while simultaneously resisting territorial stigmatization in order to maintain solidarity with local community groups. We highlight BIAs unique middle position by drawing on data collected from media articles and urban planning reports in London Ontario's Old East Village over a fifteen-year period.

RC29-535.8

KUDLACEK, DOMINIC* *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)*

TRESKOW, LAURA *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)*

Sexual Harassment Among University Members

Sexual Harassment among university members have always been important topics, requiring further investigation and more specified research. Moreover, current events in Germany have shown that especially cyber harassment, such as cyber defamation, cyber bullying or cyber stalking has become a prevalent issue. This paper will present the findings from a (web-based) victimisation survey among 4.628 university members (age 17-78), covering especially the perspective staff members. It will outline the prevalence of sexual harassment and various other offences and capture both, the perspective of victims and the perspective of offenders. The design of the study makes it furthermore possible to light up the relationship between the groups and the background of the offences. Consequences for the victims and the motivation of the offenders will be outlined likewise. The results will be especially discussed in terms of gender differences.

RC29-537.6

KUDLACEK, DOMINIC* *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)*

TRESKOW, LAURA *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony)*

Towards a Holistic Understanding of the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in Europe

The presentation delivers results from a critical review of existing prevention projects and programmes in Europe. This comprehensive review will raise awareness of which tools/measures practitioners require in order to better enable their ability to tackle radicalisation. Results indicate that a vast majority of the programs analysed within this review share a similar framework. Efforts often involve 'softer' preventive measures such as community driven projects, mentoring schemes and community partnerships. These counter-radicalisation efforts demonstrate a shift away from the terrorists themselves and focus more on community engagement and community empowerment. However, evaluations giving insight into the effectivity of such measures are largely inadequate. Furthermore, counter-measures that are often suggested in policies and programmes are sometimes not addressed in reality.

It is recommended that existing prevention mechanisms should be strengthened and personalized for different populations. Projects and programmes should utilise a 'bottom up' approach and build networks and relationships with key players from local communities. Such de-radicalisation measures should not only be put in place for communities but also for individuals at different stages of the radicalisation process.

RC05-124.5

KUEHN, THOMAS* *(IPU Berlin, Germany)*

VOIGT, KATRIN *(International Psychoanalytic University Berlin)*

The Construction of Belongingness to an Imagined Nation State – Contradictory Narratives and Ambivalent National Identities in a Globalized World

While some discourses already claim a post-national era in times of globalization, current nationalistic tendencies on the political level in various western countries provide a different picture. For an increasing amount of people, nationalistic narratives seem to present an important identity frame within a globalized world.

The electoral success of the populist right-wing party AfD (13%) within German parliamentary election 2017 is just one of many illustrations of such tendencies. Reflecting on national identity and different constructions of belongingness to the nation state becomes a more and more critical issue for German politics and the related public discourse.

In order to understand these tendencies, we regard it as important to analyze national identity from a combined structural and subjective perspective.

Based on several qualitative interview studies on national identity conducted by the authors in Brazil and Germany, the authors want to line out different narratives of belonging to a nation in a globalized world. It's striking that competing and contradictory narratives often can be found within one interview with the same person, reflecting uncertainties and ambivalences regarding the contemporary meaning of national identity, citizenship and belonging to nation states. The same person in different social and discursive contexts might stress or neglect the importance of the nation state.

We will analyze how these ambivalent accounts of belonging are fundamental for the construction of different social identities in our contemporary globalized world. Focusing on different social imaginaries and representations of the nation state allows us to explain why nationalism and transnationalism are in fact no contradicting phenomena, but rather coexisting forms.

Calling for a post-national era alone does not end exclusion, rather, the structure of narratives of belonging have to be understood in order to find more inclusive forms of social community.

RC11-231.4

KUENEMUND, HARALD* *(University of Vechta)*

Evaluation of Problems, Processes and Structures – Overcoming the Limitations of User Centered Design

For a long time, the development of Gerontechnology has been criticized for not taking into account user needs and capabilities. As a consequence, user centered design and related strategies like transdisciplinary development have become standard procedures. However, some serious problems remain. This paper criticizes that we rarely see an evaluation of a theoretical problem as a starting point for technology development. More frequently, either user stories and personas – based on prejudices and mostly negative images of aging – or small and biased samples of potential users are the starting points for technology development and process evaluation. Both strategies are most likely resulting in products failing to match end users' demands on the market. For example, in the first case these stereotypes may become integral aspects of the technology, in the second case we may receive biased information for product development. Based on results from quantitative and qualitative studies in Germany it is argued that we should start from both large scale sample surveys and detailed theoretical as well as reconstructive methods of problem evaluation from very early stages of technology development.

RC15-291.1

KUHLMANN, ELLEN* *(Goethe-University Frankfurt)*

BURAU, VIOLA *(Aarhus University)*

'Good Governance' and Stakeholder Involvement: Why We Need a Context-Sensitive Approach

Assessments of health systems governance have shown that strengthening stakeholder involvement is a major policy lever for governance innovation and an important tool for improving performance. We argue the need for a more critical and context-sensitive approach on stakeholder involvement as an indicator of good governance. Health workforce governance in European countries serves as empirical example; the aim is to identify different models of stakeholder involvement and their capacity to drive integrated people-centred care. The analysis is explorative and draws on policy documents, public statistics and other secondary sources. Three models of involving stakeholders in health workforce governance can be identified: corporatist professional involvement either in a continental European model of conservative corporatism (e.g. Germany, Belgium) or in a Nordic model (e.g. Sweden, Denmark) of public corporatism; managerialist and market-centred involvement of professions as organisational agents; and a more inclusive, network-based involvement of plural professional experts at different levels of governance. The power relations embedded in these models of stakeholder involvement have different effects on capacity building for an integrated people-centred health workforce. Corporatist governance models embody risks, albeit in different ways, to remake professional silos rather than serving patient needs, while managerialist stakeholder involvement has some capacity for more integrated care but the effects are uncertain and shaped by market logics. Most promising is a bottom-up driven model, that connects diverse professional groups and care sectors through network-based governance and shared values of 'good care for patients'. The results highlight that stakeholder involvement must be assed in the context of power relations embedded in health workforce governance.

RC54-893.3

KUKKONEN, IIDA* *(University of Turku)*

ÅBERG, ERICA *(University of Turku)*

Aesthetic Capital at the Intersections of Age, Gender and Class

In recent discussions physical appearance is increasingly conceptualised as a form of capital, so as to complement Bourdieu's theory by highlighting the role of the body (Anderson *et al*., 2010; Hakim, 2010; Mears, 2015). Aesthetic capital can be understood as a combination of different resources or assets related to physical appearance including facial beauty, body shape, size and physique, as

well as styles of grooming and clothing (Anderson *et al.*, 2010). One's position in social space conditions one's sense of possessing aesthetic capital, and the means and incentives to develop physical appearance -related resources (cf. Bourdieu, 1984).

In addition to social class, discussions around aesthetic capital have often focused on gender. It's generally held that appearances are more important for women, and accumulating aesthetic capital is more pronouncedly a feminine task (Sarpila *et al.*, 2017). However, we suggest that not enough attention has been paid to age and the ways in which it interacts with class and gender. For example, discussions on the so-called 'double standard of ageing' have suggested that as women are more defined by their looks, ageing may be more consequential for them than it is for men (Sontag, 1972; Twigg, 2004). Moreover it is worth considering whether ageing affects the aesthetic capital of men and women of different social classes asymmetrically.

We utilise a unique survey data, which is nationally representative of 15 to 74 year-old Finns (N=1,600). By means of multivariate analysis, we ask how gender, age and class intersect in conditioning to what extent aesthetic capital is given importance and cultivated, and (subjectively) possessed in Finland. Finland is a particularly interesting context for our study; not only is Finland a Nordic welfare state with low levels of gender- and socio-economic inequality, but furthermore Finnish taste has traditionally been characterised by modesty and practicality.

RC41-717.3

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* *(University of Alabama)*

Countering Myths, Conspiracy Beliefs and Attempts to Discredit Public Health Interventions: How Should HPV Vaccination Program Efforts Proceed?

Vaccines and family planning rank among the most significant public health achievements, but in many countries, their success has done little to diminish controversies that have marked their histories. Programs have been disrupted by patient fears and anxieties, provider hesitancy, misinformation, localized sociocultural dynamics, and anti-vaccination and anti-birth control movements. This paper describes the commonality of such problems across fields and contexts, assesses measures taken to address these challenges, and derives lessons to improve program efforts, particularly for African countries now starting to introduce human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and struggling to raise low contraceptive prevalence rates. Regarding these challenges, we (1) set out and compare major misperceptions regarding contraceptives and HPV vaccines, efforts made to dispel such myths, and reasons for their chequered success; (2) compare and contrast the roles of junk science and scientific uncertainty in such controversies, along with research strategies to counteract their impact and to improve communication of risk; (3) compare strategies of movements against vaccination, abortion and family planning, and how they can be mitigated; and (4) compare the role of policies across countries, particularly regarding HPV vaccination, for youth in the WHO recommended vaccination ages of 10-14 years. The situations in Africa and the USA are given greater weight. The U.S. helped pioneer family planning and HPV vaccination programs, being the first country to distribute the HPV vaccine in 2006, but its potential to prevent morbidity and mortality is still not being met. By mid-2016, 65 countries had established HPV vaccination programs. This includes few African countries, yet Rwanda now has among the highest HPV vaccination rates in the world, comparable to those in Australian and the UK which have also pursued successful school-based HPV vaccination programs. This paper addresses lessons for both the U.S. and African nations now implementing HPV vaccination programs.

RC41-714.3

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* *(University of Alabama)*

The Political Importance of Indicators in Global Development Efforts: Maintaining the Focus on Reproductive Health in the Sdg Era

In the latter twentieth century, population policies were institutionalized in many developing countries confronted by rapid population growth. Global collective action aimed to reduce birth rates through national family planning efforts. Their sometimes coercive methods led reform advocates to engineer a backlash against demographic targets and fertility-related policy levers, culminating in the 1994 Cairo Agenda. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000-15) reframed the international development agenda and sidelined Cairo's goal of reproductive health and rights for reasons of political expediency. MDG5 aimed to reduce maternal mortality ratios (MMRs). It attracted resources, became the focus of national and international efforts, and maintained attention on reproductive health. Substantial progress towards all three health-related MDGs resulted from funding increases, invigorated country actions and global partnerships, and scale up of new interventions. The Cairo and the MDG agendas led to the adoption of an array of global and national reproductive health indicators that have helped clarify the magnitude of problems. The resultant expectations have helped sustain a reproductive health movement and served as a rallying call, comparable to the earlier international population movement, along with

a vigorous countermovement. The world has now transitioned from the MDGs to the 17 more ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The new 2030 agenda has 17 goals, 169 targets and still more indicators, many of varied quality for monitoring phenomena of interest. There is only one SDG, whose 13 targets include the three health MDGs but a limited vision of issues such as provision of safe, legal abortion. This paper examines attempts to institutionalize key reproductive health indicators in the UN's global development efforts and their operation as instruments of imagination, with particular reference to the MMR; and explores the prospects for sustaining focus on reproductive health in the 2030 agenda and for addressing the needs of marginalized groups.

RC23-430.3

KULESHOVA, ANNA* *(Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM), Moscow)*

PODVOYSKIY, DENIS* *(Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))*

Paradoxes of Modern Scientific Publication Activity in the Field of Contemporary Russian Science: Genesis, Diagnosis, Trends

The paper provides empirical review and preliminary theoretical analysis of various practices and strategies of scientometric indicators manipulating in Russia. The authors consider those practices to be the means of unfair competition and struggle for resources between individual and collective / institutional actors in the field of science and higher education. The paper reveals the negative consequences of the proliferation of technocratic, managerial and bureaucratic mechanisms of authoritarian regulation and administration in scientific research (as "quasi-effective" ways of control in the field of science and higher education, leading to the destruction of the "last islands" of academic autonomy, and in the far-reaching prospect, to dangerous mutations of the structures of the academic world in general).

A lot of efforts are made to change the situation in the field of scientific publications in many ways – from state and commercial regulation to the foundation of expert communities such as public council on the scientific publications ethics. The authors would like to emphasis the impact of the objective background of everyday work of scientists and dilemmas faced by the authors. It is important to consider five crucial aspects that form the internal and external context of contemporary scientific articles production: 1) the rule, which Robert Merton formulated as a "publish or perish"; 2) so-called "academic gangs" that force scientific environment to operate on the basis of unwritten rules; 3) the main competition in the Russian scientific community is not for ideas, but for resources; 4) with the implementation of short-term contracts, constant variability and flexibility of labour relations, the position of university employees is getting close to precariat, which is characterized by emotional instability, anxiety, lack of confidence in the future; 5) there is no institutional framework for the diligent work of scientists.

RC09-182.10

KUMAR, AKHILESH* *(Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)*

The Question of Citizenship in the Context of Slum Dwellers

The Question of Citizenship in the Context of Slum Dwellers
'Slum' connotes a residential area in a city or town in which people live with lesser basic amenities compared to other residential localities. Slums are not unique only to the developing world, but most of the developed countries are struggling to cope with them. Like in many developing countries, over the last four decades, high rate of rural to urban migration is taking place in India. Rural to urban migration largely consists of economic migrants those who come to city, to earn their livelihood. These economically disadvantaged people are forced to live in the cheaper accommodation, or they prefer to live in a slum, squatter settlement, Jhuggis, near the river bank, nallah or vacant private or public spaces. Hence, it is a common feature since they cannot afford to pay high rent in the posh localities situated in the middle of the city.

The paper will explore the urban citizenship of slum dwellers in Delhi city and examine how citizenship rights of slum dwellers are determined by their living conditions, livelihood opportunities and lived experiences in the city. It will also focus on questions related to citizenship rights, the right to city and political economy of slums in the backdrop of currently existing policy framework, urban governance, and civic activism. This paper will analyze the role of the state in providing the basic amenities to the slum dwellers in South Delhi.

WG05-950.4

KUMAR, ANIRUDH *(CRRID)*
KUMAR, RAJENDER *(Kurukshetra University)*
SINGH, SUCHETA* *(Panjab University)*

The Slums, Poverty, Inequality and Marginalization of Slum Dwellers in North-Western India: A Sociological Study with Focus on Housing, Basic Services, Environment and Livelihood

Marginalization, poverty and inequality in urban areas of Northwestern India have become crucial issues in the recent past which largely seem to be due to serious deficiencies in urban environmental infrastructure and deprived human conditions in slums. Situation is worst in metropolitan towns and larger urban areas of North-western India which are growing with deficiencies in urban infrastructure and deprived human conditions in slums. Housing is grossly inadequate and in dilapidated conditions. There is fear of eviction among the slum dwellers due to insecurity of land tenure. The access to basic amenities, civic services and livelihood is grossly inadequate. Some recent studies/ surveys of slum dwellers indicate extremely poor environmental infrastructure and deprived conditions. With the growing marginalization of urban poor and inequality in the form of access of housing, basic amenities and livelihood options, the social and environmental conditions in cities have been deteriorating. Although there are few local initiatives which have improved the human conditions and environmental infrastructure in some neighborhoods in the region but they remain fragmented. The paper, based on some recent studies is an effort to highlight deficiencies housing, basic services, environment and livelihood in the slums in Northwestern Urban India to see the emerging patterns of marginalization and inequality and environment.

RC34-626.4

KUMAR, BRAJESH* *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University)*

Engineering Education and Work: A Study of Young People in Emerging Market in National Capital Region of India

Twenty six years of economic reforms has brought about far reaching changes in Indian economy. Highly flexible labour market, located in global market economy, has emerged. The workforce is required to be multi-skilled and flexible in new economy. This along with demographic pressure has resulted in massification of higher education including engineering education. Education is being treated as commodity that can be purchased from market. In fact growing economic instability and rapidly changing technoscapes pose a big challenge for making smooth transition to work life.

This paper answers two research questions: What are the different aspects of vulnerability in engineering education today? How caste, social class, social capital and agency of young people in hierarchical career structure of emerging economy determine their work opportunity? To answer these questions grounded theory methodology is used whereby sixty four young engineering graduate in National Capital Region of India were subjected to qualitative in-depth interview.

The study reveals that engineering education is of poor quality. There is no link between engineering education and work opportunity in labour market. This has resulted in division of workforce into two types: 'core workers' and 'periphery workers'. Career decision making are mainly about 'opportunity structures' which in turn is strongly influenced by caste, social class position, social capital and agency of young people. Young people are not a homogeneous group, they belong to different caste and social class, and their social capital and agency also vary. Dalits and lower middle class youth are at disadvantage in emerging market. They need constant re-skilling to adapt themselves continually to new and more demanding work opportunities using permutation and combination of opportunities, social capital and agency.

RC55-898.7

KUMAR, BRAJESH* *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow)*

Locomotor Deprivation Among Older People in Selected States of India

Ageing brings with it many problems. Locomotor disability is one such problem which affect quality of life of older people. However, little information is available about locomotor deprivation of old people in India. The objective of this study is to estimate incidence and intensity of locomotor deprivation in India and its subgroup decomposition according to some selected variables. The paper also examines the contribution of different indicators to locomotor deprivation. Data from 'Building a Knowledge Base on Population Ageing in India, 2011' survey carried out in seven states – Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal – having a higher percentage of the population in the age group 60 years and above is used in this study. The six indicators of locomotor deprivation included in this study are vision, hearing, walking, chew-

ing, speaking and memory. These indicators are equally weighted for analysis. Further, some variables - age group, gender, residence, living arrangement, level of education, wealth quintile, and social group are also included in the study. The analysis is based on the Alkire-Foster method on the final sample size of 9726 respondents.

Findings indicate that incidence and intensity of locomotor deprivation are 0.430 and 0.522 respectively. Subgroup decomposition shows that older people of age 80 years and above, female older, rural older, old people living alone, illiterate older, older from poorest wealth quintile and Scheduled Caste old people face more intensity of locomotor deprivation. Further, among six indicators, the contribution of vision disability is the most in locomotor deprivation. Overall result shows that it is important to look at the intensity of locomotor deprivation along with incidence to assess the state of locomotor deprivation in India.

RC14-278.5

KUMAR, MUNESH* *(Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur)*

Education, Communication and Development: A Policy Perspective

Education requires reciprocity of the interests and activities of a wide range of stakeholders who are part of the developmental process. To ensure successful partnership among this vast array of stokeholds, communication plays vital role and it is necessary and indispensible. It should be part of the strategic planning which requires of being comprehensive, holistic and inclusive. The content of dialogue and its approaches are also equally important in the discourse of development. Through information-sharing, building consensus and confidence, by advocacy and social mobilization, communication strategies provides support for educational policies and their implementation at various levels. This is essential for the leaders, communities, civil society groups, media and donors, and those who are recognises the need to work together to have a better education and development. Education and development are coterminous and supports and strengthen each other. However, it is quite impossible without proper communication and strategies. Further, strategic communication is not institutionalized in the structures and practices of educational affairs. This is also in case of NGOs working on education issues. Hence, this paper advocates developing and framing a policy perspective to create enabling environment and instruments by which national or sectoral communication strategies for education can emerge. This is possible through framing the curriculum, training of communication officers and journalists reporting on education. This training needs to inculcate some basic elements of multi-dimensional communication strategies for education.

RC26-486.2

KUMAR, MUNESH* *(Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur)*

Information Technology and Agricultural Education in India: Some Concern

Indian agricultural education today finds itself at the crossroads. To make it an active agent for development thrust needs to be on information technology and its proper implementation at grassroots level. Further its success and utility requires a special focus on marginalised and small farmers. This can bring real empowerment which is a multi-dimensional social process and helps people to gain control over their own lives and life situations. It is a process that fosters power in people which they use in their own lives, their communities and in their society, by acting on issues they define as important. Ostensibly, empowerment as an objective of agricultural development should be a welcome addition to the democratic discourses by making use of information technology. In this context, to become empowered and prosper in agriculture, information technology can be vital vis-à-vis agricultural education. The break through made in satellite technology and communication system inaugurated many changes which have had enduring and far reaching impact upon almost all aspect of human life, including agricultural education. But it has not made any significant penetration to the rural and peripheral areas and educational institutions. As a result its impact and utility is restricted and could not bring desired and substantial results. In this context the present paper is an attempt to provide a comprehensive picture of the linkages between agricultural education, information technology and its coverage in terms of its implementations at rural and peripheral educational institutions.

RC16-317.12

KUMAR, PRAMOD* *(College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna (India))*

The Concept of Purushartha and Contemporary Indian Society.

Indian thought conceives human values or *Purushartha* as fourfold. According to the Indian tradition, the values consciously pursued or to be pursued by human beings for fulfilment of life are said to be fourfold. These values are, in Sanskrit, called the *Purushartha* (objects or aims of man's existence). All the desired and desirable objects in earth and heaven are subsumed under four categories: *Dharma, Artha, Kama* and *Moksa.* The scope of the *Caturvarga* schemes thus covers

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the entire life of an individual, society and culture, the material world and the realm of spirituality. The scheme of the fourfold ends of man, *Caturvarga*, is one of the principle ideas of *Hinduism*. Like many other things, it is based on the *Vedas*, though the scheme as such is not found therein.

In the contemporary age, the advancement in science and technology has expanded the horizon of human knowledge and made life more comfortable and more secure. On the other hand life has become more insecure too. The rising number of crimes, corruption, unrest and demoralization almost at every level of the society can hardly convince one that we may rest complacent. In these circumstances it is wise to consider whether the old values are enshrined in our ancient texts may be useful in solving the crisis of the contemporary age problems. When science fails to check such propensities, the ancient scriptures have to be restored for moderating influence. If we get more and more power from science and more and more moderation from the scriptures, their combination will certainly yield a very balanced way of living.

WG05-942.2

KUMAR, RAMESH* *(S.D. College, Ambala Cantt)*

Dilemma in Indian Democracy

Keeping in view the prevailing contemporary global scenario, an attempt is being made to discuss, describe, debate and deliberate the **DILEMMA IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY**.
What are the problems that dilemma of democracy has created in our society?
The core issue is what is the root cause of discrimination, exploitation and oppression in Indian democracy?
Whether Indian democracy is having success or failure in the last 70 years?
Do Indians really deserve Democracy?
In the quest for explanations to the aforementioned questions, various factors and forces responsible for sustainability of the system have been examined/evaluated:
- Voting behaviour based on parochial identities during elections
- Governability and dissent
- The issues and challenges like casteism, communalism, corruption, criminalisation, regionalisation, sub-regionalism, regional leadership, regional sentiments, regional parties, migrants, movements, adivasis, transgender, dalits, youth, children, minorities, inequality & injustice, poverty, unemployment and violence etc.
- Inefficacious programs, policies, plans, schemes aiming to various sections of society
- Democracy based on distribution and devolution of powers

It is pertinent to mention here that dilemma in present-day Indian Democracy is prevailing. It is widely accepted and recognized that despite of various efforts by the successive governments, democracy has failed to fulfil the expectations of the people and also to eradicate poverty, injustice, social evils and inequalities from the society.

This paper attempts to examine the various controversies viz. defining the democracy, contextualizing Indian democracy, democracy in action, election process, parties, constitution, secular democracy and religion based politics, economic development and problems of nation-building process etc.

For strengthening, survival and sustainability of the democracy, efforts have been made to study and evaluate the party system, voting behaviour, federalism, institutions, governance and foundations of Indian Politics by analysing ground realities of Global and Indian economy in the larger perspective of the state, society and system.

RC16-309.5

KUMAR, VINAY* *(State University of New York at Buffalo)*

The Concept of Moral Order: Spatializing Morality

This paper aims to marry two bodies of literature by combining a spatial turn to the new sociology of morality and a moral turn to urban sociology, and offer a conceptual framework for inquiry into morality and space. While sociologists have generally recognized that morality is contingent on social and historical context, the spatial dimensions of morality have been under-theorized. This paper seeks to make a case for more attention to be cast on the spatial dimensions of morality. More specifically, in this paper, then, to incorporate the spatial into discussions of morality, I recall and revitalize the classical concept of "moral order." While the origins of the concept of moral order—or something close to it—in urban sociology can be traced back to its classical incarnations—in the work of Ferdinand Tönnies and Robert S. Park, for instance—and has since had an intriguing, if intermittent, career, I intend to repurpose the concept and offer it as a heuristic device. I proceed by: (i) offering a theoretical definition of "moral order," by conceptualizing moral order as a process, constitutive of a general order of things, and as part of a wider cultural paradigm; (ii) outlining its epistemological implications for sociological inquiry, particularly on the questions of moral truth, value freedom, and conceptualization of morality as an object of inquiry; and, (iii) spelling out the potential significance of incorporating the spatial into sociological inquiries into morality.

TG04-983.6

KUMKAR, NILS C.* *(University of Leipzig)*

Hope, Trust, and Planning: Socio-Spatial Groundings of the German Middle-Classes' Diverging Perceptions and Processing of Current Irritations

Sociology has identified multiple irritations of the middle class way of life that are behind the much diagnosed surge in middle-class anxieties in the global north. However, the way in which the different factions of the middle class cope with these irritations are fare from uniform. In this presentation, I will use preliminary results of our study on the German middle class' conduct of living to reconstruct the socio-spatial groundings of these differences.

In our project we conduct and analyze biographical-narrative interviews with middle-class members in Germany. The aim is to reconstruct the habitualized conducts of life that form the background and the generative grammar for the diverging ways in which the multiple challenges and irritations that the middle class is subjected to are processed and coped with. We find that a variety of factors greatly impact both the perception and the processing of risks, ranging from different familial backgrounds that foster or prevent structural optimism in socio-biographical crises and close social networks that provide trust and limit the ambitions that one measures one's success with, to the institutional and economic peculiarities of different career-paths that prevent, enable, or enforce planning as a way of coping with risk.

RC16-306.1

KUMKAR, NILS C.* *(University of Leipzig)*

Investing in Status As a Mode of Living? the Conduct of Life of the German Middle Class

The last decade saw vivid debates about disturbances of the middle-class life across diverse live-spheres, such as the labour market, parenthood and civil society engagement. Those debates have led to diverging conclusions and mostly lack a comprehensive, empirically grounded understanding of the habitualized everyday practices of the middle classes that are called into question by those social developments.

In our research project, we focus on the reconstruction of the variety of conducts of life in the German middle class and the identification of circumstances under which routinized patterns of "doing life" are irritated. We assume that the specific mode of doing life of the middle class in Germany has been – and largely still is – characterized by a continuous investment of economic and cultural capital to pursue the reproduction and, if possible, improvement of one's social status. Empirically, we rely on narrative biographical interviews with members of the German middle-class.

My presentation will focus on the reconstruction of diverging habitualized status-orientations of middle class members, as they influence the perception and thus the subsequent processing of irritations. We find a broad range of status-orientations across the varying factions of the middle class – from seemingly boundless striving for social and monetary recognition, to rather modest status-orientations based on local anchoring and dense social networks. The contribution will provide empirical illustration of those orientations and suggest factors that systematically produce them, such as family backgrounds, social networks and the availability of economic resources, or traditions of professional pride.

RC01-50.5

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* *(Charles University in Prague)*

Jihadist Movements in Africa from Local, Regional and Global Perspectives

Africa is the worst devastated continent by jihadist violent conflicts particularly from 1998 when terrorist groups guided by Osama bin Laden attacked the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Such violent movements founded in many countries of Africa which can be classified as two types: 1st type are branches of Al-Qaeda, established by former Arab mujahedeen fighters in Afghanistan in many north African states such as - the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Al-Qaeda in Maghreb (with its sub-organizations Al-Qaeda in Mali, Al-Qaeda in Mauritania, Al-Qaeda in Morocco and Al-Qaeda in Sudan) and Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. The second type are sectarian violent groups founded independently from Al-Qaeda but gradually attracted and developed working relations with Al-Qaeda and accepted as part of the organization, such as Al-Shabaab in Somalia and Boko Haram in Nigeria (a movement now spread to Niger, Cameroun and Chad in those areas inhabited by communities of Kanuri nation). The activities of these jihadist movements recorded in 19 states of Africa (Hans Krech 2011).

In the first place, the paper analysis the internal problems of these countries from economic, social and political points of view: unemployment, lack of secular education, the corruption of political and military elite.

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Secondly, Western states influence the violent conflict in Africa in order to promote their geo-strategic interests in Africa's precious natural resources and to expand their military bases in Africa in the name of fighting against the so called global terrorism.

Finally, I will discuss what should be done to solve this problem from African indigenous conflict resolution perspective.

RC01-30.1

KUMSA, ALEMAYEHU* *(Charles University in Prague)*

The Ethiopian Government Violent Repressions through the Prism of State Terrorism

State terrorism is the intentional use or threat of violence by state agents or their proxies against individuals or group who are victimized for the purpose of intimidating or frightening a broader audience. The direct victims of violence are therefore not main targets, but are instrumental to the primary goal of frightening the watching audience, who are intimidated through the communicative power of violence. The intended effects of violence are achievement of specific political or political-economic goals [Jackson, Murphy and Poynting 2010:3].

The state security apparatus uses many forms of state terrorism against the targeted group of people, which it considers as its own potential opponent to its power. The main forms of state terrorism are disappearances, which are designed to terrorise a targeted group through kidnap of an individuals, illegal detentions, torture and assassinations.

Ethiopia was created by Abyssinian Empire led by King Menelik II at the end of nineteenth century during the scramble for Africa, colonizing its independent neighbouring nations like Oromo, Somali, Sidama, Kaffa and others. Compared with other African Colonizers, the Abyssinian conquest and colonial rule was the worst of all.

The Abyssinians are two nations (Amhara 27% and Tigray 6.1%) of the Ethiopian population. Other colonized peoples (Oromo 35%, Somali 6.2%, Sidama 4%, Gurage 2.5% Walaita 2.3% and other).

Ethiopia starting its creation to May 1991 was ruled by Amhara Emperors (to 1974) and Military Government (1974- 1991) and from 1991 by Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) under the cover of Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF).

We examine the TPLF led government for the last twenty six years through the prism of above mentioned state terrorism form of repressions in Ethiopia and its neighbouring countries particularly in Somalia.

RC06-143.2

KUMSWA, SAHMICIT* *(University of Jos)*

"Honey, I'm Hungry": Feeding Habits of Commuter Couples in Jos, Nigeria

Commuter couples are married couples who do not share the same residence on a daily basis usually due to work commitments. The commuting spouse returns to the primary home weekly, fortnightly or even after a longer time interval not exceeding three months. This work-family arrangement comes with its benefits and challenges among which are feeding and eating habits. Interviews were conducted with 17 commuter couples in Jos, Nigeria, where couples narrated various experiences in a commuter marriage relationship. The narratives on feeding and eating habits were portrayed differently among men and women. This portrayal had much to do with changing gender roles, cultural expectations and societal norms as well as the dynamics of the living arrangement the couples find themselves in. The societal expectation of the Nigerian wife is to live together with her husband, primarily to satisfy his needs including feeding him properly with the food he usually gives resources to purchase. Women are quite happy, and oftentimes proud to perform their marital duties in this way even though, they express how tedious the process of meal preparations are: from bargaining in the market to buy the food ingredients, to actually cooking the meal three times a day, every day for the entire family. Women in this study, indicate they have some respite from this duty when their husbands are away at work, but face a social and emotional dilemma when they do not perform their duties in this way. Wives are fraught, with various strategies to try and remedy this situation. Men on the other hand, complain that due to work commitments, they do not eat as well as they should and look forward to coming home at opportune times.

RC14-269.6

KUNIMOTO, SATOSHI* *(Hitotsubashi University)*

Discourse of Justice in Japanese Press Conference of Apology

Nowadays, if you cause a political or scientific frauds scandal, you will be demanded a press conference for apology by mass media. One of the most well-known examples in Japan, is stem-cell (STAP cell) scandal. Haruko Obokata, a then postdoctoral stem-cell researcher, was accused of fabricating data and canceled her paper in Nature. She had a press conference in 2014, she apologized to civil peoples in front of the press corps.

From the perspective of the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse(SKAD), apology is a constructed discourse influenced by justice-related social knowledge. SKAD is a new approach to discourse, which was founded by Reiner Keller, who integrated Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann's sociology of knowledge with Michel Foucault's discourse analysis. Keller identifies discourses as regulated and structured practices of sign usage, and theorizes that discourse freeze meanings, fix them in time, and institutionalize a binding context of meaning, value and actions/agency within social collectives.

Based on SKAD, I take up two press conferences of apology including STAP cell scandal and apologies in politics. I analyze rhetoric of apology and its interaction with the audience. For example, Obokata's explanation at the press conference included her own interpretation as to why she must apologize or what she should say. Also, journalist's questions included their interpretation as to why they demanded apologies, what explanation they could accept. Her apology and their utterance reveals how to constitute the dominant knowledge about justice and what features of symbolic order are at the conference. I will then compare this result with political case, which gives an account of symbolic differences between heterogeneous realms.

I conclude that SKAD has advantages in comprehending what social representation is and how we can examine it. This approach enables us to focus on current ideas and media representation.

RC09-190.2

KUNOVIC, MARTINA* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Opportunity and Inequality in a Changing Economy: Navigating the Emerging Real Estate Market in Havana, Cuba

As part of a broader package of state-led, market-oriented reforms aimed at improving the Cuban economy, the Government of Cuba legalized the free-market purchase and sale of homes in November 2011. As a result, a half-century after having banned home sales in Cuba and having declared that housing was to serve a "social" function, a residential real estate market is once again emerging—and with it, transforming the urban and social landscape of the island, creating "landscapes of inequality". In this paper, I examine how Cubans in Havana are navigating this "opening," and how they get sorted into winners and losers in the process. In so doing, I highlight the uneven social and economic impacts of the much-celebrated opening of the real estate market in Cuba. I go further by interrogating the ways in which the emerging landscape of inequality in Havana is structured by and exacerbates historical inequalities among the population but also serves as the foundation for new axes of inequality.

RC39-686.3

KUO, SHIH-YUN* *(National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)*
CHIU, YA-HSUAN *(National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)*
CHANG, EN-YU *(Ming Chuan University)*
CHEN, LIANG-CHUN *(Ming Chuan University)*
HUNG, HUNG-CHIH *(National Taipei University)*

Complementing Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Stakeholders' Perspectives Toward Climate Change Drought Risk in Taiwan

Drought is one of serious natural disasters in Taiwan due to its uneven precipitation distribution across seasons. However, it is observed and projected that climate change would very likely change the precipitation pattern (i.e., increased extreme wet-dry seasons), which results in possible enhanced drought risk in Taiwan. The potential water shortage problem would not only affect economic development and the daily life of the general public, but also cause social conflicts over the issue of justice and fairness of water allocation among various users.

Moreover, foreseeing climate change and disaster risks are both key threats to humans' sustainability, many researchers and policy makers recognize the need to integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for policy cohesion and synergy in practice. Therefore, it is of interest to investigate how these stakeholders perceive of this issue and how these perspectives can help complementing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Targeting Northern Taiwan—a relatively high drought risk area due to potential reducing precipitation and high water demand, this study first conducts in-depth interviews to collect valuable perspectives from several key institutions (i.e., Water Resource Agency, Irrigation Association, Taiwan Water Corporation, Industrial Park Service Center). The study then further conducts quantitative surveys to investigate and compare multiple stakeholders' drought risk perception (i.e., farmers, manufactures, general public, and public sectors) (n>1300).

The preliminary results show that the relation between drought and climate change is disconnected in both sociological and political aspects. While stakeholders recognize the risk of climate change, they tend to more focus on short-term

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drought problems, which also reflects on current policy and practices. The study concludes that to complement climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction effectively, one key gap that needs to overcome is to produce and communicate policy-relevant scientific information that integrates multiple stakeholders' perspectives.

RC24-450.14

KUO, SHIH-YUN* *(National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction)*

Public Understanding of Climate Change in Taiwan

Global climate change has been contributed by humans' behaviors (e.g., energy use, consumption) and its adverse consequences has also affected humans' wellbeing (e.g., extreme events, agriculture). It is impossible to decouple climate change and the socio-economic human systems, which makes the sociological study on the complex interrelationship so significant and interesting. Due to Taiwan's high greenhouse gas emissions and high climate change impact and risk, we cannot avoid the responsibility in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation issues. Therefore, it is particularly important to investigate how citizens of a newly industrialized country perceived, comprehend and respond to this high scientific-complexity global problem.

This study first develops a comprehensive structural survey instrument that not only covers aspects of climate science, mitigation and adaptation but also includes aspects of general attitude, scientific knowledge, and behavioral intentions. The survey is composed of four dimensions and 40 variables in total. This questionnaire was carried out in May 2017 to measure the general public's understanding of climate change within the random-sampling telephone survey method (n=1254). The preliminary results show that while Taiwanese citizens are highly concerned of climate change risks, they only consider themselves hold a medium level of understanding, which reflects on their performance in the scientific knowledge dimension. Moreover, Taiwanese citizens show a relatively high willingness to take climate actions and support climate policies based on a strong sense of ecological citizenship. This empirical study ultimately hopes to contribute the development of science education and science communication of climate change (i.e., how to effectively communicate with individuals) and contribute the development of climate change decision (i.e., how to formulate a public supported policy).

RC49-825.1

KUPKA, PETER* *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*

Social Inclusion and Integration into the Labor Market: Mentally Ill Unemployed in German Job Centers

The German welfare-to-work system (Social Code II) sets a low threshold of three hours a day to define work capacity. Thus, a large number of persons who are very remote from employment are subject to labor market activation. Among them, a considerable share are mentally ill.

In the course of a research project about the situation of mentally ill unemployed persons, we examined how case workers (counsellors, placement officers) in German job centers deal with mentally ill benefit recipients and how strategies of integration into employment affect social inclusion or exclusion. The analyses presented are based on 34 qualitative interviews with case workers from eight job centers and 43 benefit recipients with diagnosed mental disorders.

Our results show that attempts of activation have to consider conditions like the type of disorder, severity and chronicity. Most jobseekers argued that unemployment worsened their well-being and impaired their health. Having a job was seen as a core aspect of inclusion into "normal" life. Others, however, feared they couldn't handle work requirements, stress or unfriendly supervisors.

Clients faced different approaches when they met case workers in job centers: Some of them chose an open and trusting approach towards job seekers, others used instruments of coercion. Also, few case workers focused on integration through employment while most took chose an approach to wait for clients to "get better first". Often this happened although clients would have preferred to pursue a strategy of integration into employment.

Restricting factors for an inclusive strategy of case workers are little knowledge of mental illnesses, lack of support for labor market integration and a hierarchic communication. On the other hand, a trustful relation with case workers and granting the clients an active role in the counselling process can support social inclusion of mentally ill welfare-to-work clients.

RC16-317.4

KURAKIN, DMITRY* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

Cultural Mechanics of Mystery: Competing Interpretations of the Dyatlov Pass Tragedy

Mystery plays a fundamental though still not fully known and acknowledged role in modernity serving as important means of re-enchantment of social life. Thus, under certain conditions seemingly unimportant or irrelevant events can nevertheless attract enormous attention and emotional involvement. One of those cases is the Dyatlov Pass Tragedy that happened in 1959 in Northern Ural, where 9 hikers died under mysterious and still unknown circumstances. Nowadays, more than 50 years later, there are thousands of lay-researchers searching for the truth about the case and building competing explanatory accounts. I argue that mysteries of such a type reveal the hidden role of cultural structures and thus pave the way for a cultural explanation. In this paper, I propose a model explaining the relation between the mystery, governing narratives and forms of sacrality and transgression, and apply it to the Dyatlov case. I argue that the emotional effect of mystery is based on dominant cultural structures and narratives, challenged by 'triggers' – particular symbols attracting attention and emotional excitement. Every pattern of perception of mystery can be characterized by the tie between trigger and its corresponding narrative; this tie is based on the transgression of the narrative by a trigger-event. I argue further that the most important features and conditions of mystery are uncertainty and tension, and the emotional effect of the mystery in every particular case largely depends on the ways of establishing those conditions. Thus, in the Dyatlov case the effect of mystery is caused by a rare balance between the plausibility of competing versions of solving the puzzle. The proposed model allows us to understand the cultural construction of mystery which is crucially important for explaining how deep cultural structures energize people's urges, concerns and fascinations.

RC18-346.1

KURIEN, PREMA* *(Syracuse University)*

Immigrants and US Elections: Race, Religion, and Indian American Partisan Identities

How might religious identity interact with national identity to shape the partisan politics of immigrants? This paper draws on primary and secondary material to describe and explain the voting patterns of most Indian Americans (overwhelmingly Democratic despite the fact that a large proportion claim to be independent without a strong partisan affiliation), and discussions about the reasons for the partisan identities of some prominent Indian American politicians. Drawing on my interviews with 17 Democratic activists, 9 Republican activists, as well as media interviews with other activists, I then discuss how and why some Indian Americans become activists for one party versus the other. I show how race and religion (in addition to national origin) interact with each other to shape these patterns, sometimes working together, and sometimes in opposing ways. These factors have been shaping the mobilization of Indian American partisan activists in interesting ways in the national elections, beginning from 2000. I conclude with a discussion of Indian American mobilization around the 2016 elections and in the early period of the Trump administration.

RC20-380.3

KURIEN, PREMA* *(Syracuse University)*

The Incorporation of South Asian Minorities in Canada and the United States

My presentation will draw on ongoing research to examine two minority religious groups of South Asian origin (Hindus and Sikhs) that have broadly similar patterns of migration to Canada and the United States and have close ties with their compatriots across the border, but yet manifest divergent activism profiles around North American as well as homeland issues. My presentation will examine how different opportunity structures (both national and local), and differences in the characteristics of the groups, shape how they frame their grievances and mobilize. It also aims to uncover the factors that influence the form that their mobilization takes, specifically, whether it is "ethnic," "racial," or "religious." Focusing on Hindu and Sikh communities and advocacy organizations serving these groups in Toronto, Vancouver, New York/New Jersey, and northern California, this project is being conducted both through interviews and analysis of available information about the organizations.

RC09-187.4

KURITI, ANANDA* *(Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad)*

Networks As Vehicles for Social Transformation: An Exploration of Youth Social Capital in India

Social capital among youth is usually based on the theoretical approaches of James Coleman, Pierre Bourdieu and Robert Putnam. Their focus was on parents' social capital and how it was merely used, rather than created by youth. Putnam's approach is based on the hypothesis that the structural aspect enables the development of generalized trust and civic norms and the latter encourage the continuation of existing cooperation.This study regards youth as a social resource that encapsulates the potential to contribute to society's social capital and thus

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applies Robert Putnam's theoretical approach to social capital. The combined quantitative and qualitative enquiry is advocated to aid the exploration of social capital within young people's lives as a process which has to be negotiated in a continuous interaction between the different domains of self, situated activity, social settings and context. For the study, the data has been gathered from four hundred eighty college students who are studying in twelve different colleges in Visakhapatnam city by using simple random sampling method. The study is achieved through enhancing young people's existing social capital by building their existing resourcefulness, strengthening their existing support networks, opening up new horizons and creating access to new resources within a strength perspective. The results show far less attention has been given to the production of social capital among young people themselves, in making the transition from dependent child to independent adult. Through findings, this research fills the gap by examining how young people develop and use social capital in different contexts at colleges and outside, in cementing friendships, in developing identity, in smoothing the passage through education and in resisting coercion into pre-designed adult roles.

RC28-514.4

KUROKAWA, SUMIRE* *(Ochanomizu University)*

Re-Defining Women's Social Status By Optimal Matching of Occupational Career.

This study attempts to define Japanese women's status by the occupational career of their own. In the social stratification studies, it has been a serious problem of how to define the women's status. Since J. Acker (1973) has pointed out that there was a limit in setting the family as the unit of stratification. This problem has been discussed in Japan, however, there is no clear consensus on how to measure the women's status. In this study, focusing on perspective of the individual as the unit, some difficulties will be overcome by measuring women's status of their occupational careers.

The dataset used here is "Questionnaire Survey on Occupational Career and Working Style" from JILPT. This dataset was collected in 2013, and contained each respondent's job data from 15 years old to the survey period by retrospective method. This study created occupational career variable by Optimal Matching method (OM) that is a method of analyzing sequential data. We can get information on what kind of work experiences they have so far, how diverse the women's working lives are, by using OM. Occupational career was measured by employment status such as regular employment or temporary employment, and including those who are not working. By doing this way, we can properly consider the process of exit from and re-entry into the labor market in conceptualizing the social status.

This study presents three advantages of measuring women's status by occupational career. First, it needs only the information on occupational career of women themselves. Second, we can measure the status of all women on the same standards with or without husband or male partner. No women are excluded from this analysis. Third, there is a possibility of gender-neutral concept of stratification as this way can be applied equally to men.

TG06-993.4

KURONEN, MARJO* *(University of Jyvaskyla)*

Institutional Ethnography in Social Work Research in Finland

Ever since the 1990s, Dorothy E. Smith's institutional ethnography has been widely known in Finland among feminist researchers in social sciences. More recently, it has found its "home" especially in social work research. Some Finnish researchers who have adopted institutional ethnography as their methodological and theoretical approach concentrate more on texts, textual analysis, and the notion of textually mediated social relations. Others have their standpoint and the "point of entry" more in the everyday world of certain groups of women/people and in their experiences, and how it is organized in certain institutional contexts, usually by certain social service systems.

This paper will discuss these different approaches and contributions into institutional ethnography in Finland, and especially in the Finnish social work research. It will also introduce the author's and her research team's own ongoing research project titled "*Transforming welfare service system from the standpoint of women in vulnerable life situations*" (Academy of Finland, no 294407, 2016-20). In this project, we want to find the missing link or bridge the gap between research studying experiences of women in vulnerable life situations and a more structurally oriented research tradition studying policies and practices of the welfare state and welfare services. We want to get beyond women's experiences, even if those are also important to hear. We suggest that a possible and promising approach to achieve this is institutional ethnography. For us, it means a commitment to begin the inquiry from the standpoint of women – drug abusing women, poor single mothers, and women sentenced to prison – and analysing how experiences and actualities of their everyday world are organised by social relations, structures and institutions, such as the welfare service system, to make this organisation visible, and help women to understand "how it actually works" as Dorothy Smith has put it.

RC57-932.4

KURTOGLU, AYCA* *(Acıbadem University)*

Discourses and Politics of Visual Research Methods

The proposed paper deals with and questions two things at the same time: visual methods used and studying animals. A juxtaposition of the two questions, the paper argues, renders visual methods problematic in that visual methods deliver outputs that can be associated with methodological human-ism and homo-centrism. Against this, the paper first presents a survey of visual methodologies in terms of discourses of methodological human-ism by presenting their constructions of the world as apprehended by human animals. Afterwards, it discusses the (im)possibility of methodological *faber*-ism. The paper finally wages a discussion on the politics of methodological human-isms in social research.

TG03-956.4

KUSA, ZUZANA* *(Institute for Sociology Slovak Academy of Sciences)*

Process of Displacing Dignity from the Post-Socialist Slovakia' Welfare System.

A paper's attempt is to contribute to understanding why the process of displacing of the "life in dignity for all" principle from being the corner stone of social protection and welfare policy did not face stronger resistance in the post-socialist Slovakia.

This attempt is informed by Hans Joas's theory of affirmative genealogy of human rights (2013) that emphasizes the importance of legal, organisational discursive and emotional buttresses for sustaining the value of personal dignity as the core value of society as well as by the concept of moral exclusion (Opotow 1990) and Jeffrey Alexander's emphasis on the need of public dramas for widening social solidarity (2017).

The paper uses the data from the author's long term study of social protection reforms in Slovakia (1990 -), political discourse substantiating them, actors involved in the decision-making process as well as of opinion pools and value surveys (EVS 1990 - 1999 - 2008 - 2017) and focus group research that provides insights in commonsensical understanding of social justice and its principles. The findings indicate that displacing the dignity principle from the welfare policy (and the most radical cuts in social rights) corresponded with the accession process of Slovakia in the European Union (1999 - 2003) during which social protection was debated only from economic and budgetary perspectives and that the social protection cuts were legitimized by employing the moral rhetoric of obligations first and work motivation. The strong voice of municipal representatives (as expressing *vox populi*) in the policy-making process might serve as crucial support of massive infusion of populism (with its strict reciprocal understanding of social support, seeing nonwork as moral failure and Roma -visible minorities as morally othered) that finished displacement of "dignity for all" principle from the political vocabularies as well as from discursive stocks of the common sense.

RC16-312.5

KUSCHE, ISABEL* *(Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies)*

Degrees of Populism. the Use of Distinctions in (Populist) Political Communication

What is it about the early 21st century that makes an increasing number of people in many countries susceptible to populist appeals? Superficially the answer seems clear. The last decade has brought a cumulation of events and developments against which politicians have seemed quite powerless. Yet, previous decades also had their fair share of worries and fears and some recent populist discourse, for example in Greece, is closely related to older instances of populism. Against this background, the paper will embed the familiar populist distinction between 'people' and 'elite' in a communication-theory framework that relates it to two other distinctions. The first is the distinction between crisis and non-crisis. On the one hand, populism can make use of a crisis frame in order to justify the need for a strong leader who directly implements the will of the people. On the other hand, non-populist political communication can invoke a state of crisis in order to justify specific extraordinary measures that may well stretch the established framework of democratic procedures to new limits. Once the latter is the case, the former becomes easier, since a specific form of observing current events has already been established in political communication. The second distinction is the one between causes and effects of a state (of crisis). Populist political communication tends to attribute causes to the 'elite' and focus on effects for 'the people'. But not all issues lend themselves in equal measure to such attributions, which require a radical reduction of complexity. Taken together, we can differentiate the strength of populist movements according to whether they only use the familiar 'people'/'elite' distinction, achieve the congruence of this distinction with the one between causes and effects of a salient political issue or even manage to confirm this congruence by linking it to observations of crisis.

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RC20-381.2

KUSCHE, ISABEL* *(Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies)*

Non-Programmatic Politics and the Impact of Austerity

The paper presents results from a multiple-case study about political consequences of the turn to austerity after the financial crisis in Ireland, Greece and Spain. The project starts with the assumption that in times of fiscal crisis, governments must turn to something else than programmatic politics when attempting to secure a level of popular support sufficient to remain in power, and even the opposition will face unusual constraints with regard to what it can credibly promise. The countries that were selected as cases have a well-known history of using non-programmatic appeals, such as clientelism or a focus on constituency service, in political competition. The question is how these appeals have been altered by the turn to austerity. On the one hand, one could expect them to be weakened due to a lack of resources and a wish to break with practices that contributed to the severity of the crisis. On the other hand, a contrary effect could also be expected, since politicians are aware of the discontent of voters and increasing numbers of voters face severe economic difficulties that render particularistic support of any kind more valuable to them. Based on the analysis of quantitative surveys, documents, newspaper articles and qualitative interviews, the paper maps the impact of austerity on well-known non-programmatic strategies and the emergence of alternative populist appeals in the three countries.

RC03-68.7

KUSENBACH, MARGRET* *(University of South Florida)*

Who Owns (the Memory of) Leonard Cohen in Montreal? Examining the Politics of Representation and Authenticity in Urban Spaces

Since singer and writer Leonard Cohen passed away in November 2016, different cultural and political actors in his home-town of Montreal, Canada, have created (or planned) various memorial events, ranging from make-shift shrines to murals to a large museum show. While locals agree that he is one of the city's most emblematic sons and deserves to be honored, there are ongoing disagreements among officials, cultural actors, journalists, and residents on exactly *where* and *how* Mr. Cohen—an artist known for modesty and understatement—should be memorialized. Based on ethnographic observation as well as an analysis of news articles and online discussions, this paper chronicles the various showplaces and negotiations surrounding the cultural representation of Leonard Cohen in Montreal during the first year after his death. The paper reflects current theoretical debates and raises new questions regarding the politics of urban authenticity through and about the arts.

RC18-344.4

KUTHADI, ARJUN* *(Osmania university)*

The Socio - Cultural and Political Ecology of Tribal Groups in Telangana: From the Annals of the History of Tribal Movements

This paper predominantly argues that the Indian economic reforms of 1990s, especially public policy changes in the intertwined domains of development and forest ownership rights, mark the watershed movement in the historical trajectory of tribal groups in post-independent India. Consequently, the changes that followed have exposed the tribal groups to multiple vulnerabilities from external forces besides their internal social challenges such as illiteracy, superstitions, and ignorance. This study is based on historical data on various tribal groups of Telangana. The Telangana region has been home for diverse tribal groups, whose socio-cultural historical trajectory is uniquely in contrast with the mainstream Indian population. These frontier tribal groups consist of the Gonds of Adilabad, the Chenchus of Mahabudnagar, the Koyas of Khamman and Warangal who lived mostly in the forest areas. Except a few comprehensive studies by P.Sethumadhav Rao and Himendorf, there are no studies in the recent past on Tribal groups of Telangana to enhance our understanding of these marginalized social groups. This paper further traces the historical trajectory of tribal unrest in the Telangana region starting from the Nizam regime to the contemporary times with a special reference to demonstrate their socio-economic plight and to accommodate their growing political aspirations.

RC25-465.3

KVIRIKASHVILI, ANI* *(Ilia State University)*
GULEDANI, LALI *(Ilia State University)*

Hate Speech in Israeli and Georgian Political Discourse

The paper aims to explore the impact of different socio-cultural environment on the political discourse and analyze the place of hate speech in this discourse,

the reasons for its use and influence on the society. The issue requires interdisciplinary approach, not only linguistic, but sociopolitical analysis too, so we consider it to be the interest of sociolinguistic research.

Based on the comparative case study methodology, it highlights the similarities and differences between the discourses of Israel and Georgia in terms of using hate speech. Special emphases are made on the use of verbal abuse by the Israeli and Georgian politicians and public officials.

Besides linguistic research methods (data collection, coding, content analysis of social media posts, articles, interviews, pre-election meetings and debates) the paper relies on the theories of **Elliot Aronson** (developed in his books "Social Animal" and "Age of Propaganda: The Everyday Use and Abuse of Persuasion") for explaining the possible reasons of hate speech (we will try to explain, which reason seems more applicable and how it's represented in each research country). The paper refers to **Aristotelian Triad (Ethos, Pathos & Logos)** in order to analyze hate speakers' rhetorical appeals and efficiency of means of persuasion used by them.

The paper analyzes those special cases from the modern Israeli history, when freedom of expression is restricted even in this kind of free, developed and democratic state due to national interests and suggests that this kind of legislative regulations on hate speech should be implemented in Georgia as well (we will criticize existing ineffective restrictions from Georgian Legislation).

The paper argues that considering the importance of peace, sustainable development and security and the necessity of protecting specific/minority groups from prejudice and discrimination may sometimes lead to restriction and censorship of political and civil rights, as well as freedom of expression.

RC19-357.1

KWON, HUCK-JU* *(Gradatue School of Public Administration, Seoul National University)*
KIM, HYOJUNG *(Korea Educational Development Institute)*

Searching for Normative Grounds of the Universal Welfare State

In recent years, universal welfare has attracted a special attention from policy makers as well as academics in social policy because universal policy instruments have been proposed and introduced across world. Unconditional cash transfers in developing countries have been introduced in many developing countries and universal basic income in developed countries have been fiercely debated in countries like Switzerland and South Korea.

This paper pays special attention to the moral obligation for citizens in universal welfare, as they are responsible for sustaining universal welfare. It critically reviews political theories on social welfare to construct normative grounds for universal welfare: a human rights approach, the Rawlsian theory of justice, and the republican idea. Although none of these normative theory strands provide automatic justification, they can provide an important rationale for universal welfare. By expanding these political theories, this paper will construct a universal welfare state with a solid normative grounds and identify social policy instruments that could be parts of the universal welfare state.

RC19-360.5

KWON, HUCK-JU* *(Gradatue School of Public Administration, Seoul National University)*
CHO, JU RYUNG *(Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul Naitonal University)*

Social Protection for Migrant Workers in the Developmental Welfare State: The Case of Low Skilled Workers in Korea

Migrant workers increasingly play a significant role in the labour market in East Asian countries. Due to the demographic shift to an ageing society with decreasing working populations and higher labour costs in East Asia, countries in the region, such as Korea, host more and more migrant labour. Because of the legal barriers related to immigration and labour market regulations, migrant workers are exposed to various social risks while working in foreign countries. This paper will try to analyse the social protection of migrants in Korea from a perspective combining the migration and welfare regimes. In particular, this paper will examine how entry status and eligibility of social policies affected social protection of low skilled migrant workers and further stratified them in the migration regime. This paper will seek to elicit policy implications for policy reform to meet the social protection needs of migrant workers in the future.

RC42-722.2

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

The Sociology of Grit: A Cross-Cultural Examination of Social Stratification of Grit

This paper presents a cross-cultural examination of the currently fashionable psychological notion of 'grit' and explores its potential for contributing to

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understanding social stratification, bringing grit into sociological discussion of agency, one of the core tenets of life course studies. Grit, comprising of perseverance and passion towards long-term goals, has received growing attention from academia and the general public as a strong predictor of academic achievement. Yet grit researchers have been less interested in potential antecedents of developing grit and largely centered in a single nation (e.g., the United States). Current scholarship largely fails to consider structural and cultural contexts that may impact grit's development. Suggesting that grit could work as a "behavioral engine" transforming subjective beliefs about agency (i.e., personal sense of control, the traditional measure) to actual agentic practices that potentially produce better life outcomes, I analyze data from four nations (France, South Korea, Turkey and the U.S.) and provide evidence that grit operates in a fashion useful for understanding stratification. I find individuals who are strong believers of one's control over life outcomes (i.e. personal sense of control) are more likely to develop grit in four different countries. This finding adds power to the concept of grit as these relationships are found in four distinct nations with distinct cultural orientations of valuing agency. This study provides significant insights into how social structural factors contribute to the development of grit, particularly highlighting the mediating role of the sense of control in four different cultures.

RC42-720.2

KWON, HYE WON* *(University of Iowa)*
HITLIN, STEVEN *(University of Iowa)*

"They Do Not Value What We Value": Cultural Consistency and Dissimilarity in Distinctions between in- and out-Groups

We often think that the reason we feel strong negative emotions toward out-group is because they have different views, perhaps even immoral ones. Humans seem to universally categorize as "us" and "them," but little work examines the extent that perceived values play a crucial role in distinctions between in- and out-groups. Previous work often explores a targeted, single in/out group distinction (based on race/ethnicity or gender, for example), limiting our understanding about people's perception about in- and out-groups in a more realistic setting where people have an array of groups at one time. Additionally we know little why and how people draw the boundary constructing positive feelings about valued in-groups against members of a certain group such as political opponents, homosexuals, or those who use different languages. Using cross-cultural survey data collected in the United States and South Korea, we offer a novel cross-cultural exploration using a wide range of possible in- and out-groups in two emblematic countries of the widely cited individualism vs. collectivism continuum. We find (a) people in two countries commonly select those with different political orientations and homosexuals as their least preferred out-groups, despite presumed cultural differences between the two countries. In addition, (b) both Americans and Koreans in our sample tend to think "we are nice people, but they (out-groups) are not," as they see their out-groups are more self-interested while their in-groups care for others. This pattern is, however, intertwined with structural factors in complicated ways. We find (c) higher educated people in both countries use more internally consistent values to draw boundaries against out-groups; for the less educated, it appears that out-group discrimination is not necessarily linked to a coherent set of values but reflects an unarticulated general prejudice.

RC30-553.4

KWON, SOONMEE* *(Employment & Labor Training Institute)*
AHN, JONG-SOON *(University of Korea)*
HONG, IJIN *(Yonsei University)*

Ways out of Dualism? the Politics of LM Reform in Japan and South Korea

Liberalization processes often forced industrialised countries to undergo several reforms of their labour markets (Streeck and Thelen 2005, Fleckenstein et al. 2011): East Asian countries are no exception to this (Dore 2000, Chan and Ngok 2011, Lee 2016). This study aims to describe how the traditionally 'frozen' industry-based coordinated market economies of South Korea and Japan (Soskice and Hall 2001, Amable 2003) coped with this challenge. By using a most-similar-systems research design (Ragin 2014), we highlight how political features such as the constitutional and partisan distribution of veto power are more useful in interpreting recent labour market reforms in South Korea and Japan, than structural elements such as globalization and industrialization. Our comparison is going to be focused on recent labour market reforms from the conservative Abe government in Japan and the centre-left administration of Moon in South Korea. We argue that they are both showing signs of a path shift in their recent labour market reforms (2016 in Japan, 2017 in South Korea). This might be the result of a gradual change that took place since from the neoliberal reforms of the 1990s, in the face of a worsening dualization of their respective labour markets. However, concerns exist over difficult implementation of such policies, as it often happens for gradual institutional change (Streeck and Thelen 2005). In Japan, although a stable majority in the Diet has been secured for a long time, de-regulatory and re-regulatory reforms are only gradually taking place, the latter being ostracized from organized labour and the white-collar class from the Komeito and the politically independent parties. In Korea, notwithstanding a strong presidential system, highly fragmented labour unions, several strands of opposition power in the general assembly, and the conservative stance of most of these political actors, are creating strains in reforming the labour market.

RC27-493.1

KWON, SUN-YONG* *(Department of Physical Education)*

Cultural Leadership of Local Surfers in South Korea: Sustainability for Business or Community?

Surfing has witnessed remarkable growth during the recent two decades in South Korea. This paper explores the South Korea's recent surfing boom to analyze ways in which the Western countercultural leisure pursuit has been actively embraced and localized in one of the country's three major surfing scenes – YangYang County, Gangwon Province. First, the process and features of the regional surfing community development are investigated. Second, particular focus is given to the process of cultural leadership formation and relevant controversies, associated with the localized surfing development in the region. An ethnographic field work has been conducted for data collection. It is noted that the regional surfing community has been organized around South Korea's unique domestic surfing tourism for non-local recreational and novice surfers who tend to maintain their surf club membership identity. Established local surfers are predominantly local surf shop owners – also surf club managers who have successfully mobilized hegemonic cultural leadership for the regional surfing community development. There have been increasing tensions and conflicts between the established local surfers and those newcomers seeking for surfing business opportunities. The primary concern of the local surfers is the sustainability of the regional surfing community where they have maintained community leadership for establishing 'desirable' local surfing culture. It appears that local surfers' cultural leadership is justified by the formation of a particular version of localism and the establishment of community network. The localized development processes of localism and community network will be further analyzed and discussed.

RC39-683.2

KYNE, DEAN* *(The Unviersity of Texas Rio Grande Valley)*

Do Individuals Prepare for Major Disasters in Rio Grande Valley, Texas?

The Rio Grand Valley (RGV) is located at the southern tip of Texas, along the Rio Grande River. The valley which hosts more than 1 million population is in fact prone to major disasters such as hurricanes and flooding. Throughout history, it was badly impacted by various hurricanes. To mitigate the threat of such disasters, one of the best practices is personal disaster preparedness. This study collects data utilizing a survey questionnaire from individuals living in the valley on their preparedness for disasters. First, the study measures perceived and objective disaster preparedness, and investigates any difference between the two kinds of preparedness. Second, the study also identifies factors that influence individual disaster preparedness. Third, in an attempt to predict the likelihood of individual disaster preparedness, the study constructs and validates a predictive model with the collected data. Finally, the study's findings reveal that there is a need to increase efforts in educating disaster preparedness and disaster planning.

RC31-554.22

KYRIAKIDES, CHRISTOPHER* *(York University)*

The Refugee: Contested Resettlement and the Borders of Mass Destruction

This presentation is drawn from an on-going 5-year study of the reception of Syrian refugees in 5 countries – Canada, the US, Jordan, Greece and Italy. The presentation will draw specifically on preliminary results from the Canadian context. Kyriakides' focus is on the Canadian government's Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) program which in 2015 enacted specific entry requirements in response to 'the Syrian refugee crisis'. In-depth interviews with a purposive sample of 105 participants drawn from private sponsor groups, public agencies and sponsored Syrian refugees in their first year of resettlement in Ontario, Canada, reveal that 'successful resettlement' is contested. Persons-of-self-rescue actively transition to a we-for-self-rescue against the disconfirming 'forces' of displacement. Active-existence - deliberative practices of relational-autonomy - destabilizes Western reception protocols premised on voluntary/involuntary binaries with consequential effects on resettlement. Kyriakides' proposes the concept of 'status eligibilities', which includes the related conceptual components of 'eligibility to exist' and 'authority to act'. Post-refuge 'status eligibilities' inconsistent with active-existence can lead to a 'refusal to resettle'.

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RC05-113.1

KYRIAKIDES, CHRISTOPHER* *(York University)*

Words Don't Come Easy: Al Jazeera's Migrant–Refugee Distinction and the European Culture of (Mis)Trust

Al Jazeera's August 2015 editorial decision to substitute 'refugee' for 'economic migrant' in its coverage of 'the Mediterranean Migration Crisis' provides an opportunity to re-frame the relationship between the politics of race, immigration and media representations of refugees. Situating the broadcaster's publicly announced rationale for the decision within a critique of the migrant–refugee dichotomy enforced by European public policy, this paper, first, demonstrates that the policy couplet mobilizes oppositional yet interdependent identities. The discursive distancing of 'migrant' from 'refugee' in news content does not dislodge their mutually reinforcing power to define the parameters of 'inclusion'. Second, the article examines how the policy onus placed on refugees to justify their claim as 'victims' reproduces racialized codes of belonging that perpetuate the denial of autonomy. Persons seeking refuge in Europe must sustain an identity of 'non-threatening victim' if they are to gain recognition in a securitized culture of (mis)trust. Al Jazeera's intervention strengthens the media representation of refugees as human beings without choice; yet, the broadcaster's decision to 'give voice' by 'challenging racism' does not break the European political consensus on immigration and asylum that positions 'non-Western' peoples as victim/pariah, to be 'saved' and 'suspected'. The media–policy–migration nexus ensures that refugee exclusion is always possible.

RC07-150.4

KYRYLENKO, OLESIA* *(2010)*
CHUBATENKO, OLEKSANDR* *(2018)*

A Global-Local Approach in Researches of Future Society Based on Modern Information Technology

Modern experience of international social researches based on Information Technology (IT) opens the opportunities for the development of global-local methodology for conducting of such researches in the field of studying of future society.

The global-local approach in social researches involves the use of common methodology that includes a unified system of social indicators, as well as a unified system of technologies for collecting, processing and analyzing information. Examples of such researches are the United Nations Global Internet Survey "My World" (on-line) and the UN Happiness Report, which ranks countries by their happiness levels since 2012 and in which statistical and sociological indicators are integrated.

The development and implementation of global-local sociological research programs is possible on the basis of modern IT, such as LimeSurvey application and SPSS Statistics program, which allow sociologists to conduct surveys anywhere in the world where there is access to the Internet, and process any data sets.

Global-local studies of future society based on the modern IT will significantly expand and qualitatively improve the empirical basis of futurology. They will create new analytical opportunities for forecasting, modelling and designing the future global society based on: method of extrapolation of statistically and sociologically grounded tendencies of its development; expert evaluation method; information and knowledge about the dominant values and ideal aspirations of the majority of people on the planet.

Realization of scientific projects of global-local studies of the future society presupposes a global level of integration of scientists from all over the world and from international organizations, such as the International Sociological Association, the World Futures Studies Federation, the World Values Survey Association, the International Social Survey Program, UN, UNESCO, the Club of Rome and other.

RC27-497.4

KYRYLENKO, OLESIA* *(2010)*
DUTCHAK, MIROSLAV* *(2018)*

Global Research of Physical and Sports Activity: Problems of Methodology and Prospects of Development

Sociological measurement of the level of physical and sports activity of the population has developed primarily in the developed countries of the world, such as the US, Great Britain, France etc.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, first international studies of physical and sports activity in the territory of the European Union by the COMPASS project and Eurobarometer were conducted. In 2007, the ISSP conducted an international study "Leisure time and sports" in 34 countries in different continents.

A significant contribution to the development of the methodology for the study of physical activity was made by WHO experts who developed the International Physical Activity Questionnaire and the Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (2002).

The scientific potential that has been achieved as well as the development of modern information technology have created the prerequisites for transition to global studies of sports and physical activity. Such global studies presuppose integration of sociologists within the framework of a special global scientific project supported by ISA, ISSA, IOC, UN, UNESCO, WHO etc. Preparation and implementation of such a project includes: development of a unified methodology for global measurements of the level, forms, factors of sports and physical activity of the population of the countries of the world; the use of advanced information and computer technologies in the collection, processing and access to the results of the study.

The experience of global sociological researches and Internet surveys, that have been carried out during the last decades by Gallup Organization, the UN, confirms the prospects of studying sports and physical activity on a planetary scale. This reveals new opportunities in the field of cross-national and cross-temporal analysis of the level, trends and problems of sports development in all countries of the world.

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

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RC17-324.2

LAAMANEN, MIKKO* *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*
MOSER, CHRISTINE *(Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)*
BOR, SANNE *(Hanken School of Economics)*
DEN HOND, FRANK *(Hanken School of Economics)*

Social Order and Organizational Dynamics in Alternative Currency Movement Network

This paper follows a novel approach to the sociological study of organizational dynamics and social movements building on the theoretical notion that social order in organized settings is both emergent and decided. Our paper empirically examines a local social movement initiative within the so-called 'alternative currency movement'. We ask: *Which processes and practices can be found in the organizational dynamics of this social movement initiative*, and: *To what extent and how can they be explained as a blend of emergent and decided sources of social order?*

In their idealizations, formal organizations and non-organizations are extreme cases of, respectively, decided and emergent social orders. We propose that the realization of purpose and / or the survival of various organized settings is in reality associated with maintaining a balanced blend of decided and emergent elements of social order that evolve over time. We shed light on the broader puzzle of how social order in organized settings evolves, as organizational dynamics change through the interplay of networks, institutions and decisions, the different forms that elements of organizing obtain when participants rely on different blends of emergent and decided sources of social order.

Drawing on relational sociology, we approach organizing processes as patterns of relationships that allow interlinking the individual and collective action that constitute social movement spaces. Concentrating on how the participants in the social movement initiative negotiate a blend of emergent and decided sources of social order, we use a mixed-method design to describe and explain dynamic and inherently relational organizing activities that unfold in the community's day-to-day interactions. In-depth analyses of these processes will enable us to explain how decided and emergent social order is maintained and balanced in practice by the initiative's participants. Our study culminates in a dynamic process model informing future research on partial organizations.

RC30-542.3

LAASER, KNUT* *(Brandenburg University Cottbus)*
JACOBSEN, HEIKE *(Brandenburg University Cottbus)*

Ambivalences of Autonomy and Control Under Digital Information Communication Technology Led Managerial Regimes.

The methodical collection, storage, analysis and display of information of workers' effort via sophisticated Digital Information Communication Technology (DICT) has gained increasing relevance. Yet, literature on digital performance management is characterized by a dichotomy: Much of the orthodox HR and management literature highlights (Armstrong, 2009) that employees gain autonomy thanks to DICT's ability to focus on individual strengths and weaknesses, identifying training and development needs. Meanwhile, critical sociological scholarship unravels that digital performance monitoring strengthens primarily managerial control linked with punitive practices (Laaser, 2016; McCabe, 2015; Taylor, 2013). Therein, research that provides a nuanced picture experiences of control as well as autonomy under DICT remains scant (Findlay and Thompson, 2017).

This presentation is informed by case study research from the German energy industry and the British banking industry. Utilizing Labour Process Theory, it explores how occupational communities (e.g. technical workers and service workers) in the Energy and Banking industry experience and react to DICT along the dynamics of control and autonomy. Thanks to the de- und re-regulation of the respective markets, both sectors witnessed significant transformations of the labour process.

The banking industry in the UK has been understood as a prime example of introducing performance management systems (PMS) with the help of DICT, aiming to increase profitability and product sales numbers (Laaser, 2016; Gall, 2017). Meanwhile, digital workforce management has been implemented in the energy industry to monitor the work of technicians that radically changed in the last decade due to a government led re-regulation of the market. The experience of both groups of employees converge towards a draconic digital regime that reduces radically autonomy and enhances managerial control. Yet, the presentation also discusses how both group of workers develop informal practices to sustain and create pockets of autonomy and regain some levels of control over their work.

RC48-809.7

LACERDA, RENATA* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Fighting the Government: A Cycle of Protests in Pará (Brazil)

The aim of this presentation is to analyse and describe ethnographically the cycle of protests performed in the municipality of Novo Progresso, Southwest of Pará, Brazil.

The notion of cycle allude to the moments of the events but also to the in-between, when the mobilization which mediates the protests takes place. During this cyclic process, the conflicting state branches and agencies, as well as national and international NGOs, research institutes and communication means (press, radio and social media) have had a key role producing the recognition (or not) of the sometimes contradictory demands of heterogenous social agentes: farmers (large and small), land reform settlers, gold prospectors, lumber companies, merchants and indigenous tribes. These various social and political categories have formed changing alliances called *movements* among themselves to *fight* the *government* – i.e. to contest different environmental and land management public policies implemented in the region – through collective actions, but also legal and judicial disputes.

We argue that this notion of cycle of protests brings to light the variations of the relative value of the demands on space and time, as well as the conditions and creative effects of these events repeated ritually almost every year since 2003, when the first blockade of the BR-163 highway in Novo Progresso was organized by farmers and lumber companies against the demarcation of the Indigenous Land Baú of the Kayapó people. Since then, the expertise acquired by various social agents in the making of *movements* to *fight* is enabling the reduction and flexibilization of the National Forest of Jamanxim, a federal conservation unit, and of the rural settlement Sustainable Development Project Terra Nossa.

RC15-285.2

LACEY, KRIM* *(University of Michigan-Dearborn)*
BRIGGS, ANTHONY *(University of Toronto)*
JACKSON, JAMES *(University of Michigan)*

National Origins, Social Context and Length of Time on the Physical and Mental Health of Caribbeans in and Outside Canada

Objectives: Research shows that the health of immigrant groups deteriorate the longer they are in host countries. This study examined the health of Caribbean descendants within and outside of Canada. The association between length of time and poor physical and mental health was also measured.

Method: National data collected in Canada (2000/2001, 2003, 2005), Jamaica (2005) and Guyana (2005) were used for the study. Physician-diagnosed and self-rated health was used to assess physical and mental health.

Results: Rates of chronic conditions were generally higher among Caribbean descendants in Canada compared to those living in the Caribbean region. Rates of self-rated fair or poor general health, however, were higher among participants in the Caribbean region. Higher rates of any mood disorders were also found among Caribbean region participants. Multivariate results showed that new Caribbean immigrants (less than 10 years since immigration) were less prone to poor physical health than more established immigrants. Those who immigrated more than 20 years ago showed consistently better health conditions than those with 11-19 years of immigration. However, this healthy immigration effect did not appear for certain chronic conditions for specific immigrant groups. Moreover, mood disorder was highest among new immigrants.

Conclusions: This study suggests that where you immigrate to and emigrate from matters to health and this has implications for policies in support of marginalized groups that relocate to host countries. The study also provides suggestions for future studies particularly with respect to the mental health of Caribbeans within and outside the region.

RC15-288.14

LACEY, KRIM* *(University of Michigan-Dearborn)*
BRIGGS, ANTHONY *(University of Toronto)*
PARK, JUNGWEE* *(Statistics Canada)*
JACKSON, JAMES *(University of Michigan)*

Social, Economic and Racial/Ethnic Influences on the Health of Canadians

Objective: Immigrants and racial ethnic minorities in Canada experience challenges and barriers that can affect their physical well-being. Focusing on Caribbean migrants, this study examined the influence of social, economic and migratory influences on the health of racial and ethnic groups in Canada.

Methods: Three waves (2001, 2003, 2005) of the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) data consisting of over three hundred and thirty (n=334, 000) adult participants in Canada were used for this study. Self-rated and physician diag-

nosed (cardiovascular disease) criteria were used to address the physical health of participants using hierarchical logistic regression analytic procedures.

 Findings: Similarities and notable differences in health between racial and ethnic groups were found, with generally higher rates among participants of African descent. Caribbean blacks and Canadian whites showed significant differences in most health indicators. The adjusted multivariate models showed that socio-demographic and migrator factors all contributed to poor health. When all things are considered, greater odds for cardiovascular or metabolic conditions were noted for Black Caribbean Canadians relative to whites. With the self-rated health indicator, the odds reduced among Caribbean Blacks, but significantly increased among other minority Canadians.

 Conclusions: The study provide some understanding of the health differences between immigrant and racial groups in Canada, but also recognizes the need for more investigation surrounding other influences of the health between racial and ethnic groups; particularly Black immigrants who are prone to adverse outcomes. Areas for future studies and consideration were also discussed.

RC25-479.2

LACROCE, EMILIA* *(Pisa University)*

Are There Conversational Strategies in Groups Devoted to Mafie and Corruption?

 Mafia and corruption are increasingly broad problems, not only for Europe or Italy. Studying the language of groups devoted to mafia and corruption is very interesting, especially if focused on discursive strategies of the leaders and their social practices. Unfortunately, scientific production about language and organised crime is timeworn, particularly based on jargon, in spite of an increasing number of researches in social sciences about corruption and organised crime. According to me, language sciences have to achieve a key-role in organised crime researches, because the internal and external communication of criminal groups is an unexplored world, and it could portray an in-depth organised crime outline. My research has as starting point a polyphony of corruption and organised crime's definitions (Vannucci 2012, Sciarrone 2012-2016, Santino 1995).

 Language used in criminal groups groups is not a jargon, but a standard language adapted by criminals to obtain their communicative goals. Today It is possible to study real conversations thanks to information sources more extended compared to the past. The corpus construction is based on electronic surveillance and telephone tappings, arrest reports, interrogatories, trials, etc.... The case-study of my first year of PhD, that concerns *Mafia Capitale* trial, seems to corroborate our hypothesis. Discourse Analysis applied to this type of corpus can reveal connections between language and identity construction for example, or the contribute of conversational strategies to the myth construction. Legitimation strategies and implicit meanings are other interesting research perspectives.

RC16-317.10

LAFONTAINE, SIMON* *(Université libre de Bruxelles)*

An Ordinary Journey? Getting on the Road, a Place Both Imagined and Realistic

 The present communication addresses the road as a place of contrasts and contingencies in order to discuss the ambivalent logic of experience and action in everyday lifeworlds. Yet such an account depends on a renewed awareness to randomness, creativity, and historicity just as much as to the significance of cultural structures and available meanings in this context.

 Comprehensive interviews conducted in Brussels with car drivers about their everyday journeys are mobilized to emphasize the "intermediate" time-space of the road. In fact, the system of automobility impacts travellers' more or less explicit itineraries, motives, projects, and plans for life in such a way that it may prompt differences in meaning and flexible coordination of action and interpretation in occasions, accidental episodes and encounters on the road. Remoteness and relatively vacant landscapes combined with the incessant flow of diversified social biographies constitute an exemplary case to explore a specific orientation toward the upcoming experience, namely the unexpectedness of events.

 In order to flesh out this orientation, literary realities drawn from contemporary American road novels are brought into discussion. Fiction acts here as an analyzer of implicit strata of meaning which are more or less unnoticed and taken for granted in everyday life. Wandering is a form of experience of space freed from the temporality of the project, with its typified goals and expectations. It is often depicted as a restless impulse to move forward, an openness to the future and its possibilities. Proposing the hypothesis of a continuity between the quotidian and the exceptional, the present communication works to understand how the structures of the motorized time-space, embodied through taken for granted typifications and routines, continuously shape the upcoming experience and pave the way to an active readiness to cope with the surprising features of events.

RC16-308.3

LAFONTAINE, SIMON* *(Université libre de Bruxelles)*

The Social Type of the Adventurer and Its Relation to the Unexpectedness of Events

 Reconstructing the ambivalent logic of ordinary experience and action in the social world is a growing concern in contemporary sociological debates about the praxeological definition of sociology. Such an account depends on a renewed awareness to randomness, creativity, and historicity without entirely sacrificing the problem of the reproduction of social structures through human action.

 Bearing that in mind, the present communication revisits the social type of the adventurer as depicted by Simmel. The adventurer epitomizes a form of experience in which the experiencing subject is directed toward the unexpectedness of events. This implies a restless impulse that counteracts the course of everyday activities and reaches out by intimate necessity a "transcendent" meaning in the shifts, accidental episodes, encounters that shape one's life.

 Life transcends itself and through this movement of incessant formation it creates "something more", "extra-social imponderables", that "fragment" the continuity of social and individual forms. The experience of transcendence is indeed a fragmentary one. And yet, being fragmented is no mere state of incompleteness but has a more fundamental significance: being only fragments of the social world and of our own unique possibilities.

 In this respect, the adventurer is intimately acquainted with individuality and difference in meaning by embracing the usually unnoticed and incidental rush of life against historical patterns, cultural and personal forms. Since the adventurer *qua* social type remains a part of the world and of the self, the form of experience assumed here does not lead to an openness to the absolute indeterminacy of life. As a projection and expectation of upcoming experiences, it continuously shapes the future and therefore paves the way for an active readiness and flexibility that both generate differences in everyday journeys and enable the coordination of action through a hold of their potentially surprising character.

RC10-201.3

LAFUENTE HERNÁNDEZ, SARA* *(ETUI)*

Building Transnational Collective Identity in Internationalized Boards: The Experience of Worker Directors in German Societas Europaea

 Board-level employee representation (BLER) exists in at least 14 countries of the European Economic Area, although with different institutional features, social practice and functions. The European Company (*Societas Europaea*, or SE) Statute and its Directive on employee involvement introduced the possibility to internationalise BLER. Other routes also enable workers' directors from different countries to gather in a single board, but despite its still limited social impact (67 SEs have BLER), the implementation of the SE Directive undoubtedly promoted this trend.

 The phenomenon rises several socio-political questions, but scholars in European industrial relations have paid more attention to the development of European Works Councils as transnational industrial relation's institution with longer and wider practice. Indeed, studies from different disciplines and methodologies contributed to broaden our knowledge about actors' practices, roles and the processes towards building a transnational identity in this arena. Conversely, the existing literature on BLER mainly enquired into the causal effects of workers' involvement in performance, corporate governance, and macro-social indicators, revealing a strong econometric bias.

 BLER as a European IR institution remains largely unexplored from an actor-centred focus interested in understanding its social function and practice, with its underlying conflicts, uses and understandings. This paper addresses the gap by questioning how worker directors do experience their mandate in internationalized boards of German SEs. The aim is to uncover discourses and processes of interaction influencing the emergence of a specific transnational collective actor and identity within internationalized BLER.

 As methodology, we draw on a ten case-study selection of internationalised German SEs boards (with at least three countries mandated on the workers' side), and conduct an interpretive analysis of thirty semi-structured interviews to German representatives and worker directors mandated in foreign subsidiaries. Additional documental sources are also analysed as contextual support, such as board annual reports and SE agreements.

RC47-JS-76.4

LAGASSE, ELISABETH* *(CriDIS-Université Catholique de Louvain)*

Subjectivity and Subalternity in the Food Movement: Two Ways to Rethink Social Movements.

 Starting from the food movement questioned on the basis of his relation to the subaltern subjects, this communication seeks to think the concept of social movement and what it means to be an actor. By their prefigurative actions, the will

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

to change the world in the everyday life rather than in mass mobilizations, these actors of "the way of subjectivity" transform the concept of social movement and social change. They believe in a personal change to change the world and thereby put the relation to themselves at the heart of their engagement. But it appears that the actors of the food movement are generally characterized by high social and cultural capital. Social conflict and antagonisms are not very present in their discourses, sometimes giving way to moralism to think about social change on a larger scale. How can we articulate this « activist culture » with the condition of the subaltern subjects, which are invisibilized, including as actors of social change? Several authors have tried to show how to refuse the idea of subalterns as passive actors of change, by turning away from the concept of social movement. They have shown that these subaltern subjects try to transform their daily living conditions by acts of resistance, subversive practices, participating in the transformation of norms and improving their life. The purpose of this communication is therefore to make a dialogue between these two ways of being an actor in the everyday life, away from institutions, in order to understand where the tensions are and how they can interact, starting from the terrain of local food.

RC54-887.4

LAGES, MAURICIO* *(University of São Paulo)*

The Rise of Gastronomic Capital in São Paulo, Brazil

This research intents to discuss the connection between the expansion of restaurants in São Paulo in the last two decades, as the data point out, and the internationalization of gastronomy as a set of aesthetic protocols that inform the act of eating, contributing to its entry into the category of urban cultural practices. Based on an ethnographic approach, our intent is to question how consumers, cuisine chefs and entrepreneurs articulate these new references, consolidating globally-informed strategies of economic and cultural capitalization. Notably, these strategies are driven by bodily emphasis, since *taste* (in its double sense) is precisely what's being organized by these different agents. Considering the emerging force of the global lifestyles, our intention is to address the way in which a new landscape of power and consumption is formed by joining together the gastronomic knowledge and the habit of eating out. In this context, there is also an increase in the scope of social normativity around food tastes, since new instances – restaurants, chefs, critics, gastronomy schools, TV shows, magazines, newspapers, digital apps – come to mediate more closely the choices of consumption, acting both in supply and demand. Therefore, eating out is increasingly part of "cultural capital" and contemporary relationship with food requires, more and more, a prior learning process and a sort of bodily knowledge acquisition that needs to be ethnographically investigated as such.

RC06-126.7

LAHTI, ANNUKKA* *(University of Jyvaskyla)*

Separation Experiences of Lgbtiq People

In this presentation, I introduce my postdoctoral research project, which explores relationship break-ups of Finnish sexual and gender minorities. According to the demographic research divorce rate is higher among same-sex couples than among other-sex couples. Female couples are likelier to break up than male couples are. Yet, there is a paucity of research on the causes and separation experiences of LGBTIQ persons.

There are some distinguishing characteristics to LGBTIQ break-ups. Non-heterosexual couples' path to legal recognition have been long and complex. In the long and heated media debate on registered partnership and later on gender neutral marriage law in Finland, same-sex couples' right to legal recognition was defended by emphasizing their equal worth and similarity to heterosexual relationships within the discourse of romantic love. The long battle for equal rights has placed LGBTIQ people's relationships under a lot of pressure to succeed and to be as ordinary and happy as possible. It is thus difficult to discuss publicly that problems occur also in these relationships. Consequently, the partners in LGBTIQ relationships might keep silent of their problems.

The data of the research project consist of both qualitative survey and interview data of LGBTIQ persons who have experienced recent relationship-break up. The research questions are the following: What kind of matters have strained LGBTIQ people's relationships and led to the break-up? How do break-ups look like when approached as processes? How are these processes experienced? What kind of support the partners have got from relatives, friends and authorities in the break-up process? How do the continuously changing social positions of LGBTIQ persons and their relationships, entangle with the affective processes of break-ups? The presentation will discuss further the research questions, the data and outline some preliminary findings of the project.

RC37-657.4

LAI, CHIA-LING* *(National Taiwan Normal University)*

Examining the Performances of Feminist Art on the Global Art Stages: Comparing Three Female Curator's Practices in 2005, 2013 and 2017 Venice Art Biennales

Art biennales as artistic forms of global stages and events (Roche, 2000, 2017; Urry, 2003) provide experimental platforms (Latour, 2007), but also perform the dominant global cultural imagination (Delanty, 2009, Winter, 2016) and governance with experience economy (Bennett, 1995, 2007). Feminist art as a marginal genre recently has emerged onto the main global art scenes- from the inclusion of female artists, curators and new feminist and queer art genre, and relates to the alternative global cultural and new sex/gender imagination reencountering differences- which echoes the feminist debates of historical developments of feminist art and curating practices (Pollock, 1990, 2007, 2010; Deepwell, 2006, Bal, 2007).

Drawing upon theoretical debates on global events and feminist art, this paper explores the performance of feminist art on the global art stages taking Venice art biennales as examples. It will especially examine three female curators' practices: the first Venice Biennale curated by female curators, Maria de Corral and Rosa Martinez, in 2005; in 2013, famous feminist artist Cindy Sherman as guest curator for the middle gallery in Venetian Arsenal; in 2017, a female curator Christine Macel was invited as director after a decade. This paper will especially analyze four dimensions in this historical comparative studies: inclusions of multiple different female and LGBTQ artists, multiple performances of new art canons evoked by feminist art in the main Arsenal exhibition hall and Italian pavilion, the performance of feminist and LGBTQ art in the national pavilions and parallel exhibitions area that create different global cultural imaginations, as well as their power-laden relationship.

This paper explores the issues based on spatial and cultural analysis of the representation of biennales, discourses analysis of art critics on major global art media, and interviews with some artists and curators engaging feminist art, as well as my ethnographical fieldworks at these biennales.

RC07-159.3

LAI, CHIA-LING* *(National Taiwan Normal University)*

Teaching and Doing Creative Futures Studies As a New Sociological Craft: Exploring the Creative Dialogues of 'Art and Social Engaging Research', 'Utopia As Method' and Future Scenario Methods

Recent debates in sociological research methodology has paid great attention to the limit of current empirical social research methods that prevent people from creatively imagine the future. In the era of global complexity (Urry, 2003), non-linear social forces and unpredictable social change, from disaster, new technology, great events, have all disturbed the current social order and academic disciplinary boundaries that can neither be understood nor predicted by the traditional sociological research methodologies and methods.

Currently, new social research crafts (Bourdieu, 1991) have been suggested by some leading scholars. Art-related and social engaging research methods (Lury, 2014; Back, 2016) argue for not only doing social research within social science, but also to appropriate multiple art forms as tools for the social engagement and creativity formation. Future studies have long been developing special methodologies, including historical analysis, future triangles, back-casting, scenarios and utopia research methods (Levitas, 2013) that encourage inter-disciplinary forward-thinking research, can be combined as a new research craft.

This paper aims to develop the combined research methods in doing and teaching the creative futures studies. It begins with the discussion on future studies in sociology (Schulz, 2014; Urry, 2016); then it explores the multiple research methods, including utopia as methods, scenario analysis, and art-related research, based on current methodology debates. Finally, it reflexively examines how to do and teach creative social research based on my former teaching experiences in futures studies, creative research and critical methodology courses in Taiwan.

RC32-579.2

LAI, RUBY* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

The "Perfect Abortion" Paradox: The Sales and Experiences of Private Abortion Services in China

What kinds of influence do private abortion services and the development of healthcare industry exert on women's health? How are women's experiences of private abortion shaped by and contextualized in specific socio-cultural and political structures? This study aims at answering these questions by examining the advertising strategies that private hospitals use in their selling of abortion services and the experiences of women undergoing premarital abortion in post-socialist China. The author gathered qualitative data by surveying the websites of 317 private hospitals in China, interviewing 62 young women who had experienced

abortions, and conducting ethnographic observation in private hospitals in a city in Northern China. Six sales strategies were identified based on the data: the celebration of high-end technology, the construction of "perfect abortion", the mobilization of "woman-centered" principle, the emphasis on professionalism, the promotion of humanized services, and the exhibition of international affiliations. The findings show how private hospitals in China strategically co-opted feminist "woman-centered" principles and incorporated modern western medical discourses to attract customers and generate profits. They also reveal the gap between the alleged services and the actual treatments, as well as its potential health risks in, particularly, young women. The paper demonstrates the enabling and constraining effects of private abortion services on women's agency. On the one hand, private hospitals demonstrated an accepting attitude towards women's exercising of their autonomy – these hospitals approved of female sexuality and stressed their care for women's health. On the other hand, they imposed limits on women's agency by reasserting women's duty to reproduce, and enhancing the supremacy and domination of medicalization on women's bodies. These paradoxical effects mirror the changes and continuations of both conventional gender ideologies and prevailing perceptions of modern medical technologies, as well as the interactions of these ideologies and perceptions with the market in post-socialist China.

RC48-JS-51.3

LAIHONEN, MAARIT* *(Aalto University School of Business)*

Searching for the Microsociology of Social Movements: Everyday Emotions, Interaction and Conflicts in Radical Action

The extant research on social movements have been traditionally relying on structural explanations and focused on either resource mobilization, political opportunity structures, framing processes, or social movement organizations. However, these approaches have for the most part ignored actors' choices and desires and situational dynamics, and hence treated the participants of these movements as taken-for-granted. Through an exceptional in-depth ethnography of radical protest movements, this research aims to analyze and reveal the underlying microsociological dynamics constituting the here-and-now of the formation, survival, and decay of these radical movements: Experiences, interactions, and emotions of those initiating and participating resistance and movements outside conventional forms of organization resulting in choices on morality and tactics, enthusiasm and devotion, commitment and solidarity, as well as conflicts, apathy, and emotional burnouts. This research joins in, and contributes to the emerging discussion on interaction and emotions in social movements. Hence, by focusing on the experience and situated interaction, in contrast to structural approaches relying on third-person explanations, this study contributes in providing phenomenologically valid first-person explanations of the dynamics of radical social movements. The analysis is based on in-depth ethnographic study and a rare empirical data on the in-crowd of a radical movement. Although social movements are widely studied since 1960s, as well as the rise of environmental movements, the microsociology, rooted in embodied experience and interaction, of such movements and protests has been by large still neglected. Therefore, this research contributes to the understanding of the meaning of internally oppressive structures such as forgotten underlying everyday meaning making and work in a protest.

RC47-796.2

LAINE, SOFIA* *(Finnish Youth Research Network)*

'Contact Zone' Developers Facing Inhibitors. Volunteers' Experiences of Refugee Movements and Racism in Finland

In this article, I analyze the experiences of 15 Finnish volunteers who have done volunteer work with refugees in Finland between the fall 2015 and spring 2017. When analyzing their experiences as actors in refugee movements, it was recognizable how in all three phases (arrival, waiting period and after decision) these volunteers had crucial roles in building, carrying and promoting 'contact zones'. Mary Louise Pratt's (1992) defines contact zones as 'social spaces where disparate cultures meet, clash, and grapple with each other, often in highly asymmetrical relations of domination and subordination – like colonialism, slavery, or their aftermaths as they are lived out across the globe today'. In this paper I analyse what kind of transculturation takes place in these 'contact zones', and what kind of alliances are established inside these movements. What is more, I also analyse a case study of a specific movement that has been successful to influence policy decisions. Second part of the paper explores the obstacles of volunteers' actions, namely racism, negative public atmosphere and inhibiting politics and policy reforms. Through editorial work of a Youth Knowledge Book "Young Refugees and Youth Work" by the Youth Partnership between Council of Europe and European Commission, my paper also reflects the current situation on more general level across Europe. This way the paper reaches to understand, what is more country-specific and what is more common in current Europe.

RC09-193.2

LAJARTHE, FANNY* *(Université Libre de Bruxelles)*
ZACCAI, EDWIN *(Université Libre de Bruxelles)*

Towards the Emergence of a European Civil Disobedience Movement for Climate Justice? the Case of Ende Gelände

Even though the concept of climate justice was coined at the end of the 1990s, it is not until the perceived failure of COP15 that it became central in the global climate movement. In Europe, the climate justice current emerged from a merger between the global justice and anticapitalist movements and the "radical" stream of the climate movement. Although the burning of fossil fuels have always been a key issue, it became highlighted with the rise of the "keep it in the ground" initiatives, incarnated in complementary forms of resistance, including divestment campaigns, protests or fossil fuel infrastructure blockade (e.g. mining facilities, train tracks or port terminals, gas pipelines etc.).

These infrastructure blockades have multiplied, reflecting a progressive climate disobedience escalation in various European countries, including the UK, the Czech Republic or Germany. However, these blockades often happen within national lines, echoing difficulties to construct narratives and networks that would span borders. The recent success of Ende Gelände ("here and no further"), a cross-border massive civil disobedience action against coal mining in Germany, raises questions on the ways activists can achieve transnational civil disobedient mobilizations. In other words, how did Ende Gelände manage to attract activists from all over Europe and what can we learn from it?

Drawing on literature review, interviews and participant observation, this presentation seeks to offer findings on the internal factors (e.g. organizational structure and mobilization networks, framing and values, action repertoires) potentially fostering transnational mobilization capacities. These capacities are essential in order to achieve greater visibility and legitimacy. In particular, we argue that the movement managed a successful framing of the issues at stake, relying on a systemic approach of climate struggles. We also acknowledge a certain "mass effect", acting as a way to convince civil disobedience first-timers to increase their level of engagement.

RC16-311.11

LAKATOS, ZOLTAN* *(Budapest University of Technology and Economics)*

Challenging Substantialist Orthodoxies in Value Research: Why Values Are Less Important Than They (Are Made to) Appear

Relational sociologists regard the culture-economy dichotomy as empirically meaningless. In contrast, mainstream value research—which includes Hofstede, Inglehart, and Welzel—rests on the scholastic fallacy that conceives of the symbolic and material aspects of agency as self-subsistent entities. Stemming from Cartesian epistemology, this school of thought consists, in effect, of inquiries into substances and their impacts on each other. Their divergences regarding the primacy of either the "material" or the "cultural" notwithstanding, these currents share in their advocacy of "noble" substances (e.g., "achievement motivation", "Confucian dynamism", "cool-water condition") as catalysts of outcomes that the investigator deems desirable. Challenging this school, this empirical study looks at religiosity, authoritarianism, and materialism from a field analytical perspective, applying four considerations that are common to all relational approaches. First, regarding their ontological status, relational sociology suggests that values function primarily as "cognitive simplifications" (Martin 2003) as opposed to the tendency, informed by a misreading of Weber's Protestant Ethic thesis to consider them as imperatives that "drive" behavior. Second, to unravel the structure of values, as well as their embeddedness in the social fabric, the focus shall shift from the variables to the units of observation, preferably by using non-linear methods (e.g., multiple correspondence analysis, as in this study). Third, explanation involves a higher level of generality than what is conceivable in mainstream value research, preoccupied with maximizing explained variance. Fourth, and summing up the previous points, against the substantialist proclivity to view values as "disembodied" codes of conduct, empirical research shall flesh out their inherent materiality. As an illustration, I discuss why the three values presented in this study may be no more than cognitive simplifications of the principle that, according to Bourdieu, underlies all cultural practices—namely, the distance actors take from the open expression of material interest.

RC05-113.5

LAKATOS, ZOLTAN* *(Budapest University of Technology and Economics)*

Racialization of Muslims Among the Pundit Corps in Hungary: Vintage Anti-Semitism Recycled, Made Respectable

Racism qua essentialism—the tendency to ascribe "essences" to groups and make sense of socio-economic outcomes on that basis—is a staple of dominant ideologies. Feeding off this disposition, post-9/11 political commentary in the

West has come to accommodate more explicit streaks of cultural racism. The current refugee crisis in Europe is seeing a ratcheting up of this discourse—sometimes with a scholarly veneer, in part thanks to the pundit class's (re) discovery of Samuel Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations" thesis. This study compares two subclasses of racialized discourse in Hungary: On the one hand, the racist rhetoric accompanying late-19th century Jewish migration from the Russian Empire to Hungary, and on the other, anti-Muslim pundit commentary on the current European migrant crisis. The latter is formulated in terms that are not only reminiscent of, but in effect, recycle the building blocks of the former. Like Jews in the anti-Semitic press of pre-World War I Hungary, migrants fleeing the conflict-torn regions in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia, as well as Muslim Europeans, are portrayed as driven by culturally ingrained penchants—for violence, sexual predation, world domination, etc.—at odds with "European civilization". Increasingly, prominent intellectuals, some of whose public persona includes a professed opposition to racism join this chorus. As a result, while anti-Semitism, which made a comeback in Hungarian public discourse following the transition to democracy in the early 1990s is still condemned across most of the ideological spectrum, the nascent anti-Muslim racism is not confined to the fringes. Complicating matters further, a variant of the latter is being branded as not only compatible with but a requirement for combating anti-Semitism. Highlighting trends in anti-Muslim punditry, the discussion includes results from a recent survey of anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim attitudes in Hungary with an emphasis on cross-fertilization, strategies of accommodation, and framing.

RC01-33.5

LAKIKA, MULOPO* *(ACMS - Wits University)*

'How Can You Call Her a Woman?' the Perceptions of Female Soldiers By Their Male Counterparts in the DRC Army

The patriarchal conception of womanhood has always considered women as tender, motherly, vulnerable and in constant need of male protection. This patriarchal portrayal of women also finds expression in the labour market, where women are excluded from some sectors viewed as exclusive preserve for men. This dichotomy also manifests in the wage differences between male and female staff. While patriarchal hegemony has prevailed in African societies, much attention has not been paid to some institutions like the army which employs both men and women. More so, less focus has been given to how men perceive their female counterparts in the armed forces. This paper emanates from my PhD research exploring the lived realities of former Congolese soldiers resident in Johannesburg. It seeks to provide an insight into gender hegemony in the Army. This paper uses unstructured interviews and Bourdieu's concept of field to examine gender hegemony in the Congolese army. The findings of this study suggest that manhood or womanhood is not about genetic differences between men and women, but more about the capabilities to embody the hegemonic military masculinities. A female soldier entails some level of masculinisation, but I argue that female masculinisation of women does not change their genetic nature. Women who joined male-dominated institution put on male identity and rejected to be seen as vulnerable women. Refusing to be called women is a way of rejecting an identity relating to male domination.

WG05-943.1

LAKRA, NEELIMA* *(NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION)*

Employment with Social Security in Informal Sector: CASES from Various Sources

Social security legislations for organized sector in India include, Employees' provident fund and the miscellaneous provisions act, 1952; Employees state insurance Act, 1948; Maternity benefits Act, 1971; Workmen compensation Act, 1923; Payment of gratuity Act, 1971. However, the welfare schemes for the unorganized sector is widely fragmented and scattered. In Public Enterprises too it was found most of the non-executive jobs are outsourced through contract labourers. This can be one reason for increase in informal labour. Where, the implementation of ILO convention is in query. Therefore, this study attempted to find out how informal labour puts into practice of the social security measures which can guard the ILO conventions. Study findings threw light on the Government schemes for informal sector, like, Atal Pension Yojana; Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana; Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana; Micro Units Development Refinance Agency Bank; MGNREGA; National Skill Development Mission. In conclusion the study also joined other studies which focus on the need for a holistic approach to deal with the issue of informal sector employment, where informal sector includes, large number of poorly educated labour force, following traditional occupations, with poor financial inclusion, and, lacking motivational skills. Here, registration of micro and small enterprises can be encouraged where, it would benefit access to finance, better infrastructure, market information, government incentives, a platform for formal association, providing them legal framework, efforts to overcome uncertainty in financial returns and safety nets for them as well as their workers. To large extent this can help to overcome challenges to informal sector not only in unorganized sector

but also arrest the growth of informal employment in organized enterprises and improve the workforce bargaining power to settle for decent wages, social security and job security. The study was based on secondary data sources following the content analysis method.

WG05-945.4

LAKRA, NEELIMA* *(NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION)*

Social Security, Informal Labour, Voluntary Organisations: Survival for Workforce from Marginal Communities

Social security is a primary part of the development process, which helps in establishment of constructive approach to face the challenges given by liberalization, privatization and globalization and the technological changes to the workforce in both formal and informal sectors. This study tries to answer how the link between the Governance of State which bears the responsibility for developing appropriate system to provide protection and assistance to its workforce and prevent deprivation, assure the individual of a basic minimum income for himself and his dependents and to protect the individual from any uncertainties. This study focuses on tribal population from Chota Nagpur region of India which has largely migrated to urban setup in search of work. Today, they are mostly engaged as domestic workers in families in metropolitan cities. Among them, most of them are school dropouts. Results in this study how, reason behind their dropping the school are their small land holdings, and, with increasing industries in their villages have resulted in low agricultural production for survival. These poor finances and survival conditions aggravated with questions arising for the survival of their families. This exploratory study finds out the life of twenty-five domestic workers who have left their families and roots long time back. Attempting to look at their state after years of gap that has been created among them and their families, the study looked at tribal domestic workers who have migrated to work in Mumbai and have completed more than ten years of their service. Though domestic workers have been a mean to curb joblessness among the school dropout tribal population, yet, it has been one of the most difficult form of informal labour, where today many voluntary organisations have been coming up for their liberation along with providing them some better environment to work.

RC06-129.2

LAM, CHING MAN* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Generational Shift in Meaning of Parenthood Among Chinese Parents

The project examines the historical trends of parenting and generational shifts in meaning of parenthood in the Hong Kong Chinese context. Although the importance of historical perspective in understanding a phenomenon has been well-recognized, attempt to study generational shifts in parenting is meager and is almost non-existent in Hong Kong. Contemporary parenting is characterized as fraught with problems – anxieties about children, anxieties about one's own adequacy as parents, and worries about adverse consequence of parenting on children. Rhetoric abounds such as irresponsible parenting, overprotective parenting, anxious parents, "helicopter parents", and "monster parents" are terms frequently found in mass media sounding alarms over contemporary parenthood. However there is little study attempt to trace how contemporary parenthood has become characterized as such. This study seeks to unravel generational shifts in parenthood in Hong Kong, and investigates how the interplay between history, culture and contexts shaped and re-shaped the "ecology of parenthood".

Employing a qualitative study method, the research process starts with an archival study of discourses on parenting, then with 120 in-depth interviews with 60 parents, each interview individually for twice. There were 30 mothers and 30 fathers involved. Narrative accounts of parents reveal generational shifts and gender disparity in meaning of parenthood, parental responsibility and identity as a parent. The findings provide indigenous understanding to generational shifts in ideology and practice of parenting; and look into the discursive formations of dominant discourses that shape parenting beliefs and conditions constrain parenting practices in the Hong Kong Chinese cultural context. Based on the findings, the presentation discusses implications for parenting wok and proposes directions for child and parenting services.

RC06-139.3

LAMMI-TASKULA, JOHANNA* *(THL (National Institute for Health and Welfare))*

Solutions of Early Childhood Education and Care in Families with One-Year Old Children in Finland

Family policy in Finland supports parents of young children in reconciling work and family by providing them leave possibilities with income-related benefits until the child is about 11 monts old.

After parental leave, the policy model is dualistic: parents can choose either home care (care leave with a flat-rate benefit until child is 3 years old) or high-quality daycare (both public and private ECEC are subsidized).

"Freedom of choice" is the main ideology of family policy; however childcare choices and are made in the context of gendered practices as well as significant variation in local policies. About half of fathers use their parental leave quota, but care leave is mainly taken by mothers. Highly educated mothers return earlier to work while mothers with lower education level take care of their children at home longer. Some municipalities provide local supplements with various conditions to child home care, and support to private ECEC services varies.

In this paper, childcare solutions of parents with one-year-old children, and possible inequalities between children are analysed. The analysis is based on a survey carried out in 2016, exploring the utilisation of ECEC services and benefits and the justifications for related choices. The analysis shows that instead of a dualistic model (homecare vs daycare), childcare of one-year-old children is often a combination of several different forms of care including the utilisation of both statutory and local possibilities as well as part-time solutions and informal help.

While national policies have been stable, local measures are more volatile and can be changed according to state of public economy and local labour market. Thus, inequalities are constantly re-shaped not only between men and women, but also between children living in different parts of the country.

RC47-JS-22.9

LAMOND, IAN* *(Leeds Beckett University)*
SOLANO, ESTHER *(Universidade Federal de São paulo)*
BLOTTA, VITOR *(University of São Paulo)*

Mediating Social Spaces of Dissent: A Methodological Exploration

In this paper we argue that in order to grasp the ontic and epistemic roots of current social movements, and discuss possible actions towards and practices of dissent in Western democracies, it is necessary to use new approaches and methodologies that cut across different disciplines, such as sociology, critical event studies, communication and law. Moreover, these studies should go beyond the traditional methods of these disciplines, such as public opinion surveys, descriptive analysis of empirical data on violence and law enforcement, or traditional anthropological studies and discourse analysis. We begin by addressing the apparently contradictory challenges to present democracies, such as the rise of counter-democratic social movements, followed by a literature review that presents new approaches to concepts around political dissent, such as protests as events, public spaces and the city as both symbolic and concrete venues, violence as performance, and the social mediation role of media and communication channels. After that, we challenge the dichotomies of traditional methods used to analyze these concepts, such as 'insider' and 'outsider', 'objectivity' and 'subjectivity' or "researcher" and "object". We conclude proposing a combination of techniques that connects values from personal narratives and group storytelling with militant research approaches that question the divisions between academic knowledge and social practices, and establish horizontal relations among researchers and participants, highlighting knowledge production as a tool for social transformation into more egalitarian societies. This method challenges the apparent predefined social places of researchers, research participants, and political actors, taking them out of their "comfort zones", and gathering them around spaces that foment dialogues that are not common in everyday research and dissent practices. These dialogues may, in the end, enable the participants and researchers to learn from each other, and transform themselves and their agencies in the research process.

RC04-87.2

LAMPRIANOU, IASONAS* *(University of Cyprus)*

Measuring Family and School Effects on Reading for Pleasure: Getting the Most out of Dissonant Data

Reading for pleasure is an important component of all-round education and contributes to a young person's individuality and future academic as well as social success. As it happens with most educational variables, schools and families have been identified as important factors contributing to the love of reading for young persons. For the purposes of this study, we used a short questionnaire to investigate the attitudes and the behavior of pupils, parents and teachers regarding reading for pleasure. The research was conducted in Cyprus and covered both primary and secondary education. The analysis of the data yielded results which were consistent with past literature but also yielded some new findings. Unexpectedly, our analysis revealed similarities but also non-negligible discrepancies between students', parents' and teachers' responses to the same questions (even to factual questions). Although having survey data from multiple informants increased significantly our capacity to answer our research questions, we found that making sense out of dissonant quantitative data is not straightforward. We discuss the methodological challenges of interpreting dissonant data in quantitative educational research and suggest ways to turn this "problem" to an advantage.

RC32-JS-61.2

LAN, PEI-CHIA* *(Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University)*

Negotiating Care Culture and Ethnic Difference: Employment of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia

The need for outsourcing care has expanded globally due to population aging in postindustrial societies. East Asian countries, facing a similar problem of care deficit, have recruited migrant care workers from Southeast Asia while negotiating the cultural meaning and institutional arrangement of care: Should care be viewed as a familial duty or professional work? Is care a culturally embedded practice or a form of market service that can be easily transferred to a foreigner? Do the ethnic boundaries and cultural differences between care providers and care recipients interrupt or facilitate the performance of care work, which requires intimate encounter and emotional labor?

These propositions, often posed as exclusive dualisms, are intertwined with each other and dynamically reconstituted in the daily practice of care work. This paper compares the recruitment of migrant care workers in Taiwan, Japan and South Korea to explore how carework is culturally defined and institutionally regulated in different ways. Many employers prefer to hire migrant workers for the benefits of status hierarchy and labor subordination, but they are equally concerned about whether these ethnic others are suitable for the role of fictive kin in a modern household. Southeast Asian women are often associated with essential characteristics, such as a "natural inclination" to care, and therefore considered ideal candidates for the performance of affective labor. And yet, the receiving society also questions their qualification for professional care in a cultural context which is not their own.

RC30-553.2

LANDOLT, PATRICIA* *(University of Toronto)*
GOLDRING, LUIN* *(York University)*

Gendered and Racialized Employability Practices and Trajectories into [and out] of Precarious Employment: The Case of Caribbean and Latin American Migrants in Toronto

This paper examines how racialization, gender, networks and life stage mediate migrant workers' employability practices, as well as their trajectories into and out of precarious employment. We find that, like all job seekers, migrant workers engage in employability strategies of uncertain effectiveness to morph into the ideal worker-in-waiting and find a job. Employability strategies -- identity-management, self-training, and networking – does not occur in isolation and is institutionally embedded. In the case of migrants, a specific subset of institutional actors –employment counselors, settlement workers, family, friends and acquaintances in places of settlement – play a particularly important role in shaping the kinds of employability practices undertaken by migrants, and the resulting trajectories into and out of precarious employment.

We draw on data from a mixed-method survey of 110 Caribbean and Latin American men and women who entered Canada as permanent residents with secure legal status to examine how social location shapes employability practices and employment outcomes, as measured by an index of precarious work. Our analysis identifies formal and informal, time and resource intensive employability practices developed by recent immigrants, and how these intersect with racialization, gender, social networks, and life stage. We consider the relationship between employability practices and job outcomes.

The case demonstrates the importance of conceptualizing immigrant labour market integration as contingent and institutionally embedded chutes and ladders of incorporation; and points to the nefarious relationship between employability practices that normalize job uncertainty and unpaid work, and precarious employment.

RC07-JS-34.1

LANG, GRAEME* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

Sustainability of Cities Beyond Fossil Fuels: A Comparative Analysis

All cities will eventually have to live without fossil fuels. The transitions will occur in most regions during the late 21th century (oil, gas) and early 22nd century (coal). The impacts of these transitions will be profound. What will cities look like after the depletion of fossil fuels? There are few certainties, but one is that no contemporary major city is sustainable, with current population and levels of consumption, beyond fossil fuels. It appears that unconventional sources of oil and gas (eg. from 'fracking') can provide only a temporary boost to supply (Inman, 2014). In most city-regions, there is no possibility of replacing more than a small fraction of the energy from these fuels with renewable energy, especially for transportation of goods and food (Friedemann, 2016). Nevertheless, cities vary greatly in sustainability (Day and Hall, 2016) depending on local renewable-energy sources, hinterland food production, population size and density, extent of urban sprawl, and access to a regional economy in which transportation is water-borne or uses renewable energy. This paper identifies the features of more sustainable

versus less sustainable cities, with examples from Asia, the Americas, and Europe. Policy-implications are outlined, including initiatives (some already underway in some cities) with short-term benefits but which would also ease the inevitable and difficult longer-term transitions to the post-fossil-fuels urban futures of the late 21st century.

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RC28-506.1

LANG, VOLKER* (*Bielefeld University*)

DIEWALD, MARTIN* (*Bielefeld University*)

MOENKEDIEK, BASTIAN (*Bielefeld University*)

Do Parents Treat Children Differently? How Social Stratification and Genes Influence Parental Reactions to Twin's Birth Weight

Parenting is highly relevant for offspring's development in general and also for the transmission of social advantage. When parents make decisions about how they raise their children, they also react to their children's perceived developmental potential (PDP). However, they may follow different norms and considerations which are influenced by their location within the structure of social inequalities. Theories and empirical studies are inconclusive whether and in which direction parents of higher social strata are more prone to reinforcing or compensating parenting behaviors. This may be due to the different study designs used: singleton, sibling, or twin studies without control for genetic heterogeneities. All of these designs carry the risk of mixing up parental reactions to PDP with other factors. Our paper provides a comprehensive look at between- and within-family social stratification of parenting for 1,022 twin pairs at age 10 to 12 taken from the German TwinLife study. We apply ACE-β models, which in contrast to former studies take genetic variation into account. We analyze different parenting dimensions and indicators of parental social stratification; and use birth weight as proxy for PDP. Our results confirm the compensation as well as the reinforcement hypothesis, but dependent on the dimension of parental social stratification: Higher parental education is linked with compensating parental reactions to PDP, while higher parental occupational status leads to reinforcement. However, this applies only to stimulating activities commonly seen related to cultural capital accumulation. For other parenting dimensions we do not find significant differences in parental reactions to PDP.

RC04-81.8

LANGA, PATRICIO* (*University of the Western Cape/ Eduardo Mondlane University*)

SCHOELEN, LEONIE (*Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*)

Does Africa Have a NON-Colonial Existential Reference? Contesting PRE-Post/Colonial Categorization of African Higher Education, Science and Technology?

Is it possible to conceive African higher education, science and technology outside of the historical and sociological categories pre/post/colonial existence? This paper grapples with the epistemic and methodological questions about the possibility of apprehending Africa as a social reality and knowledge object transcending its existential reference to colonialism. The paper attempts to address the following questions (a) is there any evidence of higher education, science and technology, which historical and sociological existence can be described without the markers of the colonial space and temporality? (b) What knowledge and empirical categories can be used to present the realities of African higher education, science and technology in its own existential right? We argue that although significant segments of African modernity is negotiated in the encounter with colonialism, considerable features of the ancient and contemporary African society are not necessarily moulded by historical reference to colonialism. While acknowledging, in line with Derek Gregory argument (2004), the colonial present, it is simplistic to establish breaks between historical periods, and that colonial constellations of power, knowledge and geography are powerfully at work in the present, there are accounts of the current society that can be made without the historical demarcation of colonialism. Drawing on examples from higher education, science and technology, the paper presents alternative ways to account for African "post-coolonial" realities.

RC38-673.1

LANGER, PHIL C.* (*Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitat Frankfurt*)

LANGER, PHIL (*International Psychoanalytic University Berlin*)

Dealing with the Unspeakable – Some Challenges of Biographical Research in War Contexts

Doing biographical research in war contexts often confronts the researcher with embodied traumatic experiences of extreme violence and suffering that cannot be expressed in interviews narratively. Traumatic experiences damage or destroy the very ability of an individual to symbolize, i.e. to meaningful represent his or her experiences in biographical narratives. Additionally, cultural – always gendered – limitations to articulate these experiences may be at play. Only traces of these experiences sometimes remain, giving witness of the underlying social trauma: stumbling, narrative gaps, or even pure silence. Participatory biographical research aims at creating spaces for articulating what otherwise would remain silent and unheard, at being partner in a process of re-gaining biographical agency – an ambivalent task. Referring to biographically informed interviews with adolescents in Afghanistan, the following challenges will be addressed in the presentation: How do you deal with silent accounts in the interview encounter – without either risking re-traumatization or fueling the silencing dynamics? How do you make sense of it in the analysis – without over-interpreting these accounts in terms of a "deep story" of what has not been told. And how do you represent the silence in your writing – without colonizing it?

RC53-876.1

LANGFELDT, CAMILA* (*Universidade Federal do Paraná*)

SCALABRIN COUTINHO, ANGELA* (*Universidade Federal do Paraná*)

School Representation in a Context of Poverty, Violence and Social Exclusion: What Do the Children Say about It?

Childhood, as a permanent category in society, is the most impacted group by the crises, wars, natural disasters and by all the inequalities in general. In addition, childhood as social category of the generation type is also structured by the others social categories, as ethnicity, race, gender. In order to understand the way children from a context of social exclusion in South Brazil build the relations with their school, we conducted a research focused on children's points of view and knowledge about the representations they attributed to the institution based on their social belonging. Each child attributed a different meaning to the school formed by their experiences in life. In context surrounded by violence, poverty and exclusion children´s reveal that school is an important context of protection and learning for their present life, as well as perspectives for a better future from school attendance. To most of the children, school is the promise of a different future and is now, the only place where they can have a break from the problems they have in their lifes. By listening their voices, it was unveiled to us the impact of social inequalities in their lives. In a country marked by huge social inequalities, listening to children's voices is a way to understand how their lives are affected by poverty, social exclusion and violence. Listening to children is also a way to affirm the competence of the children to provide an unique and accurate reading of reality. The research also revealed the agency of children to find protections mechanism between themselves.

RC19-355.2

LANGFORD, RACHEL* (*Ryerson University*)

RICHARDSON, BROOKE (*Ryerson University*)

BEZANSON, KATE (*Brock University*)

PRENTICE, SUSAN (*University of Manitoba*)

ALBANESE, PATRIZIA (*Ryerson University*)

Contesting and Reconceptualizing the Care in Early Education and Child Care Policies in Canada

As part of gaining insight into current conceptualizations of care and gender in the Canadian early childhood education and care (ECEC) context, recently released government (federal and provincial) documents addressing childcare and its workforce were analyzed. Overall, the analyses reveals that while these documents aim to restructure/revision the Canadian childcare sector, there is an explicit effort to move *beyond* care to a conceptualization of services that embraces "learning" and "development" and "education". While the term "child care" is frequently used to refer to programs and services themselves, justification for government investment/leadership in the childcare sector is almost always achieved through a futuristic, outcome-based education lens. Caring experiences for children, families and a highly gendered workforce – precisely what is emphasized in ethics of care theory - is never prioritized as the main goal of childcare. From our perspective this is a major problem as the importance and value of respectful, responsive relationships is the cornerstone of quality childcare experiences. If this is consistently downplayed or overlooked

– or equated with low-level custodial services – than policy solutions will never address the real needs of young children, their families and the ECEC workforce. This paper critically assesses alternative ways to reconceptualise care in childcare to elicit concerted support and action for careful and ethical policy solutions.

RC28-514.9

LANGFORD, TOM* *(University of Calgary)*
CURTIS, JOSH *(University of Calgary)*

Workplace Conditions and the Subjective Well-Being of British Workers: The Interactive Role of Income Inequality and the Size of Firms

ABSTRACT
Using merged data from the 2004 and 2011 series of the British Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS) for both employees and employers, we explore how workplace conditions affect the subjective well-being of British workers. Previous studies have shown how income inequality measured at the national-level has a substantial impact on the subjective well-being of citizens. However, research has yet to apply the same logic to a workplace-level analysis. To fill this gap, using hierarchical models, with employees clustered within workplaces, we explore how within-workplace income inequality – measured by the Gini Coefficient – interacts with firm size to affect the subjective well-being of workers. Paralleling the results for research on geographical units of different sizes (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2010: 27-28), we anticipate that within-workplace income inequality will have a negative net effect on workers' subjective well-being in larger firms, but little or no effect in smaller firms.
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RC36-649.3

LANGMAN, LAUREN* *(Loyola University of Chicago)*

TO THE RIGHT: BACKWARDS MARCH!

As the second decade of the 20th century began, the world seemed moving toward a more progressive, democratic moment. But that was not to last, the "pink tide" of South America, turned blue as a number of progressive leaders were supplanted by conservative if not reactionaries, in Europe, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Holland etc. took sharp turns to the right, as did Britain/Brexit, Turkey and the Philippines. And then came Trump. How did this happen? Indeed, this was the result of two intertwined moments rooted in neoliberal globalization primarily the growing economic hardships faced by many members of the then "growing" middle classes while the affluent classes, the 1% prospered. But equally important were the cultural changes that came along with growing migration, rapid cultural change such that many felt displaced, left behind. These two moments, comprise a distinctively unique form of 21st century alienation in which the 1844 *Manuscripts* meet the digital age. "The primary result of these "crises of legitimation" (Habermas) has been a growing *ressentiment* in which growing populations, especially those hard-hit by the economic/cultural changes not only can to be aggrieved and angered, but seek "enemies" to blame for the duress they feel, these enemies include both corrupt and dishonest elites, as well as various other scapegoats. The result has been massive shifts to the right in which "strong" leaders representing the people would avenge, punish and perhaps destroy the "enemies" of the people. While these various right-wing, reactionary if not neo-Nazi/actual Nazi movements have become the dominant social force of today, at the same time it should be noted, throughout the world, there are growing masses of highly progressive young cohorts that not only reject these reactionary tendencies, but spearhead growing progressive, egalitarian, humanistic agendas.

RC31-572.7

LANREWAJU, TOLU* *(Rutgers University - Newark)*

Media, Migrants, and Mayhem: Newsprints' Representation of African Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Foreign Nationals in South Africa during Periods of Violence

Xenophobic attacks in South Africa have resulted in over 100 deaths since 2000. Hundreds of refugees, asylum seekers, and foreign nationals have been displaced due to attacks and fear of persecution. Newsprint media has played an important role in representing and interpreting the events during the 2008 and 2015 xenophobic attacks. Yet, few studies have attempted a thorough investigation of the text used by newsprint media to represent refugees, asylum seekers and foreign nationals living in South Africa. To date, no studies have looked at their representation in international, transcontinental, national, and local newsprint sources comparatively. The proposed research project focuses on the media's representation of refugees, asylum seekers, and foreign nationals in South Africa during the periods of mass violence in 2008 and 2015. The proposed study addresses a significant gap in literature with a mixed-methods approach

-- employing analytical frameworks from Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to quantitatively and qualitatively examine texts from articles in international, transcontinental, national and local newspapers during the periods of violence. As an introduction, the author provides a brief account of the global migration crisis with an emphasis on the growing population of displaced persons. An explanation of migration patterns in South Africa is also included for context and to argue the importance of the proposed project. Applying Van Dijk's (2011) Ideological Square Model, specific cases from *The New York Times International Edition, BBC Monitoring: Africa, The Sunday Times,* and *Cape Times* are highlighted. The author concludes with a discussion of the findings, real-world implications and solutions to address any recurring issues of representation of refugees and migrants uncovered from the research.

RC14-280.3

LAPA, TIAGO* *(ISCTE-IUL Avenida das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa, VAT Nº PT 501510184)*

The "Elementary Forms" of Mobile Communication: The Social Uses of the Mobile Phone Among Portuguese Adolescents

This paper argues that is useful to adopt a Durkheimian cultural model to look at the *functions* or *uses* of the mobile devices by essentially looking at their capacity for normative and social integration or, on the contrary, to jeopardize these types of integration, when, for instance, they constitute a factor of individuation and segregation. Following this perspective, the basic units of analysis include the shared symbol but also the rite impregnated of meaning such as the exchange of messages or the mediated ritualistic forms in a *media* saturated society. For adolescents, personalized, distinctive and original uses of symbolic forms on the mobile phone can be a routine method of peer-sharing and support, a means of separating the "we" from the "others", reinforcing an emotional attachment and the cohesion of a group that shares the same symbols, culture and domestication of mobile communication. However, they also bring the prospect of segregation. Despite recognized problems in functionalist approaches, their usefulness lies in the ability to interconnect cultural aspects with concrete social action. Therefore, it is argued that the Durkheimian model is profitable in *media* studies and it converges with the empirical results on the domestication of mobile devices among Portuguese teenagers. Albeit Giddens' (1984) criticism of functionalist arguments within the social sciences, it is also argued that the Durkheim's model is not inconsistent with the role of mobile devices in the maintenance of the ontological security of agents, and with the domestication approach in communication studies. For example, the breakdown of the moral order of permanent connectivity can cause disorientation when connection to mobile networks is no longer available. These perspectives, when applied to the study of mobile communication, all congregate in the same direction: they underline the emotional importance and consequences of mobile devices in teenagers' daily life.

RC49-827.2

LAPOIRE-CHASSET, MIREILLE* *(INRS)*

Laying Down the Mental Health Law to Prevent Psychosocial Risks in France: A Way to Contribute to Exercising a Particular Form of Social Justice?

While in France law is incorporating mental health into the field of health at work, how occupational health professionals are they using it to prevent psychosocial risks for employees? Paradoxically, the methodologies for occupational health intervention that are disseminated there are mainly developed by psychology and psycho-ergonomics researchers, who use clinical approaches to work (Filliettaz & Billette) and who are highly critical of the regulations on mental health at work. They say that the regulations reduce health to the concept of risk, and thus facilitate exclusion of workers who are considered to be exposed to hazards and presumed to be weakened or diminished, and, in any event, that the regulations make it difficult to conduct a debate on work and suffering, even though such discussion is necessary to mental health construction. Researchers then suggest that occupational health professionals free themselves of the regulations on mental health at work and place their intervention within the framework of other legal fields. In this context, we have conducted an analysis of how law is used socially (Ewick & Silbey) in a Weber's perspective, attentive to the legal arguments that are exchanged between the parties and to the identities they activate for each person (Lapoire-Chasset). It appears that, paradoxically, the professionals who adopt the legal posture recommended find themselves in a confusion of roles, sometimes to the extent they lose their capacity to act, whereas the other professionals, who have decided, on the contrary to "lay down the law" on occupational mental health, find the means of deploying legal arguments capable of inviting the other stakeholders into the process of constructing health at work, for which everyone is calling. Better protected by their status they reassert, they take part in a redistribution of resources and contribute to exercising a particular form of social justice.

RC34-629.8

LAPRESTA-REY, CECILIO* *(Universidad de Lleida)*

JANÉS, JUDIT *(University of Lleida)*

SANSÓ, CLARA *(University of Lleida)*

Acculturation and Wellbeing. the Case of the Descendants of Immigrants in Catalonia (Spain)

The Acculturation theory proposes that, depending on the maintenance of the cultural elements of the descendants of migrants and the adoption of those of the destination society, four profiles are drawn which strongly influence their incorporation into society in conditions of: integration (a high degree of cultural maintenance and high adoption of the destination culture), assimilation (low maintenance and high adoption), separation (high maintenance and low adoption) and exclusion (low level of both maintenance and adoption) (Berry, 2005; Bourhis, 2001).

Focused on Catalonia, a bilingual territory in Spain, and on the case of the descendants of migrants who are in the final stage of compulsory secondary education (14-16 years of age), the objective of this communication is to analyze the influence on the construction of these profiles of two processes related to symbolic violence: experienced discrimination and perceived prejudice.

Methodologically, a questionnaire has been applied to a total of 572 Catalan schoolchildren.

The main results confirm that higher experiences of discrimination and perceived prejudice play a determining role in the construction of the profiles of acculturation. Additionally, the different groups according to their origin are discriminated against and prejudiced to a different degree.

The conclusions point to the importance of promoting policies and initiatives to avoid current and future conflicts.

RC25-473.1

LAPRESTA-REY, CECILIO* *(Universidad de Lleida)*

HUGUET, ÁNGEL *(University of Lleida)*

IANOS, ADELINA *(University of Lleida)*

PETRENAS, CRISTINA *(University of Lleida)*

CABALLÉ, ESTER *(University of Lleida)*

TORRES, MARIA *(University of Lleida)*

OLOUME, FRANCIS *(University of Lleida)*

Aculturación Lingüística e Integración Lingüística. El Caso De Los Descendientes De Migrantes En Cataluña (España)

La teoría de la Aculturación, en su vertiente lingüística, propone que en función del mantenimiento de la/s lengua/s propias de los descendientes de migrantes y de la adopción de la/s de la sociedad de destino, se dibujan cuatro perfiles que influyen poderosamente en su integración: integración (alto grado de mantenimiento lingüístico y de adopción de la/s de la sociedad de destino), asimilación (bajo mantenimiento y alta adopción), separación (alto mantenimiento y baja adopción) y exclusión (bajo grado tanto de mantenimiento como de adopción) (Bourhis, 2001).

Situados en Cataluña, territorio bilingüe de España, y en el caso de los descendientes de migrantes que se encuentran cursando la última etapa de la Educación Secundaria Obligatoria (14-16 años), el objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar la influencia de los diferentes perfiles de aculturación en tres dimensiones fundamentales de la integración lingüística: el conocimiento lingüístico, las actitudes lingüísticas y las identidades lingüísticas.

Metodológicamente, se ha aplicado un cuestionario a un total de 572 escolares catalanes.

Los principales resultados confirman que el desarrollo de un perfil u otro de aculturación se encuentra interrelacionado con unas más altas competencias lingüísticas, unas actitudes lingüísticas más equilibradas y unas identidades lingüísticas múltiples. Aún así, y aunque los outputs entre los que construyen perfiles de integración y asimilación son en gran medida similares, se deben diferenciar sus implicaciones.

Las conclusiones teóricas y contextuales son discutidas.

RC14-273.4

LAROCHELLE, LAURENCE* *(University Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris III)*

Violence and Justice in Popular Culture: The Case of Turkish Television Series in Greece.

Since 2000, the production of Turkish television serials is in constant development. These serials that have indisputably a great success at a local level are also exported abroad. More precisely, they were first diffused in countries that were in the sphere of cultural influence of the ancient Ottoman Empire (which means the Balkans and the Middle East). Later they were also exported even far, in Latin America, in China, in Pakistan, in Bangladesh etc. Among these countries, Greece has become a great consumer of Turkish television serials. This consumption has considerably augmented since the economic crisis in Greece. During this period, the local production has been practically diminished. Consequently, Turkish television serials had an ideal context of diffusion, in this country in a state of lack. The themes of these series are not original. They remind the practically standardized themes of the classic "soap-operas" or of the "telenovelas" of the Hispanic speaking world of the period 1990 – 2000. The most frequent subjects concern the sentimental relations and more precisely the stories of forbidden love between two persons with different social status or between lovers that are in an ambiguous situation because of a third person that is implicated in the relation. These problems are always accompanied by intrigues, passions and rivalries in order to attract the public. Violence and justice are omnipresent throughout these stories and determine the beginning and the end of each serial. We propose to present the results of our empirical research concerning the analysis of the representations projected by these serials and their reception by the public in Greece.

RC19-369.4

LARSEN, JØRGEN* *(University of Copenhagen)*

ANDERSEN, JOHN *(Roskilde University)*

MØLLER, IVER HORNEMANN *(Copenhagen Bussiness School)*

Elderly Immigrants Living Conditions in Denmark

The purpose of the paper

The paper analyzes the problems of redistribution and recognition that elderly immigrants face in Denmark since elderly immigrants are among the most marginalized Danish citizens.

Methodology approach

Living conditions for elderly Danes and for elderly immigrants are compared and analyzed with the help of different theoretical concepts of recognition and distribution applying, among others, the works of Amartya Sen and Nancy Frazer. The empirical data consist of documents on the political and discursive climate around legislation on ethnic minority matters (for example pensions and care services), and data on living conditions. The paper also analyzes recent municipality policies (for example in the Copenhagen) that are trying to address the challenges that elderly immigrants are facing with regard to socioeconomic inequality and social services.

Findings

As in other Western countries, the Danish political discourse since the 1990s have taken a strong right wing turn with the emergence of anti-immigration populism seriously affecting immigrants' and refugees' rights and their possibilities for socio-cultural and socio-economic inclusion. These changes have been driven by a dominating liberalistic ideology including an almost unlimited focus on a "work first" discourse followed by a "fraction old-age pension" (where level of pension depends on years in Denmark) and reductions in the duration of levels of other social benefits. Poverty, in particular among old age immigrants, has increased significantly and underlines that a focus on minority ethnic issues provides a reminder of the complexity of the life course trajectory, and of the diversity of aging as a cultural, political and social construction.

The value of the paper is that it integrates different theoretical perspectives on inclusion and exclusion of elderly immigrants and employs different empirical material (quantitative and qualitative) to underpin, discuss and challenge these theoretical perspectives.

RC15-281.6

LARSEN, KRISTIAN* *(University of Aalborg, Campus Copenhagen, Denmark)*

HARSLØF, IVAN* *(HIOA University College)*

HØJBJERG, KARIN* *(Aalborg University, Denmark)*

HINDHEDE, ANETTE* *(Aalborg University, Denmark)*

Health Capital: An Empirical Study of Danish Healthcare Professionals' Bodily Investments

The work with and on the body to improve performance and appearance may be conceived of as investments in 'health capital' that can maintain or optimize social position in general or in specific social fields. The work is directed towards the body or specific body parts and can articulate itself in the surgery body, the chemical body, the nutritional body, the physical body, and the mental body. As such, health capital may represent an extra card in the social game, as being played out in the labour market, in the educational system, and other arenas of social interaction.

In the health care field itself, such bodily investments may be of particular importance. The agents that occupy the field will be expected to 'perform' health in accordance with established knowledge regiments and practices. Arguably, their own bodies are at play in the interprofessional and professional-patient inter-

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action. Yet, we may also expect endowments of health capital among different agents in the health care field to be differentiated along different social strata.

The paper presents results from a study of the possessions of health capital among healthcare professionals – nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, nurse assistants and health consultants. By use of quantitative (survey with 1,000 respondents) and qualitative data (30 individual interviews), we explore similarities and differences among and within the professions. In physiotherapy the physical body is significant and articulated in textbooks and verbally by physiotherapist (strong/weak, slim/fat), but concrete occupational positions strongly determine exactly how these are practiced, for example in opposition between private physiotherapeutic clinics opposed to public institutions. Discussing the empirical data we elaborate on theoretical implications concerning habitus, capital and field, as well as primary, secondary and tertiary socialization.

RC06-145.1

LASS, INGA* *(University of Melbourne)*
WOODEN, MARK *(University of Melbourne)*

The Impact of Non-Standard Employment on the Financial Well-Being of Australian Families

In OECD comparison, Australia stands out as a country with a particularly high share of non-standard employment, including casual work, fixed-term contracts and temporary agency work. While the literature so far has focused on the immediate consequences of these employment types on wages, little is known about whether and in which cases non-standard employment translates into financially precarious household conditions. Yet this question is of crucial importance considering the large impact of income (and poverty) on various life chances of both workers and their families. From a theoretical perspective, the household context is a mediator which can both attenuate or aggravate the impact of low or unreliable individual earnings on financial well-being, depending e.g. on other sources of income and the number of dependents. Considering the dominance of the modified male breadwinner model in Australia, non-standard employment might have a larger impact on the financial situation if taken over by men (as designated primary earners) than women (as secondary earners). On this background, the paper analyses the financial situation of non-standard workers' families. To what extent are non-standard workers sole, primary or secondary earners in their families? Do most non-standard workers live with standard workers or does non-standard employment accumulate in the family context? How does it affect family financial well-being, i.e., overall family income, poverty risk and satisfaction with the financial situation? To what extent do the results differ by employment type and by gender? The paper applies longitudinal analyses to data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey (2001-2015). Despite the mediating impact of the household context, the study finds a negative effect of non-standard employment on family financial well-being compared to standard employment, both for male and female workers. The results thus call for policy conclusions improving the financial situation of non-standard workers.

RC11-231.1

LASSEN, ASKE JUUL* *(Copenhagen University)*
ERTNER, MARIE* *(Copenhagen University)*

The Mutual Emergence of Technological Innovations, Older Users, and Active Ageing: An Inquiry into Ontology

Inquiry into ontology has become a prominent topic within Science and Technology Studies (STS). One general characteristic of ontological STS is an interest in how *things* (objects, facts, policy concepts, technologies and so on) participate in the emergence of socio-material worlds. This interest in *emergence* is often coupled with the wish to interfere in common sense perceptions of the world as being stable, singular and thus the foundation for technological development. Opposed to this view, ontological approaches see 'worlds' as effects of collective social and material practices. Bringing the ontological turn into the study of geron-technology implies acknowledging the inseparability of things such as technology, older users, and policies on ageing, and open up to analyses of multiple and entangled 'worlds' in which specific normativities, values and versions of old age emerge.

Social studies of geron-technology often explore the relations between technology and its users epistemologically and thus tend to remain within the analytical realm of the subjective experiences of individual actors. While this is certainly important, it has some problematic implications such as analyzing 'technology', 'user', and indeed 'the researcher' as singular and detached entities, thus closing down possibilities to explore mutual emergence.

We wish to explore the implications and potentials of turning the study of socio-gerontechnology towards ontology. We look back on our own ethnographic studies of - and in - an innovation project aiming to develop welfare technologies for older people in Denmark. Re-working our empirical-analytical material through the conceptual lens of ontology, we analyze the worlds performed in the innovation project, and discuss the implications of this kind of analysis for design, policies on ageing, and the older people. As such, we explore what an ontological

approach to socio-gerontechnology may be, and what kinds of questions emerge in the encounter between social gerontology and ontological STS.

RC01-42.4

LAST, DAVID* *(Royal Military College of Canada)*
LAST, DAVID* *(Royal Military College of Canada)*

Military Education and an Emerging Transnational Profession of Arms

Have changing patterns of professional military education (PME) helped military forces to evolve from a competitive tool of states towards a transnational asset to pursue common security? The answer is maybe. Noise from the biggest states obscures important developments in the global middle class of states. This paper reports historically widening and deepening PME, and a growth of university-like higher-PME institutions worldwide since the end of the Cold War. The nation-state has been the locus of this development and is the unit of analysis for our data, but many states are committed to collaboration, and their higher institutions for PME are increasingly committed to critical thinking and professional standards. Epistemic communities and networks of learning amongst smaller states are often **not** dominated by big powers, although regional powers and alliances play an important role in the generation and diffusion of knowledge. The security discourse amongst small states is generally more collaborative than that emanating from major powers. There are global patterns of officer education, particularly at mid-career level. PME curricula fall into two broad categories: subjects for sharing; and national secrets. Peace support operations, civil military cooperation, and disaster assistance are examples of the former, while warfighting, counter-insurgency, and counter-terrorism include the latter, even when some materials are shared. Institutional patterns in entry level and mid-career military education suggest that there are internationally accepted standards of professionalism to which NATO has contributed, but that these standards are not dominated or promulgated by any one centre, and have been widely adopted or sought outside NATO. If PME is helping military forces focus on tasks other than war fighting, this has both advantages and disadvantages for states, regional security complexes, and global society.

RC06-125.1

LATIF, ZAHIRA* *(University of Birmingham)*

Domestic Violence in Transnational Diasporic Consanguineous Marriages: Narratives of Marriage-Related Abuse Among British Azad Kashmiri Women of Pakistani Origin.

British Azad Kashmiri women of Pakistani origin experiencing violence and abuse in consanguineous marriages are adversely affected by a patriarchy that has a greater impact on women from lower socio-economic backgrounds. Living in Western pluralistic societies, adds further complexity to the experiences of marriage-related abuse among Azad Kashmiri women. Ethnic communities place an emphasis on cultural retention, envisioning women as boundary markers between ethnic and host cultures. Responding to host society hostilities, minority communities can become inwardly focused, heightening patriarchal practices, which have deleterious implications for women. However, there is little empirical research exploring the interplay between patriarchal ideology and abusive consanguineous marriages in host societies. This paper presents findings based on eleven months of focused ethnographic research conducted with five older first-generation British Azad Kashmiri women who stayed in abusive consanguineous marriages and ten semi-structured interviews with younger, second-generation, and recently arrived spousal migrants who left their marriages. The findings indicate that transnational families expect abused Azad Kashmiri wives to make consanguineous marriages work. Families perceive these marriages as symbols of their honour and expect women to strengthen existing kinship ties. This is line with migrant network theory, which posits that migration from the subcontinent is primarily motivated by migrant aspirations to improve their familial honour. In the light of such expectations, and with few viable alternatives, women are co-opted into processes to advance transnational family honour and, thereby, personal honour. Women who stay adopt strategies to advance family honour. Those who leave attempt to reclaim lost honour. The former seek influence and bargaining power in family spaces and with abusers, while the latter are driven by attempts to regain diminished influence and prevent further stigmatisation. However, advancing ideology provides women with few opportunities to ameliorate their positions among abusers, families and communities, leaving women vulnerable and unprotected.

RC07-159.4

LATRECHE, ABDELKADER* *(Social Sciences Forum)*

For New Approach of Future Studies: Case of Future of Arab Countries

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The study of the future of Arabs required the adoption of a new approach concerning the elaboration of the possible, alternative and desired future for the new generation of Arabs, away from classical methods. For that our vision to forecast the *desire future* will integrate both the effect of long-term dynamics and rupture but also with and abandon of classical outdated conceptions of the past and present, because the future is not necessary the extension of actual crisis. This approach will break up with traditional way to forecast the future and give up to develop an articulating project around a *desirable future* for new generation of Arabs.

The *desire future* for Arab countries is not limited only to the announcement of descriptive scenarios but essentially to design the pathways leading the future of Arab countries and contributing to move toward a *New Future*. This will not prevent us from reporting all determinants that will reinforce and ensure the realization of the *desire future* such as increase all forms of exchanges between Arab countries, strengthening legal frameworks that promote real rapprochement between Arab states and populations, reinforcement of the role of different local actors, civil societies, trade unions, political parties, professional association beyond the traditional chanel.

This approach is based on the idea that *futures* are in large part shaped by choices and thinked creatively and collectively.

Forecast the future of Arab countries have the singularity to be design as project with vision based on the realization of common strategies goal which all, or the majority of Arab State, adhere, in particular put an end to all the conflicts in the region. Our vision of the *desirable future* combine different level of changes.

RC04-100.6

LAUBE, HEATHER* *(University of Michigan-Flint)*

Sociologists, Feminists, and Work in the Corporatized University

In 2002, I interviewed 50 US-based sociologists, all women, who self-identified as feminist. I explored their experiences as professors at various career stages and located in various types of institutions of higher education. I asked if and how their feminism shaped their professional work, how the type of institution in which they were situated influenced how they practiced their feminism, the relationship of their feminism to their scholarship and teaching, the importance of intersections of gender and race, and how they thought about professional success and activism. I examined how the structure of academia, definitions of science, and expectations about the production of knowledge shaped their work, careers, and feminist identities.

Fifteen years later, it is reasonable to expect that the assistant professors I interviewed then are now associate (or perhaps even full), and the associate professors are now full professors. Some will have changed universities and others may have left academia. Some of the full professors will have retired or moved into leadership positions. In an effort to understand how their careers have progressed and their feminist practice has evolved, I return to the two-thirds of the original participants who were assistant or associate professors in 2002, to ask them to share their experiences and reflections since our 2002 interviews.

The institution of higher education has changed somewhat dramatically over the last fifteen years. In this paper, I focus on my participants' reflections on the ways the corporatization of higher education has impacted their work over the past 15 years. I explore how, as feminists and sociologists, they have grasped opportunities to challenge and disrupt this institutional shift, while confronting structural constraints and attempted to maintain and advance their careers.

RC30-541.6

LAUGHLAND-BOOŸ, JACQUELINE* *(School of Social Sciences, Monash University)*
SKRBIS, ZLATKO *(Monash University)*

Young Australians and the Future of Work: Insights from the Our Lives Project

There is a growing body of literature devoted to predicting how jobs will change in the 21st century. Suggestions have also been posed regarding the types of knowledge and skills that young people will require. The literature, however, does not tell us if young adults of today feel adequately prepared for the future of work.

The 'Our Lives' project is an ongoing longitudinal study of a single-aged cohort of more than 2000 young people from Queensland, Australia. Currently aged approximately 25 years old, many participants in this project have already embarked on a career pathway. We have undertaken in-depth interviews with a subset of 50 Our Lives participants on their expectations and plans regarding work and working in the 21st century.

In this paper we report our participants' views regarding the extent to which their chosen careers are likely to change in the future and the various strategies they will use to ensure that they remain employable over the decades to come. Our participants are well aware that their careers will likely undergo some dramatic transformations, but are confident in their ability to adapt should the need demand. They have also articulated the types of skills they believe will be

necessary in order to 'future proof' their career trajectories. These skills include flexibility, entrepreneurialism, innovation, and imagination.

RC43-731.1

LAUSTER, NATHANAEL* *(University of British Columbia)*

Is Home Really Just Attachment?

The literature on Home as a sociologically meaningful concept could use some tidying. Attachment theory seems like a promising framework for assisting in reorganizing home, having gained wide currency in Family Studies, Child Development, and Social Psychology. Nevertheless, attachment theory's examinations of relationships between parents and children and romantic couples have also been subject to a variety of theoretical and methodological critiques in both Psychology and Sociology. Place attachment is less developed as a concept, though more associated with home, and both have also been subject to critique. Attachment to things has received comparatively little discussion outside of hoarding research. In this paper, I draw together theories of home with theories of attachment (to person, place, and thing) and seek to clarify the connections and divergences between the two concepts. I draw upon data from a multi-method study of home in Vancouver and Nunavut, Canada and from a similar study of hoarding to illustrate theoretical overlap and points of disjuncture.

RC15-JS-59.2

LAVALLÉE, RENÉ* *(Government of New Brunswick)*
GUPTA, NEERU *(University of New Brunswick)*
AYLES, HOLLY *(University of New Brunswick)*

Feminization of the Primary Care Medical Workforce: A Systematic Review and Case Study of Implications for Pay-for-Performance for Chronic Disease Management in Context of Universal Health Coverage

The prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases is increasing rapidly worldwide. To address the growing challenge of chronic disease prevention and management, performance incentives for patient-centred care are increasingly common in many health organizations. While studies suggest feminization of the primary care physician workforce contributes to changes in practice patterns, there has been no comprehensive investigation of its impacts on the effectiveness of pay-for-performance (P4P) for patients with chronic disease. This research aims to address the knowledge gap from global to local perspectives. First, we perform a systematic review of the literature on impacts of P4P for chronic disease management in systems of universal health coverage – and the extent to which physicians' gender is considered or influential in the results. Second, we conduct quantitative analysis of the gender-specific effects of P4P by physician uptake of a diabetes practice incentive in New Brunswick (Canada), a context of single-payer universal health insurance. The review aligns with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses guidelines, with the preliminary search yielding 2090 records from 10 databases and other sources. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria to focus on studies measuring outcomes most relevant to patients and policymakers, none of the record titles highlight the effects of workforce feminization. Full-text articles will be screened for the variable of interest. For further insights from a local perspective, we present a case study from New Brunswick, where the proportion of female family physicians increased from 38% to 45% over the decade 2006-2015. We use a quasi-experimental study design drawing on linked population-based health administrative datasets, with propensity score matching for physician's gender and other characteristics. Results are expected to enhance the evidence base on the effectiveness of "one-size-fits-all" P4P schemes to improve population health and sustainability of health system investments with feminization of the physician workforce.

RC13-JS-71.6

LAW, ALAN* *(Trent University)*

Racing to Entitled Leisure: Older Workers and Fractured Futures

Drawing on 37 semi-structured interviews with male and female workers in manufacturing and health care sectors located in the Peterborough Ontario region, the paper explores trajectories of "works end". For some these trajectories are assured and match the promise of a modernity that delivered the promise if a secure, balanced and stable life. However, for most, unstable labour markets, major industrial shifts, breaking bodies and location in the 'sandwich generation' (caught between ageing parents, unemployed offspring and extreme work pressure in senior positions) means that the post-retirement life of leisure is indeed a cruel lie made worse by failing public pension funds pushing the age of public pension eligibility, beyond what could possibly mean an 'end' to work.

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RC02-65.5

LAWSON, JAMES (JAMIE)* *(University of Victoria)*

On Strategic Comparison of Fossil-Fuel Production Chains: Drawing Lessons from North American LNG and Bitumen Cases

This paper examines the work-process and infrastructural foundations of power relationships and strategic possibilities that surround the material work processes of fossil-fuel extraction, refinement, and export. Drawing on the diverse literatures for analyzing commodity/production chains or networks, it contributes to the development of an analytical framework for its own power-oriented analysis. It draws on early mixed-methods research into three distinct export-oriented production networks (bitumen SAGD, strip-mined bitumen, and liquefied natural gas by hydraulic fracturation) that derive specific fossil fuels from extraction sites in the interior of Western Canada. Transportation and communications infrastructure are crucial in shaping and channeling the various flows necessary to project extractive capacity into resource frontier sites. They are also central in the degree to which concentration of flow control, quantitative flow asymmetries, and flow disproportion can give rise both to technical problems of production and power asymmetries in conflicts that target the network itself. Examples of this are evident in the degree to which different networks see conflict emerge over stages in routine extraction, upgrading and transport of the resource, or alternatively over disruption or delay in staged construction of new extractive, upgrade, transport, storage capacity. This comparative project is intended to generate a framework for explaining the particular sites of socio-political contestation that emerge regarding network impacts, and particularly those sites that correspond to particular nodes and corridors of the network itself.

RC20-380.2

LAXER, EMILY* *(University of Michigan)*
REITZ, JEFFREY *(University of Toronto)*

Do National Integration Discourses Affect Muslims' Political and Civic Incorporation? a Comparison of France, Canada, and Québec

This article seeks to determine whether and how national integration 'models' affect immigrants' – particularly Muslims' – political and civic incorporation, focusing on three dimensions: acquiring citizenship, participating in associations and voting. The study compares outcomes in three settings: France, where republican values orient integration discourses and policies; Canada, where immigrant integration has for decades been conceived as part of a multicultural citizenship project; and – within Canada – Québec, where an intercultural approach echoing aspects of republicanism and multiculturalism has recently emerged. Based on analysis of two national surveys – the Trajectories and Origins Survey (2008) in France and the Ethnic Diversity Survey (2002) in Canada – we find that national integration discourses have limited capacity to explain political and civic incorporation among Muslims and other minorities. Though dissimilar across settings, these populations' patterns in citizenship acquisition are readily explained by their divergent histories of migration. Meanwhile, Muslim-non-Muslim differences in association membership and voting are strikingly similar in France, Québec, and the rest of Canada. We conclude that national discourses of integration in some ways obscure, rather than illuminate, on-the-ground patterns in minorities' political and civic incorporation.

RC48-801.1

LAY, TONATIUH* *(Universidad de Guadalajara)*

Community Networks and Alternative Communication Processes

The exclusion of access to the broadcasting, telecommunications and Internet media to which various communities and indigenous peoples have been marginalized has led to community organization in some parts of the states of Oaxaca, Chiapas and Quintana Roo, in order to achieve the rights and the services stipulated in the Telecommunications Constitutional Reform of 2013. This paper aims to describe and analyze those processes of community organization for the management and self-management of technological devices and their operation, as well as the impact of its use in the community itself and the surrounding areas, in a context where commercial broadcasting and telecommunications seek to cover all areas without allowing not only competition but also preventing the development of peoples and communities. Also, analyze these processes from the concepts of autonomy, Internet governance and communitarianism.

RC52-859.2

LAZAR, FLORIN* *(University of Bucharest)*
MARINESCU, VALENTINA *(University of Bucharest)*
BRANEA, SILVIA *(University of Bucharest)*

Media Representation of Social Work Profession in Romania

Social work in Romania was re-stablished after the fall of communism in 1989, being a relatively young profession with a sometimes contested identity within the general public/audience. Thus, how social work profession is represented in media is important for professionals and service users alike. Guided by the media framing theory (Entman, 1991; Gamson, 1989), which considers that repeated discourses and phrases on a subject shapes the representation formation of a domain/topic within the media audience (Sieff, 2003), we investigate how Romanian online media framed the social work profession over the last seven years. Using ten relevant keywords, a quantitative content analysis was made of online articles (n= 1,300) retrieved in the first 15 Google.com pages. Social work is not the main topic of the article (69%), persons or events being the focus of the article. The personal stories are preferred (38%), over analyses of the policies (21%) or legislation (20%). Social workers are not presented in the articles (86%) and are less likely to be cited within the articles than other professionals. The main topics covered are child abuse and neglect, poor people and the functioning of the welfare system. The articles are about social work system in general, not focusing on an issue, or making recommendations to social problems (65%). The articles are usually informative (87%) and generally social work is presented in a neutral manner (44%) and sometimes positively (19%). Social workers are not the primary definers of their work or/and of the social issues covered in the articles about social work. The social work as profession and social workers are schematically presented since articles lack the personalization of social worker and the general context. The main frame used in the sample was the problem frame - the cause frame and the solution frame missing from Romanian media.

RC15-289.1

LAZAREVIC, PATRICK* *(TU Dortmund University)*

Biological Influences on Health-Ratings: The Relationship of Biomarkers and Self-Rated Health and How It Differs across Groups

Self-ratings of health are the most widely used single-indicator of health in many scientific disciplines. Accordingly, many researchers rely on these self-ratings in the description and explanation of social inequalities in health. How these ratings come about, however, is still partly unknown and self-rated health is treated like a valid measurement of 'true health' when it is actually a black box. This would prove especially problematic if there were differences in how respondents from different social groups (e.g., age-groups, men and women, socio-economic groups, or ethnicities) rate their health because this would mean that self-rated health measures a different concept in each group. In order to investigate these possible group differences, researchers need to have a wide array of health-related information which respondents might use to base their appraisal on. Physical measurements and biomarkers play a rather interesting role in this regard since they potentially give objective and highly relevant health information beyond what a respondent is willing - or even able - to tell. Their relevance for rating ones' health, though, is still basically unknown.

This paper contributes to the state of research by analyzing data from the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). Additionally to a health questionnaire the CHMS comprises, among others, physical measures like grip strength, blood measures like infection markers, and urine measures like creatinine levels. With these data cross-sectional analyses are conducted in order to determine the relative contribution of different types of health information for several groups in explaining self-rated health and whether physical measures and biomarkers can contribute to this explanation beyond information typically collected in questionnaire-only health surveys. All in all, this research evaluates the relevance of collecting this information in explaining self-rated health and whether self-rated health is invariantly measured in different groups.

RC23-434.9

LAZNJAK, JASMINKA* *(University of Zagreb)*
ŠVARC, JADRANKA *(Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar')*

Coping Strategies of Croatian Researchers in the New Development Paradigm of Entrepreneurial Economy. The Shift of Power?

The paper reflects on the changes in the role and position of the scientific-research caused by the shift in development paradigm and related public policies. The shift from industrial society and managed economy towards postindustrial entreprenuerial economy moved the public policies' focus from national innovation system to the "national entrepreneurial system" focused on

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business innovation, small companies and regional development. The changes in paradigms and pubic polices has weaked the role of scientific research especially in economically less developed countries where research systems are weak and vulnerable like Croatia.

Drawing on the concept of coping strategy we use this concept to explore the strategies that researchers use for the sustainability of research system in the situation of significantly weakened public founding of science. The analysis is based on data from on-line survey and focus groups dealing with the impact of the reform of scientific sector in funding and organization of scientific work in order to foster scientific excellence.

RC24-456.5

LE BEL, PIERRE-MATHIEU* *(Irstea)*
LOUDIYI, SALMA *(VetAgroSup)*

Producing the Scales of Food Sovereignty

One of the central pilars of food sovereignty is the promotion of local food systems (Robbins, 2015; Nyéléni repport 2007; Schiavoni, 2015). The local discourse can be conceived as a way to "subvert, the various types of "distancing" that the current industrial food system has created" (Alonso-Frajedas et al. 2015: 442). But the Food Sovereignty vision of local food systems is still partly unarticulated because it has to deal with complex realities and issues (Borras and al. 2008). The difference between spatial and organizational proximity is related to the ambiguity as to what constitutes "the local" and calls for an interdisciplinary social and geographical approach.

Far from aiming to define what is local in Local Foof Systems, we contend that food sovereignty scales have to be investigated. We do not agree with scholars who, as Marston (2005), call for discarding the notion of scale. Since the politics of Food Sovereignty interact with the state, the nested scales of the state are central to food sovereignty project. Conversely, local actors do employ scalar strategies of their own to expand their power bypassing the state.

Our aim is to analyze how Food Sovereignty as a process of territorial development is shaping up new scales of action for all participating actors. To do so, we base ourselves on food projects being implemented in tree French municipalities: Clermont-Ferrand, Albi and Cusset. These projects conciderably reshape the patterns of relationships and power between the multiple actors of local food systems. Our paper explores geography's use of the concept of scale and uses the case studies as opportunities to contribute to this scholarship. Inversely, we contend that more attention given to scale production in Food Sovereignty projects has the potential to open new windows of opportunity both for scholars and Food Sovereignty practitioners.

RC27-492.3

LE CLAIR, JILL* *(Centre for Business in Society, Coventry University)*
WONG, DONNA *(Centre for Business in Society, Coventry University)*

Contested Global Mega-Events, Para-Sport and Social Values: London, Toronto and Singapore

This paper examines attitudes towards para-athletes and their mega-sport events, in the context of UN and national Disability Rights legislation (Parent & Chappelet 2015). Mega-sport events both reflect and influence national values, and are inevitably the site of contestation within global capitalism. Results from a two-year study of attitudes after the London 2012 Paralympic Games and the Toronto 2015 Pan Am-Parapan American Games are presented, and an analysis of the heated public debates linked to Singapore's policies and governance of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Research showed that in the UK some Paralympians were already celebrities because of mainstream and social media coverage, but at the same time there was conflict between those who objected to social welfare cutbacks for the disabled and those who supported the global corporate 'economic development' of London's East End and billions of pounds spent on the Games themselves (Jackson et al 2015). The legal and social framework for the Toronto Parapan Am Games was the passage of the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* (AODA 2005), and a commitment to greater accessibility, socially, and in the built environment, despite additional costs. There was less media coverage of all kinds for this second-tier event, but most participants 'admired' and were 'inspired' by para-athletes (Le Clair 2016).

Provision for disabled sport in Asia has not been as comprehensive as in the global north, so there are fewer participants from the global south in para-sport (Brittain 2017). Multi-medalist Paralympian swimmer Yip Pin Siew became the centre of national discourse over the difference in the treatment and recognition of disabled athletes in Singapore. This led to changes in para-sport policies and governance (*Disability Sports Master Plan* 2016).

RC27-490.5

LE CLAIR, JILL* *(Centre for Business in Society, Coventry University)*

Sport, Nationalism and Global Multi-Identity Tension in Two Para-Sport Cities: London and Toronto

This paper presents results from a two-year study of the complex, sometimes contradictory identities of residents after the mega-sport events of the London 2012 Paralympic Games, and the Toronto 2015 Pan Am/Parapan American Games. Results from questionnaires illustrated tensions and intersections of bodily identities based on family origins and/or place of birth (nationality), citizenship, gender, dis/ability, and race/ethnicity. How the body is perceived and framed varied according to the context; unique government typologies such as Black British and Canadian Métis, historical factors, national discourses, and local political tensions impacted on perceptions of the self, and of para-athletes in mega-events (Beacom & Brittain 2017). Initially para-sport was focused on rehabilitation and disability-based, but after 1989 it increasingly shifted to sport-based competition with the emphasis on high performance as disabled athletes were renamed para-athletes and Paralympians (Le Clair 2016). Increasing size of the Games and media coverage led to celebrity, and their training and skills were described as 'inspirational' in both cities.

In a global world people 'choose,' or are given, elements that make up their multi-identities; race/colour and the separate 'national' identities of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (Bond 2016; Simpson et al 2016) made up Team GB (Great Britain) in the Paralympic Games. However, 36.7% of London's population was foreign-born (2011 UK Census), and 76.5% of participants identified as British. In Canada, hyphenated identity is an expected part of daily life (eg. Chinese-Canadian), and of the federal government's official multicultural policy (Jedwab 2016). 48.6% of the population in Toronto is foreign-born (Statistics Canada 2011) and 76.4% of participants identified as Canadian, with 76% supporting Canadian teams. Other Canadian identities are those of Quebec, the majority French-speaking province, and the Indigenous First Nations (arguing for full autonomy), but all compete in para-sport as part of Team Canada.

RC34-621.11

LE TRIVIDIC HARRACHE, LILA* *(University of Rennes 1 - Arènes - EHESP)*

From the "Best Interests" of the Child to the Expertise on Pupils: An Analysis of the Uses of Pupils' Well-Being in French Secondary Education

Since the end of the 1990's, promoting pupils' wellbeing is one the schools' missions in France. It is part of a broader extension of the social function of schools that requires, among other things, to "personalise" education and take account of pupils as "whole-persons".

In this context, I started out a PhD research on the uses of pupil's wellbeing and mental suffering in French secondary education. Early fieldwork analysis revealed that those categories (wellbeing, mental suffering) did not constitute everyday categories to the staff. They were redefining pupils who challenged the school norms (behaviour, attendance, work) under the prism of "mental suffering" situations. In the organisation's everyday life, those deviant pupils are qualified by school staff as "pupil's cases". "Pupil's cases" require relational work (with pupils, their family, school staff and sometimes other professionals outside of the school) in order to find solutions to the problem(s) the pupils bring in school.

Managing pupil's cases is often seen by school staff as a way to defend and protect the "best interests" of the child. To that extent, this work fits in the frame of pupils' wellbeing. But how are those "best interests" defined?

This communication is based on qualitative investigation (ethnographic observations and interviews) lead in three French public high schools between 2014 and 2016 as part of an ongoing PhD research. It demonstrates the ways in which the "best interests" of the child are most of the time qualified by the school staff themselves, it can be analysed as a form of expertise on pupils more than a way to give voice to the pupils. It sheds a light on the power relationships between professional territories that are at stake behind the defence of pupils' wellbeing.

TG06-990.3

LE TRIVIDIC HARRACHE, LILA* *(University of Rennes 1 - Arènes - EHESP)*

Managing "Pupil's Cases"? an Ethnography of Professional and Institutional Tensions in a French High School

The French secondary school system has been built over the idea of "indifference to differences" of pupils, in line with the justice principle of equality (of treatment). However, numerous sociological investigations as well as public reports have pointed out the strong contribution of that system to social reproduction.

Since the 1980's, French education policies have intended to tackle the issues of school failure and early school leaving. Framed in terms of fairness, they require, among other things, to "personalise" public education and take account of

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pupils as "whole-persons". For examples, because they have "personal issues", school staff can allow a pupil not to attend some assignments on a regular basis while the rest of the class has to.

This sometimes generates tensions between fairness and equality, tensions that are managed by school staff. Indeed, the public demand for both equality and fairness leans more and more on school institutions and staff's ability to frame the situations they are confronted to. How can school staff manage individuals when they are embedded in an institution that was built for groups?

This communication is based on an ethnographic investigation (observations and interviews) lead in a French public high school ("Lavoisier") between 2014 and 2016 as part of an ongoing PhD research. It demonstrates the ways in which school staff deal with the tensions they are confronted to in the organisation's everyday life. It shows the institutional cobbling-together in the management of "pupils' cases", that is to say pupils (often with "personal issues") who challenge the school order. Although Lavoisier's management staff intend to build and spread a fairness-inspired frame of action, the ethnographic observations have revealed the importance of informal relational clusters in the ways that staff manage the tensions when dealing with "pupils' cases".

RC16-297.5

LEAHY, TERRY* *(University of Newcastle. Australia)*

A New Framework for Evaluation in the Social Sciences

Social scientists tend to believe that evaluative statements express a personal and socially constructed set of values. They struggle to reconcile this with the equally forceful belief that they should intervene politically to make a difference through their social analysis. Ultimately, this conundrum comes out of the writings of Weber on values and, before this, the Scottish philosopher, David Hume. Weber's program is to purge social science of evaluative statements, which he takes to be statements of preference and not part of the empirical description of society. I will show why this program is completely impossible to carry out in practice. I will go on to explain how sociologists routinely convey ethical judgments through their factual descriptions. A humanist conception of ethics and evaluative statements can make more sense of what sociologists actually do.

RC12-237.1

LEAL, CAROLINA* *(University of Coimbra)*

Discourses of Exclusion: Analysis of Compensation for Degrading Situation in the Brazilian Penal System

According to the national survey of penitentiary information (infopen), produced by the Ministry of Justice and released in 2016, there are 622,202 prisoners in Brazil. However, the number of places available did not match the demand. There are 371,884 vacancies and a deficit of 250,318, with an occupancy rate of prisoners that exceeds 167%.

In addition to overcrowding, Brazilian prison areas are known for their poor maintenance conditions. They are fetid places, with sanitation, hygiene and structure problems, making the scenario more complex. In bad conditions, are added the reports of prisoners on mistreatment, torture, and compliance with rules stipulated by criminal factions, true 'owners' of the prisons.

It is in this complex scenario that the Supreme Court of Justice (STF), in February 2017, gave cause to an inmate who applied for financial compensation for moral damages because his incarceration situation was considered degrading.

Therefore, this article - as a result of a postdoctoral project - intends, through the Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 2001, 2005), to examine the first sentences handed down in favor of the prisoners, identifying the juridical, social and moral elements present in the stipulation of indemnities. Another objective of the article is to observe how the actors, especially judges and adjudicators, relate to the categories of human dignity and degrading situation, dialoguing with the theoretical contribution of authors such as Boaventura de Sousa Santos (1999) and David Garland (1998).

RC14-262.2

LEÃO, ANDRÉA* *(Universidade Federal do Ceará)*

Littérature De Jeunesse, Circulation Et Médiations Techniques De La Culture

Depuis la fin du XIXème siècle, la culture brésilienne de large diffusion qui atteint l'ensemble de l'espace national n'est pas celle de l'écrit, mais de l'oralité liée au cinéma, à la radio, à la chanson populaire et à la télévision. En prenant en compte qu'aujourd'hui nous sommes confrontés à une nouvelle modalité de production, de transmission et d'appropriation de la culture, ce texte organise une discussion sur la cohabitation entre l'imprimé et le digital dans les stratégies et les résultats de la transnationalisation de la littérature brésilienne de jeunesse. Nous prenons en considération la circulation des œuvres, la morphologie des espaces de mobilité du livre dans les traductions du portugais (Brésil) vers le français et l'espagnol, ainsi que les actions de classification des professionnels qui interviennent entre la création littéraire et le public de lecteurs, les médiateurs : éditeurs, traducteurs,

agents littéraires et critiques. À ces fins, nous avons choisi les trajectoires et les œuvres de José Mauro Vasconcelos et d'Ana Maria Machado. Le cheminement de cette présentation se base sur la problématique spécifique de la polarisation qui structure l'espace étudié : celle qui oppose le livre national au livre traduit et qui se prolonge dans l'antagonisme qui sépare la littérature érudite, régie par la logique intellectuelle et diffusé, d'une certaine manière, par une culture d'élite, des best-sellers, régie par la logique de la médiation technique et de la production à grande échelle. Dans le cas brésilien, cette polarisation est aussi structurante du passage de la culture de masse vers la culture médiatique. La culture médiatique et la culture de masse sont des concepts qui aiguillent un dilemme structurant de plus dans notre formation nationale : celui du synchronisme du temps entre un moment culturel brésilien et un moment culturel européen.

RC15-282.24

LEBEDEVA-NESEVRIA, NATALIA* *(Federal Scientific Center for Medical and Preventive Health Risk Management Technologies)*

TSINKER, MIHAIL *(Federal Scientific Center for Medical and Preventive Health Risk Management Technologies)*

Morbidity with Temporary Work Incapacity in Russian Regions: Do Macrosocial Determinants Explain the Difference?

Morbidity with temporary work incapacity has a wide use in Russia and other East Europe countries for characterization of health of working population. The indicators of morbidity (number of cases, days and the length of one case) have a steady downward trend from 2005 to 2015 in all 85 Russian regions. But the significant difference between regions still exists. Average number of days of morbidity with temporary work incapacity (2005–2015) was 884.2 days per 100 workers in Ural Federal district, 805.6 days – in North-West Federal district and 618.2 days – in North Caucasus Federal district. Average length of one case of morbidity (2014) was 1.2–1.3 times higher than on average in Russia in 5 regions of Far East Federal district, 3 regions of Siberia Federal district and 3 – of North Caucasus Federal district. To explain the difference we used 3 indicators of environmental determinants of health, 9 macrosocial indicators (gross regional product, fixed capital investment per capita, average income of households, average wage and several others) and the percentage of workplaces with harmful working conditions (2005–2015). The correlation and regression analysis were used. None of chosen indicators have a significant effect on level of morbidity with temporary work incapacity. For example, the average income of households effects on number of cases of morbidity ($r=(–)0.18$; $R2=0.03$, $p<0.05$) as well as an average wage does ($r=(–)0.15$; $R2=0.02$, $p<0.05$). The level of unemployment correlates with the number of days of morbidity ($r=(–)0.28$; $R2=0.03$, $p<0.05$). The same correlation was found for the percentage of high qualified workers ($r=(–)0.25$; $R2=0.06$, $p=0.000$). The explanation of the difference between regions may be connected with 1) lifestyle factors (that can be proved by the data of national survey in all regions) and/or 2) presenteeism (that requires using another indicators of health of working population).

RC34-615.6

LECCARDI, CARMEN* *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*

Looking at Young People through the Temporal Lens

Andy Furlong's work was mainly dedicated to the analysis of the connections between processes of social change and the transformation of the ways and the meanings of the transition to adulthood. Among other things, he shed light on the close connection between the sociology of youth and general sociology. This contribution intends to reflect on this aspect through an analysis of the relationship between young people and temporality. In particular, through time it is possible to think about a series of strategic questions for understanding youth experience today. I am referring, for example, to the representation of the social world, trust in institutions, and the processes of identity construction – all of which are aspects that youth cultures incorporate and re-elaborate. In other terms, by examining young people's temporal visions, we can explore youth subjectivities and the forms of agency that they deploy to regain control over their lives.

All of this happens, in particular in southern Europe, in a period marked by the recent dramatic recession that has not only accentuated young people's vulnerability in terms of the labour market, the risk of social exclusion and poverty. It has also had a direct influence on their self-representation and their capacity for agency, both of which are also connected with their relationship with time.

On a more general level, a specific contradiction in contemporary young people's lives has to be underlined: the increasing gap between the well-known issue of delayed and non-linear transition to adulthood and the acceleration of social life through the affirmation of a culture of immediacy, widespread in institutions and society. In this scenario, young people try to build forms of active and creative relations with the present to deal effectively and profitably with the evanescence of the future (and the past).

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RC02-62.4

LECHEVALIER, SEBASTIEN* *(EHESS)*
OCHIAI, EMIKO *(Kyoto University)*

Capitalism, Welfare Regime and Intimate Sphere: Towards a New Theoretical Framework

The goal of this theoretical paper is to integrate three frameworks that are formally separated in different disciplines: studies on the diversity of capitalism, on welfare regimes, and on the intimate sphere as a site for carework. The latter two frameworks aim at clarifying the mechanisms of human reproduction and their cost(s), a domain, which has been often ignored by research on the diversity of capitalism.

More precisely, the starting point of our effort is offered by the Régulation theory, a form of historical institutionalism that explain the diversity in time and in space of socio-economic dynamics through the concepts of institutional complementarities and hierarchy. However, as explained in previous works (see for example Arai & Lechevalier, 2005), a weakness of this framework is the lack of understanding of human reproduction, mainly because of difficulty in dealing with gender and family issues. This is why our major intention is to employ some key concepts from the work of Ochiai (see for example Ochiai et al., 2014) that shares with the Régulation theory a historical perspective.

Our strategy is to consider gender as an institution - at the same level than the wage labor nexus, the state or forms of competition - that determines both the regulation mode and the conditions of reproduction, mainly the demographic dynamics. Moreover, as Régulation theory is eminently situated and never proposes a theory that would be true in any point of the time and the space, we aim at explaining post-fordist and post-familialist dynamics in Europe and in Asia. We thus explain the formation of new political-social blocks has led to the reform of social protection schemes, with the objective to cover new emerging risks that the family or the firm are no more able/willing to cover.

RC15-293.7

LEDDERER, LONI* *(Aarhus University)*
BURAU, VIOLA *(Aarhus University)*

How Do Medical Apps Form Healthcare Practices? a Case Study from Diabetes Care in Denmark

Healthcare organisations increasingly use medical apps operated on smart phones and tablets in service delivery. These technologies influence healthcare practices: both, the way lay people engage in their own health and the working practices of healthcare professionals. Digital technologies often come to be presented as neutral and objective problem solving tools; however, material actors such as medical apps interact with human actors and may change the meaning and forms of participation in healthcare. The aim of this paper is to explore how the use of medical apps by lay people and health professionals in healthcare consultations forms healthcare practices and how this changes the delivery of healthcare.

Our analysis is based on a qualitative in-depth case study of the development and use of a medical app. The app 'Diapplo' was developed in collaboration with users, health professionals and IT designers in Denmark to support teenagers with type 1 diabetes to manage daily life and facilitate contact with health professionals. The app is currently tested by users and health professionals at two outpatient clinics. Data comprise transcripts from meetings and workshops, interviews, observations and material products to be included in the application. Data collection is ongoing throughout 2017.

The preliminary analysis highlights the fact that healthcare professionals take on a leading role in defining the contents of the app and the practical procedures for using the app. This potentially conflicts with the preference of teenager to have a private space as part of the app, which neither healthcare professionals nor parents can access. Inspired by the theory of material participation we critically discuss possible consequences of using medical apps for healthcare practices involving lay people and healthcare professionals.

RC52-858.1

LEDDERER, LONI *(Aarhus University)*
CHRISTENSEN, MADS* *(Aarhus Universitet)*

How Intersectoral Health Promotion Changes Professional Work: A Case Study from Denmark

Healthcare organisations increasingly focus on intersectoral health promotion; this challenges traditional (vertical) ways of working with health promotion, which the work of health professions has been molded into. Intersectoral health promotion emerges a critical case for studying what is new in professional work; the new tasks professions take on and the new relations professions enter. Our specific aim is to examine how professions engage in intersectoral health promotion and how this changes their work.

Our analysis is based on a qualitative case study of a cookery project for school children and nursing home residents in Denmark ('Cool Beans') that involved school teachers and care assistants. Our data consisted of documents (project descriptions, teaching material, and website information), participant observation and informal in-situ interviews, and interviews with individual professionals. We used a sociological institutional framework to analyse the professional work practices emerging in joint care and teaching situations.

We found that interorganisational health promotion to some extent challenges the existing institutional roles of care assistants and teachers; the cookery sessions push the two professional groups to engage in interprofessional collaboration. Both groups adopt a strategy of 'collaboration by proxy': they not only continue with their respective professional work practice, but also engage as 'assistants' for the other professional group. The new organisation of health promotion emerges as a key lever for changing the professional work of teachers and school assistants. This suggests that changes in organisations and the new tasks that follow may offer an important stepping stone for making professionalism more interprofessional in nature.

TG07-1002.3

LEDER MACKLEY, KERSTIN* *(UCL Knowledge Lab)*
JEWITT, CAREY *(UCL Knowledge Lab)*
PRICE, SARA *(UCL Knowledge Lab)*

'Making Sense' of Baby: Parenting, Technology, and the Politics of Touch

This paper investigates the politics and ideologies of touch technologies in the emerging field of parent-baby/infant communication. While tactile engagement between (predominantly) mother and child is constructed in the western parenting literature as harbouring psychological benefits for both, it is also subject of considerable ideological debate, with a significant history (O'Malley Halley, 2009). Within this context, technological advances promise to enable new, or to reshape traditional, forms of tactile interaction between parent-baby/infant. 'FeTouch' (Prattichizzo et al. 2004) allows expectant parents to touch 3D models of their unborn child, smart maternity clothing visualises fetal movement (Jeon et al 2015), and 'Bumpe' (Guz, 2017) communicates baby's heart rate and movements via the bump and, later, via the baby's body suit to parents' smart phones. These technologies are part of a wider 'quantifying babies' bio-sensing trend (e.g. Bonafide et al. 2017, Noh et al. 2014) of measuring and analysing babies' health and behavioural patterns in relation to environmental factors.

Drawing on an in-depth literature review, multimodal semiotic analysis of technological devices, and sensory interviews (Pink 2009) with designers and parent users, this paper explores what types and functions of touch are imagined and designed for in parent-baby/infant interaction, with analytical attention to the social and political discourses and stakes for communication. More specifically, we will address the following questions: how does the use of these technologies co-constitute and reimagine babies' and parental bodies, their boundaries and (biological and/or physical, cultural and social) connections? How does this technological engagement with 'bodies' (e.g. 'fetal bodies') intersect with the ethics and politics of 'start of life'? How are parent-baby/infant relationships disciplined through these technologies? How does technological design maintain, interpret, disrupt or generate new touch and sensory-affective practices and routines within parenthood?

RC02-61.2

LEDOUX, CLÉMENCE* *(Université de Nantes)*

The Mobilisations of Private Organizations Providing Domestic Work and Home Based Care. the Case of France.

In several European countries, the number of for-profit providers for domestic and home based care has increased in the last thirty years, highlighting the shift from family-based system of care and domestic work to a market-based economy of welfare services.

The structure of these welfare markets can be very different between countries and the type of public regulation involved play a key part in their development and shaping. But little is known on the exact role of different actors involved in the construction of the diverse public regulations. Based on a qualitative survey, this paper will analyse how employers' organisations can contribute to this policy making in France, a country where several employers' organisations of domestic and home based care workers are now well established. Also, France has been a forerunner in the development of "new" instruments regulating the domestic and homes based care market, with the introduction of a check, generous tax credits and the extension of collective agreements applying to different employers, may they be families, non profit or for-profit organisations.

While the industry sector has been central in the structuration of French employer's organisations, we will show how organisations representing the employers have emerged in the sector of home based care and domestic work, have perceived market options, defined collective interests related to them and finally, how they have developed repertoires of contention in order to influence the dynamics of this welfare market.

RC44-754.2

LEE, CHUN-YI* *(University of Nottingham)*
WANG, JING *(School of Sociology, University of Nottingham)*

Who to Decide 'Good Job' or 'Bad Job'? a Bargaining Game of Production: Case Study from Pearl River Delta

By definition, precarious work means employment that is uncertain, unpredictable, and risky from the point of view of the worker. Workers therefore are reluctant to take precarious work because of those drawbacks. However, empirical fieldwork informed us that skilled workers (here the skilled workers refer to those workers who are familiar with assembling/processing jobs) in China, especially in Pearl River Delta, often choose to do precarious work (outside of the factories) willingly. From our preliminary interviews in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, workers reflected that they have good reasons to take precarious work rather than regular factory jobs.

This preliminary empirical observation challenged our pre-understanding of precarious work. We assumed workers were forced to take precarious work; our empirical data informed us the opposite reflection from workers in the Pearl River Delta. This observation triggered us to ask this paper's question: Who decides if a job is a 'good job' or a 'bad job'? In order to answer this question, this paper will start from reviewing existing literature in relation to informal work and map out different understandings of precarious work. Conventionally, 'good job' refers to permanent position and high pay, most of workers when they face the choices to choose stability of work or higher payment, they would opt for the stability because the implication of stability includes pension and social security provided by the permanent position. Nevertheless, our empirical findings pointed us an opposite direction. Skilled workers in the Pearl River Delta would choose higher wages than permanent position, which begs the questions of China's social welfare system as a whole, and also the imbalanced state-society relationship, that without a trade union or workers' organisational support, workers chose to have short-term material interests in order to insure their own bargaining power in the production.

RC04-103.5

LEE, FENG-JIHU* *(National Chung Cheng University)*

Shaping of Teacher Professionalism in Taiwan: A Critical Review of Policies from Evaluating to Supporting Teacher Professional Development

Since 1990, the global political economy has undergone a dramatic change. National education policies and reforms are immersed in empowerment, efficiency, the market, competition, accountability, performance management, parental choices, and knowledge-based economy. Teaching profession has been influenced by this progression. Teachers' professional development and quality assurance is seen as the core impact for the achievement of schooling, and has become the central focus of educational reform and the making of educational policies. Therefore, evaluating the professional development of teachers is an inevitable global trend. This paper aims to examine the development of school teachers' professional evaluation/support systems in Taiwan, by means of document analysis, historical research, and theoretical analysis. First of all, this paper analyzes the different perspectives of teacher professionalism. Secondly, this paper critically examines the policies changed from evaluation of teachers' professional development to support their professional growth in Taiwan. Finally, according to the discussion of teacher professionalism and the new system of teacher professional support, this paper analyzes this professionalism's strengths and shortness, with a view to improve the practices of teachers' support system in Taiwan.

RC15-282.5

LEE, HEEYOUNG* *(Sociology. Chung-Ang Univ.)*
LEE, NA-YOUNG *(Sociology. Chung-Ang Univ.)*

Contested Medical Practices and Women's Body : Situating Precocious Puberty in South Korea

This paper aims to analyze the processes and conditions of medicalization of precocious puberty, one of the so called 'Western disease' from the perspective of transnational feminists. At this time, transnational feminist perspective is a criticism of the process of re-colonization of the women's body as sexualized, racialized, and classified in the process of the (neo)imperialist globalization. (Mohanty,2003). Medical knowledge requires stricter reliability and validity than other knowledge. Yet, medical practices as a process are performed differently according to the social arrangements such as race, culture, institutions, etc. based on the border. That is, the localized medicalization occurs. The precocious puberty became a public health issue when the Korean government implemented intensive birth control policies between 1960s and 1980s. Since then, woman's precociousness has become a subject that the state should manage to control the fertility rate in the context of economization of woman's life. However, since

2000, precociousness has been laid into a new paradigm of (over)medicalization. Precociousness, which had previously been the subject of education and discipline for a population agenda of a certain age, has now become a personal disease that must be prevented from discovering. Furthermore, the fear of precocious puberty has increased dramatically. From 2006 to 2015, the number of consultation personnel increased by 11.8 times, 75,945. Unlike the Western, yet, South Korea has distinguished conditions such as ①the coexistence of oriental medicine and western medicine ②single race ③the absence of independent studies or standards for Korean. Therefore, the medicalization in Korea is a contradictory mechanism of 'the fear of westernization of the body' and 'embodying the Western child's body in the Korean child's body.' We will especially focus on the process within distinct conditions, which leads to parent's self-diagnosis, hospital selection, diagnosis, treatments and the underlying logic to make a reproductive body.

RC13-254.1

LEE, KANGJAE (JERRY)* *(North Carolina State University)*
FLOYD, MYRON *(North Carolina State University)*
SCOTT, DAVID *(Texas A&M University)*

Social Inequality and Symbolic Violence in the History of Public Parks in the U.S.

Using the concept of symbolic violence, this paper attempts to illustrate the oppression toward people of color, immigrants, and working class in the history of American public parks. Symbolic violence denotes a situation in which dominant groups usurp valuable resources through arbitrary cultural and political systems which impose certain social practices as more legitimate, sophisticated, and superior than others (Bourdieu, 1991). Three parallels between symbolic violence and the history of American public parks are drawn.

First, public parks in the U.S. were founded upon White middle- and upper-class sensibilities (Byrne & Wolch, 2009). Many public parks were built by evicting racial and ethnic minorities and working-class immigrants from their residences (Taylor, 1999). Moreover, park managers established rules and dress codes to inculcate cultural norms of middle-class within working-class and immigrants visitors (Byrne & Wolch, 2009). Until the 1960s, public parks were built, in part, as a means of social control toward people of color, immigrants, and the poor (Scott, 2013).

Second, despite social and health benefits of public parks, African Americans were not allowed to visit them freely until the Civil Rights era. The institutionalized slavery and Jim Crow laws forced Blacks to use segregated parks called 'Negro Area' that were inferior in quality and extremely rare (O'Brien, 2016). Lee and Scott (2016) argued that today many Blacks are not interested in visiting parks because the centuries of racial discrimination have prevented them from developing a cultural disposition that appreciates parks.

Finally, diversity and inclusion programs of many park and recreation agencies are symbolic rather than substantive (Allison, 1999). What is often missing in their programs is an acknowledgment of the history of exclusion and oppression pertained in public parks. The omission perpetuates symbolic violence by implying that the problem resides among the oppressed rather than the oppressors.

RC13-248.4

LEE, KOFAN* *(University of Mississippi)*

Indoorisation 2.0: Home Climbing Wall As a Case

The establishment of indoor climbing facilities redefines the sport of rock climbing (Kulczycki & Hinch, 2014). Indoor spaces are built to simulate rock surfaces with various angles and features, which not only provide accessibility to publics, but enables climbers to improve their techniques (Thomas, 2016, April). Nonetheless, indoorisation not only take place in public spaces, climbers also build home climbing spaces. By search the term "home climbing wall" on Google, approximately 25,5000,000 results are found. This search result implies the presence of a subworld in a broader rock climbing community. Online contents also reveal the discourses, activity, practices, technology and organizations involved in this subworld (Strauss, 1978). Further, while climbers have a long-history to craft their own training devices and spaces, a preliminary look into those online contents also suggests the hints of commercialization (e.g., instruction of building a home climbing wall are provided on the website of manufacturers, outdoor gear retailers, media and individuals). In lifestyle sports, including rock climbing, commercialization is seen as a changing force to modify the practices, identity and even the culture of a sport (Wheaton, 2004). As a result, the general research direction of this preliminary study is to explore the social world of home climbing wall through online contents, its position in broader climbing world, and the influences of commercialization on this social world.

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TG04-980.4

LEE, MURRAY* *(University of Sydney)*

Young People & Sexting: Risks, Gifts, and Shame.

This paper explores sexting by young people discussing motivations, regulation, and outcomes both social and legal. It draws on an Australian based study of over 1000 young people and theorises this in the context of Marcel Mauss' work on the gift and the historically problematic nature of childhood sexuality. It also outlines the relationship of sexting to various frameworks of risk arguing that many studies of sexting are informed by a public health models of risk that often marginalise the voices of young people involved while emphasising the negative risk outcomes of the practice. The paper concludes by discussing the problematic gendered nature of much sexting while emphasising that many participants themselves highlight positive experiences.

RC48-JS-25.4

LEE, NA-YOUNG* *(Sociology. Chung-Ang Univ.)*

"Just Because I Am a Woman?" Gangnam Femicide, Misogyny, and a New Wave of Feminism in South Korea

"I did it because women have always ignored me." This quote by a man who brutally murdered a woman in her twenties in the middle of Seoul's busy Gangnam neighborhood has triggered a furious responses by Korean young women. Against the official announce by the Police indicating the incident as a random murder, Korean young women calling it "***femicide based on misogyny***" started a SNS hashtag movement #survived. Boosted by the strong blast of wind, countless numbers of mourners came to leave post-it messages in order to express their sorrow over her death and had collective memorial gatherings in front of the exit 10 Gangnam Station. Behind the wave of commemoration, there was a public concern about intense hostility between women and men, so-called "gender war." The purpose of this paper is to analyze the misogynous killing and women's collective reaction in South Korea. As examining the meanings of misogyny, gender based violence, and femicide from feminist perspectives, this paper explore issues surrounding the 'the exit 10 Gangnam Station' and socio-political meanings of the seemingly unexpected emergence of women's visible resistance and mourning fervor. Reading the incident as a symbolic signifier, I argue that the 'the exit 10 Gangnam Station' should be understood as a new wave of Korean feminism having similarities and differences with the Second Wave in the U.S., because of women's efforts not only to challenge androcentric laws and institutions, but also to deconstruct both cultural perceptions of gender violence in specific and social practices of gender in/equality in general. This current feminism as a feminist social justice project, is now to reconstruct the Korean society toward more egalitarian, democratic, and sustainable one.

RC19-366.2

LEE, PO-HAN* *(University of Sussex)*

Between Representation and Overexposure: Queer Ambivalence Towards Global Healthification

In an era that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is considered as a human right, fundamental to the fashioned path of global health governance, this paper explores how the institutional and epistemological apparatuses regarding global health have portrayed sexual and gender minorities and ignored/silenced their health disparities 'scientifically' in international fora. This paper begins with an analysis of the WHO Secretariat's report regarding health-related issues of LGBT persons, which cited an emergent body of literature in both health and social studies, and the relevant meetings held in the Executive Board since 2013. However, there was a disappointing deadlock for many LGBT rights advocates as a result.

Simultaneously, the state-centred LGBT health politics has re-pathologised the precariousness and vulnerability of this population, which is reflected on in this paper through the observations of interactions between intergovernmental organisations and queer activists in East Asia. Some activists from this region are deeply concerned about the representation of LGBT health issues – by means of garbled or biased 'overexposure' – on mainstream media and national policies. Meanwhile, for those who do not possess a fixed sexual and gender identity or who are not 'figured' for their neglected existence, they are however further excluded by the identity-based narratives, which predominate contemporary LGBT human rights discourses and strategies.

By identifying the ambivalence towards 'global healthification' of social problems since 1990s, such an input of queer social health concerns into the realm of global health manifests a form of *homo*internationalism that potentially harm queer population in local communities by disserving their right to health equity. In this paper, I thus argue that global health policies should recognise the multiplic-

ity of lifestyles without a predetermined judgement, which has limited the understanding of health professionals and policy makers regarding queer population.

RC32-587.5

LEE, ROBYN* *(University of Alberta)*

The Ethics and Politics of Breastfeeding: Power, Pleasure, Poetics

This book interrogates the foundation of debates over breastfeeding, going beyond understanding breastfeeding in terms of choice, towards a model of reproductive justice and expanded understandings of kinship and care. The work challenges biopolitical conceptions of breastfeeding dominant under neoliberalism, developing an alternative conception of breastfeeding as an ethical, embodied practice of the self. Responding to the most widely read breastfeeding manual, La Leche League's *The Womanly Art of Breastfeeding*, It explores breastfeeding as an art, a practice that must be developed through skillful application of effort, rather than a natural or merely physiological process. It explores how induced lactation enables individuals other than cisgendered women to breastfeed and chestfeed, challenging straightforward associations between breastfeeding and "womanliness". Drawing on the work of Michel Foucault, Emmanuel Levinas and Luce Irigaray, this book develops a poststructuralist ethics and politics of breastfeeding in which breastfeeding is understood as an "art of living", involving creative practices of self-transformation.

This book is relevant to RC32 because it explores how breastfeeding is important to how sexual difference is produced and understood and examines ways of transforming the practice of breastfeeding to address ongoing obstacles to combining parenthood and paid employment. The book investigates why debates over breastfeeding continue to provoke controversy, even as breastfeeding is increasingly encouraged by public health campaigns.

RC31-JS-65.3

LEE, SOHOON* *(University of Toronto)*

Suspicious motherhood: marriage migration, borders, and precarity

In the event of a divorce, marriage migrants in South Korea are able to extend their stay on the same visa if they have South Korean children who are minors. The visa, however, is temporary and local immigration authorities grant visa extensions based on evidence of maintaining a connection between the migrant-mother and the citizen-child. As such, migrant-mothers present compelling stories regarding the boundaries of citizenship, gendered geographies, and stratified forms of motherhood in their struggle to maintain their legal status and exercise their right to parenthood after divorce. This paper examines the patterns of mobilities and immobilities of migrant-mothers, which is decided by the immigration regime on the basis of the migrant mothers' ability to prove their existing care ties with their citizen-child. By paying attention to the 'legal grey area' produced at the intersection of family and immigration mechanisms during, and in preparation for, the scrutinization by immigration authorities, the paper analyses how the immigration institutions affect the family justice system. While the family court and immigration offices are two separate bodies of the state with dissimilar mandates and mechanisms, the immigration authorities have adopted the language and instrument of the family court to used them to enforce immigration measures. The stories in this paper map the margins of discretionary power that the immigration authorities utilize to manage migrants' motherhood practices and their effect on the everyday lives of marriage migrants.

RC19-352.2

LEE, SUNG-HEE* *(University of Derby)*
MOHUN-HIMMELWEIT, SAM *(London School of Economics)*

ECEC Discourses in England, Germany, Japan and Korea: Framing the Departure from the Male-Breadwinner Ideology

ECEC Discourses in England, Germany, Japan and Korea: Framing the Departure from the Male-Breadwinner Ideology
Childcare and early education (ECEC) policies, along with other 'work-family' measures, have been widely seen to signify a departure from assumptions based on male-breadwinner model families that had underpinned social policy since welfare states' origins. Against this background of shifting assumptions about what policies for families and children are supposed to achieve, policymakers in many countries have framed ECEC expansion as 'social investment'. Yet there is large variation in the way that ECEC policies have been expanded and different outcomes in terms of sufficient availability of ECEC, the weight of public and private provision, the adequacy of state subsidies of costs and the educational quality of ECEC institutions. This paper examines this expansion in four countries

spanning different welfare regimes in Europe and East Asia, and in which the ideological shifts away from assumptions based on male-breadwinner model families have been particularly stark: England, Germany, Japan and South Korea. Given that this was a period of shifting assumptions about families and family policies, we argue that both the content and the success of social investment discourses were important factors. More specifically, in the two countries whose reforms were less comprehensive, England and Japan, social investment framing was primarily located in one policy area: child development. On the other hand, in the two countries which saw wider reforms, Germany and South Korea, the concept of social investment was considered more broadly, and explicitly included female employment and demographic aims. In the latter two countries, the social investment discourse helped achieve a consensus on raising social expenditure as part of the national agenda, whereas in England and Japan, social investment framing was not able to subsume more pressing policy concerns into a coherent and dominant social investment discourse.

RC02-JS-8.3

LEE, YEWON* *(University of California at Los Angeles)*

From Precarity to Worker Power: Through the Case of South Korean Tenant Shopkeepers' Organizing

Can new sources of worker precarity become venues for organizing and introduce novel ways to leverage worker power? I examine the case of South Korea's tenant shopkeepers who have recently established a national profile for their organizing efforts against the displacement of their shops. When scarce urban space itself becomes a speculative commodity in high demand, it is not only the urban poor residents who suffer. I analyze how the false conception of the relationship between landowners and tenant-shopkeepers as a contract between equal parties, upheld by the propertied citizenship regime, has become a source of dispossession, exploitation, and enduring inequality. However, the intensifying space-based urban precarity has also emboldened tenant shopkeepers to develop a collective identity as precarious workers. In South Korea, as in other late-industrialized countries, the self-employed sector remains a high proportion of the working population—one out of four workers are self-employed—and especially commercial tenancy occupies a symbolic place as a fallback source of employment. When the protected wage jobs moves out of one's reach—due to a low level of education and skill—or when access to the such jobs are constrained by one's age, many turn to commercial tenancy to make a living. This trend has boosted tenant shopkeepers' symbolic power as workers. I examine how this symbolic position of commercial tenancy has heightened awareness of urban space-based precarity and facilitated alternative alliances and visions for redistributing rights to the city. This case study contributes to the literature that rethinks the category of precarious work by demonstrating how the shopkeepers' seemingly privileged position as autonomous and flexible workers turns into the basis of precarity and how their dispersed workplaces, which physically isolate these workers from each other, turn into a broad network of trenches that increase the visibility of the tenant shopkeepers' resistance.

RC21-383.1

LEE, YEWON* *(University of California at Los Angeles)*

Up-Scaling Resistance for Right to the City: Through the Case of South Korea's Tenant Shopkeepers' Organizing

Can an anti-gentrification movement avoid the local trap and grow beyond the scale of a particular place-based alliance? I analyze how the context of South Korea enabled an anti-displacement organization to form a trans-local identity and organizational presence based on the precarious urban citizenship of the property-less. I conduct ethnographic research on a particular anti-gentrification movement that has gained increasing national visibility by tapping into a new base of urban constituents: tenant shop-owners who are facing eviction from their shops. By focusing on urban spaces not only as places of living but also as places of making a livelihood, I cast the limelight on how hyper-urbanization creates a condition that brings together a wider set of socio-economic classes when the lack of ownership rights becomes a source of dispossession, exploitation, and enduring inequality. Conventionally, the tenant shop-owners as a group are considered privileged due to their autonomous, self-employed status and are thought to be shielded from the deteriorating conditions of low-skilled working-class wageworkers. However, contrary to this perception, in the face of gentrification pressure, this apparent security is more tenuous. By analyzing the contested grounds on which the tenant shopkeepers frame their right to the city, I examine how the infusion of new movement subjects creates a space to experiment with and debate an alternative vision of a just distribution of rights to the city. I also critically examine how certain ways of framing urban citizenship and deservingness can inadvertently exclude urban dwellers and even member tenants with less social and cultural capital. By filling a theoretical and empirical gap in the gentrification literature on a certain overlooked urban space-based precarity, I contribute to identifying the multiple pathways to fulfilling the vision of the right to the city and explore and scrutinize the "actually existing" resistances along these paths.

RC21-401.2

LEFFERS, DONALD* *(Independent)*
WEKERLE, GERDA *(York University)*

Developers and the Development Industry As Active Institutional Agents in Urban Policy and Planning in the Toronto Region

This paper investigates strategies real estate developers and the development industry use to influence urban and regional land use policy and planning. While research on developers' influence on planning has been growing (e.g., Coiacetto, 2000; Leffers, 2017; Ruming, 2009), developers and the development industry have remained undertheorized in studies of urban and regional spatial restructuring. This paper puts developers in the spotlight by investigating both routine and more ad hoc mechanisms through which developers shape planning policy and land use decisions. The empirical evidence informing this paper derives from case study research on the development industry in the Toronto region, Canada, including land conflicts associated with major regional planning reforms between 2001 and 2005. The argument is that land use planning is not simply an objective system of regulations enacted by politicians and planning staff; it is a set of deeply political institutions influenced by the ideas and actions of diverse actors, including developers and development industry associations. Theoretically, we draw on interpretive institutionalism to examine actors and ideas that influence planning and policy outcomes. Institutionalist approaches focus on the role of key actors, ideas, and strategies in influencing the trajectories of political institutions, and the confrontation of political and strategic maneuvering in the face of existing institutions and structures (Lowndes & Roberts, 2013; Olsson, 2015). This paper highlights absences in urban theory on the role of real estate developers as active institutional agents in the governance of land use.

RC53-884.1

LEFRANCOIS, BRENDA* *(Memorial University, Newfoundland)*
MILLS, CHINA* *(University of Sheffield)*

Child As Metaphor: Colonialism, Psy-Governance, and Epistemicide

This paper explores the often-used framing of colonized people, and mad and intellectually disabled people, as being *like children,* and deconstructs the mutually reinforcing metaphors of the child, cognitive impairment, madness, and the 'primitive'/'savage'. To be *child-like* is a metaphor that is used to denigrate, to classify as irrational and incompetent, to dismiss as not being knowledge-holders, to justify action on others' behalf – in their 'best interests', to deem as un-developed or wrongly-developed, and, hence, to subjugate. For Ashis Nandy, (2007) the Western worldview of childhood as an imperfect transitional state on the way to adulthood is embedded in ideologies of colonialism and modernity, meaning 'the use of the metaphor of childhood [is] a major justification of all exploitation' (p. 59). The ways in which this metaphor contributes to the shaping of the material and discursive realities of racialized and colonized others, what Erica Burman (2008) calls the 'infantilization' of the global South, as well as those deemed mad, will be detailed. Furthermore, the paper will explore the material and discursive impact of this metaphor on children's lives, and particularly children who are racialized, colonized, and/or deemed mad. We argue that complex adult-child relations, sane-mad relations and Western-majority world relations within global psychiatry, situated firmly within pejorative notions of what it means to be *child-like*, and reproduce multi-systemic forms of oppression that silence children and all those deemed child-like.

RC17-326.1

LEGANTKE, KATHARINA* *(Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)*

Social Movements and Corporate Personhood in the US

Not only have corporations learned to deal with world cultural expectations, in a certain way they are made by world cultural expectations (Bromley/Sharkey forthcoming). I assume, that the development of the actorhood of corporations is reflected in the realm of law in the legal construction of the corporate person. Therefore, I am analyzing the conflicts about the accumulation of fundamental rights of the corporate person in the US. It is the discursive arena of the law which is constitutive to a specific form of the corporate person and there is a line of Supreme Court Cases which form the center of a critical discourse around the personhood of corporations. I will present first findings from the analysis of judgments, decisions, opinions and other documents relating to those cases, above all the infamous cases *Citizens United* and *Hobby Lobby*. I will conduct a content analysis – hopefully enhanced by automated text analysis - and I am mainly interested in the conceptions of corporations which are employed in the documents. But law is not made in a vacuum: It seems to me, that social movements are instrumental to this development in the US and internationally in three ways. First, there is a movement in the US which wants to abolish corporate personhood in general, which is directly opposing the attribution of fundamental rights to corporations. Second, the conservative movement in the US seems at least to condone this development in their fight for religious liberty and other

rights. And third, by demanding of firms to act as moral actors, the CSR and the human rights movement may involuntarily fuel this development by contributing to the consolidation of the actorhood of corporations which might be the base for the attribution of fundamental rights to corporations.

RC16-305.6

LEGGETT, WILL* (University of Birmingham)

From Reflexive to Fractured Modernity: Macro Social Theory in the Crisis Era

Since the 1990s macro social theory has been dominated by theories of reflexive modernity. Associated particularly with the works of Beck and Giddens, reflexive modernization offered a reconfigured account of the modern project amidst rapid social transformation. The theory highlighted the centrality of economic and cultural globalisation; de-traditionalising pressures upon various dimensions of what was labelled simple modernity; and increasing individualisation. It was optimistic about the prospects for modernity, with Giddens developing a related, widely adopted Third Way political programme. However, twenty years on from Giddens' *Third Way* and following the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, attention is now on spiralling inequality and related conflict; a global migration crisis; and the emergence of new populist and authoritarian movements. Some fear we are witnessing threats to progressive modernity and Enlightenment itself. Resisting the temptation to condemn reflexive modernity as a zombie category, this paper offers a recuperative critique under the sign of 'fractured modernity'. First, rather than linear de-traditionalisation, threats of *re-traditionalisation* need accounting for, in spheres such as civil rights and gender relations. Second are extensive forms of *pathological individualisation*, including an alleged narcissism epidemic and global mental health crisis. Third, whereas previously agential and institutional reflexivity was posited as given, reflexivity itself is in fact contingent and under threat. Thus, behavioural economic and neuroscientific disciplines, and their deployment by corporate actors, challenge the reflexive capacities of individuals. At the same time, widespread institutional failures (finance, politics), coupled with explicit 'post-truth' assaults on expertise, problematize reflexive institutional learning. An account of fractured modernity does not abandon the insights of reflexive modernization. But in updating them, it recognises that key features of modernity are not a functional *fait accompli*. Instead, they are precarious and politically contested, with a continuing role for macro social theory in understanding and shaping them.

RC16-297.6

LEGGETT, WILL* (University of Birmingham)

Weber, Post-Truth Politics and the Complicity of Social Science

The tumultuous politics of 2016 saw 'post-truth' designated as the Oxford Dictionary's word of the year. Post-truth political practices are typically counterposed to academic and expert narratives. This is broadly consistent with Max Weber's account of ethical neutrality, and the appropriate relationship between the social sciences and politics. However, using Weber's broader legacy, this paper suggests that social science is in fact deeply – if unintentionally – implicated in the emergence of the post-truth era, and in ways that extend well beyond the usual suspects of 'postmodern relativism'. Three features of Weber's work are highlighted. The first is his politico-centrism – notably regarding the analysis of the state. This marginalises the role of societal institutions and structures, as well the content of norms and values. It instead presents social life as a boundless field of 'purely' political struggle between power-seeking actors, likely to impose their own truths. The second area is Weber's more structuralist analysis of societal rationalisation. While the rise of modern bureaucracies such as an impartial civil service arguably institutionalise the fact-value distinction, they have also given rise – as Weber intimated with the concept disenchantment – to the technocratic centrism that contemporary populist movements react against. Thirdly, Weber's own preoccupation with charismatic leadership as an antidote to a disenchanted, rationalised politics is of obvious appeal when explaining the rise of populist figureheads such as Donald Trump. However, Weber's account – underpinned also by his focus on intersubjective understanding – has additionally given rise to what we might call 'leaderism' in social scientific analysis. This increasingly fetishizes the dispositions and *performance* of individual leaders, in a way that further blurs the fact-value distinction. The result of these tendencies is that social science does not just describe – but also reinforces – a post-truth political climate.

RC18-342.7

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (CERAPS CNRS Lille University)

Citizen Literacy of Participatory Democracy

If "participative democracy" is a well known concept among scholars, do citizens understand and use it ? In everyday life what are the main options lay people consider when discussion public engagement in public action and decisons ? We will build upon a quantitaive study that took place in France to investigate

what, and how lay citizens express their visions of democracy and of what can be their role in public policies. We will analyse the gap between scholars' and citizens' representations of a "good citizen". Our results also shows a link between previous voluntary work and willingness to contribute to engage in public matters.

RC10-207.5

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (CERAPS CNRS Lille University)

Engaged Citizens : Par As a Bridge between Science and Society

Our society is nowadays facing major crises (climate change, biodiversity loss, economic crises, epidemic…) which can only be solved through inclusion of a diversity of citizens, and on the same time being open, transparent, anticipative and flexible enough for adaptive change (RRI process requirements).Engaging alongside researchers to reflect together on social questions and imagine solutions is crucial to become part of the decision-making process and this way take action. In this respect, a new ethic of relations between science and society is emerging and the expression "Participatory science", as well as the several attributes that can be related to it, takes on its full meaning: it is no longer about only extracting observations or knowledge from the citizen, but about co-constructing/building together research and innovation projects that are appropriate and include the citizen in each step, leading to a better understanding of phenomena and to the joint production of solutions, which is crucial to a greater social acceptance and commitment.

Nevertheless, still many stumbling blocks remain, to name some: CSO or public participation is not on the radar of many researchers, public authorities and businesses, research is not the main activity of CSOs, organizational shortcomings within CSOs, the limits of funding schemes for participatory research or the limits of trust between relevant actors. Furthermore, despite the upsurge of interests in participatory research, and public engagement, significant scientific, innovative, and socio-ecological outcomes are not sufficiently recognised and identified. This paper will discuss those issues and provide a systemic model.

RC30-553.3

LEGUSOV, OLEG* (University of Toronto)

Using Bourdieu's Theory of Practice to Investigate the Experience of International Ontario College Graduates Seeking Career Employment and Permanent Residency in Canada

With an aging population and a looming shortage of skilled labor, the Canadian government has been trying to attract more skilled immigrants to the country. International students represent a potential source of such immigrants. For many international graduates, however, the path to Canadian citizenship involves securing employment in Canada. But, even with educational credentials, many of them have difficulty obtaining jobs that suit their qualifications and can lead to permanent-resident status. This qualitative study uses an interpretivist paradigm to explore the experience of Ontario college graduates from three Russian-speaking former Soviet republics: Russia, Ukraine, and Belorussia as they attempt to transition from school to work and integrate into Canadian society. Pierre Bourdieu's theory of practice is used as the theoretical framework to analyze participants' work and integration experience. The study examines the relationship between structure and agency, as well as the interplay of three elements of Bourdieu's theory *field*, *capital*, and *habitus*. According to Bourdieu's theory, the job market can be considered a field that job seekers try to enter and establish themselves in. To do so, they need to use their cultural and social capital as well as to enhance it. They enter a complex game, which they may be ill equipped to navigate effectively because they are new to Canada. Thus the main focus of this research is to determine the degree to which international college graduates succeed in using their capital to learn the rules of the game.

RC55-901.3

LEHMUS-SUN, ANNIKA* (University of Helsinki)

Effect of Objective Well-Being Factors and Satisfactions in Different Domains on Subjective Well-Being

The great amount of academic and political interest towards subjective well-being has caused also a demand for understanding it, hence I have conducted a longitudinal data analysis about factors that predict one's subjective well-being. The analysis is focusing also on the correlations of different types of both subjective and objective well-being indicators.

The indicators for subjective well-being in my study are happiness and life satisfaction. Further, the indicators for objective well-being are operationalized from two theories. The one is Richard Layard's (2011) construction of happiness: "Seven Causes for Happiness", and the other one is the capability approach by Amartya Sen (1993). The Seven Causes for Happiness are family relation- ships, financial situation, work, community and friends, health, personal freedom and personal values; and the capabilities are mostly about satisfaction in different domains in life (satisfaction with partner, job, household income, social life, neighborhood,

and leisure time), and also financial manageability, health limitations, ability to vote, voluntary group and political group membership. The capabilities help paying attention to the relationship between the outcomes and the opportu- nities on one's subjective well-being.

The data is drawn from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), which is a nationally representative longitudinal survey of nearly 10 000 individuals over 16 years of age in the United King- dom. The analysis based on 12 waves of the BHPS, which enables to explore whether the objective well-being factors, that might have changed in the life of an individual, have an impact in one's subjective well-being and moreover, the difference between happiness and life satisfaction. Analyses were performed using a linear mixed-effects model to analyse the correlation between objective well-being indicators and life satisfaction and happiness at different points in time.

RC46-775.1

LEHNERER, MELODYE* *(College of Southern Nevada)*

Service Learning: Planting the Seeds of Personal Investment in Social Change

There are many ways to address social injustice. This presentation addresses one way which is to create learning environments in which students recognize that as social actors they can influence social life. Service learning, a common pedagogical tool used to link students to their communities, creates such an environment. In addition, the service learning experience fulfills several pedagogical goals: 1) it gives students the opportunity to do sociology; 2) it meets a genuine community need; and, 3) it allows for a structured reflection on the service learning experience.

Reflection is more than thinking about the service learning experience; it is about linking the experience to the insights of sociological theory and method. Reflection aids students in recognizing their civic responsibilities to those whom they provide services. Most importantly it places students in a position to recognize, and in a small way, address social injustice at a micro level of experience. At this level of experience, the seeds of personal investment in social change are planted.

RC14-273.5

LEITE, CLÉA* *(Departamento de Sociologia - PPGSOL/UnB)*

The Representation of the "Brazilian Woman" (1966-1985)

The Brazilian Tourism Company (Embratur) was created in 1966, during the military regime. In this context, the Brazilian government, through Embratur, encouraged the development of a tourism infrastructure by systematizing Brazil´s participation in international events, organizing international events in the country and promoting Brazil as a tourist destination abroad and aimed to build a "Brazilian tourism industry". This institutional-policy was structured from a reductionist perspective of tourism as social phenomenon. Thus, this investigation aimed to reveal if Embratur sold the "Brazilian woman" as a "product of tourism". Our objective was to analyze the representation of the "Brazilian woman" contained in Brazil´s marketing materials as a touristic destination for foreigners, which were produced and promoted by Embratur between 1966 and 1985. Through a descriptive-interpretative approach, we have analyzed Embratur´s official documents, its related legislation and marketing materials. Brazil´s marketing materials for foreigners promoted mostly natural landscapes, historical-artistic heritage, religious festivals and rituals. However, the highlights stood in the "Carnaval" and the "Brazilian woman". White women were socially represented in beauty contests and fashion events. Non-white women were represented as: "mulatas", hypersexualized and worshiped during "Carnaval" or in the summer season advertisements, mostly portrayed half-naked in bikinis at beaches or natural landscapes; or as exotic black women related to religious rituals or gastronomy. The study investigated how the "Brazilian woman" was apprehended as a modern subject by Embratur, locating women´s identities in fixed categories of Latin-American/Brazilian, female and racialized, which consequently (re)produced the stereotypes of sexualized, exotic, submissive, sexually available and domesticated. Embratur turned the "Brazilian woman" subjectivity into an object, a touristic product, through representations of localized identities, and has offered it - body and beauty - to the foreign tourist / colonizer / oppressor, in a process of fixing the "Other´s" stereotype - (re) produced by Embratur.

RC22-409.10

LELIS, ROMULO* *(University of São Paulo)*

The Origin of the Durkheimian Sociology of Religion (1886-1899)

The work analyzes the approach developed by Durkheim for the investigation of religion and religious phenomena between 1886 and 1899, a period which ranged from his first review of religion in Spencer's work to the publication of the article on the definition of religious phenomena in the *Année sociologique*'s second volume. Contrary to most bibliography on the topic, we intend to uphold

the unity of Durkheim's approach to religion in this period, namely, that of the narrow parallel established between the religious and the moral in the different strata of his analysis. As we intend to demonstrate, even when Durkheim introduces relevant modifications, they do not go against his dominant ideas and are rather conceived as an improvement on the same approach. In this sense, when analyzing the texts of the period, we find that the theme of religion appears, initially, in a subordinate manner to the analysis of moral phenomena. Gradually, however, the religious becomes the focus of Durkheim's analysis and culminates, in the foundation of the *Année*, with the emergence of a relatively autonomous sub-area, *sociologie religieuse*. In this light, the refinement of his approach to the religious is manifest, while being discrepant with the general view of his earlier writings. Thus, the years 1898 and 1899 mark, inextricably, both the *apogee* of his reflections on the religious and the *prelude* to a new research agenda.

RC24-JS-89.3

LEMAIRE, XAVIER* *(University College London - Energy Institute)*

African Cities and Climate Change: Planning and Implementing Strategies for Low-Carbon Transitions

African cities face apparently intractable challenges. Populations of African countries are now increasingly concentrated in ever-growing cities, while the financial and human resources of African municipalities remain scarce. Municipal departments are furthermore heavily constrained in their action by the fragmented nature of African cities: the difficulty to elaborate integrated strategies comes not only from the usual compartmentalisation of knowledge between administrations, but also for urban planners to acknowledge the diversity of local communities' trajectories.

This paper relies on observations made during a 4-years UK funded action-research project on low-carbon transitions with medium-size municipalities in Ghana, Uganda and South Africa. The interdisciplinary research team included academics and consulting companies working closely with officers from municipalities. The research focused on having an impact on the practices of urban planners, helping to identify and prioritise actions that could reduce energy use in different sectors while promoting inclusiveness and energy access.

To establish low-carbon strategies implies that stakeholders in the local political arena are able to build a community of practices and develop a common understanding of the challenges faced by their city in implementing energy transition. This can be built by bringing stakeholders around modelling and the construction of energy scenarios in relation with contrasted future possible development paths for their municipality. But institutional changes are also needed to capitalise knowledge in the long-term and to reduce the silo effect, and also channel and allocate adequate funding on identified priorities. Furthermore, permanent organisational interface to favour a dialogue between planners and local communities has to be established and this dialogue structured, especially with inhabitants of informal settlements.

RC14-269.4

LEMAN-LANGLOIS, STEPHANE* *(Laval University)*

Machine-Led Policing: Big Data and the Age of Robotic Social Control

Evolving out of the now dominant model of intelligence-led policing, the premises of 'predpol' and other iterations of the probabilistic police resource allocation trend remains highly conventional: that police can control crime and, conversely, that crime results from insufficient policing. This paper will show that not only machine-led policing is inevitably disconnected from the intersubjective reality of the neighbourhoods it purports to protect, but as a system it can only grow towards increasing alienation.

RC33-607.3

LEMEL, YANNICK* *(GEMASS, University Paris4-Sorbonne)*
JOYE, DOMINIQUE *(Lausanne University)*

Testing the Universalism of Bourdieu's Homology Thesis: A Challenge for Comparative Analysis.

The so-called homology thesis contends that a strong relationship exists between social position and cultural practices. This idea is at the centre of Pierre Bourdieu's work *La Distinction* (1984) and all of the studies in the sociology of culture that follow this seminal opus. Bourdieu wondered whether his analysis of French society could be generalized to other cases such as the United states, Germany or even other countries as distant as Japan (Bourdieu, 1991). However, he never attempted to do such analysis. Moreover, the bulk of contributions within the context of the sociology of culture have focused on particular national cases, usually within Western Countries. The availability of the ISSP *Leisure and Sport* module (2007) offers a unique opportunity to assess the bourdieusian thesis in a context of more than twenty countries from all around the world.

The challenge that we will face is to find a methodology that respects as well a comparative perspective and the constraints of the homology perspective. In this context, a canonical analysis of ordinal variables in the frame proposed by the Gifi group appears very appropriate. This baseline methodology will be compared with other possibilities. In particular, the analysis of the measurement level in the context of this ISSP module is a way to think about the question of comparability in international surveys more generally by looking at the question of scaling and equivalence of response categories in international or intercultural surveys

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RC22-418.1

LEMELIN, ISABELLE* *(Université de Montréal)*

To Show or Not to Show, That Is a Concern!

Dans *Daech, le cinéma et la mort* (2016), Jean-Louis Comolli nous amène à questionner les images d'exécution produites par l'autoproclamé État islamique (EI), ainsi que notre rapport à celles-ci et l'impact qu'elles peuvent avoir sur la terreur. À l'instar de cet auteur, il m'importe de réfléchir à ce qui est montré mais surtout à ce qui demeure caché, puisque le « monstre imaginé sera toujours plus effrayant que le monstre dessiné, peint ou filmé » (p.51). Ceci dit, est-ce que les bonzes des communications de l'EI puisant dans l'imagerie hollywoodienne en devinent les pervers rouages? Est-ce que leurs mises en scène sorties des studios Al-Hayat visent à les mimer ou à les miner? Est-ce que ces dernières ne suggèrent pas plutôt que le danger est ailleurs, dans ce que l'EI « s'évertue » à ne pas montrer et/ou dans l'angle-mort de des spectateurs? Si les vidéos de propagande « supposément naïve, car trop directe » (p.17) peuvent nous convaincre de la puissance de ceux qui s'y laissent entr'apercevoir et de l'impuissance de ceux qui les voient, ne peuvent-elles pas aussi être des opportunités de se rappeler de la puissance désormais trop souvent oblitérée contenue autant dans le choix de montrer et de ne pas montrer que dans celui de regarder et de ne pas regarder? Pourquoi cette guerre globale des images s'infiltrant plus massivement et intimement dans nos vies que les attentats terroristes et leurs contre-attaques demeurant dans le local ne pourrait-elle pas s'avérer une opportunité de savoir si nous sommes encore plus naïfs que ceux faisant « sauter » leur propre interdit de la représentation et, en quelque sorte, perdants, parce que, ni Hamlet ni Caïn, nous refusons de paraphraser nos questions existentielles : faut-il montrer/regarder ou ne pas montrer/regarder et qui est le gardien de mon frère ?

RC48-803.1

LENCO, PETER* *(Aion Research Insight)*

History As Process: How Youth Can Make New Tools

Young people today face a more uncertain and difficult future than any generation in a century. The challenges include under-/unemployment, crippling debt, poor social mobility, increasing education demands, and a lack of capital, all in the context of climate change, conflict and a distracting digital world. Young people urgently need insight into today's world as well as the intellectual tools to flourish or even survive in it. This paper looks at the world and young people's place in it through a critique of globally pervasive frames of reference (here called global cosmopolitanism) that include progress, individuality, objective knowledge, capitalism and justice. It argues that it is precisely these frames that hinder insight into the problems facing young people today and moreover inhibit action; in other words, that part of the problem for young people today are these old "tools" themselves. The paper argues, drawing mostly on Gilles Deleuze, that the challenges facing young people are historical-structural and that a processual approach to history and change as well as subjectivity and action will make this visible. At the same time such an approach undermines and deligitimizes the dominant frames of reference and points to other frames (for example, freedom as knowing the forces that act on us) as well as the possibility of heterogeneous (transnational) social structures.

RC35-636.9

LENCO, PETER* *(Aion Research Insight)*

Mapping the Limits of Relational Sociology. an Ontological Approach.

Although relational sociology as a distinct approach is becoming more of a household name in academia, it remains indistinct because its theoretical net is cast rather broadly. This is nowhere more so the case than at the very heart of its theory when we think of precisely what a relation is in the first place. The spectrum runs between relations basically as *any* sort of connection between units on the one side, to the units themselves being the product of ephemeral relations on the other; and there may be other axes besides. This paper argues that this is

a stumbling block for relational sociology, for at present we have ontologically incompatible approaches under the same rubric. Thus it seems urgent that we sort out these divides. The paper proposes to do just that by using process philosophy (Whitehead and Deleuze) to compare the more humanist approach of Archer and Donati with the so-called transactional approach of Emirbayer. It argues that the transnational approach is more ontologically robust, but that at the same time it need not totally reject the notion of actors and can even accommodate (with caveats) a humanist agenda. Furthermore, we need not break up the relational sociology fold, so long as we are clear as to what precisely is on offer among its various voices. The paper argues that this should be done on ontological grounds.

RC19-348.1

LENDRUM, JENNY* *(Wayne State University)*

The Failed Welfare State and Its Gendered Effects in Urban America

This ethnographic research explores gendered mechanisms operating in the context of urban America, specifically in one neighborhood in Detroit, Michigan. As state cuts and the retrenchment of the welfare state continue in the United States, availability of resources is abysmal. As a result, women, especially mothers and those in primary carework roles are disproportionately affected. Two decades ago, more resources including healthcare and cash support for child care and elderly care assistance were more often funded and more easily garnered. Today, the time and responsibilities required in both paid and unpaid carework hinders opportunities for additional or better paid work. In some cases, women are leaving full-time jobs or education paths to conduct carework, largely done in the home. The burden and precarity of carework upholds intergenerational poverty and reproduces intersectional inequalities, including long-term negative health outcomes related to stressors stemming from care duties and lack of resources. Findings reveal gendered processes in examples including: 1. men in male-headed households often find themselves relieved of care work which is then handed over to women outside of the household. 2. the brunt of the care work of grandchildren falling on grandmothers 3. women volunteering at community organizations to help secure supplies such as diapers, pads, and over-the-counter medications for the household. 4. less time to earn money in formal or informal economies. Informal care activities and gendered strategies include self-provisioning and cultivating support from communities and, when available, kin. These strategies put a strain on economic, social, and emotional resources of households and communities; thus depleting their ability to mitigate the effects of poverty.

RC23-430.1

LENGER, ALEXANDER* *(University of Siegen)*

The New Spirit of Academic Capitalism: A Sociological View on the Unintended Consequences of Ratings, Rankings and Scientometric Indicators

The presentation will outline the major findings on the consequences the new public management and academic capitalism has on knowledge production in capitalistic societies. Starting with the observation that society faces a "new spirit of capitalism" (Boltanski/Chiapello) the specific consequences of the emergence of "academic capitalism" (Slaughter/Rhoades) and the implementation of a "new public management" (Horton) in German universities are analyzed. To catch the process of economization and marketization thirty biographical interviews with German professors from various subjects have been conducted to reveal the underlying processes of academic lifestyles and knowledge production. In particular, the intended and unintended consequences of ratings, rankings, and scientometric indicators on the academic profession will be analyzed.

The interviews show that a significant personality shift within the academic profession takes place giving rise to professors with an entrepreneurial spirit and managerial skills. Moreover, the findings reveal a structural change in the *illusio* of the field away from an intrinsic driven motivation to produce knowledge and innovations into science as an ordinary career path. The findings highlight the long term issues that arise if sciences are transformed in accordance with new public management, output orientation, acceleration and the measurement of research grants, journal publications using scientometric indicators. In short I demonstrate a transformation of the *academic habitus* aligned on the innovative production on knowledge into a managerial habitus aligned on the successful positioning in the academic field and therefore strategically interested in the reproduction of existing knowledge. The talk is devoted to the analysis of the social dimension of science-metrics and the unintended consequences for the academic profession.

RC41-710.4

LENGERER, ANDREA* *(GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)*
SCHROEDTER, JULIA *(University of Zurich)*

Patterns of Same-Sex Partner Choice in Germany

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

Whereas acceptance of same-sex partnerships has been increasing in Western societies, research on same-sex partner choice is still scarce. Due to the small number of same-sex couples, large datasets are needed to identify patterns. Our empirical study is based on German Microcensus data – an annually official household survey representing 1% of the population in Germany – from 1996 to 2013. This database allows us on the one hand – and for the first time – to trace trends of same-sex partnerships for a period of almost twenty years and on the other hand to analyze their patterns of partner choice.

Our empirical analysis focuses on assortative mating behavior. We compare same-sex and different-sex couples with respect to age and educational homogamy. Moreover, the large dataset allows us to differentiate between female and male same-sex partnerships as well as to account for changes in assortative mating over time.

We assume that same-sex partnerships are less homogenous than different-sex partnerships. One reason is that social norms about partner choice do not or only to a lesser extent apply to same-sex couples. More importantly, the pool of potential partners is much smaller for homosexuals than for heterosexuals, so that existing preferences (for homogamy) will be harder to realize. However, over time, we expect an increase in age and educational homogamy of same-sex couples – mainly as a result of increasing opportunities.

RC35-640.4

LENGERSDORF, DIANA* *(University of Bielefeld)*
JECHT, TANJA* *(University of Bielefeld)*

Hegemony – Stabilizing Supremacy

In the theory of power by Max Weber "hegemony" is introduced as a form of power through constellations of interest – if only to distinguish his own concept from it. Almost at the same time Antonio Gramsci put the concept of "hegemony" in the centre of his research marking it to be *the* central form of power in early Fordist societies. He was especially interested in how supremacy could be maintained through the continuous production of approval and consent – not being imposed through violence and force. Since this early development there is a vital discussion about "hegemony" in diverse disciplines. In sociology the term is particularly connected with the concept of hegemonic masculinity. It is instructive to notice that within these sociological debates the political philosophical tradition of the concept of hegemony is not problematized, although it is a (methodological) challenge for research.

After starting our talk with a brief introduction and problematization of the concept of "hegemony" from a sociological point of view (1.) we will focus on the question of (2.) how hegemony is stabilized in every day practices and (3.) in which contexts hegemonic practices and discourses are questioned and/or reconfigured by bringing in data from group discussions that we conducted in our ongoing DFG-funded project "Reconfigurations of Masculinities". We will show that the construction of hegemonic masculinity (still) is a dominant pattern for men's every day life experiences and practices, particularly in connection with the "paradigm of work" ("Erwerbsarbeitsparadigma"). Our material also enlightens the fact that "standard work" ("Normalarbeit") is getting brittle and that the fissures that arise from this confront our interview partners with the challenge to gain new knowledge and to create new action strategies. Within also lies the potential for change and for questioning and contesting established power structures.

RC18-346.6

LENGERSDORF, DIANA* *(University of Bielefeld)*

Processes of Unification in Germany: (Re-)Configuring Religious, National and Gender Identities

It is not at least Stuart Halls merit to highlight that there is no pre-given identity. Therefore, it is to ask how elements of identity come together and become (relative) stable. With theory of hegemony we can stress that these processes of unification – in particular of collective identities as national or religious identity – go hand in hand with social struggle. Within these struggles opposed interests, adversarial needs and different views of life are connected to a "reasonable" compromise, a consensus that is supported by "civil society".

In my talk I will focus on a struggle that take place in Germany recently: a revival of a religious based antagonism. In a different way to a long period of the antagonistic relation between two Christian denomination - Catholic vs. Protestant - there can be observed the arise of an antagonism between Christian and Islamic religion. What is instructive is that this antagonism is interrelated to national identities ("foreign nationals"; "Arabs", "North Africans" vs. "Germans") and gender. Based on material conducted in an ongoing project funded by the German Research Foundation I will argue that the figure of *the Muslim patriarch* is a pattern that members of our group discussions uses to stabilise their (masculine) identities via demarcation. Therefore the arise of a "new" religious identity is not threaten the identity of hegemonic social positions but stabilizing it.

My talk will start with a brief theoretical discussion on the interrelation of identity and hegemony, followed by an introduction of the observed phenomenon of connecting gender, national and religious identities in Germany and finally bring-

ing in data from group discussion to show how this connection is *used* for stabilizing identities: the "own" identity becomes more distinct.

RC40-702.3

LENKA, PAPESH K.* *(Pondicherry University)*

Farmer Suicides in Odisha, Eastern India

Since the last two and half decades there is a growing literature on farmer suicides in India. While one group of scholars holds the view that these suicides are mostly due to rising cost of cultivation and decline of farm income the other group attributes them to the changes in government policies on agriculture and rural development following neoliberal reform measures. Yet another group views these suicides as the combined effects of a set of complex socio-economic reasons. On the other hand, the government appointed committees and commissions attribute these suicides to erratic monsoons and adverse climatic conditions. However, the studies on farmer suicides are mostly confined to the advanced states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh which reported a wave of suicides immediately following the economic reforms in early 1990s. The backward states like Odisha which experienced suicides in the recent years are yet to receive due attention. Hence, the present paper makes an attempt to analyse the farmer suicides in Odisha with reference to agriculturally advanced Bargargh district that has reported highest number of farmer suicides.

The paper is divided into four parts. While the first part reviews the major discourses on agrarian change and farmer suicides, the second section provides a broad macro background on nature of agrarian change in the state with a special focus on Bargargh district. The third part examines the causes of suicides at the micro level based on information collected from family members of the sampled deceased farmers. The last section draws conclusion.

The paper attributes farmer suicides to the rising trend of exploitative tenancy practices, the absence of a farmer-friendly marketing mechanism and the emerging values of individualism and consumerism in the rural society.

RC47-788.1

LENZ, ILSE* *(Ruhr University)*

Gender Transformation, Care Work and Organising in Flexibilised Global Capitalism

The ongoing transformation of gender relations and capitalism implies new chances and new barriers for gender and labour organising. In postfordism, the Fordist breadwinner/housewife model has been replaced by flexibilisation and precarisation of large groups of women and men. Flexibilised global capitalism has propelled the commodification of women's labour power in various flexibilised forms for example as informal workers, home workers or on irregular and precarious arrangements. New combinations between unpaid, low paid and informal and wage work are emerging calling for intersectional analysis looking at gender, class and migration. One example is the combination of work by family members, irregular migrants and public kindergartens in childcare.

Feminist and grass roots labour movements have been another force transforming gender relations by struggling for women's rights to independent and decent work. Women have entered the global labour force on a large scale. In paid care work, they have organised in various forms from engaging in trade unions in the service sector to networks of irregular migrant domestic workers. Nancy Fraser's critique of elective affinity between feminism and neoliberalism focuses on upper class feminism in the US and neglects these worldwide contentions.

I will argue that the transformation in gender relations generates new tensions as well as new chances for labour movements and organising in care work. In childcare, for example, several labour struggles have developed cross mobilisations involving mothers/ parents, kindergarten teachers, feminists and local civil society. Thus, they provided new approaches to the issues of care, work and human and social life. Labour organisations also could strengthen the networks with other movements, as parents and feminist networks. Summing up research on these struggles, I will analyse their potentials as well as their limits.

RC02-JS-52.3

LENZ, ILSE* *(Ruhr University)*

Processual and Reflexive Universalism from a Transnational Social Movement and Gender Perspective

Presently, approaches of *processual and reflexive universalism* are emerging in social movements. First I will draw on critiques of eurocentric and androcentric 'thin universalism' by gender and social movement perspectives. Then I will analyse the understanding of universalism and difference in two feminist core debates: care work and developmental feminism from the South.

From a social movement and gender perspective, the decline of universalism has been linked to the critiques of eurocentric and androcentric ideologies. Some of them conceived universal subjects as (implicitly male) homogenuous persons like 'the citizen/political subject' in the welfare state oder 'the worker/breadwinner' in capitalism without envisioning differences. Women, Black or colonised

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

persons were relegated outside and framed as 'others'. This 'thin universalism' was seen as legitimating deep inequalities by setting a hegemonic homogenous standard and excluding the 'otherised' as different.

Therefore, feminism and antiracist movements insisted on social difference by gender and 'race' decentering the homogenous subject. Some currents maximised difference and joined postmodernism with its general distancing from universalism. While insisting on gender and racialised differences, other currents attacked inequalities resulting from these hierarchies and thus in effect referred to inclusion and participation of all persons as universal standard. I will analyse two transnational feminist debates for their explicit and implicit understandings of universalism and differences: 1) the care work movement 2) the Development Awareness of women Network (DAWN) from the south.

From these debates, approaches of reflexive 'thick universalism' which include differences based on symmetric relations and inclusion can be developed. They negotiate universalism/ difference in processes of deliberation around social movement issues, aims and subjectivities. For example the importance of diverse men for changing care work has been negotiated in diverse ways. These approaches of *reflexive and processual universalism* can provide new concepts for universal social policies.

RC28-526.3

LENZ, SARAH* *(Basel University)*
SACHWEH, PATRICK* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

The Broken Promise of Meritocracy? German Middle-Class Perceptions of Upward Social Mobility in the Era of Rising Inequality

In our paper, we study German upper- and lower middle-class perceptions of upward social mobility in the current era of rising inequality. Germany is a particularly interesting case because its traditional self-image as a "levelled middle-class" society has recently been challenged by increasing economic inequalities affecting the social fluidity of Germany's social structure (e.g. polarized income distribution, income inequality, and risen poverty rates). Nevertheless, surveys show that there is still strong support for the idea that the prospects for upward social mobility are primarily based on achievement-related factors.

We try to elucidate this contradiction by using a mixed methods design. Based on representative survey data from the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS, 1976-2014), we ask how perceptions of upward social mobility have developed during the last forty years. Our findings show that while people attribute increasing importance to ascribed characteristics, achievement-based factors are rated as consistently more important. To understand this ambivalence, we analyze qualitative data of four focus group discussions with upper- and lower-middle class members, paying particular attention to the transformation of the effects of ascriptive- and achievement-characteristics in everyday practices.

These qualitative findings show that upward mobility in the era of rising inequality is a central topic in all group discussions. In line with the quantitative results, both ascribed and achieved characteristics are seen as important for working one's way up the social hierarchy. This ambivalence, however, is solved through different moral interpretations which vary across social classes. While upper-middle class members formulate an *individualized interpretation* of upward mobility, members of the lower-middle class put forward an *agonistic interpretation* in which upward social mobility is reinterpreted as a "test". Thereby, achievement and ascription both figure prominently in people's everyday perceptions of social mobility, while the increasing importance of ascribed characteristics does not challenge the idea of meritocracy.

RC02-53.9

LENZ, SARAH* *(Basel University)*
MANSTETTEN, HANNAH RUTH* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*
SACHWEH, PATRICK* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

The Symbolic Order of Social Inequalities: Strategies of Justification in the German Upper Middle Classes

Our paper aims to provide a better understanding of the symbolic order of social inequality in Germany by analyzing how it is perceived and justified among upper middle-class members. Since the early 1990s, social inequality in Germany is rising. Currently, especially right-wing populists' interpretations of the subject are gaining popularity. Against this backdrop, we consider it crucial to investigate, how influential social groups understand social inequality and its possible political consequences. Thus, we focus on these elitist groups, who are equipped with cultural, social, and economic capital and have a significant influence on public discourses and political decisions.

By following the theory of justification as it was described by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot, we assume that societal orders can only exist on a normatively legitimized basis. In what is called "orders of worth", different orientations towards a "greater good" create guidelines for a justifiable implementation of principles of fairness. We therefore examine, how upper middle-class members relate to the issue of social inequality by mainly analyzing what they consider as

serving the common good. Our findings derive from three group discussions with upper middle-class members. To identify characteristics of the symbolic order of inequality our analysis is based on the Documentary Method of interpretation which pays attention to the underlying normative orientations of everyday practices.

Our findings show that social inequality is a central topic in the perceptions of upper middle-class members. Nevertheless, they tend to legitimate these inequalities functionally as inducing productivity. Furthermore, they justify inequalities through a cultural and moral devaluation of lower classes, claiming that differences in chances of social advancement are due to a lack of individual motivation and merit as well as "deficits of socialization". Paradoxically, the way inequalities are criticized here leads to a reproduction of these inequalities.

RC04-98.2

LENZ, THOMAS* *(University of Luxembourg)*

School Curricula between Global Isomorphism and Local Idiosyncrasies: The Example of Luxembourg

Today, educational questions are discussed on an international level, and, indeed, the different national school systems are adjusting to each other on a formal level. This isomorphism has led to a neglect of the cultural idiosyncrasies of the different school systems and thus to marginalization of the question of how the successful process of institutionalization of the modern school system came about in different nation states. However, dominant theories about the process of globalization in education argue that the global affinities are on a formal level only, and that the inner activities of education are hardly affected by these global developments. Other theories try to explain why encompassing reforms fail as soon as they change the inner logic of the school.

Against that background the desideratum of a sound cultural reconstruction of the institutionalization process of the national school systems becomes evident. The general hypotheses of my paper is that when educational policy successfully transfers formal structures of one system to another, it will first be in tension with the idiosyncratic convictions of the local culture and then it will affect primarily the formal structures, with little effects on the inner activities of the organization.

I will try to support these theoretical considerations with a historical reconstruction of the development of the Luxembourgish school curriculum. I will argue that while Luxembourg has tried to keep track with the "scientification" and rationalization of the curriculum as promoted by supranational policy agents (like the OECD), this attempt to follow international reform patterns was contradicted by national and local traditions inscribed into the curriculum and classroom practices prevalent at least since the founding of the Luxembourgish nation state. The case of the luxembourgish curriculum will demonstrate how international curricular discussions shift and change when they are applied on a national level.

RC53-874.2

LEONARD, MADELEINE* *(Queen's University Belfast)*

The Teenage Gaze: Teens and Tourism in Post-Conflict Belfast

Childhood studies is increasingly seen as a multi/inter-disciplinary subject drawing on and contributing to debates in sociology, anthropology, psychology, geography and other ever growing disciplines. However, the contribution of childhood studies to tourism studies remains underdeveloped with children marred by their absence rather than their presence with Small (2008: 772) noting ' a review of the literature highlights that most of the research on age has been undertaken within a positivism paradigm with the emphasis on description rather than social understanding'. Hence, where children are included, it is often in a passive way as members of families going on holidays. While there is some reflection on children's impact on adults' decision making over location ((Wang et al, 2004: Nickerson and Jurowski, 2001), for the most part, the adult gaze dominates tourism research involving children and young people. The purpose of this paper is to address the absence of children in tourism studies by outlining a novel methodological approach concerning a case study of involving teenagers in tourism by enabling them to co-construct a tour of Belfast. The presentation first outlines the absence of children in tourism studies which is dominated by the adult gaze. This is followed by a review of the pivotal role of tour guides in leading the tourism experience and the subsequent neglect of the audience, particularly children and young people and their potential role as co-creators of tours. The case study involving teenagers in Belfast planning and organising a tour of the city is then introduced and the value of seeing the city through their eyes is evaluated.

RC38-668.2

LEONHARD, NINA* *(Bundeswehr Center for Military History and Social Sciences)*

Degradation Ceremonies Revisited: Organizational and Biographical Ways of Coming to Terms with the Military Past of the GDR

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

When the German Democratic Republic (GDR) acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) on 3 October 1990, the National People's Army of the GDR (*Nationale Volksarmee*, NVA) as well ceased to exist. Full command authority over the GDR armed forces passed to the Federal Minister of Defense of the now unified Germany, and the Bundeswehr, the military organization of the Federal Republic of Germany, was called to dissolve the East German armed forces and to integrate parts of its personnel. The paper analyses this politics of integration and its impact on East German soldiers' biographies. For this, it draws on the findings of a research project based on biographical interviews with former officers of the East German National People's Army.

The aim of the paper is twofold: On the one hand, by taking up the concept of degradation ceremonies first introduced by Harold Garfinkel (1956), it will explain the logic by which the Bundeswehr organized (and legitimated) the admission of former "enemies" amongst its ranks. On the other hand, the effects of this politics of integration on the individual level are discussed. They show that organizational degradation ceremonies imply the assignment of new social identities by devaluating the past, which also has to be dealt with biographically and thus affects (and alters) biographical narratives.

RC16-322.3

LESCHZINER, VANINA* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Thinking Relationally between and Beyond Fields

One of the major relational approaches in sociology, theories of fields (including Bourdieu's and organizational theories, among others) have been mostly concerned with the internal dynamics of fields. This follows from the premise that fields are relatively independent from the larger social space, and shaped by their own internal dynamics (Bourdieu, 1993), a conceptualization that has led to great progress, but also limitations. For one thing, it has given rise to a myopic view, one that has little to say about the boundaries of fields, and even less about the relationship between fields. For another thing, it has led to a limited view of social space, unable to account for variance in the scope of fields. I will use the example of culinary fields, for they make a particularly good case to examine the pitfalls of extant approaches, and propose a more thoroughly relational framework. Research on culinary fields has blossomed in recent years, with studies conceptualizing culinary fields to be as localized as a city, bounded by national borders, and global in scope. Rather than adjudicate upon extant conceptualization of culinary fields, I will suggest that fields of different scope co-exist. If fields are social spaces whose boundaries and internal morphology are constituted by relational processes, it follows that, even within the same area of activity, actors may be embedded in fields of different scope, because these are formed around different stakes (e.g., chefs orient their actions to local peers to survive on the market, but to global peers in the competition for rankings). I will thus propose a conceptualization of cuisine as nested fields. Through this framework, I seek to contribute to theories of fields by complementing their focus on internal dynamics (see Fligstein and McAdam (2012) for an exception) with attention to the vertical relationship between fields.

RC49-832.4

LESLIE, DACIA* *(Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social & Economic Studies, The University of the West Indies, Mona)*

Sustainable Development Goal 3 and Tackling the Public Challenge of Suicide in Jamaica

Positive mental health plays a critical role in shaping the human development landscape of any country. Persons who are mentally well are better able to lead productive and dignified lives, recover from shock, realise their full potential and transition out of poverty. Goal 3 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was developed based on this recognition and the need to 'promote mental health and well-being for all, at every stage of the life course' (United Nations Economic and Social Council 2016). However, the inadequate policy attention given to the risk factors and warning signs of suicide in Jamaica might delay realisation of this SDG. Previous research has shown that majority of people who attempt or die by suicide have one or more mental health conditions which in some cases may go untreated and unrecognised (National Health Service 2015). Jamaica has had a similar experience, but there is a paucity of research on the extent to which relevant public policies have changed in seeking to address the needs of persons at-risk of committing suicide. By largely drawing on secondary data and international good practices, the paper argues that Jamaica may not realise SDG 3 Target 3.4 within the specified timeframe if persons with known mental health disorders and psychosocial disabilities continue to suffer exclusion, and mental health services and care remain neglected.

RC35-635.3

LESSENICH, STEPHAN* *(Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Department of Sociology)*

Externalization: The Hidden Side of Capitalism's Success

The thread which had once held Critical Theory and Political Economy together has been loosened, if not largely undone, in neo- and post-Marxist theorizing since the 1970s. What has dominated the scene in the last two decades has been the detection of a "new spirit of capitalism" inspiring and fueling the current stage of capitalist development. Questions of the material and physical reproduction of so-called post-Fordist or post-industrial capitalism, however, are being debated only in specialized circles at the margins of Critical Theory. Karl Marx' 200th birth anniversary seems to be the adequate occasion to go "back to basics" – from the reconstruction of ideological superstructures to the analysis of the material basis of contemporary capitalist dynamics. Critical feminist theorizing on Marx' analysis of the process of capital accumulation proves to be an excellent starting point for such a "materialist" re-orientation, as this strand of theory aimed at taking Marx seriously when he was postulating not to take the "bourgeois" narrative of equivalent exchange at face value. It is this strand of theorizing that from early on pointed to physical reproduction and reproductive labor as the functional, yet hidden precondition for the accumulation of capital and the social distribution of wealth in capitalist societies. By matching this theoretical position with conceptual developments in International Political Economy and Ecological Economics, we can gain a more substantial – and substantive – understanding of the reproduction of contemporary capitalism: It is the "externalization" of reproductive functions into the realm of the invisible and unacknowledged "Other" of capitalism which has shown to be central to modern capitalist development. Most importantly, only by taking into account this "dark side" of the capitalist success story, the reproductive mechanisms of capitalism as a definitely global entity and enterprise can be elucidated.

RC23-439.3

LETTKEMANN, ERIC* *(TU Berlin)*
SCHULZ-SCHAEFFER, INGO *(Technical University of Berlin)*

Locative Media: Adoption and Use of Mobile Apps in Public Spaces

The focus of our presentation lies on implications of locative media for urban social life. Locative media is an umbrella term for a new form of mobile apps, providing users with digital information about their social and material surroundings. Commonly known examples are Foursquare, Pokémon Go, or Tinder. These apps change the ways that actors sense and interact in public spaces. For instance, the diffusion of locative media strongly affected navigation practices of travellers, moving through unknown or unfamiliar areas. Some apps extend the perception of material spaces by including virtual creatures and objects; others serve as a social radar in everyday life to locate nearby friends or to look for potential flirt partners. We investigate new practices arising from the adoption of locative media, asking whether using these apps opens up opportunities for social inclusion by creating new spaces of encounters, or rather establishes spaces of retreat leading to social exclusion. This broader question has to be examined differently for specific apps. Whether new opportunities for inclusion or exclusion are emerging depends on the functionalities enrolled in the apps as well as on the cultural frames of usage practices. Although locative media is a recent phenomenon, the number of corresponding apps is already too large to examine the field as a whole. We will present first results of exemplary case studies, designed to investigate typical forms and consequences of the use of locative media. The case studies examine adolescents and young adults in three cities, which are known as cultural breeding grounds for locative media practices: Berlin, New York, and Tokyo.

RC27-502.3

LEUNG, KELVIN* *(York University)*

Critically Examining the Norwegian Sport for Development and Peace Context: Partnerships and Policies

The Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) movement has gained international recognition from governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), sport federations and corporate sponsors. Participation in sport has been promoted as a medium to attain development goals (Kidd, 2008), and a plethora of entities have emerged since the United Nations adopted SDP as a part of its development agenda. Norway has been a leading donor country in the SDP movement (Right to Play, 2008), and has funded Norwegian actors including the national Olympic Committee, various sport federations and NGOs.

The participation of a diverse range of actors in SDP has exhibited a vast assortment of organizational values and approaches to foreign aid. The current body of SDP scholarship has highlighted the tension between elite-performance athletics (i.e., sport development) and mass participation sport (i.e., sport for development), as well as among top-down and bottom-up approaches to development

(e.g., Black, 2010; Houlihan & White, 2002). Partnerships have often been formed between actors that have possessed ideological differences in values, which has routinely led to the submission of 'weaker' partners to the realization of priorities set by more well-established actors (cf. Black, 2017; Hayhurst & Frisby, 2010). In so doing, the unbalanced set of power relations between partners has frequently upheld the hegemonic practices of neoliberal and neocolonial agendas in SDP (cf. Guest, 2009; Kidd 2008).

While there has been growing scholarship that has critically examined partnerships in SDP (e.g., Black, 2017; Hayhurst & Frisby, 2010), few studies have investigated partnerships in the Norwegian context, despite Norway's position as a vital actor in the international SDP movement. This study will therefore examine the nature of the relationships among the variety of Norwegian SDP actors in addition to the ways in which Norwegian SDP policies have been influenced by partnerships among these actors.

RC10-212.2

LEUNG, TERRY* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Experiential Knowledge As the Basis of Power in Organizational Democracy

Since the end of the last century, strengthening the user perspective has become a policy initiative in many countries, including the Chinese community of Hong Kong. In the name of ensuring service quality, the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department requires subvented welfare service organizations to incorporate the users' perspective in service planning and management as a condition for continual funding support. This regulatory measure encourages welfare service organizations in Hong Kong to develop user participation initiatives, which promises to transform the welfare service users from passive recipients of service to equal partners of the service providers in the organizational decision-making.

Notwithstanding popularity of the user participation rhetoric, formal and elite knowledge continues to outshine lived experience of the service users as the knowledge premise to guide practice and service decisions. Believing that technical or expert knowledge alone is insufficient for resolving service problems, proponents of participatory practices have been advocating for recognizing the personal and lived experience of the service users as a major source of truth in the mandate of knowledge. Nonetheless, how personal experiences can be inscribed as a new form of authority in the knowledge mandate is under-researched.

The presentation is based on a qualitative study that set out to understand how the welfare service practitioners processed the particularistic and substantially detailed experiences of the service users, and the extent that users' experiences were accepted as a legitimate body of knowledge to influence decision-making. The study identified an uneasy compromise when the users' experiences did not align with the normative understanding of the service practitioners. It uncovered the ways that experiential narratives of the service users were employed to confirm the expert knowledge system. Based on the findings, the presentation will discuss how knowledge power can be reconstituted to realize organizational democracy in the welfare service context.

RC05-108.6

LEUNG, WING YEUNG VIVIAN* *(University of Toronto)*

Discriminatory Media Reports Against Mainland Chinese New Immigrants in Hong Kong

Since the transfer of sovereignty in 1997, the connection between Hong Kong and mainland China has become increasingly close. Mainland-Hong Kong marriage is prevalent since the 90s; it accounted for 38.0% of the total marriages registered in Hong Kong in 2013. The "One-way Permit" scheme (OWP), which is mainly for family reunification, has a quota of 150 new residents from mainland China per day. The number of landed immigrants under this scheme reached a new high in 2016 (over 57,000 individuals), stimulating controversy over immigration restrictions and integration issues specifically directed toward the mainland Chinese immigrant population. This study aims at unfolding the public discourse and the media representation of this immigrant group in Hong Kong.

The study adheres to the analytic paradigm of Critical Discourse Analysis employed by Fairclough (2010) and van Dijk (2008). News articles and columns from major newspapers in Hong Kong were analyzed. The ideological underpinning and taken-for-granted assumptions in the language of media reports were unpacked. Using the analytical tools suggested by van Dijk (2008), we found that the reports contain indirect forms of "racism" even though the discriminated population is racially, ethnically and culturally similar to the Hong Kong local majority. Moreover, the reports emphasized the "cultural" differences between the local and immigrant populations, but the term "culture" often embodied the situated meaning of political attitudes such as support to the Chinese Communist Party. The new immigrants were portrayed to be "culturally" deviant and "threatening" (e.g. on housing and welfare) in order to support the journalists' proposition to decrease OWP quota. Even though the controversy implied the political resistance by the local society under "one country, two systems", the discriminatory discourse affected the integration of immigrants, which has already hindered the justice, diversity and harmony within the society.

RC31-554.8

LEUNG, WING YEUNG VIVIAN* *(University of Toronto)*
PENG, HSIN-YUN *(York University)*

Family v.s. Career: Negotiating Experience and Mobility of Chinese Immigrant Mothers in Toronto

Marxist feminists suggested that women's engagement in the domestic sphere widens the inequality between genders. Power of fulltime mothers is diminished through unpaid family caretaking and their full citizenship participation is covertly denied in the capitalist welfare society. Although previous studies has already discussed how childcare burden discourages mothers from embarking on career development and engaging in the community, the intersectionality of gender and early immigrant experiences is still missing in the literature.

This study aims to explore the lived experiences of Chinese mothers in Toronto regarding to their child care, transition and support network. In the larger project, we interviewed 61 immigrant participants from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, as well as some Canadianborn Chinese participants. Seven of the overall participants were immigrant mothers who had gone through child care at their early immigration stage. From these interviews, we found that most of the interviewed immigrant mothers had completed college or above and had a full-time job in their place of origin. However, after immigration, they changed their career plan due to the challenges such as child care, employment gap, language barrier and family concerns. Some participants reported that they used to have abundant support to parenthood back home, but immigration impacted their support network, which in turn changed their career decisions. Findings provide better understanding on the intersectionality among child care, employment and immigration of Chinese immigrant mothers. Strategies they employed to negotiate between child care and employment also revealed their agency and mobility during the transition process.

RC39-688.3

LEVAOT, YAEL* *(Israel Trauma Coalition)*
LEVANON, TALIA LEVANON *(Israel Trauma Coalition)*

Building Regional Resilience in Muslim Minority Community in Southern Israel

Ethnic minority status has been found to be a major risk factor that can explain the variable responses to trauma in many of the world's sub-populations. In Southern Israel, missile attacks, sirens warning of imminent attack and the threat of attack are all part of the landscape. The feeling of insecurity is even more acute for the Bedouin community due to a lack of bomb shelters. In some of their communities, there is also a dangerous tendency not to adhere to instructions of the Home Front Command in times of emergency. The Bedouin communities also experience exaggerated levels of trauma in their everyday lives. Sources of such trauma includes high poverty, food insecurity, as well as intra-community violence.

As a direct result of Israel Trauma Coalition's ongoing perception of partnership with regional leadership, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the ITC recently established a Regional Resilience Center for the Bedouin population. The Center not only serves the local population, it is serviced by the local population, staffed by local service providers and ultimately establishing a system in which the Bedouin community becomes self-reliant.

Over the past two years the ITC has successfully developed and implemented this model for regional training disaster preparedness. The advantage of such centers is the ability to enhance emergency preparedness and at the same time to create a strong regional professional preparedness network.

The center's model works on four levels:Local Municipality Emergency Protocol Development, Educational System Preparedness Training, Trauma Response and Treatment Training for Professionals and Community Resilience Workshops and Training in the community. The model allows for the accommodation of specific needs whilst concentrating resources to provide regional training for both Jewish and Arab professionals. By coming together, a regional vision can be formed and implemented alongside individual council needs for disaster preparedness.

RC04-90.3

LEVATINO, ANTONINA* *(INED - Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques)*

Transnational Higher Education: Means for Social Mobility or Echo of "Persistent Inequalities"?

Transnational higher education (TNHE) is a key facet of the internationalization of higher education. Its main characteristic is that students can get a foreign degree without having to move to the country "in which the awarding institution is based" (Council of Europe, 2002). TNHE is often presented as a means to achieve a win-win situation beneficial for all the stakeholders involved. It allows students to benefit of a larger range of educational opportunities. For countries where it is implemented, TNHE is considered as a tool to improve their higher

education system and to expand enrollment. For higher education institutions exporting education, TNHE is a way to reach "new markets", enhance international reputation and competitiveness. From a geopolitical point of view, TNHE seems to occupy a special place between "cooperation" and "competition", which is worthy of attention.

Little is known on the characteristics and motivations of students enrolled in these kinds of programs and a lot of questions remains unanswered: Is TNHE an integral part of socially stratified higher education systems? Does TNHE broaden access to higher education? How does it intersect with the global "axes of power", i.e. gender, ethnicity and class?

By using original data generated by a survey conducted in eleven German TNHE in ten countries, this paper explores these kinds of issues. On the one hand, the results show how TNHE is often perceived by a nascent middle classes to pursue distinction and status. On the other hand, thea also reveal an enabling potential of sort. Indeed, TNHE allows some people to access higher education. Furthermore, it also seems to contribute to the acquisition of "mobility capital" and of the "capacity to aspire (Appadurai).

RC21-392.1

LEVENSON, ZACHARY* *(University of California, Berkeley)*

Race, Class, and Immorality in a Land Occupation: Struggles over Housing Stigmatization in Post-Apartheid Cape Town

In post-apartheid South African cities, informal housing frequently exists amid the interstices of formal homes. Nowhere is this truer than in Cape Town, where shacks in the backyards of formal homes is the prevailing informal housing type, and where land occupations are often launched in spaces adjacent to existing neighborhoods. Based on an ethnographic study of one such occupation called Siqalo since its inception in 2012, I demonstrate how its more than 18,000 residents' legal struggle over the right to stay put has fueled their stigmatization by the municipal government in moral and class terms. In addition to this moralizing stigma as improper citizens, this government framing has reignited a second major source of stigmatization: middle class residents in formal homes across the road, who stigmatize squatters in race (as "African," as opposed to "Colored") and class (as lumpen as opposed to workers) terms. Drawing on accounts of meetings of the formal housing association ("ratepayers"), including violent conflicts with Siqalo residents and visits from municipal government officials and the Mayor, I argue that the City's framing and ratepayers' complaints reinforce one another, creating a generalized discourse of land occupiers not as homeless people in need, but as threats to the healthy functioning of the city. I conclude with an analysis of how Siqalo residents have contested these discourses, sometimes successfully, and how this speaks to struggles over the stigmatization of informal housing more broadly.

RC56-913.2

LEVER, JOHN* *(Management)*
REFAI, DEEMA *(University of Huddersfield)*
HALOUB, RADI *(University of Huddersfield)*

A Homogenising 'We-Discourse' and the Social Positioning of Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurs in Jordan: The Business of Hope and the Politics of Misery

Just as Palestinian refugees have been radicalized in camps in Lebanon and Jordan in recent decades, so the arrival of 650,000 Syrians in Jordanian camps over the last few years has led to concerns about radicalization. In this figurational context, a lot depends on how long refugees stay in the camps, as well as the opportunities they have to move forward in their lives. Refugees need to have hope that their situation will one day improve, or they will soon come to express dissatisfaction with their situation. Drawing on recent work on the experiences of aspiring Syrian entrepreneurs in Jordan, we explore the refugee 'we-discourse' (Worm et al. 2016) that has emerged as a result of the torturous emotional ordeal of loosing possessions, family and friends, as well as not knowing what the future holds. Although the 'we-discourse' of the refugees highlights the problems the community has to deal with collectively, restrictions on work and self-employment mean that the community suffers from a distinct lack of social cohesion, with refugees being forced to survive as individuals rather than as a group. Young men are particularly vulnerable in this context. As their efforts to find work or earn a living through entrepreneurship in the informal economy are restricted, so their plans to emigrate west also flounder. As anxiety grows and feelings of discrimination increase, frustration and dissatisfaction flourish, conditions that have been associated with radicalisation.

RC22-409.19

LEVER, JOHN* *(Department of Management, University of Huddersfield Business School)*

The 'Halal Meat Controversy': Animal Welfare Concerns or a Sign of the Times?

As the UK Muslim population expanded in the decade to 2011 the availability of halal meat in shops, restaurants and public institutions became a reoccurring feature of public debate and political controversy. Muslims as well as Jews are exempt from the legal requirement to stun animals prior to slaughter and it is thus widely assumed that all halal meat in the UK is produced without stunning animals, when over 80% comes from pre-stunned animals (FSA 2011). In this paper I compare the 'halal meat controversy' with developments that occurred as the Jewish population expanded in the late nineteenth century. Anxieties about animal welfare, immigration and the increasing presence of minorities are consistent across both historical periods and I explore the extent to which these issues are connected to wider processes of socioeconomic change. Drawing on the work of Elias (2012) and Warde (2016), I argue that when animal slaughter occasionally comes into view the food practices of *outsiders* are shown to be more barbaric than hegemonic preferences, thus legitimizing the established order and warding off perceived threats to national values and identity.

RC15-282.19

LÉVESQUE, MAUDE* *(University of Ottawa)*
NEGURA, LILIAN *(University of Ottawa)*

The Social Nature of Occupational Distress. Francophone Social Workers in a Minority Setting Faced with Structural and Institutional Changes in Healthcare in Ontario, Manitoba and New-Brunswick.

Occupational distress constitutes a major issue within the field of social work. Multiple studies have sought to explain the manifestations of occupational distress in social workers, but mostly through psychological factors and specific characteristics of the clinical practice. In contrast, we seek to explore the social workers' experience of their contexts of work following recent reforms of the healthcare system in Ontario, Manitoba and New-Brunswick in relationship with their social representations of social work itself. With this inquiry, we seek to better understand how this relationship shapes the extent and manifestation of occupational distress in a professional setting. Our study aimed more specifically to document the specificity of this reality in a francophone minority setting. 30 semi-directed were conducted on a non-probabilistic sample of social workers from three provinces who declare having experienced symptoms of occupational distress within the last 12 months. The integrated content analysis combined with a lexicographic analysis of the interviews allowed to 1. Bring to light the complex relationships between the structural and organizational dimensions of their work and their occupational distress 2. Analyze the social representation of social work of social workers to better understand how this representation influences or is influenced by the experience of their work 3. Propose a model for the role of the representational and experiential dimensions of work in the occupational distress of social workers 4. Explore how particular social standings (the feminine majority within the profession and the clinical practice of Francophones in a minority setting) further influences the experience of occupational distress of the participating social workers.

RC18-336.3

LEVISTE, ENRIQUE NINO* *(Ateneo de Manila University)*

When the Margins Make Noise: Urban Poor Women's Participation in the Reproductive Health Policy Debate and Advocacy Process in the Philippines

Local and international media depict the passage of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 in the Philippines as a significant legislative milestone. Apart from its purportedly positive ramifications on the economy, they view this 14-year quest as a victory for women's rights. They also argue that the active involvement of women's groups in the reproductive health (RH) debate and advocacy process bodes well for women empowerment because it signals the opening up of avenues for women to engage and interrogate institutions of power which they historically have limited access to. Unsurprisingly, renowned members of the local press, political pundits to some extent, hail its passage as both a triumph for the women's health and rights lobby, and an important step towards deepening democracy in the country.

Despite this development, the nature [and extent] of women's participation begs further scrutiny. For instance, little attention is afforded urban poor women and their ideas as if to suggest that the RH lobby is monolithic. Their perspectives on RH issues remain muted and marginalized, hence the urgency of providing conducive environments for these perspectives to take root. Furthermore, wheth-

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

er the involvement of urban poor women equates to a genuine recognition of their important contribution to the RH discourse, and represents a counter-hegemonic shift in power relations necessitates a more nuanced analysis.

Drawing insight from sociologist Asef Bayat and political scientist James C. Scott, this paper focuses on how unorganized urban poor women interrogate and resist enduring structures of injustice and inequality via their informal, albeit important, involvement in RH advocacy work. It also aims to shed light on their understandings of RH and experiences grappling with prevailing cultural and institutional obstacles to the crafting and implementation of RH initiatives.

RC37-657.1

LEVITT, PEGGY* *(Wellesley College)*

Move over, Mona Lisa. Move over, Jane Eyre

Cultural inequality is part and parcel of global political and economic inequality. Until we even the cultural playing field by making it more diverse, we won't do better at addressing other pressing socioeconomic challenges. My project explores the social, political, and economic conditions and institutions that allow artists and writers from what have been culturally peripheral regions to gain greater global prominence in the English speaking Global North. Using qualitative methods, including participant observation (at galleries, book fairs, museums, cultural events), document reviews, and interviews with cultural creators and codifiers (i.e. critics, publishers, collectors, patrons, curators) in Lebanon, Argentina, and South Korea, I will examine what factors expand the global literary and artistic canons and how they vary across regions, time, and genre. In what ways are the art and literary worlds rethinking categories such as canons, literacy, and national culture that might lead to greater cultural inclusiveness?

RC31-JS-13.2

LEVITT, PEGGY* *(Wellesley College)*

Transnational Social Protection: Framing the Agenda

Social welfare has long been considered something which states provide to their citizens. Yet today, 220 million people live in a country in which they do not hold citizenship. Many are forced into permanent impermanence and others chose long-term residence without citizenship. How are people on the move protected and provided for in the contemporary global context? Have institutional sources of social welfare begun to cross borders to meet the needs of individuals who live transnational lives? How do these compare across sectors, such as health, elder care, education, and labor rights? Who are the new winners and losers in these emerging institutional arrangements? This introductory paper proposes a transnational social protection (TSP) research agenda designed to map the kinds of protections which exist for people on the move, determine how these protections travel across borders, and analyze variations in access. I define TSP; introduce the heuristic tool of a "resource environment" to map and analyze variations in TSP over time, through space, and across individuals; and provide empirical examples demonstrating the centrality of TSP for scholars of states, social welfare, development, and migration.

RC01-37.3

LEVY, YAGIL* *(Open University of Israel)*

Conceptualizing the Legitimacy of Using Force

The question of what constitutes the legitimacy of using force targeting an external adversary, has become especially relevant since the wars that followed the 9/11 events and the post-Cold War's interventions in human crises. However, international relations is the main field in which this issue is discussed while political scientists tend to mix legitimacy with supportive public opinion. This paper is conceptually motivated. It begins by defining the concept of the legitimacy of using force. It then analyzes the two components of this legitimacy: the first represents the constant, socially constructed component, and the second is a dynamic component, on which the paper focuses. It is constituted by several mutually related variables which are critical for increasing or decreasing the constant component of this legitimacy and can be circumstantially and contextually used by leaders to mobilize support. The variables are grouped into three categories (with mixtures among them): 1) legal and policy variables, 2) cultural and discursive variables and 3) structural variables.

RC01-33.4

LEWIN, EYAL* *(Ariel University)*

Military Gender Integration: The Unasked Question of Female Patriotism/ Eyal Lewin

Most of the discussions around the participation of women in the military have been framed in terms of tensions between democratic citizenship and military effectiveness. Democratic values of equality and non-discrimination are weighed against those of military necessity and readiness. The tendency to eliminate gender discrimination and equalize status between male and female service members prevails, although occupational restrictions still exist and women are still excluded from combat-related areas and functions. This article seeks to add to the discussion about military gender integration an understanding of the issue in a field that scholars, until now, did not cover: the question of whether women are more patriotic or less patriotic than men. Several steps are taken in this study: (1) Patriotism is briefly defined. (2) The case study of Israeli society is introduced. (3) Quantitative results of a large database from a national survey are presented. (4) The results of a qualitative inquiry are brought. The conclusive analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data shows that women are at least as patriotic as men, if not more so than men, and raises evidence that patriotism leads female warriors, at times, to outstanding military achievements.

TG04-973.4

LEWIN-EPSTEIN, NOAH* *(Tel-Aviv University)*
SOBEL, IRA* *(Tel Aviv University)*

Ageing in Risk: The Economic Consequences of the Transition to Retirement

Ageing in Risk: The Economic Consequences of the Transition to Retirement

Retirement is a "life course risk" that affects the economic well-being of many households. This life course transition is usually associated with economic "risk outcomes" such as decrease in income and increase in medical expenses which, despite an anticipated drop in consumption, lead to growing difficulty in making ends meet. With the growing tendency to transfer risk from the state to individuals and democratization of credit in most OECD countries, financial indebtedness became a legitimate solution for maintaining the standard of living among households of the elderly.

While past studies have suggested that household debt has a considerable effect on retirement decisions, limited attention has been given to the economic consequences of retirement in social settings that differ in their management of social risks. The goal of this study, therefore, is to examine the dynamic relationship between retirement and short term debt, over time, in Germany and Israel. These countries were chosen as two case studies that represent varying degrees of welfare support and privatization of risk in their pension systems. For the empirical analysis we utilize panel data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE).

Initial findings reveal that there are cross-country differences in the extent to which the transition to retirement affects the likelihood of financial indebtedness, and the extent to which the relationship is mediated by household wealth, health status and demographic attributes. In this regard, the current study furthers our understanding of socioeconomic inequality in late-life. More generally it contributes to the understanding of the extent to which cross-national differences in the management of social risks, shape the sensitivity of late life course transitions to economic risk outcomes among elderly households with diverse characteristics.

RC19-364.2

LEWIS, HANNAH* *(The University of Sheffield)*
LONERGAN, GWYNETH *(University of Sheffield)*
TOMALIN, EMMA *(University of Leeds)*
WAITE, LOUISE *(University of Leeds)*

Rights and Rescue: Morals and Secularization in Faith-Based Anti-Trafficking Practice in the UK

This paper will explore emerging postsecular partnerships in the global 'fight' against 'modern slavery' and human trafficking. Faith-based organisations (FBOs) and actors have an increasingly visible role in responses to human trafficking, in awareness raising among faith congregations, in providing services to trafficked persons, and increasingly, as policy advisors. Human trafficking emerges amid complex intersections of migration regimes, global inequalities, precarious labour, and the criminalization of certain activities, peoples and mobilities. Abolishing modern slavery has achieved global policy consensus, arguably by relying on simplistic tropes of 'evil' traffickers and deserving 'victims'.

The paper will report on early findings of a UK Economic and Social Research Council project that aims to better understand the roles of faith-based organisations in three terrains: anti-trafficking service provision, public representations, and governmental discourse and policy making. The methodology of the project explicitly aims to tie together the three analytical levels of political party, faith based organisations, and individuals operating in the realm of anti-trafficking in England. The paper will consider these multi-level lenses to unpick the direction of influence between religion and social policy in the realm of modern slavery. Against a background of the UK's changing religious landscape and growing welfare pluralism in times of austerity, a congruence emerges between neo-abolitionist and state positioning of human trafficking as a particular 'evil' unrelated to

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wider state and social structures. This paper will consider the particular assemblages and affective atmospheres created for trafficked persons in faith-based and secular anti-trafficking settings. Processes of secularization among anti-trafficking FBOs taking up key roles as government-funded service providers or statutory partners demonstrate a variety of positions in managing religious discourses of 'rescue' or 'saving' trafficked persons while operating within international legal rights-based frameworks.

RC31-557.10

LI, DOMINGGUS* *(IRGSC (Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change)*

Companies As the Perpetrators of Human Trafficking in the Eastern Part of Indonesia

The problem of human trafficking is not only linked with the unknown entity, but the perpetrators of human trafficking also come from companies such as labor agencies, multi-national palm plantation companies. In the era of free market, these companies are untouchable even they are known as the perpetrators of human trafficking. Here the state institutions are not functioned as the protectors of citizen, rather the state institutions have functioned as the agent of free market. It guarantees the companies to access labor market without implementing certain standard to guard the most vulnerable citizens. This research shows how different element of human trafficking practices by companies. This research is done to highlight how the vulnerable people from NTT Province are exploited by different companies in the last three years. NTT Province itself is known as backward, and experienced long term social exclusion under Indonesian government.

RC31-557.5

LI, DOMINGGUS* *(Institute of Resource Governance and Social Change)*

Human Trafficking, the Role of the State, and the Crisis of Rule of Law: A Recent Study on Human Trafficking from Eastern Part of Indonesia

Indonesian government, like those in the other post-authoritarian states, after two decades of experiencing transactional democracy is still struggling to anticipate the impact of heavy market penetration on labour migration in the post New Order regime. While, the centralistic state has been replaced by giving autonomy to the districts, the problem of human trafficking is one of the most extraordinary crimes that are yet to be anticipated by the state institutions in terms of design, coordination, and attitude toward human trafficking. Today there is no institution at the higher level that could match the power of the crime network in order to prevent human trafficking in Indonesia. This paper is a combination of my work as a researcher and an activist of anti-trafficking in the last four years in the Eastern part of Indonesia. Additional research on newspaper mapping is also done to build data base of human trafficking in NTT Province. A significant point from historical investigation is that human trafficking today resembles the colonial slavery during the Dutch occupation period. This paper aims to describe how state institutions are unable to prevent its citizens from the risk of human trafficking today.

TG04-972.2

LI, HANG* *(Hong Kong Shue Yan University)*
CHEUNG, YUET WAH *(Hong Kong Shue Yan University)*

Negotiating the Boundary between Risk and Pleasure of Psychoactive Drug Consumption: A Qualitative Study on Young Drug Users in Hong Kong

In the past 20 years, researchers have used a "normalisation" thesis to explain the popularity and the changing image of adolescent drug use in the context of the "post-modern and risk-laden society". In the original normalisation thesis, Parker assumed that drug use was no longer stigmatised and had gradually moved from youth subcultures into the mainstream youth lifestyles. Some researchers have criticised the normalisation thesis for not reflecting the dynamic nature of drug from the drug users' experiential point of view. Stemming from this on-going debate, this paper argues that Lyng's model of "edgework" provides us with an appropriate theoretical tool to discern how drug users understand their drug consumption behaviour in the late modern context. Through the theoretical lens of "edgework," psychoactive drug use is seen as a form of voluntary risk taking in which drug users – the "edgeworkers" – are consistently negotiating the boundary between risk and pleasure during their course of drug consumption. From the early 2000s until recently, ketamine was the most popular psychoactive drug among young drug users in Hong Kong, however, methamphetamine has become increasingly popular in the recent years. This paper will examine these latest changes in the drug scene through probing into the socio-psychological meanings of psychoactive drug consumption from the young drug users' perspective. Based on qualitative data analysis of about 40 in-depth interviews

conducted in 2017 and 2018 with Hong Kong's young psychoactive drug users, the ultimate goal of this study is to decipher the reasons for the increased popularity of methamphetamine among this group of "edgeworkers" in Hong Kong.

RC18-342.4

LI, HAOYUE* *(SUNY, UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)*

Everyday Citizenship Practices and Counter-Hegemony in China

Rather than a granted status of political identity from above, citizenship in transitional China is still a process of bottom-up struggle and acquired through critical citizenship practices against the state hegemony. It is thus imperative to explore everyday experience of critical citizenship in China and its complicated relations to the Party state. Among various Chinese publics, liberal-oriented journalists stand out for being critical of the government and speaking out for the vulnerable, thanks to their exclusive advantages of being armed with professional knowledge, taking regular sites to express, and having significant allies of activists and other intellectuals. This paper focuses on the practice of critical citizenship though media and traces changes in the "right talk" of Chinese liberal journalists' surrounding a major food safety crisis of 2008. In particular, it systematically examines the making and development of civic claims about public rights, government accountability, and legitimacy of the current political system in the outspoken newspapers, which demonstrates their understanding and expectation of citizenship in contemporary China. I also find that making counter-hegemonic claims in the tightly censored media relies on necessary discursive tactics: (a) taking advantage of central-local divisions within the state to attack the easy targets, e.g. the local officials, (b) strategically speaking the official language, i.e., selective quoting and creative twisting of official statements and policies to appear compliant, (c) making use of openings to say the unsayable, but tempering it with a heavy dose of praise and optimism. Although being strategic, the liberal journalists have demonstrated their willingness to question authority and readiness to advocate civic appeals and been able to do so with effective skills, especially the ability of re-interpreting official accounts to advance civic claims, which suggests that Chinese citizenship practices are capable of exerting counter-hegemonic effect.

RC40-JS-4.5

LI, HAOYUE* *(SUNY, UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)*

State Legitimation and Environmental Crisis in China

State legitimation is contested in the Party-States. The authoritarian China also struggles for state legitimation especially in face of environmental and public health crises. Among many contentious environmental issues, China's air pollution problems have repetitively made Chinese state a direct target both nationally and internationally. The controversies over China's air quality in the lead-up to the 2008 Beijing Olympics and the smog crises in 2010 are the most debated media events up to date. The paper explores how state legitimacy claims concerning crisis response, environmental treatment, and government accountability in the Chinese Party press have been made, challenged and tuned during these environmental and legitimacy crises, and what kinds of discursive tactics are employed in order to seek and preserve state legitimacy during the controversies. I find that the Party press initially tried to downplay the significance of the environmental crisis caused by air pollution, but it gradually modified its approach by developing two narratives about Chinese modernity and the environment. The first narrative emphasized the challenging modernization context that China is going through. It celebrated the environmental changes and innovations that had been initiated, while also recognizing the structural challenges that would take decades to overcome. The second narrative emphasized the need for a partnership with an emergent Chinese civil society, as an important way to respond effectively to environmental challenges. In developing its new environmental discourse, the Chinese Party press disputes the dominant accounts in the mainstream U.S. newspapers, which consistently interpreted China's actions as evidence of corruption, dishonesty, and a general hostility toward democracy and civil society. Instead, it aligned with civil society actors, drawing on similar public narratives that were circulating in Chinese ENGO press releases, to amplify its plausibility and legitimacy.

RC54-894.1

LI, JIALIN* *(University of Illinois at Chicago)*

A Hospital for Our Kind of People: Segregated Inclusion and Reproductive Citizenship of Internal Migrants in Shanghai

This article takes up a critical reading to two bodies of literature. The first critique is of the concept biological citizenship. Most scholarly discussions situate biological citizenship in a modern democratic political environment where the biological citizenship connotates some power to act, to represent, and to be recognized. It ignores the situations where people have little space to achieve it or make a claim for it. The second critique is of the scholarly discussion of rural-urban migrant labors in China. A dominant perspective in the literature on China's

internal migrants focuses on the concept "farmer worker" (*nongmin gong*) who is working in the city but is deprived of basic welfare that only urban residents are entitled to due to the household registration (*hukou*). These discussion fails to give close attention to the reproductive labor of the large number of female migrants. By focusing on the birthing experience of a group of rural-urban migrant women in a government subsidized maternity hospital, I demonstrate that the unresolvable tension between large number of rural-urban migrants and the strict state policy offered the migrant women temporary access to their "biological citizenship", but it nevertheless imposes a gendered burden on rural-urban migrant women's reproductive bodies and uncertainty on their reproductive experience. Their experience can described as "*segregated inclusion*" meaning that rural-urban migrant women are included by the government subsidized childbirth services but nevertheless are treated in a segregated manner that is deeply influenced by dominant urban culture.

RC28-506.2

LI, JIANGHONG* *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*
KAISER, TILL *(Ruhr University Bochum, Psychological Methods Lab)*
POLLMANN-SCHULT, MATTHIAS *(Faculty of Humanities, Social Science & Education, Magdeburg University)*

Association between Parental Socioeconomic Status and Children's School Grades: The Importance of Parenting and Child Behaviour Problems

Abstract
The strong link between parental socioeconomic status (SES) and children's success in school is well-established. However, mechanisms that underpin this association remain a major issue in current research on social inequality. Using nationally representative data from the Families in Germany Study (FiD) and structural equation modelling, this study demonstrates that parenting styles and child behavioural problems explain in part the association between parental SES and child school grades for mathematics and German at ages 9 to 10. We found that low SES parents tend to use an inconsistent parenting style or psychological control, which are linked to more child behavioural problems. This in turn is associated with low school grades. Our findings also show that parents with low SES are more likely than their high SES counterparts to have children with behaviour problems, which in turn is associated with lower school grades. These findings suggest that parenting styles and child behavioural problems and their interplay may be potential pathways that underpin the influence of parental SES on offspring's school achievement.

RC27-500.5

LI, JING* *(Wuhan Sports University)*

From News Delivery to Social Interaction: New Form of Sports Programs Live Broadcast Via Internet and Its New Effect

From News Delivery to Social Interaction: New form of Sports Programs Live Broadcast via Internet and Its New Effect

Internet Live Broadcast is a new form of media communication, which transcends conventional media platforms due to its larger and more extensive coverage. Sports matches and programs with its competitiveness, fierceness and entertaining elements, can be delivered quicker, opener and more freely through new media platforms. Internet live broadcast featuring pictures, videos, scripts, 3D, VR interprets sports matches in a panoramic and multidimensional ways by maintaining visibility of conventional media and varying the original ways of staging programs. In a platform combing virtual and real worlds, it also change what once to be mere link between anchors and audiences into host and users, and it creates a social interactive environment where host and users, users and users interact with each other via comments, dialogues and giving awards. Live broadcast becomes a whole new social platform on internet and it strengthens initiative of users and expands social communication.

RC39-694.1

LI, JING* *(Osaka University)*
CHEN, YIXUAN *(Osaka University)*
GAO, XIN *(Osaka University)*
ZHANG, JIANXIN *(Sichuan University)*
OTANI, JUNKO *(Osaka University)*

Impacts of the Sichuan Earthquake in China on Generations and Gender across

This paper looks at various impacts on across generations and gender in the longer-term, taking the case of Sichuan Earthquake in China at the occasion of 10 years anniversary. It looks at three generations, from children, parenting age, and older people. For children, we looked at how school education has changed, especially disaster preparedness education, after experiencing the 2008 5.12 Sichuan Earthquake. This paper addresses the influence of the collaboration of agencies, such as academic institutions, NGOs and international organizations engaged in disaster risk reduction education. For parenting age, we looked at how job and living arrangement have changed in general. We also look into a particular NGO, the house of mother. The organization was set up on May 19, 2008. The scope of its work is in the area of "mental health and life safety". Public welfare mission is to provide help for poor, childless, unmarried, and disabled mothers, and to provide a training to raise literacy of rural mothers. To urban mothers, more communication opportunity was provide in order to nurture love, happiness and dignity for mothers. It especially worked for those mothers who lost their only child by the school building collapse when the state had, what is so-called, "one-child policy". For older people, we looked at the older people who live in the aged-care home built in Dujiangyan Sichuan as a post-earthquake support through pairing support system of China by Shanghai city. In conclusion, looking at various activities targeting various generations and gender, issues in the society can be highlighted. It is also where a new NGO rises. The year of 2008 has been said the first year of volunteerism and of NGO because of the rise of NGOs following the 2008. 5.12 Wenchuan earthquake in Sichuan, P.R. China.

RC40-699.3

LI, JINGSONG* *(Zhejiang University)*

Evolution of Agrifood System in China Since the 1980s: A Food Regime Perspective

This research adopts the 'food regime' concept to analyse the evolution of agrifood system in China since the 1980s, in order to justify different trajectories for potential transitions. Driven by internal and external pressures, China has experienced the farming land reforms, the privatization of agrifood sectors since the mid-1990s, and the agricultural structural adjustments and associated institutional arrangements (such as intellectual property laws) in accordance with the Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO since 2001; and all these changes have consistently led to an agro-industrial regime. Meanwhile, evidence also shows that, in the last two decades the role of corporate in China has become increasingly important in food trade and food retail sectors, which means that to a certain degree a neo-liberal, corporate food regime has come into being. Given the fact that, recently exposed food scandals and the pollution from agriculture have caused the erosion of consumers' trust on food industries and the industrial farming patterns, the 'quality turn' of the society indicates an emerging 'hybrid' value systems and new dimensions of food regimes. The new dimensions have different emphasis, such as environment, nutrition and public health. As contradictory relations and conflicting values within food regimes might produce crisis, transformation, and transition to successor regimes (McMichael 2009), these divergent and sometimes competing claims on agrifood system bring the opportunities for change. However, the direction of regime change depend largely on the power relations among interest groups. To further explore the trajectories for potential transitions, the analysis thus focuses on the changing narratives on agrifood in China and the dialogues/negotiations with international communities, and the consistency and contestation among those narratives and dialogues.

RC28-517.4

LI, JUN* *(Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences)*

Expanding Wealth Inequality and Changing Class Identification: A Temporal Trend Analysis on Shanghai, China (1991-2013)

Research on Chinese class identification, or subjective social status, has been a hot topic in recent years, but long-term trend analysis is scarce. Using a unique data set collected in Shanghai through 1991 to 2013, this research shows the periodical change in determinants of class identification. In mid-1990s people evaluated their status only by income, while the other two indicators of stratification, education and occupation, also played the significant role at the beginning of 21st century. However, the recent period witnessed a new era in which subjective status is mainly determined by one's wealth, such as income and housing. Meanwhile, the average of citizens' subjective status declined in the examined two decades.

RC03-72.2

LI, JUN* *(Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences)*

Migrants Threat, Economic Deprivation or Governance Failure? Social Cohesion Comparison across 60 Communities in Shanghai, China

Theoretical and empirical research on social cohesion, especially its relation to racial/ethnic/immigration diversity, has been a hot issue since the 21st century. The inquiry is also applicable to today's urban China, however, relevant study is very scarce and descriptive. Using a unique survey data including individual

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and administrative variables across 60 communities in Shanghai, this paper first examines whether and how social cohesion is affected by three theoretically important community factors in Chinese socio-institutional context. It finds that economic deprivation, rather than the influx of migrants, significantly weakens social cohesion, while governance performance compensates this negative effect and plays the most important role in all determining factors. The empirical results are robust and consistent in aggregate-level and multi-level data analysis.

RC14-279.5

LI, LULU* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
SONG, JING *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
ZHOU, SIYUAN *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

ICT, Online Weak Ties and Female Entrepreneurship -- a Case Study of a Chamber of Commerce in Guangxi, China

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been viewed as a crucial vehicle that shapes a networked society. Studies on social networks and Guanxi have illustrated important and complicated interactions of career development and social connections. But limited attention has been paid to social network in the online context and with a gender perspective. This study of Chinese female entrepreneurship focuses on a chamber of commerce that has more than 500 members in Guangxi province in China. Based on virtual ethnography in a Wechat group and in-depth interviews with members in this chamber, we find that (1) weak ties in online community benefit its members greatly in doing business by building useful information channels and offline social networks, and (2) the utilization of weak ties that are derived from online communities helps female entrepreneurs to overcome difficulties that may be gender-specific, such as extending networks in a male dominated sphere of commerce and promoting projects in cost-effective ways. To summarize, the development of the information communication technology, especially instant messaging, and weak ties built in this context provide more opportunities for female entrepreneurship and women's agency in the business world.

RC20-377.8

LI, XUE* *(Fudan University)*

What Drives Chinese Welfare State in the Globalizing Era?

Most research on welfare state in developing countries find that economic globalization has a negative effect on governmental welfare spending while ignoring the rapid expansion of welfare system in China. Ranked as the largest host of foreign trade and the largest host of foreign direct investment in the world, China has established and expanded its welfare system since 1978 when it initiated market reforms. This research is one of the first attempts to understand the driving force of Chinese welfare state based upon panel data from 25 cities in the coastal, more developed regions spanning from 2000 to 2014, for over 90 percent of governmental welfare spending is paid by local governments. Focusing on social security spending, I find that economic development and labor disputes significantly encourage social security spending when facing the downward pressure of trade openness and FDI inflows. In particular, the negative effect of economic globalization can be offset and then turn positive when the level of labor disputes reaches high. This finding challenges existing literature which maintains that welfare spending in non-democratic regimes are more vulnerable to economic globalization. On the contrary, the authoritarian regime, such as Chinese government, which pays close attention to political legitimacy and social stability, tends to encourage individualized, institutionalized labor dispute arrangements, which pushes governments to expand welfare spending.

RC19-367.4

LI, YAO* *(Ash Center, Harvard Kennedy School)*
GUREL, BURAK *(Koc University)*

Social Assistance As a Counter-Insurgency Strategy in Contemporary China

By providing social assistance to about 60 million poor people, the Urban and Rural Minimum Livelihood Guarantee Scheme (*Dibao*) of the People's Republic of China is one of the largest social assistance programs in modern history. This article provides substantive support for our argument that Chinese government uses Dibao program as a containment strategy against protest movements. The argument is based on a quantitative analysis of two large datasets: a protest events dataset that we have created based on the news reports of the Boxun website (boxun.com) and a social assistance dataset based on the figures of the Dibao provision reported by the PRC Ministry of Civil Affairs. Using these datasets and various control variables in multivariate regression, we identify a statistically significant spatial relationship between protests and the Dibao provision. The paper then examines why and how the Chinese government has devised and implemented the Dibao as a way of containment of social unrest. The article

concludes with a discussion of the use and limitations of social assistance in Chinese government's effort to maintain social and political stability.

RC24-443.2

LI, YUAN ZHENG* *(Laval University)*

Heterogeneous Corporate Responses to Climate Change: Empirical Evidence from China

The largest greenhouse gas emitter with a fast-growing economy, China plays a vital role in low-carbon transition. Beijing has imposed regulations that require its industry achieving carbon emission reduction targets. Facing tougher environmental regulations, how did Chinese manufacturers respond to climate change? This communication seeks to offer empirical analyses of corporate responses through exploring the institutional capacity for mitigation with organizational and regional perspectives.

The conceptual framework integrates management and sociological theories, more particularly the Porter hypothesis and the ecological modernization theory. We apply the combined framework to analyze organizational shifts at the firm-level and at the meso-level by identifying efforts to curb climate change on the ground. A two-year survey (2013-2014) was conducted in over 100 firms in 15 industry sectors, including all key industries in the Pearl River Delta region, known as the "world factory". In addition, our study used supplementary primary and secondary sources such as participant observation, interview and environmental audit report. By mixing quantitative and qualitative data, we gained corroboration and a more comprehensive understanding of climate-induced institutional changes.

Chinese businesses responded heterogeneously to climate change under similar socio-political-economic context. Their capacities for mitigation vary depending on organizational characteristics such as size, sector and served market. The majority of the surveyed firms took various eco-efficiency measures. Larger energy-intensive companies and export-oriented firms tend to make more efforts to reduce their carbon emissions. Some of the participating companies introduced climate-friendly technologies through voluntary agreements. But very few of them undertook low-carbon innovation. Our findings supported to some extent the theoretical claims. Stringent environmental regulations may induce innovation to improve both economic and environmental performance. However, the win-win situation is most likely to occur in firms with strong environmental commitments, advanced innovative capacities and substantial financial resources.

RC17-331.5

LI, YUMEI* *(Department of Sociology, Wuhan University)*

Driving Forces of Employee Creativity in the Chinese Innovative Organizations: The Role of Organization Support and Calling

Recently, China is establishing innovation-oriented country and innovative enterprises, and vigorously supporting the organization innovation to cultivate an innovation-driven economy. At the same time, the spirit of the craftsman which is rooted in vocation calling is advocated to promote the development of Chinese independent innovation. The feasibility of this innovative strategy has become the focus of the study.

According to the social exchange theory, when employees perceive the organization support, they will have their own sense of obligation to the organization, subsequently they make the commitment to work and are engaged in accomplishing organizational goals actively. That means the organization support has a role of emotional arousal. In other words, it can arouse vocation calling which proved to be relevant to many positive outcomes in the working context. Componential model of creativity considers that the impacts of social environments on the individual creativity are mainly mediated by task motivation. Thus it can be inferred that organization support as an environmental factor will influence employee creativity through calling.

On the basis of the theories and literature review, a mediation model was constructed among organization support, vocation calling and creativity.

The model was investigated using a sample of 298 employees from Chinese innovative organizations using Survey of Perceived Organizational Support-8, Calling and Vocation Questionnaire and Person-Environment Fit Scale for Creativity.

Correlation and regression were adopted to analyze whether the external force (organization support) and the internal force (calling) are driving forces of employee creativity. The findings revealed that positive and significant correlations were observed among perceived organizational support, calling and creativity. Perceived organizational support and calling were statistically significant predictors of employee creativity. Analysis of mediating effect indicated the mediating role of calling between perceived organizational support with creativity, which showed the influence mechanism on employee creativity.

TG06-990.2

LIANG, LI-FANG* *(Institute of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University)*

"S/He Is Sick": The Discourse of Dementia and Its Influences on Daily Care Practices

In 2012, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that dementia has become a vital global disease in its report, *Dementia: a Public Health Priority*. The report not only signifies the propaganda of WHO but also has its influences on local practices widely around the world.

In contrast to the medical term, dementia, which diagnoses the certain symptoms of elderly as disease, the local Taiwanese culture used to treat them as the natural processes of aging. However, the diagnoses of dementia have increased in the medical practices in past years. In addition, the language use of dementia has become common in daily settings and results in the unexpected consequences.

The institutional ethnographic investigation is anchored in the standpoint of elderly who are diagnosed as dementia patients. Relying upon interviews and participant observation, this study explores how the diagnosis of dementia and the relevant discourses affects the elderly's experiences of being cared for. Through describing the embodied work of the elderly and their care givers, I aim to demonstrate that dementia is not only a medical diagnosis. The specific moment of being diagnosed activates a serious of trans-local activities, which are coordinated through the ruling discourse of dementia. In this proposed study, I focus on the care arrangements, care practices and care relationships, and how they are shaped by the discourse of dementia.

RC33-604.3

LIAO, PEI-SHAN* *(Academia Sinica)*

Social Desirability Bias in on-Line Surveys: A Comparison Among Different Sources of Respondents

On-line surveys have been commonly used due to its advantages of lower cost and higher efficiency. It also has a higher possibility to reach hidden population that are less contacted by in-person or telephone interviews. However, lack of sampling frame, non-probability samples, and coverage issues often result in lower data quality and skewed response distributions. Researchers have suggested to increase sample size or use various channels for recruitment to improve heterogeneity of the respondents. Recent studies have collected emails from probability samples as an alternative for recruiting on-line survey respondents. However, it remains unclear whether the data quality of the latter is better than that of the former.

Concerning for data quality, social desirability bias is found to be an important issue. Social desirability (SD) bias is related to how survey questions are measured, whether an interviewer is involved, pace of cognition process during interviews, sensitivity of survey questions, etc. The results of SD measures can be an indicator of data quality.

This study aims to compare data quality from different resources of respondents in an on-line survey. These sources include probability samples using previously collected emails from cross-sectional surveys and from a large-scale panel survey. The third sample was recruited using both on-line and off-line advertisement and flyers. Given the different levels of rapport developed between respondents and the survey institute, it is expected that probability sample from the panel survey has the highest level of SD bias, while the non-probability sample has the lowest. However, the distributions show the opposite findings. Social-demographic characteristics, as well as life style, are also compared to understand the dis/similarity among different sources of samples of on-line surveys. The findings are expected to contribute to the field of survey methodology for further understand on-line samples.

RC12-239.3

LIAO, WENJIE* *(North Carolina State University)*

"One Is Too Few, Two Are Just Right": The Discursive Battle Around China's Shifting Population Policies

Starting in early 2010s, Chinese government gradually relaxed its almost 40-year old one-child policy for urban couples. In 2015, not only all restrictions on the eligibility for a second birth were removed, but the state also started openly encouraging married couples to have more than one child. This is likely a response to the increasing aging population and gender imbalance, both resulting from stringent population control. Many predict that such change will further disadvantage Chinese women as primary caregivers in the family. Using official documents published by both provincial and central governments and articles from popular feminist media accounts, this paper answers the following questions: How do the central and local governments in China legitimate this change that not only reverse one of its long-standing core policies but also potentially undermines the official socialist gender ideology? How do the public,

especially those concerned with increasing gender inequality, respond to this new policy? How do the various cultural traditions coexisting in China feature in either the official discourses or the popular ones? Preliminary analyses suggest that the state capitalizes on the anxiety of the "new middle class" and attempts to transfer social responsibilities of child and elderly care onto individual families, combining the traditional kinship culture with the neoliberal logic of individualism. Meanwhile, it responds to concerns over gender inequality mainly by framing it as an issue of women's employment opportunity, ignoring feminist critiques of the institutionalized sexism not only in the market but also in all important social realms, including the family and legal institutions.

RC04-81.26

LIASIDOU, ANASTASIA* *(St. Mary's University)*
MAVROU, KATERINA* *(European University Cyprus)*

Ideological Constructions of Disability in Higher Education Health Related Programmes: Human Rights or What?

As the percentage of people with disabilities of all ages globally increases issues of social justice and equality in HE become multidimensional, including more pronounced emphases on the promotion of disability rights across all academic disciplines. According the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, disability is an 'evolving concept' that is largely contingent on social conditions and exigencies. The Convention highlights the necessity of promoting a disability rights discourse in the education of doctors and other health professionals, and to enable them to reflect upon their own role in creating and perpetuating disabling barriers. This study explored the extent to which the programmes and curriculum outlines in health-related academic disciplines in Cyprus are informed by a disability rights discourse.

The study used textual data derived from 32 medical and other health related higher-education programmes outlines available on five Cypriot universities websites. The analysis brought to the surface a number of 'discursive absences' that manifest the scarcity of disability-related considerations. In general, the language used or not-used indicates the prevalence of an individual and deficit oriented approach to disability. Terminology and the context in which disability is presented, seem to be relevant to the approach adopted based on the field of study and related scientific discipline, the majority of which lie under the individual model of disability. Findings suggest the inadequacy of these programmes to conceptualise disability as an issue of 'cultural politics'. Hence, it is argued that HE programmes should primarily concentrate on reconceptualising and redefining disability as a political and human rights issue. This can be partly achieved by changing negative and discriminatory attitudes towards disability and by enabling health professionals to problematise their own assumptions and misconceptions about disability while nurturing their social and ethical responsibility to view their patients as rights bearing subjects.

RC57-JS-28.4

LIBERMAN, TAMI* *(Freie Universitaet Berlin)*

How to Show an Invisible Man: An Experiment in Filmic Representation of Illegalized Sub-Saharan Migrants

The political status of sub-Saharan migrants residing in nation-states around the world without work or residence permits affects the migrants' public representation: while compelled to conceal their identity in mass media out of cautionary measures, the migrants become "hyper-visible" in public discourse through their repetitive representation as masses of victims or dangerous invaders.

The "invisibility" of the migrants' subjective identity led to a filmic experiment in which the main participant – a West African refugee living in Berlin without a work permit – is never seen on camera. Named in this film Mr. X, to protect his identity, the refugee joins the filmmaker/researcher behind the camera as cinematographer and storyteller. His voice recites memories from his life in Africa, Italy and Berlin, constructing a fragmentary narrative conceived through his collaboration with the filmmaker. Mr. X uses the camera to illustrate these memories with images of German landscapes, and to engage in a self-reflexive dialogue with the filmmaker who appears on screen.

Contextualizing the migrant's cultural invisibility, the research addresses the centrality of vision in modern thought as a means of understanding and capturing reality. It presents an experimental visual approach that criticizes the observational tradition's search of cultural "sameness" through the corporeal, and celebrates cultural diversity expressed through the visually absent. The methods used – participatory research, "third voice" dialogue, montage, self-reflexivity, reversing of the cinematic/scientific gaze – are evaluated for their ability to both bypass and confront the migrant's forced invisibility, and the underlying political, socio-cultural and epistemological order. Private link to the film Napps - Memoire of an Invisible Man: https://vimeo.com/96679622 password: storyofmrx Film Trailer: https://vimeo.com/128956736

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RC24-444.17

LIDSKOG, ROLF* *(Environmental Sociology Section)*
SUNDQVIST, GÖRAN *(University of Gothenburg)*

Big Science, Big Players: The Constitution of Global Environmental Expertise

Numerous expert bodies and expert panels at national and international levels have evolved around environmental issues. Their aim is to review and assess scientific research and make it relevant for policy makers, but sometimes also to facilitate and shape societal transformations towards sustainability. Without doubt, these bodies are important players in the discourse on global environmental sustainability, and currently there is probably no environmental issue that is not populated by scientific expertise. But what counts as expertise and how is it shaped? What is needed to claim epistemic authority for an environmental issue? These questions are guiding the paper, which aims to contribute to a theory on global environmental expertise.

By drawing on findings from Science and Technology Studies (STS), environmental sociology and general social theory, this paper stresses that in order to give robust and relevant expert advice in environmental matters, the expertise needs to include at least two dimensions; an understanding of how society works (analysis of social dynamics) and an identification of the character of a particular environmental problem (diagnosis of pathologies). Since long time back, however, there has also been raised claims that expertise also needs to include a third dimension; proposals for how to solve the problem at stake (therapy). By reviewing current forms of global environmental expertise – not least those contributing to the narrative of Anthropocene – the paper investigates to what extent and in what ways it includes the three dimensions mentioned above. It is found that relatively often, natural scientists speak about how society should be designed in order to solve a particular environmental problem, whereas social scientists are rather silent concerning solutions. The paper ends by discussing risks and benefits of including all three dimensions in the making of global environmental expertise

RC56-920.1

LIDZ, VICTOR* *(Drexel University College of Medicine)*

Comparing Karl Jaspers' Concept of Paradigmatic Individuals with Max Weber's Concept of Charisma

Comparing Karl Jaspers' Concept of Paradigmatic Individuals with Max Weber's Concept of Charisma
Victor Lidz
Drexel University College of Medicine
In *The Origin and Goal of History*, where he developed the concept of the Axial Age, Jaspers cited, as his key source for the idea, Hegel's discussion of Jesus' life and teachings as the axis of history. Yet, sociologists have long understood that Jaspers' esteem for his friend and colleague Max Weber's comparative studies in the sociology of religion, attested to in several of Jaspers' writings, provided the scholarly substance underpinning the concept of the Axial Age. Jaspers noted Weber's research on the Hebrew prophets, Confucian thought, Hinduism and Buddhism, the Greek *poleis*, and, with qualifications, Islam in presenting his notion of axial religio-philosophical movements. He also discussed Weber's conception of charisma and charismatic authority in a brief treatment of modern political institutions. However, in the first volume of *The Great Philosophers*, Jaspers discusses the lives of Socrates, Buddha, Confucius, and Jesus as "paradigmatic individuals" who "have exerted a historical influence of incomparable scope and depth." He does not use the term charisma nor that of Axial Age, but he makes clear that the cultural frameworks of great civilizations were shaped by the legacies of these key figures – all charismatics to Weber – in respects that cannot be claimed for any other historical persons. The presentation will compare the concepts of charismatic leaders and paradigmatic individuals, calling attention in particular to differences that Jaspers seems to have deliberately emphasized.

RC08-163.1

LIDZ, VICTOR* *(Department of Psychiatry, Drexel College of Medicine)*
STAUBMANN, HELMUT *(University of Innsbruck)*

It's Not What You Think: Talcott Parsons' Conception of Functional Subsystems of Society

As early as 1939, Talcott Parsons proposed that two institutional mechanisms, allocation of resources and social integration, made essential contributions to the functioning of society. The "functionalism" of *The Social System* (1951) elaborated the same ideas. In *Working Papers in the Theory of Action* (1953) Parsons proposed, with Robert F. Bales and Edward Shils, the first versions of the four-function paradigm, based on abstractly defined functions of adaptation, goal attainment, integration, and pattern maintenance. Four-function theory was presented as a more efficient method than Bales' interaction process analysis for small groups, which included 16 process categories. *Working Papers* then extended the four functions to analysis of major institutional complexes, each contributing

differently to societal operations. In *Economy and Society* (with Neil Smelser, 1956) the four functions were treated with greater specificity and detail as a closed conceptual set. Analysis focused on the economy as adaptive subsystem of society, but the four functions also provided the basis for a theory of the structural differentiation of society into four complex subsystems, each itself analyzable into functionally defined subsystems. Parsons later extended four-function analysis: to political institutions and processes as goal attainment subsystem of society; to institutions of the integrative and pattern maintenance subsystems; to functional differentiation of American society; and, beyond social systems, to cultural and personality systems. In *Societies; Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives* and *The System of Modern Societies*, he used the four functions to analyze societies and civilizations very different from American and even Western civilization. We argue that, given the later formulations of the four functions as abstractly defined dimensions of action systems, the theory did not privilege states of equilibrium, favor order over conditions of stress and conflict, align with capitalism over other ideologies, or privilege American society, allegations that have predominated in the literature.

RC04-89.4

LIEBHART, CHRISTINA* *(University of Vienna)*
HAINDORFER, RAIMUND *(University of Vienna)*
VERWIEBE, ROLAND *(University of Vienna)*

Labor Market Integration of Refugees: Determinants of Labor Market Entry Among Syrian, Afghan, Iranian and Iraqi Refugees in Austria

In 2015 and 2016 Austria belonged to a group of EU countries (including Germany, Hungary and Sweden) which received the largest number of refugees in relation to its population size. One urgent concern is the facilitation of these refugees' economic self-sufficiency by integrating them into the labor market. This paper investigates the theoretical assumption (e.g. Alba, Esser, Faist, Castles) that labor market integration is affected by various social, cultural, and symbolical factors. All of these factors are assumed to influence labor market chances in the receiving society, by taking into account the respective institutional conditions. Empirically, this presentation is based on field research conducted in 2017 in Austria. Our research utilizes a mixed-method approach comprising a quantitative survey with refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran (N=1,200), 25 problem-centered interviews with refugees and 10 expert interviews.

Preliminary findings show that labor market entry in Austria is mainly affected by refugees' cultural capital (e.g. educational background, language proficiency), social capital (specific forms of personal contacts), occupational experiences as well as factors like age, gender and national background. The qualitative data give insight into the specific processes of looking for and finding work, hence disclosing a number of challenges regarding employability (e.g. recognition of qualifications) but also in the everyday reality of refugees (e.g. supporting NGO's), that can positively or negatively affect their chances of finding a job. Better prospects of labor market integration are found for young males with access to ethnic and Austrian social networks and the willingness to work their way up from nothing, mainly in the service and manual crafts industries, while women with young children and little formal education can be especially vulnerable. Often the restraint of seeking employment during the long asylum seeking process is deemed to be a negative constant in economic integration.

RC42-JS-49.3

LIEBIG, STEFAN* *(German Institute for Economic Research)*
MAY, MEIKE* *(Okanagan College)*

Justice As a Precondition for Cooperation in Modern Societies

Within evolutionary psychology human's sense of justice plays a key role in the explanation of cooperative behavior. Justice – i.e. norms of justice - is seen as a means to identify situations of exploitation and to avoid losses in cooperative relationships. This paper aims to test these assumptions. First, we suppose that individuals bound in close cooperative relationships at the workplace will view justice as more important. Second, we assume that individuals react on perceived injustice with a termination of cooperation, i.e. they will be less motivated to obey to formal and informal norms at the workplace. We test these hypotheses using survey data from a representative dataset of the German workforce (LINOS-1 doi:10.4119/unibi/sfb882.2014.9, N=3.565). We use subjective measures of perceived procedural and interactional justice as well as norm following behavior at the workplace, and apply structural equation modeling. The results support our hypotheses: Employees who work in highly cooperative environments value justice more than employees in less cooperative workplaces, and employees who perceive injustice at their workplace trust their employers less and report less motivation for work-related efforts. We also test if there are any spill-over effects from injustice experiences at the workplace and find that those who perceive more injustice at the workplace show also less trust in societal institutions and comply less towards social norms. Our study adds to the research from empirical

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justice research that justice is a precondition of cooperation on different societal levels.

RC45-760.1

LIEBIG, STEFAN* *(German Institute for Economic Research)*
SAUER, CARSTEN *(Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University)*
HÜLLE, SEBASTIAN *(Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University)*

Why Is Justice Regarded As Important? Theoretical Considerations and an Empirical Test

The paper investigates why justice is regarded as important in human groups and societies. Using the theory of social production functions (SPF) as a general model of action, the theoretical analysis focuses in a first step on the question of why individuals regard justice as valuable in social life. The theory of social production functions defines two fundamental human goals—physical and social well-being. The integration of justice concepts into a general model of human behavior demands to explain how justice enters an individual's social production functions. We predict a direct effect by just procedures that increases social well-being and an indirect effect by stability of auxiliary assumptions given by justice for the production of physical and social well-being. In a second step, the theoretical predictions are tested empirically. The analysis is based on a large dataset that contains 2,926 employees surveyed all over Germany. Using structural equation modeling, the empirical results support our hypotheses: Justice is more important for people who have deficits in physical and social well-being. Moreover, these deficits are more important for justice in the public context than in the private context. It can also be shown that people who work in cooperative situations in which they have to rely on others rate the importance of justice higher. In conclusion, the importance of justice depends on the personal situation and the fulfillment of individual goals. Justice can be seen as a means for increasing subjective utility (well-being) in cooperative interactions and is, hence, rational on the individual level.

RC28-522.3

LIETZMANN, TORSTEN* *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*
HOHMEYER, KATRIN *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*

Persistence of Unemployment and Welfare Receipt in Germany: Determinants and Duration Dependence

Although getting comparatively well through the last great recession, the German economy suffers from a high and stagnating incidence of long-term unemployment and benefit dependency and solutions for this problem are urgently needed. We are the first to study duration of benefit receipt and its determinants in the German basic income support for needy individuals capable of working ("unemployment benefit II, UBII") as a whole and pay special attention to duration dependence.

Rich administrative data on welfare recipients became only available after the introduction of the UBII in 2005. Administrative data have several advantages over survey data: First, the large number of observations enables us to study effect heterogeneity. In particular, merging regional information allows us to consider regional heterogeneity. Moreover, administrative data on benefit receipt are based on actual payments of the welfare agencies to the recipients and thus can be regarded as highly reliable. This is not necessarily true for survey data, where individuals tend to underreport their benefit receipt.

As the welfare benefit is a means-tested household benefit, not all recipients are registered unemployed, but some are e.g. employed with insufficient earnings, participating in training or are economically inactive (e.g. due to child care obligations). This makes it necessary to study welfare receipt and unemployment separately.

Using exceptionally rich administrative data from the German Federal Employment Agency on individuals who received welfare benefit between 2006 and 2012, we estimate discrete-time hazard rate models that control for unobserved heterogeneity. Our results indicate that the chances of leaving welfare are determined by welfare duration, household composition and labour market resources. The chances of leaving unemployment are generally higher than those of leaving benefit receipt. They are also affected by duration dependence and labour market resources, but to a lesser extent by household composition.

RC30-546.2

LIGHTMAN, NAOMI* *(University of Calgary)*

Migration and a Care Conundrum? Factors Affecting Care Penalties across Four Welfare Regimes

Existing literature on social policy is divided as to the ongoing relevance of welfare regime typologies given considerable heterogeneity within as well as between categories (Brennenstuhl, Quesnel-Vallee and McDonough 2012, Reibling 2010). However, many cross-national analyses of care work continue to

rely on grouping countries into "clusters" based on the quality of social rights, the extent of social stratification and the relation of state, market and family (e.g. Mahone et al. 2012, Michel and Peng 2012). This study quantifies any "care penalty" in both high and low status care work across four welfare regimes and within thirteen countries using data from the Luxembourg Income Study. Using cumulative logit models, I explore the impact of pertinent national-level conditions – welfare regime, immigrant composition, and income inequality – on individual-level factors affecting wages in care work – e.g. family structure and demographic characteristics, human capital and job characteristics - as well as quantifying the moderating effect of immigrant status. The data demonstrates that across numerous welfare regimes, individuals born outside of the country are more likely to work in low wage, low status care and incur additional wage penalties compared to native-born care workers with equivalent human capital. However, I also find that national-level conditions play a pertinent role. I find that rising levels of income inequality lead to wage polarization in care between migrant and non-migrant populations, and that welfare regimes continue to play a significant role, with wage penalties highest in Liberal and Central and Eastern European countries. I outline some possible explanations for these findings, as well as discussing areas that require further inquiry to improve understanding of the relationship between migration, paid care work, and welfare regime theory.

RC16-298.11

LIINAMAA, SAARA* *(Acadia University)*

Artists in Offices, Cultural Institutions and Compromise

This paper advances 'theoretical interjection' as a way to cultivate stronger dialogues between contemporary theoretical strands from two fairly different disciplines: sociology and art history. Specifically, I am interested in how each struggles to frame and interpret the cultural dimensions of critique, using the example of the role of artistic critique within cultural institutions. Specifically, my case study centres on 'artists in offices' (Adler 1979)—professional visual artists who work in critical, conceptual traditions and hold tenure-track jobs at universities. While working through how both disciplines grapple with how to assess the critical content of the work of art, this paper weaves together an understanding of critique as more resilient than field theory can account for, but more tempered than aesthetic theory dreams. This paper pursues this wider problematic in three parts. First, this paper modifies Boltanski and Chiapello's (2006) version of artistic critique by tracing its current life within public cultural institutions and addressing contemporary contexts of creativity. Second, drawing on interviews with artists, policy documents, and art works, I construct artistic critique as a compromise-relation within circuits of production, circulation and consumption. Third, I develop three dimensions of artistic critique as compromise: mutual concession, recombination and vulnerability. These features can act in concert effectively, but the sustainability of critique becomes severely limited when the first two dimensions are jeopardized.

RC17-331.3

LIM, MIGUEL ANTONIO* *(University of Manchester)*

The Strength of Weak Expertise: Understanding the Times Higher Education Rankings' Influence

In this contribution, I show how university rankers are weak yet influential experts in higher education. Using insights from a long field study, interviews with key respondents, and an analysis of hundreds of related documents, I explain how rankers build up their expertise with respect to targeted audiences by carrying out a careful, continued, and negotiated balance of objectives in the production of their ranking tables and other products. Because of their varied operating models and organizational histories, ranking makers face difficult choices. They often have different target audiences (Lim, 2017); although these often overlap with other rankers. Furthermore they need to produce better instruments that are (1) reliable and comparable through time, (2) based on robust data and (3) relevant to their main target audiences. No ranking is able to convincingly achieve these goals. Despite their efforts, there is widespread scepticism regarding the validity and even value of ranking products (see Kehm, 2013, among others). Rankings are regularly critiqued by academics and university managers, even though they are among the primary consumers and users of rankings. Despite this pushback, I show how one organization – the Times Higher Education (THE) - uses this apparent weakness to build up the network of advisers and consultants through a 'sustained dialogue' with its target community of 'higher education thought leaders'. This, in turn, reinforces its position as an agenda-setter and qualified expert in the field.

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TG03-956.2

LIMA, ELAINE THAIS* *(Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC))*
ETCHEVERRY, MARIA SOLEDAD *(Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC))*

Social Justice, Recognition and Integration of Disabled Workers in the Public Service through the Legal Reservation of Job Vacancies in Public Tenders

Brazil is one of the countries that apply legal reserve lists of job vacancies as a strategy to promote access of workers with disabilities into the labor market. In the public service legislation ensures the reservation of at least 5% of the available vacancies in calls for public tenders, to be filled preferably by disabled workers. Although the reservation of vacancies in public tenders in Brazil is regulated, little is known about the implementation of this policy. This work aims to discuss the legal reservation of vacancies for people with disabilities in public tenders, in the context of the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). At first, the Brazilian regulations that establish the legal reservation of vacancies for people with disabilities in the public service are presented, as well as the international mechanisms that reinforce access to work as a fundamental factor to promote human dignity. The recognition theory is emphasized as a possible approach to understand the achievement path in this field. The analysis of calls for public tenders for admission of professionals in the careers of Higher Education Teaching; Middle School and Certificate Program Teaching, and Administrative Technician are presented in order to verify the offer of vacancies to be filled preferably by workers with disabilities, and the actual filling of these job positions. Subsequently, the integration of people with disabilities in the researched institution was discussed, based on reports and documents issued by the Equipe Multiprofissional de Acompanhamento aos Servidores da *UFSC* com Deficiência e em Estágio Probatório (EMAPCD). Although the reservation of vacancies for people with disabilities in public tenders presents a positive course, it reflects professional integration that is still distant from the percentages expected by the Brazilian legislation, as well as great inequality in the access to work, taking into account the different disabilities.

RC09-179.2

LIMONCELLI, STEPHANIE* *(Loyola Marymount University)*

INGOs, Neoliberalism, and the Global Movement to Combat Labor Trafficking

Among scholars and activists who study transnational social problems, INGOs have often been posited as important social actors fighting the ill effects of neoliberalism. In the global movement to combat human trafficking, for example, INGOs are key actors fighting labor exploitation exacerbated by the movement away from governments as regulators of market forces. Despite their best efforts, I argue that INGOs are part and parcel of increasingly market-based approaches to addressing social problems and that they function to reinforce rather than challenge neoliberalism. Drawing from interviews with 20 anti-trafficking INGOs headquartered in European countries and the United States, as well as an analysis of their organizational materials, I find that INGOs are supporting neoliberalism in four major ways: (1) through the construction of trafficking as problem of individualized violence; (2) by promoting awareness and consumption-oriented anti-trafficking strategies more often than changes to standard business and/or migration policies and practice; (3) through the commodification of trafficked persons as marketing objects and workers to create goods to sell; and (4) by embracing (or acquiescing to) corporatization in organizational structures and operations.

RC03-74.2

LIN, CHANG ZHE* *(University of Toronto)*
JACOBSON, JENNA *(Ryerson University)*
MCEWEN, RHONDA *(University of Toronto)*

Perception of Risk and Online Practices: An Inductive Approach to Understanding the Information Behaviour Paradox

People's concerns about risks online and how they actually behave online do not always match up, this is often referred to as a personal information behaviour paradox. We look to a dataset of 101 people in East York, Toronto to identify factors that influence perceptions of online risk and behavioural responses to those perceptions in order to better understand this paradox. Our findings suggest that: 1) self-reported internet skills do not seem to be related to whether our respondents are concerned with online risks; 2) perception of online risk, self-reported internet skills, as well as hearing about other people's negative online experiences are related to how our respondents are protecting themselves online; 3) although having concerns about online risks or hearing about someone else's negative online experiences do not seem to be related to whether they prefer to store certain information online, self-reported internet skills do play a

role. Furthermore, we use latent class analysis to identify three distinct classes of internet users in our sample who differ in their perception of online risks, self-reported internet skills, as well as their behavioural responses to third party negative online experiences.

RC14-263.8

LIN, IJUNG* *(Osaka University of Economics)*

A Normative Theory of Mass Media That Contributes to Social Communication

In the information we have, that which we directly experience and obtain is limited. Other people and the mass media provide information exceeding this scope. How people imagine society and the world varies according to differences in the information they possess. From this perspective, the images of society and the world depicted by people were surprisingly different in the past, when the mass media provided information characterized by a certain degree of homogeneity compared to that provided in the Internet era. Likely, this significantly impacts the current democratic society, which is premised on people engaging in discussion and taking action based on information. This is vividly illustrated in the recent Brexit vote in the UK and presidential election process in the US.

It has long been argued that the mass media has a social responsibility. Much research on how this social responsibility should be fulfilled and its nature has been conducted, and there has been some practical action in this regard. The most well known is the social responsibility theory encompassed within the four theories of the press by Siebert et al. Based on this theory, a range of subsequent research has been conducted on the roles and norms of the mass media. However, societal transformations due to conditions in the mass media and globalization were outside the scope of the assumptions in traditional mass media normative theory.

First, this research points out the problematic nature of such preconditions. Next, we consider the emerging position and role of the mass media by taking alternatives for these from theories on the freedom of expression and political thought to construct a mass media normative theory that contributes to social communication and is aligned to modern society.

RC33-606.3

LIN, JI-PING* *(Academia Sinica)*

Open Science As Foundation of Overcoming Replicability Issues in Social Sciences: The Case of Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Open Research Data (TIPD)

There have been growing concerns in academic communities about scientific replicability and thus research credibility issues in the past decade. Such situation leads to the call for open science to cope with replicability issues. The calls for "Open Science" emerge due to the flaws of "Closed Science", e.g., issues of scientific replicability and reproducibility, and barriers of accessing data and knowledge systems. One important feature of open science is it allows us to examine research "replicability" given the same method and data. By definition, open science is the movement to make scientific research methods, data, results being accessible to all communities. Open science consists of six principles: open data, open source, open methods, open peer review, open access, and open educational research (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_science). To enhance research transparency, the most important elements of open science are open data, open source, open method, and open access. Open data refer to the data that can be available to everyone to use and republish without restrictions of any forms, including copyright, patents, and/or other mechanism controls. With open data and open source serving as enhancing transparency, open methods and open access enable us to examine research replicability and thus credibility. This research uses Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Open Research Data (TIPD) as Example to manifest how open science can serve as a foundation of overcoming replicability issues in social sciences. The ongoing research project of TIPD starts since 2013 (see TIPD web at http://TIPD.sinica.edu.tw; TIPD open data repository at https://osf.io/e4rvz/). TIPD is constructed by strictly following the principles of open science. The contributions of TIPD based on open science principles are as follows: changes in research from "close" to "open"; from "the elite" to "the ordinary"; from "local" to "global"; from "macro and static" to "micro and dynamic".

RC44-748.12

LIN, LEFENG* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Insurgent Representation: Labor NGO-Led Collective Bargaining Campaign in Southern China

In this article, I draw ethnographic data to examine the response of Chinese civil society to worker insurgency since early 2010s, asking how independent labor NGOs in China have managed to organize and sustain workers' collective contention in an oppressive political regime. I found that, domestic labor activists' strategic choice and initiative, with support from overseas labor advocacy network,

played a key role in experimenting with innovative approach to address precarious workers' collective grievances. Allying themselves with the state-led collective bargaining campaign, labor activists adapted the western concept of collective bargaining to the China's context. Avoid being illegal to organize independent unionism, they took civil representation from Chinese Civil Law and applied it to worker representation in their grassroots collective bargaining campaign: Workers authorized worker leaders and labor activists as civil agents to represent them in negotiation with employers and government officials, which produced a committed worker leadership – worker representative committee – who actively engaged organizing and mobilizing fellow workers to confront employers and local officials. By exploiting legal and political space created by the state, labor NGOs have turned collective bargaining as a stabilizing mechanism for setting up labor-capital compromise to a grassroots organizing/mobilizing mechanism among rural migrant workers. They have formed a viable strategy to organize workers to contend with employer and government officials and help workers gain health care, pensions, job security, and compensation. However, when the new model of labor organizing became an alternative to the state-controlled trade unions, China's trade unions mobilized state power to restrain the growth of grassroots worker organizing. Compared to trade union, this labor NGO-led organizing is case/issue-based, indiscriminate to all workers, no bureaucracy, low running cost, and very flexible and mobile. I argue it stands as a viable organizing model to confront both capital mobility and authoritarian regime.

RC06-132.3

LIN, QIANHAN* *(Independent researcher)*
CANALES, ANDREA *(Catholic University of Chile)*

Unequal Pathways to Adulthood in China

Rapid economic and social changes coupled with constantly changing policies have had impacts on the way young adults structure their pathways to adulthood in China. In contrast to previous studies on demographic markers of Chinese young adults where the focus is limited to specific life events, this paper applies a holistic method to describe and explore transition trajectories. This requires that we pay attention not only to the timing of events, but also to the relative duration and sequence of transition states. Drawing on the detailed retrospective information on individuals' educational, occupational, cohabitation and marital histories collected by the 2010 China Family Panel Studies, this paper (1) builds a typology of transition pathways using the optimal matching technique and a cluster algorithm, and (2) investigates the ways in which historical and structural factors influence these pathways by estimating the effects of cohorts, gender, and household registration status (*hukou* status - rural vs. urban status) on pathway membership. We conclude that the holistic approach adopted in this study proved to be a useful tool to show a distinctive typology of demographic transition trajectories in China; and to understand how the transition process varies between cohorts and how the interaction between gender and *hukou* status matters in predicting the risk of belonging to a pathway membership.

RC39-696.3

LIN, SHAO* *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
LAWRENCE, WAYNE* *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
PALUMBO, JILLIAN *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
LU, YI *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
ZHANG, WANG-JIAN *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
PANTEA, CRIS *(New York State Department of Health)*
PREMIUM, MIKE *(New York State Department of Health)*

Did the Critical Care Patterns of Dialysis Changed during Hurricane Sandy in NYS?

Introduction: Flooding and consequent power outage during Hurricane Sandy not only affected people with chronic diseases, but also had significant impact on electricity-dependent diseases, such as dialysis. However, few research evaluated the critical care use patterns of dialysis after Sandy. This study assessed and compared the changes of emergency department (ED) visits and hospital admissions due to dialysis after Hurricane Sandy and also if sociodemographic interacted with Hurricane Sandy on dialysis.

Methods: Immediate Hurricane Sandy period was defined by FEMA as 10/28/2012 – 11/9/2012. The affected areas included the areas categorized as evacuation zones or Hurricane storm surge zones in five borough NYC counties, Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester. The rests of the areas in these eight counties were the control areas. Additionally, pre-Sandy period (2001-2011) was also used as a control for pre-/post-Sandy comparison to control county-level socio-demographics. Poisson Negative Binomial model was used to compare service utilization during the storm year with prior years among affected and non-affected areas.

Results: Overall, there were large and significantly increased risks in dialysis ED visits (RR: 2.90, 95% CI 2.24-3.75) and hospitalization for dialysis (RR: 1.29, 95% CI 1.15-1.46) in the storm zone during Hurricane Sandy. The ED visits of dialysis also

increased in the non-storm zone (RR: 2.34, 95% CI 1.83-2.98) after Sandy. The peak of dialysis ED visits occurred one day after the extensive power outage in all affected counties. Almost all sociodemographic groups had significantly increased risks of dialysis. People with Medicare and other insurance had significantly increased risks of dialysis ED visits after Hurricane Sandy compared to Medicaid and private insurance. Other race than white and black had the highest risk.

Conclusion: Both Dialysis ED visits and hospital admissions after Hurricane Sandy significantly increased. Generally, the effects of Hurricane Sandy impacted all sociodemographic groups.

RC24-447.4

LIN, TZE-LUEN* *(National Taiwan University)*

Exploring the Risk Discourse of Nuclear Waste: Media Coverage of Nuclear Waste Debates in Taiwan

There is an increasing media coverage and visibility on nuclear waste issues in Taiwan. Solving nuclear waste siting controversy will require not only technological methods but also take into account social、political and cultural dimensions as in our values of cooperation, respect for science and gender-equality. Few studies, however, have been done with regard to how siting issues of nuclear waste have been reported in the newspapers. Taking a discourse analysis approach, this paper intends to examine Taiwan's major newspapers after Japan's Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011. The paper attempts to examine how the risk of nuclear waste has been framed and represented, and how they interact or reflect national energy and nuclear power policies. It is to draw out some of the key lessons emerged from the experience in Taiwan and to identify barriers and opportunities in dealing with nuclear waste. It concludes with a discussion of how these findings help us understand the dimensions of power, science and ethics that affect national nuclear waste governance.

RC33-607.6

LIN, YU-CHIEH* *(Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)*
CHEUNG, GINA-QIAN *(Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)*
PENNELL, BETH ELLEN *(Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)*
KWAISER, KYLE *(Survey Research Center, University of Michigan)*

Using Paradata to Monitor Interviewers' Instrument Navigation Behavior and Inform Instrument Technical Design: Case Studies from a National Household Surveys in Ghana and Thailand

Many computer-assisted personal interview software captures paradata (i.e., empirical measurements about the process of creating survey data themselves), computer user actions, including times spent on questions and in sections of a survey (i.e., timestamps) and interviewer or respondent actions while proceeding through a survey. In these cases, the paradata file contains a record of keystrokes and function keys pressed, as well as mouse actions. These paradata files can be used for quality assurance checks and reporting, particularly when interviews are not audio recorded.

This presentation uses data from (1) the Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Study a collaboration between the by Economic Growth Center at Yale University, the Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research at University of Ghana, and the Survey Research Center at University of Michigan; and (2) the Evolution of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand in collaboration with the National Institute of Development Administration and the Survey Research Center at University of Michigan. Both studies utilize unique team management and travel structures, and have a complex instrument design. In addition, interviewers are allowed to interview respondents within the same sample unit without any particular order and to switch among varied interviewing components in a flexible fashion. Paradata is heavily relied upon to monitor interviewers' behaviors.

We first categorize interviewer navigation patterns such as mid-section break-offs through varied interviewing components. These navigation patterns are then inspected for predictive power against data quality indicators such as response changes and non-response. Subsequently, we analyze interviewer, household, and geographic characteristics and identify quality control metrics (e.g., interview length) to determine if interviewer behaviors and interview efficiency can be predicted by interviewer's team behavior or household characteristics, among all other information available. Finally, we will present how analyses can be practically applied to improve interview efficiency and data quality of interviewer administered surveys.

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RC39-696.6

LIN, ZIQIANG* *(University at Albany College of Arts and Sciences)*
LAWRENCE, WAYNE* *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
LIPTON, EMILY *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
LU, YI *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
XIAO, JIANPENG *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*
LIN, SHAO *(University at Albany School of Public Health)*

Comparing Impacts of Hurricane Sandy on Multiple Health Outcomes between Medicaid and Medicare Enrolled

Introduction: Emerging evidence has shown natural disasters have a devastating impact on health. However, limited studies assessed the health impacts among elderly, Medicaid, and Medicare populations. This study investigated the effects after Hurricane Sandy on cardiovascular disease (CVD) and injury in Medicaid and Medicare elderly enrolled in New York State (NYS).

Methods: An ecological study was conducted among elderly aged Medicaid and Medicare enrollees residing in NYS. We aggregated daily counts of claims for four service types (outpatient, emergency department, inpatient, and pharmacy) over immediate, three-month and twelve-month periods following the storm. We performed Poisson regression to compare service utilization during the storm year with prior years among affected and non-affected areas.

Results: We observed immediately after Hurricane Sandy period, the greatest risk of CVD was among Medicaid (RR 2.65; 95% confidence interval [95%CI] 2.64-2.66), while injury was among Medicare enrolled (RR 1.21; 95%CI 1.21,1.22). The high risk of CVD and injury remained consistent three-months and twelve-months after the storm period. However, women enrolled in Medicaid and Medicare were most vulnerable to CVD and injury risk after Hurricane Sandy, with the strongest association twelve-months after storm (RR 2.63 and 1.73, respectively).

Conclusion: Our findings revealed gender-specific differences for the effects of Hurricane Sandy on health outcomes. We also found that the effect was observable one year after storm period. This study points to a greater need for public health emergency preparedness and response to include the impact of long-term effects as a priority.

RC39-684.3

LINDELL, MICHAEL* *(University of Washington)*
BRAND, BRITTANY *(Boise State University)*
DIETRICH, ALEXA *(Social Science Research Council)*

Assessing the Influence of Cultural Variables, Perceptions, and Earthquake Hazard Information on Household Emergency Preparedness

This project is assessing the effect of earthquake hazard information on household emergency preparedness, and includes an assessment of the influence of local and cultural variables on perceptions and preparedness actions. Our research is based in the Protective Action Decision Model (PADM), which integrates approaches in social influence, persuasion, behavioral decision making, attitude-behavior relationships, and innovation adoption to identify the phases though which people typically pass in the process of taking protective action. We are exploring the relationships between PADM variables and information seeking behavior through a random sampled, geocoded questionnaire (Comparison Group) that addresses the principal constructs of PADM (threat perception and attitudes toward pre-earthquake protective actions). Our approach is unique in that we provide participants the opportunity to seek additional information, and respond to the information through follow-up post-tests. Second, we are testing the efficacy of Interventions, developed using active-learning techniques and goal-setting strategies, to engage participants in a way that facilitates personalization of risk, positive attitudes toward protective action, and a plan to take action on promoting hazard adjustment intentions and actual adoption (Intervention Group). The Intervention also allows us to collect qualitative data on the influences (and misconceptions) that most strongly influence intentions to take pre-earthquake protective action. Pre- and post-test questionnaires, identical to the comparison group questionnaires, allow us to compare the two groups, and assess the efficacy of the Intervention. Finally, we are investigating the influence of cultural factors on protective action attitudes and behavior by working with the Portland Metro Latino population, the largest minority group in our target area, using the same materials and approach listed above, but provided in Spanish.

RC16-320.3

LINDGREN, LENA* *(Lund University)*

Political Legitimacy: Old and New - a Conceptual Itinerary 1968-2018

Following the conceptual itinerary of legitimacy as it has developed over the last 50 years means being close to important changes both in society generally and in the social sciences. The classical term of legitimacy, denoting a more or less precise criterion for political authority, has been transformed to a broader all-inclusive concept – still normative, but arguably less constructive in terms of analytic social theory. The increasing use of legitimacy as a code-word in political rhetoric and the possible consequences of this for New theorizing in relation to the concept will be discussed in my presentation. A statement from President George W Bush in the UN General Assembly prior to the US-led invasion of Iraq illustrates a politically militant rhetoric: "[A] regime that has lost its legitimacy will also lose its power." President Bush later declared that the invasion was not legal, yet he assured the public that there was no doubt regarding its legitimacy. This raises the persisting question of the relation between legality and legitimacy in analysing a democratic system. It will be argued in my paper that making legitimacy the most important factor to be considered will promote moralism rather than realism in political and social analysis. Continuing in this vein, a typology of how people react to claims of legitimacy is suggested. This includes 'active acceptance' (politically supportive action, manifesting conformative actions, moral condemnation of those violating the norms of the system, etc.); 'passive acceptance' (no political action being taken, neutrality regarding violations, etc.); 'non-acceptance' (political attacks, open violation of various principles, taking actions in support of alternative systems, etc.). Such a typology represents another dimension of the relation between rulers and the people they rule over than the Weberian classification into traditional, legal-rational and charismatic legitimacy.

RC23-425.19

LINDHULT, ERIK* *(Design and Engineering Mälardalen University)*

Systemic Innovation - Critical Rethinking of Boundaries

Innovation is often understood within relatively narrow boundaries, where single-issue financial, social or environmental gains can be made, but impacts on other areas of concern are marginalized. Stakeholder engagement tends to be similarly narrow, involving customers or service users and maybe suppliers and close business partners, but not those who have wider concerns. A fundamental dimension of recent systems thinking paradigms is critical reflection on how boundaries are constructed based on available knowledge and value judgements of stakeholders (Churchman 1970; Ulrich, 1983; Midgley, 2000). The role of boundary construction and boundary reflection is a largely unexplored issue in research on and management of innovation practices. The purpose of this paper is to employ boundary reflection for rethinking the landscape of innovation approaches, like open innovation (Chesbrough, 2003) and democratized innovation (von Hippel, 2005), and clarify systemic innovation as a concept and approach. Systemic innovation as concept emerged in the end of 1980s as a recognition of the interconnected, networked dimensions of innovations (Teece. 1986; Laat, 1999; Takey and Carvalho, 2016) as a forerunner to open innovation and other interactive, collaborative and participatory perspectives and approaches to innovation (Rothwell, 1992). The stream of research on systemic innovation has a main focus on innovations that is dependent on its innovation context for its development. The paper shows how the concept and practice of systemic innovation enables critical rethinking of boundary setting in innovation practices (ison, 2016), e.g. how actors and issues are prioritized or marginalized having significant effects of on innovation processes and outcomes. Such constructionist framing opens up for reflection on the role of power, conflict, value judgments and ethics in innovation, and conditions and methods for participation and dialogue among stakeholder in investigating synergies in value co-creation and sharing.

TG03-954.2

LINDIO MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* *(Indiana University)*

Corporate mining in the Philippines

The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 liberalized corporate mining in the Philippines. The most affected are the indigenous communities since about 60% of mining operations are in ancestral lands. Although there are national and international laws that stipulate the rights of indigenous population to their ancestral lands, often these are violated. Corporate security defense forces and the state military and paramility forces have been used to suppress and repress resistance to large scale corporate mining resulting in many human rights violations. The militarization of extractive capitalism embodied in the liberalized corporate mining in the Philippines is clearly illustrated here. The tremendous economic, environmental, cultural, political, and social impacts of corporate mining have spurred collective resistance from the indigenous communities and other sectors and human rights advocates in solidarity with them.. This paper analyzes the forms of resistance of the indigenous people using data from personal interviews, participant observation and relevant literature that I have conducted during my Fulbright scholarship in the Philippines (Fall 2017), and I draw their implications towards an integrated framing of human rights, social movements, and sustainability. The conceptualization of human rights and sustainability still largely see these dimensions as separate, but reality suggests that the social construction of sustainable societies must be anchored on a

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human rights regime, and social movement organizations that offer alternatives must be legitimized not repressed, suppressed and oppressed.

RC06-128.1

LINDSAY, JO* (Monash University)
MAHER, JANEMAREE (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
TANNER, CLAIRE (Centre for Stem Cell Systems, The University of Melbourne)
LEAHY, DEANA (Education, Monash University)
WRIGHT, JAN (School of Education, University of Wollongong)
SUPSKI, SIAN (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)

Good Mothering and the Provision of Family Meals: Public Health Discourse Vs Contemporary Realities

The family has long been recognised as a crucial site for public intervention particularly with child obesity. This paper analyses the promotion of family meals as a panacea for obesity and emotional dysfunction. We argue that this public health discourse has emotional and nostalgic power but cannot easily be put into practice under the structural conditions shaping contemporary family life. Family diversity, changed gender roles, changed employment patterns and increasing commute times mean that frequent family mealtimes are not possible to enact for many families. We draw on qualitative research with 50 families with at least one child under 12 from Victoria Australia to illustrate the diversity and challenges of everyday meal provision. We argue the disconnect between the public health message promoted and the reality where it cannot be put into practice is likely to cause more harm, in the form of maternal guilt, than good outcomes as intended.

RC42-725.6

LINDSAY, SARAH* (McMaster University)

Killing Companions: Emotion and Struggle within the Contemporary Animal Shelter Field

Through a synthesis of Pierre Bourdieu's work on fields and capital, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of the superego (both individual and collective), and Arlie Russell Hochschild's theory of internal, individual emotion work, emotion management, and transmutation, this paper focuses on shelters as fields and the complex emotional inter-/intraspecies labour within them. It is imperative that sociologists look deeper into these places, with the aim of illuminating the internal and external struggles in the shelter field; moral, psychological, and practical problems such as euthanasia, secondary traumatic stress disorder (STSD), and insufficient space and funding are frequently hidden from the public's view. This paper aims to join up theory while practically addressing the oft-ignored (or unidentified) social psychological complexity of the internal and external "shelterer", linking the morality and regulation of the superego, emotional struggle, and exchanges within the field, this laying the foundation for further analysis and more empirical study.

RC25-467.2

LINDWALL, JOHAN* (University of Gothenburg)

Caught between Choice and Control: Institutional Talk and Power in Swedish Statutory Drug Treatment Services.

Swedish drug policy insists that a consistent rejection of illicit drugs is needed from a preventive perspective. Hence, all use of narcotics without a medical prescription is illegal. Within municipal social services, this implies a requirement for social workers to *actively* promote change for drug using clients. Simultaneously, they are bound by law to respect their clients' integrity and will. Departing from social workers contradictory obligations, the focus of this paper is on meaning making processes between drug using clients and social workers in authoritative institutional settings. This ongoing ethnomethodologically infused PhD-study is conducted at three social service agencies in Sweden. The data of the study in qualitative: field notes and transcribed audio recordings from observations carried out in professional team meetings and encounters between clients and social workers.

Using different DA- and CA-tools, in dialogue with Foucauldian concepts of power, this study explores how institutional tasks related to Swedish drug policy are carried out, how tensions are handled, and how power is exercised through language use in institutional interaction at the micro-level. Special attention is given to how different social worker positions are accounted for, how agency and responsibility is distributed, and how clients' and social workers' identities are constructed and negotiated through everyday institutional talk at the studied agencies. Furthermore, I discuss how language and power is intertwined and constitutes a foundation for institutional action and counter-action. Early findings suggest that a number of positions, for social workers and clients, are being talked into being and negotiated in the institutional interaction. Each position is linked to a specific way of exercising power or counter conduct. The social worker positions gain legitimacy by drawing on institutionally available discourses and "truths" including specific constructions of the clients with implicit judgements regarding issues related to moral, risk and change potential.

RC02-57.3

LINKE, VERA* (Bielefeld University)

Gendered Finance? Comparing Insurance Organizations

Sociological studies of insurance interpret the actuarial practice of classifying risk according to people's gender as an implementation of economic ideology. Their research is based on empirical material that relates to commercial insurance providers while neglecting other types of insurance – mutual societies, government annuity plans, social insurance. Historical studies, however, alert us to the fact that these forms of collective risk sharing traditionally also make actuarial use of gender categories – albeit in ways that so far have not been accounted for as part of a financial service. This contribution explores the relevance of gender distinctions for different forms of insurance. It does so by examining the problems that insurance offices attempt to solve when they apply gender categories.

Conceptually, I understand all types of modern insurance relations as organizations. Nevertheless, these organizations operate under different social conditions. Instead of focusing on one form of insurance (commercial offices) and seeing its use of gender categories in the light of one highly specific organizational problem (price differentiation) and its accompanying set of institutional rules (economic ideology), I compare three types of insurance organizations (mutual, social and commercial insurance). This allows for more general statements about how the financial service of insurance organizationally relates to broader social institutions.

Using examples from various insurance schemes in Europe, I demonstrate that gender categories serve – or in some cases: served – to A) predict costs (commercial, mutual and social insurance); B) determine who could be selected as members and who would categorically be excluded (commercial and mutual insurance); and to C) construct and justify price differentials between members (commercial and mutual insurance). To grasp insurance in its social dimension, we need to explore the organizational problems that insurance offices need to solve as well as compare the solutions they come up with.

RC49-821.1

LINN, JAMES* (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development)
FAKO, THABO . (University of Botswana)
KADRI, MICHELE (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation--Leonidas e Maria Deane Research Center)

Intimate Partner Violence, Mental Distress and HIV Prevention and Treatment Adherence in Southern Africa

The World Health Organization defines violence as the use of physical force, power, and threats against a person, group or community resulting in suffering, death, psychological damage or limited development(WHO,1996). A typology of violence proposed by the World Health Organization includes self inflicted, interpersonal and collective categories. Interpersonal violence principally referes to violence among family members and/or intimate partners. In Southern Africa(and elsewhere)women are far more likely to be affected by intimate partner violence, which often produces psychological and physical trauma and death. There is an increasing amount of data suggesting that intimate partner violence (IPV)which is gender based(GBV)and the mental stress and trauma associated with it,is both a cause and an outcome of HIV infection(CDC,2014). Recent studies in Kenya confirm that IPV limits womens ability to distribute self HIV tests to males(Shaeffer et.al.,2017)and adherence to PrEP(Roberts et.a.,2017). A third investigation concluded that IPV was an important problem of HIV infected women in Kenya,but we can not expect that reductions in intimate partner violence will be associated with improved ART aderence(Wilson et. al.2017) This presentation will present an overview of the recent findings on intimate partner violence,mental distress and HIV prevention and treatment adherence with a focus on Southern Africa. Further,it will present a proposal for a multi-national study of the same topics in Malawi,Botswana and South Africa discussing issues of sampling and the use of quantitative and qualitative research methods. RC30-539.1 LIPSIG-MUMME, Carla LIPSIG-MUMME, CARLA* *(Adapting Canadian Work and Workplaces (ACW))* Future Conditional: Labour Leadership in the Struggle to Slow Global Warming Future Conditional: Labour Leadership in the Struggle to Slow Global Warming

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RC05-110.7

LISIAK, AGATA* *(Bard College Berlin)*

Reflections on a Mixed Methods Approach to Researching Immigrant Mothering

This presentation provides a reflexive account of the methods applied in my research project *Immigrant Mothers As Agents of Change* (2013-2017). As they play a central role in transmitting cultural capital on a transnational and transgenerational scale (Erel 2010, 2012), immigrant mothers' regular participation in and exposure to urban diversity – especially to diverse mothering practices and discourses – leads, through social and material remittances, to a transformation of the understandings and performances of motherhood in the sending country. In my project, I inquired specifically into how migrant mothers, coming from Polish cities that are largely homogenous in terms of ethnicity and religion, make sense of and come to terms with the much greater diversity they encounter in the British and German cities, in which they now live (Lisiak 2017; Lisiak and Nowicka 2017). Recognizing the many complexities inherent to immigrants' encounters with diversity in urban and transnational space and the meanings migrants assign to them, I chose a mixed method approach in order to generate not more, but various kinds of data. The methods I worked with included semi-structured and narrative interviews, participant observation, diaries, as well as creative methods. In my ISA presentation I would like to briefly discuss the advantages and challenges related to each of these methods in the context of my research and focus on the use of drawings in participant-driven image elicitation. I will also present the website https://immigrantmothers.net, which showcases the visual and narrative materials produced through creative collaborations with research participants and demonstrates how their contributions foster research questions and research methods.

RC20-380.1

LISITSYN, PAVEL* *(Saint-Petersburg State University of E conomics)*
STEPANOV, ALEXANDER *(TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University)*

Models of Social Inclusion and Social Exclusion of the First and Second Generations of Transnational Migrants in Russia, France, and the USA: Comparative Sociological Analysis

Our proposed presentation at the XIX Congress of ISA is developed in a context of issues relating to the processes of socio-economic and political transformation in our time that can be called as the 'Age of Transnational Migration'. It will be focused on a comparative analysis of the activities and practices that organize everyday life of transnational labor migrants in Paris, New York, and St. Petersburg, Russia.

The goal of the paper is a comparative sociological analysis of social foundations for radicalization and the involvement mechanisms of transnational migrants into the practices of terrorism.

The point of departure for analysis is Charles Tilly's distinction of the certain types of terror and diversity of forces of terrorism as the strategy.

The basic hypothesis of the paper can be formulated as follows: the models and practices of social inclusion and social exclusion of transnational migrants serve as the major factors for developing ideological extremism and precondition terrorist activities.

The research is organized along with the structural chain: the state - the employer - the employee. The cases for analysis were chosen according to the different types of social welfare for newcomers to the country and the availability of welfare to the first and second generations of immigrants.

The paper will be based on the specific data and examples that come from the on-going longitudinal research, 2017-2020.

RC15-293.10

LISSITSA, SABINA* *(Ariel University)*
MADAR, GALIT *(ARIEL UNIVERSITY)*

ICT Adoption By People with Disabilities – Findings of a Repeated Cross-Sectional Study – 2003-2015

In highly developed health care systems most aspects of health care and the consumer health experience are supported and mediated by a wide array of technological platforms. Research has continually shown that lower e-Health literacy rates are associated with a range of negative health outcomes. It is obvious that in order to benefit from e-Health opportunities or avoid injury due to its non-use, internet adoption and use constitute a necessary condition. The main purpose of the current study is to follow the trends in ICT adoption among the population of Israelis with disabilities (compared to the population without disabilities) from 2003 to 2015 and to identify variations in the socio-demographic characteristics that may predict internet access and digital uses over time. The current research is based on a repeated cross-sectional study. Study data were collected by means of Annual Social Surveys conducted by Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics in the period between 2003 and 2015. The

total sample included 95,145 respondents, among them 22,290 respondents with disabilities. Our findings show that the rate of internet access and digital uses increased continuously among disabled people; however the gap between them and the healthier population was preserved. The more prominent differences between these groups were found in the first level of the digital divide (internet use vs non-use), whereas between-group differences in the second-level digital divide (digital uses) among internet users were moderate. Our findings make it possible to identify disadvantaged groups in which groups with disabilities intersect with additional risk factors: Arabs, religious people, elderly, respondents from low socio-economic backgrounds. The effects of most of these variables did not change in the period under study. The findings of this study have important implications for researchers, educators, practitioners and policy makers who attempt to promote internet use among people with disabilities.

RC44-739.4

LITTIG, BEATE* *(Institute for Advanced Studies Vienna)*
BARTH, THOMAS* *(Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich)*

More Than Business As Usual? the Socio-Ecological Activities of Austrian and German Trade Unions

In our contribution we discuss, how the current environmental engagement of Austrian and German trade unions meet the challenges of two concepts linked to socio-ecological transformation, namely the imperial mode of living and the logic of externalization.

In this discursive context we detect a rising attention for sustainable work: Sustainable development is increasingly framed as socio-ecological transformation towards sustainable working societies. This relates to issues which have been fostered by trade unions for a long time. At the same time interrelated social, economic and environmental inequalities enlarge. Historically an imperial mode of living has been established in the global North, which due to the logic of externalization passes on the costs of the good life on the global South. This divide results in problems of transnational solidarity for trade unions of the global North.

Based on this diagnosis we want to put forward the theses that firstly, sustainable positions and strategies of trade unions regarding climate change and environmental protection have to overcome the logic of externalization. Secondly, trade unions need to address issues of the workplace and business as interconnected with everyday practices of the employees.

This approach comprises big challenges for the trade unions of the global North. Contrary to the social movement oriented trade unions of the global South their Northern counterparts are bound to corporatist structures. Thus, they are a structural part of the environmentally destructive capitalist growth regime, which intensifies global inequality. At the same time they are in a privileged position, since they are the only democratic and global institutions that act at the interface of work-ecology, work-life. But how about trade unionist concepts of sustainable work or related approaches which question the imperial mode of living and working? Based on recent case studies we want to discuss this question.

RC13-255.2

LIU, HUIMEI* *(Zhejiang University)*
DA, SHUYANG *(Zhejiang University)*

The Relationship between Leisure and Happiness

Abstract: Few studies have made qualitative analysis on the intrinsic relationship between leisure and happiness, though extant quantitative studies have explored their relationships. Based on grounded theory, a photo elicitation approach is employed to visualize people's conceptualization of happiness and the relationship between leisure and happiness. Visual data are collected among college students from 2013 to 2017 in an eastern key university of China. More than fifty participants were asked to draw three pictures depicting their happiest moments and make a narration of them. When, where, why and with whom do people feel happiest, and what activities make them feel happiest shown in the pictures were analyzed. Then, the leisure elements are dissected from the pictures and the implied psychological factors in leisure which bring happiness are also interpreted. The study reveals that the happiest moments are closely related to leisure time, such as festivals and vacations, silent nights or afternoons, which is disposable and away from work. Moreover, a majority of those happiest moments happen in leisure spaces, like parks, malls, beaches, resorts, etc. In addition, most of the participants feel the happiest when they are participating in leisure activities, including traveling, playing sports, listening to music, etc. Relaxation, tranquility, achievement, affection and enjoyment are significant mechanisms bringing happiness. Leisure functions as a core ingredient for happiness. Practical suggestions were made to improve people's leisure participation and happiness.
Key words: leisure, happiness, photo elicitation

RC16-308.1

LIU, SIDA* *(University of Toronto)*

Between Social Spaces

For more than a century, sociologists have imagined society as spaces. By the early 21st century, field theory seems to have become the dominant approach for studying social spaces. Yet Bourdieu's field theory has a curious blind spot, namely, the relationship between social spaces. This paper takes the Simmelian approach of formal sociology and outlines the basic social forms by which two or more social spaces relate to one another. I argue that social spaces have life histories like individuals and institutions. They evolve in mutually contingent and constitutive ways. Each space has a unique history of its own, yet all life histories of social spaces are shaped by interactions with other spaces over time. In order to study these interactions, the paper examines two dimensions of the relationship between social spaces: (1) heterogeneity; (2) social distance. In terms of heterogeneity, social spaces can be kindred, symbiotic, or estranged. In terms of social distance, they can be linked, overlapping, or nested. These social forms of spatial relations are constituted by the individual and collective actions of a variety of actors, including guardians, brokers, and space travelers. The main objective of the paper is to outline the social forms that structure and delimit the substantive aspects (e.g., power dynamics, patterns of inequality, or modes of production) of spatial thinking in sociology and beyond.

RC52-872.8

LIU, SIDA* *(University of Toronto)*

Boundaries and Professions: Towards a Processual Theory of Action

This article outlines a processual theory of action for the sociology of professions. It argues that existing theories of the professions focus primarily on the questions of social order and social change in professional life but overlook the basic question of social action, namely, what do professionals do? Individual professionals, their clients and regulators are all purposive actors, and the professions are the outcomes of their collective action in the system of work. These actors in professional life fight for jurisdictions with boundary work, define expertise by diagnostic struggle and coproduction, and build social networks through exchange. Following the interactionalist tradition of the Chicago School of work and occupations, the processual theory of professional action examines the interactions of professionals and other actors over, within, and across boundaries and uses this theory of action to complement existing theories of order and change.

RC09-185.2

LIU, XIN* *(Fudan University)*
TIAN, FELICIA *(Fudan University)*

Lineage Networks and Chinese Rural Entrepreneurship

Since Max Weber, it has been a long-held debate about whether lineage networks promote or hinder the development of modern private enterprises. We argue that lineage networks, functioning as community-level social capital, can either facilitate or impede the development of private economy, depending on formal institutions they embedded in. When the private property and market exchange are not effectively protected by formal institutions, the dualism ethics entailed in lineage networks facilitate the growth of private enterprises by reducing transaction costs and protecting the property rights of private entrepreneurs. When private property and market exchange are legally protected, the dualism ethics of lineage networks contract the universal ethics required by market exchange. Lineage networks cannot escape the problems of free-riding and exclusion of others. In this context, lineage networks hinder the growth of private enterprises. The privatization and marketization of the Chinese economy provides a great opportunity to examine this argument. Using the village-level data from 2005 Chinese General Social Survey when Chinese formal property law was effective, we find that the strength of lineage networks – measured as the proportion of largest surname group, lineage temple, and genealogy books – are negatively associated with the number of rural private enterprises at village level. This finding is in sharp contrast with the protective effect of lineage networks on rural private enterprises found in rural China in the 1990s, a period where private property was not legally protected. Taken together, these results support that the role of lineage networks on private entrepreneurship depends on their interactions with formal institutions, clarifying the institutional basis for the Weber thesis.

RC49-819.4

LIU, YE* *(Sun Yat-sen University)*
LIU, YUQI *(Bartlett School of Planning, University College London)*
LI, ZHIGANG *(School of Urban Design, Wuhan University)*

The Effect of Neighbourhood Social Ties on Migrants' Mental Wellbeing in Chinese Cities

Existing literature on migrants' mental wellbeing in Chinese cities has highlighted the crucial role of social ties, yet the pathways by which social ties influence their mental wellbeing remain poorly understood. Using Guangzhou survey data and multilevel linear regressions, this paper examines the extent to and ways in which migrants' social ties with neighbours enhance their mental wellbeing, with a particular focus on the distinction between the main effects and buffering effects of their neighbourhood ties. Results from multilevel models reveal that neighbourhood ties enhance migrants' mental wellbeing in a direct manner, but no evidence shows that neighbourhood ties lessen the negative impacts of neighbourhood deprivation. Results also illustrate that the association between neighbourhood ties and mental wellbeing is stronger for locals than for migrants. This paper contributes to our understanding of migrants' mental wellbing by disentangling the positive effects of their social ties with neighbours and investigating the role of migrants' neighbourhood ties in relation to stress arising from neighbourhood deprivation.

RC04-97.5

LIU, YU-FEI* *(Chinese Culture University)*

A Study on the Educational Policies on Teacher Education and Social Justice in Alberta: Focused on the Results of Talis 2013

Alberta, a western province of Canada, for the first time in 2013, participated in the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) as a single and only province. Alberta has always been very active in education reform and participation in international competitions, with a view to the pursuit of excellence in education. Especially in the PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS competitions, the performance of primary and secondary school students in Alberta is not only excellent in the Canadian provinces, but also internationally comparable to other advanced countries. Thus, Alberta's school system and the teaching situation of teachers which cultivate such outstanding students deserve to be explored in depth. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the quantitative results of TALIS 2013 in Alberta from the perspective of social justice to summarize its important characteristics and challenges of teachers' working conditions and school learning environment. At the same time, through the qualitative results of the interview survey, this paper explores the important implications of the TALIS 2013 survey results and relative reforms on teacher education in Alberta.

RC52-870.2

LIVINGSTONE, D.* *(University of Toronto)*

The Growth of Professional Classes and the Polarization of Authority Relations in an Advanced Capitalist Economy

Authority is central to professions, but much previous research has treated professions as internally homogenous and not examined important internal differences in authority relations. Professionals make up growing proportions of the employed labour force in advanced capitalist economies (Livingstone and Scholtz 2016). But professionals are found in four distinct class positions: those who employ others; the self-employed; managers; and non-managerial employees (Livingstone 2014). This paper documents changes in the distribution of these classes of professionals both in the general class structure and among professional occupations. Two dimensions of professional authority are identified: the extent of participation in organizational decision-making and discretionary control of planning their own work. The changing exercise of authority among these professional classes is estimated in these terms. Empirical analysis is based on a distinctive series of national surveys conducted in Canada in 1982, 1998, 2004, 2010 and 2016. Findings suggest that non-managerial professional employees have diminishing authority in relation to employers and managers, becoming more similar to traditional working-class industrial and service employees. The differing negotiating power and economic attitudes of these professional classes are also assessed and implications discussed. In particular, it is argued that further studies of professional authority should distinguish rather than conflate professional classes.

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RC37-660.1

LIZE, WENCESLAS* *(Université de Poitiers)*

Intermédiaires Du Travail Artistique, Carrière Des Musiciens Et Inégalités Au Sein Du Champ Musical

Les fortes inégalités qui structurent les champs de production artistique sont liées aux ressources initiales des artistes mais aussi à leurs capacités à en mobiliser de nouvelles durant leur carrière. Le processus d'accumulation du capital symbolique qui permet à certains artistes d'accéder à la reconnaissance

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passe notamment par la collaboration avec des intermédiaires culturels, eux-mêmes inégalement dotés en capital social, économique et symbolique. C'est ce que je tenterai de montrer en m'intéressant au rôle des agents, des tourneurs et des managers d'artistes dans la carrière des musiciens français. De plus en plus nombreux, ces intermédiaires interviennent dans l'appariement de l'offre et de la demande de travail artistique. Dénoncés par certains comme « parasites », perçus par d'autres comme « faiseurs de stars », ils se désignent souvent eux-mêmes comme « développeurs d'artistes ». Quel rôle jouent aujourd'hui ces intermédiaires dans la production de la valeur symbolique et économique des artistes ? Pour répondre à cette question, je m'appuierai d'abord sur une série de données quantitatives qui montre que le capital symbolique des musiciens augmente avec la présence d'intermédiaires. Plus un artiste s'élève dans la hiérarchie du succès, plus les intermédiaires qui l'entourent sont différenciés et professionnalisés, et plus le réseau qui participe à la valorisation de l'artiste est étendu. Des données plus qualitatives seront ensuite mobilisées pour montrer comment et avec quelles ressources ces intermédiaires agissent en faveur de l'accès des artistes au succès. En plus du travail de promotion et de placement des artistes sur le marché du travail, ces intermédiaires développent constamment leur réseau social pour créer des opportunités. Ils agissent également sur les dispositions des artistes à l'égard de leur travail et de leur carrière et développent des stratégies qui s'inscrivent dans la montée des logiques marchandes au sein du champ musical.

RC19-364.4

LIZOTTE, CHRISTOPHER* *(University of Helsinki)*

State Secularism from the Classroom up: Examining the Role of French Teachers in Carrying out Laïcité Policies

France's long-held principle of state secularism, laïcité, is expressed through multiple areas of social service provision, but perhaps nowhere most intensely as in public education. Within this core institution of French society, multiple attempts have been made over decades to emphasize a common national secular identity. I examine the latest major iteration of this phenomenon, a package of pedagogical and administrative reforms called the *Grande Mobilisation pour les Valeurs de la République*. Focusing on core French values including laïcité, these were enacted following the January 2015 attacks in and around Paris, most notably directed at the offices of the satirical publication *Charlie Hebdo*.

What is most notable about these reforms is that it is primarily ground-level educators – teachers, principals, and others – who are responsible for monitoring students' adherence to French principles of secular society as they are defined by the national-level Ministry of Education. As a result, there is a distinctly individualized and localized form of personal experience and discretion that plays a key role in the implementation of the *Grande Mobilisation*. Despite this, the role played by this local level in carrying out state education priorities remains somewhat undertheorized.

I draw on work in critical education and critical policy studies, as well as recent work in critical geopolitics that calls attention to the exercise of state power at an intimate level, to present a framework for how we can understand the role occupied by ground-level educators in the realization of national educational priorities. This is an especially important in the context of governments across Europe that are facing an erosion of their authority from populist nationalism on the one hand, and increasing flows of migrants on the other, and so are responding by doubling down on their insistence on traditional civic values as a marker of belonging.

RC28-517.1

LIZOTTE, MATHIEU* *(École normale supérieure de Paris)*

The Consequences of the 2008 Financial Crisis on Household Wealth Inequality: A Comparison between the United States and Canada.

The history of the Great Depression has shown that credit must be both loaned and borrowed responsibly, but the 2008 subprime crisis made manifest that this lesson has not been learned. While the 1930s crisis was overwhelmingly caused by careless lending in the form of margin accounts for stock trading, the 2008 financial crisis originated in mortgage lending to a category of households that represented high financial risk. Through the financial innovation of securitization, the high-risk category that had previously been called the *uncreditworthy* was relabelled *subprime* and integrated to the credit market. Ultimately, this category proved unable to continue their payments and their massive defaults and bankruptcies lead to a global financial crisis characterized by collapsing real estate markets, insolvent banks and a prolonged recession. As to be expected, however, the consequences of this crisis differed significantly between countries. The goal of this paper is to compare the consequences of the 2008 financial crisis on wealth inequality in Canada and the United States. The statistical analyses were performed on the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS), which is currently the most comprehensive database available to study wealth inequality in a comparative approach. In order to properly show the effects of the financial crisis, it was necessary to analyse wealth inequality with both absolute and relative measures.

The often-remarked observation that the Canadian economy was largely spared the financial crisis is confirmed empirically in detail when examining household wealth distributions. The results highlight the fundamental importance of financial regulation, the economic and democratic stakes of homeownership policy, the risk compromise between growth and financial innovation and the importance of financial security as both a concept of sociological analysis and a policy objective.

RC28-516.1

LIZOTTE, MATHIEU* *(École normale supérieure de Paris)*

The Problem of Non-Congruence between Income and Wealth Distributions in the Study of Economic Inequality: Towards a New Classification of Economic Elites in OECD Countries

Important research on top income and top wealth distributions has shown that the current drivers of economic inequality are located in the top percentiles and, to a lesser degree, the top deciles. This paper proposes to address the continuing relevance of top deciles and percentiles as concepts of analysis in economic inequality. While recognizing their important contributions in the study of inequality, it will be argued that this field would greatly benefit from drawing upon the theoretically grounded literature of class analysis and elite studies in order to take further advantage of the new possibilities in empirical research – namely, the growing availability of household wealth data. Specifically, as concepts of analysis, top income and wealth percentiles highlight the classic problem of non-congruence in weberian class analysis. Households may not only hold different positions in terms of class, status and power, but also, in the context of class, they hold different positions in the respective income and wealth distributions. While this is already known, the literature has yet to explore this in depth. How can this we make sense of this non-congruence? To what extent do income elites overlap with the wealth elites and how might these different categories be distinguished? Is there cross-country heterogeneity in the overlap of top income and wealth? To answer these questions, a comparative analysis was performed on the eleven OECD countries participating in the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS). The LWS is currently the most comprehensive database to study both income and wealth inequality conjointly in a comparative approach. By using a principal component analysis on income sources (i.e. labour income, capital income, self-employment income, etc.) and wealth, a classification of economic elites will be proposed. The results highlight a promising way that the income/wealth non-congruence may be analysed in the study of economic inequality.

RC14-268.5

LLANO ARISTIZÁBAL, SERGIO ALBERTO* *(Universidad del Norte)*
PEÑA, YENNY *(Universidad del Norte)*

Amplificación De Actos Espontáneos De Repudio Público En Redes Sociales on-Line: Análisis De Casos Destacados De Colombia y Venezuela

Una mayor penetración y facilidad de acceso a las tecnologías móviles y sociales ha favorecido que las redes *on-line* se conviertan en un escenario favorable para la amplificación de actos antes sustraídos a la realidad *off-line*. Algunos de ellos, en sí mismos, constituyen fenómenos nacientes que puede llegar a convertirse en prácticas generalizadas. Un ejemplo son los actos espontáneos de repudio público realizados en contra de personalidades de relieve social que, al ser documentados con medios tecnológicos, se intentan amplificar en las redes sociales digitales. Este trabajo analiza algunos casos colombianos y venezolanos de repudio público a personalidades políticas a partir de la observación de tres aspectos principales: el impacto de dichos actos en las plataformas de comunicación, los elementos que se destacan en el contenido hecho público, y la trascendencia final de los actos de repudio.

RC19-360.3

LLAVANERAS BLANCO, MASAYA* *(Wilfrid Laurier University - Balsillie School of International Affairs)*

Caring in the Midst Exclusion/Inclusion: Care Provision and Survival Among Haitian Migrant Domestic Workers in the DR

Since 2007 laws and regulations that govern citizenship and nationality in the Dominican Republic (DR) have gone through an intense period of transformation. These recent changes are part of a historical process of inclusion/exclusion (de Genova, 2013) in which migrants are known to live and partake in Dominican society in ways that are conditioned by the constant interrogation of their legal status in the country. As a result, Haitian migrants and their Dominican-born descendants find themselves often formally or informally excluded from social, economic, and political rights that among others, limit their access to health, education, and social policy. Based on recent fieldwork in the Dominican Republic, I argue that migrant Haitian women and women of Haitian descent find themselves at the centre of the process of exclusion/inclusion. First, in the past,

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

Haitian women were more likely to enter the DR with insufficient documentation due to the DR's specific pursuance of male Haitian agricultural labourers. Second, Dominican law requires mothers to be the ones who register their children's birth, which often leads to passing the condition of legal liminality from one generation to the next. Third, limited access to social services of migrant women and their descendants increases their reliance on women's unpaid social reproductive labour and informal care arrangements. In this context, I argue that state-led inclusion/exclusion is central to a *de facto* informal security regime that relies in important ways on the unpaid and paid care labour of women who are structurally at risk due to the intersections of their citizenship status, gender, race, and class.

RC19-349.3

LLAVANERAS BLANCO, MASAYA* *(Wilfrid Laurier University - Balsillie School of International Affairs)*

Intimate Labour As Cross-Border Survival: Narratives of Arrival Among Hatian Migrant Domestic Workers in the Dominican Republic

Together with sex work and petit trade, domestic work is one of the three main sources of income for Haitian migrant women in the Dominican Republic (Petrozzielo and Wooding, 2013). I argue that care work and other forms of intimate labour (Boris and Parreñas, 2010), paid and unpaid, are at the heart of Haitian migrant women's migration experience as a strategy for survival. In other words: they provide intimate labour in order to survive. My argument draws on extensive qualitative data collected through interviews and focus groups held in Haitian and Dominican border towns, *bateyes* (sugar plantation communities) in south-west DR, and Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, with Haitian women who work as domestic workers in the DR. Their testimonies frequently refer to the provision of unpaid care work to distant relatives that host them when newly-arrived (often as children or youth) as well as the provision of similar work for adult men who they meet upon arrival and who provide shelter and limited social protection in exchange for unpaid care and other forms of intimate labour, including sex. Informants narrate these arrival arrangements as a matter of survival, and often portray them as foundational to the formation of their families and as training for their future incursions in the labour market. In this context, the boundaries between paid and unpaid care work, transactional sex, and other forms of intimate labour are often blurred in the quest for survival that permeates their migration experiences.

RC06-126.3

LO, IRIS P. Y.* *(The University of Oxford)*

Injustice within and Beyond Families: The Conception and Formation of Families Among Queer Women in China

The present study examined the experiences of injustice faced by Chinese queer women in the processes of forming queer families in Beijing, the capital of China. It revealed the ways in which different institutions, including the heteronormative power structure of Chinese families, the government, and the market, shaped Chinese queer women's conception and formation of families. While a substantial number of Western research on family patterns and relations of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals has emerged since the first decade of the 21st century, less attention has been paid to LGBTQ family formation in Asian contexts. In China, since non-heterosexuality remains heavily stigmatized and discussions about homosexuality have been censored by the government, families formed by LGBTQ individuals are largely invisible and suppressed. Through semi-structured interviews with 30 Chinese queer women, who identified themselves as "*lalas*" (queer women in Chinese term) and lived in Beijing, this study illuminated their different patterns of making sense of and forming families, ranging from staying single, cohabiting with a same-sex partner, performing "contract marriage" with a gay man, to having a child through assisted reproductive technology. Informants' diverse meanings attached to the idea of "family" were attributable to their experiences of empowerment and/or disempowerment in relation to their social locations, including gender, sexuality, class, and age, as well as within different life spheres, including within families of origin and the workplace. Meanwhile, by creating different forms of families, informants resisted and/or surrendered to the violence of heteronormative beliefs and rules in China to varying extent. This research has provided new empirical knowledge about the needs, wants, and challenges of families formed by queer women as well as the power dynamics behind queer family formation in China. It also has important implications for transnational theoretical dialogues concerning families, sexuality, and social justice.

RC13-251.2

LO VERDE, FABIO MASSIMO* *(University of Palermo)*

Leisure for Well-Being: The Z Generation's Mood

This paper is going to present the results of a research carried out among young Italians born between 1998 and 2000 attending high school. The research aimed at comparing their idea of well-being with that of older generations by looking at leisure practices (tradionalists: born between 1922-1943; baby boomers: 1945-1964; Generation X: 1965-1980; Generation Y: 1981-1994; Hamilton 2016). The empirical base of the study is made of:

a) 500 questionnairs administered to a non-probabilistic sample of high school students living in a city in the South of Italy. Respondents were asked to describe their idea of well-being and also whether leisure time and the way they practice is a relevant part of it or not;

b) 50 in-depth interviews with subjects from other generations in order to investigate their concepts of well-being and leisure time and how the two intersect each other;

c) a series of analyses of cultural products (movies, books, song lyrics, kinds of issues treated in youth magazines, etc.) taken as "icons" (i.e. milestones) in the cultural and value systems of the different generations with regards to the concept of well-being and its relationship with leisure practices in the past.

Framed within a sociological-generationalist perspective (Mannheim, 1928), this comparison is going to see how the definition itself of well-being changes significantly not only historically with regards to the different life experiences and leisure practices of different generations, but also with regards to the way in which the meaning of well-being in leisure time changes according to the different level of sharing and "sociality" that is attached to it, i.e. a public or private dimension differently experienced as "essential" by different generations.

RC06-143.1

LOBAKA, TEBOGO* *(University of South Africa)*

Exploring the Experiences of Young Adult Women Growing up with Non-Resident Fathers in Tlokwe Local Municipality

South Africa has be second highest rate of non-resident fathers in Africa after Namibia. Studies indicate that one father out of two is absent in a child's life and 50% of all fathers between the ages 15-49 do not have daily contact with their children. This study examines the experiences of young adult women raised in non-resident father households in Tlokwe Local Municipality, North West. Focus groups and face-to-face interviews were conducted with 34 young women between the ages 18-25. Five important, nuanced themes emerged, these are: a) fathers who are physically present but emotionally absent, b) fathers who are physically present but uninvolved, c) fathers who are physically absent but involved, d) fathers who are physically present and involved and e) fathers who are absent and uninvolved. Non-resident fatherhood remains a challenge in the Tlokwe Municipality, most of the participants had never met their biological fathers. The study revealed the frustration young women feel towards their mothers and maternal grandparents for caring more about maintenance than they do about a healthy father-daughter relationship. The study further revealed a deep-seated need for close proximity and an involved type of fathering among the young women.

RC13-259.1

LOBO, FRANCIS* *(Edith Cowan University)*

Happiness and Development of the Elderly: Leisure As an Enhancing Agency

Quality of Life and Life Satisfaction are phrases used to evaluate the wellbeing of individuals and societies. Much documented evidence exists that children and those in the workforce are active and occupied in their ways of life. However, activity and busyness are not evident in later life, especially after the cessation of work. After retirement, common knowledge indicates a contraction of the range of activities leading to boredom and loneliness. This paper advocates that contraction of activities need not occur. It uses leisure to increase the repertoire through learning new activities, substituting for those one was accustomed to and adapting to those and individual once enjoyed. Advancements that enhance the extension of life and new technologies, combined with focused attitudes will enable people in late age to be fully occupied and happy.

RC13-255.7

LOBO, FRANCIS* *(Edith Cowan University)*

Leisure, Happiness and Development: Reflections on China

Linking concepts of leisure, happiness and development have been generally well accepted. In reality however, increased wealth does on correlate with increased happiness. Although increased development may enable greater leisure experiences, they may not arise from leisure activities that promote health and wellbeing. China is selected as the nation for discussion. Data are drawn contemporary literature dealing with world happiness (Helliwell, Layard & Sachs, 2017) and literature on *Finding Leisure in China* (Godbey & Rui, 2015). As a country, China is ranked 79 out of 155 countries on happiness. Over the past quarter of a century the Gross National Product (GDP) in China has multiplied five-fold. But the

Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in the last 15 years has diminished before showing a gradual rise. GDP relates to the economic side of life; SWB is a comprehensive measure of individual well-being and takes account of economic and noneconomic measures. The social scene in urban China has leaped as a consequence of: the two-child policy; increase in gross national income; and expansion of pastimes and leisure activities in the home and out-of-home. Consumer culture has started to take hold with the advent of increased discretionary time and increased income. The countryside is different – still work dominated and limited in leisure. The paper attempts to describe the status of leisure in modern China and link the concepts of leisure, happiness and development in shaping a future.

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Keywords: Leisure, Happiness, Development, China

RC24-458.3

LOCKIE, STEWART* *(James Cook University)*

Rehabilitating Neoliberalism? Market Instruments and the Sustainability Transition

To proponents, market-based policy instruments offer elegant solutions to sustainability crises –substituting political decision-making with the technical deployment of expertise, optimizing the efficiency of public resource allocation, mobilizing private finance and innovation, and acting on the root causes of social and environmental externalities. All the while avoiding the inflexibility and non-responsiveness of command-and-control regulation.

Such instruments have long been the cornerstone of global governance frameworks such as the Kyoto Protocol. But the failure of market instruments, and the neoliberal logics that inform them, to resolve or to evade what seems an increasingly fractured and polarized environmental politics is telling. On the one hand, this failure confirms sociological critiques. From the destructive potential of speculative capitalism to the mundanity of social practice, there is more going on in the exploitation of people and ecosystems than 'the production of externalities'. On the other, it does not follow that market instruments have no potential role in supporting meaningful reform.

This paper offers an analysis of the conditions under which a variety of market instruments may support lasting and transformative change in the management of (in this case) agricultural landscapes. It argues that all environmental policy (whether market-based or not) makes assumptions about the distribution of benefits that arise from sustainable resource management, about the rights and responsibilities that inhere in access to natural resources, and about policy-efficacy.

Conditions that support effective outcomes across a variety of market instruments include clarity and acceptability of property rights, clarity of resource access-related duties, institutional capacity, temporal security and flexibility, two-way accountability, stability and consistency in state policy, and regulatory legitimacy. Contrary, therefore, to the neoliberal promise of de-politicized policy, market instruments to support the sustainability transition demands explicit recognition of their social embeddedness.

RC29-536.9

LODETTI, PATRIZIO* *(university of milan)*
PESSINA, GIANMARIA *(university of milan)*

Challenging Mafia's Territorial Power. Operating Among Market and Culture to Sanction Cosa Nostra, a Case Study on Addiopizzo

Addiopizzo is an anti-mafia movement established in Palermo (2004) to struggle extortion racket. It aims to sustain, spread and consolidate a culture based on legality, as well as an economic development free from mafia constraints. *Addiopizzo* association have fostered the creation of a community composed by entrepreneurs who refuse Mafia protection system. We argue that refuse to pay *pizzo* and above all the willing to denunciate any extortion attempt , question the legitimacy of mafia's territorial power. Consequently these attitudes can be conceptualized as a sanction against Cosa nostra.

For a shopkeeper, joining Addiopizzo network assumes the meaning of sharing the aforementioned attitudes and entails to signal it out. This implies an increasing perception of a possible change, namely a market field where is possible to avoid relationship with the mafia realm and to remain consistent with an ethical orientation founded on anti-mafia values and a culture of legality.

Our paper intends to inquire the dynamics that make Addiopizzo's experience so effective and lasting. In particular, how a community can organize a sanction system, jointly at economical and culturall level, to challenge territorial power of crime organizations. One crucial point concern the role played by values and culture in this process. The aim is to contribute understanding the possibilities of change in a context marked by a rooted presence of organised crime through the use of a post-heroic approach, that is an incremental transformation driven by a collective action of actors otherwise weak and powerless.

RC06-146.3

LODETTI, PATRIZIO* *(university of milan)*

Multigenerational Households in Italy. How Demographic Changes and Economic Crises Are Affecting Individual Trajectories and Family Forms

This work aim to understand how significant demographic changes and the economic crisis have affected generational interdependence, family structures and solidarity networks in Italy. It takes in consideration major changes in family living arrangements, focusing on the multi-generational household types, both from a structural and a relational perspective.

Specifically, the subject of my research are reconstructed households where young adults moved back to parental home as consequence of vulnerabilities, mainly entailed by economic crises and conjugal instability.

Avoiding a straight bourdesian positioning, I'm intending families in terms of *practical kinship*: as a field of relationships that are constantly used and reinforced in everyday practices and exchanges. Individual trajectories can play a big role, not just for shifting relative power of each member, but also impacting the family field as a whole, such as death, separation, re-partnering and reconstitution. Generational gap can produce conflicts of different kind. Multigenerational households resulting from a reconstruction, can be understood as a privileged field to observe negotiation processes and ambivalences of members living together while coping stressful situation of vulnerabilities.

What I propose is a mixed-method designs. Quantitative methods are used to understand the changes in family structures and define the most effective factors affecting the choice of returning parental homes. Qualitative methods are used to understand relational specificity of members involved in the management of multigenerational family field, focusing on challenges and ambivalences

My analyses are intended to take a longitudinal perspective, confronting changes attributable to economic crises of 2008. I'm using the ISTAT Multipurpose survey on households. It is a repeated cross-sectional survey which provide detailed longitudinal data on daily life of individuals and families. I'm going to present results elaborated from descriptive analysis and regression models. Results of the qualitative inquiry will not be included in the eventual discussion.

RC34-JS-75.2

LOHMAN, KIRSTY* *(University of Surrey)*

'No Borders' Whilst Maintaining 'Safe Spaces': Boundary Management in Feminist and Queer DIY Punk

This paper investigates relationships between identity, belonging and the creation of cultural community 'safe' spaces, through a case study analysis of contemporary queer/feminist do-it-yourself (DIY) punk scene(s) in the UK. These draw on the aesthetics of Riot Grrrl punk that emerged in the USA in the early 1990s, but this new generation are also influenced by contemporary queer, anarchist, feminist and trans politics.

The scenes operate in a way that enables performers, organisers, and its wider community to play with the borders of genre, particularly in terms of deconstructing spatial, cultural, and identity boundaries. Politically, this approach allows an 'opening up' of possibilities, countering the cultural hierarchies and oppressions extant in wider cultural and social life.

Simultaneously, however, the scenes rely on the creation of 'safe spaces' at events. These allow otherwise marginalised people to perform, to experiment, or simply to exist, at events without fear of attack. Such 'safe spaces' rely on the creation and policing of boundaries, of ensuring that attendees adhere to sets of guidelines around behaviour at events.

By analysing these two seemingly contradictory approaches to boundary-management, this paper will examine the complexity of scene participants' political work in terms of identity, belonging, and community.

This paper brings together findings from two research projects, 'Trans Music Communities' (2012-3) and 'Punk, Politics and Gender in the UK' (2016-), while also reflecting analytically on the author's own involvement with the scenes in question (2011-). Data includes interviews, participant observation, and content analysis of creative outputs by performers and scene organisers.

RC19-356.2

LOHMANN, HENNING* *(University of Hamburg)*

Non-Standard Work, Low Pay and Poverty in Europe: Patterns of Redistribution within and across Households

In recent decades European welfare states have undergone massive change, were facing increased global competition as well as economic and financial crisis. As a result, many countries saw a deterioration of labour market positions with a widening of the segment of non-standard and low-paid employment relationships. The paper addresses how these developments have contributed to changes in the distribution of labour market earnings and in the patterns of redistribution within and across households.

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

The relationship between non-standard work, low wages and poverty is an aspect of the more general distributional question how an individual labour market position translates into well-being at the household level. A direct link is to be expected when single earnership is the rule and no other sources of income but the earnings of the 'household head' are available. But these conditions differ across countries and are subject to social change, in particular to transformations affecting the patterns of family living, the gendered division of labour and the tax/transfer system. In the welfare states of the late 20th and early 21st century a complex link between work and poverty has evolved as not only earnings of a 'household head' contribute to a household's income package, but also a partner's or other household members' earnings, public and private transfers and other incomes.

The paper takes a multilevel perspective to identify the impact of macro-level characteristics on micro-level outcomes. Based on the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC 2004-2015; two-way fixed effects and random coefficient models) it provides an analysis of three types of incomes (individual earnings, pre- and post-tax/transfer household income) which show how structural and institutional factors shape the distribution of labour market earnings and patterns of redistribution within and across households.

RC34-613.12

LOHMEYER, BEN* *(Tabor College of Higher Education)*

Hyper-Governed Young People's Resistance to the Crushing Ubiquity of Neoliberal Violence.

The ongoing debate about youth and violence within sociology is beginning to integrate the significance of non-physical violence. Using data drawn from young people directly, I argue there is a need to further develop existing frameworks to conceptualise violence in structural, cultural (Galtung) and symbolic (Bourdieu) forms. These frameworks from the emerging sociology of violence facilitate two insights. Firstly, it recognises *hyper-governed* young people's experiences of violation as resulting from "neoliberal violence" (Giroux, 2014, p. 224). Secondly, it facilitates a conceptualisation of the diversity of their techniques of resistance as ultimately discursive. Theirs is a search for the language through which to speak into existence new realities free from violence. The project this paper is based on involved 28 semi-structured interviews with hyper-governed young people predominantly from South Australia. Interviews were audio record and transcribed. Persistent motifs were identified through thematic analysis.

These young people, 15 – 25 years of age, were identified in this project as *hyper-governed* because they are subject to increased regulation and surveillance from the state. This governing is in addition to the already highly regulated period of youth. The hyper-governing of these young people is the result of their association with political action, child protection or juvenile justice systems. However, they do not passively accept the violence imposed on them. Rather, they experiment with resistance techniques that challenge the hegemony of neoliberal violence. This paper focusses on three such techniques: Democratised Surveillance, Voluntary Occupation, and Self Governmentalisation. My analysis of these stories draws on Bourdieu's (2001) concept "symbolic violence", Galtung's (1969, 1990) "structural" and "cultural violence", as well as Giroux's (2014) "neoliberal violence". I will demonstrate that hyper-governed young people actively resist conformity to sanctioned forms of neoliberal violence through discursive resistance.

RC22-422.5

LOMBAARD, CHRISTO* *(University of South Africa)*

The Murderous God of Genesis 22 (the Akedah) in Three Recent Public Discourses: A British Popular Anti-Religious Book, a US TV Series and a South African Poem. (- Or: Criteria for God-Hood and Faith in Secular Media)

Genesis 22 (known within Judaism as the *Akedah*) relates the psychologically disturbing account of how God instructs Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac as a token of devotion. Apart from almost two and a half millennia of interpretative wrangling with this text and two centuries of academic scholarship on it, this account keeps recurring in various ways in modern media too. Three such publications are here taken into review: a section of the popular 2006 book *The God delusion* by British biologist Richard Dawkins; an interchange between two of the main characters in the US TV crime series *Bones* (series 2, episode 2); and a 2016-published poem called "Sacrificium" by South African poet Lina Spies in her most recent poetry volume, *Sulamiet*. In these three public fora, which may be placed variously on a continuum between religion-positive and religion-negative views, the problem of the murderous God of the Genesis 22 account is in each instance treated differently, and creatively so. Interestingly, and unintentionally, in these treatments (as in many others) implicit criteria on the part of the authors are revealed of what would in secular discourse be acceptable for acknowledgeable God-hood and/or for legitimate faith. Identifying these and other implicit criteria are of importance in placing on a clearer footing the often binary religion-positive / religion-negative discourse within publicly secular societies. In turn, such greater clarity tends to indicate that the rhetorics employed in this debate frequently stem not from the oppositioning of "religious" and "non-religious" points of view,

but from two equally religious orientations, though of opposing perspective regarding the phenomenon of faith.

RC37-661.1

LOMBARDINILO, ANDREA* *(University "Gabriele d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara)*

Richard Sennett and the Jewish Ghetto in Venice: For a Socio-Literary Interpretation of Cultural Displacement

This proposal aims to further investigate the relationship between power, conflict and displacement developed by Richard Sennett in the first part of his volume *The Foreigner: Two Essays on Exile* (2011). The purpose is to focus on the literary references (Shakespeare and Castiglione among others) chosen by Sennett to snapshot the instable balances determining the cohabitation with the Jewish community in Renaissance Venice. The particular social and cultural scenario marking life in Venice allows Sennett to dwell on the contingent tensions begot by the presence of the Jewish community. To the fore is a clever reflection on the condition of exiled people in a foreign land, to the extent that this issue implies a reflection on the rights of citizenship and principle of tolerance at the dawn of our modernity. The practice of power may foster the confliction between justice and violence, as Sennett emphasizes in reference to the pogrom which afflicted the Jewish in 1627. As a result, the sociologist actualizes the social dynamics marking the Jewish Ghetto in Venice, in compliance with the dialectic between "placeless rights" and "the very mobility of spoken word". This means the precariousness of the exile people, subdued to the unfathomable action of justice and the sudden manifestations of violence. Hence follows the reference to Shakespeare's play *The Merchant of Venice* that Sennett viewed as representing the centrality of the unwritten word in commercial affairs at the time of old Dukes. The role of trust among people and the communicative dimension highlighted by Sennett in reference to "the legitimation and protection of words in themselves" preludes to the social learning of Shakespearian work, so much needed in the quest for understanding of our post-modern complexity: "the connection between freedom of speech and sanctity of contract. This economic freedom derives from freedom of speech".

TG04-979.3

LOMBARDINILO, ANDREA* *(University "Gabriele d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara)*

The Risks of Academic Mobility: The Media Theatricalization of Violence

This proposal focuses on the journalistic take on the death of two young Italian researchers named Valeria Solesin and Giulio Regeni who died in Paris and Cairo in November 2015 and February 2016 respectively and both – to some extent – fell victim to terrorism. In particular, the aim is to further investigate the process of theatricalization of violence involving young researchers, starting from the journalistic strategies fostered by some important European newspapers (El Pais, Le Figaro, The Guardian, Corriere della Sera). Hence the opportunity to analyze not only the communicative representation of their sudden death, but also the political and civil reaction to their murderers. Their sacrifice inevitably symbolizes the difficult conditions in which young university researchers abroad find themselves sometimes. To the fore are the risks stemming from university mobility, in particular for young researchers involved in scientific and academic endeavor. There is no doubt that their death underwent a process of media theatricalization because of the emotive impact of the event as well as the cultural and scientific determination that led the two Italian researchers to attend their Phd courses abroad (in Paris and Cairo, respectively). Unfortunately, the social effects of the brain drain and international mobility of young scholars and researchers, strongly supported by governments and higher education systems, has been reconsidered and therefore weakened by the increasing insecurity that afflicts our globalized world, within and without Europe. Fifty years after the murder of the young German student Benno Ohnesorg (gunned down by a policeman during a demonstration in West Berlin), the prophecy of "university in democracy" claimed by Habermas as a sign of protest against the murder of the young student is far from being fulfilled today in spite of the advent of the connected society and the construction of reticular communities.

RC01-35.1

LOMSKY-FEDER, EDNA* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*
SASSON-LEVY, ORNA* *(Department of Sociology and Anthroplogy Bar Ilan University)*

Gendered Encounters with the State: An Analytical Proposal

This paper argues that by analyzing women's experiences of military service we can rearticulate the meaning of gendered citizenship as a lived experience that occurs in the "contact zones" between the citizen and the state's institutions.

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

Based on interviews with 120 Israeli women soldiers, we propose three key concepts that analyze the meaning of gendered encounters with the state: 1) 'Multi-Layered Contracts' (civic, intersectional group, and individual), which contain both formal and non-formal aspects in regulating the relations with the state; 2) 'Contrasting Gendered Experiences' signifies the various experiences of doing and undoing gender in diverse military roles from the perspective of body, sexuality, and emotion management, which affect women's gender consciousness and their critical-political voice; and 3) 'Dis/Acknowledging Violence', which discusses how the women soldiers understand and react to the military's violence in war and occupation and in terms of sexual harassment. These three concepts expose the concrete meaning of women's participatory citizenship. Reading the women's narratives through the lens of these three concepts, we argue that women's mandatory military service at such a formative age, during an active ongoing violent conflict, becomes an initiation process into gendered citizenship, where the women discover their marginality vis-à-vis the state.

RC51-855.3

LONDOÑO-MONROY, GLORIA* *(Profesional Autonoma)*

Rural Laboratories of Social Entrepreneurship: A Sociocybernetics Approach

The Rural Laboratories of Social Entrepreneurship, of the Colombian NGO Future for Children, is an educational program directed to rural inhabitants or suburban areas of small and medium municipalities who have not suffered directly from the armed conflict and have low human development indices. The objective is to strengthen personal and technical skills that allow them to identify the problems, wealth and opportunities of their environments; recognize their potential and define their life project; and partner to self-manage initiatives that promote a relevant and sustainable development for their communities. In 2017, four laboratories were held at Colombian Antioquia department with young peasants, mostly out of school. The experience has led to a research that seeks to understand, from systems theory, how laboratories confront young people with their limits of knowledge about themselves and their environment, and how in collective they construct new knowledge and make social decisions that trigger emerging processes that influence their personal and community development. The paper presents and explains the model of this system, which includes the process of observation of the participants, and makes a reflection from a Sociocybernetics perspective that seeks to understand how Laboratories can facilitate that young people understand their environment and act upon it to co-create a new rurality.

RC01-46.4

LONG, AMY* *(University of Fort Hare)*

A Sociological Appraisal of Police Crimes and Disciplinary Measures in Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality - South Africa

Policing as a global concept, involves an exchange of trust between the public and a given police service. The underlying basis of this exchange is the premise that police services exist to protect citizens and their property, and to ensure that order is maintained in societies. The police services by virtue of the nature of their role in society can therefore be regarded as 'protectors'. The South African Police Services are guided by the same philosophies as policing services globally. Recently in South Africa though, there has been an increase in reports accusing policemen of becoming involved in criminal activities themselves. With a focus on the Buffalo City Metropolitan Area of South Africa, this paper presents the incidences of undocumented police crimes; the perceived causes thereof; and the perceived role of disciplinary procedures (both internally and legally) in preventing such incidences of crime. Findings from this study reveal that policemen are involved in undocumented incidences of white collar, and violent crimes in the Buffalo City Metropolitan Area of South Africa. Most white collar crimes include bribery and corruption; whilst most violent crimes include assault, assault GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm), torture and interrogation techniques with a violent element. Reasons stated for such crimes include inadequate remuneration, frustration at the poor efficacy of the criminal justice system, and general deviance due to criminal elements. Most policemen surveyed in this study stated that they know of policemen who have been involved in unethical and illegal behaviours, and that they do not believe the internal and legal disciplinary measures to be effective in eradicating these incidences. The result of such incidences is that enforcers of the law become the perpetrators of crimes whose nature they are tasked with investigating.

RC54-895.2

LONGMAN, CHIA* *(Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Ghent University)*

Beauty Practices As Harmful Cultural Practices? a Study of Female University Students in Iran

This research, drawing on a conceptual framework including notions such as harmful cultural/traditional practices (HCP) and beauty, and based on semi-structured interviews with young female university students in Iran, investigates the perceptions and experiences on beauty practices and cosmetic surgery. We explore how these notions are perceived, articulated, practiced and potentially resisted. The data suggests that despite existing criticism of the gendered aspects of beauty practices among women who practice them, they are still practiced on a large scale. In Iran, the female body as a contested space for expression of identity and social capital, is under influence by the globalized beauty ideals that rely on predominantly Western beauty ideals, and local accounts of appropriate and optimal appearance. Despite the popularity of particular forms of beauty practices in Iran, especially facial surgeries, beauty is not perceived as a common good but as a necessary evil by young university students targeted by this research. We discuss the harmful aspects of beauty and how it could be defined as HCP, as well as agentic aspects of performing beauty and body management practices.

By: Ladan Rahbari and Chia Longman

RC49-829.2

LONGMORE, MONICA *(Bowling Green State University)*
MANNING, WENDY *(bowling green state university)*
GIORDANO, PEGGY *(bowling green state university)*
MCMILLIN, JENNIFER* *(bowling green state university)*

Relationship and Financial Uncertainty during Emerging Adulthood

In the U.S., emerging adulthood is the stage in the life course in which individuals are expected to traverse the landscape of adulthood, without having to necessarily commit to adult roles. It is a pivotal age period (18 to 29 years) characterized by role exploration. Yet there are societal expectations that individuals will establish stable intimate relationships and gain financial independence from parents. Furthermore, there is always the possibility of role failure. Young adults may lose their jobs, fail to pay bills, and easily make missteps in intimate relationships. Likewise, an economic recession like that of 2008 can cause young adults to experience an uncertain financial terrain (Van Horn, Zukin, Szeltner, & Stone, 2012). This combination of exploration and expectations can lead to subjective feelings of uncertainty. Broadly defined, uncertainty is a state or situation in which an individual is unable to readily define an outcome. Moreover, compared to the recent past, establishing conventional markers of adulthood, such as establishing financial independence and stable relationships can be difficult, and as a result, can leave emerging adults distressed. Using the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (n= 928) we explored the mental health outcomes associated with economic uncertainty and relationship uncertainty. Examining anxiety, depressive symptoms and low self-esteem, among an emerging adult sample (ages 22-29) using ordinary least squares regression, we found that relationship and economic uncertainty were both moderately common experiences. In multivariate analyses, relationship uncertainty was related positively to anxiety and depression, and negatively related to self-esteem. Likewise, economic uncertainty was related positively to depression and anxiety, and negatively related to self-esteem. Additionally, modeled together, relationship uncertainty and economic uncertainty remained positively associated with anxiety and depression, and negatively related to self-esteem. This research added to an understanding of unexplored areas of mental health vulnerability in emerging adulthood.

RC30-JS-2.4

LONGO, MARIA EUGENIA* *(INRS)*

Precarious Employment, Social Norms and Youth Policies: Priorities and Rights in Canada, France and Argentine

Despite developing skills and making efforts to adapt themselves to new work standards, young people are one of the age groups who have struggled the most in the labour market for the last decades, constituting a deliberated and credible target for State policies in many countries. However shared and "explicit goals" of social inclusion, skills expansion, development of experience, access to employment, and increase of job standards, rights and security are dominated by "implicit social norms" of each context, defining different policies effects. The paper analyses the ways in which public policies address solutions to young people employment difficulties such as precariousness, instability, vulnerability, low wages, and lack of access or training. It focuses on recipient's programs priorities and "forgotten" groups to identify different: a) state functions among youth, b) criteria to generate rights, and c) individual efforts required to benefit a public action. These points will be illustrated by results from a qualitative research on youth employment policies in three countries: Canada, Argentine, France. Under this project we realized a documentary analysis of more than a hundred of policies and programs and we interviewed responsible and designers of these policies and programs in each context.

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RC15-291.3

LOODIN, HENRIK* *(Lund University)*

The Organisation of Welfare Services on Quasi-Markets - a Study of Elderly Care in Sweden

This paper examines how a Scandinavian country organises elderly care as a welfare service on a quasi-market. More specifically, it deals with how public officers work with meeting citizens' need and demand, while at the same time struggle with political decrees, changes in the political climate, as well as the whims of the market. Swedish elderly care is used as an example of how a welfare service is organised on a market in which care needs and state financed subsidies intersect with private and public actors. The Swedish welfare regime traditionally seeks to de-familiarise welfare services and de-commodify citizens.The aim is to unburden families of unpaid welfare service work and secure individual welfare from market failures. Since the end of 1900, however, the model has been reformed in terms of opening up the market for private actors to organise and deliver elderly care.

The study is based on three different empirical sources. First, a survey was conducted on elderly people living in a mid-sized Swedish city and who applied for a retirement home in 2014. Second, qualitative interviews was conducted with public officers responsible for the placement of elderly. Third, a text analysis was made on significant policy documents that frame the practice of the public officers.

The findings suggests that the conditions for the organisation of elderly care have changed, the welfare regime's original aims are contested, and that family relationships is the main determinant for explaining differences in elderly people's attitudes to living in a retirement home in the future. In addition, the findings reveal the complex tactics that the public officers developed in order to handle the needs and demands of elderly citizens in relation to new ways of governing elderly care.

RC19-353.4

LOPES, ALEXANDRA* *(University of Porto)*
POSKUTE, VIRGINIJA* *(ISM University of Management and Economics)*

Social Investment in LTC - Findings from the Sprint Project

SPRINT is a 3 years research project funded under the European Union Horizon 2020 Program and aims to apply a social policy analysis to a specific domain of policy design and implementation - that of long-term care (LTC)- from a social investment perspective. Social investment applied to LTC involves the identification of good value investments in LTC that create the conditions for the realization of policies that contribute to the most efficient use and allocation of resources over the life course in support of high levels of participation in the labour market, while enhancing and maintaining capacities and independent living of older people and simultaneously promoting efficiency, equity and quality of life. In this presentation we will be outlining the dimensions to consider when looking at LTC from a SI perspective in European countries. The aspiration is to disentangle the impact mechanisms of LTC provision with a view to identifying good value investments in that field, developing innovative assessment tools that can genuinely bring a fresh approach to the consideration of the social value of LTC and help in comparing options in terms of their expected returns. The contents of the presentation are the result of research work carried out in 11 European countries involving the analysis of legal frameworks, administrative data, secondary data as well as qualitative data from interviews and focus groups with a diverse array of stakeholders.

RC15-296.5

LOPES, NOÉMIA* *(Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) - Egas Moniz, Centro de Investigação Interdisciplinar (CiiEM))*

Ageing and Performance: From Medicalization to Pharmaceuticalization

The decline of individuals' ability to perform at the same level, on various domains, associated with old age, has become, since the 1970's, a particular target for medicalization processes. More recently, the medicalization of old age expanded the range of its intervention, shifting its focus from treatment to enhancement/rejuvenation. This new pattern of medicalization of old age cannot be separated from the expansion of pharmaceuticalization. Its vast therapeutic offer is geared not only towards treating pathologies of old age, but also towards responding to modern expectations of old age rejuvenation (and expanding them), giving rise to a flourishing anti-ageing industry as Higgs & Jones coined it. Within this frame of pharmaceuticalization, countering physical and cognitive decline, a new market for natural products (such as food supplements, nutraceuticals or natural medicines) has also been developing. This constitutes another pattern of consumption – where these products are generally used in tandem with pharmaceuticals. In this presentation we aim to discuss ageing, increasingly defined as a social problem and constituted as a site for the expansion of medicalization and pharmaceuticalization, largely driven by market dynamics. This discussion will be set in the context of the consumption of memory medication – as a modern icon of rejuvenated old age – and its impacts on identities, when used for the management of performance, or the management of disease. This approach is empirically based on a study conducted with a sample of 414 elders (aged 65 +), physically and cognitively autonomous, living alone in their homes or in institutional settings, in the city of Almada, in Portugal. A mixed methods approach was used, comprising, firstly, a survey (n=414) and, secondly, life history interviews (n=30) to the people previously inquired.

RC37-666.5

LOPES, PAUL* *(Colgate University)*

Competing Visions of Race Music: The Aesthetics of the Black Jazz Avant-Garde, Black Jazz Neo-Conservative, and the Black Jazz Popular Vernacular

This paper looks at three competing visions of jazz as *race-music.* I argue that since the early twentieth century professional black musicians have articulated a race-conscious, black nationalist agenda in promoting black race-music as a distinct practice of music-making expressive of African American culture, politics, and self-empowerment. While the 1960s avant-garde Black Music movement in jazz has been recognized as a black nationalist race-music, I argue that two other strains of black nationalism emerged since this period. Using my research on Miles Davis, I show how Davis and electronic-jazz musicians positioned a *vernacular* aesthetic against the *formalist* aesthetic adopted by the Black Music community. Davis argued for a populist form of jazz incorporating elements of mainstream and avant-garde jazz as well as popular black music genres as seen in his 1969 album *Bitches Brew.* I show how in response to the black jazz avant-garde and popular vernacular, Wynton Marsalis and other neo-conservative musicians and critics adopted a black nationalism of conservation of the jazz tradition against the formalism of the avant-garde and the populism of the electronic-jazz movement. Following Robin D. G. Kelly, I show how these three-aesthetics represented distinct forms of *infra-politics* – cultural politics in everyday life and ritual – among black jazz musicians. I argue that these infra-politics expressed Bourdieuian *distinctions of opposition,* where Davis and other electronic-jazz musicians were accused of "selling-out" by the jazz avant-garde and neo-conservatives who rejected popular expressions of electronic-jazz as well as black popular music of the period. In rejecting these popular expressions, they failed to see the emerging *infra-politics* of hip-hop. Davis, however, recognized this *infra-politics* and incorporated hip-hop into his last album, *Do-Bop,* before his death in 1991.

RC37-664.1

LOPES, PAUL* *(Colgate University)*

Miles Davis: The Unreconstructed Black Man in Modern Jazz

This paper looks at the *infra-politics* of Miles Davis – his everyday demeanor, actions, and words of resistance. It is based on the *public story* of Davis found in magazines, newspapers, books, television, radio, and film. This story reflects the personal and artistic journey of Davis and the collective rendition of this journey by Davis, critics, journalists, and others. It shows the intersection of the personal life, public biography, creative work, and critical reception of a public intellectual negotiating his racial and gender identity for over four decades. Davis was an *unreconstructed race-man provocateur* who elicited among white critics and journalists such epithets as Public Enigma No. 1 and Prince of Darkness because he challenged prevailing expectations of *racial etiquette* in Jim Crow America. The public story reveals how in his professional persona and interviews Davis challenged the *deference-behavior* expected from African Americans by White Americas. Davis became the "angry" and "racist" race-man by stridently reminding those around him of the racial social distance that pervaded the jazz art world and American society. He also challenged the *deference-silence* expected of African Americans by his angry, no-holds-bared criticism of racism in American music and society. I also look at how his self-hood and persona of race-man was intimately wrapped up in a hypermasculinity that prevailed in jazz and American music. I argue how this hypermasculinity with its misogynistic objectification of, and violence towards, women was normalized in jazz and American music so that this aspect was not part of Davis's "angry" black man narrative. I end by looking at Davis's complicity in this image of black masculinity and his eventual fall from grace with the publication of his 1989 autobiography. This autobiography forever changed his legacy as one of the most important African American intellectuals and artists of the twentieth century.

RC22-409.14

LOPES JR, ORIVALDO* *(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN, Social Sciences Department)*

The Cognitive Partnership: Intersubjective Religious Research Methodology

In a research setting, researcher and researched are usually in different regimes of enunciation (Deleuze, Becker, Latour), and share diverse interests. This is a methodological proposal of cooperation agreement, where, in a construction partnership, participants of a specific research can produce a knowledge useful for both of them. Departing from applied studies in sociology of religion, this methodology had been constructed and tested in several years, in researches did by the author and others investigators in social sciences linked to his research group in Brazil. With the good results gained, it was possible to do the systematization here presented. The starting point was the studies in complexity proposed by Edgar Morin, but after, with its application in religious studies, G. van der Leeuw and Bruno Latour came to complete the theoretical foundation. Several researches discussed in the paper, demonstrate the results of this methodological proposal, its applicability, forces and weaknesses. The Cognitive Partnership is a way of relationship between researchers and researched, in which both actors share their specific abilities and resources to achieve goals previously stablished. Although their objectives are diverse, they can work in partnership, since they trust in the validity of the final product of the research. The implication of this methodology for the sociology of religion, and for others fields of antropo-sociological investigation is significant. That's a way of work with the human subjectivity that take advantage of it.

RC40-706.2

LOPEZ, LUIS GUILLERMO* *(Terranfibia Independent)*

The Latin American´s Concentration Land: Several Answers and Solutions for Strengthen Peasant Agriculture. 2017

In the countries of Latin America the problem of the unfair concentration of the land is part of social conflict, social inequality and politician instability. While this problem continues all aspiration of peace are impossible unless we have a real society of pace in Latin America. So, one point of party for analysis is about Latin American´s land concentration.

The other hand, the American´s land concentration has different interests of national and international companies and owners with historical roots in the social structure of Latin American. These owners have big land. They also have also power of politicians and they have alliance with companies and bad people they take territories of peasant, to increment their possessions. So, the grabbing of land in Latin America has been an unfair process, a process of accumulation of blood and fire, historic injustice that now is shown in the century as the base of global companies, news national constitutions and process of peace, but, the truth is the same problem in the twenty first century: the concentration of land.

In reason for conflict and the taking of land and concentration of earth has a few answers: The first answer is The Peasant Zone of Reserve. It is as basic Law 160 from 1994 in Colombia this is support to peasant agriculture; In Brazil the best the Movement of the Without Earth by the peasant agriculture; in Bolivia the Movement of without Earth, and others regionals movements; in Ecuador the movement against the mining-plan for the government, by the rights of the nature.

However, all the answers have essentially one condition: the earth for peasants and the earth for indigenous, two traditional people, however, each of them have several thinks and ideas and only the final solution of the economical democracy strengthens the politic democracy

RC02-JS-44.2

LOPEZ, MATIAS* *(PUC Chile and Harvard University)*
MORAES SILVA, GRAZIELLA *(Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)*
MARQUES, PEDRO *(UFRJ)*

Elites and Distribution: A Cultural Approach

What motivates elites to endorse redistribution in contexts of high inequality? While former theories generally assume elites to be utility-maximizing rational actors with perfect information, we contend that elites' decisions regarding distribution are informed by the cultural tools they use when addressing inequality, particularly how they draw symbolic boundaries between themselves and the poor. We conducted a multi methods design that combines speech analysis with regression models, using in-depth interviews and closed questionnaires in targeted and randomized samples of elites in congress, government, and business between 1994 and 2015 in Brazil. We asked elites about their understanding of poverty and inequality and found that the main boundary that Brazilian elites draw between themselves and the poor relates not to wealth, power, or deservingness, but to cognitive resources and agency. In elites' eyes, the poor are ignorant, irrational, and thus incapable to pursue (or understand) self-interest. Because elites disregard the poor as irrational and immobile, they become skeptical about the efficacy of social policy and less inclined to endorse it. This mechanism translates into a substantial and robust negative effect of symbolic boundaries in elites' support for social policies. To test our argument outside Brazil, we replicated the questionnaire in South Africa and Uruguay and observed similar responses regarding the alleged ignorance of the poor, especially among business elites, as well as a strong negative effect of this symbolic boundary in

the endorsement of social policies. Results add complexity to previous theoretical models, which account elites' decision to expand or contain distribution as a well-informed rational response to the externalities of inequality. While it is fair to assume that elites can use distribution to prevent externalities, we find that their attitudes toward social policy are more directly informed by the meaning attributed to poverty and inequality.

RC31-557.2

LOPEZ NARANJO, DIEGO* *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*

Trafficking and Forced Labor of Indigenous Women Employed in Domestic Work in Mexico

Trafficking in persons for the means of forced labor is a serious problem that not only violates the labor rights of individuals, but also violates their most basic human rights, especially freedom. In Mexico, forced labor is reflected mainly in the agricultural sector, mostly in the corn and tomato fields, as well as in the coal and silver mining industry (Walk Free Foundation, 2016). Such is the case of day laborers in San Quintín, Baja California where on 16 March they mutinied in a great strike because of the poor working conditions in which they had them. "We all saw it as normal that people were suspended for three or four days or that they dismissed them without compensation for demanding that our rights shall be respected, or for trying to force the bosses to pay for overtime in the days that we had to rest," said Jose Ignacio Garcia, 19 years old and who has been working since he was 12 years old in the fields of the valley of San Quentin" (Animal Politico, 2015). The population sometimes ignores this form of exploitation and in Mexico it has not been recognized as a recurrent problem, much less in domestic work. However, some cases are beginning to draw attention, confirming the existence of forced labor in Mexico and not only in the agricultural and mining sector, but also in domestic work, where victims suffer physical torture, different types of exploitation and the violation of their human rights. Taking into accounts the above discussion, this research explores the modalities and forms of exploitation that indigenous female victims suffer in their employment as domestic workers.

RC14-265.5

LÓPEZ-GARRALÓN, MIGUEL* *(Universidad Complutense Madrid)*

El Problema de la Fiabilidad de las Fuentes en las Campañas de Sensibilización Social

Este estudio pretende conocer cómo las fuentes políticas afectan en la opinión de los ciudadanos respecto a determinadas propuestas sobre la violencia en las edades escolares.

A través de dos mensajes persuasivos, asignados ambos a dos fuentes políticas de distinto signo, determinaremos si la población otorga más relevancia a los mensajes y las propuestas, o a las fuentes que los divulgan. Además añadiremos un mensaje sin contenido persuasivo ni fuente que ejercerá de grupo de control.

Considerando la implicación y el interés de los ciudadanos en la política nacional, veremos qué grupos son los que prestan atención a los mensajes que se emiten por parte de los actores políticos, y por tanto sobre los que hay que ejercer un mayor esfuerzo para lograr su apoyo. De la misma forma podremos analizar si es necesario destinar recursos y esfuerzos a determinados grupos que solo puedan verse afectados por la fuente política, ya que el contenido no es para ellos lo más relevante.

RC28-523.1

LOPEZ-ROLDAN, PEDRO* *(Autonomous University of Barcelona)*
FACHELLI, SANDRA *(Autonomous University of Barcelona)*

Mechanisms to Increase Social Fluidity over Cohorts and across Age. the Case of Spain

This paper presents the results of an analysis of intergenerational social mobility in Spain taking into account the role of education in social fluidity over cohorts and across age. We follow the work of Breen (2010) and Vallet (2017) addressed to determine the contribution of the different mechanisms to the increase in social fluidity over cohorts, adding age effect. Drawing data from pooled cross-sectional data (INE, 1991; 2005; 2011), both men (50,804 cases) and women (38,688 cases) reaching occupational maturity between 1956 and 2011(born between 1926 and 1981) are analyzed, a period of profound economic, political and social transformations. We analyze change in the fundamental statistical associations: origin-destination, origin-education and education-destination, and the interaction OED, over cohorts and age, as an indicator of labor experience. As well as we apply a simulation or counterfactual analysis to test the relative role of education in shaping social fluidity. For the case of Spain, we conclude that social fluidity is explained by two fundamental mechanisms: first and mainly by the educational expansion, and to a lesser extent by a reduction of the direct effect. In turn, there is a slight effect of the age in social fluidity.

This analysis is part of a research developed in the context of INCASI Project (*International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities*, Horizon 2020. Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. Research and Innovation Staff Exchange, GA-691004, http://incasi.uab.es).

RC30-552.2

LOPEZ-SALA, ANA *(Spanish National Research Council (CSIC))*
MOLINERO GERBEAU, YOAN* *(Spanish National Research Council)*
AVALLONE, GENNARO *(University of Salerno)*

Immigrant Labor and Migratory Regulation in Europe's Agricultural Enclaves. the Case of Moroccan Workers in Spain, Italy and France's Agricultural Sectors.

Since the mid-1980s the restructuring of the intensive production of horticultural products has transformed the economic, labor and demographic dynamics of many agricultural enclaves. Their technological and productive transformation, their orientation towards external markets and their intensive use of workforce have converted the territories where this type of agroindustry is implanted in laboratories of new forms of labor and migratory regulation. Unlike the processes of complementarity and competition observed in other economic sectors, in these agrarian communities the national labor force has been gradually substituted by immigrant workers. The formal and informal recruitment of migrant workers into the agricultural sector has been the result of both spontaneous migration and labor incorporation dynamics as well as proactive recruitment mechanisms through temporary workers programs and new migratory laws and policies

The objective of this presentation, focused on the case study of Moroccan workers, is to analyze the reconfigurations and interrelations between new forms of labor relations and migratory regulation in the agricultural enclaves of southern European countries, using the concepts of temporality and precariousness. This analysis is based on more than 60 in-depth interviews conducted with Moroccan workers throughout 2015 and 2016 in some of the main agricultural enclaves of these three southern European countries: Huelva and Lleida (Spain), Salerno/Piana del Sele and Cuneo (Italy) and Bouches-du-Rhône (France), carried out under the TEMPER project.

RC31-570.4

LOPEZ-SALA, ANA* *(Spanish National Research Council (CSIC))*
GODENAU, DIRK *(Department of Applied Economics and Quantitative Methods. University of La Laguna (Tenerife))*

The Invisible Shift. Outsourcing, Private Actors, and the Markets of Migration Control. Insights from Spain.

In the last decades practices of delegation and outsourcing of functions of migration control have experience an expansion across Western Europe, North America and Australia. In this context an increasing number of private actors, including companies and service providers, have acquired a prominent role in the implementation of migration control policies. Restrictions on the freedom of movement have generated a market for migration control with growing business opportunities, increasing transaction costs and the appearance of intermediaries who modulate the dynamics and management of the migration flows. This market covers various functions of border and internal control, including, for instance: a) the selection, filtering and registration of entries; b) the surveillance, detection, interception and rescue; c) the retention and immobilization; and d) the transportation (expulsion) of irregular immigrants.

The objective of this paper is to describe and analyze these migration control markets (and the dynamics and practices of outsourcing) in the Spanish case. Inspired by the migration industry literature (Hernández-León, 2013) and the concept of migration markets (Gammeltoft-Hansen and Nyberg-Sorensen, 2013) the paper introduces a typology and characterization of the markets of migration control. The migration control market can be considered an analytic instrument to characterize and explain the logics -and scope- of the involvement of private actors in this area of the migration policy.

The Spanish case analysis is based in primary sources and in-depth interviews with public and private actors in the framework of MIND Project, revealing how complex and dynamic migration control governance has become.

RC52-873.7

LORENC VALCARCE, FEDERICO* *(University of Mar del Plata)*
SOLANAS, FACUNDO* *(University of Mar del Plata)*

Between Merit and Politics. Evaluation and Careers Among Diplomats and Officers of the Armed Forces in Argentina

This paper analyzes the evaluation procedures that organize the progression of careers in two professional bodies whose activities are directly linked to the main functions of the State: officers of the armed forces and diplomats. In both cases, during the twentieth century there has been an autonomization of these groups, which have managed to control their recruitment and the type of knowledge and skills that are valued in their members. However, the evaluation of these knowledges and capacities, and therefore the access to prominent positions in each of these bodies, is not exempt from the influence of politics in at least two different ways: one internal, such as military and diplomatic cliques; another external, such as the Senate or the concerned areas of the Executive branch of the government. To address these issues, we primarily rely on interviews with senior officers in military and diplomatic organizations, to explore how certain qualities are appreciated, and how individuals are ranked in order to promote them. Our hypothesis is that in the early stages of the careers there is an idea of merit that, although negotiable and contingent, points to certain technical-professional abilities that are considered to belong to the profession, while in the later stages of the careers are also appreciated and above all political capacities, which do not only include professional knowledge but also trust and loyalty.

RC12-242.6

LORENC VALCARCE, FEDERICO* *(University of Mar del Plata)*

The Judiciary As an Object of Political Dispute. Organizational Networks, Judicial Agents, and Policy Coalitions in Recent Judicial Reforms in Argentina

The judiciary is an independent power in the Argentine constitutional system. In formal terms, it serves as a counterbalance to the two other branches of government. Implicitly, although we are not always aware, it is a political domain of government of society. In turn, the other powers of the State have interference in its organization and functioning. Laws that are dictated and promulgated, institutions that are created and modified, judges who are selected, evaluated and eventually removed by agents external to the judiciary. In Argentina, the judiciary has recently been placed at the center of the political scene. Many voices raised to point out the inefficiency of the system as slow or soft when dwelling with everyday crime or cases of corruption that sprout from the political arena and echo in the media. In this context, two administrations with opposing political signs have in recent years promoted integral plans of justice reforms, each with their own tools, their own social and political supports, and their own justifications. In this paper, I propose to analyze these two governmental justice reform initiatives, one presented as "democratization" and the other as "modernization", concentrating on the actors that promote or block these reforms, the specific nature of the innovations proposed and the ways in which it was tried to give legitimacy to the changes invoking principles, values and aims related to an idea of common good. To achieve these objectives, I analyze official documents, parliamentary debates, press materials and interviews with key informants involved in these processes

RC39-689.3

LORENZ, DANIEL F.* *(Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin)*
DITTMER, CORDULA* *(Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin)*

Western Questions and Devout Silence – on Researching Disasters in Highly Religious Settings

In June 2013, a major flash flood due to early monsoon and a bursting glacial lake destroyed the livelihood of thousands of people in the remote areas of the Himalayas in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. Thousands of people lost their lives and hundreds of bodies have never been recovered. The whole region is a sacred space full of holy places where Hindu people from all over India come to worship and visit ancient temples on a multi-day pilgrimage. Thus, the loss of life, especially in the most holy place Kedarnath, is seen as sacred not as a tragedy or disaster.

Three years after the disastrous events, we conducted research in this area centered around the vulnerability of the people in the face the disaster and their explanations of the events. Accompanying pilgrims on their way up the mountains to remote temples, we were confronted with highly religious people praying and performing religious rituals, who were undeterred by the recent disaster and the permanent dangerous high altitude environment. This situation evoked questions whether it is possible and/or appropriate to ask pilgrims "rational" scientific questions about vulnerability and disasters while they were experiencing the whole situation as devout. This led to deeper reflections on contradicting epistemological foundations of Western scientific rationality and religious worldviews as well as experiences.

Based on the case study we will elaborate on general (research) ethical questions and the implications for disaster research in terms of difficulties and challenges of researching disasters in highly religious contexts where common research methodologies and approaches are not applicable (or appropriate). This also implies reflecting on our own (self-)identity and positionality as Western and non-Hindu researchers and the implicit expectations of the research field.

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

RC16-322.1

LORENZ, STEPHAN* *(Friedrich Schiller University Jena)*

A Procedural Methodology

Thinking in relations and processes means not to have ultimate points of reference or a solid foundation for tightly anchoring knowledge. How can empirical research prove its findings within such a fluidity and indeterminacy? The answer is similar to other fields of modern society such as positive law or democratic politics. There are procedures that are used to find political decisions or legal judgement. In research, we call such procedures methods, of course. Thus, the basic idea of any kind of method is being a procedure. What I call a 'procedural methodology', therefore, means to reflect on methods as procedures. What are the basic characteristics of procedures? How do they actually proceed in general? What are necessary steps in any kind of procedure? And how can the results be justified? Procedures are structures and have a structuring effect. They need to be open for indeterminacy but have to be able to come to results, too. While they have to provide guidance, they must not determine specific outcomes. The paper will present a general model of procedures. This includes the four most important tasks of procedures (openness, negotiation/ selection, determination, re-opening/ reflexive learning). One of the advantages of procedures is the chance to re-open them again and again. This is essential because relational and processual thinking does not allow ultimate outcomes. A procedural methodology also lays the foundations for a reconstructive methodology. This offers critical potential because it enables consideration of the observance or non-observance of the necessary procedural steps, e.g. are there processes hindered or incomplete; are there relations excluded from consideration? A procedural methodology provides an integrative framework for methods and research approaches within the relational-processual paradigm. Main theoretical references for this conception are drawn from Habermas, Latour, Luhmann and pragmatism.

RC47-JS-76.6

LORENZ, STEPHAN* *(Friedrich Schiller University Jena)*

Food Banks As Transnational Actors of a Charitable Future

Food banks arose as a local initiative in the USA 50 years ago. Beside a strong increase in North America over the 1980s they also spread to and within Europe, e.g. with the foundation of the *European Federation of Food Banks* in 1986. In 2006 the movement reached the global level by launching the *Global Foodbanking Network*. Thus, food banks have expanded transnationally and have become an established part of the social systems all over the world – or strongly work on their establishment at least as it is the case in India, for example. The core practice of food banks and similar initiatives aims at the collection of excess food from trade, industry and consumption for distributing it to poor and excluded people. It operates based on voluntary work and on being sponsored by businesses. Food banks originated in the affluent societies where food excess has easily been available as a resource for charity. Appearing in welfare states with (different levels of) social security provided by state-based social rights they still found their recipients. Although this is less self-evident regarding the availability of excess food the conception also works in poorer countries. Furthermore, it proves to be compatible to every kind of social system. In contrast to the success of food banks in terms of quantity the establishment of food banks indicates a consolidation of poverty and exclusion much more than helping to overcome it. The paper argues that this is a result of the structural problems of this kind of charitable assistance itself.

RC46-774.3

LORRAIN, MARIE-JOSÉE* *(UQAM)*
NICOLAS, CÉCILE *(UQAM)*

Lorsque La Recherche-Action Favorise La Place De La Subjectivité Dans La Pratique Sociale: Une Recherche Réalisée à Partir d'Une Clinique Narrative Et De Récits De l'Expérience Syndicale De Travailleurs Issus De l'Immigration

Après avoir situé l'approche narrative et le récit d'expériences dans le champ plus global de l'approche du récit de vie, dans cette communication nous examinons les principaux enjeux méthodologiques et épistémologiques de l'approche à partir d'un exemple de recherche récente s'appuyant sur les récits de l'expérience syndicale de travailleurs issus de l'immigration. Dans le cas présenté, l'approche est considérée comme indissociable du contexte de pratique sociale dans lequel elle s'inscrit. Nous terminons en revisitant l'intérêt grandissant, de l'approche des récits d'expériences, notamment sur des enjeux de recherche, de formation et d'élaboration de savoir pour et sur soi. Celle-ci soulève par ailleurs des enjeux épistémologiques spécifiques, pour ce qui a trait en particulier à la place de la subjectivité dans la pratique sociale.

RC07-JS-33.2

LOSEKANN, CRISTIANA* *(Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo)*

We Are Here to Say NO! Emotional Dynamics in the Legal Strategies of Social Movements Against the Mining in Latin America

It is our objective to investigate cultural aspects and emotional dynamics involved in the interactions between the social movements and the judicial institutions in mobilization lawsuits against vast resource-extractive ventures in Brazil. Deny the mining is the first step for a new world in the perspective of social movement and they are doing this across the law. Judicial strategies are constituted by the interactions between activists and legal practitioners in judicial arenas, involving dynamics which embrace not only an expectation of concrete gains, but also, overall, mobilize a series of symbolic elements that constitute the experiences of the actors over the juridical dimension (the law in its moral and factual dimension, and the interactions with the judges, prosecutors etc.). Such interactions may be also seen by the light of the emotional mechanisms, which maintain or interrupt this specific type of repertoire. Preliminarily, we consider that the judicial arenas operate generating this dynamics between resiliency and melancholy, where these will act as emotional elements which are crucial to understand why activists invest or not in judicial strategies.

RC11-216.5

LOTTMANN, RALF* *(University of Surrey)*
KING, ANDREW *(University of Surrey)*

Ageing Diversity: LGBT People, Housing and Long-Term Care*

This presentation discuss findings of the AGEDLGBT* project, which is funded by the European Commission. AGEDLGBT* is the first European study of its kind to compare and synthesize data from three research projects conducted in Germany and UK regarding older lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans* (LGBT*) people, housing and care, later in life. This presentation focuses on two main questions from the project that have been examined so far. Firstly, what similarities and differences exist between older LGBT* people, in terms of gender, sexuality and other identifiable sources of social division, such as social class, ethnicity and age, in the data of the three projects involved? Secondly, in what ways, if at all, do older LGBT* people's life course experiences, such as their experiences of discrimination, prejudice and/or resilience appear in their choices and expectations regarding housing and long-term care facilities later in life?

The specific projects used to answer these questions are: *GLESA*, which examined the challenges and risks of LGBT* housing projects, based on interviews with experts and older LGBT* tenants in Berlin, Germany; *GLEPA*, which investigated the needs of older LGBT* people in long-term care facilities, using narrative interviews with older LGBT* people in need of care and interviews and focus groups with experts in the field; and *SAFE*, which used a mixed methods design of focus groups and a survey to produce the largest study of older LGBT* housing experiences, preferences and concerns in the UK.

The presentation ends by explaining how these current findings will be used to undertake the next stage of the AGEDLGBT* project: an agent-based, social simulation model of older LGBT* housing and care to contribute to future research and policy debates.

RC08-164.3

LOUCKX, KAAT* *(University of Chicago)*

Early Transnational Networks, the "Rise of Statistical Thinking", and the Construction and Diffusion of Social Indicators

In recent scholarly literature, the role of national actors in the "rise of statistical thinking" has received ample attention. However, the impact of early transnational political and scientific networks has hitherto been largely overlooked. In this paper, I attempt to explore this neglected aspect by studying a preeminent example of such a network, viz. the *Congrès International de Statistique*. The *Congrès* (1853-1876) was established in the margins of the Great Exhibition (1851) on the initiative of the renowned Belgian statistician Adolphe Quetelet. Via its sessions, the *Congrès* organized the international transfer of knowledge; it became the first setting for professionalizing statisticians worldwide and one of the first models of international scholarly collaboration. This paper focuses on the mediating role of this early international transfer of knowledge in managing domestic social problems, such as indigence, pauperism, and delinquency. It examines, more particularly, the decision-making rationales behind the construction and standardization of social indicators and the tensions within the *Congrès* between different understandings of what constitutes 'national welfare'.

RC15-282.28

LOUIE, PATRICIA* *(University of Toronto)*

Revisiting the Cost of Skin Color in African American Adolescents

Recent research on skin tone and health have found that African Americans with darker skin have worse physical and mental health than African Americans with lighter skin. Does skin tone have the same impact on the health of African American adolescents? If skin tone is an embodied social status, with darker skinned African American adults experiencing greater inequality relative to lighter skinned African American adults, then we should observe similar patterns of health in adolescent populations. Using data from the National Survey of American Life: Adolescent Supplement, this paper investigates whether the impact of skin tone on health for African American adolescents mirror the results previously observed in adult populations. Findings indicate that skin tone is not significantly related to CESD depression, self-rated health, and self-rated mental health, a challenge to the skin tone patterning of health in the NSAL adult sample. These results are cautiously interpreted as suggesting that exposure time matters and that the impact of discrimination accumulates throughout the life course, perhaps gaining salience at different points in the life course. Results are discussed in terms of the life course patterning of health that are tied to larger cumulative disadvantages.

RC38-675.3

LOVE, GILLIAN* *(University of Sussex)*

"That Makes Me Feel a Bit Better:" the Ethical Limits and Opportunities of the Biographical Interview As a Therapeutic Encounter

In this paper, I reflect on my experiences of conducting biographical interviews with women who have had abortions. In particular, I explore the idea of the biographical interview as a 'therapeutic encounter,' and the ethical dilemmas and opportunities this presents to social researchers and participants.

Maxine Birch and Tina Miller define a 'therapeutic encounter' as 'a process by which an individual reflects on, and comes to understand previous experiences in different—sometimes more positive—ways that promote a changed sense of self,' noting that qualitative interviews often involve processes similar to those employed by professionals in therapeutic work (2000, p. 190). In this paper I analyse examples of moments like these from my interviews, reflecting on the fact that biographical research often features sensitive and intimate disclosures. Opportunities to disclose an experience like abortion to 'someone who understands' can be scarce, and take on great importance. At the same time, social researchers are rarely also trained therapists, meaning these types of interactions with participants require careful boundaries.

I argue that the ethical responsibility in biographical research is to acknowledge how far one can offer a therapeutic encounter, and to take seriously the weight and importance of the intimate, emotional moments that occur during sensitive interviewing rather than to avoid therapeutic moments entirely. There were many moments, in discussing their abortions as well as other aspects of their life stories, when my participants talked through something difficult with me, or told me their interview had helped them see something in a new way. These moments are valuable to both researcher and interviewee, and, if guided with an appropriate ethical sensibility, can result in positive experiences for both parties.

Birch, M., Miller, T., 2000. Inviting intimacy: The interview as therapeutic opportunity. International Journal of Social Research Methodology 3, 189–202

RC39-680.3

LOVEKAMP, WILLIAM* *(Eastern Illinois University)*

Community and School-Based Applications of an Historic Disaster Event

On May 26th, 1917, the third deadliest tornado disaster on record swept across Illinois, United States. In Mattoon, the tornado killed 53 and injured 409, destroyed 496 houses and partially destroyed 124, leaving 2,500 homeless. The path of destruction was 2 ½ miles long by 2.5 blocks wide, and damage estimates near $1.2 million (1917 dollars). In Charleston, the tornado killed 38 and injured 182, destroyed 221 homes and partially destroyed another 265. The path of destruction, which passed a mile north of the State Normal School (now EIU) and was 1 ½ miles long by 600 yards wide, and damage estimates of $781,000 (1917 dollars).

This presentation will discuss the research and other related community work that led to the production of a documentary film *Nature's Fury and the Human Spirit*, and museum exhibit. It will also discuss the collaboration with local teachers and schools in creating a partnership whereby we share the documentary in their classes, develop of curriculum used by the teachers to facilitate student learning of the disciplines of sociology and meteorology, teach students how to conduct oral histories and learn more about the research process with hands on training and relevant examples, and enhance their general understanding of disasters and discuss the importance of preparedness.

RC06-125.10

LOVELL, RACHEL* *(Case Western Reserve University)*
FLANNERY, DANIEL *(Case Western Reserve University)*

Helping Mothers Helps Mothers and Children: Familial Power Dynamics in Abusive Households

This paper is based upon an evaluation of an intervention provided to (primarily) mothers (n=287) who are or have been in an abusive relationship(s). The intervention consisted of three informational sessions detailing how intimate partner violence impacts children's behavior for the purposes of reducing the risk factors for child abuse and maltreatment. Data collected on the intervention included satisfaction survey with participants, attendance records, and a focus group with session facilitators. The overwhelming majority of participants (~95%) viewed the intervention favorably or very favorably.

Additional findings from this study speak to the hierarchy of power within the family. In households where mothers are the primary targets of abuse, mothers often possess less power than fathers but more power than children. This familial hierarchy of power implies that mothers often are in the middle—possessing both shielding and wielding power. Mothers in this study reported that they attempted to shield their children from seeing and experiencing violence but also reported "lashing out" at their children at times. Some mothers reported feeling significant guilt as a result. Based on participants' feedback, the intervention proved successful at helping mothers better understand how exposure to trauma impacted their children's behavior, potentially lessening their "wielding" power. Additionally, mothers reported that the sessions helped them better understand how their exposure impacted their own behavior. By the end, many mothers said they felt empowered and more confident, potentially increasing their "shielding" power, and for one woman, lead her to leave the abuser.

This research has important public health implications for reducing familial violence and speaks to the need for interventions to account for power dynamics in the family, mothers' "shielding" and "wielding" power, and how information provided to mothers on the impact of exposure to trauma can improve the lives of children and mothers in abusive households.

RC08-163.2

LOW, JACQUELINE* *(University New Brunswick)*

Symbolic Interactionism in Canada: Shared Meaning and the Perpetuation of Ideas

In this paper I discuss differing theoretical explanations of the status of symbolic interactionist theory in Canada. In particular I address Helmes-Hayes and Milne's (2017) institutional perspective on the health of this theoretical tradition in Canada and Neil McLaughlin's (2017) emphasis on scientific intellectual movements and Coserian intellectual sects in explaining the emergence of symbolic interactionism in Canada and its potential future. In doing so I also critique the claim that the perspective is on the verge of disappearing, consumed by its own subjectivist assumptions on the one hand and overwhelmed by a rising tide of postmodernist and stand point theory on the other. Instead I offer an explanation grounded in symbolic interactionist insights about shared meaning and how it shapes the activities of individuals. I conclude that it is ironic that debates over the presumed demise of symbolic interaction in Canada may well contribute to a renewed interest in the perspective, raising its profile among students and researchers and thus contributing to its continued existence within the canon of Canadian Sociology.

RC09-191.1

LÖWE, PAUL* *(University of Bamberg)*

Is It Still a Lifetime Relationship? the Job Stability of Public Sector Labor Markets Entrants in Germany in Times of Reforms, Privatization, and New Public Management. – a Cohort Perspective

The public sector is associated with a reduction in social inequality. It offers stable, well paid jobs for risk groups, reduces economic inequalities, and provides protection of market powers. This paper answers the question if also the risk group of labor market entrants can benefit in terms of stable starting positions for their career. Labor market entrants face a greater risk of insecure employment, are typical outsiders, and not a part of the internal labor market. On the other hand, the public sector is associated with stable employment, internal labor markets, and an insider labor market. So far it is unclear as to what extent the public sector offers also stable starting positions for entrants as well as if and how the stability of the entry position has changed over the cohorts due to major transformations that took place in the German public sector. Huge state-owned enterprises were privatized and new public management challenged the bureaucratic paradigm. This paper identifies the characteristics of public sector employment that should increase the stability of entry positions and tests them empirically in a mediation analyses with six mechanisms. It allows the differentiation between the supply of high occupational status jobs and the institutional setting to answer the question

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which mechanism drives the effect of public sector stability. Stepwise multivariate discrete event history analyses with a piece-wise-constant specification for the labor market entry cohorts 1960-2009 are calculated, based on the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). NEPS offers rich retrospective spell data which allows controlling for several important influences and reducing selection bias. Initial findings show, over the cohorts, the composition of the public sector experienced an increase of high occupational status jobs that balance the weakening of the institutional setting advantages. Overall, the public sector still provides stable entry positions for entrants.

RC06-145.5

LÖWE, PAUL* *(University of Bamberg)*

What Can We Learn from the Public Sector in Germany Regarding Fertility? Is It Really the Workplace or Just Selection?

In Germany, as in many other European countries, low fertility rates are a persistent problem for, last but not least, the funding of the welfare state. The difference between the desired and the actual number of children is high and female labor force participation is lower than that of males. For several European countries, it has been shown that women working in the public sector possess higher fertility rates compared to the private sector. Until now it is unclear if this holds true for Germany and the jobs provided by the welfare state in a phase of major transitions, what the concrete mechanisms are, and to what extent selection accounts for the public sector effect. This paper enhances our understanding and gives new insight into what characteristics of public sector jobs drive increased fertility. First, based on a wide range of theories and explanations regarding fertility rates (family economics, human capital theory, compensating wage differentials, occupational sex segregation, labor legislation), job and working place characteristics that enhance or decrease fertility are identified. Second, it is argued why and how public sector jobs should feature these characteristics and allow for a better work-family-balance. Third, the mechanisms that should influence fertility positively or negatively are tested empirically. A stepwise multivariate discrete event history data analysis with a piece-wise-constant specification is implemented. The transition to the first child conditional on a job in the public or private sector is calculated. The longitudinal data set Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (Pairfam) is used, which offers rich information on the motives and planning for family formation. This allows to especially address the problem of selection and to ensure that public sector characteristics drives higher fertility and not self-selection. The results can expand our knowledge of how fertility rates can be increased.

RC57-934.3

LOZOWY, ANDRIKO* *(University of Lethbridge)*

Collaborating with Cameras in Canada

In my 2013 doctoral thesis I argue for an embodied practice of The Photographer-Researcher who encourages youth participants to emerge as empowered participant-researchers, collaborators. Through collaboration what would otherwise be thought of as a kind of participatory action ethnography - uplifting the formation to the level of a collaboration meant that instead of observing and participating in a group, I asked youth to challenge themselves by learning new skills like photography, ethics, design, critique, and group work, to actively produce material objects that could represent moments of life in relation to the underlying socio-economic phenomenon of regional petro-capital production that is entwined with global markets.

In 2018 I am challenged by ethical considerations that appear when I consider the prospect of transforming a thesis that is already mostly published as articles into a monograph. The tension emerges when I consider how to proceed? For example; I could generalize all aspects of the findings; focus on the methods and produce a hand-book without focusing on 'the what;' or, produce a text that is largely visual as a means of giving the visual 'evidence' its own space that documents a group of, then youth, who participated in an activity that they would of had no way of knowing that I would still be thinking about some years later.

This paper will provide a very brief overview of the research conducted, point to the already published work, and then ask, what are the ethical considerations that also need to be brought to light in order to mitigate harm, and for their to be some benefit through wider dissemination. The author, Andriko Lozowy, humbly asks those in attendance, given what you know, what makes the most sense, what provides the greatest benefit, and what should the next steps be?

RC24-443.4

LUBANOV, CARMIT* *(The Association of Environmental Justice in Israel (AEJI))*

Mitigation of Climate Risk and Adaptation to Climate Security in Israel and the Middle East:Low Carbon Policy Measures Toward Regional Transformation

The linkages between climate change and National security are discussed vis-à-vis the current geopolitical landscape and associated transboundary challenges in Israel and the Middle-East region. Current climate-security challenges include migratory pressures, climate refugees, water stress and food insecurity. Recent research by AEJI on Climate Mitigation and Adaptation in the perspective of regional economic cooperation, aimed to assess prospects for climate-security in the region and evaluate measure to low carbon economy on regional scale. Preliminary findings correlate Israel's potential role in climate-security politics to positive economic benefits. Climate Change Leadership offers an alternative pathway for regional cooperation and geopolitical stability through the promotion of Middle Eastern-Mediterranean Alliances. The research suggests policy recommendations to promote geopolitical cooperation and regional transformation in response to the socio-economic and environmental pressures of the climate change. Climate-security is framed in the research by four key directions: Multi-level governance, New energy pathways, IDF Climate-stress Operations, and Climate stewardship.

The article will present the Climate stewardship as reflected the power of the people, seeking to elevate the role of the individual citizen towards carbon-reduction, part of transforming into low carbon economy. Environmental education can facilitate empowerment across local scales, as citizens come to internalize the reality of climate change vis-à-vis their own carbon footprint. The article will outline that Climate stewardship is one of the first lines of defense against climate change and sets the path towards reaching climate justice in a climate-protected society.

Progress towards this goal also means that a better socio-economic balance and sustainable future draw closer. Taking steps toward strengthening long-term security, within Israel's borders, and consolidating positive regional transformation, across the Middle East, holds the key to neutralizing the impacts of climate change and provide economic prospect for new low carbon climate regional regime.

RC24-453.2

LUBANOV, CARMIT* *(The Association of Environmental Justice in Israel (AEJI))*

The Role of Environmental Justice in Addressing Sustainable Development Policy

In recent years the prominence of 'social justice' and 'environmental protection' has increased in the public discourse in Israel. Environmental Justice combines these two principles in order to ensure that all population groups, identified by gender, socio-economic, ethnic and or peripheral identity, benefit equally clean environment and free of environmental and health risks. The new research of AEJI empirically examined the inequality and the state of environmental justice in different parameters towards the development of comprehensive national policy for sustainable development.

The 5 parameters are: sewage, water, air pollution, availability of public transportation and open spaces. The 'Environmental justice' has examined by constructing a database for all municipalities and local and regional councils in the country. The findings clearly indicate that:

1. Environmental *injustice* is identified with Arab towns and villages, noticeable in socio-economic clusters that particularly lower (1-4 of 10).

2. The economically vulnerable communities are often the most subject to environmental risks. Those communities lag behind in empirical data and scientific literacy, legal and advocacy capacity, and access to information.

The presentation will share AEJI experience in the field of addressing environmental justice policy indicates for the centrality of creating research based data and approaching it to decision makers, in the ability to generate comprehensive policy.

RC40-704.2

LUCA, NADINA* *(University of York)*

From Hunger to Well-Being. Exploring the Role of Community-Based Food Initiatives

Background: The rise of household food insecurity, increased rates of obesity, food waste and food distribution inequalities pose significant questions to the current food system. In England, the rise of community-based initiatives such as kitchens and cafés and 'social restaurants' are proposed as a potential solution for recovering and using the surplus food, respectively localising food and providing spaces of interaction that can support well-being, social capital and sustainable consumption. However, more research is required to assess the impact of such initiatives on social change, nutritional health, well-being and sustainability. **Aims:** This paper builds upon the sociology of food and transformative consumer research to investigate how community-based food projects emerge and their role within the food system in England. **Methods**: The paper adopts an action research approach and builds upon interviews with participants in community-based food initiatives as producers, coordinators, consumers, volunteers, local authorities and other organisations such as supermarkets and food charities. **Findings:** Emerging findings suggest that community kitchens, and cafés

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operate as participatory spaces which recognise the social dimension of eating and foster the creation of social networks. Such initiatives may act as spaces for the redistribution of food surplus. However, they enable alternative food spaces where surplus food is 'upcycled' to contribute to well-being outcomes including nutrition, food availability, food literacy and food socialisation (Block et al. 2011). Power dynamics and negotiation processes mark the interactions of various actors participating in these initiatives. The lines between producers and consumers are blurred as members of the community take active part in setting up social spaces for cooking and eating together**. Conclusions**: The study highlights the potential of community-based food initiatives for social innovation. It pinpoints the creativity of consumers to resist to the failures of the traditional food systems but also the limitations and challenges facing such initiatives.

RC15-281.7

LUCA, NADINA* *(University of York)*

Understanding Behaviour Change in Context. the Role of Sociology in Social Marketing Health Programmes

Background: Social marketing health approaches centred on behaviour change, choice and self-management have been criticised for limited power to effectively engage the populations most affected by inequalities and understanding and altering the structural barriers to health. One of the criticisms of current practices in behaviour change interventions is the focus on individual beliefs and attitudes which poses the danger of neglecting peoples' practices and strategies in the wider social context. **Objectives**: The paper examines how interactions with a collaborative service-driven social marketing programme may lead to change in both the practices of the individual service user (smoke outside) and of staff. In doing so, this research explores sociology theory as an alternative perspective to the traditional psychology lens used in social marketing health programmes to understand the social and institutional processes underlying behaviour and social change. **Methods**: The paper builds upon Bourdieu's treatment of habitus, capital and field and Hays (1994) concept of transformative agency, qualitative data collected through observation notes and interviews with members of the public and community services workers engaged in a Smokefree homes and cars initiative in a city in England. **Findings:** The findings indicate that despite structural barriers, transformative agency leading to incremental change of practices and habits emerges from conflicts between the habitus associated with the community work and the home field and resource interactions between staff and members of the public. Conflicts between the habitus and the field driven by the changes to health professions and public services challenge both staff and service user to be creative and may lead to reflexivity, transformation of capital to adjust to the new field and change of rules, practices and habits. **Conclusions**: The study highlights the value of sociological frameworks for understanding how change occurs in open-systems and individuals' embeddedness to inform customised health programmes.

RC45-764.4

LUCAS, PABLO* *(University College Dublin)*
EDMONDS, BRUCE *(Business School, Manchester Metropolitan University)*

Agent-Based Modelling of Conventions in Microfinance Groups

The focus of this research abstract is the agent-based modelling of conventional social behaviour adopted by individual microfinance clients regarding their collective decision-making for maintaining microcredit groups. Data has been gathered from surveying and observing microcredit clients meetings in the southernmost state of Mexico, Chiapas. The microfinance institution (henceforth MFI) sets out of how and when groups should repay quotas, yet individual credit defaulters are handled independently by the members of each microcredit group on whether these should be cooperated with or penalised. Both social and financial mechanisms are employed, which generate emergent properties and these are shown to be important components in the MFI regulatory framework. For that, an analysis has been made on the interplay occurring in the management of the collective credit scheme, which involves both the creditors formal, institutional rules and the clients' informal, group-level conventions. As a result of this analysis, a policy change has been made on how microcredit groups are financed, so that both group structure and its social conventions are taken into consideration when credit is being applied for. The development of this agent-based model allowed for a more detailed understanding of the mechanisms at play for maintaining microcredit groups in adversity with regards to the dynamics of credit repayments. This research illustrates an approach to agent-based modelling process that emphasises the collection of localised evidence and stakeholder participation.

RC45-755.2

LUCAS, PABLO* *(University College Dublin)*
COTT, CHERYL *(University of Toronto)*
GUILCHER, SARA *(University of Toronto)*
CAIMO, ALBERTO *(Dublin Institute of Technology)*
RYAN, DAVID *(Sunnybrook Health Sciences Center)*

Dynamics of Primary Health Care Teams

The focus of this research abstract is a subset of data emerging from a complex knowledge-to-practice study developing geriatric service capabilities in two innovative formats for delivering primary care in Ontario, Canada – Family Health Teams and Community Health Centers. Data from 32 such teams situated in six geographic locations across the province included (a) exchange and referral network data between different health professionals, (b) contextual attributes, such as co-location status and primary care format, plus (c) data from the Dimensions of Teamwork survey (DTEAM), a validated measure for understanding the dynamics of health care teams. In this abstract the results arising from the network and contextual data sources are examined. The analysis provides insights into the diversity of network characteristics across and within the two primary care formats. The potential relationships between network characteristics and team measurement are anticipated and the benefits of combining the aforementioned three sources of data (i.e. networks, team attributes and survey) to facilitate a cross-disciplinary analysis on how these primary care teams function and inform the generation of team-specific recommendations. This is proposed through a combination of a network model and an agent-based model for testing process improvement.

RC19-365.1

LUCCISANO, LUCY* *(Wilfrid Laurier University)*
MAURUTTO, PAULA *(University of Toronto)*
MACDONALD, LAURA *(Carleton University)*

Addressing Crime Prevention through Social Policy in Mexico City

Cities in both the global north and the global south have experimented with municipal policies that creatively combine social service provision with urban re-design policies in an effort to address some of the root causes of poverty, violence and insecurity. We trace how international ideas about neighbourhood improvement have been adapted in Mexico City under recent left-wing Partido Revolucionario Democrática (PRD) administrations. This presentation explores the intersection between municipal social policies and new forms of crime prevention in Mexico City (including Tepito, Copilco el Bajo and various neighbourhoods in Iztapalapa). We draw on interviews with government bureaucrats and grassroots community actors conducted during the summers of 2016 and 2017. The interviews reveal how communities in high-risk neighbourhoods are creatively adapting municipal policies to target both poverty and insecurity. We focus on the effects of these initiatives on poverty reduction, urban safety, urban gentrification and the implications for gender, youth and seniors. We also examine the political implications of the emergence of a new left-wing party, Morena, with strong links to urban popular movements.

RC18-343.5

LUCI, FLORENCIA* *(CONICET)*
GESSAGHI, VICTORIA* *(CONICET)*
LANDAU, MATIAS* *(CONICET)*

Un Nuevo "Compromiso Público": Managers De Empresas y Clase Alta En El Gobierno De Mauricio Macri En Argentina

La victoria de la alianza Cambiemos en Argentina (2015) y el visible avance de fuerzas de derecha en América Latina reinstalaron con vigor, en la región, un campo de exploración clásico de las ciencias sociales: el estudio de los grupos de poder. En nuestro país, desde la asunción de Mauricio Macri una novedosa ingeniería ministerial ubicó a destacados *managers* de grandes empresas en la alta función pública. Así conocimos, según la definición de las nuevas autoridades, al "mejor equipo de los últimos 50 años". A la virtud de la meritocracia empresarial se suma otro elemento dentro de este cuadro: la composición fuertemente clasista del nuevo gobierno. Muchas de las caras visibles del ejecutivo -el propio presidente, pero también segundas líneas- forman parte del entramado de familias que se reconoce como "la clase alta argentina". Cómo interpretar esta relación entre exitosos hombres de empresa, herederos de apellidos patricios y participación en la más alta función pública?

Esta ponencia ensaya una primera respuesta a esta pregunta a partir de los avances de una investigación reciente sobre altos funcionarios del gobierno nacional. Sobre la base de un trabajo de entrevistas con secretarios, subsecretarios y directores nacionales, así como fuentes documentales, nos proponemos describir las experiencias formativas y de socialización de estos actores con el objeto de

comprender cómo se construyen sentidos sobre este nuevo "compromiso público" que han asumido. Al documentar las formas de categorización y justificación a partir de las cuales entienden la política, el Estado, la relación público-privado, el rol del mercado, etc., se busca analizar los modos en que las disputas en torno a estas definiciones ponen en juego procesos de jerarquización social que expresan luchas con otros grupos de poder.

RC36-646.1

LUCKETT, THEMBI* *(University of Witswatersrand)*

Hope in the Debris of Capitalist Utopia?: Exploring Manifestations of Hope and Utopianism in the Everyday Lives of Workers and Communities in Lephalale, Limpopo

Throughout history there have been dreams, visions and hopes for a utopian world. Hope is understood as an ontological reality, emergent from the unfinishedness of the world. Bloch's seminal work uncovers a mass of material containing dreams and wishes for a better life, in the search for emancipatory-utopian elements in all living ideologies. In this way, his work brings to the fore contradictions, ambiguities and potentialities, as well as the possibilities of the capture/co-option of hope (Kellner, 1997). As such, we are forced to finely comb through the detail of everyday life; to look towards practices of the here and now, with all their contradictions and potentialities. Through ethnographic research methods, this paper seeks to explore manifestations of hope in the everyday lives of metalworkers and the communities in which they live in Lephalale, Limpopo. Lephalale is described as the "first post-apartheid town" and "the future mining and energy generation hub in South Africa" through the construction of the mega-project, Medupi coal power station as well as new coal mines. These resource extractivist mega-projects are firmly situated within the framework of the utopia of capitalist development and its concomitant practices of progress, growth and permanent accumulation. Mieville describes the utopia of corporations as a time of apocalypse too, in which the poor are dispensable. It is a utopia that will destroy its living foundations and leave fields of rubble behind in a modernist march of progress and thus the starting point of any counter utopia must be with dismantling the progress based on 'empire'. In this context, how do the utopias of those in power get traced through the lives of people and the lands that they flatten, leaving rubble behind? In the debris, is there space for hope and possibility for the visioning of alternative collective utopias?

RC10-211.1

LÜCKING, STEFAN* *(Hans-Böckler-Stiftung)*

Digitalisation and Gender: Can Digital Technologies Help to Overcome Gender Inequalities at the Workplace?

Based on recent research funded by the Hans Boeckler Foundation and in preparation of a research programme on "Digitalization and workplace democracy" this paper develops a theoretical framework to analyse the impact of digital technologies on gender inequality at the workplace. Starting point is the concept of social construction of technologies. The development and the use of digital technologies are shaped by interests, social stereotypes and antagonisms. It's part of a multitude of social conflicts, including he struggle for gender equality. How are digital technologies shaped and used to reproduce traditional gender roles and stereotypes? How can they be used to overcome them?

The paper will discuss these questions with regard to two topics: work life balance and talent analytics. The flexibility provided by mobile devices such as smart phones, tablets or laptops is praised for its potential to enhance work life balance by dissolving the spacial and temporal frontiers between work, home life and leisure.. However in many cases such a dissolution of frontiers only leads to increased work pressure and has a clear gender bias not only resulting from inequalities at the workplace but also from an unequal sexual division of housework. In Germany many company agreements already try to address these issues. A deeper theoretical reflection may help to improve such efforts. Talent Analytics is a growing market for enterprise software. It is aimed at improving decisions about hiring, management and promotion of "human resources" via bid data analysis. Its promise is provide "objective" data in order to overcome discrimination based on prejudices or affinities with regard to gender, race, age, etc. However er bad algorithm may only reproduce existing discrimination. How to avoid such effects? How to enable employees and their representatives to critically assess the impact of algorithms for Talent Analytics?

RC07-158.4

LUDWIG, SUSANN* *(University of Basel)*

Accomplishing Multipurpose Futures

This presentation explores the relationship between the future and infrastructure. The future carries the idea of potential; infrastructures are materialized potential „they create the grounds on which other objects operate, and when they do so they operate as systems" (Larkin 2013). Multipurpose halls

are such systems. They were constructed based on a past vision of multiple future purposes; in their default nature they need to be maintained in the present and transformed for future purposes, namely events. In other words, multipurpose halls are ground for the future to operate. Events are a rupture to the everyday maintenance of the hall.

Based on ethnographic fieldwork, constitution of multipurpose halls is explored in terms of how they are embedded in their environment, in the people who maintain the hall on an everyday basis as well as the ways in which people use the possibilities and constraints set by the hall. The central question here is: what constitutes the multipurpose hall? Thereby, I focus on grasping present practices accomplishing both the infrastructure of the hall and the infrastructure of the event in order to able to approach the relationship between them and the future.

TG04-971.1

LUDWIG, SUSANN* *(University of Basel)*

Exploring the Potential of Membership Categorization Analysis for Researching Uncertainty

In Mali, more than 70 percent of young academics are searching for employment. They encounter severe difficulties finding a job that corresponds to their qualification or entering the labor market in general. University graduates find themselves in situations characterized by uncertainty, which impacts both their actions in the present and their imagination and planning of their futures.

Against this background, the question is: How university graduates deal with their present situation and how they relate to the future? One answer lies in what graduates refer to as "la chance", which is part of their common sense knowledge and accomplished by graduates making sense of everyday uncertainties.

In order to describe the phenomenon of *la chance*, accounts from more than ninety biographical, narrative interviews with university graduates were analyzed according to Membership Categorisation Analysis (MCA) was conducted. Originating in Ethnomethodology, MCA examines "common-sense knowledge in terms of the categories members employ in accomplishing their activities in and through talk« (Francis and Hester 2004, 21). This presentation explores and discusses the potential of ethnomethodology's ideas in general and MCA in specific, when researching everyday uncertainties.

RC24-456.2

LUEHR, GEOFFREY* *(University of Waterloo)*

Feeding Urbanization: Perceptions of Urban Agriculture in Nanjing, China

Rapid population growth and urbanization in China are creating profound social, economic, and environmental challenges. Since open-reform in the late 1970s, China has largely remained focused on economic growth, national-scale food security policies, and transitioning to a modern agri-food system. These largely economic focused strategies have resulted in criticisms of China's food systems and concerns, particularly surrounding food safety and food scandals, have created a level of mistrust among consumers and producers. Therefore, there is a need to re-examine how urban spaces in China are not only being developed but how urban inhabitants are being fed. One promising avenue may be the expansion of urban agriculture, a practice that is seen by many as beneficial to social, economic, and environmental issues in both post-industrial and developing cities. However, China's urbanization plans have excluded planning policies for agriculture within urban areas. The purpose of this research is to better understand the motivations of residents practicing urban agriculture in the case study city of Nanjing, China. While studies have shown the existence of urban agriculture in China, empirical research on the perceptions and benefits of it is greatly lacking. Using a mixed methodology, this research aims to (1) assess the demographics of those practicing urban agriculture within Nanjing and where it is taking place, (2) identify the types and methods of urban agriculture being used, (3) understand why populations are engaging in small-scale urban agriculture and the perceived benefits of it, and (4) critique the extent to which current, future and past policies have impacted the practice of urban agriculture. Drawing on interview data from farmers, government officials and practitioners, this presentation will discuss the apparent social benefits and the potential future of urban agriculture in Nanjing.

RC40-698.3

LUGEN, MARINE* *(Université Libre de Bruxelles)*
ZACCAI, EDWIN *(Université Libre de Bruxelles)*

(Climate)-Smart Agriculture: From and for Whom?

For more than a century, a series of sociopolitical processes have led to thinking of agriculture in a vision of progress involving an increasingly high level of modernization of the activities. Recently, the development of internet-based technologies led to the emergence of a "digital revolution" of agriculture, also

known as **smart agriculture**. A parallel and more recent development is what the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has introduced as **climate-smart agriculture** (CSA), an approach that integrates concerns for mitigation and adaptation to climate change in this technology-driven agriculture.

Behind the seductive 'smart' term, what do those notions cover and how do they frame current agricultural policies in global arenas, as well as practices in local ones?

Our contribution aims to answer those questions by investigating the contents of smart agriculture and CSA as framed by major actors, such as the FAO, international research groups and relevant NGOs. The existence of controversies between actors with divergent interests, using buzz concepts for their own agenda, are particularly explored. Logics inherent to the 'smart' model, in the valorization of productivity and progress, responding to a perceived food security threat, are studied in the light of the expansion of neoliberal policies since 1990. Furthermore, concrete study cases are presented to identify the repercussions of 'smart' practices on food production and farmers' conditions. In the absence of any agreed definition of what (climate)-smart agriculture means and covers, the diversity of cases labeled as such lead to divergent results in terms of productivity and impacts, be it environmental, social or sanitarian. The technological development of agriculture increases the divide between farmers who have the means to follow and the others. It may even be that adaptation to climate change reinforces a process of (capitalistic) concentration of farms capable of using such tools.

RC10-205.2

LUGO MONTILLA, IRAIMA* *(Universidade Estadual de Campinas)*
GITAHY, LEDA *(Universidade Estadual de Campinas)*

¿Ecología De Saberes?: Una Aproximación Desde El Proceso Constitutivo De Inveval.

INVEVAL S.A. (Industria Venezolana Endógena de Válvulas) es una Empresa orientada a la producción, mantenimiento y comercialización de válvulas industriales. Fue recuperada por trabajadores y trabajadoras de la antigua empresa Constructora Nacional de Válvulas, la cual cesó sus operaciones en el contexto del paro petrolero llevado a cabo en Venezuela en el año 2002. En el devenir de este proceso las y los trabajadores, mayoritariamente obreros y obreras, emprendieron encuentros con diferentes instituciones: representantes del Estado, académicas y otras vinculadas a movimientos sociales de base. Entre todas apalancaron el proceso constitutivo del naciente entramado organizacional, que tuvo como punto de partida la formación de una cooperativa. Así, se producen diálogos, encuentros y desencuentros entre las representaciones del mundo del trabajo encarnadas por el saber-hacer del colectivo laboral y otros saberes más formalizados y articulados en aquellas instituciones. Con el análisis aquí presentado, se aspira un acercamiento al abordaje que enfatiza la importancia de hacer próximos los conocimientos tecno-científicos y el conocimiento popular no formalizado, contenido, en este caso, en la experiencia de trabajadores y trabajadoras. Sostenemos que el saber también implica, además del conjunto de prácticas experimentales y reflexivas que han caracterizado al conocimiento en la comprensión euroocidental, un conjunto de fenómenos que responden a otras sistematicidades pero que son posibles porque contienen, al igual que el conocimiento científico en sus etapas preconstitutivas (en términos Foucaultianos), discursos e imaginarios que delimitan particulares modos de ser y hacer en sociedad.

Estos análisis parten de una investigación más amplia que tuvo como objetivo examinar experiencias vinculadas con lo que se dio en llamar cooperativas tecnológicas. Para la recolección de la información se hizo trabajo etnográfico y se realizaron entrevistas a profundidad a actores claves del entramado laboral abordado y de las instituciones que coadyuvaron en la conformación de la empresa.

RC28-526.1

LUI, LAKE* *(Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*
CURRAN, SARA *(University of Washington)*

Class Mobility, Migration, and Social Processes: Hong Kong Middle Classes in Canada

Migration involves a change of social field, in which the rules of games in achieving social status vary. Past studies find that immigrants face de-professionalization as they move to a more developed country. Yet others argue that as migration is a highly selective process in that migrants are positively selected in terms of quality, they are likely to climb up socially. Based on in-depth interviews with 30 Hong Kong professionals/managers/administrators who have moved to Canada since 1990s, this study takes the Bourdieusien perspective to examine mobility processes. We found two pathways for movers who do not return to Hong Kong despite institutional exclusions in Canada from entering their original profession: 1) Some experienced initial downward mobility in terms of occupation, but they conformed with the tacit rules by accumulating sufficient cultural resources espoused by the host country, which buffers the fall; 2) Some sought alternative paths by creatively utilizing their ethnic cultural capital and social capital they have from Hong Kong to regenerate their middle class status. While these two pathways sustain their middle-class status occupationally,

Hong Kong movers, facilitated by migration intermediaries, reconstruct a new definition of middle class status by devaluing "work" and upholding "quality of life" as a superior distinction of themselves from "middle class" stayers in Hong Kong. Such construction, however, is constantly contested because of the middle-class Hong Kongers' habitat to compete in order to achieve upward mobility; and partly because of their indecisiveness to actually settle in Canada. Their struggles have unintentionally and partially modified some immanent rules of class formation in Canada. This study contributes to the understanding of the transnational nature of social mobility and class-in-struggles as the field changes.

RC31-568.2

LUKASIEWICZ, KAROLINA* *(New York University)*
OREN, TANZILYA *(Fordham University)*
TRIPATHI, SAUMYA *(Social Worker)*

Making It in the Land of Opportunities. Labor Market Integration of Skilled Refugees in New York City Area.

Despite the increased public interest in the situation of refugees, little is known about how skilled refugees integrate in the labor market and how this process is affected by social policies. In the United States, refugees are eligible to participate in federally funded programs which aim "to achieve economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible after arrival in the United States" (The Refugee Act of 1980). Tools such as: case management, employment services, language trainings, cultural orientation classes and direct cash allowances are used to reach this goal. What is known is that although the overall median employment rate among refugees is higher than among the native population (Capps, Newland, Fix, McHugh, 2015), the self-sufficiency paradigm itself is criticized for forcing refugees to take entry level jobs at the bottom of the labor market structure without offering time to learn the English language and increase long term opportunities (Brick, Cushing-Savvi, Elshafie, Krill, McGlynn Scanlon, Stone, 2010). Using the case of the New York City area, this presentation aims to explore the main opportunities and obstacles that skilled refugees face in their attempts to reconstruct their labor market position. It also aims to answer how federally funded programs and other interventions delivered by non-profit organizations affect the integration of skilled refugees into the labor market. The presentation is based on 20 in-depth interviews (IDI) with refugees, 10 IDI with case workers and participant observations in three non-profit organizations assisting refugees. Refugees were sampled based on their legal status, income, residing in the NYC area and receiving assistance. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and Dedoose software was used for data analysis. Thematic analysis using inductive approach was next utilized. The principle investigator analyzed the data, developed Memos and used peer debriefing to further ensure the rigor of the study.

TG03-959.3

LUMIER, JACOB J.* *(OHCHR Civil Society Section)*

Difference and Complementary Issues between Legal Studies and Sociological Orientation in Teaching Human Rights.

The teaching of human rights is often practiced as a legal discipline. It allows imperative morality based on tradition or duty, recurrent in legal circles, and places as unfavorable position the knowledge that rights reach effectiveness in the multiple social frameworks. It is an understanding that implies negation of conceptual thought, described as the problem of distance between assignment of rights and the real situation.

Facing such concern, legal studies on human rights highlight the numerous collisions of rights and value that it would not be enough to announce a right in order that duty of protection starts acting.

Although their frame of reference is, certainly, the statement of rights to coexist, the reason for it is the activity of weighting, that they mainly contemplate the rights that are confirmed in the courts of the country, without direct application of the International pacts.

The contribution of the sociologist, in the other hand, is that he understands the coexistence of rights, not in terms of judicial hierarchy, but according to human sociability, especially a peculiar partial fusion of the prerogatives of some and the obligations of others. This social fact anticipates the said activity of weighing, as unique for courts.

Sociology values the well-known propagation of constitutional amendments that, in the 1990s, together with globalization of economy, occurred in a hundred countries, with human rights incorporations.

It has been a formidable collective effort to demonstrate, itself, the undeniable tendency for universalization of these rights and that it meant an undeniable refutation of a position that do not consider human rights as a system of effective checks and balances of globalization.

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

WG05-JS-62.1

LUMIER, JACOB J.* *(OHCHR Civil Society Section)*

Los Obstáculos Ideológicos Para Una Aproximación De Sociología y Derechos Humanos

El estudio de los obstáculos ideológicos al compromiso de la sociología con la mentalidad de los derechos humanos pone de relieve la influencia del hegelianismo, como fuente de la doctrina de soberanía nacional exclusiva.

El hegelianismo pasa una verdad llamada a afirmarse fuera de cualquier marco de referencia, como ausencia de límite de una misteriosa voluntad universal, cuya influencia los sociólogos que se adhieren a la filosofía de la historia aceptan, al aproximarse teodicea e ideología revolucionaria.

1) Max Weber lo repercute en la medida en que coloca la teodicea en la base real de los movimientos mesiánicos, tomando su estructura mental como el conjunto de las respuestas "razonablemente satisfactorias" para explicar la incongruencia entre el destino y el mérito.

A la necesidad racional de una teodicea, Weber atribuye los rasgos de religiones como el hinduismo, el zoroastrismo y el judaísmo y el cristianismo Paulino.

Como ejemplos de esa necesidad, Weber cita datos de 1906, mostrando que, entre un número bastante considerable de proletarios, sólo una simple minoría mencionó como razones para dejar de creer en el cristianismo las teorías de las modernas ciencias naturales, mientras que la mayoría se refirió a la injusticia del orden del mundo.

2) La ideología proletaria para Marx es un conocimiento liberado de sus relaciones con los cuadros sociales, una concepción de "verdad absoluta", fuera de cualquier marco de referencia. No sería sólo desalienada: sería un poderoso estimulante de la desalienación.

Se nota una paradoja ocultándose bajo la ideología de la clase proletaria, a fin de hacer triunfar esa verdad en la historia transformada en teodicea, como incongruencia de destino y mérito. Y permanece negativa como en el hegelianismo, apuntando hacia una eticidad mística, en el caso, una verdad llamada a afirmarse fuera de cualquier marco de referencia.

RC48-JS-25.6

LUMINAIS, MISTY* *(Case Western Reserve University)*
LOVELL, RACHEL *(Case Western Reserve University)*
KARAKURT, GUNNUR *(Case Western Reserve University)*

When the Hand That Feeds You Becomes the Hand That Guides You: Governmental Funding of Local Rape Crisis Centers

Recently in the United States, federal and local governments have increased funding for community-based rape crisis centers, a potential boon which does not come without strings. Some of the funding is funneled through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) , which essentializes sexual violence as, first and foremost, a crime. Government funding has allowed many rape crisis centers to remain open, or in this particular case study, expand. By accepting these funds, centers have to be responsive to the priorities of the agency providing funds - by expanding their engagement with the criminal justice system. Speaking with both survivors who have used the services of a Midwestern rape crisis center and victim advocates who provide some of those services, we discovered some tension between what survivors found valuable in their experience with the rape crisis center and how advocates defined success for survivors. Specifically, we noted several instances where the advocates identified a criminal justice resolution as one of the most important outcomes for a survivor over their course of interaction with the center. In this paper, we explore how State funding, however well-intentioned, shifts the focus of community based rape crisis centers towards the only remedies provided by the State - legal ones. Sexual violence disrupts a person's life in many ways, not all of which can be framed in terms of the crime committed or punishing an offender. Offering support to those people willing to participate in the criminal justice system is an important service but it is possible that funding streams are placing an overemphasis on this aspect of a rape crisis center when survivors define other services as of equal or greater value.

RC06-141.6

LUMINARI, DILETTA* *(BIGSSS - Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences)*

Journeys to Parenthood: The Challenges and Strategies of Italians Becoming Parents through Surrogacy.

The last decades have seen an increase in the use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs), which opened the doors of parenthood to people who could have not reached their parental goals in "natural" ways. Surrogacy, arguably the most controversial among ARTs, has raised relevant ethical questions and social scrutiny especially with respect to its moral implications. This study expands the empirical and theoretical knowledge on the experiences of surrogacy by talking the often-overlooked position of intended parents and including people of different sexual orientations. By exploring their journeys to parenthood, the research aims to understand parents' reproductive narratives, with specific attention to the social, emotional, administrative, and legal challenges they face, and their interactions with the state's apparatus (i.e. health care system, adoption and registration offices, consulates and embassies, etc.). The research identifies the obstacles faced and strategies developed in people's attempts to accomplish their procreative projects, and further informs the debate on how concepts of parenthood, reproductive vulnerabilities, and bio-medical mobilities relate to each other in a context of non-heteronormative reproduction. The study takes Italy as a most extreme case of restrictive legislations around surrogacy, and is designed around a focus group with people who have already reached a parental status through surrogacy, and longitudinal interviews in two points in time (before and after the baby is born) with people on their path to parenthood through surrogacy.

RC18-JS-35.4

LUNA, MATILDE* *(UNAM)*
VELASCO, JOSE *(UNAM)*

The Claim to Representation in Associative Systems

This paper should contribute to answering one general question: how political representation is constructed outside of the institutions that are formally acknowledged as representative.

This extra-institutional representation is abundant and variegated. It can be found in social movements, social organizations, neighborhoods, NGO's and many other political arrangements.

Our analysis centers on one variant: representation that exists within complex associative systems. These systems are characterized by voluntary cooperation among diverse actors, both official and private, who try to solve a perceived public problem that public institutions, by themselves, cannot or will not solve.

This sort of representation is largely self-constructed: representatives have to earn the right to portray themselves, and to be recognized, as such. Hence, it shows, in stark terms, something that is normally neglected or underestimated: that political representation is, above all, a claim—always contestable—according to which some people are said to act, speak or decide in the name of others.

The question that this paper seeks to answer is the following: how is the claim to representation formulated and validated in these associative systems? More specifically: Who formulates this claim—all members of the associative system or some individual participants? To whom is it addressed? How is it tailored to the different identities of these addressees (for example, official representatives, the intended constituency, the other claimants to representation)? What principles and meanings of representation are invoked to back it? What duties, tasks and rights are attributed to the representatives and the people they claim to represent?

To answer these questions, we focus on two cases that are different enough to give us a reasonable idea of how the claim to representation varies in this context. Our data comes from the review of relevant documents and some interviews with key participants.

RC44-748.7

LUNDEMARK, MAI* *(Uppsala university)*

Rescuing 'the Danish Model': Immigrant Representation in Union Revitalisation Efforts

Danish unionism is amongst the strongest in the world in terms of union density, collective agreement coverage and influence on labour market regulations. Nonetheless, decline in union membership and influence make scholars question the perseverance of the Danish collective agreement system and the broader notion of the 'Danish model', which are considered fundamental for the Danish welfare system. To remedy the downturn in union memberships, several unions have imported ideas from the American and British 'organizing turn' as means to revitalisation. Previous research has shown that revitalisation strategies, such as organizing, emphasise rank-and-file empowerment and the inclusion of migrant and ethnic minority workers' needs. Such research has mainly been conducted in union hostile environments and in countries with long histories of net-immigration. In contrast, little is known about whether and how union revitalisation is inclusive of migration-driven diversity in countries new to net-immigration, with high labour standards and with collective agreement systems based on consensus. Taking Denmark as an empirical example of the latter, this paper aims to fill the gap and asks: *how do union officials and organizers make sense of immigrant workers' (lack of) representation in union revitalisation efforts?* To answer this question, the meaning and construction of representation will be scrutinized as well as intersections of race, nation and citizenship and class. The empirical material will consist of union policy documents, descriptive statistics of shop stewards, and interviews with union officials and organizers from two major unions in Denmark. By combining industrial relations research with theory on race and representation, the paper aspires to contribute theoretically to the research fields of labour union revitalization, integration and welfare state studies.

RC15-JS-86.2

LUNEAU, AYMERIC* *(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturel, Paris)*

Disputes about the Reality of a Health Trouble

On the 19th of October 2010, an article of Chemical Sensitivity Network reported that a child "with MCS" had said: "I wish I had a cancer because at least my condition would be recognized." This quote in itself illustrates the question which my paper deals with: why people who suffer from "multiple chemical sensitivity" have difficulties to draw the attention of others on their condition.

Relying on my PhD research, I will show that the lack of attention to MCS stems from a "collective inquiry" which does not progress. Since, there is not scientific agreement that the MCS syndrome is a chemical-induced disorders, the sincerity of MCS people and the reality of their troubles are questioned by their relatives, their friends or their physicians. Therefore, discussions with MCS people turn into dispute (Dascal 2010), since actors are not able to reach a common definition of the situation. In this way, I will assume that we need to pay attention to the feelings of "victims", but also the feelings of those who listen their "testimony" in order to understand why MCS people have difficulties to keep a "space of expression" related to their condition open.

RC23-434.4

LUNEAU, AYMERIC* *(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturel, Paris)*

Epistemic and Axiological Stakes of the Public Involvement in Science

The issue which my paper deals with concerns the involvement of "laypeople" in science. While amateurs have contributed to collect data in astronomy or ecology since a long time, the "participatory turn" of science has reached a new step. Participatory and community-based projects arise such as "open street map" or the "popular epidemiology surveys", meanwhile scientific institutions carry out "citizen science" projects, and science policy-makers see the involvement of non-scientists as a new magic formula for enhancing the public confidence in science and innovation.

Relying on my current postdoctoral research, which focuses on the career of participatory projects related to biodiversity issues, I will explore epistemic and axiological controversies arising from debates about public involvement in scientific research. The aim is to understand the impacts that the critics of scientists, non-scientists or policy-makers have on the way of making "Citizen Science. It will be an opportunity to analyze how this opening up of science may reshape the borders between science and society.

RC19-368.3

LUPPI, MATTEO* *(Collegio Carlo ALberto)*
NAZIO, TIZIANA* *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*

Intergenerational Care and Welfare State Evolution: A Matthew Effect?

Demographic and societal changes are fuelling change in intergenerational relations. Ageing population, increased female labor market participation and shirking family size contribute to shift growing care loads on the shoulders of the middle-aged population. Providing care to older (parents) and younger (children and grandchildren) generations interests a growing share of European population. Using SHARE data we show how the "potential risk of intergenerational care", i.e. the risk to be caring for both upper and lower generations at once, varies across European countries. Given a shorter duration to childbirth onset, the Nordic European countries display a larger share of middle-age population who can be potentially involved in bidirectional care relations compared to Southern ones. However, the latter are those in which family care is left to play a more substantial role. We address this paradox looking at how welfare state expenditure has been distributed among old and new social risks in the last decades. We show that differences in the "potential risk of intergenerational care" reflect how public expenditures have been distributed, horizontally, between welfare pillars, and vertically, between generations. We combine SHARE data and national macro data on welfare expenditures and demographic structures, investigating nineteen European countries grouped in different care regimes (Saraceno and Keck, 2010). Different targets of welfare state expenditure, across age-groups and welfare pillars, in the context of a progressive intergenerational inequality, have resulted, in some countries, in a cumulative (dis)advantage. One the one hand, relatively generous welfare provisions in times of better economic circumstances to those with fewer bidirectional intergenerational responsibilities; on the other hand, leaner provisions towards generations suffering worst economic prospects under a higher risk of growing intergenerational responsibilities.

RC52-858.3

LUSOLI, ALBERTO* *(Simon Fraser University)*

'teaching Business As Business'. the Role of Harvard's Case Method in the Construction of the Modern Manager

This paper explores the early days of business education with the aim of understanding how an uncoordinated and rather heterogeneous network of practitioners, practices and knowledge was institutionalized as an academic discipline and as a profession. Adopting a critical constructivist approach, this inquiry questions the managerialist ideology by exploring the material circumstances which led to its establishment in early XX Century. In particular, it focuses on the role that the Harvard Business School's (HBS) pedagogy, the *case method*, had in the institutionalization of management knowledge. It is argued that HBS' pedagogy, working at the boundary between academia and industry, was capable to translate the values of post-WWI industrial capitalism into the HBS' curriculum. The consequences of this translation were two: 1) the *neutralization* of capitalist's rationality, achieved through the constitution of a new academic field, business management; 2) the birth of a new class of experts, the managers, endowed with the exclusive control over the use of managerial rationality. Methodologically, the research relies on an historical analysis of the first twenty-two years of operation of the Harvard Business School. A qualitative content analysis of the School's Annals reconstructs the diffusion of the case method between 1908 (HBS' inaugural year) and 1930. The analysis is complemented with an historical inquiry into HBS' organizational transformations which supported the production of business cases and their use as pedagogical artifacts. The results show a rapid diffusion of the case-method, especially in the aftermath of WWI. The institution of the Bureau of Business Research, the creation of the Harvard Business Review and the standardization of the pedagogy marked the birth of business education, consecrated HBS as the behemoth of this new discipline and legitimized *the managers* as a new class of experts.

RC10-212.3

LUSOLI, ALBERTO* *(Simon Fraser University)*

The Role of Occupational Communities in the Democratization of Labour in Startup Companies. a Data-Driven Ethnographic Approach

Occupational communities are semi-formal grassroots organizations connecting workers with similar competences and professional interests. Blending elements of leisure and work, occupational communities have proved to be an effective means for fostering collaboration and mutual support amongst workers, thus helping them to navigate the uncertainties of flexible capitalism. Building on this definition of occupational communities, this paper investigates to which extent informal meetings of startup workers can promote collective actions, lead to political mobilization and overcome the limits of flexible capitalism, such as lack of social security, individualization of risk, precarious employment. Occupational communities are therefore investigated as sites of tactical resistance, in opposition to the strategic organization of labour informed by the 'Agile ideology' which permeates the startup economy. The research was conducted in Vancouver. Home to three out of five companies comprising the Canada Narwhal Club (companies established after the dot-com bubble burst that have reached a market value of at least $1B CAD), the city hit the 18th position in the global chart of the best cities for startups in 2015 and was rated the most attractive city in Canada for new software ventures. The research protocol is composed of two main components: online data analysis and ethnographic exploration. Through the analysis of publicly available metadata collected from Meetup.com, the research identified and mapped formal and informal communities of tech-professionals operating in the Metro Vancouver area. The outcomes informed the subsequent ethnographic investigation of startup workers' community. The results collected through interviews with web-developers, computer scientists, marketers and digital practitioners, emphasize the ambivalent nature of occupational communities. If on the one hand they counteract the losses that workers experienced in the passage from industrial to flexible capitalism, on the other hand they promote individualistic approaches to social problem and reinforce current hegemonic forms of managerial power and control.

RC02-JS-53.3

LUTZ, HELMA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Masculinity, Care and Stay-behind Fathers from a Post Socialist Perspective

This paper reveals the constant and messy entanglements of individual, intimate and micro practices with the larger global political economy of care by focusing attention on stay-behind fathers in post-socialist Eastern Europe. As a consequence of the political system transformation, many women and men in Eastern Europe lost their employment and found themselves without adequate means for care and living. Women migrate in large numbers in order to support

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their families. While over the last 15 years a variety of studies have focused on the repercussions of single female migration for their families, the gendered experiences and practices of stay-behind fathers have rarely been investigated. I will a) discuss the particularities of fatherhood, masculinities and gender regimes in socialist and post-socialist Europe; b) present two opposing cases on fathering partners of female migrant care workers, the involved working father and the authoritarian head of family from the analysis of interviews from the research project 'Landscapes of Care Drain. Care Provision and Care Chains from the Ukraine to Poland and from Poland to; and c) finish by focusing on the difficult situation of 'mothering fathers' in a post-socialist situation where breadwinner masculinity is considered the cultural norm.

RC22-409.8

LUZNY, DUSAN* *(Palacky University)*
KORECKOVA, JANA* *(Palacký University Olomouc)*

Religion and National Identity in the Live of Czechs in Chicago

Many migration studies point to the fact, that the religion is for many immigrants' tool for successful integration into the new environment. At the same time, religious communities can function as some surroundings, which helps successful internment. Our contribution summarizes the results of the empirical survey of the Czech community in Chicago, which began in 2014 and continues to the present. Our empirical research (based on ethnography, participate observations, interviews and document analysis) is combined with a historical approach. This combination helps us to compare the findings from the research of the contemporary life of the Czechs in Chicago with information above the life of the Czechs in this region in the past. Chicago was the third "largest Czech city" (after Prague and Vienna) at the beginning of the 20th century. There was a Czech neighborhood where Czechs dominated culturally, socially, economically and politically. Today, the situation is different - the Czechs are largely assimilated and there are currently only small Czech communities. Our research question is: What role did religion or the Czech religious community in the process of integration or assimilation of Czech immigrants into the American surroundings? The results of our research show that Czech religious communities (mainly Catholic) have functioned and still working as surroundings where, on the one hand, the Czech cultural memory and collective identity are maintained, on the other hand, leads to the ghettoization of a part of the Czech immigrant community.

RC33-610.2

LYBECK, ROBIN* *(Åbo Akademi University)*

Deep Learning in Urban Research; Exploring Local Issues By Mapping Semantic Themes and Sentiment

Deep learning in urban research; exploring local issues by mapping semantic themes and sentiment

In line with the development in other sciences, the study of large, varied and continuously growing data (i.e. Big data) has resulted in an increased adaption of data driven methods in social science research. Big data analysis has become increasingly topical in the study of spatial issues in the urban context. Municipalities around the world are opening up location based public data for researchers to utilize, and the software tools for analyzing large quantities of data becomes increasingly advanced and attainable. However, as new computational methods are constantly developed, the evaluation of their potential in research lags behind. Deep machine learning based on neural networks is quickly becoming mainstream in the analysis of everything from images to audio. The method has also proven successful in semantic analysis and predicting contextual themes from large corpora of text data. Combined with location based data the analysis can leap from semantic space to spatial space. In this case study of 34 000 citizen feedback messages in Turku, deep machine learning is combined with location based data analysis. Preliminary results of the case study show the prevalence of semantics relating safety and danger in citizen feedback relating to the urban environment. This article further addresses the problems relating to the use of deep machine learning for semantic text analysis and issues relating to the study spatially bound phenomenon in this way. The methodological concerns relating to this type of explorative data-driven analysis are highly topical in contemporary data-rich urban environment.

RC14-266.2

LYCHKOVSKA, OKSANA* *(Odessa I.I.Mechnikov National University)*

Participative Media Practices in Ukrainian Social Media: Constructors of Personal Values and New Identities Versus Ways of Political Manipulations

The main purpose is to analyse the ambiguity role of social media in today's Ukrainian context: as the creators of new communicative environment, new sociality that favour finding of personal and national authenticity and as the social field of information wars, political games and realization of economic interests of

great Internet corporations. From here we can examine 3 major advantages of such participative practices. The first, social media are de-institutionalized that gives to users multidimensional features to create and modify voluntarily content, and also to share it with other users. At the same time de-institutionalization is always partial thereby main Internet resources are concentrated in hands of several big political players. The second, the consumer is considered as the producer of content and as his distributor, the term of "produser" emphasizes such a hybrid position. The third, communication in social media is always interactive and networking that causes both positive and negative consequences. We reveal the specific character of numerous types of communicative practices in contemporary Ukrainian virtual sphere subjected to "simultaneous/ non-simultaneous" character and number of interlocutors. Thus, we divide the audience of Internet users relative to their creation of personally significant meanings, values and purposes of communication. So, it is possible to allocate extremely active users or "insiders", "newbie" who are in process of training and searching and certain "lurkers" – followers of social networks without active participation and creation of own content. The other criteria of differentiation are formed by the axes "information dependence/ addiction versus information discretion", "tool orientation versus communicative orientation versus orientation to joining and belonging". We have observed some different configurations of political and information technologies which have been operating in the course of Ukrainian revolution of 2013-2014 and hybrid war continuing during 2014-2017

RC15-283.1

LYNNE, ALYSSA* *(Northwestern University)*

Negotiation and Medicalization of Transgender Identities at a Thai NGO

In this article, I examine how Thai kathoey – who are variously labeled "second-kind-of-woman," "third gender," or "male-to-female transgender" – embrace or resist medicalization of their identities in the context of Thailand's medical tourist boom for gender reassignment surgery (GRS). Though Thai kathoey are often described as male-to-female transgender because they experience incongruence between their birth sex as males and gender identity as females, their identity has historically not been understood to be a medical/psychiatric condition. In contrast, Western concepts of transgender identity are heavily medicalized, beginning with the diagnosis of "gender dysphoria" defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) and extending to the notion that dysphoria can be alleviated through mental health counseling, hormone therapy, and/or surgical interventions. Here, I interrogate how the medical therapies outlined in the "Standards of Care," a set of guidelines published by the World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH), have influenced the perception of kathoey identity as a psychiatric/medical condition, a perception that has been formalized through the 2009 Thai Medical Council ruling that patients seeking GRS must provide letters from two psychiatrists confirming a gender dysphoria diagnosis. Through participant observation at a kathoey-led Thai NGO that works to guarantee legal rights for their community and in-depth interviews with 12 Thai kathoey, I demonstrate how the influence of a "globalized" transgender identity in Thailand has created multiple valences of transgender as a medical identity, both reframing the medical decision-making processes for Thai kathoey and introducing new struggles with stigma that bleed into domains such as family relationships and careers.

RC01-36.4

LYSAK, ELENA* *(School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences)*

Military Family Industry. The Role of the Family in the Construction and the Development of Military Profession in the Contemporary Army

A soldier's marital status merits concerted reflection when considering the interweaving of work and family in the army. In France, for example, *marriage control* was exercised in every army corps until 1972. An officer had to pledge in writing that his wife would refrain from any salaried work. Despite the liberalization of military status, it is still not a rarity to encounter wives that also "marry the army". Taking into account working conditions that feature frequent transfers, the presence of women becomes essential to organizing daily life. Even though the role of the wife is relegated to the private sphere, it becomes recognized as essential for the functioning of the army.

Moreover, according to studies conducted on American and British armies, the "military family industry" aims to foster a "happy family life" in the eyes of society. This phenomenon, observed in the American army since 1930, implies an involvement on the part of wives for the care of every regiment officer, single or married.

It is obvious that women provide a "free service", favored by army leaders and explained away by the "female nature" of the tasks. Recognizing this reality may help bring about a shift from the private sphere to the professional domain within army workforces.

Our investigations, carried out in France and Russia between 2014 and 2017, show that wifely duties, visible at a family and institutional level, remain socially depreciated in the army, whereas this activity should be considered a real job.

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Our thinking is thus aimed at understanding in what measure the military family can contribute to the construction and development of the military profession in the contemporary army.

M

RC09-JS-39.4

MA, AI-HSUAN* *(National Chengchi University)*

A Perfect Partnership... or Is It? Taiwanese Firms in Malaysia and Taiwan-Educated Malaysian Chinese Returnees

Recent research has noted the geographical unevenness of cultural capital, arguing that the portability and recognition of overseas credentials are not automatic but contingent upon social, economic, and political connections and limitations. Since foreign direct investments generally create local employment opportunities and boost the demand for more diversified human capitals, it is worth examining whether and how investments of foreign firms influence the appraisal mechanism of overseas credentials in the host labor market, and how this in turn shapes overseas graduates' opportunities for social mobility at home. By taking Taiwanese firms in Malaysia and Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese returnees into a case study, the paper investigated the relationship between foreign investments and the portability of overseas education. Initial assumptions were that Taiwan-acquired credentials, skills, and cultural knowledge would be better recognized and rewarded in Taiwanese firms, thus Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese would be more likely to be attracted to work in Taiwanese firms and preferred by Taiwanese entrepreneurs in the hiring process. Moreover, the establishment of Taiwanese firms in Malaysia may increase the value of Taiwanese-acquired education that had long been disparaged in Malaysia, thus facilitating upward social mobility of Malaysian Chinese holding Taiwanese degrees. The analysis was based on the interview data collected between August of 2016 and July of 2017 from 58 Taiwanese business owners and managers, Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese returnees, and related organizational leaders in northern, central and southern regions (Penang, Greater Kuala Lumpur, and Johor) in Malaysia. The results demonstrate that the partnership between Taiwanese firms in Malaysia and Taiwan-educated Malaysian Chinese returnees existed only in a very limited sense. This disjoint can be attributed to the replacability and instrumental values of experiences and cultural capital accumulated overseas, the organizational scale and the significance of foreign firms in the host labor market, market competitions, and regional economies.

RC31-562.3

MA, AI-HSUAN* *(National Chengchi University)*

Taiwanese Business Migrants in Malaysia: Translocal Networks and Entrepreneurship

Taiwanese investments in Malaysia surged after the Malaysian government opened the gate to welcome foreign investments in 1986 and reached the peak in the 1990s, bringing along flows of Taiwanese business migrants. Although Taiwan gradually withdrew its investments from Malaysia after the 2000s, it still stands as the one of top investor countries in Malaysia with its accumulated investments. By taking Taiwanese entrepreneurs and their businesses in Malaysia into study, this paper investigated how transnational and local networks were established and operated to facilitate business migration and corporate operation, and to what extent the characteristics of Taiwanese entrepreneurship were maintained, challenged, and adjusted in the host context. The analysis was based on the interview data collected between August of 2016 and July of 2017 from 24 Taiwanese business owners and top managers in northern, central and southern regions (Penang, Greater Kuala Lumpur, and Johor) in Malaysia as well as participant observation of Taiwanese firms in these regions. The findings showed that Taiwanese corporate management in Malaysia was culturally and structurally embedded in transnational and local contexts connected socially, economically, and politically through institutional linkages and mobility of people. Faced with changing national, regional, and global milieus, Taiwanese entrepreneurs, while preserving their outward and network-based features as "typical Taiwanese businessmen," adjusted their business orientation from limited localization to adaptable translocalization in pursuing their business aspirations in a foreign land.

RC06-133.2

MA, JOSEF* *(Academia Sinica)*
YI, CHIN-CHUN *(Academia Sinica)*

Family and Parental Influence on Family Formation Among Taiwanese Young Adults

Previous literature has well documented significant determinants of family formation, namely marriage and childbearing. However, most studies mainly examine the variations between individuals with respect to their gender, socioeconomic status, and gender role attitudes. Much less attention is given to the influence of earlier family experiences on young adults' family behavior. The only exception is perhaps the effect of parental divorce on adult children's intimate

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relations and family formation, especially in the West. This study will examine family formation in the transition to adulthood with special focus on effects of earlier family experiences between parents and children. Using the longitudinal panel data from Taiwan Youth Project (TYP) since the year 2000, we will analyze potential influence of parent-child relations during adolescence, parents' educational expectation since adolescence and the actual fertility behavior of parents on young adults' marriage and childbearing. Gender ideologies as well as traditional norms will also be explored of its possible impact in the process of young adults' family formation.

Judging from the perspective of intergenerational transmission, it is hypothesized that positive parent-child relationship during adolescence is likely to result in positive attitudes toward family formation. But the actual marital and child-bearing behavior will depend on other contingencies such as family resources and normative expectation. Specifically, parents with less traditional gender role attitudes and higher educational expectations tend to delay adult children's age of first marriage and first childbirth. Growing up with more siblings at home and the endorsement of traditional norms may contribute to the timing of family formation. In addition, the association is expected to be stronger for daughters than sons, for working-class families than upper-class families, and weaker for young adults experiencing parental divorce during adolescence. The implication of different timing of family formation in the transition to adulthood in Taiwan will be discussed.

RC55-902.2

MA, JOSEF* (Academia Sinica)

The Inequality of Digital Learning Among Students in Rich and Poor Countries

This paper sheds light on an increasingly important new form of inequality, popularly known as digital learning inequality (or the digital divide), by examining the socioeconomic differentials in Internet/online search skills for educating adolescents. Using data from the 2009 wave of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) across 42 countries, I examine how macro-structural forces like economic development, national investment in human capital, and income inequality affect inequalities in digital learning between students attending poor schools and those attending elite schools. Using three-level multilevel models, I estimate school-level and country-level determinants of the digital learning inequality among students from various socioeconomic backgrounds. To capture national-level indicators, I geocode a set of country-level factors from various publicly available sources, including the World Bank's World Development Indicators database, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics database, and the World Income Inequality database.

Despite the fact that digital access in schools has been greatly improved in a wide range of countries, my research finds persistent between-school digital inequalities that are more pronounced in low-income countries. In affluent countries, however, digital technology in schools produces greater benefits when students attend resource-rich, elite schools rather than schools with a majority of low-income and disadvantaged students. I connect these findings with discussing the importance of school cultural processes and institutional settings (e.g., teacher expectations, administrative actions) from research on social stratification and inequality in explaining inequalities between poor schools and elite schools. I also discuss how globalization as well as the emergence of knowledge society may generate inequality in schools differently between rich versus poor countries.

RC41-714.4

MA, YAN* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Research on the Change of Birth Cohort Size and Its Social Effect in Metropolis : the Case of Beijing

Using birth data of Beijing from 1981 to 2016, this paper discusses the characteristics and trends of birth cohort size in metropolis like Beijing. Result shows the change of birth cohort size in Beijing is totally different from the whole country. Family planning policies, age structure and traditional fertility culture collectively lead to these results. Planning and allocation of public resource doesn't match the change of birth cohort size in Beijing, birth cohort size imposes squeezing effect on public resource, and this effect transfers to members of birth cohort. So the public policies should respond to the change of birth cohort size to make sure people born in different birth cohort can enjoy the equal outcomes of social development.

RC51-849.2

MAASS, ELISA MARGARITA* (RC51 member)

Systemic Vision to Plan an Old Age with Health and Quality of Life

Aging process is complex and multifactorial. It refers to the continuous physical, mental, emotional and social changes in the time that we naturally and gradually experience all of us. These changes are determined by our way of life, food, history, culture and socio-economic conditions. The systemic interaction between all these factors has the result that aging of each person is different. On the other hand, it is a reality that in Mexico, there is no culture of health and prevention. In addition, 16% of older people have a poor quality of life. This paper presents a complex self-management project, for health prevention, from a balanced nutrition with the support of natural nutritional supplements, to have a good level of physical, mental and social health.

This project is designed, but also is built and operated by older adults. How to plan an aging with health and well-being, so as not to reach old age in disease?

We conducted a study with adults, over than 55 years, middle class in Mexico. Few them occupy some of their time in preview and planning a long life with a healthy aging process, with well-being and quality of life.

We worked with focus groups guided, at the same time, with basic diagnostic questions, in order to know not only levels of physical, social and mental activities, but also quality of daily nutrition.

Some results: Poor diets are present continually. There is a regular overweight in participants. People do not have sufficient information about balanced nutrition. All this factors produce low levels of physical, mental, emotional and social health.

We propose a systemic method of integral health and well-being, based on a daily balanced diet, enriched with natural nutritional supplements, and supported by an active, creative and shared aging.

RC48-804.3

MACALUSO, MARILENA* (Palermo University)

A Mother-to-Mother Self-Help Group in Palermo: From Breastfeeding Promotion to Daily Web-Support

Citizens in individualized societies experience *life-politics* or *lifestyle politics* and their daily relationships pass through the Net. On one side, there are the weakening of the Welfare State in the Western countries, the economic crisis, the precariousness of work; on the other, there are the *post-politics* and the *cyber-transformation of the public sphere.* In this scenario new forms of collective mobilization are spreading, they have not the features of social movements, but they form simpler realities that can take different shapes and changing dynamically, becoming *interest coalitions* when there are social and political opportunities. This paper analyzes in particular the case study of a collective social actor born out of the action of a group of mothers and professionals promoting breastfeeding and mother-to-mother support in Palermo (Italy) observing its origin, evolution, organizational structure, inner and outer communication and Internet use, protest repertories (flash mob, social campaigns, etc.), networks with other local, national and international groups (the network around breastfeeding support is global, the bigger hub in Italy there is Italian Mother Breastfeeding Movement and globally the Leche League International). Starting from the analysis of public policies in Italy on breastfeeding and moving from local reactions to global processes, this paper illustrates the case through participant observation and ethnography (5 years), collection of interviews, analysis of the press echo. They develop in their everyday life a work of mutual support, listening, tackling against fallacy and preconceptions, spreading of lifestyles and sustainable consumption, making strong virtual ties using the social network (WhatsApp group, Facebook), peer learning and social empowerment that from the private sphere assumes from time to time the form of pressure group, protest movement, virtuous civic experience, social engagement, becoming a driving force for social and political change.

RC18-336.11

MACALUSO, MARILENA* (Palermo University)

Separated Young Migrants: Political Socialization and Narratives of Conflict and Cooperation in Palermo

There is many literature on the definition of "childhood", the conceptual frame of this expression has changed during the time and it is going on changing across the borders. Moreover, when children migrate alone or remain alone on the way toward a new country they institutionally become "separated children" (UNHCR) or "unaccompanied foreign minors" (Council of Europe). At an international level, there is no unique definition of the minor immigrant. In Italy, the expression unaccompanied foreign minor concerns "a minor who does not have Italian or other EU citizenship, has not applied for asylum and is, for any reason, within the territory of the State without care or representation by their parents or other adults who are legally responsible for them under existing Italian laws" (Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers No 535/1999, Art. 1). From one hand, there are the legal and bureaucratic procedure, the issues linked to social policy choices at national and local level, the social reaction to migrants and their representation on the Internet and mass media; on the other hand, there are the people, their story, their dreams and wishes, their emotions, their new daily experience and political socialization processes. This paper wonders about violence, power and injustices moving from the point of views collected in the narratives by some youths arrived alone in Palermo (Italy) with the aim of analyzing their political socialization and comparing and intertwining different

perspectives, other- and selves-definitions, in order to find areas of conflict and cooperation between social actors and public institutions.

RC34-628.3

MACCORMAC, KATHERINE* *(Western University)*

At the Crossroads of a New Frontier: Youth, Identity, and the Negotiation of Multiple Belongings within Canada's Bilingual Framework

For over forty years, the dominant vision shaping Canada's official language policies and French as a second language (FSL) programs has remained in a bilingual, bicultural state despite the rapid linguistic and cultural transformation of Canadian society from increased waves of transnational migration. Recently, Byrd Clark (2007, 2008b, 2010) and Mady (2012) have each discovered that the reproduction of this vision is especially problematic for multilingual Canadian FSL students because it limits the possibilities of negotiating multiple forms of belonging by failing to reflect the complex globalised ethnoscapes across which these students negotiate their identities. What remains to be investigated, however, is how the reproduction of this vision specifically affects the identity negotiation experiences of multilingual Canadian youth born abroad and raised in Canada who have chosen to invest in official bilingualism. For this population of Canadian youth, the process of multilingual identity negotiation not only involves negotiating their identities both *across* and *in between* their multiple social worlds (i.e. home/ school, home country/host country), but it also requires doing so within a bilingual framework that fails to fully account for the rapidly evolving nature of Canadian society. While applying a critical postmodern narrative approach, this paper adds to the conversation by sharing preliminary findings of the narrative experiences of Canadian multilingual former FSL students negotiating a space for the expression of their identities while investing in official bilingualism. Although focused on the Canadian case, this paper has important implications for the broader international community by demonstrating the heightened need in today's globalized world to ensure that language policies and educational practices adequately respond to the challenges faced by today's multilingual youth negotiating their identities and multiple belongings across increasingly complex globalised ethnoscapes.

RC25-471.2

MACCORMAC, KATHERINE* *(Western University)*

Negotiating Multiple Identities and Linguistic Capital within Canada's Bilingual Framework: A Narrative Analysis of the Past Experiences of Canadian Multilingual Youth

Since the adoption of official bilingualism in Canada over forty years ago, Canadian language policies and French as a second language (FSL) education programs have continued to promote a homogenous bilingual and bicultural vision of the nation despite the evolution of Canadian society from increased waves of immigration. From a social justice standpoint, Canadian language and education researchers have discovered that the continued reproduction of this vision not only limits the possibilities for multilingual FSL students to negotiate multiple forms of belonging, but it also enacts symbolic violence on them by undervaluing their linguistic capital (Byrd Clark, 2007, 2008b, 2010; Mady, 2012). Although highlighting the tensions involved in the Canadian language situation, previous studies have mainly focused on the experiences of adult newly arrived and second generation Canadian born multilingual FSL students. Remaining unexplored, however, is the long term effects of these tensions on the experiences of multilingual FSL students born abroad and raised in Canada whose immigration status often involves negotiating a space for their multiple identities and linguistic capital both *across* and *in between* their multiple social worlds. While employing a critical postmodern narrative approach, this paper adds to the conversation by presenting preliminary findings drawn from narratives of the lived experiences of a group of Canadian multilingual former FSL students. Although focused on the Canadian context, this paper has broader international implications because it highlights the importance of addressing issues of social inequality within national language policies and education programs to aid multilingual youth in maintaining their multiple identities and linguistic capital while integrating into the linguistic landscape of host societies.

RC28-510.5

MACCORMAC, MEGAN* *(The University of Western Ontario)*

I Get By with a Little Help from My Kin: The Advancement of Whole-Family Methodology for the Study of Multigenerational Mobility

Although the evolution of Western society has become increasingly individualistic, it is an inevitable fact of life that people are born into a family under conditions that they do not have the ability to change. The family, as an institution, therefore plays an important role in facilitating an individual's upward or downward trajectory of social mobility. Bertaux (1995) contends that although

the family dimension of social mobility is paramount for understanding the life decisions of individuals, studies have largely neglected the extent to which 'whole-families' face issues of mobility over time by relying heavily on dyadic and individual models of family relations (Cox & Paley, 1997; Handel, 1965, 1987, 1996). This 'artificial construction' of how the family is viewed limits our capacity to understand family processes throughout time because only a fragment of family relationships within a family unit are being accounted for. This paper advances Handel's 1989 work on 'whole-family methodology' to include extended kin relations for the study of multigenerational social mobility. Using data from pioneer settlers in Prince Edward Island Canada over four generations, I argue the methodological merits of utilizing a flexible framework combining historical data, the life course perspective, and whole-family methodology to observe interpersonal relations and processes of change that affect everyday family life. I demonstrate that conceptualizing processes of change from a 'whole-family' perspective over time can reveal important patterns of mobility variation of socially bonded individuals transitioning through different social structures over their life course. Including extended kin in the scope of observation for family mobility research expands our understanding of how families and individuals negotiate levels of autonomy and connectedness and aid one another towards upward social mobility.

RC33-608.4

MACCORMAC, MEGAN* *(The University of Western Ontario)*

The Shift to Three-Dimensional Thinking of the Family: Advancing Historical Multigenerational Mobility Research through the Use of Whole-Family Network Analysis

The study of families over time requires a multilayered understanding and conceptualization of individual lives embedded in family units that change throughout time, context, and processes of social change. Despite this understanding, research on the family has overemphasized individual and dyadic models of family relationships which merely illustrate one section of a relationship within the family and cannot explain multi-generational relationships or the multiple relationships that exist within one family unit. As a result, much is known about processes involving family relationships from an individualistic or dyadic point of view, however, our understanding of 'whole-family' processes, especially historic family life, remains limited. This paper advocates for the use of whole-family methodology to study families over time and addresses the methodological challenges of using historical multidimensional data that grapples with the tension of including observations that are continuous yet restricted to the boundaries of the family. In the paper, I argue that by applying a flexible framework encompassing whole-family methodology and the life course perspective, researchers are able to consider the interplay between individual and family mobility patterns by accounting for the influence of time (i.e. individual, collective, and historical), human agency, and linked lives on family mobility. Similarly, by reconstructing the historical social record for extended families over time in a whole-family manner, I contend that this type of research has the potential to add to our understanding of family life by viewing social mobility within the family from micro- (i.e. individual life patterns), meso- (i.e. whole-family networks) and macro- (i.e. community level affects on the family) level perspectives.

RC50-834.2

MACDONALD, KATIE* *(St. Francis Xavier)*

Intimacy and Pedagogies in Volunteer Tourism

Volunteer tourism is a rapidly increasing field. It is often either celebrated (for professional, pedagogical and developmental opportunities) or lamented (for neocolonial and oppressive structures). Both of these perspectives focus on the *outcomes* of volunteer tourism. In this presentation I take two sites of intimacy in volunteer tourism to consider the complex ways in which subject and meaning making happens in encounters between Western volunteers, particularly white women, and "locals", particularly host mothers. Through in-depth interviews and participant observation with volunteer programs in Nicaragua, I found that while both Nicaraguan hosts and volunteers imagined possibilities for transformative pedagogies in volunteer abroad, these transformations and thus their pedagogical logics, were different. In this presentation I examine these pedagogical logics through a focus on how moments of intimacy through the naming of "family" in the homestay and catcalling in the street were illustrative of the inequalities of volunteer abroad that are often obscured through a neoliberal frame. I argue host mother labour is conceptualized as a labour of love rather than a labour for which they are financially compensated, and that the danger imagined in the street resides in the bodies of Nicaraguan men. By outlining the ways safety is imagined as "at home" and danger as in the "public", I argue that pedagogical logics of volunteer abroad are underlined by a fantasy that the home space is particularly good for learning because of its conceptualization as safe and asexual. While volunteer abroad is rife with fantasies about intimacy, I demonstrate that when these fantasies are disrupted they often reveal the underlying power relations enabling these encounters. This presentation examines the experiences

of intimacy of both women who are volunteering and women who are host mothers to consider the complex negotiations of learning, inequity and power.

RC55-901.4

MACDONALD, KATIE* *(Capital Region Housing)*

Wellbeing and Housing Stability

There is an increasing call for more complex measures for understanding wellbeing – both objectively and subjectively. Researchers have moved into seeking other ways to capture how people are doing, for example the case of the Happiness Index in Bhutan, Gross National Happiness, the Canadian Index of Wellbeing, and so on. Each of these measures attempts to capture how well people are faring, and to present a more robust picture of the lives that people are living.

Capital Region Housing (CRH) is one of the largest housing management bodies in Canada While it is known that housing vulnerability is a key indicator of wellbeing, what is less known is how housing stability – through the provision of subsidized housing – impacts other sub-dimensions of wellbeing. In 2017 CRH engaged tenants in an anonymous wellbeing survey designed to provide a clearer understanding of wellbeing of tenants, and to understand the interconnections between areas of wellbeing and housing stability.

The findings represent a baseline understanding of where current tenants are in their self-reported wellbeing (from finances to health to community). We discuss some preliminary findings that complicate the assumption that providing stable housing means other dimensions of wellbeing can and are addressed, as well as provide some preliminary connections between stabilizing housing and other sub-dimensions such as finances, family life, and safety. Finally, we examine these findings along identity lines including race, gender and immigration to consider how specific populations of people report wellbeing differently and the implications for future research, understanding of wellbeing analysis and service provision. CRH intends to use this data to develop new outcome paradigms for social housing that are consider more than simply putting a roof over someone's head as a meaningful measure.

RC49-827.1

MACGREGOR, AISHA* *(University of Glasgow)*

Meaningful Participation or Tokenism? Individual and Advocacy Experiences of the Mental Health Tribunal in Scotland

The Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 has earned Scotland an international reputation for progressive mental health policy. It diverges from other jurisdictions through its focus on rights and safeguards, as opposed to public protection, and is underpinned by key principles including participation, benefit, and reciprocity. Despite this, the Mental Welfare Commission, the regulatory body in Scotland, has raised concerns that individuals are not able to effectively claim their rights, suggesting that the legislation is incompatible with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

This paper draws on doctoral research into experiences of community based compulsory treatment orders in Scotland. Based on qualitative, semi-structured interviews with mental health advocates and individuals subject to compulsory treatment, it examines the extent to which the mental health tribunal facilitates meaningful participation in legal decision making. Whilst individuals had the opportunity to share their views during tribunal proceedings, this was largely experienced as tokenistic, with informants feeling disempowered by the process. A lack of a successful outcome further reinforced feelings of powerlessness and caused some participants to disengage from the process altogether. This paper argues that the subordinated position of individuals subject to compulsory treatment, by virtue of their diagnosis, in comparison to the 'expert' status afforded to medical professionals, undermines the participatory potential of the mental health tribunal

TG04-986.1

MACHADO, HELENA* *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Minho)*
QUEIRÓS, FILIPA *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Minho)*
MARTINS, MARTA *(Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)*
AMELUNG, NINA *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Minho)*
GRANJA, RAFAELA *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Minho)*
MATOS, SARA *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Minho)*

Transnational Biosurveillance and Criminalization across Borders

The expansion of transnational biosurveillance generated by continuous innovations in the field of databasing and genetics are becoming important pieces in security policies at a global scale. In this paper, we analyse the empirical case of the large-scale exchange of DNA data between different jurisdictions in the European Union. Our analysis is based on interviews conducted in different countries with professionals working in the field of the fight against organized crime, terrorism and the so-called illegal migration. We focus in particular on the actual and expected uses of biotechnologies that allow searching for criminal suspects on the basis of DNA profiles, such as DNA databasing and forensic DNA phenotyping. Our aim is to understand the multiple forms of sense making deployed in the narratives of the experts involved in operations of police and judiciary cooperation among EU countries. We focus on processes of criminalization of mobility across borders by inquiring the narratives of these professionals of surveillance through the following questions: What makes data travel through different jurisdictions? Which particular territorial borders and specific social groups are considered "risky" and deserving more intensive and extensive forms of biosurveillance? Which hopes and concerns emerge towards different biotechnologies and their application in the fight against criminality? The paper concludes by pointing out how social boundaries and territorial borders are continuously re-created through particular forms of criminalisation of certain social groups and intersections between expectations towards different biotechnologies.

RC47-798.5

MACHADO, MARTA* *(Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - Cebrap)*
MACIEL, DEBORA *(Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - Cebrap)*

State Repression and Human Rights Mobilization in Contemporary Democracies: The Brazilian Case (2013-2016)

In the two last decades, after the Seattle Battle (1999) and the September 11 (2001), the state repression of political dissent in democracies became a central issue in the social movements literature. Especially in democratic regimes, harder state control strategies of street demonstrations can generate feelings of injustice, and diffuse the protest in defense of civil rights. Thus, the dispute between challengers and state agents by meanings of public and legal order is part of the contentious politics itself.

Two issues that still remain too little developed in the research field. The first is the use of repressive state strategies on an ambiguous continuum from informal or unlawful control (use of police force, surveillance, agents' infiltration) to lawful control (use of criminal prosecution in courts and legal changes in parliaments). The second is the emergence of human rights mobilizations against state repression and their impacts on the protest field. Human rights coalitions can change the protest field by spreading and connecting contentious episodes from the local space of streets to national and international spaces.

The paper focuses on this two issues based on preliminary results of the on-going research on the recent Brazilian protest cycle (2013-2016). We analyze the connection and dynamics among three contentious episodes: 1) the stream of repressive state strategies from police control on the streets to legal control in courts and parliament; 2) the legal dispute between protesters' lawyers and state agents; 3) the human rights activists and lawyers' mobilization inside and between protest spaces (micromobilization process) and national state and international spaces (scale shift and repertories diffusion processes).

RC53-874.5

MACHT, ALEXANDRA* *(Oxford Brookes University)*

Children's Agency and Father's Positive Health and Work-Related Benefits

Studies on the relationship between fathers and children often overlook the mutual beneficial influence both social actors have on their close relationship. Moreover, the literature on contemporary Scottish masculinity has been largely focused on the connection of 'hard' Scottish working-class masculinity and a range of subsequent health-risks and diseases. This negative view is supported by media depictions on the current vulnerable state of Scottish masculinity (Hassan, 2010), deemed 'problematic' as it is usually associated with cases of male suicide and social alienation. But looking at the positive and everyday interactions between Scottish fathers and their children, and by adopting a social-constructionist framework with an embodied focus (Burkitt, 2014), a different picture is revealed. Based on empirical findings from 27 qualitative interviews with Scottish involved fathers and 3 observations of interacting with their children, this paper argues that it is not only fathers that are transformed by having a child but also that children can have a beneficial influence on father's health benefits and positive engagement in work. Involved fatherhood offers the opportunity to resist practices of risk-taking and denial of treatment, which are harmful to men's health. Importantly, children were described as re-energising fathers for work and helping them let go of negative health habits (smoking, drugs, driving more carefully). Fathers in turn adopted a future-oriented and emotionally engaged perspective to spend more time with their children, which was essential in the transformation of their daily habits. Conclusively, it is argued that children play an important role in counteracting hegemonic masculinities, as they can help fathers shift from emotional stoicism which can be harmful to health, to increased nurturance and intimacy, which can increase the well-being of both family members.

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RC06-129.8

MACHT, ALEXANDRA* *(dr.)*

Towards a Comparative Account of Scottish and Romanian Involved Fathering

Europe is a vast assembly of different cultures wherein family lives unfold according to a variety of classed practices. As representatives of the West and the East of Europe, Scottish and Romanian involved fathers practice fathering in slightly different ways even if they have similar conceptions of what constitutes intimate fathering. Drawing from empirical research based on 47 qualitative interviews with Scottish and Romanian resident and non-resident, working-class and middle-class fathers, I attempt to trace the differences and similarities in how involved fathers love their children and how in the process they re-create their masculine identity. As they shift between the provider role to the nurturing father, men also shift emotionally from stoicism to increased intimacy. However the varied socio-economic influences and relational pressures that exist in their cultural environment create different expectations. It has been argued that Scottish fathers are characterized by the cultural values of grit an autonomy and Romanian fathers by those of warmth and collectivism, but the findings of my research show that fathers believe that loving their children will help them develop into individuals which expound the reverse of such cultural prerogatives: that their Romanian children can become more confident and active in their social environment, and that their Scottish children can become more warm and sociable. Scottish fathers in their role as romantic partners also value individualism, while Romanian fathers prize a shared sense of collective identity. Therefore, using the incremental transformation of European fathering as a background, in this paper I will present the different construction of masculine emotionality according to a relatively neglected sample of European fathers: Scottish and Romanian ones. This serves to unmask the role of collectivism and individualism in reshaping the culture of parenthood, particularly in respect to (and following from Hochschild's conceptualization) the increasing commodification of intimate life.

RC48-814.4

MACIEL, DEBORA* *(Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - Cebrap)*
MACHADO, MARTA *(Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning - Cebrap)*

Studying Dynamics of Repression and Mobilization in Protest Cycles: An Analytical Framework Proposal

The challenge of researching about the state's repression on protests has been to build theoretical and methodological models that capture the dynamic (temporality) and interactive (non-linearity) character of the phenomenon. The main analytical and empirical problem is to identify sociopolitical mechanisms and describe processes of repression and mobilization in their reciprocal effects. Two issues still remain too little developed in the social movements literature. The first is the stream of repressive state strategies on an ambiguous continuum from informal or unlawful control (use of police force, surveillance, agents' infiltration) to lawful control (use of criminal prosecution in courts and legal changes in parliaments). The second is the emergence of meta protests against state repression as backlash mechanism. Especially in democracies, the human rights mobilization can change the protest field, throughout cycles of protests, by spreading and connecting contentious episodes from the local space of streets to national and international spaces.

We propose a more integrated analytical framework for simultaneously observing streams of contentious interactions between activists and the State in a variety of arenas and throughout different phases of the recent Brazilian protest cycle (2013-2016). Based on recent methodological debates (state, law and social movements, theories of fields, arenas and repertoires), the paper shows how we are investigating dynamics of repression and mobilization in three contentious episodes through various methodologies: 1) the interaction strategic and symbolic between police and protesters (protest events analysis); 2) the dispute by juridical repertoires between protesters' lawyers and state agents in courts (socio-legal study of criminal prosecution and legal mobilization processes); 3) the human rights activists and lawyers' mobilization (network analysis) inside and between arenas and the sociopolitical mechanisms that they set in motion: in protest spaces (micromobilization processes) and in national state and international arenas (scale shift and repertoires diffusion processes).

RC34-614.6

MACIEL, DIANA* *(CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)*
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Gender Patterns in Educational and Occupational Trajectories: Longitudinal Results

Based on findings from a longitudinal research, "EPITeen24: Reproducing or going against social destiny?", that analyzed a cohort of people born in 1990,

assessed at the ages of 13, 17, 21 and 24, we develop a paper about youngsters gender patterns', educational trajectories and the first years at the labor market.

Results from several waves show that women stand out in upward educational mobility and seem to present focused oriented practices to reach higher educational and social position. Young women are more likely to have lower rates of school failures and higher levels of schooling. However, it´s early to tell whether this upward educational mobility is reflected in a social upward mobility, as girls already seem to demonstrate more difficulties entering the labor market. They have both higher part-time employment and unemployment rates than young men. Young men reveal higher social capital that seems to help them in the labor market. It is therefore visible a strong female agency (2/3 of youngsters with Upward Educational Mobility are women), but at the same time strong gender inequalities entering the labor market, with women presenting more precarious and unstable situations and men occupying more places in positions of authority, prestige and status.

Considering a theoretical framework that combines social class and educational mobility (Roberts, 2009), the role of the Welfare State and the educational system (Abrantes & Abrantes, 2014), gender inequalities and masculinities and femininities (Torres et al, 2014; Sikora e Pokropek, 2011; McDowell, 2009; Connell, 2009; Holland, 2009; Torres, 2006) we'll try to answer the following questions: Who is winning and where? Who is losing and where?

RC11-223.3

MÄCKEN, JANA* *(University of Cologne)*

Work Stress Among Older Employees in Germany: Effects on Health and Retirement Age.

Background: Policy makers in aging societies have aimed for the extension of work lives by increasing the official retirement age. Despite these efforts, many people stop working before reaching this retirement age. Previous research has shown that the main reason for early retirement is poor health. Health in turn is influenced by exposure to the job environment, in which the majority of people spends a comparatively high proportion of their lifetime. The increase in prevalence of psychological disorders indicates that work stress has become an ever more important risk for health and early retirement.

Objective: This study examines the relationship between work stress and retirement age. Moreover, it investigates whether this relationship is mediated by health.

Methods: A German subsample of the longitudinal Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is linked with register data of the German Public Pension Scheme (SHARE-RV). The sample followed 304 individuals aged 50-65 at baseline from 2004 to 2015. The data contains information on self-rated health (SRH) and work stress, measured by the two dimensions of job strain and effort-reward-imbalance, and age of retirement. Structural equation modeling is applied to analyze the direct and indirect effects of work stress on retirement age via health. Work stress is lagged in a way that it temporally precedes SRH and retirement age.

Results: Only one dimension of job stress, that is higher job strain, relates to poorer SRH and lower retirement age. The other dimension, effort reward imbalance, has no effect. SRH does not operate as mediator in the relationship between work stress and retirement age.

Conclusions: Improving psychosocial working conditions related to stress can help to reduce earlier retirement beyond workers' health status. Lowering job strain potentially extends people's work life, as it made a direct contribution in explaining low retirement age.

RC34-621.6

MACKIE, ALAN* *(University of Edinburgh)*
FYFE, IAN *(University of Edinburgh)*

Are You for Real? Authenticity in Youth Work Practice

The youth work sector in Scotland has become a diverse professional field with practitioners tasked increasingly to deliver key political and policy imperatives with outcomes gauged against pre-determined success criteria. Youth workers increasingly find themselves engaged in practice themes and discrete service delivery formerly the responsibility of other professionals. Progressively, practitioner boundaries are blurred and as such the changing demands on role and social purpose challenges their professional authenticity and the relationships they have with young people.

Over the past few years there has been a great deal of work exploring the notion of 'authenticity' in formal schooling with the role and practice of the teacher placed under critical scrutiny. It is our contention that the concept of authenticity is useful in helping explore the identity, practice and ethics of youth work in the current context. The interaction between adult practitioners and young people is commonly mediated by levels of trust, respect, sincerity and above all - authenticity. This relationship is built on notions of an informal learning partnership between the adult practitioners and participating young people. Such a partnership is often marked by an underlying commitment to enabling young people to take more control of their lives through learning critically about the issues and

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challenges they face. In the current practice context characterised by increasing emphasis on measurement of predetermined outcomes and targeted provision can practitioners still remain authentic?

Through a comprehensive literature review we have developed a four dimensional theory of authenticity for youth work practice. We interviewed seven practitioners about the work they currently undertake with young people and analysed their responses through our model – asking the question, 'to what extent are youth work practitioners encouraged to be/able to be authentic?'

RC14-269.2

MACKINNON, DEBRA *(Queen's University)*
MURAKAMI WOOD, DAVID* *(Queen's University)*

Beyond the Body Camera: Wearables and Inwardly Expanding the Public Safety Toolkit

From body temperature sensors for firefighters and mine rescue workers, to body cameras for police officers and biomechanical monitoring systems for military personnel, wearable technologies are increasingly being marketed to the public safety sector. On the ground information about the conditions and context of work is no longer limited to verbal feedback or post hoc reports, but instead can stream directly and immediately from a sensor-enriched workforce. By tracking and recording a biometric and an audio-visual account of an event or incident, these devices promise the faster detection, prediction and analysis of events and employee performance. While tracking the productivity and health and safety of employees is not new, many are concerned about the potential for these devices to extend various powers of surveillance inside the body. By expanding the public safety "tool kit" – already outfitted with facial and optical recognition technologies, predictive algorithms, and data mining practices – wearables render our body and our surroundings as information. The body, the self, produced through monitoring is not only the *subject* of scientific measurement and interpretation, it is also the *product* – a resource to be managed, controlled, and optimized (Foucault, 1975; Lupton 2016; O'Neil, 2017). Given the hype and nascent stage of wearable adoption, this paper focuses on the supply side of 15 public safety wearable devices. Through a discursive analysis of the promotion of body cameras, exoskeletons and smart glasses, I argue the adoption by the public safety sector of sensor technologies and big data analytics reinforces a project of subjectification, as total information awareness and quantified-self logics align with institutional conceptions of bodies as instruments and resources.

TG06-990.1

MACKINNON, KINNON* *(University of Toronto)*
GRACE, DANIEL *(University of Toronto)*

Ruling Trans Health: Mapping How Clinical Documents Coordinate the Assessment Process for Transition-Related Medicine

RATIONALE
The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) serves a powerful coordinating function in transition medical care for transgender people. Meanwhile, other standardizing clinical texts such as the World Professional Association of Transgender Health (WPATH) standards of care (SOC), also translocally regulate how trans people are approved for hormones and surgical interventions. We studied how the WPATH SOC constrained clinicians' work of assessing suitability for transition, particularly for patients who experienced mental health challenges.
METHODS
Following the critical research tradition of institutional ethnography, we interviewed 25 key informants to elucidate how the actualities of transition care are shaped by the use of clinical texts in everyday clinical practice. Informants included trans patients, psychiatrists, clinician educators, residents, social workers, and policy experts. An iterative analysis of participant interviews and key texts allowed us to map the textually coordinated healthwork of transition medicine.
FINDINGS
The local interactions between trans patients and clinicians within transition care settings is ruled by the WPATH SOC. Although clinicians articulated skepticism of the DSM's gender dysphoria diagnosis, the SOC requires clinicians to work with this diagnostic category to approve transition for patients. Clinicians evaluated patients' overall mental health to rule out perceived contraindications to transition sexes for patients with complex mental health needs (e.g., acute suicidality). Trans patients provided accounts of the work of strategically withholding mental health concerns, including depression and suicidality, from providers during the mental health assessment period to help ensure their access to transition care.
CONCLUSIONS
The WPATH SOC shapes both clinicians' and trans patients' movement through the local transition care system. Clinicians are hooked into the SOC's prescriptive requirements of diagnosing and gatekeeping transition care, while trans patients with complex mental health needs minimize or withhold current challenges, foreclosing opportunities to be referred to relevant mental health care services.

RC27-501.2

MACNEILL, MARGARET* *(University of Toronto)*
KIDD, BRUCE *(University of Toronto)*
MACLENNAN, ROSIE *(University of Toronto)*

Sport Policy, Athletes' Rights and Citizenship

In a policy conversation with Olympian-advocate-scholars -- *Dr. Bruce Kidd and Rosie Maclennan* -- we explore the changing inter/national landscape of sport policy and the implications it holds for athletes' rights from a social justice perspective and for the multiple notions of citizenry held by athletes. Policy engagement and social initiatives by present and former athletes are observed in order to scrutinize: (1) athletes' rights and relationships with sports organizations, transnational media, and sponsors; (2) the meanings and forms of citizenship fostered in different kinds of political activity; and (3) how different approaches to policymaking help or hinder social justice. While competing internationally and serving as an athlete representative for the International Federation of Gymnastics and the Canadian Olympic Committee, Maclennan discusses how she investigates the roles and identities of high performance athletes, the complex regulations and contractual agreements imposed by governing bodies, and the myriad of pressures acting on athletes as they pursue 'social responsibility' initiatives in and around the realm of sport. For Kidd, "'critical support' or 'critical partisanship' is the commitment to the rigorous scrutiny of and intervention into the ideas, institutions and practices to which one is committed, advocates and carries out" (2013, p.341). His wide range of emancipatory projects have contributed to policy changes, ranging from including athlete representation on sport governing bodies, the right to due process and arbitration as a basic human right and the dismantling of gender verification policies of international sport federations, to deploying sport as a vehicle to help end apartheid in South Africa. A critical appraisal of policy making models, assumptions of citizenry and ethical foundations of 'best practices' in sport policy and governance will be synthesized to advocate a number of ways forward to an intersectional and intersectoral approach to social justice in sport.

RC10-203.2

MACZKA, KRZYSZTOF* *(Adam Mickiewicz University)*

Citizens' Reception of Public Consultation

Background
The phenomenon of public participation has been the focus of global debate for the last 30 years. Analysis of participation often focuses on perspective of the initiators of participatory activities (e. g. public consultation on revitalization, participatory budgeting, spatial planning etc.). However there is a lack of knowledge on the citizens' reception of participation.
Research aim
The main aim of the project is to provide insights in this respect by answering the question: How does the citizens' reception of participation (understood as citizens' opinion on public consultation conducted by local governments) look like taking into account: 1) quality of decision making, 2) level of trust to the local government, 3) sense of agency.
Methods
Qualitative, comparative, multiple-case study approach is applied in the research. The purposeful case study areas selection is based on typology of historical regions of Poland and administrative division of municipalities in Poland. The case study analysis will apply: 1) desk research of available data pertaining to a particular case in terms of participation: scientific literature, press releases, official documents and 2) in-depth interviews with local elites' representatives (e.g. NGOs, business, media, local politicians, local leaders) who will be identified within desk research.
Results and conclusion
The research enables to assess reception of participation with respect to the quality of decision making, level of trust to local government and citizens' sense of agency. Moreover the project provides verified methodological approach on how to assess the local elites' reception of participation to be used in applied research concerning various topics at more detailed levels, e.g. local community revitalization, environment protection, culture etc. which may give an input for local government to improve public consultation or in particular circumstances even recommend not to conduct any.

RC04-103.3

MADERO, CRISTOBAL* *(University of California, Berkeley)*

The Changing Meaning of the Teaching Profession in Latin America.

In this qualitative exploratory and comparative research project, I shed light on whether secondary education teachers understand their profession as a calling and under what conditions such calling, if any, emerges and thrives.

The study of the association between work and having a calling to do it was first studied and conceptualized by Max Weber's (1904; 2011) pivotal study on the effects of the Reformation on Western society. Thirty years of research has resulted in important developments such as: conceptual distinction between callings and the concept of job and career (Bellah et al., 1985; Wrzesniewski, McCauley, Rozin, & Schwartz, 1997), how a calling develops in the worker (Dobrow, 2013), and how such calling is related to organizational dispositions (Neubert & Halbesleben, 2014).

Few studies have examined the specific association between callings and the teaching profession at an empirical level (Bullough Jr & Hall-Kenyon, 2012; Hansen, 1995, 2001; Serow, 1994). Such studies, with the exception of Hansen (1995), have delivered important, though limited, conceptual and theoretical understanding of this association. We learn from such studies neither what having a calling to teach means in the life of teachers nor about the necessary conditions for the emergence of that calling.

Using oral history as interviewing methods, and both thematic narrative analysis and comparative analysis, as analytical approaches, I study whether veteran and retired teachers (N=108) in a school network in Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, live their teaching profession (from 30 to 55 years) as a calling, and under what conditions such calling emerges and thrives.

Findings suggest that understanding teachings as a calling is widely spread in teachers who connect their work to a mission, sometimes in religious, that transcends the teaching and learning relationship. Those who understand their work as a calling, tend to show higher level of satisfaction.

RC52-866.2

MADERO, CRISTOBAL* *(University of California, Berkeley)*

The Professionalization of the Teacher Workforce in Catholic Schools between 1960 and 2010 in the Latin American Southern Cone and in the USA.

This article aims to answer what the teaching profession today can learn from the professionalization of the teaching workforce in Catholic schools in the last 50 years. I study Catholic schools in the USA and in the Latin American Southern Cone (Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru), because they show the shift, in a very defined span of time, of the professionals who taught in schools: that is, the shift from priests/ministers to professional lay teachers. In doing so, I consider the organizational/institutional context particularly of schools that belong to the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), a 400-hundred-year-old Catholic order dedicated mainly to providing education at the secondary and higher education level. I use two different bodies of theories to address the problem: Abbot's theory of professionalization (1988), and Fligstein & McAdam's theory of fields (2012). In addition to oral histories and in-depth interviews of 75 retired and in-service teachers from 25 high schools, I review archives from several collections (Jesuit Education Quarterly Archives, Jesuit archives in Rome, and archives in each of the schools). Findings indicate that the professionalization of the teaching workforce in Catholic schools occured primarily during the 1960s and as a result of: (1) priests/ministers who found it difficult or impossible at an advanced age to go for a teaching credential and in that way remain in the system, (2) an accelerated process of secularization that decreases the number of men entering seminaries, and (3) an extension of the secondary education level enrollment that posed an organizational challenge to the Catholic schools.

RC11-JS-81.1

MADERO-CABIB, IGNACIO* *(Universidad de Chile)*
CORNA, LAURIE *(King's College London)*

A Comparative Perspective on Later-Life Employment and Health

Across the developed world, unprecedented population ageing has led governments to implement policies that encourage paid employment in later life to mitigate the strain on public pension systems. In practice, this has meant, among other measures, increases to the age at which individuals become eligible for a state pension. Despite common measures, there is considerable heterogeneity in the labour market experiences of older adults across and within countries, driven in part by the labour market and pension policies of diverse welfare states. However, to date, our understanding of how such policies influence the effects of labour market activity on non-monetary dimensions of late life, notably the health of older adults, is in its infancy. In this paper, we adopt a cross-national comparative perspective, assessing the labour market experiences of older adults in the years leading up to, and beyond the state pension age, and their association with health in the US, Europe and Chile.

We use data from the Health and Retirement Survey (for the US), the English Longitudinal Ageing Study of Ageing (for England), the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland), and the Chilean Social Protection Survey (for Chile), to first model labour market involvement in the 5 years pre- and post- country and gender specific state pension ages using optimal matching analysis. We then analyse the relationship of these patterns with self-rated health, and assess the extent to which the association between later life employment patterns and

health varies across clusters reflecting distinct welfare state types. Preliminary results indicate that early exists for men in liberal-oriented nations are the most damaging for health, while extending working life (both in full-time and part-time positions) leads to better health indicators in most of the countries analyzed.

RC11-223.1

MADERO-CABIB, IGNACIO* *(Universidad de Chile)*
LE FEUVRE, NICKY *(Université de Lausanne)*

Welfare Regimes, Education Levels and Women's Late Careers in Comparative Perspective

In western societies, understanding the labor-force participation determinants of *seniors* (i.e. workers aged 50+) or *late careers* is becoming increasingly important, notably due to different policy reforms aimed at reversing early retirement trends and delaying retirement age. To date, little is known about the determinants of women's extended working lives, which depend both on factors external to the labor market (partner's retirement age, family care needs, particularly with respect to grand-parenting) and on their personal employment history and current working conditions. Moreover, the proportion of women aged 50+ in employment varies significantly between countries with different welfare state regimes. In conservative-oriented countries, which often provide a low institutional support for mothers' paid employment, women are likely to exit the labor market more rapidly than their male counterparts. On the other hand, in liberal-oriented countries with a (modified) male-breadwinner culture, women may return to work (often part-time) at 50+ following a family-related career-break. However, we also know that, within a given macro-level welfare context, women's education levels determine to a large extent their later-life employment patterns, unemployment rates and working conditions.

Based on a harmonized pooled-country dataset from four exceptionally rich panel surveys (HRS, ELSA, SHARE, and EPS) we use sequence analyses to study the employment careers of women aged 50-60 years in the following 12 countries characterized by different welfare regimes: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The main aim of this research is to analyze the combined influence of welfare regimes and women's education levels on their employment rates and patterns in later life. Preliminary results in some of the mentioned countries indicate that higher educated women show a strong attachment to the labor force during late careers regardless the welfare state context to which they belong.

RC11-225.1

MADHAVAN SARASAMMA, JAYAKUMAR* *(University of Kerala)*

Hard Relax after Hard Labour: The Situation of Elderly Return Emigrants in Kerala, India

The state of Kerala is well known for international migration, especially labour migration to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in the Persian Gulf, started in the early 1970s with oil boom. The majority of these 2.4 million expatriate workers are lesser educated and involved in construction and other manual jobs at the destinations. Return of these emigrants started in the 1980s and still continues. Their number was 1.25 million in 2014 against 1.15 million in 2011. The present study, based on empirical data, looks into the situation of the aged return emigrants in the state. The return emigrants too are mostly males like the emigrants. The distribution of return emigrants among religious groups shows sharp distinction with Muslim households having more representation. As most of their earnings is spent on building house, educating children, marrying off girl children, meeting everyday needs etc., they could not save much for their elderly life. They do not benefit from any emigrant welfare schemes for repatriates. Investment of their earnings and savings for purposes other than sustainable income generation caused loss of income. They also could not utilise the skill and expertise they gained abroad back at home after return, especially those returned due to health issues. The loss of income has brought about undesirable outcomes in their familial and social relations.

RC31-572.2

MADIBBO, AMAL IBRAHIM* *(University of Calgary)*
OBENG-AKROFI, ANIMWAA *(University of Calgary)*

The Transnational Identities of Immigrants and Their Impact on the Sense of Belonging to the Host Society: The Case of Africans in Canada

In this paper, we will examine how Sub-Saharan African immigrants in Alberta, Canada, construct their transnational identities and whether these identities enhance and/or jeopardize their sense of belonging to Canada. To this end, we will analyze the connections these immigrants create and maintain with their countries of origin, the role that the global means of communication and transportation play in the enactment of these activities, and the reasons that

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prompt the immigrants to develop these ties. We will also explore the meanings which the immigrants associate with their transnational and Canadian identities. Utilizing theories of transnational migration (Hugo, 2014; Vertovec, 2009) and identity (Korostelina, 2007), as well as a qualitative research methodology that employs content analysis of 20 semi-structured interviews, we will shed light on the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in both the host society and the countries of origin that shape the identities being constructed. We will also ascertain that the transnational identity and the sense of belonging to the host society are not dichotomous; rather, immigrants negotiate these identities in a complementary manner to enhance their inclusion in both societies, and foster development in the countries of origin in Africa.

RC14-269.9

MAEDA, SATOSHI* *(Institution of Humanities, Tokyo Metropolitan University)*

Modernization of "Tradition" Resumed after 150 Years of Vacuum: Normalization of Wearing "Traditional" Clothes in Japan

The modernization of "traditional" clothes is widely observed in Japan. This recent phenomenon should be construed from the perspective of the global modernization process that normalized the custom of wearing clothes from western civilization while it paused the modernization of "traditional" clothes of non-Western regions. Japan now seems to have entered a new era in which the modernization of what "tradition" originally warranted is finally being resumed. If this is a bounce-back from the compression of the rapid process of modernization (Kyung-Sup 2010 "Individualization without Individualism," Journal of Intimate and Public Spheres) in the 19th century, the implication is that similar phenomena may soon become observable around the world where compressed modernization has been implemented at the cost of pausing the development of "traditional" practices.

There are two questions that need to be answered. First, is this a phenomena unique to Japanese society but not other Asian nations, such as South Korea and China? Second, what are the undercurrent social sentiments of this seemingly gradual resilience from the distortion of compressed modernization 150 years ago? Is it a nationalistic conservative swing in reaction to the rise of surrounding nations? Or, is it perhaps simply a marketing strategy that commodifies ethnicity? If both are culprits, then which has more weight?

In order to answer these questions, this research first took a glimpse at the historical adaptations of western clothes in Japan, South Korea, and China, as well as the trend shift in dress codes throughout recent times and to date in these countries. Then, a survey was conducted to examine the possibility of a rise in conservative nationalism and the mere utility of the commodification of ethnicity as independent variables affecting this new trend. Finally, interviews were conducted on those who dress in Kimono/Yukata on a regular basis in Tokyo.

RC19-348.3

MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* *(IGOP/Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

A Job on One's Own. Economic Insecurity and Women's Labour Market Participation in Six European Countries.

The need for a wider comprehension of economic insecurity dynamics has been widely assessed in academic and political debate in recent years. However, to keep gender as the main analytical frame is still up to now underdeveloped in this debate, as the analysis' focus mainly remains at household level despite the well-known phenomenon of feminisation of poverty. The main contribution of the proposed paper is to empirically address this theoretical gap and to propose an analysis of how the institutional context as well as individual characteristics in intersectional perspective affects women's risk of living in economic insecure households. By taking in account six European countries (United Kingdom, Italy, France, Spain, Czech Republic and Denmark) as representatives of the main welfare regimes in Europe, the article aims at better understanding causes and mechanisms behind economic insecurity. The main hypothesis behind the paper is that households' risk of economic insecurity is directly influenced by women's frailer labour market participation.

The paper will use the EU-SILC database and its additional module 2013 to analyse the risk of women's exposure to economic insecurity, using a set of logistic regressions by countries and comparing differences in national determinants of the risk, with a specific focus on women's contribution to paid work. The article will contribute to advance the contemporary feminist debate in two ways. First, it focuses on the grey area between well-being and full-blown social exclusion. A new understanding of economic insecurity might put in evidence what are causes and mechanisms that determine the descent from a condition of risks to poverty and social exclusion, giving new input to innovative social policies. Secondly, it offers new advancements to comparative analysis by putting in question the traditional clusterisation of welfare regimes stemming from new empirical results.

RC19-368.8

MAESTRIPIERI, LARA* *(IGOP/Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*
FIRINU, ANTONIO *(University of Cagliari)*

The Jobs (F)Act: Marginalisation Processes and Flexicurity in Italy

Inequalities in the Italian labour market persistently occur along age cleavages. This is due to a 20 years process of deregulation "on-margins", which exposed new entrants, in particular young workers, to worsened conditions in terms of rights and social protection compared to older generations. This approach is confirmed by the *Jobs Act* (L. 183/2014), the latest among labour market reforms, inspired by the European *flexicurity* framework.

Following an actor *centered approach (Sharpf, 1997)*, central to the *institutional change theory (Streeck and Thelen, 2005)*, the paper deals with the *institutional disjunction* between institutions enhancing flexibility and those enhancing security at meso level. The main consequence on the supply-side is what we call a *drifting effect towards marginal work*. Marginalisation implies the workers' progressive loss of rights and entitlements as far as we walk away from the centre and it occurs when labour market integration is so frail and intermittent that puts in question the capacity of the social protection to defend workers from economic insecurity.

Our empirical investigation, based on the Italian labour force survey, will show to what extent marginal work concentrates among the young entrants in the labour market and to what extent the magnitude of this phenomenon changes across different territorial contexts. In particular, we hypothesize a complementary relationship between economic performances and institutional settings at NUTS3 level that impacts on the outcomes of *flexicurity* reforms and on the drifting effect magnitude to young cohorts on the labour market. The final scope of the analysis is to present a new understanding on intergenerational inequalities in Italian labour market, which are particularly insidious for the long-term economic security of young generations given the occupational nature of the Italian welfare state.

RC03-70.3

MAEYAMA, SOICHIRO* *(Fukuyama City University)*

Paradigm Shift to Urban Devolution (Machizukuri Kyogikai) Based on "Residents' Collective Action" in Aging and Shrinking Cities in Japan —Comparison with U.S. Neighborhood Councils

Many cities/ municipalities and localities are struggling against aging and shrinking in Japan. The number of "living-alone" elders' households is 11% among all households. In addition, many municipalities are suffering budget cuts.

Meanwhile, social experiments have been observed. More than 500 cities among 1,718 all Japanese cities, new system of residential organization named "Machizukuri Kyogikais" have been adopted since the year 2000. They have similar structure and legal settings (creation by ordinances) with Neighborhood Councils in US and Canada, umbrella-organization, comprised of many associations such as PTA, senior clubs, social workers etc. approximately in each elementary-school boundary. It is considered the "urban devolution", a paradigm shift in urban governance.

Compared to US Neighborhood Councils such as ones in Tacoma (Washington), Birmingham (Alabama) of which focuses are apprehend as "advocacy" to their cities, Japanese Machizukuri Kyogikais put focus on "urban service delivery" by residents. Most of them works for creating or maintaining grassroots-level urban services: collective activities for watching over isolated elders (special luncheon meetings:"Lively Saloon"), as well as for watching over "kids' walk to/ from schools" by residents).

Focus of this presentation is "how paradigm shift is closely combined with residents' collective action", and "on what kind of social basis the designs of approved neighborhood organizations are set. Comparison-study on Neighborhood Councils of Tacoma and Birmingham in US and Machizukuri Kyogikai of Hiroshima(Japan) will be explored by analyzing the institutional structures and social functions for grasping the coherent aspects and feathers of them. This presentation will be tried for questing ideas and ways for social functions of "neighborhoods", "communities" in aging societies.

<Reference>
・Ostrom, V., & Bish, R. L., 1977, *Comparing urban delivery systems*, Sage
・Maeyama, S., 2017, Basic Study on New "Machizukuri Kyogikai" (Japanese-style Neighborhood Council) Movement and Its Inherent Functions in Japan since 2000, *Urban Management* No.9

RC22-405.9

MAGALHÃES, ALEXANDER* *(CEFET-RJ)*

Youth and Pentecostal Identity: A Case Study on the Periphery of Rio De Janeiro - Brazil

This paper aims to present a form of specific identification, which we call the "assembleiana youth identity," which invokes a "classical" Pentecostal symbology, tracing the centennial trajectory of its church Assembly of God. It is the second

oldest Pentecostal church in Brazil and the first in number of followers - if affirming as a kind of resistance to the so-called "postmodern" identities, marked by fluidity and multiplicity. The research originates from a case study with members of a Pentecostal Assembly of God (age 14-24) located in São João de Meriti, in the city of Baixada Fluminense, metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Such identity is visible by two main characteristics: the (negotiated) observance of so-called uses and customs - which come from a whole theological tradition, but are more visible in the clothing and habits of daily life - as well as resistance to values considered as "temporal (mundane)", which is a category constructed from the opposition of what is "God (sacred)". This identity encourages young people to establish their diverse forms of sociability among the believers separated from the "world" but together in the "body of Christ." However, it differs from what I called an "Assembleiana identity", since it intends to dialogue with the specific characteristics of the youth condition of the Brazilian popular social class, trying to deal with the difficulties and typical dilemmas of this group, but without marking its identity according to the precepts of the previously mentioned church. The methodology used in this paper was a combination of in-depth interviews, participant observation in religious cults and a survey of the church's youth members.

RC02-53.14

MAGNUSSON, JAMIE* *(OISE, University of Toronto)*
GRANT, JUDY *(University of Toronto)*

Gendered and Racialized Violence: Financialization, Primary Accumulation, and Global Consolidation of Illegal Economies

Part I of our analysis flows from grass roots community praxis with women/women-identified involved in illegal economies (sex workers, youth exploited in the domestic sex industry, and drug traffickers). Following Bhattacharyya (2005), we argue that financialization has facilitiated global consolidation of illegal economies, which in turn are constitutive of 'legal' economies. Materially, this occurs through the proliferation of unregulated trading venues, dark pools, and global laundromats. Laundered money is a source of primary accumulation organized through white supremacy (including the international banking systems), and like primary accumulation in earlier phases of capitalism, represent perniciously violent, gendered, and racialized forms of accumulation. Within the financialized economy, the city itself is a source of accumulation, the speculative real estate market requiring enclosures of public infrastructure, including public housing, and expulsions of the most marginalized communities from prime property that trade on the speculative real estate market (which is itself a site of money laundering). This is accomplished via militarized policing, racialized surveillance, imperialist borders and mass incarceration, inspiring the term militarized financialization (Magnusson, 2015).

Amidst the dystopic urban landscapes of militarized financialization springs hope. Part II of our paper outlines strategies that prefigure alternative futures organized through urban anarchist tactics that reclaim urban spaces from global financialized imaginaries. In times of crises, community self-defense programs are initiated by the very people against whom the capitalist state has waged a war. Our paper outlines key strategies of anarchist communities/social movements and how they negotiate access to health care, organize food sovereignty, negotiate police state violence, and actively dismantle hierarchies organizing subjugation. Our paper is grounded in our own grass roots work.

Battacharyya, G. (2005). Traffick: The Illicit Movement of People and Things. London: Pluto Press.

Magnusson, J. (2015). Financialization. In S. Mojab (Ed.), Marxism and Feminism, London: Zed Books.

RC06-143.3

MAGRO, LOREAL* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Black Middle Class Positionality in the Cohabiting Setting: Perceptions and Experiences of Intimate Relationships

Black Middle Classness and Intimacy: A Coloured Perspective

Existing literature on the Black middle class primarily emphasise the emergence and growth thereof; its relation to spending and affluent lifestyle; and the issues of consumption and debt. However, literature rarely reflects on the intersections of class, race, gender, and the notion of intimacy. The Coloured community is of particular interest here as the historical racial group drawback of this group of people is the focus of political efforts to transform post-apartheid society (Southall, 2013:2).

The research explored the perceptions and experiences of unmarried Coloured middle class women and men in heterosexual cohabiting relationships. It illustrated the daily lived experiences, gender role-functions, and intimate relationship dynamics of these women and men. Furthermore, the study focused on acquiring knowledge about what factors could contribute towards relationship success or failure, and how gender roles were determined and played out in these relationships. In order to achieve these aims, a qualitative methodology was used. A total of 20 semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 women

and 10 men living with their intimate partners. The data collected from these interviews were then analysed through thematic content analysis.

Central to the study was the perceived precarious nature of the Black middle class position and how this may affect the personal lives of couples. Thus, the anticipated result was that class position or socio-economic status would play a significant role in the upkeep of these intimate relationships. Moreover, unemployment would result in gender role interchangeability, in which the jobless and thus homebound partner is then forced to assume the domestic role. However, the results gathered revealed that job or financial precariousness was in fact not the most prominent relationship-threatening factor, and gender obligations remained unchanged regardless of circumstance.

RC46-775.4

MAGRO, LOREAL* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Socio-Economic and Intimate Experiences of the South African Coloured Middle Class Community

A Closer Look at Couple Well-Being: The Link Between Socio-Economic Positionality and Relationship Success for Coloured People

A healthy relationship is synonymous with resiliency and longevity thus couple well-being plays a significant role in relationship sustainability and success. Intimate experiences in cohabiting spaces shape the emotional and cognitive wellness of couples and of individuals in relationships, which in turn influences their living situations. The research demonstrated the relationship dynamics and intimate experiences of 20 couples, exploring the impact that socio-economic positionality had on their personal well-being and the maintenance of their relationships. A qualitative methodology was utilised to accumulate this data from 10 women and 10 men in intimate cohabiting relationships. The data collected from these semi-structured, in-depth interviews were then analysed using thematic content analysis.

The study focused on Coloured women and men in heterosexual relationships who were unmarried and cohabiting in a Black middle class context. The objective was to investigate how many of these women and men reported successful relationship maintenance regardless of negative factors such as conflict and gender inequalities within the cohabiting setting. The research also aimed to gain an understanding of the ideologies that these couples had about factors that contributed towards relationship issues, socio-economic positionality being one of them.

The results provided insight into the lives of these couples, in order to establish how conflict and negative experiences can affect couple well-being and relationship success. Living situations based on socio-economic positionality influenced intimate and gendered experiences immensely. Finally, a list of relationship-sustaining factors was presented in the study as an intervention strategy to help promote couple wellness; these served as contributions towards the process of 'relationship healing' not only for the couples in the study, but for all couples alike.

RC53-878.1

MAGYAR-HAAS, VERONIKA* *(University of Zürich)*
SALAH, MORAD* *(University of Zürich)*
HEITE, CATRIN* *(University of Zürich)*

Children's Agency and Vulnerability. Theoretical and Empirical Considerations Concerning Child Well-Being Research

With respect to the new children and childhood studies (CCS), this contribution deals with the relationship between the concepts of agency and vulnerability in child well-being research. In the sense of CCS, children are social actors of their own living environment and so subjects and not objects of research. Thereby, the key position of agency was intended ‹‹as a contribution to the social emancipation of children›› (Esser et al. 2016, p. 3). In the contemporary works on and about the concept of agency, the anthropologization and ontologization of the children's status as actor is criticised – and the paper joins this criticism: It is problematic to take children genuinely as autonomous and independent subjects, equipped per se with the ability to act. In this view, social conditions of childhood and of the possibility of ‹agency› would receive less attention (Wihstutz in Esser et al. 2016, p. 62). Accordingly, ‹‹the physical, material and emotional dependencies of children›› and thus ‹‹a relational and dynamic connection between social actors and specific contexts›› (Prout cit. in Wihstutz 2016, 62f) should be systematically taken into account. An exclusive orientation along subjective perspectives of children, who are considered as strong, cannot serve as sole criterion for research on child wellbeing. Therefore, the paper connects the strong term of actor with the concept of vulnerability and discusses the contribution of this approach to child well-being research. We will focus on the following questions: How do social conditions, emotional relations and the material and economic environment affect children's agency and bring up potential vulnerability? In which way are children able to act in vulnerable situations?

Esser, F., Baader, M. S., Betz, T. & Hungerland, B. (Ed.) (2016).Reconceptualising Agency and Childhood. New perspectives in Childhood Studies. London: Routledge.

TG08-1009.3

MAGYAR-HAAS, VERONIKA* *(University of Zürich)*

Fear – Rage – Indignation. Analysing Right-Wing Movements

Sociological diagnoses formulated in the last decades, that even in economically powerful, prosperous Western societies the social inequality is continuously increasing. Through the constantly widening gap between rich and poor not just people from the underclass but even from the middleclass have the feeling of being disadvantaged. According to such scientific analyses and medial representations, they feel *fear*: they don't feel safe, they feel limited in their self-development and opportunities for social advancement (Bude 2014).

With this feeling the new right movements, like the ‹identity movement› in Austria or ‹Pegida› in Germany, as well as right-wing populist parties legitimate their rejection, rage and resentments against refugees and migrants. The German sociologist Ulrich Bröckling (2016) argues, that it is the affect of fear as well as of fear-communication, which immunises against facts. Rhetoric of fear works with several scenarios of threats.

With respect to approaches in sociology of emotions, the feelings of fear and rage, produced by populist talks, will be put in relation to each other. Then, the paper outlines conceptual differences between rage and indignation. Against this backdrop, strategies of medial and populist generation of fear will be analysed. It will be asked, which forms of social indignation and countermovements to populist trends can be observed. The emotionalised dealing with questions of identity serves as a core aspect while analysing left- and right-wing social movements: Which kinds of identities and belongings will be valued, adjured, and rejected? In order to handle these questions, the contribution refers to findings about post-identity protests (Marchart 2004).

Bröckling, U. (2016): Man will Angst haben. In: Mittelweg 36 (6), pp. 3-7.

Bude, H. (2014): Gesellschaft der Angst. Hamburger Edition. [Society of Fear. Polity 2017]

Marchart, O. (2004): New Protest Formations and Radical Democracy. In: Peace Review. A Journal of Social Justice 16(4), pp. 415-420.

RC24-463.4

MAH, ALICE* *(University of Warwick)*

The Fiction of Closed Systems: The Circular Economy Discourse of the Global Petrochemical Industry

Despite efforts to improve its environmental reputation, the global petrochemical industry remains a significant source of toxic pollution. This research focuses on two global integrated petrochemical clusters: 1) Nanjing, China, the second largest in China, with weak regulations and high pollution levels; and 2) Antwerp, Belgium, the largest in Europe, with *comparatively* strong regulations and low pollution levels. The research draws on qualitative interviews with petrochemical representatives, site tours, and analysis of corporate documents conducted between 2016 and 2017. Despite stark differences in regulations and risks, multinational petrochemical companies in Nanjing and Antwerp share a common corporate discourse of the 'circular economy'. The 'circular economy' is a sustainable business model based on the concept of a cyclical closed-loop system. Since the model was adopted within China in 2006 as a basis for their economic development, it has also become a buzzword within European policy.

This paper argues that the petrochemical industry's adoption of the circular economy discourse does not represent a move towards greater corporate environmental responsibility. The petrochemical industry cannot claim to have fully closed systems, whether environmental, economic, social, or spatial. Nor can the industry claim that it produces no waste, including toxic pollution. However, through invoking the fiction of a closed system with no waste, the circular economy discourse draws an artificial boundary around each petrochemical site, displacing corporate responsibility for toxic leakage. The idea of the circular economy superficially resonates with the model of integrated petrochemical clusters, which concentrate petrochemical producers and related industries next to logistics networks, with the aim of more efficient production. Integrated petrochemical clusters operate like securitized city-states, with their own border controls, fire brigades, medical staff, contractor villages, technological infrastructure, and waste processing systems. Spatially, they appear closed off, yet they are deeply interconnected with their surrounding environments.

RC48-805.2

MAHALI, ALUDE* *(Human Sciences Research Council)*

Burning Tyres and Rubber Bullets: The Dystopic Policing of University Students in South Africa's Fallist Movements of 2015-2016

South Africa has a sordid history of institutionalized, legislated and racialized state-enforced violence, police brutality and militarization. Historically the national police functioned as agents of intimidation and guardians of white supremacy that had at the end, black targets and victims. Some 24 years after democracy,

permutations of this mentality persists. 2015 and 2016 were volatile and transformative years for South Africa's higher education institutions, catalysed in part by student protestor, Chumani Maxwele hurling faeces at the statue of Cecil John Rhodes that stood at the centre of the University of Cape Town. Maxwele's performative act, motivated by persistent concerns around systemic violence and structural inequalities in higher education and society, set in motion the #RhodesMustFall campaign culminating in the overarching #FeesMustFall movement. Universities nationwide experienced shutdowns and unprecedented mass protest action against imminent fee increases. The term "fallism" became a way to identify the shared aims in the movements' political philosophies, both as a literal description of the collapse of the statue and the whiteness it upholds, but also as a call to dismantle all the oppressive vestiges of colonialism that have no place in contemporary life. Worryingly, the student protesters were met by university mandated armed private security and police officers responding to protest action through uncalled-for and racialized violence. Indeed violence, vandalism, looting and hate speech were existent within the movements from its start but many of these tactics were strategic uses of violence that attempted to show how collective emancipatory civic action could fight injustice. Disturbingly both the university and the state's response to young people and, in particular, black young people protesting was violence, fear-mongering, taunting and other forms of intimidation. This paper examines the dystopic policing of young people's protest action and their tactical rejection of a history of policing inherited from a horrific past.

RC12-245.9

MAHAN, MARGO* *(University of Michigan)*

The Racial Origins of U.S. Domestic Violence Law

My research challenges conventional accounts about the historical origins of U.S. domestic violence legislation. Since the proliferation of early wife-beating laws (1870-1900) coincided with first wave feminism, scholarship assumes that they were the result of feminist agency and borne out of a desire to protect women. These assumptions have led to two important limitations in domestic violence scholarship. First, most scholarship focuses on the U.S. North, where first wave feminism flourished. Second, even when research considers the effects of other social factors, such as race and class, it foregrounds the effects of feminist agency. Both limitations are troubling because the first state to legally rescind a husband's right to chastise his wife was Alabama, whose 1871 *Fulgham v. State* ruling was also the country's first in which the litigants were black. In fact, anti-wife-beating laws proliferated throughout Southern U.S. states where, like Alabama, there was neither a feminist movement, nor female collective action against wife-beating. The key questions I investigate are thus: *What were the social conditions in which wife-beating laws emerged in the nineteenth-century South? What do these conditions reveal about the primary functions of these laws?* Based on analysis of 19th-century legal and government data, local and appellate case records, federal reports, Freedman's Bureau documents, periodical data, and family records, I argue that, in contrast to the feminist narrative, U.S. Southern wife-beating laws were a white supremacist post-Civil War response to the legalization of black family formation. They functioned to control black labor and degrade the status of blackness. Situated at the intersection of the sociology of law, political economy, criminalization, race, and gender, my research reveals how racial projects to symbolically and materially privilege Whiteness motivated the emergence of "feminist" laws that scholarship and social policy largely conceptualize as apart from race, class, and market forces.

TG04-975.1

MAHER, JANEMAREE* *(School of Social Sciences, Monash University)*
FITZ-GIBBON, KATE* *(School of Social Sciences, Monash University)*
WALKLATE, SANDRA* *(Professor)*
MCCULLOCH, JUDE* *(School of Social Sciences, Monash University)*

Gendering Risk and Responsibility: Mothering in Violence

Family violence is globally recognised as a gendered issue with women the primary and predominant victims. There is increasing attention to the impacts on children as victims of such gendered violence and increasing knowledge about the undermining of mothering as key aspect of gendered family violence. In this paper, using data from a recent Australian project exploring adolescent to parent violence and child protection death reviews, we examine how concepts of gendered risk and responsibility intersect when mothers are caring through and in violence. We argue that such punitive responsibilisation should be understood as an extension of the gendered harms of family violence and of the risks that women may face when they disclose family violence. Mothers are more often blamed than supported to take up or carry out their caring when they themselves are experiencing violence. This paper seeks to contribute to contemporary challenges to pre-existing accounts of risk as unitary, by emphasising the centrality of gender in understanding risk.

RC22-424.1

MAHIEDDIN, EMIR* *(Religion & Society Research Centre)*

Latin-American Charismatic Christians in Stockholm (Sweden)

The Latin-American diaspora has been present in Sweden for almost 50 years now, starting with the arrival of thousands of Chilian refugees after the fall of Allende in 1973, and it is constantly renewed by new flows of immigrants. The stereotype goes this group would only consist in atheist leftists, and there are just a few studies focusing on their religiosity, usually limited to the Chileans (50% of the Latin-Americans in Sweden). However, in suburban Stockholm, this diaspora is living a vivid time of revival, counting more than 4000 "evangélicos" gathering in successful Pentecostal and charismatic migrant-churches that remain invisible in media in spite of their success. A new generation of Latin-american evangelicals has emerged, determined to radically change not only their city, Stockholm, but the global spiritual landscape at large.

This paper will present ethnographic data gathered in an on-going study of these Latin-american charismatic Christians in the urban landscape of Stockholm. It will focus on the ethical and spiritual life they develop in these congregations, as well as on the social work the latter implement in order to answer their specific needs.

This groups are interesting for they have to build their subjectivities at the cross-road of several minority conditions: they are evangelicals in a Latin-american diaspora mainly characterized by Catholicism and atheism; they are believers in one of the most secular countries in the world; they are immigrants from the South in one the most developed countries in the North. The author will try here to analyze the kind of subjectivities that results from this entanglement.

RC57-935.3

MAHMOOD, QAISAR* *(International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan)*

ISHAQ, MUHAMMAD *(Sociological Association of Pakistan.)*

Facebook Use in Higher Education of Pakistan: Prospects and Challenges

Facebook, a leading Social Networking Site (SNS), is considered as an established global platform for communication among students and teachers in higher education institutions. The students can develop social ties, sustain existing relationships and can utilize it for learning purpose as well. However, its use for formal academic purposes remains contested. The proponents of Information and Communication Technology for Education (ICT4E) recognize its potentials and argue about its effective integration in higher education environment for enhancing students' formal and informal learning. Primarily, this study outlines educational potentials of Facebook at higher education level that how it is being used by teachers and students for academic and learning purpose in the different parts of the world. Secondly, the current study discusses the challenges in implementing such uses of Facebook in Pakistani context.

RC09-182.9

MAHMUD, HASAN* *(Northwestern University in Qatar)*

Local Ambition, Global Action: Qatari Foreign Aid

Qatar has taken a lead in boasting foreign aid despite tremendous skepticism about aid nowadays. With the rapid growth in foreign aid over $2 billions in 2015, Qatar has surpassed many of the traditional donor countries, and thereby, left its mark in the global field of international development and humanitarian activism. This study explores the structure and function of Qatari Foreign Aid. Focusing on two cases of Qatari foreign aid to Japan and Comoros, this study compares Qatari foreign aid with those of the traditional donor countries and recognizes its uniqueness. By focusing on Qatari foreign aid towards Developed countries like Japan and the US, it finds cultural exchange as well as humanitarianism to the list of motivations of the donor countries in sending foreign aid. It concludes by making comments on how Qatar approaches foreign aid as a way of enhancing its national image of a global actor while helping those in need of support regardless of their position in the world.

RC09-194.4

MAHMUD, HASAN* *(Northwestern University in Qatar)*

Migrants' Remittances & Development: A Critical Appraisal

Remittances- or the money international migrants send home- has been touted as an alternative source of development fund for many origin countries of migrants in the Third World. Over last three decades, the belief in 'developmentalism' gave way to 'globalization' with replacing the nation state by global free market as the most efficient driver of economic growth in the developing world. Moreover, the flows of Official Development Aid (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the developing countries consistently declined. In this circumstance, the World Bank and other international organizations recognize migrants' remittances as an alternative to the ODA and FDI due to its sheer size, which is more than three folds of ODA and FDI and its continuous growth. After three decades of optimism about the developmental outcomes of migrants' remittances, success stories of economic growth by utilizing remittances in migrants' origin countries are extremely rare, if not nonexistent. By placing the migrants and their remittances in the larger context of 'Third World Development', this paper explores the relationship between development and migrants' remittances with a particular emphasis on remittances utilization. The main objective of this paper is to critically examine the developmental potentials of migrants' remittances and the role of the migrants in bringing about developmental outcomes. It also raises few theoretical questions regarding structure and agency to highlight plausible reasons of the absence of success cases of development by migrants' remittances. Finally, it concludes by calling for assessing the idea of development through migrants' remittances with sound theoretical frameworks and rigorous empirical analysis.

RC32-JS-61.1

MAHON, RIANNE* *(Wilfrid Laurier University)*

The OECD, the World Bank and Transnational Care Chains

Transnational care chains can be seen as a 'wicked problem', i.e. one that requires co-ordination across a range of jurisdictions. Yet IOs, like other bureaucracies, factor problems. Although this is designed to make issue more manageable, it can also inhibit the organisation's ability to graps, and threfore to deal adequately with, wicked problems. My paper examines the way policy research conducted in different parts of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank manages to capture pieces of the chain but is unable to see the connections between them.

TG08-1012.3

MAHROUSE, GADA* *(Concordia University)*

Examining Inspirational Narratives of Refugee Success

In his address to the United Nations 2016 *Leaders' Summit on Refugees*, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau told the story of the Hadhads who established a successful business within a year of coming to Canada as Syrian refugees. The epitome of their success was demonstrated not only in the fact that they are now employing 30 Canadians. In his speech, Trudeau urged that "we have to recall stories like this one when we're trying to think of solutions to help the 65 million displaced persons worldwide". Trudeau's speech was a clearly an attempt to set Canada apart from the fear, panic, anxiety and insecurity with which many in the Western world have reacted to the "refugee crisis" (Bauman 2015). With the example of the Hadhads, Trudeau not only challenges the notion of refugees as threats, he presents their success as inspirational. Yet, as critical refugee scholars have argued, it is an uncomplicated variation on the "from rags to riches" stories constituted by notions of rescue and liberation (Nguyen 2013; Lê Espiritu, 2014). Sympathetic groups and individuals who see themselves as in solidarity with refugees, or who simply want to assist and welcome them, are increasingly putting forward similar narratives about refugee inspiration and success.

The focus of this essay is this type of humanitarian narrative of refugees as inspirational. The theoretical framework used emerges out of several overlapping bodies of literature. First and foremost are studies that have interrogated the notion of the "good", "freed", and "reformed" refugee showing that it becomes a substitute for the "war enemy" (Lê Espiritu, 2014) and is used to juxtapose the "bad" economic migrant (Szczepanik, 2016) and critical work that has made links between the figure of the good refugee alongside notions of success and gratitude (Nguyen 2012).

RC04-93.12

MAIER, TOBIAS* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)*

Advanced Vocational Education and Training or Higher Education Bachelor Degrees – What Is the Preferred Choice in Recruiting Project Leaders for Employers in Germany?

Since the Bologna reforms, we see a strong increase of students in higher education and at the same time a reducing number of pupils in the highly standardized system of vocational education and training (VET) in Germany. Apprentices in the VET system receive to an equal part training in vocational schools and within an establishment with which they sign an apprenticeship contract. After the apprenticeship they can further participate in advanced educational training programs (ISCED 6) to gain a master-craftsmen- or technician degree (regulated on (federal) state or regional level) to fulfill higher skilled tasks or manage people in the production process.

Persons with a bachelor degree also have an ISCED 6 qualification level. However, the study content of a bachelor-program is solely decided by the corre-

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sponding university (of applied science) and due to a missing practical focus and no employment contract with an establishment, students have less occupation specific work experience by the time they acquire their certificate and they also have no access to the internal labor market. An increasing amount of younger people therefore enroll in study programs in universities of applied science, which offer bachelor degrees organized by the principle of the VET-system, with a large amount of time spent in companies.

In my paper, I will present a choice experiment, conducted with managers in establishments, where they have to choose between three candidates to be leader of a larger project. In the experiment, I vary the degree (advanced VET, Bachelor degree with practical experience), location of training, grades, location of work experience and subject of specialization. I can show that establishments see a larger utility in choosing persons with advanced VET-degrees due to their clear signal, whereas they ascribe persons with bachelor degrees the same utility values only if they trained them within their company.

RC04-99.5

MAIER, TOBIAS* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)*

MERGENER, ALEXANDRA* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)*

Labour Market Transitions of Bachelor Graduates in Competition with Workers with VET Certificates

Both the reform of the European university system with the implementation of bachelor and master degrees (Bologna reform) and the general increased supply of academics are changing the structure of workforce entering the German labour market. Even though Germany is still known for its national vocational education and training (VET) system with common quality standards, university graduates could constitute an option for substituting workers with initial or further VET certificates. This is especially conceivable in occupations in which, due to the knowledge imparted, persons with a variety of formal qualification levels would be suitable.

Hence, this paper intends to analyse labour market chances of bachelor and master graduates in competition with workers with initial or further VET certificates in different occupations with varying requirements. Thereby, we focus on the recruitment behaviour of employers by complementing an establishment panel with a follow-up factorial survey. Stratified by eight occupational groups, personnel decision-makers evaluate for one occupation possible recruiting situations described in vignettes. By experimentally varying the requirements of the occupation specific vacancy, the characteristics of the applicants (such as certificate and experience) and recruiting situation in general (number of applicants), we are able to identify which training curricula's are preferred for certain tasks by employers.

The research project broadens the discussion about labour market transitions processes by adding a quantitative inter-occupational study on the company preferences regarding formal vocational certificates when performing external recruitment. By this, we are able to present new results in a previously sociologically unexplored field that can directly applicable to the German labour market (because of the specific national database). Furthermore, these results are also transferable to other labour markets with similar structures.

RC50-835.1

MAIR, HEATHER* *(University of Waterloo)*

Representations of Revitalization: Rural Tourism in Popular Media

Building on a growing body of critical scholarship seeking to investigate the relationship(s) between rural places, tourism, and popular media (e.g., Andersson & Jansson, 2010; Jonasson, 2012; Mordue, 2009), the paper extends the discussion into representations of rural revitalization by presenting the results of an assessment of "Still Standing", a popular Canadian reality television series now in its 3rd season. In particular, I consider the ways notions of rural development and revitalization are signified and symbolized in the show and explore the implications thereof. The show chronicles the experiences of Jonny Harris, a comedian/tourist who travels to rural communities that are "on the ropes" but have learned to "laugh in the face of adversity" (http://www.cbc.ca/stillstanding). After spending about a week in a pre-selected community, Harris writes and performs a stand-up comedy routine for community members. The television show features the stand-up routine as well as footage of the area and Jonny's interviews with select community members. Although much of the material is humourous, there is a clear narrative highlighting efforts undertaken by residents to overcome a variety of social and economic challenges faced by their communities. Relying on past research exploring tourism and imagery, I use a critical discourse analysis approach to highlight how the show represents and reinforces a (typically) services-led approach to rural revitalization, which includes tourism, and which has deep implications for power relationships and for considering alternatives. The presentation ends with a re-imagining, following Edensor (2006, p. 489) who notes, "dramatizing the rural on screen and in fiction involves the citation of a stock of rural characters and settings that can be mobilized in the imagining of

multiple ruralities". I ask whether popular media could be mobilized to present different imaginings about what rural development and revitalization through tourism might entail.

RC20-JS-78.6

MAIRA VIDAL, MARÍA DEL MAR* *(Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain))*

Horizontal gender-related segregation and the barriers that women face to access, maintain and promote in the occupation of mechanic in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles subsector in Spain

It is important to highlight the scarce presence of female workers over decades in most occupations of the industrial sector and the automotive subsector, among others. In Spain in 2016 only 25,6% of the workers were female in the industrial sector and only 11,6% in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles subsector, and most of them were in administrative posts or were saleswomen. Moreover, in the European Union in 2016 the female employment rate was a bit higher in the industrial sector, 29,3%, and in the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles subsector, 15,6%. According to the EUROSTAT data there is an important underrepresentation of women in the sale, repair and motor vehicle subsector in all member states of the European Union. Therefore, it is important to identify the different factors and barriers that still reproduce horizontal gender segregation in the occupation of mechanic in the subsector. So this paper studies the characteristics of this subsector and its labour market in Spain and the European Union, and the different forms of resistance of male employers and workers to the access, maintenance and promotion of female workers to the analysed occupation. Sometimes these forms of resistance acquire the form of direct or indirect discrimination or sexual or gender-related harassment.

RC30-548.5

MAIRA VIDAL, MARÍA DEL MAR* *(Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain))*

Los Acuerdos Marco Globales: Sentando las Bases de la Negociación Colectiva de Ámbito Supranacional

En la actualidad existen más de doscientos acuerdos marco globales (AMG) firmados entre empresas transnacionales y federaciones sindicales internacionales. Los AMG proliferaron de manera importante en los primeros años del siglo XXI, en los que se han realizado la mayor parte de ellos. En general, estos acuerdos suelen abordar el cumplimiento, por parte de las empresas transnacionales, en su cadena de valor, de las normas fundamentales del trabajo establecidas por la Organización International del Trabajo. No obstante, hay que destacar que determinados AMG incluyen también disposiciones sobre el empleo, los salarios, la jornada laboral, la salud y la seguridad laboral o la formación, lo que los aproximan a un convenio colectivo. Sin embargo, no son convenios colectivos internacionales, puesto que no tienen un marco regulador. Las organizaciones sindicales han adoptado los AMG como formas imperfectas e incompletas de instrumentos de negociación colectiva y relaciones laborales transnacionales, como una pieza clave para allanar el camino y sentar las bases de la eventual institucionalización de éstas y de una mínima regulación del mercado laboral a escala internacional. Mientras, las empresas no los conciben como resultado de un ejercicio de relaciones laborales y los circunscriben al ámbito de la responsabilidad social empresarial, junto con los códigos éticos. Por otra parte, existe cierta polémica entre los juristas y los expertos al respecto, aunque la mayoría los etiquetan como normas de responsabilidad social empresarial. En esta comunicación analizaremos la emergencia y las potencialidades de los acuerdos marco internacionales, un instrumento que ha aparecido en el campo de la Responsabilidad Social Empresarial como consecuencia de las reivindicaciones y las presiones de los sindicatos. De esta forma, las organizaciones sindicales pretenden invertir las iniciativas de responsabilidad social de las empresas, que entienden como una estrategia empresarial en aras de debilitar a los sindicatos y la negociación colectiva.

RC53-JS-6.3

MAKOAE, MOKHANTSO* *(Human Sciences Research Council)*

Values, Rights and Power in Accessing Comprehensive Sexuality Education By Young Adolescents in South Africa

The UN Child Rights Convention identifies the right of children to survival, healthy development and information as key to children's health and wellbeing. The 1994 International Conference on Population Development gave new impetus to governments to develop strategies that protect the right of adolescents to information and access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) for adolescents was identified as central to such strategies. Adolescents' SRH concerns in South Africa have increased

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raising questions about the appropriateness of sexual education for adolescents. This paper reviews policy assumptions and cultural, rights and power-related factors influencing sexuality education.

A cross-sectional survey using a questionnaire (n=748) and focus group discussions among a sample of adolescent learners aged 10 to 14 years were used to collect data in eight rural schools in Mpumalanga province, South Africa. The topics covered were adolescents' living arrangements, puberty, sources of information about puberty and SRH needs. Survey data was captured and analysed using SPSS and STATA software. Qualitative data was analysed thematically. Critical literature review including of policy assumptions and implementation on sexuality education for adolescents was conducted.

About 54.1% of the sample were girls and about two-thirds (73.1%) were aged 10 to 12 years. Some of the respondents lacked knowledge about puberty. Mother was the most important source of information on puberty. Mother, school teacher, own sister, health facilities and personnel were identified as important sources of information on puberty and SRH. Those who visited health facilities reported that they saw communication materials on contraceptives, abortion, had a talk about contraception or requested contraceptive. Only 24% of the participants visiting health facilities reported that health personnel talked to them about puberty. Young adolescents' most important sources of sexual education are unlikely to provide them with CSE. Current information material do not cover puberty.

RC26-486.4

MAKSHANCHIKOV, KONSTANTIN* *(National Research University "Higher School of Economics")*

Keep Calm and Do Sports: Demonstrative Consumption and the New Role of Sport Industry

According to polls, the share of the individuals who are regularly playing sports in 2017 has made 24%, in general play sports of 75% of the population (VCIOM). Statistical data illustrate trends to growth of number of the individuals involved in regular and periodic trainings by physical culture and sport, and to reduction of number not playing sports.

However, in the paper we note that the increasing popularity of the state programs connected with development of the infrastructure intended to sports activities change of formats and patterns of sport consumption.

Growth of the epidemics of obesity and diseases connected with insufficient physical activity belonging to the leading causes of death of adult population has drawn attention of researchers to health issues and welfare of citizens, and development of sport and creation of the conditions providing an opportunity for citizens of a message of healthy life style became one of important aspects of policy of the majority of the developed countries.

At the same time, considerable means leave on construction new and on modernization of the existing sporting venues, the state programs aimed at the development of physical culture and mass sport are developed.

We determine the model of making decision on sports, planning of expenses on occupations, the accompanying goods, such as uniform, stock and underline that people now consume not only a process of doing sports itself but also the fenomen of demonstrative consumption take place: people purchase of a uniform, download photos in social networks, visit city sport open spaces and fulfill the space with new meanings, such as networking space.

The theoretical frame explaining motivation of individuals to sports activities and also communication between them is presented.The model of participation of people in sport on a fundamental basis is made.

RC26-484.4

MAKSHANCHIKOVA, ALYONA* *(National Research University "Higher School of Economics")*

Migration of Urban Middle Class to Rural Areas: The Era of New Mobility

The paper is devoted to tendencies towards de-urbanization, migration of urban population outside the city and includes the consideration of a role of mobile technologies in development of process of a de-urbanization. The critical problem points of large cities, combined with technological progress, lead to the emergence of new formats of work, life, leisure. The communication and information exchange at great distances is simplified, and the spread of new forms of the life outside the city appear. The research attempt to reveal the phenomenon of migration of the urban middle class and shows the way to determine mobile technologes inside de-urbanisation trend. The theoretical framework of the research is based on the concepts of modern theorists: "mobility paradigm" by J. Urry, "hot and cold media" by Marshall McLuhan the concept of "cellular globalization" by N.E. Pokrovsky. The empirical basis of the work is the result of applied field research using qualitative interview methods and content analysis of materials from Internet sources and blogs, devoted to drawing the image of the phenomenon of "life at 2 houses" or "life out of the city" in Russian socio-political media. As a result, the typology of the attitude of settlers from the city to small settlements to the means of modern infocommunications is presented.

RC26-486.5

MAKSHANCHIKOVA, ALYONA* *(National Research University "Higher School of Economics")*

Mobile Technology Consumption: The Lifestyle in the Era of New Mobility

The critical problem points of large cities, combined with technological progress, lead to the emergence of new formats of work, life, leisure. The paper is devoted to the new way of mobile technology consumption as a alternative lifestyle in rural area residents and includes the consideration of a role of mobile technologies in development of process of a de-urbanization.

The divergence between system and the vital world is counterbalanced with a certain humanization of a workplace of workers, does not erase sources of class, administrative, information inequalities.

Thus, we note that the person of the megalopolis is in a condition of systematic saturation by information and social communications. We underline the "colonization" of those spheres of the vital world which primordially were considered as exclusively private - family life, life, leisure, experiences. We see the trand of transfering of a part of life and work to rural areas.

We assume that the way of consumption of infocommunikations become a certain track in making decision on formation of new lifestyle out of the urban environment. The key research question is raised as follows: what a role of modern infocommunication technologies in the organization of life and the leisure moving from the city to rural settlements?

As the key masseges of the paper we select the following theses:
- technical progress promotes degradation of borders of personal and working hours and space;
- the new way of mobile technology consumption support the de-urbanisation trend;
- the transterritorial perception of a workplace and the residence.

Also, the typology of the consumption patterns of means of modern infocommunications by rural settler is presented.

RC15-JS-29.3

MALETTE, NICOLE* *(The University of British Columbia)*

Struggling with Stigma: LGBTQ+ Student Mental Health Service Use across American Post-Secondary Institutions

Colleges and universities across America are experiencing a spike in the number of students seeking mental health treatment. However, few studies have examined how stigma and academic stress influence differences in mental health service use between LGBTQ+ students and their heterosexual peers. LGBTQ+ students exhibit higher rates of mental health problems including anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation and attempts, when compared with their heterosexual peers. These disparities are understood to be a function of the excess stress, discrimination and victimization that LGBTQ+ individuals experience as a result of their potentially stigmatized identity. This research combines data from The Healthy Minds Network Survey with The Integrated Post-Secondary Education Data System to conduct covariance and multiple-regression analysis for student group mental health and treatment use. Utilizing 35,385 domestic and international student surveys from 56 schools, this research demonstrates that students who self-identify as a sexual minority are more likely to use on-campus mental health services than heterosexual students. A number of factors relating to attitudes, beliefs and knowledge of resources are also found to be strongly associated with different help seeking behaviors between these student groups, suggesting that the contextual perceptions of students have real consequences for their mental health service use. Findings from this research reveal critical barriers impeding the efficacy and accessibility of post-secondary mental health services for LGBTQ+ students in the United States.

RC36-644.2

MALEY, TERRY* *(York University)*

The 'Dialectics of Liberation' in Herbert Marcuse and Joseph Gabel: Beyond One-Dimensionality and the Reification of Time.

In this paper I want to show the liberatory affinities between the dialectical thinking of Critical Theorist Herbert Marcuse and the forgotten French Marxist critical theorist Joseph Gabel. Both thinkers view of the 'dialectics of liberation' have roots in their implicit dialogue with Lukacs' notion of reification and the *spatialization of temporality* under capitalism – for Marcuse the world of one-dimensional thought. Marcuse's dialectical/critical thinking tries to re-connect and transform the 'fragments' of experience, *the personal catastrophe of subjectivity defined by instrumental/colonial 'reason' under capitalism, into a multi-dimensional subjectivity.* Joseph Gabel, who was trained as both a psychiatrist and a Marxist social/critical theorist, drew on Lukacs, Mannheim, and the psychiatrists Mikowski and Binswanger to draw parallels between the reified or frozen, a-historical temporality of those suffering from schizophrenia, and political ideologies - both

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racist and capitalist - that reflected a deranged and reified view of the world. Gabel had discussed the deterioration of lived experience in the reified world. This is what we are experiencing now in the Trumpist phase of the neoliberal era. In the paper I look at how Gabel's work compliments Marcuse's dialectical thinking and how both contribute to the transformation of an alienated, one-dimensional subjectivity into a multi-dimensional subject still struggling to emerge, in the social movements and elsewhere, from amidst the socio-psychic devastation of the reified, one-dimensional world of neoliberal capitalism.

RC01-42.3

MALHEIRO, LUIS* *(IUM)*
BESSA, FERNANDO *(Guarda Nacional Republicana)*
CARREIRAS, HELENA *(Instituto Universitario de Lisboa)*
AVILA, PATRICIA *(ISCTE)*

Institutional Representations and Professional Aspirations of Cadets in Portuguese Military Academies

Institutional representations and professional aspirations of Cadets in Portuguese Military Academies
This presentation focuses on institutional representations and future career perspectives of on Portuguese military academies cadets. The study includes cadets from three branches of the Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air-Force) and the National Gendarmerie. It draws on first results of an online survey conducted to all cadets in 2016 in the framework of a research project led by the Research Center of the Military University Institute (CIDIUM) and based on a civilian-military partnership.

It addresses the issues of cadet's perceptions about Armed Forces and it participation in the international missions as well as the perspectives about a future military career in a context of significant challenges to the military profession and the role of the Armed Forces in Portugal.

RC12-246.3

MALHOTRA, RAVI* *(University of Ottawa)*

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Possibilities and Perils

This paper will explore the possibilities and perils of using the Convention on the Rights of Persons wtih Disabilities (CRPD) to advance equality for people with disabilities. It will demonstrate how the CRPD has adopted unique language that has the potential to achieve more than earlier UN treaties such as CEDAW and the Conventionon the Rights of the Child. At the same time, one has to be cognizant about the limitations of engaging with law, particularly international human rights law. The processes in place operate at a very slow pace and may not necessarily be the most effective tool for advancing social justice. I propose that social movements use the CRPD strategically in tandem with other grassroots approaches to raise awareness and transform domestic law of state parties in a direction that promotes the social model of disablement. I believe that the study will show that there is recursive relationship between domestic law and the embryonic development of international disability law. However, this relationship may very from country to country, depending on the state of domestic disablity rights. One goal of this research is to develop a typology of understanding international law in countries with differing development of disability rights law.

RC13-252.3

MALICK, MIRA* *(Waseda University)*

Expose It Yourself: Sex, Lies and Sarasu

Ethnographic depictions of music fan practices in Japan have tended to highlight collective forms of participation, consumer identity formation vis a vis subcultural styles and accompanying public displays of 'fan culture' (Stevens, Dunn, Tsuda, Yano, Inoue, Seibt). While these have generated insights into the ways in which audiences relate to one another and to materials, texts and their producers, the focus on such forms of collective cultural practices have obscured some under-explored elements present in all fandoms: critique, conflict and confrontation. In this paper I examine how anonymous internet textboards are utilized by fans of Visual Kei, a form of rock music in Japan, as a space for reconstructing the boundaries of communal participation, as well as one in which self-generated content potentially undermines the careers of recording and performing artists. I will focus on a particular action, *sarasu* (to expose), that takes place on these boards in which fans seek justice, play vigilante, and debate various self-leaked scandals surrounding bands.

I situate this within the larger debate of the rise of digital capitalism and the co-opting of consumers towards the service of capitalism in which fans are increasingly re-configured as co-creators of various products through the free labor and surplus value which they 'willingly' generate in the name of enjoyment, creativity and freedom. I will argue that *sarasu* further complicates ideas about exploitation and the very idea that has come to constitute the trope of what a fan

community is itself, for the scandals generated neither clearly challenge the power of the music industry nor are they able to be subsumed by corporations into the larger creation of profit and value. I will also consider the implications *sarasu* has on leisure in terms of the potential for the internet to remain as a space for free-discussion.

RC20-381.5

MALLETTE, CAROLINE* *(University of Toronto)*

Go Big or Go Home: The Impacts of Patrimonialism and Sultanism on the Revolutionary Trajectories of the 2011 "Arab Spring"

Out of the nineteen countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), six experienced mass mobilizations in what has been called the "Arab Spring". Among these cases where similar regime threatening protests emerged, Tunisia and Egypt saw their regimes toppled with little violence, as the army sided with protestors, whereas in Libya and Syria, a large part of the military remained loyal to the regime and violently suppressed the uprisings, leading to civil war. How can we explain these different outcomes? The 2011 uprisings in the MENA have marked the resurgence of Weber's concept of "sultanism", which has been indiscriminately used to characterize Syria, Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya. Arguing that the concept of "sultanism" is unhelpful in explaining the Arab Spring, another branch of the comparative literature has focused on the role of the armed forces. The logic is the following: since we can identify various patterns of army behavior – defection, fracturing, loyalty – within a uniform profile of sultanistic regimes, regime-type-based explanations must be abandoned. I will argue that the opposition between those two segments of the comparative literature stems from a misconception of the "sultanistic" ideal-type, mostly from the confusion between (neo)patrimonialism and its extreme form, sultanism, and the ensuing misqualification of several cases. A better understanding of this specific regime type can help move away from proximate and near tautological causes – i.e., regimes broke down where the armed forces defected – and actually *explain* this variation in military behavior. Indeed, it will be argued that the varying outcomes can be traced back to the sultanistic or neo-patrimonial nature of the regimes, and that sultanism is a regime type that accurately characterizes Libya and Syria, but of which Tunisia and Egypt fall short of meeting the minimum criteria.

RC23-431.5

MALLICK, SAMBIT* *(Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati)*

Coercion, Contestation and Consensus: Shifting Scientific Practices in Globalizing India

Two profoundly destabilizing changes – cognitive and political – in scientific practices in India are witnessed since the World Trade Organization (WTO) provisions on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in 1995. Changes at the cognitive level in globalizing India occur from monovalent to polyvalent knowledge (triple helix model supersedes both traditional disciplinary boundaries and mode 2 knowledge production created in the context of application). Changes at the political level are towards a fracturing of the authority of nation-states, with consequent pressures to rethink the forms of democratic governance. The advent of the customer-funder-policymaker as a prominent element in scientific practice since mid-1990s in India and intensifying thereafter seems to have coerced scientists to contest the IPR-regulated science initially, and then (re) negotiate scientific boundaries and to do some of the delicate boundary work. The challenge for scientists is to forge an alliance between science, politics and industry demonstrating social accountability, legitimacy and relevance, but to avoid either science or politics or industry overextending into the other's territory – a prospect that is evidently disorienting and poses serious threats to idealized identities of science and the scientific community. The objective of this paper is to examine the factors contributing to the shifts in scientific practices from being a public resource to intellectual property. Through the drastic changes in science funding and policy-orientation in India since mid-1990s, scientists seem to be robustly mapping out the contours of cultural spaces for science and its practitioners. In this context, scientists included in the study are not actually in the process of (re)classifying a satisfactory version of "science" and "policy" through their work. Instead, they are engaged in multiple versions of actively negotiated science – policy boundaries, many of which seem to have different qualities and make different demands on them as researchers or scientists.

RC35-632.2

MALTHANER, STEFAN* *(Hamburg Institute for Social Research)*

"the Ummah Calls for Us": Forms of Orientation Towards Armed Conflicts in the Muslim World in Processes of Mobilization Among Jihadi-Salafist Milieus in Europe

When examining Jihadi-Salafist milieus in Europe, it is striking to what extent their discourse and activities, and radicalization-trajectories of individual members, revolved around violent conflicts in the Middle East and Central Asia

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even long before the rise of the phenomenon of Western foreign-fighters in Syria and Iraq. Identification with the "heroic" mujahedin and solidarity with Muslim brothers and sisters abroad who suffer at the hands of "crusader" or apostate armies becomes the driving force of mobilization and gives meaning to personal experiences and grievances.

Drawing on an in-depth case-study of a Jihadi-Salafist network in southern Germany, this paper examines the role of radical Islamist milieus in the West as a particular kind of global audience and reference group, and the dynamics of perception and legitimacy – but also competition for attention and support – it entails. From the perspective of Islamist armed groups in the Middle East and elsewhere, appealing to this kind of global following requires not only to draw attention and project an image of strength, but also to develop a type of messaging and notions of identity that resonate with this audience.

RC45-763.1

MAMADA, ROBERT* (Grand Canyon University)
PERRINGS, CHARLES (Arizona State University)
LAMPERT, ADAM (Arizona State University)

Potential Games and the Tragedy of the Commons

The term tragedy of the commons is widely used to describe the overexploitation of open access common pool resources. Open access allows potential resource users to continue to enter the resource up to the point where rents are exhausted. The resulting level of resource use is higher than the socially optimal level. In extreme cases, unlimited entry can lead to the collapse of the resource and the communities that depend on it. In this paper we use potential games to analyze the relation between costs of entry, costs of production, and the equilibrium number of resource users in open access regimes. We find that costs of access and costs of production determine the equilibrium number of resource users. We also find a natural link between Cournot competition and the tragedy of the commons. We discuss the relation between common pool resource management regimes and cost structure and show that cost structures are sufficient to determine the number of resource users accessing the resource.

TG04-978.1

MAMAN, DANIEL* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)
ROSENHEK, ZEEV (Open University of Israel)

Transforming Uncertainty into Manageable Risks: Conventions in Financial Education

One of the crucial components of the neoliberal regime is the transfer of responsibility for individuals' financial wellbeing and security from the state and other public bodies to the individuals themselves, who are required to take responsibility for their own financial decisions and their current and future economic situation. This neoliberal project of responsibilization presumes a world in which calculative subjects can estimate and manage risks. Yet, compelled to participate in the financial sphere as a key means to assure their future economic security, individuals are exposed in fact to the fundamental uncertainty of financial markets. In this paper we examine common sense conventions formulated and disseminated by programs of financial education as discursive instruments intended to induce individuals to experience the financial sphere as a site of knowledgeable, calculable and manageable risks, rather than as a site of fundamental uncertainty. These simple and conventional causal assertions regarding the functioning of financial markets aim at providing individuals with the sense that the financial sphere is relatively predictable, and that it is possible to hedge from life risks by making choices according to accepted rules of responsible financial conduct. As they affect the mode in which laypersons experience the financial field, these conventions, and practices of financial education in general, contribute to the normalization of financial logics of risk management in everyday life and to the incorporation of the general population into the process of neoliberal financialization as responsible and calculative subjects.

RC39-682.1

MAMUJI, AAIDA* (York University)
ROZDILSKY, JACK* (York University)

Hosting Wildfire Evacuees: Response Generated Demands in Kamloops, British Columbia

The 2017 wildfires in interior British Colombia, Canada were unprecedented, burning more territory than any year since 1958. As a result of the fires and the ensuing smoke, over 40,000 persons were forced to evacuate from their homes. Almost 11,000 of these individuals evacuated to Kamloops, B.C., a primary location for receiving waves of wildfire evacuees from the Thompson-Nicola Regional District.

This presentation is based on a quick response project conducted in August 2017, during which time the principal investigators met with key public officials and pro-

fessional representatives from the City of Kamloops, the Thompson-Nicola Regional District, Emergency Management British Colombia, and Kamloops area social service providers and community organizations. The temporary population influx of evacuees along with the convergence of both materiel and personnel created unique opportunities and unintended challenges for the community of 90,000. The response-generated demands placed on Kamloops in its capacity as a host-city during the 2017 wildfire season are presented from physical, economic and social perspectives, both in short and long term.

Mass movement of people temporarily fleeing danger is likely to become more commonplace, especially given that key indicators of fire behavior in the Canadian west suggest that upcoming fire seasons will be very active. Lessons drawn from the 2017 Kamloops experience are therefore useful for future response planning and implementation of emergency procedures on local, regional and provincial levels.

RC32-591.5

MAN, GUIDA* (Department of Sociology, York University)

Transmigrant Familial Practices and the Accomplishment of the Work of Social Reproduction

Immigrant families have been utilizing transnational practices to maintain family relationships, and to accomplish social reproduction. In the context of the current climate of globalization and neoliberalism, some immigrant families experience unemployment and underemployment, and downward mobility. The difficulties in procuring affordable childcare services and in juggling the contradictory demands of paid work and household work have prompted some immigrant families to resolve to transnational strategies to accomplish the work of social reproduction, such as sending children back to their home country to be cared for by family members.

Informed by theoretical debates on social reproduction, and transnational migration literature, this paper is based on data from an empirical research which examines the migration experience of highly educated Mainland Chinese immigrant women to Canada who were professionals in their home country.[1] In particular, the paper investigates how these immigrant women navigate paid work and household work, and explores how they utilize transnational migration strategies to accomplish social reproduction in an era of economic restructuring and transnationalization.

The research begins with the Chinese immigrant women's individual experiences, employing the life history method by first focusing on their motivations for immigration and then exploring the transnational strategies and decisions the families utilized to meet their social reproductive needs. The analysis of the paper is centered on the myriad strategies of social reproduction employed by these families.

[1] The research project "Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Strategies of Work and Family" was supported by a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Research Grant (SSHRC) no. 410-2009-2453 to Guida Man as the Principal Investigator, and Tania Das Gupta, Roxana Ng (deceased), and Kiran Mirchandani as co-investigators.

TG04-984.2

MANCA, TERRA* (University of Alberta)

"I Think One Should Vaccinate Carefully:" Health Professionals Accounts of Medical Knowledge, Risk, and Misinformed Others

Over recent years, narratives about the influence of anti-vaccine discourses on vaccination rates have drawn attention to the contestation of medical science. This attention often accompanies assumptions that vaccine supportive discourses are uniform. Specifically, it assumes that health professionals' voices consistently support every vaccine recommended on their local vaccine schedule. Nonetheless, health professionals who are expected to support vaccines and communicate their support to patients hold expertise in diverse disciplines. Some health professionals express inconsistent understandings of vaccination that are rarely acknowledged, let alone investigated. Health professionals who specialize areas that are not vaccine focused (such as immunology) may fill gaps at the boundaries of their individual knowledge with lay information.

In this paper, I review how health professionals' present themselves as professional when encouraged to discuss such gaps in their medical knowledge. I report findings from thirty-four interviews with physicians (N=27) and nurses (N=7) who practiced in Alberta, Canada. Interviews address how physicians and nurses accounted for the boundaries of their knowledge and how they related those accounts to perceptions of others' knowledge. Every professional who I interviewed stated that they supported vaccination, but many identified specific vaccines that they questioned. I argue that my interviewees acknowledged the boundaries of their own professional knowledge as evidence of thoughtful awareness, but presented others' skepticism as irrational and based in misinformation.

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TG04-985.6

MANCA, TERRA* *(University of Alberta)*

"If You Look at the Impact That Jenny Mccarthy Had:" Risk, Fear, and Vaccination

motions, especially fear, are prevalent forces in perceptions of vaccine-related risks and likely vaccine uptake rates. In many parts of the world that were previously well-vaccinated, including the Canadian province of Alberta, vaccine uptake is well below what is necessary to protect populations from diseases. As such, health professionals in Alberta are tasked with allaying patient fears about the risks associated with vaccines in their efforts to promote vaccine uptake. In this paper, I address how thirty-four Albertan physicians (N=27) and nurses (N=7) accounted for patients and parents' beliefs, rationality, and fears about vaccination. The physicians and nurses who I interviewed critiqued the role of the media and prominent anti-vaccination advocates who they argued promoted the vaccine fears that their patients expressed. In fact, they talked about using personal stories to evoke parents' emotional understandings of the risks that vaccine refusal could pose. Health professionals' experiences with patients' vaccine fears offer a vantage point from which to observe the role of emotion in the communication of medical knowledge, interpretation of patients' anxieties, and the navigation of perceived risks.

TG04-976.1

MANCINI, FIORELLA* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales. UNAM)*

Incertidumbre y Desigualdad Social En México: Respuestas Empíricas a La Sociología Del Riesgo Desde América Latina

Debates recientes entorno al cambio social indican que una fuerte sensación de incertidumbre recubre a las sociedades contemporáneas. Dos grandes procesos, a su vez, remitirían a este aumento generalizado de riesgos: el incremento de la individualización social por un lado; y las transformaciones provenientes de la globalización, por el otro. Ello habría derivado en cambios en los estilos de vida, en las relaciones familiares, en los mercados de trabajo y, en general, en una apertura de posibilidades y opciones habilitantes de una agencia más crítica, reflexiva y responsable de sí misma, que se aleja de la tradición, del paternalismo estatal y de la confianza en las instituciones clásicas de protección social. Estos debates sugieren, además, que las percepciones de riesgo son generalizadas y que no están ligadas a contingencias concretas sino a una suerte de homogeneización del cambio social.

Si bien estas tesis han sido ampliamente discutidas en los últimos años desde la sociología contemporánea, rara vez han sido puestas a prueba utilizando datos cuantitativos, especialmente en América Latina.

Bajo estas premisas, y utilizando datos de una encuesta sobre percepciones de inseguridad e incertidumbre en México, el objetivo del estudio es responder tres interrogantes de la sociología contemporánea del riesgo: 1. Hasta qué punto existe esta percepción de incertidumbre generalizada; 2. Hasta dónde la percepción de riesgos está relacionada con ciertos grados de reflexividad y; 3. Cómo se vinculan estas percepciones con desigualdades sociales.

Los resultados indicarían que –contrariamente a lo que sostienen algunos debates– los riesgos sociales están permeados por las características de los regímenes de bienestar; su percepción no necesariamente está ligada a cierto grado de reflexividad y su intensidad está modulada, al menos, por tres ejes de desigualdad social: la que imprime el género, la etapa del curso de vida y el sector social de pertenencia.

TG04-973.3

MANCINI, FIORELLA* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales. UNAM)*

Patterns of Risk in Life Course's Workers of Three Generations in Mexico: Social Change or Historical Inequalities?

Contemporary societies attend a rupture of traditional certainties structured around age, gender and social class. The so called "flexibilization of the life course" would have resulted in a process of individualization that, in general terms, would increase social and individual uncertainty. This, together with the global transformations of the economic field, would explain the existence of labor trajectories not only less predictable and orderly but also less collectively determined. Labor biographies have become less continuous, where unemployment, part-time employment or self-employment are increasingly common events.

Under these premises, the main of the paper is to analyze the accumulation of social risks in the life course of workers of three generations in Mexico. For this purpose, a sequence analysis of the labor trajectories is proposed to identify risk patterns throughout the life course, using data from the Longitudinal Survey on Occupational Insecurity in Mexico (2011). Optimal Matching Analysis is applied to model time-related processes in order to identify labor trajectories typologies.

Findings would indicate that three major types of movement are observed along the trajectories: 1) what I call "structural recurrence of instability" (a permanent transit between unstable situations); 2) fluctuations between security and risk (depending on the stage of the life course) and; (3) "entrapment of risk", which implies few transitions along the trajectories but marked by poor quality jobs and with no possibilities of upward labor mobility. In addition, risk patterns would have changed as the cohorts are younger toward an increase in trajectories with a greater number of transitions and labor states over the life course. Finally, it would also be expected that certain axes of social inequality (gender, social origin and stage of life course) significantly predict the probability of belonging to each of the various patterns found in the research.

RC32-591.3

MANDELL, NANCY* *(York University)*

Eldercare in Transnational Immigrant Families

Economics, migration patterns, gender and ethnicity shape intergenerational relations in senior immigrant families. Increased mobility, longevity and unpredictability in family forms disrupt traditional life courses and generate new challenges. The emergence of complex emotional relations, diverse family structures, interdependent family roles and unanticipated extensions of caregiving into old age represent issues both generated by, and constituting responses to, global structural patterns. These patterns get played out in informal and formal types of eldercare. Multiple forms of caregiving, for longer periods of time, result in different possibilities for more generations to both give and receive physical, emotional and financial care. While adult daughters remain the default person for family care, there are potentially diverse sources of care, including more family members, new technologies, community organizations, and state services. Using a social reproduction framework, we analyze data emerging from focus groups and interviews with over one hundred senior immigrants from a cross-section of ethno-racial groups in the Greater Toronto Area. By paying attention to the diversity of older transnational Canadians in terms of gender, ethno-racial, and economic categories, we can distinguish among different types of care and support available and required. Informal and formal caregiving for older persons is revealed as a reciprocal, interdependent, nuanced and complex experience.

RC57-925.1

MANDRONA, APRIL* *(Nova Scotia College of Art & Design)*
MILNE, EJ *(African Centre for Migration and Society, University of the Witwatersrand)*
MITCHELL, CLAUDIA *(McGill University)*
JAKALA, MICHAELINA *(Coventry University)*

Children's Picture Books to Promote Solidarity and Acceptance in the Age of Refugees: Thinking through a Framework of Evaluation

This paper presents initial findings from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada funded project *"For Us by Us": Children's Picture Books to Promote Solidarity and Acceptance in the Age of Refugees*. The research connected children with refugee experiences and adult collaborators in Halifax, Nova Scotia and Coventry, England through the creation and sharing of picture books that reflect their perspectives. It also sought to better understand young refugees' social experience of, and engagement through, storytelling and art making, and interrogated the notion of children's art and literature as 'neutral' categories of cultural production, seeking to illuminate how children's picture books transmit loaded, didactic information.

Using the various forms of data generated (visual, reflective, and textual) we offer a sample framework to assess the relevance and meaning of picture book making as a visual methodology and the potential it has to create change in the lives of participants. Of particular interest is the enactment of an ethics of engagement, which includes relationships between participant produced art materials as items of cultural consumption beyond the research setting, such as use of the picture books by adult community members, libraries, and academic institutions.

RC47-JS-22.11

MANEIRO, MARIA* *(CONICET-UBA)*

Representaciones sociales en torno a la asamblea en los movimientos de trabajadores desocupados

Los estudios sobre los movimientos sociales han atendido a la importancia de la democracia participativa en los movimientos sociales. Este trabajo visita esta cuestión desde un anclaje empírico. ¿Cómo aparecen las remisiones a la asamblea en los miembros de base de una organización de trabajadores desocupados de la periferia de Buenos Aires? Para ello se analizará la relevancia de ésta en los relatos de los entrevistados y los sentidos a los que se la asocia. En esta presentación se explorará su emergencia como ámbito de socialización de información, de ampliación de las modalidades de socialización, de exposición de conflictos y de construcción de acuerdos. Asimismo se referirá a las dificultades que aparecen en los relatos en torno a estos mismos ejes, instando a construir elementos que expresen los límites de la asamblea para afrontar los disímiles y

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complejos desafíos que se le imponen. Este trabajo se basa en una serie de veinte entrevistas en profundidad realizadas entre 2012 y 2015 en un movimiento de trabajadores desocupados perteneciente al Frente Popular Darío Santillán en la periferia de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires- Argentina.

RC49-819.3

MANNING, NICHOLAS* *(King's College London)*

Migration, Mental Health and the Mega-City - Mechanisms in Urban Mental Disorder

This paper arises from a large scale UK ESRC funded project on *Migration, Mental Health and the Mega-city* (M3), currently in the field in Shanghai. The project's background is in the Urban Brain research programme at King's College London, which directly addresses the theme of this workshop – sociological explorations of the connections between urban settings and mental disorder. In this paper I will draw on our initial literature review, our current ethnography of migrant workers in Shanghai, and our preparations for a new survey instrument for carefully capturing the social conditions of urban migrants, to lay out some of the possible mechanisms by which the urban social setting 'gets under the skin' and 'into the brain'.

The paper addresses ways in which sociological analysis and biological analysis might work together through the identification of 'mechanisms', imagined and confirmed through data, of the way in which the urban generates mental disorder. The argument moves from the use of mechanisms in scientific explanation, to the shortcomings of epidemiology, and the possibility of a new 'mechanism-rich' epidemiology. A wide range of papers, and actual and possible studies, are presented, including the Network Episode Model (NEM III R), SES as a 'fundamental cause', the social psychology of small groups, social capital, interaction ritual chains, stress (and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis), social support and its effect on the polyvagal parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system, trauma and its effect on the life-course, including childhood and PTSD, and gut biome and its effect on inflammation in the immune system.

RC47-JS-67.1

MANNING, RYANN* *(University of Toronto Rotman School of Management)*

This Smile Brightens up Our Hearts: Emotional Modulation and Social Mobilization during the West African Ebola Outbreak

In this paper, I explore the emotional dynamics of networked activism by Sierra Leonean diaspora communities in response to the 2014-2015 Ebola outbreak. Emotions infused this transnational social movement and helped connect people around the world to the tragedy unfolding in West Africa. I focus especially on how diaspora activists used social media to orchestrate action-oriented *emotional chords*, combinations of emotions akin to musical chords, which they believed would help enlist and sustain participation in the fight against Ebola. Analyzing real-time and retrospective data from a variety of online and offline sources, I find that diaspora organizations and individuals produced and deployed digital cultural objects in order to collaboratively shape the emotional tone and rhythm of interactions among members of the Sierra Leonean diaspora. Activists repurposed familiar cultural material in creative ways to help their community make sense of the novel challenges posed by Ebola. For example, they adapted symbols and practices from traditional mourning rituals into virtual memorials to the victims of Ebola—especially Sierra Leonean doctors who died from the disease—which circulated widely on social media. Often, diaspora activists created emotionally polyvalent objects that expressed and elicited multiple emotions, such as images and stories of Sierra Leoneans at home and in the diaspora who were taking action to stop Ebola. Incorporating rich, in-depth qualitative data from social networking sites and other online forums, I explore the dynamic interplay between emotion and action as members of the diaspora interacted with these cultural objects while discussing the emerging crisis in Sierra Leone and mobilizing to respond. Based on these findings, I develop a theory of *emotional modulation* by social movement activists, and I suggest implications for our understanding of networked activism, transnational organizing, and the complex role of emotion in social movements.

RC39-693.1

MANNING, RYANN* *(University of Toronto Rotman School of Management)*

'Land That We Love': Responses By Sierra Leonean Diaspora Communities to the West African Ebola Outbreak

The 2014-2015 outbreak of Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone killed over eleven thousand people and spurred substantial economic and social disruption. Among the thousands of individuals and organizations who mobilized to respond to this disaster were many members of Sierra Leone's global diaspora community. Despite occupying a liminal position from which they

could have minimized their exposure to the Ebola outbreak, Sierra Leoneans in the diaspora pursued a diverse array of actions intended to help stop the spread of Ebola, mitigate its consequences, and contribute to long-term recovery and rebuilding. In this paper, I use a range of real-time and retrospective data to examine how people of Sierra Leonean birth or ancestry who were living outside of Sierra Leone at the time of the Ebola outbreak made sense of the unfolding crisis, and how they formulated their role and obligation, if any, to their country of origin. Specifically, I combine data from interviews with diaspora activists; internal and external materials shared with me by diaspora organizations; online public conversations that took place among members of the diaspora during the Ebola outbreak; and autoethnographic data from my own experience observing and working on the response to Ebola. I explore how activists within the Sierra Leonean diaspora sought to activate or appeal to the identities and loyalties of people with ancestral ties to Sierra Leone, including by invoking collective memories and narratives of the country's earlier civil war. I find that even the most engaged members of Sierra Leone's diaspora community—those who led the diaspora's response to Ebola—sometimes grappled with ambivalence toward their identity as Sierra Leoneans. This ambivalence was in some ways exacerbated by the Ebola crisis, but also played a role in the activists' decision to get involved in the Ebola response.

RC06-140.7

MANOHAR, NAMITA* *(Brooklyn College - City University of New York)*

Family Bargaining,Community (Re)Building & Becoming Professionals: Gendered Strategizing of Skilled Migration By Indian Women in the U.S.

This paper examines how middle-class Tamil-Indian women negotiate with gender to strategize skilled immigration and settlement in the U.S. by drawing upon life-history interviews with 33 Tamil women who immigrated between 1971 and the early 1990s. Using the concept of embedded agency, it finds that framed by the nexus of gender, caste/class and immigration policy, Tamil women engage in 'accommodative reconfiguring'—appropriating, reinforcing and (re)articulating hegemonic Tamil gender ideologies and practices in immigration.

Tamil women articulate immigration through visions of improved familial mobility and correspondingly, of enhanced professional opportunities, difficult to realise as upper-caste, middle-class women in post-colonial India. Appropriating gender practices that legitimize Tamil women's married migration, they strategize immigration by marrying US-based/bound men *choosing* to become family migrants. In settlement, where they are classified as "dependents", Tamil women (re)articulate those same practices to strategize settlement by emphasizing wife/motherhood – becoming responsible for their families' settlement through their carework, making dyadic compromises for husbands' earlier labor market entry – in order to (re)establish strong marriages and families. They resist their dependence by (re)constructing women's networks with other Indian wives like themselves who become a community within which they ground their immigrant families. While (re)articulating the salience of wife/motherhood to their immigrant lives, they retain their professional ambitions, successfully re-training in the US to become professionals, albeit with a delayed onset. Indeed, professional work becomes an important component of their mothering, facilitating their families' upward socio-economic mobility in America.

Rather than resisting subordinating gender relations within their households and immigration regimes, they accommodate them, using them to devise strategies for engaging in gender non-normative actions (becoming professionals) and/or to reframe normative ones (motherhood/wifehood as critical to family adaptation) to accommodate their interests and goals. Accommodative reconfiguring however, (re)produces discourses and practices of Tamil womanhood in migration, albeit in reconfigured ways.

RC34-620.4

MANSFIELD, MICHELLE* *(University of Newcastle)*

Collective Individualism As a Path of Youth Transition: Youth Street Art in Yogyakarta

The majority of academic research on youth transitions is focused on the individual and their individual journey. Such a position does not encompass models of collectivity that are the norm in places such as Indonesia. In Indonesian culture the individual is most often incorporated into some collective identity. Therefore Indonesian modes of collectivity feature prominently in youth practices including arts practice.

This paper uses Deleuze and Guattari's concept of the assemblage and rhizo-analytic methodology to investigate creative practices and youth transition from the perspective of a group of street artists from Yogyakarta in Indonesia. Traditionally collective practice in the arts is common in Indonesia. However, these young artists are creating new models of intense collectivity that shape their communitarian sociality. These new modes of collective individualism allow a young person to be simultaneously an individual and part of a collective. Although a powerful communal solidarity has developed between the artists in the assemblage, a fluidity of affiliations and alliances allows space for individualism within

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the collective. Collective individualism is a function of the interaction of embodied knowledges acquired through intense collectivity and tradition collective arts practice with individual modes of praxis, which dominate fine arts practice and Western cultures.

It is argued in this paper that collective individualism in Yogyakarta has become an aspect of the transition into adulthood undertaken by these young artists. In contrast to the transition to adulthood through individualisation commonly theorised in Western literature, in the Indonesian case a form of adulthood that includes communitarian practice may well be the ideal. A collective individualism that encompasses communitarian practices may be their objective and a marker of successful adulthood.

RC48-814.5

MANSKI, BEN* *(University of California, Santa Barbara)*

Movement Building Analysis As Method: The Case of the Wisconsin Uprising

The Wisconsin Uprising was not only the early riser of the U.S. protest wave of 2011, it was both militant and mass based, mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people in building occupations and labor and student strikes, and roving pickets. To most outside observers at the time, as well as some participants, the Uprising seemed spontaneous. To this day, the full meaning of Wisconsin continues to be lost to scholars and activists alike. I show that the Wisconsin Uprising provides an important case for studying the process and consequences of the activist process of *movement building*. I draw on semi-structured interviews and archival research as well as my personal history as a protagonist in the popular movements of Wisconsin over 25 years. I show how key elements of the Wisconsin Uprising were constructed in the greater period of struggle that began in the early 1990s, arguing that the wave of 2011 was a product of purposive actions in the course of that struggle. In so doing, I introduce a theoretical framework and *a method of movement building analysis* for explaining the trajectories and outcomes of movements in struggle. Uprisings and other significant events that become visible as waves of contention surface into public view are poorly described by theories that fail to account for the strategic choices activists make as they are engaged in struggle over time. Movement building activities are not always readily available to empirical analysis, yet they occur nonetheless, producing many of the forces that enter play in times of heightened conflict.

RC47-787.5

MANSKI, BEN* *(University of California, Santa Barbara)*

What We Gain By Centering Agency in Social Movement Epistemology

The field of social movement studies as it exists in the North America remains generally unable to provide good explanations for some of the more significant social movement activity of the past decade. Mass mobilizations such as the Wisconsin Uprising, Occupy Wall Street, Black Lives Matter, and for that matter, the waves of resistance to the Trump administration, are usually described as "spontaneous" reactions to precipitating events. Beyond this, studies of these manifestations generally deal with questions of framing, mobilization, escalation, etc, as if each could be accounted for independently and discretely. Meanwhile, less visible social movement activities ranging from the daily activism of meetings, fundraising, and training to the development of new strategies and politics are at best treated as cases of abeyant or submerged movements, and at worst (and more commonly) ignored. I argue in this paper that such failures to explain both spectacular uprisings as well as the daily works of activists are rooted in the same positivist logic that conflates epistemology with ontology, imperializes the empirical, and in doing, eliminates the makers of history from the history they make. While mid-level theoretical tools commonly used in social movement studies today retain utility, on their own they are insufficient for explaining the role of activists in interpreting long-term structural change and in constructing and implementing social movement strategies. In example, I bring together my findings from 26 interviews, archival research, and participant observation of two related cases: The Wisconsin Uprising of 2011, and the emergence of a new democratic constitutionalism in the United States. Through these cases, I introduce a theoretical framework for explaining the trajectories and outcomes of movements in struggle. Movement building activities are not always readily available to empirical analysis, yet they occur nonetheless, producing forces that enter play in times of heightened conflict.

RC52-873.8

MANSUROV, VALERIY* *(Department of Professions and Professional Groups)*

YURCHENKO, OLESYA *(Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Professional Dynasties and the State: Changes in the Relations

Profession-state relations vary across time and place. Project *Professional Dynasties as a Social Mechanism of the Reproduction of Professional Groups* is directed towards the studies of reasons and circumstances of the rise and fall of professional dynasties. Is also centers on the role of professional dynasty traditions in the multiple social field taking into consideration the influence of the state and the market. The phenomenon of 'professional dynasty' was brought to life by the Soviet state in the 1920-s. By the dynasty we understand a social group localised in the industrial and socio-economic sphere, characterised by blood-kinship relationships, where several generations do their professional work in the same sphere. We study dynasties from the point of view of the resources of family professional strategies and as informal methods and practices in the context of changing economic, science-technical, social and cultural realities. Dynasties also provide conditions for the effective professional adaptation and career realisation of young generations. Dynasty members have a different understanding of the trends of the development and perspectives of the transforming society. They differently adapt to the conditions of the accelerated science-technical progress.

The scientific novelty is based on the fact that there has been almost no research in the following spheres: (1) dynasties as state social constructs that reveal the social demand for producing elite professions; (2) how professional dynasties are formed in the various spheres of the professional landscape (parents' expectations, passing down of educational trajectories, passing down of professional skills, etc.); (3) what professional and social standing of dynasties are; (4) how professional mobility is accomplished, what enhances professionalisation and what hinders it. The object of the research is the dynasties in engineering, teaching and medical profession. We are conducting qualitative interview research with the memebers of dynasties in Moscow and other Russian regions.

RC16-311.4

MANTERYS, ALEKSANDER* *(Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Relational Ontology of the Social World: Charles H. Cooley's Paradigm

Cooley's thought is characterized by theoretical timelessness. Its first important feature is the idea of a system, which calls for joint consideration of a whole and its parts, along with their relations in time and under specified circumstances. The second key point is the idea of changeability, which requires tracking not only ordinary emergence, but also (and, perhaps, most importantly) the changes affecting the structures and processes of human life. The third feature of Cooley's thought is relationality, which excludes any atomistic views of social life and calls for the identification of social ties, their strength and meaning, their moral overtones and individual concretization, as well as their reference to broader systems and networks. The fourth one is the idea of complexity, which means that individual configurations or weaves of relations, phenomena and things or objects should be treated as irreducible to their components. The fifth one is interpenetration, continuous permeation or overlapping of various orders of reality: material and spiritual or ideal, instincts and norms, biological and situational constraints, and conscience. Together, these five basic presuppositions form a relatively coherent relational paradigm of the social world. Its analytical reconstruction serves to provoke reflection whether, and to what extent, Cooley's theoretical ideas find their continuation within contemporary sociology, e.g. in the works of Goffman, Moscovici or Scheff. This could significantly contribute to a better articulation of those variants of contemporary relational sociology that recognize the transactional nature of human experience as a basic heuristics in the analysis of constitution and reconstitution of the social order.

RC34-624.8

MANUEL, GAZEL* *(Carleton University)*

Cooking Filipino Identity through 'Delicious' Activism: Examining the Practices of Second-Generation Filipino Youth in the Filipino Food Movement

Scholarship on youth cultural activism has neglected to showcase the potential of culinary arts as a type of socially-engaged cultural production. To address this gap in the literature, this paper will focus on the Filipino Food Movement, a growing identity-oriented social movement that harnesses Filipino culinary arts as a means to disseminate knowledge about Filipino culture and cuisine. The Filipino Food Movement was originally founded in 2011 by second-generation Filipino-Americans who sought to make Filipino cuisine as ubiquitous as Chinese cuisine in the United States, which speaks to a larger issue of the politics of representation among transnational Filipinos. This study uses interviews with second-generation Filipino-Canadian youth, notably chefs and culinary entrepreneurs who are involved in the Filipino Food Movement, to showcase how their involvement in the Filipino Food Movement is informed by their unique identifications as second-generation Filipino-Canadian youth. I argue that the Filipino Food Movement is implicit in a politics of representation, wherein second-generation Filipino-Canadians use food as a means to challenge their "invisibility" and "hypervisibility" in Canadian society. To this end, I discuss the movement's methods such as digital strategies (i.e., social media, blogging) and community engagement (i.e., events, workshopping), as ways of transforming knowledge about Filipinos in the context

of contemporary multicultural societies. Food is one of the most accessible ways for people to relate to and learn about different cultures, having the potential to reach a wide and diverse audience. Indeed, the Filipino Food Movement is a "third space" (Bhabha 1994), a transformative site through which second-generation Filipinos make use of unconventional methods, like the culinary arts, as a form of cultural activism and as an affirmation of cultural citizenship. Through food, second-generation Filipino youth can express their hybrid Filipino identifications on their own terms—challenging what it means to be Filipino in the twenty-first century.

RC37-660.3

MANUEL, GAZEL* (Carleton University)

Leaving the 'Crab in the Bucket': Exploring Structural Explanations to the 'Invisibility' of Filipino Cuisine in Canada

Filipinos are the fourth largest visible minority group in Canada, yet compared to other Asian cuisines such as Chinese, Vietnamese, and Japanese cuisine, Filipino cuisine has remained underrepresented in Canada's culinary landscape. Existing works seem to suggest that Filipino cuisine is "invisible" due to inter-cultural conflict within Filipino communities, spurred by *utak-talangka* or "crab mentality" (Andrei 2010; Barker 2014), negative character traits that are said to manifest as over-competition, jealousy, and an inferiority complex. Similarly, interviews with Filipino cuisine entrepreneurs and chefs in Winnipeg and Ottawa also pinpoint crab mentality and the "lack of an entrepreneurial drive" among Filipinos as reasons for the absence of Filipino restaurants in Canada. This paper challenges and expands on the crab mentality explanation by suggesting an alternative approach that considers structural factors such as colonialism and structural racism to explain Filipino cuisine's "invisibility". To this end, I connect the Philippines' history of colonization and colonialism's psychological violence on the subaltern's psyche (Fanon 2008; Okazaki, David and Abelmann 2008) and analyse Filipino "crab mentality" as "colonial mentality" (David 2013). Structural racism is discussed with relation to (1) the racist legacy of the Philippine exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World Fair which portrayed an indigenous tribe, the Igorot, as "savages" due to their consumption of dog meat; and (2) the Orientalist depictions of Filipino cuisine in televised programming, notably in culinary tourism programs, which are informed by the logics of neoliberal multiculturalism. Operating under the guise of entertainment and education, these programs frame Filipino cuisine as "exotic" and "risky" foods, subsequently problematizing it. By exploring the cultural production of Filipino cuisine in Canada, we can better understand how the overarching systems of colonialism and racism are implicated in practices of cultural production among racialized groups.

RC23-437.6

MANUSHI, DR.* (Indian Institute of Mass Communication)
DILARE, PRAKASH (Gautam Buddha University)

E Governance, Decentralization and Development: An Experience of Gyandoot

Abstract

In India rural people look up to urban areas for its economic opportunities. Most rural population decides to move to urban areas in search for employment, better opportunities and higher living standards. As rural areas tend to lack in basic facilities and infrastructure so development and mobility in every aspect whether social, economic or political is hindered. To reach the vast rural popu-lation Indian government has relied on the use of ICTs for development. Many E-government efforts in India strive to improve efficiency, transparency, account-ability and effectiveness of the government (Bhatnagar 2004). There has been a continuous effort in improve government processes, provisioning right ambience through deployment of ICT infrastructure at all levels of administrative structure. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) provides a holistic approach with lay out of a road map at national level. Moreover, it is widely accepted that decentralization is a development panacea across the political spectrum (Bardhan 1996, Manor 1999). So, it becomes imperative to understand how ICT-enabled e-governance can contribute to decentralization of power or rather facilitate a more decentral-ized form of governance. This paper presents the success factors for rural ICT projects in India. Gyandoot project, one of the successful projects of the govern-ment, is taken as an example to understand decentralization of power and de-velopment through ICT-enabled e-governance in the rural areas. The study tries to raise some issues which act as roadblocks in the ICT projects taken up in rural India.

RC06-146.1

MANZO, LIDIA K.C.* (Maynooth University)
DRUTA, OANA (University of Amsterdam)
RONALD, RICHARD (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Supported Home Ownership and Adult Independence in Milan: The Gilded Cage of Family Housing Gifts and Transfers

This paper analyses practices of intergenerational support for homeownership among different generations of families in Milan, Italy, highlighting the role of housing in family welfare relations and life-course transitions. It makes use of an original dataset of qualitative interviews investigating homeownership pathways and the negotiations of support that they pre-suppose. The paper explores the meanings and moral reasonings behind the decision to accept (or not) support in context of contemporary discourses surrounding the liquidity and availability of housing and finance. It highlights the moral compromises and emotional negotiations inherent in the giving and receiving of support for housing, contributing to a body of literature concerned with the reproduction of home and family. Furthermore, it stresses the importance of homes and housing assets in mediating dependence and re-affirming family bonds within a family oriented welfare context, despite conflict, resistance, and frustrated aspirations.

RC49-822.1

MAO, XUPENG* (New York University)
HAN, WEN-JUI (New York Univesity)

Family Structure and Chinese Elderly's Mental Health and Life Satisfaction: Does Social Support Matter?

Using data from five waves of the Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (N ≈ 5,000), we examined the association between family structure and the psychological well-being and life satisfaction of elderly Chinese citizens, paying attention to the mediating role of social support. We also explored whether this association differs by types and sources of social support. Structural equation modeling (SEM) results indicate that living alone was negatively associated with rural elders' life satisfaction, whereas urban elders living in institutions were more likely to be satisfied with their life. Social support not only played an important mediating role, but also mattered to elders' psychological well-being and life satisfaction. The mediating role played by social support differed by types and sources of social support. Implications for the well-being of the Chinese elderly population are discussed.

RC49-822.7

MAO, XUPENG* (New York University)

Relationship between Social Support and Subjective Well-Being Among Chinese Older Adults

Using data from two waves of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) (N ≈ 5,500), I examined the relationship between types and sources of social support and subjective well-being (i.e., depressive symptoms and life satisfaction) among the Chinese older adults aged 60 and above. I also paid attention to the moderating role of three contextual factors (i.e., living arrangement concordance, education, occupation) in these relationships. OLS and logistic regression analyses results indicate that formal financial support and social support from children are important in ensuring the subjective well-being among the Chinese older adults. In addition, older adults with lower education, with agricultural work or no work experience, or with living arrangement discordance had better subjective well-being from having children's instrumental support than their corresponding counterparts. Implications for the well-being of the Chinese elderly population are discussed.

RC44-751.2

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of Limpopo)
MOKGADI, RAMOSOTHO (North West University -Mafikeng Campus)

Corporatisation, Authoritarianism and the Threat to Academic Freedom in SA Universities – the Case for Robust Independent Trade Unionism

While scholarly research and attendant debates on higher education in South Africa precede the democratic period, they however grew in intensity in the years following the official collapse of the apartheid system as marked by the first ever general elections in 1994, ushering in a democratically elected government. Central themes to these research and debates were a complex set of questions of transformation of the racially and ethnically fragmented system of higher education as part of redress of apartheid legacy, and the growing corporatisation of universities with potentially adverse effects on access and equity for the

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historically marginalised black community, as well as on institutional autonomy and academic freedom. These were also seen as posing threat to job security through subcontracting of so-called non-core activities (cleaning, security and grounds) to private service providers. The looming unrealistic expectations on academics to contribute to generation of third stream income through large quantities of publications and other means such as offering of part-time courses also received attention. Today these fears have turned into a reality. This explains the protests that were led by students demanding free education and an end to outsourcing of work. This paper, based on my observations as an academic in South Africa for the past two decades, a member of trade union, and review of research by fellow academics, examines the manifestation of this authoritarian, neo-liberal managerialist corporatisation trend and its impact on academic freedom in universities. In so doing, I would provide an analysis of the role and significance of robust independent trade unionism in challenging this trend and restoring academic freedom as well as the challenges and obstacles to such unionisation. This I would do with reference to examples in some of the universities in SA.

RC07-JS-77.4

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* *(University of Limpopo)*

Youth Theory - a South African Perspective

Theory, and in particular sociological theory, Wallace and Wolf (1980:3) asserted, is about real life situations and experiences, and that "...our whole way of looking at the world depends on our theoretical perspective; and to read sociological theory is to understand a great deal more about what we and our world are like and how unordinary, complex, and ambiguous the most taken-for-granted and everyday aspects of our life may be". This suggests that sociological theory not only informs our understanding of social reality, but that it is itself derived from that reality. This paper concerns itself with the latter. It examines a collection of empirical studies on youth in the contemporary South African society which are part of the book on youth in the BRICS countries, with the view to deriving theoretical insights on youth. These will be examined against the existing conceptual frameworks on youth, and especially the indigenous African concepts of youth.

RC04-93.14

MARA, LIVIU CATALIN* *(Universitat Rovira i Virgili)*
BRUNET ICART, IGNASI *(Universitat Rovira i Virgili)*

Continuing Vocational Education and Training (CVET) for a Changing World: The Case of Catalonia (Spain)

According to Luengo (2016), in Spain, the percentage of people in their working-age that have low or no qualification is over 22% higher than the EU-27 (including Norway and Switzerland) average. In what concerns people with intermediate qualifications, in Spain their percentage is less than a half compared to that in the EU-27 (including Norway and Switzerland), while the percentage of people with higher education is superior in Spain by 3%. Luengo (2016) argues that this is a serious problem because the projections are that half of the jobs that will be created in Europe in the next 10 years will require intermediate qualifications, therefore, if we do not change this situation, the future looks very negative for the Spanish society. We will present the results of our study carried out between 2015-2016, in this context of the Catalan system of continuing vocational education and training. The goal of our communication is to present the CVET system in Catalonia, with particular attention given to a government-run programme addressed to unemployed. This programme achieves a high rate employment for the people who participate and it offers high quality and innovative training, adapted to the necessities of individuals and of the markets.

RC20-376.4

MARANHAO, TATIANA DE P.A.* *(UFRGS/ UNB/ MCTIC)*
MARANHAO, TATIANA* *(UFRGS/ Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications)*

Understanding Contemporary Gender Gap and Southern Cultural Roots

This paper aims to (1) analyse the prevalent cultural values: traditional to postmaterialist by age, race and gender; (2) depending on our findings' significance, from now on?: Social Scientists are digging deeper.

RC06-136.4

MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA* *(Athens University)*

Balance or Unbalance of Professional, Family and Private Life in Contemporary Greece?

Reconciliation of work and private life is an important determinant positively relate d to the female participation rate, increasing employability, reducing unemployment, enhancing gender equality, promoting the sharing of caring responsibilities and addressing current demographic challenges. Reconciliation policies can be defined as policies that directly support the combination of professional, family and private life. In addition to leave facilities, flexible working-time arrangements, financial allowances and child-care services, family members involvement seem to play important role to combine more effectively these two spheres. The paper investigates how the situations for the reconciliation of professional and personal life of working women in Greece are being shaped in the time of the crisis. Is there more or less unbalance and how it is experienced by working women? Indeed the limited state provisions and lack of childcare facilities in combination with increased costs for private care shapes new conditions for the reconciliation of work and private life in our country. In the context of this paper, we will refer to practices of reconciling family and professional obligations, to the factors that influence them, and to the role of the family and the spouse / partner in achieving better harmonization. In addition, we will attempt to record the difficulties and the problems faced by women as a result of the economic crisis. The data comes from a survey with sample of 1,000 working women living in different areas (metropolitan, urban and rural) of Greece.

RC32-582.1

MARATOU-ALIPRANTI, LAURA* *(Athens University)*

Female Migration in Greece: Integration Process and Citizenship

While immigration in Greece started in the early 1980s, it was only in the early 1990s that significant numbers of economic migrants started arriving and Greece became a new destination country. An additional important feature of the immigration process in Greece is the large proportion of women who migrate alone in search of employment and better conditions of life. With regard to the integration process of migrant women many studies indicate that issues related to citizenship are crucial. In particular the exclusion of women from social goods and their non-active participation in social and political life in the countries of residence are of paramount importance. These issues are key indicators used internationally to measure the degree of social integration of economic migrants. In the contrary, active political participation highlights the level of their integration. In the context of the problematic for the social integration of migrants in new immigration countries a survey on a sample of 600 economic women migrants who had residence and work permit was conducted by EKKE (National Centre for Social Research) in 2010 financed by the European Integration Fund. This paper presents some outcomes of the above survey related to the integration process of women migrants living legally in our country . We will present issues regarding the interest of immigrant women in political life, and their participation in collective political activities and organizational schemes.

TG07-1003.1

MARCHANT, ALEXANDRE* *(ENS de Cachan (Institute for Political Social Sciences))*

Staging the Trip on the Screen : Analysing the Representations of the Drug Taking in Films.

History of drugs in contemporary society can be readdressed from the side of the senses, using popular culture and subcultures as materials. Among them, some films tried to deal with the experience of drug taking through a sensorial experience, especially in the second half of the XXth Century.

This paper will analyse a selection of movies depicting drug addiction : *The Trip* (Roger Corman, 1967), *Easy Rider* (1969), *La Montana Sagrada* (Alejandro Jodorows-ky, 1973), *The Shoot* (Jerzy Skolimowski, 1978), *Drugstore Cowboy* (Gus van Sant, 1989), *Naked Lunch* (David Cronenberg, 1991), *Trainspotting* (Danny Boyle, 1996), *Las Vegas Parano* (Terry Gilliam, 1998), *Requiem for a dream* (Daren Arnofsky, 2000), *Blueberry* (Jan Kounen, 2004)...

The talk will focus on extracts staging sensorial experience of ecstasy or of the bad trip, but also overdoses caused by drug ingestion. The key-questions will be : how cinema can describe what is unspeakable ? What are the roles of the senses (vision and sound) in the depiction on screens of the altered or parallel universes created by the drug ingestion ? How are suggested the role of the senses movies can't show directly like smell or taste ? For what purpose, being known directors always wanted to express some feelings, values or judgements in the staging of extreme scenes ?

A particular attention will be held to visual grammar used to describe the drug trip: visual and auditory hallucinations, inserts and accelerated montage, slow motion, soft focus, filters of vivid colours... The way soundtrack is also worked to account the disruption of senses will also be highlighted.

Finally, as a lot of these movies were also termed "classics" by critics, these representations had also an impact on social imaginary. Thus their effects on our own perception of the world, passed through popular culture, will also be questioned.

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RC02-JS-8.6

MARCHETTI, SABRINA* *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice)*
GAROFALO GEYMONAT, GIULIA *(Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)*

A Global View on Domestic Workers' Power between Politics, Movements and Unions.

Domestic workers have been seen as the quintessential example of precarious, informal, hidden and therefore typically unorganized laborers. Notably, their position in the labor markets tends to be negatively affected by contextual factors contributing to the social construction of care and domestic tasks at the intersection of gender, race and class-based differences. Nevertheless, recent decades have seen an increasing visibility of this category of workers, due to the strengthening of their organizations and/or the improvement of normative frameworks that impact on their conditions. These transformations invite us to interrogate the processes through which such informal and precarious workers have acquired new (structural, symbolic or associational) power, and the ways in which this power has been used, for what purposes, and by which actors, depending on the context.

This presentation explores these questions by taking a comparative look at key moments in the history for domestic workers' rights and conditions in the nine countries involved in the DomEQUAL research project (India, Philippines, Taiwan, Italy, Germany, Spain, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil) starting from the 1950s till today. We focus in particular on how the question of domestic workers rights has come to be, in some specific moments and places, a terrain of intervention for trade unions, political parties, no-profit organizations, etc. We try to assess the interactions among these actors as well as the type of agency that domestic workers themselves have deployed in these different instances, also in relation to the contextual factors simultaneously affecting their conditions in each context.

RC37-665.8

MARCIANTE, LUCIA* *(University of Bologna, Department Sociology and business law)*
MORALLI, MELISSA *(University of Bologna)*

Culture Innovation and Public Participation Practices: Museomix Case from the Knowledgeability to the Social Capital As Growth Factor

The innovating practices of digital museology are the answer to the economic contraction in the post-modern society. This is the case-study of Museomix, a creative maketon of French matrix, born in Paris in 2011. The aim of Museomix is to put people on the mainstream in the creation of value for museums. Indeed, this project intend to activate creative practices, considering them as growth tool for the museums audiences' participation. These practices of collaborative consumption change the way to consider culture as development motive and offer a choice in the challenge against the dialogue dearth between capacity to aspire and traditions, at the same time. museomix favors a way of living the cultural spaces of the city, with positive impacts on the community of reference. Through projects of cultural regeneration. The hypothesis is that little museums could become a cultural place where consumers can be engaged and active audiences-citizens. By the *ethos* "Do-It-Yourself" and the idea that co-create is more entertaining that only consume, the main question is if these practices could fill the gap between museums and web cultures participative. The Museomix global project (museomix.org) aims to a museum: that is inclusive; where each participant in the process of creation finds its own place; that is a laboratory which grows together with one's audiences; where the communities are into the network.

Key concepts coming out, such as: consumer's *agency*, audience development, *empowerment* either of the single and of the community, knowledgeability, innovation, participation. The social capital is the value added in the sense that the quality of the generated relationships can foster integration, inclusion and solidarity for the growth of local communities.

RC51-845.1

MARCUELLO-SERVOS, CHAIME* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

Sociocybernetics and Lobbying in Digital Times: Siren Servers, Big Data and Future Control

Jaron Lanier (2013) coined the notion 'siren servers' to describe the relationship between information, technology and business. The interaction of these elements creates a model of perverse economy and political order. Big data is the new fashion and the key to control many aspects of social systems and future social decisions. Siren servers are powerful computers with non-transparent software that suck from the cloud, from the Internet and social networks all type of information of the users. Computers increase the capacity of calculus; this increases the capacity of anticipation and prognosis. Big data is not only massive

amounts of data; it is also money, power and control. Free services, free accounts, free access is the song of the mermaid, from the sea of the data. Facebook, Amazon, Google Instagram, Twitter, … as many others use our data to make a profit. At the same time, digital sphere allows a non-traditional and complex way of lobbying. It is a circular system, a non-trivial machine where cognitive capture and social pressure have own systemic processes. In this paper, first, we propose a sociocybernetical framework to analyze and discuss these new social conditions and technological constraints. Second, we deep into digital sphere and model lobbying social interactions. Third, we propose the "traceability" of public policies looking at revolving doors phenomena and power relations inside this digital media.

RC14-261.3

MARENT, JOHANNES* *(University Trier)*

Symbolic Ordering: Representations of Flight and Arrival in the "European Refugee Crisis"

Images, used by media outlets, convey specific worldviews that have an influential impact on public opinion about forced migration. This analysis focuses on the role images played in media representations of the "European refugees crisis". It offers empirical evidence for how images offer specific interpretations of the nature of group relationships. This article focuses on the front pages of six daily German and Austrian newspapers during a 3-day period, September 5 - 7, 2015, when forced migrants in Hungary began walking towards Austria and Germany, and culminates with their arrival there. The analysis reconstructs iconic constellations and iconological references, the interplay between text and image, and the political context of production. I argue that there was a transformation in the symbolism of German newspapers, one which is not evident in the Austrian newspapers, whereby images of forced migration shifted from presenting a seemingly uncontrollable danger to constituting a political trump card. This shift, observable in the visibility of previously invisible German locals and personalized depictions of refugee women and children, is more than a demonstration of solidarity – it is a move to gain symbolic power. The German media constructs a narrative of second flight to the "West", reactivating a historic symbolic boundary between Eastern and Western Europe. Images of "the refugee" construct a narrative of a strong Germany (opposed to a disorganized EU) that uses its power for humanity (opposed to Hungary). At the same time, the Austrian media published distancing images which depicted no active part for Austrians, focusing on amorphous masses instead. Although forced migrants are at the center of these images, neither their experiences nor the circumstances for their flight are addressed in them. The marking of difference in these media representations of "the other" primarily serves the collective identity of the nation.

RC03-78.3

MARIN LOPEZ, RENATO* *(University of Barcelona - CRIT)*

From Ephemeral Garden to Green Facility, Community Embedding of Empty Spaces

Within a context of ecological crisis, involvement in community gardens enables daily life to make sense. Community gardens allow the emergence of new narratives of the city, changes in the conception of time and urban rhythm and relations among citizens and heterogeneous social actors. Community gardens in Barcelona are transitioning from pioneering to maintenance phase in part thanks to a program of ceding spaces for non-profit entities. The criteria are: ephemeral and temporary nature, social involvement and self-management capacity and high social impact. Pla BUITS has proved to be a socially innovative formula for regenerating vacant spaces and produce news social relations. It has a low cost for the municipality and it offers a resource with high social value for organizations that in another way would not be able to afford it. Pla BUITS owes its success to a particular mix of top-down policy instrument with bottom-up initiative. We conduct a case study of the program to answer why most of the projects were born as community gardens and how they get embedded into neighbourhood social life and local institutions (formal and informal). Following a qualitative approach, we go deeper in three spaces which have strong neighbouring component and they have become intergenerational spaces. The results show how a temporary cession might become a permanent green facility due to the creation of bridging relations. In some cases, erase it could generate a conflict. Despite the projects are, a priori, open to external players, some of them do not necessarily become open spaces with public outcomes. A statement of openness can accompany endogamous dynamics. The discussion around "community" essence, collective efforts or on an individual level is complex. They are different non-hierarchical spheres.

RC08-170.2

MARINHO LOPES, ALINE* *(Universidade Federal Fluminense)*

Transatlantic Dialogues: The Reception of French Sociology in Brazil

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The aim of this work is to analyze the reception of French sociology in the Brazilian sociological production of the 1940s and 1960s, trying to understand how authors, themes and concepts from that tradition of thought were read, appropriated and reworked. Taking as a case study the works of Brazilian sociologists Maria Isaura Pereira de Queiroz and Fernando de Azevedo, the paper intends to examine how the circulation and remaking of French sociological ideas contributed for the new syntheses that enriched the discipline. Pereira de Queiroz carried out her university education during the period of the French Mission at the University of São Paulo, and later completed her training in Paris, where she also taught . Fernando de Azevedo played a decisive role in the coming of French teachers to Brazil, having also participated in countless international associations, including in the direction of ISA. The analysis of the trajectories and works of the two authors demonstrates that the Brazilian sociological tradition is part of the global history of sociological thought, which allow us to go beyond the nation-sate as an analytical frame of reference.

RC53-880.2

MARKOWSKA-MANISTA, URSZULA* *(Maria Grzegorzewska University in Warsaw, UNESCO Janusz Korczak Chair in Interdisciplinary Studies on Child Development and Well-being)*

ZAKRZEWSKA-OLEDZKA, DOMINIKA *(The Maria Grzegorzewska University in Warsaw)*

Migrant and Refugee Children in Polish Schools – (non) Discriminatory School Practices

School is a place and space where the past meets the present and inclusion meets exclusion; where, on the one hand, cultural and social meanings are shared and negotiated and the platforms for dialogue are searched for. On the other hand, school generates resistance and a closed attitude towards that which is different, distinct, towards other values-varying from those that are dominant, towards other meanings and beliefs. This results from a fixed repertoire of content, subjects, issues, ceremonies and rituals that accompany them. Polish school is a place where migrant or refugee children are still relatively rare. School praxis still seems to be oriented towards the needs of a homogeneous environment, with an average, undistinguished child, and most importantly, one who does not stand out against the majority of school class. Field research (observation, interviews, visual ethnography) conducted in school environment allows to discern children's diversity with a clear division into those who are better and worse. Available research indicates that migrant children, in particular refugee children experience multiple, complex discriminatory practices and their cultural context at school as a diverse place and space is ignored or treated in the category of folklore. The aim of the presentation is to outline the situation of migrant and refugee children in Polish schools and illustrate dominant (non) discriminatory school praxis. We will refer to research results from 2015-17 when interviews were conducted among 80 teachers from primary and lower secondary schools as well as parents of foreign children and employees of NGOs who realise interational projects in cooperation with schools. Results of research conducted with the use of visual ethnography-photographs of rituals, places and spaces which (do not) discriminate-will also be presented. The presentation is an attempt at a critical look at the place and space-Polish school-where migrant and refugee children function.

RC19-354.1

MARON, ASA* *(University of Haifa)*

How to Invest, in Whom and for What Ends? the Politics of Social Investment Reforms in Israel 1990-2017

Social Investment (SI) emphasizes the future economic benefits of early and ongoing investment in human capital, and active inclusion via labor market integration. However, even if embraced wholeheartedly, the context of austerity coerce policymakers to decide how to invest scarce resources: what groups to target and which policy instruments to use. Recent studies explore the role of coalitions in the production of distinct SI strategies focusing on, first, the translation of international SI ideas to domestic policy agendas, and second, the politics of SI policies, where actors struggle to define and advance SI policies with different distributional outcomes. This paper focuses on the Israeli case, where SI ideas were introduced and used to advance and shape social policy reforms since the late 1990s. Although Israel is lacking a coherent and persistent SI agenda, it is possible to identify two different SI policy agendas that were advanced by competing coalitions. The first, headed by fiscal bureaucrats from the Ministry of Finance, prioritized short-term budget constraining goals and frequently truncated SI initiatives, particularly those with universal aims. At the MoF, SI was not perceived as instrumental for economic growth. A second coalition was headed by monetary bureaucrats from the Central Bank since the early 2000s, actively calling to breach fiscal constraints and increase social investment in early education, skill formation, and the integration of disadvantaged populations into the labor market. The paper analyzes the role of both coalitions in the politics and outcomes of SI policy reform (1999-2017). In Israel, political cleavages and policy legacies are politicizing social investment in specific un- and underemployed disadvantaged populations. In the context of austere social spending control, I focus on successful SI reforms and ask what political conditions and strategies made these reforms successful, which populations benefited from them, and how SI policies were designed?

RC20-375.3

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* *(Michigan State University, Sociology)*

QIAN, HUI, CHLOE *(Michigan State University)*

Pathways to Environmental Activism: A CROSS-National Study

What are the key factors that lead individuals to engage in environmentally significant behaviors like activism, and are these the same in different places? To answer these questions, this paper tests a model of pathways to environmental activism across thirty-seven countries spanning three regions of the globe (high income/former socialist/developing) using 2010 data from the International Social Survey Program. Given extant work, we investigate how a core set of predictors including individual contexts, environmental risk perception, pro-environmental attitudes, willingness to contribute, self-efficacy and environmental knowledge affect environmental activism across nations. Results from structural equation modeling with latent variables (SEMLV) reveal that the model is robust across regions and nations, with education, knowledge, attitudes, and willingness to contribute having consistent effects on environmental activism. We discuss the performance of the model across multiple comparisons—the full sample of countries, regions, and individual countries—to provide a comprehensive empirical investigation of pathways to activism. Our study also highlights cross-national variations in the factors shaping activism related to efficacy and institutional structures, yielding insights for future comparative work.

RC33-605.1

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* *(Michigan State University)*

QIAN, HUI, CHLOE *(Michigan State University)*

Testing Measurement Equivalence across Nations: An Empirical Investigation of Environmental Concerns

In seeking to describe trends in public opinion about environmental concerns cross-nationally, social scientists use a variety of measures and analytical techniques. Although an understudied topic, the question of measurement comparability across contexts is important for this line of inquiry. Only a handful of studies assess the extent to which measures of environmental concern are comparable in cross-cultural surveys using an appropriate analytical technique. This research examines public opinion on the environment in cross-national context using data from thirty-seven countries in the 2010 International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Environment dataset. We use structural equation modeling with latent variables (SEMLV) to construct a latent variable of environmental risk perception. We examine the composition, level, and distribution of the latent construct environmental risk perception cross-nationally, with comparisons across theoretically-informed regional groups as well as individual countries. Particular attention is given to how structural equation modeling can be used as a tool for testing measurement equivalence in cross-national research.

We conduct confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) across many axes of comparison (pooled, by region, and for individual countries) given their salience in setting the stage for multigroup comparisons using CFAs (MGCFAs) (Bollen 1989). Establishing equivalence, defined in this study as configural and metric invariance for hierarchy of invariance tests, is vital for this study as MGCFAs enable the testing of to what extent environmental risk perception is invariant across the regions and the 37 countries in the 2010 ISSP data. After establishing measurement equivalence of the latent construct, we investigate how a core set of predictors including individual education, socio-demographics, environmental beliefs and attitudes, willingness to make environmental sacrifices, and personal efficacy shape environmental risk perception across nations. Results from structural equation modeling with latent variables (SEMLV) reveal that the model is robust across nations, yielding insights for future comparative work.

RC07-153.3

MARQUES, RAFAEL* *(ISEG - School of Economics and Management - University of Lisbon)*

The Bald and the Beautiful: Uchronian Thought in Two Tardian Writings

Uchronian thought can be built on the basis of counterfactuals supported by a temporal bifurcation leading to alternate paths or by imagined futures sustained by factual anticipation or projected desires. Since Renouvier introduced the conceptual underpinnings of uchronie, the uses of counterfactuality as a way of discussing causality in social sciences have been common. Meyer or Weber can be presented as good examples of this tendency. Less usual, but no less important have been the contributions of sociologists who use uchronian devices as a prototypical instrument for dissecting and criticizing contemporary societies

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and anticipating possible futures. Among these, it is worth mentioning Gabriel Tarde. Apparently condemned to oblivion, the author is currently enjoying what some have already described as "Tardomania", becoming the putative founder or anticipator of theoretical approaches ranging from the sociology of innovation to actor network theory. Among his vast number of publications, two deserve a special place in the conceptualization of future studies: "Fragments d'Histoire Future" and "Les Géants Chauves". If the first has been analyzed and discussed, the second remains almost completely unknown, even among Tarde scholars. Both documents reveal an aesthetical approach to social and a deep concern with the possibilities of improving the human race by technological means. A tragic but ironic tone is pervasive among these texts that offer a paradoxal reflection on societies and natural environments. Far from the design of utopias, Tarde comes close to the build-up of a sociological science-fiction filled with cautionary remarks, imaginative tales and a systematic use of the language of "possibility", one of the key but seldom referred concepts of the man from Sarlat. In this paper we'll discuss the theoretical and methodological repercussions of Tardian analysis and their possible impact for Future studies.

RC55-903.2

MARQUÉS-PERALES, ILDEFONSO* *(Sociologist)*

National Educational Systems and Social Indicators in Latin-America

During last decades, social mobility literature have tried to link educational inequalities to the institutional aspects. Scholars have tried to connect micro with macro dimensions. Thus, some author have proposed to classify educational systems according three dimensions: *stratification*, *decommodification* and *standardization* (Almendinger, 1989; Van der Werfhorst and Mijs, 2010). *Stratification* serve us to know how students are placed in different strata as a consequence of selectivity and tracking process (Bukodi *et Al*., 2017). Decommodification refers to the extent to which state provides resources to education (Brunello and Chechi, 2007). *Standardization* is associated to the degree to which nations follow a common policy in relation to budget, examination and curriculum. It is been thought that each of this dimensions has impact on educational inequalities. In this paper we review those indicators according to these dimensions and add others in order to classified educational systems of countries that participate in INCASI Project (5 countries of Latin America and 5 countries of Europe).

RC32-584.3

MARQUEZ, ERIKA* *(Universidad Icesi)*

Género, Verdad y Memoria En Colombia: Elementos Para El Análisis

A lo largo del reciente proceso de paz en Colombia, el enfoque de género se convirtió en uno de los temas clave de la negociación, llegando incluso a ser uno de los detonantes del triunfo del "no" en el plebiscito de refrendación del acuerdo de paz. Como parte de las discusiones que se generaron alrededor de las cuestiones de género estuvieron temas como los derechos a la participación política y a la tenencia paritaria de la tierra, pero también, de manera central, la situación de las mujeres frente a las particulares afectaciones que ellas sufrieron durante el conflicto por parte de diferentes actores armados y, muy especialmente, por agentes del estado, mayores responsables en número de estas violaciones. Mujeres de diferentes procedencias sociales se han referido a la manera como sus cuerpos han sido tratados como botín de guerra, como medio para asegurar el control de un territorio o como mecanismo para asegurar un castigo eficaz al enemigo. Teniendo en cuenta estos antecedentes, este trabajo propone contribuir a la construcción de un marco de comprensión de la dimensión de género en un momento en que se camina hacia la construcción de memoria, verdad y reconciliación.

RC11-213.2

MARSHALL, BARBARA* *(Trent University)*

Healthism@Home: Digital Self-Tracking and Embodied Aging

In this paper, I consider the ways that embodied aging may be produced through digital self-tracking technologies, interrogating the underlying rationalities and alignment with neoliberal demands for self-care. While research in the biomedical and exercise sciences focuses on how self-tracking devices can enhance interventions aimed at behavior modification with older adults, I draw on interviews with older users to argue that we need to attend more carefully to how the data produced by self-tracking circulates through the networks of technologies, relationships and regimes of expertise that are embedded in everyday social worlds.

TG04-983.5

MARSHALL, JEN* *(University of Toronto)*

The Use of 'discursive Affects' As Uncertainty Management Strategy in the Context of Neurodevelopmental Disorder Genetics

In the genetic diagnostics of neurodevelopmental disorders (NDDs), uncertainties can be considered common. When answers to diagnostic questions are not forthcoming, 'diagnostic odysseys' describe a prolonged search for causal explanations for a child's NDD. The lack of closure, due to uncertainty, is considered a significant source of anxiety for families and clinicians alike. However, these same diagnostic odysseys can be portrayed as uncertainty adventures with researchers, clinicians, and even patients and their families heroically searching for solutions to diagnostic problems.

This presentation will discuss the 'discursive affects' that experts in NDD genetics used to mange uncertainty in a context in which uncertainty is considered common. The data for this presentation are taken from 16 interviews with experts working in NDD genetics research and/or practice. These experts work in a field that is constantly changing, with regards to new genomic technologies (NGTs), patient populations, and disorders studied and diagnosed. These changes give rise to uncertainties around categories, criteria, and practices.

The discursive affects referred to in this presentation represent my interviewees' affective responses to questions about uncertainty. Two specific, contradictory affects, 'bravado' and 'hesitation,' will be highlighted. Bravado reflected my interviewees' approach to uncertainty as an adventure that was, according to my interviewees, faced fearlessly. They also spoke about their patients as partners in this uncertainty adventure. My interviewees' hesitations around their work, specifically with regards to their lack of comprehensive understanding of NDDs and the goals of genomic testing, illustrated their doubts and reservations, which contrasted with their bravado. These discursive affects highlight ways in which my interviewees shaped and dealt with uncertainty and certainty in the above-mentioned clinical and research contexts.

RC19-362.1

MARSTON, GREG* *(The University of Queensland)*

Social Policy for a Low Carbon Future: The Possibilities of Design, Discourse and Deliberation in a Comparative Context

The necessity of moving towards a low-carbon society is recognised at the international level by organisations ranging from the EU and the OECD to the UN; yet national policy makers in Australia have struggled to develop integrated policy solutions. As such, a crucial research question is how do we institutionalise a *coordinated* transition to a low-carbon society? In this paper the goal is to explore the ways in which social policy, economic and environmental policy solutions to the low-carbon issue might be better integrated in the Australian context, drawing on comparisons with other countries. The paper has three components. First, it problematizes the issue of social and environmental integration. Second, it sets out the research design and theoretical orientations of an interdisciplinary project, sponsored by the Australian Research Council, which is examining the possibilities of social and environmental integration through a number of different lenses. Third, it drills down into one of aspect of the project's design – the analysis of policy discourse at the national policy level – in order to present findings about the integrative (and disintegrative) possibilities of policy framing and political communication in relation to Australia's National Electricity Market and its Renewable Energy Targets. Implications for policy theory and policy synergy are discussed in the final section of the paper.

RC23-425.5

MARTENS, THERESA* *(Institut für Sozialinnovation e.V.)*
JOHN, RENÉ *(Institut für Sozialinnovation)*

Mapping out Practices of Innovation Outside of Metropolitan Areas

Within the field of (social) innovation research, metropolitan areas are often seen as the only spatial arrangement where innovative ideas can be developed and implemented. In order to deconstruct this spatial deterministic assumption, the research project "Broadening Horizons – Changing Perspectives" focuses on areas outside of metropolitan areas. The first goal within the project has already been carried out. It has been the creation of a catalogue of criteria for identifying successful agglomeration distant (instead of so-called rural) regions. We define agglomeration distant region by using a three dimensional continuum. The three assessment dimensions were built upon the three theoretical perspectives: space, innovation and governance. The first dimension refers to the spatial perspective and gives information about the distance to the ideal agglomeration. The second dimension is based upon the innovation perspective and gives information about how resilient in terms of preserving the potential course of actions a region is. The third dimension is based upon the governance perspective and describes the functionality of the regional governance regime. The second goal of the project

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will be the description of success stories through tales of overcoming failures as "small losses" (Sitkin 1992) of two agglomeration distant regions in Germany which will be identified using the catalogue of criteria. Qualitative data collection based on fieldtrips including semi structured interviews and ethnographic data collection will be conducted in the next two years. The focus will be on the identification of endogenous regional potential along the three perspectives. The outcome of the research project will contribute to a better understanding of practices of innovations outside of metropolitan areas as well as identifying methods to support endogenous innovative potentials in agglomeration distant areas. This will be presented as an outline of an ongoing project.

RC34-622.8

MARTIN, CLAUDE* *(CNRS)*
PERRON, ZOÉ *(EHESP)*

Promoting and Measuring Adolescents' and Youth Well-Being: State of the Art and Controversies

La signature en 1989 de la Convention Internationale des Droits de l'Enfant (CIDE) a représenté une étape majeure pour la reconnaissance des enfants en tant qu'adulte en devenir. La CIDE a suscité de nombreuses initiatives dans les décennies qui ont suivi et notamment avec l'objectif de promouvoir leur bien-être. Cette notion de bien-être est complexe à définir et encore plus à mesurer. Les études sur le bien-être des populations et son évaluation se sont développés et ont mobilisé un nombre croissant d'experts et de disciplines à l'échelle internationale. Appliquée à l'enfance et à la jeunesse, cette notion de bien-être implique de tenir compte des spécificités de ces groupes d'âge et du rôle des premiers agents de socialisation que sont les parents, sans parler des questionnements nouveaux et de l'utilisation d'indicateurs et de méthodes de mesures différents par rapport à l'étude du bien-être en population générale.

Lors de cette communication, et dans le cadre des travaux de la chaire « enfance, bien-être, parentalité » (CNAF-EHESP-Arènes), nous proposons tout d'abord de nous interroger sur l'évolution des indicateurs pris en compte pour la mesure du bien-être des adolescents et des jeunes, en synthétisant les apports et orientations de différentes disciplines scientifiques (psychologie du développement, psychologie cognitive, neurosciences, sciences humaines, économie, sociologie) et les savoirs professionnels (Protection Maternelle et Infantile, justice des mineurs, dispositifs de protection de l'enfance, soutien à la parentalité). Cette approche transdisciplinaire permettra de dresser un état des lieux des savoirs autour du bien-être de l'enfant et de repérer les débats et controverses qu'il suscite. Dans un deuxième temps, nous proposons à l'appui des données disponibles de l'enquête HBSC (Health behavior of school-aged children) de formuler des hypothèses pour expliquer la situation de la France en termes de communication entre les parents et les adolescents.

RC22-403.3

MARTIN, ELOISA* *(Univ Federal Rio de Janeiro)*

Textures of the Sacred, or How Popular Religion Could Renew Religious Studies

Hundreds of ethnographies, over at least 30 years, have already established that everyday practices deal with the sacred beyond the borders that divide spheres of activity, and that the sacred is lived and recognized in spaces that combine and go beyond religion, including also politics, popular culture, ethnicity, etc. Departing from these previous efforts, this paper will present the idea of the sacred as a differential texture in the lived-in world, but not as something distant or "radically other", as in Durkheimian definitions: the sacred will be analysed as a category which goes beyond the frontiers of the religious sphere to establish markers in the secular world, without necessarily implying a transcendent message or a moral sanction. These textures are created and recognized by practitioners, while combining elements that are not strictly religious to live and 'make sacred'. In this sense, the sacred is not conceived as prior to reasoning or logic since it cannot exist without human agency. By crossing the profane/religious frontier and opening "religion" as the main object of research, this paper propose that the concept of textures of the sacred may open new paths for analysis and a theoretical contribution to renew the sociology of (popular) religion.

RC07-158.2

MARTIN, SUSAN MARIE* *(Independent Scholar)*

Pro-Poor Market or 'push-Cart Evil'? the Struggles of Poor Women Trading in 'world-Class' Cities

Michel Foucault observed that even well intentioned policies have the potential to oppress. Historically and globally, this phenomenon is readily observed in cities when seemingly innocuous and potentially beneficial programmes of governance are positioned by civic leaders as meeting social needs by creating 'jobs' and 'cleaning up' inner cities. The result: urban public space is shaped for private gain, and the voices of the urban poor are silenced, their needs ignored, and they are pushed deeper into the social and economic margins. Across the twentieth century a significant casualty in the rush to create 'world class' cities was the market access rights of women seeking subsistence earnings. For centuries they have entered urban public space as street traders when the macroeconomy failed to produce employment opportunities, and governments failed to produce social supports to meet fundamental needs. However, their presence on the streets means they are visual reminders of the failures of the state and the economy as providers, and so they are, typically, constructed as counter-modern and deviant.

In the affluent 'West' open street markets have been hampered rather than protected by governments; this trend has spread to debtor nations modernising by criteria established in the affluent 'West'. This trend persists despite common knowledge that street markets are vital for the poor as workers and consumers. This paper demonstrates how using a comparative study to create what Foucault calls 'a history of the present' informs the past, and deepens an understanding of contemporary struggles over public space. Qualitative and quantitative data gathered on women street traders in 1920s Ireland, when triangulated with contemporary data on their sisters in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, 'emancipates' the stories of the undocumented, develops an understanding of how governance structures deepen marginalisation, and suggests policy alternatives to hyper-regulation that privileges mainstream business interests.

RC11-217.3

MARTIN, WENDY* *(Brunel University London)*
PILCHER, KATY *(Aston University)*

Visualising Public and Private Space in Everyday Life

This paper draws on data from the empirical research study *Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space* funded by the ESRC, UK. The focus of the project was to explore the significance of the ordinary and day-to-day and focus on the everyday meanings, lived experiences, practical activities, and social contexts in which people in mid to later life live their daily lives. The research involved a diverse sample of 62 women and men aged 50 years and over who took photographs of their different daily routines to create a weekly visual diary. The visual portrayal of public and private space was shown to be significant and included distinctions between private space (e.g. the home) and public space (e.g. work, social spaces, parks, shops). The portrayal of space was moreover nuanced, interconnected and complex, e.g. more photographs were present of 'public' areas in a home (e.g. lounge, kitchen) than private areas (e.g. bedroom); some spaces reflected dimensions that are normatively constructed as both public and private (e.g. gardens, some work spaces); as well as the ways participants moved between public and private spaces (e.g. use of transport). Some participants were also noticeably more uncomfortable and reluctant when photographing certain areas, such as work spaces and colleagues, or taking photographs in some public places. The paper concludes by highlighting a complex engagement with space, in which participants drew and re-drew boundaries surrounding meanings of space, sometimes within the same interview or even within a discussion of the same photograph. This suggests that when 'doing' age and ageing, spaces and places themselves, together with images of these contexts, have no 'fixed' meaning (Massey, 1994), but rather that meanings are made and re-made in the moments that spaces are both visually depicted and reflected upon.

RC04-JS-58.2

MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA TERESA* *(University of Granada)*
KRABEL, JENS *(Coordination office "Men in Early Childhood and Care" c/o Catholic University of Applied Sciences)*

Cuidados, Cuerpos y Emociones: Los Hombres En Educación Infantil Reconfiguran Las Relaciones De Género

Las reflexiones aquí presentadas parten del análisis de la experiencia de transformación del perfil profesional en las escuelas infantiles de los educadores-cuidadores en Alemania con el programa *Männer in Kitas (hombres en educación infantil)*. Dicho proyecto, impulsado y financiado por el *BundesministeriumfürFamilie, Senioren, FrauenundJugend* (Ministerio de Familia, Tercera Edad, Mujeres y Juventud) se pone en marcha hace una década, para fomentar que los hombres participen en una profesión muy feminizada en casi todos los países. Una década más tarde se replica el estudio, una aproximación cualitativa y cuantitativa, para conocer cómo se ha transformado la profesión de los y las educadores infantiles. En esta ocasión también se aplicará el estudio a mujeres, lo que permitirá tener una perspectiva de cómo se han reconfigurado las relaciones de género a apartir de la puesta en marcha de dicho programa. Con los datos de dicho estudio, pretendemos presentar una reflexión sobre cómo la incorporación de los hombres a este ámbito ha cambiado tanto la forma en la que se entiende el cuidado y la forma de educar en las escuelas infantiles. La relación cotidiana de los hombres con las criaturas en este ámbito permite vislumbrar cómo se conforman nuevas masculinidades, su relación con los cuidados, las emociones y con los cuerpos. En el universo de la educación infantil los hombres han contribuido a reconfigurar el contenido de la profesión del cuidador/educador, incorporando nuevas visiones y posibilitando la génesis de nuevos valores y estilos de trabajo (Cremers y Krabel, 2012; 2014). El análisis,

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realizado desde una perspectiva de género e interseccional, se centra en el estudio de dos de las dimensiones que operan en el trabajo analizadas en otro lugar bajo la propuesta de "domesticación": la dimensión corporal y la emocional (Martín Palomo, 2008).

RC11-220.3

MARTIN PALOMO, MARIA TERESA* *(University of Granada)*

PÉREZ SIERRA, ISABEL *(FLACSO Uruguay)*

VENTURIELLO, MARÍA PIA *(Instituto Gino Germani (F.Ciencias Sociales - UBA)/Conicet)*

FINDIG, LILIANA *(Instituto Gino Germani (F.Ciencias Sociales - UBA)/ Conicet)*

Las Políticas De Cuidado De Personas Mayores: Un Análisis Comparado En Argentina, Uruguay y España

El bienestar de las personas se alcanza a partir de un complejo ensamblaje de recursos. Hay formas diversas de dar cobertura a las necesidades de los más mayores: sea fomentando la vida activa y el autocuidado; sea a través de la familia, de las instituciones públicas, del mercado, o de la sociedad civil. El proceso de construcción de políticas de cuidado para mayores en Iberoamérica es de reciente historia. En términos generales, pueden delinearse dos vertientes: una que pone en el centro la necesidad de ciertos grupos de población de ser cuidadas, por tanto, es un enfoque de políticas focalizadas sobre determinados colectivos (generalmente, los más vulnerables; como ocurre con programas puntuales en algunas ciudades de Argentina); la otra que coloca el foco en la organización social de los cuidados como asunto de intervención pública, por tanto, es un enfoque de políticas universales, para toda la ciudadanía (al modo que se planteó en la ley vigente desde hace una década en España, o la ley de 2015 que crea el Sistema Nacional Integrado de Cuidados en Uruguay). Realizar un mapeo de las políticas de cuidados para las personas mayores en Iberoamérica implica trazar dos cartografías: por un lado, una que dé cuenta de las formas en que los estados emprenden políticas en este sentido; por el otro, describir comparativamente el marco normativo e institucional que las consagra en diferentes países, Argentina, Uruguay y España, como representantes de tres diferentes modelos. En dicha cartografía se buscará establecer una breve historia de la génesis de dichas políticas: sea desde las políticas sociales, sea desde las políticas de salud, de vejez, de exclusión. Sea desde las políticas de género y conciliación, de familia, de empleo o de uso tiempo.

RC55-903.5

MARTIN-ARTILES, ANTONIO* *(Universidad Autonoma Barcelona)*

Adequate or over-Education: The Demand of Work Force at Company in Spain and Italy.

Fortunato, Vincenzo; Martín-Artiles, Antonio; Lope, Andreu; Barrientos; Daniel; Moles, Benajmi (University of Cosenza; Autonomous University of Barcelona). ISA CONGRESS: GROUP 55. INCASI PROJECT

The purpose of this exploration is to study the adequacy of training to employment based on the opinion of the employees themselves. The relationship between training and employment is a singularly important debate that emerges with each educational reform, or with the technological transformations linked to the new paradigms in the organization of work and to the new organizational models of companies. This debate has led to the development of theories of correspondence, "connective" theories, linked to certain aspects of the theory of human capital and functionalists. The debate is not new, but it is endless. The origin of the debate between training and employment dates back to the end of the 19th century. The thrust of the connection between training and employment seems to be related on two sides: that of educational institutions because of their interest in controlling curricula linked to modernization and industrialization: educational institutions were trying to avoid being marginalized from technological progress. On the side of companies, whose demand for new professional profiles with greater technical preparation was an unavoidable necessity.

RC11-226.2

MARTIN-MATTHEWS, ANNE* *(Department of Sociology, The University of British Columbia)*

Family Ties & Aging in Changing and Challenging Times: When Care Comes Home

Today's aging families are historically unprecedented: they are smaller, fewer people are marrying, more are childless, first-time parents are older than ever before. Not only are more people living *to* old age, more are living longer *in* old age. This combination of individual longevity and co-longevity of generations represents new terrain for families. This paper examines how older people and their families are impacted by structural forces that shape the everyday dynamics

of family care, beyond the impact of proximate contextual experiences. Social forces, reflected in changing family structures, national immigration policies, labour laws and housing affordability, add to challenges for families when care 'comes home' in later life. The concept of *relational properties* is used as a heuristic device to examine how institutional imperatives and social and cultural factors shape experiences of care at home. A decade of Canadian research on home care at the 'nexus' of the public and the private spheres emphasizes how care for and to older people is a dynamic negotiated process involving workers, family members and older people themselves. Analyses of 'nexus' data identified three relational properties of family care in later life: collectivity (understanding home care beyond the dyad of older client and paid care worker); contingency (the regulatory authority of agencies; materiality and characteristics of home space; variability in skills and characteristics of paid care workers); and cultural diversity (emphasizing ethno-cultural diversity *between* workers, elderly clients and family members). These relational properties enable examination of how social forces impact family care, along a continuum from highly collaborative where paid and unpaid carers "share the care," to contested, reflecting cultural differences in race, culture, and social class.

RC25-JS-30.5

MARTIN-O'BRIEN, JOSIANE* *(ESCP-Europe)*

Age, Gender and Cast for Ethnographic Research in India: The Intersectional Challenges of Language and Meaning across Cultural Frontiers

This report is from a study of the consequence of advanced management training for Indian, industrial sector engineers. Technical acquisitions aside, the Western model training was taken principally as a new International Managerial Language (IML), effecting changes in perspective and action both at work and at home. In this very large, multi-lingual country, language and meaning are volatile commodities with use varied by context; resulting in serious challenges to assure constant comparative treatment during the four-phase iterative-ethnographic phases of the work. The larger study included 102 interviews; 50 with managers, in their offices, reported here.

The intricacy of power /gender / and caste relations imposes not only for Indians at work and home, but for researchers. There is deep-rooted tradition of respect for mature and experienced individuals, along with devout admiration towards professors –typically of the highest cast level; but, a post-colonial ambivalence for the out of cast *white-face*, can moderate behavior and communication.

The respondent-managers were mostly elite, highly educated, male engineers; including a few women, treated equally at work. This did not mirror the broader societal-place granted to Indian women, with professional life entwined with family position and Western-individuality unfathomable. Particularly evasive is the caste-issue: kept invisible to Westerners, referred with researchers only 'on the oblique', since caste-status treatment is legally prohibited—yet fostered from the bottom-up by affirmative action laws; and all the time constituting the Social-DNA of Indian relations.

To appropriate these dilemmas, a culturalist reading of the identity and relationship issues of India is developed. Calling upon the concepts of fundamental values (Kluckhohn & Strodtberck 1961), communalism (Schwartz 1997), power distance and future orientation (Hofstede 1987), and communication style (Hall 1961). With reference along the way to Suddaby (2006) for methodological inspiration and Bourdieu (2000) who stimulated interpretative treatment of the data.

RC49-832.3

MARTÍNEZ, ANGELA* *(Red Mundial de Suicidiologos México)*

BRINDIS, RAUL *(Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México)*

Mental Suffering and Suicidal Behavior in Young People in Mexico City Mental Suffering and Suicidal Behavior in Young People in Mexico City

n order to open up new fronts of analysis, the main concern has been raised and the urgent need to build a body of knowledge that have the size den that teenage girls living in Mexico City, which has been practiced them voluntary termination of an unwanted pregnancy, compared to the mental suffering and the spectrum of behavior. In this paper an approach to understanding the phenomenon of suicide and voluntary abortion is attempted, build a look by including notions of motherhood, meaning of abortion and pregnancy and gender bias. Problematize the subjective dimensions and the social context in which this emerging and that lead to suicide. As part of an investigation still ongoing, successive lines are emerging as a theoretical reflection that addresses a criticism of the hegemonic model of emotional pathologies of the female gender, which remains centrally biological and predominantly male.

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RC10-209.3

MARTINEZ, CARLOS* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales)*
SANCHEZ GAYOSSO, RAMIRO *(Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana)*
SORDO, SANTIAGO *(Tecnológico de Monterrey, Ciudad de México)*

La Participación De Los Jóvenes Universitarios En La Asistencia a Los Damnificados Después De Los Recientes Sismos En México

Durante el mes de septiembre se suscitaron diferentes sismos en la república mexicana, los cuales tuvieron efectos devastadores en la zona sur y centro del país. Desde la fecha se han contabilizado más de 350 personas fallecidas y cerca de 3 000 inmuebles seriamente dañados. Ante la emergencia muchos estudiantes universitarios en la Ciudad de México desde sus respectivas escuelas organizaron sus propios centros de acopio, brigadas para la remoción de escombros, y diferentes actividades de apoyo en las poblaciones afectadas. En tiempos recientes diferentes encuestas habían planteado que la sociedad mexicana era una sociedad poco participativa, más aún que los jóvenes se encontraban entre los sectores más apáticos, entonces se hace imperante saber ¿Por qué los jóvenes universitarios participan de cara a los recientes sismos ocurridos en México? ¿Qué condiciones causales los llevan a participar de cara a estos eventos naturales? Mediante la elaboración de entrevistas a 30 estudiantes (con participación y sin participación) provenientes de dos campos disciplinares diferentes (humanidades y ciencias sociales) se busca conocer cuáles son las configuraciones de condiciones que permitan explicar la participación y la apatía de los universitarios. Esta investigación utiliza el análisis comparativo cualitativo (QCA) escasamente utilizado para explicar las motivaciones de la participación ciudadana en casos con N pequeña. Esta es una investigación en proceso que planea tener resultados preliminares para el mes de febrero de 2018.

RC18-JS-35.6

MARTINEZ, CARLOS* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales)*

The Dispute for Equal Marriage in Mexico. a Longitudinal Field View

In Mexico we have an unfinished process on the recognition of the rights of same-sex couples. Nowadays equal marriage is legal in one-third of the states of the country. Given this gradual progress, last year the presidential initiative that would validate civil unions throughout the country was rejected by Congress of the Union under pressure of conservative groups.

The current state of affairs in equal marriage has had the intervention of different social, political and institutional actors in a trajectory of three lustrums. These actors have developed different processes of interaction and dispute in the public sphere and in the field of political decision making for the configuration of different institutional arrangements.

This paper is based on strategic action field theory (Fligstein and McAdam 2012) which is useful to understand processes of interaction and dispute among actors with different interests for the establishment of institutional social arrangements. Through the longitudinal analysis of speeches and performances (2001-2016) of organizations involved in the dispute processes, information is provided to analyze how the field operates and defines the rights of equal marriage.

This research identifies three episodes of opening and closing: (1) introduction of the rights agenda by the LGBT movement and the involvement of the ruling party in the country capital (2001-2009); (2) Supreme Court intervention, movements, and leftist parties in the entities making changes to expand rights (2010-2015); the most recent dispute, (3) where conservative groups succeed in blocking the presidential proposal of equal marriage (2016). Together these episodes of dispute and agreement allow us to explain the unfinished rights of same sex couples in Mexico and to glimpse the potential stagnation of the agenda in the coming years.

RC55-903.1

MARTÍNEZ GARCIA, JOSÉ SATURNINO* *(La Laguna University)*

International Organiztion and Bad Social Analysis: Early School Leaving and Youth Which Are Neither in Employment Nor in Education or Training

Los organismos internacionales producen estadísticas de gran impacto mediático y político, pero de escasa claridad analítica. El abandono educativo temprano y los jóvenes que ni trabajan ni estudian ("nini") son dos ejemplos de este problema. Ambos conceptos guían los debates públicos sobre la juventud y el mercado de trabajo, pero generan mucha confusión, llevando a la toma de medidas políticas poco adecuadas. En el caso del abandono educativo temprano se confunde obtener o no una titulación académica con estar cursando estudios, lo que supone objetivos claramente diferentes de polítca educativa. Por tanto, una subida o bajada de este indicador no nos informa claramente sobre la evolución del sistema educativo. Por otro lado, los "ninis" confunden la inactividad laboral con el paro, que también son dos fenómenos claramente diferentes, cuya evolución como indicador no nos permite separar los jóvenes que no quieren

realizar una de esas dos actividades de los que no encuentran trabajo. La crítica de estos indicadores nos lleva a la necesidad de emplear otros que solo reflejen una dimensión social de cada problema tratado, para que su evolución en el tiempo nos informe adecuadamente de cómo evoluciona la sociedad. La sociología debe ser más crítica con los indicadores elaborados por este tipo de organismos, y no usarlos como categorías centrales en sus propios análisis. El debate se ilustra con datos del contexto de la Unión Europa, especialmente de España.

RC25-476.5

MARTINEZ GUZMAN, FRANCISCO ANTAR* *(University of Colima)*

Discursive Technologies in the Psychological Government of Subjectivities: Happiness and Resilience in Times of Neoliberalism

During the last decades there has been a significant proliferation of psychological discourses linked to the notions of 'happiness' and 'resilience', related to the so-called 'positive psychology' in vogue today. These notions have become important references in different areas of social life, being continuously deployed in professional practices, media, institutional management and public policies. In particular, such notions have become central to a growing therapeutic culture articulating numerous devices of social and subjective regulation (i.e. self-help literature, coaching, popular culture). This paper seeks to analyse how these discourses on 'happiness' and 'resilience' take part in psychological technologies governing subjectivity, understanding them as particular regimes of truth defining the relationship of the subjects with themselves and with others. It explores how such discourses construct a certain model of psychological subject and promote specific social relations inscribed in a matrix of power. In particular, the paper discusses the relationship between these discourses and a neoliberal rationality for the government of behaviour and subjectivity in contemporary capitalism. Through discursive analysis of some psychological materials typical of the therapeutic culture in the Mexican context, we examine the way in which the use of such languages and symbolic repertoires is consonant with the neoliberal logic that promotes a subject as 'entrepreneur of himself'. Such an approach allows us to understand recent discourses about 'happiness' and 'resilience' as social practices with a significant impact on the psychological management and regulation of individuals in the contemporary social world.

RC42-JS-66.4

MARTINEZ GUZMAN, FRANCISCO ANTAR* *(University of Colima)*

Gender and Social Action in a Mexican Province: A Photovoice Project with Activist Women

In this paper we present a research project aiming to explore activist women participation in social and political action in the Mexican province of Colima. This province is characterized by a recent and significant increase in violence against women including a high rate in feminicides. In this context, the research project seeks to explore the ways in which women, as a particular vulnerable group, engage in community development and social transformation processes. The photovoice methodology is used as a participatory action-research technique that elicits participants' expression of experiences, perspectives and knowledge through photographic production. This methodological approximation allows to explore social factors relevant to women's experience in activism, accounting for fields or areas in which this participation is developed, political strategies, social capital, cultural and institutional obstacles and the role played by gender in the configuration of particular forms of engagement in social action. Moreover, this methodological device also allows to approach these relations from the situated perspective of the participants' lived experiences, acknowledging embodied subjectivities as a fundamental condition to understand social and political engagement. Analysis of the relation between gender and social action is undertaken from a feminist theoretical perspective, seeking to understand gender-based power relations shaping the problem. A particular contribution of the project is the discussion about the potentiality of photovoice as a participatory research instrument consistent with with feminist theories and epistemologies.

RC14-265.12

MARTÍNEZ HERNÁNDEZ, ARIADNA* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
GUEVARA-SANGINÉS, MARTHA *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
SALDAÑA-FLORES, JHONATAN *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
GONZÁLEZ-ROSAS, ERIKA LOURDES *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*

Factores De Riesgo Psicosocial En Trabajadores De Aseo Público: Caso Celaya, Guanajuato

Si bien es cierto que en las últimas dos décadas se ha puesto énfasis en la discusión acerca de los factores de riesgo psicosocial en las organizaciones y las consecuencias que éstos tienen para los trabajadores, también lo es que no se trata de un tema nuevo, aunque sí con diversos agregados a lo largo del tiempo (Moreno-Jiménez, 2011).

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Cuando se habla de los factores de riesgo psicosocial, se hace referencia tanto a aspectos de la persona como del lugar y puesto de trabajo, de ahí que se definan como aquellos elementos del trabajo que al interactuar con las características individuales pueden general daño en la salud del trabajador (Osorio-Escobar, 2011; Neffa, 2002).

El objetivo de esta investigación fue identificar factores de riesgo psicosocial en trabajadores del área de aseo público (recogida de basuras domésticas y limpieza viaria) de la ciudad de Celaya, Guanajuato (México), a través de observación in situ con el fin de diseñar lineamientos básicos de seguridad e higiene para este grupo de trabajadores.

Los principales factores de riesgo identificados mediante la observación de las actividades realizadas por el personal de aseo público fueron: revisión al salario; relaciones interpersonales entre los trabajadores; apoyo a los trabajadores respecto a toma de decisiones, mejora en las condiciones y equipos de trabajo; condiciones laborales (lugar de trabajo, horario, equipos de protección, material de trabajo); ampliación de la plantilla; promoción del desarrollo personal; seguridad laboral; enriquecimiento del trabajo.

A partir de dichos factores se elaboró una propuesta de lineamientos básicos de Seguridad e Higiene para los trabajadores de aseo público que contempla atender veintidós aspectos relacionados con factores higiénicos y nueve con factores motivadores (Herzberg, 1959).

RC22-405.5

MARTÍNEZ-ARIÑO, JULIA* *(University of Groningen)*

Regulation from within? the Role of Minority Representatives in the Local Governance of Religious Diversity

The regulation of religious diversity in the public sphere of Western European countries has increasingly become and issue of political and scientific interest. State actors and institutions are no longer the only active agents in these processes. As some authors have shown, governance networks composed of a variety of state and non-state actors are increasingly gaining prominence in the regulation of religion (Martikainen, 2013). Particular attention has been paid to the role of individual religious actors as well as of that of interfaith groups and platforms at the local level (Dick & Nagel, 2017; Griera, 2012). Drawing on qualitative fieldwork conducted in three French cities between 2015 and 2017, in this presentation I enquiry to what extent and how do representatives of minority religious groups contribute to the "formatting" (Roy, 2013) of religious minority practices in the context of the local governance of religious diversity? How do these representatives intervene in the shaping of particular religious subjectivities deemed "acceptable" and "legitimate" in the public sphere in contrast to those considered "problematic"? And how do they navigate, and contest or accept the regulatory role imposed on them by local public authorities?

RC04-86.9

MARTINS, CARLOS* *(University of Brasilia)*

The Process of Transnational Higher Education System Creation

The work to be presented has as theoretical reference the reciprocal relationship between the process of globalization and higher education. It aims to emphasize the contemporary higher education at the international level. It is immersed in a swirl of profound social, political, economic and cultural changes that affect most countries. In this perspective, the paper emphasizes that an adequate sociological analysis of the transformations that are taking place in contemporary higher education at the international level needs to consider both the global context, in which it is situated, and the national systems. The paper seeks to highlight that in the context of globalization, economic, political, cultural and academic activities are not confined within the limits of national societies, but tend to overflow beyond their borders. This same dynamic of the process of globalization is also present in contemporary higher education, in which the global level and national systems have a reciprocal relationship. It aims to analyze certain trends of transformation that are occurring in the international context of higher education in contemporary societies. Supported by apropriate literature and also observations by the author (France, England, Hong Kong and Singapore), the information collected to date tends to indicate that in the context of globalization, higher education is not confined more within the limits of national societies, but has transpired beyond the borders of their countries.The exhibition will focus on certain dimensions that, in establishing mutual relations, gradually come to form a transnational space for international higher education, such as: (i) the process of deterritorialization of higher education; (ii) increasing academic mobility; (iii) the impact of international rankings in the field of higher education; (iv) race in certain countries and / or institutions of higher education to build world class universities, in a context of fierce international competition for academic prestige.

RC35-639.1

MARTINS, PAULO HENRIQUE* *(Federal University of Pernambuco)*

Internal Colonialism and Oligarchic Domination from Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

The theory of internal colonialism systematized by authors such as Pablo Gonzalez Casanova and Immanuel Wallerstein even in the 1960s is important for postcolonial and decolonial studies. Such theory contributes to broadening the social class marker, including others such as ethnicity and nationality that help explain the complex dynamics of conflicts and social pacts. Internal colonialism makes a great contribution to the understanding of ethnic disputes between indigenous peoples and colonizing elites, as is evident, for example, in the cases of Mexico, Ecuador, and Bolivia. However, it seems to us that this theory is equally important to explain the system of oligarchic domination. This suggestion makes sense when we understand that oligarchies in postcolonial societies are ethnic groups that organize power and control patrimonial assets from blood, family, and color identifications. It seems to us that the crisis of countries like Brazil and others in Latin America can be clarified when we understand that behind the economic and political question there is an important ethnic dimension in the structuring of power and conflicts. The racism generated by ethnic practices explains the impossibility of the invention of a republican pact necessary to promote social rights to inclusion and egalitarian citizenship.

RC09-193.1

MARTY, LAURENCE* *(Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris)*

About Some Tensions in the Building Process of Climate Justice Movements

About some tensions in the building process of climate justice movements
My intervention will focus on key tensions in the building process of climate justice movements in Europe and in Maghreb. My fieldwork on different branches of this burgeoning network on this side of the Atlantic Ocean underlined a structural issue: the discrepancies between the global climate justice framework and the way most local struggles against high carbon-emitting projects think and represent themselves.

Indeed, the collectives for climate justice based in Paris that I followed and participated in during two years – in their majority composed of urban, white, middle-class activists – seek to articulate their involvement in solidarity with "frontline communities", whether they are in Europe or not. By contrast, the latter make little to no reference to the concepts of "climate justice", "environmental inequalities", "political ecology" etc.

My presentation will in particular draw from a blockupy movement against an airport project in Brittany, as well as a toxic tour collective that aims at bringing attention to territorial pollution in Paris suburbs. It will also summon the perspectives of activists, notably from Maghreb, that denounce the neo-colonial potential of the climate justice movement.

RC11-225.3

MARUTHAKUTTI, R.* *(Manonmaniam Sundaranar University)*

Life Events, Living Arrangement and Satisfaction Among Rural Elderly

This paper discusses about the life events of the elderly, their current living arrangement and their satisfactions. A study was carried out among 173 elderly in Maruthamputhur village of Tirunelveli district. The findings reveal that 43% of the elderly are living with their spouse, 23% are living with their son, 45% are living alone, and only 8 % are living with their daughters. Nearly half of the respondents (41.6%) are very much satisfied with their current living arrangement, 19.6% of them are satisfied to some extent and the remaining one third (38.7%) of them are not satisfied. Satisfaction with the current living arrangement varies across different forms: the highest proportion of dissatisfaction is among those who are living alone (61%), followed by living with daughter (31%) and living with sons (22%); the least dissatisfaction is when they live independently with their spouses (14%).

The life events such as the marriage of son/daughter and the death of the spouse have brought them difficulties. Most of the elderly experienced neglect by the son after getting married. The sons do not provide care or support to their parents. In majority of the cases where the elderly are living with sons, property plays a key role. Once the property is transferred to them, the conditions become worse due to the problems made by sons/daughters-in-law. In Indian society which is marked by the patriarchal system, the elderly are expected to live with the son. But compared with sons, daughters are found providing better care. Daughters too are comfortable in living with their parents consequent on the death of spouse, separation or disability. Most of the elderly people experience loneliness, particularly loss of companionship, in their later life after the death of the spouse

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RC21-402.1

MARX, VANESSA* *(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))*

New Urban Agenda between Internationalization and the Right to the City

The dialectic between Global and Local in the globalized world establishes itself with force in the management of the cities. Cities, social movements and organizations, and transnational corporations have become agents in the international system, influencing not only territories but also global governance. Globalization and the influence of new actors in transnational governance have impacted the guidelines by explaining the contradictions of the New Urban Agenda and Habitat III.

The disputes in the city through the democratization of uses and the public space are increasingly fierce. The housing occupations in the central zones become a means of invoking and alerting on the urban deficit and the inequalities produced by the gentrification of certain districts of the city. Urban activism, as a way of claiming social movements fighting for housing, highlights the exclusion promoted by the capitalist system as in the case of the 4th district in the city of Porto Alegre (Brazil).

On the other hand, the international action of cities and their recognition in this context make them political actors that promote their territory and manage to raise resources with the support of the State, at times creating exceptional regimes to attract foreign investments, as in the case of mega-events which were held in Brazil such as the World Cup and the Olympic Games.

This article demonstrates the complex and contradictory relations that are established in the territory with the impact of globalization and the financialization of cities. The social movements agenda in the fight for housing and public spaces claim the right to the city, in search of a collective view on urban problems in the face of the prioritization of capital and individual dynamics that has occurred not only in Brazilian cities, but in cities of other parts of the world as well.

RC56-JS-32.3

MARYAM, HAFSA* *(American International University)*

Assessing the Existence of Empathetic Attitude of Bangladeshi Urban Men Towards Working Women

The number of women getting employed in formal jobs is increasing rapidly in Bangladesh. With this, the traditional concept of gender roles is also shifting. This paper aims to understand the degree of empathy married men feel towards the participation of females in workforce in Bangladesh. Being a conservative society, the traditional belief has always been towards men as the earners and providers while women are supposed to be the caretakers. The primary purposes of this paper are to assess and compare the perception of married men, whose wives are either working or non-working, towards women who are working in formal jobs. In addition to the marital status, the other parameters of this study will be the age, income, the societal and the religious background of the participants.

A sample of 288 male participants was used, out of which 138 had working wives and the rest 150 men had stay at home wives. The instruments used in the survey were the newly developed multidimensional aversion to women who work scale (MAWWWS) and another questionnaire developed by the researchers.

Changing family structures and access to education were reported to be the dominant determinants towards empathetic attitudes towards working women. Moreover, young men were found to be more understanding about working females. It was found out that those working women were more favored who could prioritize their family responsibilities over their professional roles.

This study is about the societal prejudices as well the acceptances that women who are engaged in income generating activities receive from their spouses and from other men, especially in their respective workplaces. There isn't much availability of literature about the overall attitude of men towards working women in the context of Bangladesh. It should be replicated in other countries to investigate the resulting differences, if any.

RC07-150.3

MARZOCHI, SAMIRA* *(Federal University of São Carlos - UFSCar - SP)*

Cyberspace, Subjectivity and Decentering: The Political Emancipation As Problem of Time and Space

There are many authors of contemporary social theory, - philosophy, psychoanalysis, anthropology, history, economics, sociology, - that underpin the preponderance of the space category over time category. In economic, cultural and political spheres, we can observe the increasing primacy of "space" in the constitution of subjective experience in relationship with the advent and spread of digital technologies, and their reflections in the field of political culture. Especially from the second half of the 20th century, new relations between time and space are impregnating the production, consumption, labor ethic, world-views, artistic productions, new behaviors, political practices and sensibilities. The new political practices based on immediate subjectivity, which live in an eternal present, that prevents the imagination of the future and their ruptures, can dismiss the

idea of political project, totality and universality. A short-term political economy dissolves the representation of the arrow of time and blocks the perception of any dimension beyond the present surface. The "online" metaphor puts us exactly on the line of history. The time flows on this line, but between its banks, we feel only the exigencies of an absolute present time. It no longer offers the prospect of a vanishing point, but the inertial speed. In fact, "we don't have time"; a new kind of space made by instantaneity - the cyberspace - involves us, showing off like all the possible space of action.

RC29-531.7

MARZULO, EBER* *(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)*

El Espacio De Los Pobres Como Locus De La Narrativa De La Criminalidad Violenta

En el presente trabajo se problematiza las relaciones, locus y agentes de la criminalidad violenta, a partir de obras de la literatura y audiovisual. Las obras de producción audiovisual tanto como la literatura contemporánea han establecido una narrativa que expone los aspectos intrínsecos a la violencia en los grandes centros urbanos de las Américas y, muchas veces, incluso sin comprometimiento con la verosimilitud, elementos ineludibles para el problema. Están en el libro Ciudad de Dios y su repercusión mundial y polémica en Brasil, desde su adaptación al cine (2000), o en el libro El año en que Zumbi tomó a Rio, ficción distópica de una ciudad de Rio atacada por el narcotráfico con poderío bélico militar. También en serie global, en la cual un afroamericano con poderes extrahumanos actúa en la disputa por el poder en el barrio de Harlem en Nueva York. Allá están el narcotráfico asociado a política, expresando los intereses de las agrupaciones criminales; la policía, como presencia sólo penal y violenta; y la comunidad con el superhéroe defendiendo su identidad. Hay el tema de la compra de armas letales de compañía bélica de traficante por el Ayuntamiento a la policía, a través de la mediación del personaje que hace la concejal distrital del barrio, para enfrentarse a los superpoderes del superhéroe que es el defensor de los débiles y oprimidos miembros de la comunidad afroamericana. Se explicita en la producción audiovisual y literaria las relaciones complementarias entre industria bélica, narcotráfico y Estado penal-policial tal como descrito y analizado por la literatura académico-científica y el locus de esta relación: los barrios periféricos de los pobres de las grandes ciudades occidentales. Son los atributos espaciales de los territorios de los pobres que interesa analizar como parte de la narrativa sobre la criminalidad violenta en la sociedad contemporánea.

RC38-JS-3.6

MASCHMANN, TINA* *(Methodenzentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen)*

Perspectives on Intersectional Interrelations in Biographies of First-Generation Students.

The core business of social-constructivist biographical research is to reconstruct biographical trajectories, which are interrelated with historical societal processes and individual processes of action. By combining different approaches to the research object, and by the search for diversity of perspectives and the reconstruction of self-attributions and attributions by others, this approach is predestined to uncover processes of positioning and intersectional interactions in life-histories. As current developments in biographical research show, an explicit consideration of balances of power in individual and collective historical processes is a worthwhile addition (Rosenthal 2016). But the extent to which discrimination, exclusion processes and inequality dimensions are considered and weighted still depends largely on the sensitivity and education of the researcher.

This is why I argue for a systematic and explicit integration of the concept of intersectionality into the process of hypothesis formation and abductive inference.

I have implemented this approach in my research, which is based on biographical-narrative interviews with first-generation students and their parents and gained an insight into how the interrelationships between gender and class, or social positioning, can have effects within family systems. On the basis of a case study, I will discuss how the educational advancement of a child may shift the balance of power in the family system, and why parents sometimes find it harder to deal with the educational advancement of their child if it is a girl.

RC38-676.3

MASSARI, MONICA* *(University of Naples Federico II)*

The Body of the Others and the Politics of Refusal in Europe

The body in its insuppressible materiality and, at the same time, profound symbolic value represents the *place* where the wounds of History's violence inflicted by present time may be mostly visible. The dead body carried out by the waves during the umpteenth Mediterranean shipwreck. The besieged, kept at distance and rejected body across the European frontiers. The exotic body sold and bought within the sex market in the streets of our cities. The body

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dreaded and, therefore, denigrated, vilified, because perceived as a symbol of an otherness which is considered incompatible with the West. And, still, the subjugated, subaltern, racialized body. The silent, voiceless body of those who have been confronted with the horror and the unspeakable and that appears stripped, besides of its rights, of any human value. Bodies apparently relegated in the most hidden interstices of our modernity which actually ask for and induce at looking at the historical, political and social matrixes of the suffering that they are emblem of. But, at the same time, bodies which bring carved in the flesh uncomfortable memories which scatter moral and cultural horizons which we considered acquired. On the basis of the outcomes of various pieces of research in the field of migration carried out by the Author through the adoption of a biographical approach, this paper aims at reflecting on the role played by bodily images and widespread bodily social representations in shaping the perception and public reactions on refugees in contemporary Europe, by focusing in particular on the debate aroused since the emergence of the so-called *refugee's crisis.* The aim is to provide a reflection on the processes of social construction of otherness in contemporary society through an approach which combines analysis of case-studies with theoretical social reflection.

RC26-488.2

MASSIDDA, LUCA* *(Tuscia University)*

Morphology of an Election Campaign. Deconstructing the Plots of Political Storytelling in 2018 Italian Vote.

Morphology of an Election Campaign. Deconstructing the Plots of Political Storytelling in 2018 Italian Vote.
The fundamental features of contemporary political culture - the weakness of ideologies, the personalization of political action, the crisis of intermediary bodies and the fragmentation of the audience - continue to stimulate the process of "mediatization" of politics. In this context, it is not surprising that the political world looks with increasing interest to the media logic of television seriality, the narrative genre that more than any other is now showing itself capable of capturing the attention of the fickle "postmodern" viewer. In particular, election campaigns are increasingly becoming complex narrative architectures focused on the performance of political leaders and organized in multi-strand plot-lines.

So why not use some categories of narratology to read the patterns of political competition? Why not adapt content analysis tools, normally used to decompose and classify storytelling, to deconstruct the plot of political communication?

The paper will present the first results of a research conducted on the self-representations built by the main Italian political leaders engaged in the 2018 election campaign. Among the variables analyzed: narrative target; setting elements; cast's composition; narrative roles; forms of representation; modes of enunciation; themes; plots and master plots; morals; ideologies; moods. The goal is to identify and classify the basic narrative structures of contemporary political communication, with particular attention to the behavioral patterns followed by political leaders during an electoral competition.

RC47-789.3

MASSON, DOMINIQUE* *(University of Ottawa)*
PAULOS, ANABEL *(University of Ottawa)*

Solidarity-Building with Anti-Extractivist Struggles in the World March of Women in the Macro-Norte Region, Peru

This paper seeks to address the theme of the session by presenting and discussing research results on recent evolutions and challenges facing mobilizations in the World March of Women. We document how, since 2011, the World March of Women has been forging solidarities with the struggles of non-feminist others in the Macro-Norte region of Peru as part of its process of movement building. We also show how, in this process, the struggles against extractivism in which peasant and indigenous women are involved have been actively redefined as "women's struggles" and as congruent with the popular feminism of the March. These developments are important for feminism as they are contributing to expand the political platform and priorities of the March beyond the more classical feminist issues (women's poverty and violence against women) it had initially embraced at both the local and transnational scales. Taking on struggles against extractivism as a new priority is also posing challenges for feminist mobilizations, among which is the ability of popular feminism and of the March to integrate more intersectional perspectives. In particular, we highlight how, in our case study, the March has engaged in solidarity building with the anti-extractivist struggles of the indigenous community of Canaris while both naming and eliding indigenous difference to the benefit of an analysis centering neoliberal capitalism. The paper draws on data collected in 2015 as part of Anabel Paulos' doctoral research on convergence spaces in Peru and of Dominique Masson's broader research project on solidarity-building around food sovereignty in the World March of Women.

RC20-376.2

MASTIKOVA, NATALIYA* *(Institute of Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences)*

A Comparison of Russians and the Leader Countries in Economic Development By Modernization Indicators, Based on Wvs Data

This report is devoted to comparing the values of Russians and inhabitants of the most successful countries in economic development. The study is base on the World Value Survey data (wave 6, 2010-2014). The purpose of the study was to compare the data for Russia and the data of the leading countries on modernization indicators to determine whether changes are taking place in favor of economic development or are a brake on it. To identify the values that contribute to the modernization of society, we use the typology proposed in L. Harrison's "The Central Liberal Truth." Harrison explicates the theory developed by the Argentine sociologist M. Grondona. In this theory were distinguish a group of cultural factors that influencing on progress. They form a typology consisting of 25 points, according to which it is proposed to analyze the degree of progressivity of cultures. Cultures favorable for economic development are opposed to cultures that resist such development. We selected analogues of these 25 points in WVS and compare them between Russians and the inhabitants of the four most competitive countries in Europe. To determine the group of European leading countries in terms of various indicators of modernization, 10 indicators of economic growth, outlined by Harrison, were applied. These indicators were used to assess the progressiveness of countries (117 countries were ranked). Indicators of progress, reflect the level of welfare, the level of confidence in institutions, the level of corruption and the nature of income distribution.

RC29-537.4

MATCZAK, PIOTR* *(Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan)*
DABROWSKI, ADAM *(Adam Mickiewicz University, Institute of Geoecology and Geoinformation)*
WÓJTOWICZ, ANDRZEJ *(Adam Mickiewicz University, Department of Imprecise Information Processing Methods)*

Effectiveness of CCTV Systems in Crime Reduction: A Quasi Experimental Study in Eight Polish Cities

Video monitoring systems (video surveillance, CCTV) has developed in many countries around the world in last 20 years. It is a technical tool instrumental in the execution of social norms relating to public order. However, studies show that effectiveness of CCTV systems crime prevention is ambiguous (Lim et al. 2016; Welsh and Farrington 2002; Gill and Spriggs 2005; Piza et al. 2014). Assessment of crime prevention function of CCTV systems appears methodologically difficult, due to data limitations, and complexity of the topic. In our paper we present results of the investigation on CCTV effectiveness in crime prevention in eight Polish cities. Cities chosen for the analysis have at least 100 cameras and are relatively big (more than half a million inhabitants on average). The period of 2005-2015 was taken for analysis. Data on crime (six categories: car theft, car damage, burglary, robbery, fight and assault) were obtained from the Police. The study follows the experimental scheme, with installation of cameras treated as the experimental intervention. The experimental areas (where cameras were installed) and control areas (without cameras) areas were determined via spatial, GIS based analysis taking into account socio-economic criteria, such as: size of the area, number of inhabitants, dwellings type.

The analysis is based on the relative change of the crime rates in experimental areas in the years prior and after CCTV implementation. To our knowledge it is the first study applying quasi experimental method to several locations in parallel, and measuring long time series (10 years).

RC03-71.2

MATEOS MORA, CRISTINA* *(University Pablo Olavide, Sevilla)*

The Effect of Cultural Aspects on Electoral Behaviour: The Protest Vote.

The last municipal elections have shown a growth in the vote to new electoral office as a blank vote.

For us, this electoral behaviour is an 'exit' electoral strategy, in terms of Hirschman, of the traditional political party arena (1977) which we have called a 'protest vote' (Herrera, Mateos, Navarro, 2017). The objective would be to explore the contextual factors that would facilitate this electoral behaviour.

These contextual aspects will include: a) the influence of the effects of crisis in Spain today, and b) the cultural or symbolic aspects that we will try to measure through the application of a 'cultural scenes' approach. Other demographic aspects (such as age, gender, social position, political attitude) will be controlled in order to understand the importance of the contextual aspect in the emergence of these new and ascending political proposals.

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The cultural dimension has been extensively studied and related to analysis of social mobilisations, political participation or innovative processes, among others.

However, we will try to emphasise within the cultural aspect its most symbolic dimension which in turn is more related to the political behaviour of citizens.

Thus, the analysis tries to focus on how some of these contextual aspects will condition, or even act as facilitators for, the possible 'protest vote'. In this sense we rely on the works of Miller and Silver (2015), Silver and Miller, (2014), Rooduijn and Burgoon (2017).

Therefore, our research questions will be the following:
- Do you explain the electoral context through the cultural context? In such a case, is there a cultural scene that promotes a protest vote?

This will be done with secondary data provided by the Ministry of the Interior in the municipal elections of 2015, and data from the Census as well as surveys.

RC03-69.4

MATEOS MORA, CRISTINA* *(University Pablo Olavide, Sevilla)*

Urban Regeneration Policies: Effects on the Cultural Dynamics of Cities

Urban regeneration projects are instruments based on integral interventions in territories that present some type of urban vulnerability.

In Spain, since the 90s, urban regeneration projects have been carried out in different cities, where the work of these initiatives try to influence the opportunities that the environment offers to the inhabitants of the neighborhoods intervened.

The characteristics of the projects themselves may have effects on different aspects of local well-being, for example in terms of their cultural dimension, among others.

In this case, we analyze the effect that these projects present when it comes to forming cultural dynamics through the specialization of their cultural facilities. That is, how intervention through urban regeneration projects affects the formation of different structures of opportunities for the development of different lifestyles and practices of cultural consumption. Namely, these processes influence the formation of different 'cultural scenes' or the evolution over time of these 'scenes'.

In order to do this, we will analyze the impact of urban regeneration projects through a quasi-experimental design, namely, we compared urban areas with integral intervention (experimental areas) and similar urban areas without interventions (control areas).

This paper uses information gathered under the URBANIMPACTS project financed by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and FEDER (CSO-CSO2015-70048-R)

RC46-769.3

MATHIAS, BENTINA* *(Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka)*

Sexual Violence and Emotional Well-Being of Widows in South East Nigeria

Most studies have examined the inhuman practices meted out on widows in the South East Nigeria. But this study is focused on sexual violence and emotional well being of widows in South East Nigeria with the aim of ascertaining the factor that necessitate sexual harassment and emotional torture on widows in this region. The main purpose for the institution marriage is companionship. To the traditional Igbo society, marriage is not only a union between a man and a woman; it is a union between communities and clans. Thus a woman who is married into a family is regarded as a wife to the entire kindred. She is often referred to as *Nwuye anyi* (our wife), She is cherished by every member of the family both male and female, young and old. Despite all these, losing one's husband to death leaves the woman in a state of dilemma. She is exposed to all manners of dehumanizing challenges, prominent among which are sexual harassment and psychological torture. Qualitative data was gathered from 100 participants from Abia and Imo states of Nigeria. The participants are widows whose age range is from 17 to 68 living in the rural and urban communities. Key Informant Interview (KII) was also conducted with four elder, two from each state. Analysis was made using descriptive method. The study observed that widows are deprived sexually and thus, vulnerable to sexual abuse by the extended members of their husbands' family. The younger widows are more disposed to sexual abuse than the older ones. The study therefore suggests the establishment of widows' foundation at federal and state levels where widow's welfare will be properly addressed.

RC06-145.6

MATHIEU, SOPHIE* *(Brock University)*
MCKAY, LINDSEY *(Centre for Health Law, Policy and Ethics)*
DOUCET, ANDREA *(Brock University)*

Parental Leave and Intra-Regime Differences in a Liberal Country: The Case of Four Canadian Provinces

This paper compares access to parental leave benefits in the four largest Canadian provinces –Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia between 2000 and 2014, using quantitative data from the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey. We show patterns of inequality in the nature and the extent to which parents are supported by leave benefits following the birth of a child. Our analysis reveals that, like labour market participation patterns, social class (using family income and educational level as markers of class), gender and province of residence correspond with the level of support parents receive. We argue that Alberta and Québec represent two regimes of parental benefits. In Alberta the take-up of maternity leave is low, and is closely related to income and educational level. In addition, very few fathers use parental leave. Conversely, the vast majority of mothers and fathers have access to parental benefits in Québec. We argue that Alberta is closer to a liberal regime of parental benefits, while Québec is closer to a social-democratic model. In the discussion we address how leave benefits replicate class, gender, and geographic inequality, and structure family care options.

RC16-316.4

MATLON, JORDANNA* *(American University)*

A Story of Racial Capitalism: Dialectics of Place and Imaginaries

In this paper, I present a dialectics of the city and imaginaries of black masculinity to examine the operation of hegemony in racial capitalism. First, I trace labor narratives in the African city from colonialism to crisis, narratives through which racial signifiers took on cultural overtones. I focus on Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, where in the French "civilizing mission," as a privileged class of *évolué* [evolved] citizens, African – and male – interlocutors of the colonial state were the first wage laborers incorporated into the capitalist economy. The wage persists as a register of civilized manhood in the postcolony despite the proliferating informal economy. Next, I examine imaginaries of blackness in transatlantic dialogue. In what I call *imaginaries of negation*, modern urban subjectivity demanded approximating whiteness through work and its overlapping cultural identity. During anticolonial and antiracist struggles, *imaginaries of affirmation*, in response, asserted "black power" and "black is beautiful." Anchored in Marxist traditions, these affirmations were positioned against racial capitalism: the double hegemony of the politics of representation (race), and political economy (capitalism). Finally, as *imaginaries commodified*, coincidental to the global contraction of wage labor for black men, iconic black men in mass media representations become celebrated capitalist tropes. They fracture the once-singular opposition to the double hegemony of the politics of representation and political economy. Blackness, hyper-commodified, becomes a vehicle of consent. I suggest that the double commodification of blackness, as productive potential and cultural artifact, together define the project of racial capitalism.

RC06-136.1

MATSUDA, SHIGEKI* *(Chukyo University)*

Non-Standard Work Schedules and Long Work Hours: The Dual Influence on Workers' Work-Family Conflict in Japan

Economies that operate 24 hours per day and seven days per week have emerged in many developed countries in response to globalization, a shift toward services, and information technologies. These changes have increased the number of non-standard work schedules, such as evening, night, and weekend shifts outside the historical nine-to-five workday. Japan is unique because non-standard work schedules have been penetrating its culture of long work hours. This context might be difficult for workers and their spouses to balance work and family, and it might be a barrier to women's social advancement in Japan, where there is a strong gendered division of labor. This study investigated the effects of long work hours (weekly and overtime) and non-standard schedules (shift and Sunday work) on workers' and spouses' work-family conflict and related outcomes (sleep quality, feeling of being rushed, life satisfaction). Secondary data on a nationally representative sample of 1,654 couples (with children) in 2015 were tested using multiple regression analysis. The results found that long work hours and non-standard schedules had a dual influence that worsened workers' work-family conflict and the related outcomes. The impact was stronger for males than for females. Male workers' overtime days and Sunday work worsened their work-family conflict and shift work lowered their sleep quality. Interactions between long work hours and non-standard work negatively affected work-family conflict for the males. Husbands' long work and non-standard work did not influence their wives' outcomes, but wives' work conditions influenced their husbands' outcomes. Increasing non-standard work in Japan seriously degrades health and work-family conflict resolution for male and female workers. Women's employment opportunities might be limited because they seem to be avoiding these work styles as much as possible.

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

RC17-330.3

MATSUNAGA, SHINTARO* *(The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training)*

Constituting Shared Workspaces and the Moral Order: Analysis of Workers' Practice in a Japanese Animation Studio

This presentation presents a research on moral order in office by empirically analyzing the case of a Japanese animation studio. In the Japanese animation industry, many animators work as freelancers on a piece-rate wage system; however, approximately 90% of them work for animation studios. This causes tensions because animators need to spend their time with different members in the same studio, despite freelance work having the advantage of allowing discretion. For example, they need to communicate with the managerial staff to arrange production schedules. In this session, I reveal how studio members treat and solve this tension in the course of their actions. For this purpose, I conducted fieldwork in an animation studio (Studio X) in Tokyo for three months, which involved participant observations, interviews, and video recordings. As an analytical concept, I used Lucy Suchman's "constitution of shared workspaces (CSW)," which indicates that spatial order in a workplace is constituted through the various activities of workers using verbal/nonverbal actions, tools, and physical environments. From this perspective, it was discovered that members in Studio X engage in some practices in order to preserve their autonomy. For example, animators' drawing desks are designed as personal spaces with partitions and shelves, members avoid talking to others around the animators' desks, and when they need to talk to someone sitting at their desk, they try to minimize the duration of interaction by leaving their desk as soon as they finish talking. In sum, these practices make a space a personal workspace and maintain the moral order in Studio X, indicating office ethics in the sense of respecting individual workers' autonomy. In this way, spatial order and workers' practices are significant analytical topics for studying the moral order of various workshops, workplaces, and offices.

RC15-JS-59.3

MATSUSHIGE, TAKUYA* *(National Institute of Public Health)*

Peer Workers As the Health Workforce in Japan: Broadening the Concept of "Health Workforce" and Current Challenges

In recent health workforce policies, the employment of peer workers—lay persons engaged in health and social care services—has increasingly become common internationally. Evidence has shown that peer worker-based interventions increase service user empowerment. These situations resulted in broadening the concept of "health workforce," which used to refer to skilled professional workers in general.

In Japan, patients, family members, and community residents have increasingly been involved in the provision of health and social care, and some are paid workers employed by local governments and healthcare organizations. The present study analyzes various cases of the implementation of peer workers in health and social care in Japan and clarifies challenges behind it.

Different levels of challenges have been found through analyzing these cases. First, there is a challenge in the lack of understanding of the usefulness and role of peer workers. As there is a large perception gap about peer roles among health service workers, recruitment methods, collaboration with health professionals, and working conditions have been uneven.

Second, related closely to the first point, there is a problem in human resource development. Several studies have shown that peer workers have rich experiences of illness as patients, which are useful in health and social care services if their way of sharing those experiences with service users can be properly developed. However, in many cases, peer workers are regarded as "quasi-professional," and their training is based on knowledge transmission and technical acquisition as common features of professional education, although, as pointed out in previous works, approaches to supporting service users are not the same between health professionals and peer workers.

RC30-540.3

MATSUSHITA, KEITA* *(Jissen Women's University)*

What Makes Values of Coworking Spaces?: A Comparative Case Study in Tokyo, Bali and Berlin

This research explores the value of coworking spaces and nomad work based on ethnographic fieldwork in Shibuya(Tokyo, Japan), Ubud(Bali, Indonesia) and Berlin (Germany). Business has underscored the principles of connection, collaboration, and innovation in recent years. Furthermore, efforts have been made to design workplaces that foster these values. This has been made possible by an offline world that holds new beliefs due to the overlap between online and offline. The development of mobile and social media has no doubt promoted the trend of working in any location. These three cities have gained attention in recent

years as a city that is exploring and implementing the movement of location independence in life and business.

This trend represents a new world: 'second offline'. 'Second offline' indicates a context in which virtual information is superimposed onto real space. It means having information from the Internet in one's daily life and regularly referencing it (Tomita ed, 2016). We can consider PCs and the (early) Web to be 'linking media' that transcend physical zones and connect workplaces, as is the case with tele-work. In contrast, we can consider mobile and social media to be 'superimposing media', which indicates a restructuring and upgrade of workplaces from a new perspective, as with coworking spaces and nomad work.

This paper analyzes how workers and directors in coworking spaces make co-organize their "community" by fieldworks conducted in three city which are in different social context. We also discuss how do work "space" becomes work "place" from theoretical viewpoint of Tuan's terms; "space" and "place".

RC31-566.5

MATSUTANI, MINORI* *(Doshisha University)*

Expatriates and Changing Employment Practices of Transnational Companies

Expatriates have been categorized as a privileged group because of their economic and institutional advantages in the process of migration. They may have been, but rapid social change led by globalization and neoliberalism is changing their social status and employment situation. This paper aims to show a new diversity of expatriates so as to cast doubt on the general image of expatriates as global elites, using the case of Japanese transnational companies in China.

Transnational flow of Japanese expatriates to emerging countries in Asia was expanded since late 1980s. Intra-company relocation of managers and engineers for the purpose of knowledge and technology transfer was widespread at this early stage. Japanese transnational companies introduced a new transnational employment system in 1990s, in which workers moved individually to the destination and were hired directly by overseas branches, usually through staffing agencies. Now two different types of expatriates works in the same workplace in Japanese transnational companies. The latter migrant workers are positioned relatively lower in the hierarchy as well as in terms of remuneration and benefits than company-specific expatriates and are called "locally employed workers."

How and why did Japanese transnational companies introduce the new expatriate system? How does this new employment practice affect the social status and the employment environment of expatriates? Based on empirical research in Shanghai and Hong Kong since 2009, this paper examines the new phase of globalized employment practices in Japanese transnational companies.

RC04-82.5

MAXWELL, CLAIRE* *(University College London)*
PALME, MIKAEL *(Uppsala University)*

The Varied Conceptualisations of Subjectivity, Agency and Social Structure in Current Sociological Research on Educational Strategies – Implications for Our Understandings

This paper examines how sociological research on family educational strategies in specific contexts handles one of the classic oppositions found within the social sciences – that between a focus on subjectivity and agency, on the one hand, and social structure, on the other. While research addressing subjectivity and agency tends to be ethnographic in approach, focussing on practices, cultural discourses and socialisation processes in particular settings, studies concerned with social structure often draw on quantitative data. In both cases, however, subjectivity, agency as well as social structure are sometimes explicitly and at other times implicitly addressed through the research design, the empirical data referred to and, not least of all, the theoretical lenses guiding the analysis. In more quantitatively-focused work, conceptualisations of subjectivity and agency are sometimes absent, though they tacitly assume there are actors behind observed patterns. Other times, research in the field may draw on Durkheimean-styled collective representations of group practices, more psychology-oriented notions of behaviour, or a variety of constructivist conceptions of agency. As for social structure, scholars variously engage with Weber-inspired stratification theory, space or field-oriented concepts (introduced by Bourdieusian scholars), less clearly defined systems of social organisation inspired by the cultural turn in social class analysis, and, more recently, often employ the less theorized notion of 'the market'. In this paper we review a group of studies representative of the different approaches taken within research on family educational strategies, highlighting the variety of concepts and research designs employed and the rationales for this. We specifically focus on the assumptions made in the studies' interrogations of family educational strategies, and consider how the theoretical and empirical approach taken shape, and support, what is claimed about the observed relations between education, social groups, and individual practices.

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RC10-207.3

MAXWELL, JESSICA* *(The James Hutton Institute)*

Reflections on the Use of a Participatory Action Research Methodology to Investigate the Development of a Global Knowledge Product

This paper reflects upon the use of a participatory action research approach to investigate a global knowledge production process. The process was convened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to inform the development of the Key Biodiversity Area Standard (KBA Standard). This research explores the role of participatory action research in studying the complex interplay that exists between research, policy, and practice in the field of biodiversity conservation. The primary aim of this research was to work with the IUCN to understand and evaluate the purpose, process, outputs, and outcomes of the knowledge production process towards improved reflection, learning, and ultimately practice. This involved working closely with practitioner partners from the IUCN by collaboratively defining the research problems, designing and implementing the research methods, and evaluating the process. This paper reflects upon the benefits and challenges of using of a participatory action research methodology in this context and provides recommendations for how this could be adapted and used in future global knowledge production processes.

RC17-326.3

MAY, TRISTAN* *(EMLYON Business School)*

Rebel, Rebel: Insurgent Users and the Identity Rollover in the Field of Electric Guitars

With this study I aim to shed light on how and under which conditions organizations reflect and recreate dominant discourses and cultural-institutional arrangements against the backdrop of social-cultural upheaval. To do so I venture into the electric guitar industry and inquire with a historical case study how the field's identity shifted from one of a fairly neat character enrooted in country music and white Swing traditions to a rebellious one with the non-conformatist values of rock-stardom. In particular I focus on how the insurgent users rising to fame in the gaze of the countermovement of the mid and late 1960s reinvented the understanding of the electric guitar. In stark contrast to the manufacturers ambitions to create sonic perfection, these rebellious guitarists found new affordances in the artefacts. They drove their amplifiers to the maximum in volume and cut their speakers just to get a dirty, distorted tone. Only years later, when rock music was fully established in its own right and after the countermovement lost its political momentum, the manufacturers caught up on the cultural phenomenon, commemorated it in a nostalgic fashion, and heavily built their identity claims around the "sex, drugs, and rock'n'roll" myths.

While previous research silently assumes that organizations basically ignore their insurgent users, my case study highlights the unintended consequences and their avalanche effects on the organizational, field, and institutional level. As such I inquery how agency is distributed between organizations and their audiences. This is relevant as the boundaries between organizations and audiences are getting in our digital age increasingly blurred. User-generated content is getting preponderant in marketing efforts and also the discursive interactions between organization and audience become more and more means for strategic appropriation. My findings suggest a mutual cat and mouse game in the quest for recursive legitimacy.

RC09-188.1

MAYVILLE, AVIDEH* *(George Mason University)*

The Transformation of "Capacity" in the Field of International Development: USAID in Afghanistan and Pakistan, 1977-2017

This study exposes the transformation of "capacity" within the development discourse through a discursive analysis of USAID projects in Afghanistan and Pakistan between 1977 - 2017. Capacity development has emerged as a pervasive component and objective of aid in the discourse, in spite of being ill-defined by donors. The question of what capacity is, how to build it, and to what end begs deeper theoretical questions on Western notions of global progress and order, state and market, and the applicability of these models to post-colonial states. USAID is a significant actor in the industry of aid with an unrivaled role in the production of projects, providing a unique institutional vantage point from which to realize relationships and networks of aid production. USAID explicitly states that "AfPak" is vital to US national security, citing security and governance challenges in both countries as reasons for sustained efforts in development. This raises important questions about the nature of projects to build 'capacity' and how they are linked to foreign policy interests.

The fates of Afghanistan and Pakistan are intertwined. The colonial demarcation of their shared border exacerbated ethnic and tribal tensions adapting to a state system. Each state's internal dynamics are complex. The porous nature of the border enables insurgencies, some of which intermingle with state actors and carry out covert state agendas locally, regionally, and globally. The questions of governance and legitimacy have remained in dispute since the inception of both states, underscoring the importance of how capacity and legitimacy are related in governance. This study demonstrates that Western notions of progress are masked by the concept of capacity in the development discourse and translated into projects constructed by institutions, government officials, academics, and private sector actors, perpetuating historical relationships of global inequality that corrupt and compete with indigenous models of governance.

RC25-477.3

MAZANIELLO-CHEZOL, MAUD* *(Centre de recherche de l'Institut universitaire en santé mentale de Montréal)*

Les Modeles De Conflits Dans Le Discours De Patients : Une Etude Des Recits De Maladie (Conflict Patterns in Patient Stories: A Study of Illness Narratives)

Avec la recrudescence des maladies chroniques et de la gestion sur le long terme que ces conditions de santé nécessitent, les politiques de santé publique basées sur les recherches scientifiques favorisent les approches centrées sur le patient, la personne ou l'usager partenaire. Toutefois, la relation soignant-soigné et tout ce qu'elle implique durant la maladie de la personne malade, depuis la suspicion d'un état anormal biologiquement jusqu'à l'état de rémission, est sujette à de nombreuses dynamiques conflictuelles au vu des décalages entre les connaissances médicales et 'profanes'. Cette analyse vise à identifier l'émergence des conflits et de leur résolution dans 35 entrevues de patientes canadiennes ayant reçu un diagnostic de cancer du sein. Étudiant la diversité des voix présente dans les entrevues (en termes d'âge, de diagnostic, de stade de maladie, d'origines ethniques, de niveaux d'éducation), nous avons dégagé les typologies de conflits. Dans ce travail, nous avons mis en avant les potentiels conflits pouvant surgir dans le parcours de soin des patientes atteintes d'un cancer du sein. Dans les récits, trois systèmes de confrontations émergent et s'inscrivent dans une perspective écologique des conflits dans la relation de soin. L'étude des conflits dans les récits de maladie souligne une organisation souvent normative des acteurs impliqués dans la ligne de soin des patientes. Ces résultats ouvrent la voie à des recherches futures sur l'intégration de ces modèles de conflits dans la formation médicale afin de les anticiper pour améliorer le parcours de soin des personnes malades. Pour ce faire, une approche personnalisée centrée sur les systèmes interdépendants de conflits est recommandée pour une pratique médicale sensibilisée à l'écologie des individus.

RC04-86.1

MAZIDI, MOHAMMAD* *(Shiraz University)*
NAZARI, FATEMEH *(Shiraz university graduate student)*

Educational Inequalities in Iran Based on the View Points of Some of the Educational Experts and Qualified Teachers

Inequality is an important issue in this modern world that cannot be easily passed along. In fact inequality across all its meanings is the humanity's ignorance of human beings. The human that has been emphasized on their equality and equity since the beginning of human creation. If we have a detailed analysis of inequality, we will see the power on the one hand and the lack of awareness on the other hand. The power of the oppressors and the lack of awareness of the oppressed. So inequality has appeared not only in one dimension, but also in all aspects of human life. One of the important dimensions of inequality in the world is educational inequality. Study of roots and core components of inequalities in each educational system can be very important step towards reducing it. In this study, the researchers intend to examine the components of educational inequalities in Iran's educational system. Therefore, the present study is conducted within the qualitative paradigm using Grounded Theory (GT) method. Data were collected through an in-depth interview in which the participants of the study (the educational experts and qualified teachers) were selected in a purposeful manner considering the maximum variation sampling and saturation point regulations. Results of the study reviled that different aspects of educational inequality were realized in Iranian educational system.

RC06-130.2

MAZUY, MAGALI* *(Ined)*

Childlessness in France : Recent Trends

In the low European fertility context, French fertility is one of the highest in Europe. The level is quiet lower since two years, after more than two decades of stability.

This 'sustained fertility' is also driven by strong procreative norms: few women remain childless, and even very fewer by choice, and childlessness varies according to educational level. Most of the births occur while women are between 25 and 35 years old. Fertility at youngest or "oldest" ages is not so well accepted.

Most of births occur outside marriage and conjugal situations at birth are more diverse.

Fertility pathways are polarized: young mothers are more often belonging to low social status, and there are strong discrepancies in private life pathways of women. Higher educated women used to remain more often childless.

But some of these norms are a little bit changing.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the recent evolutions of social differences in childlessness in the French context of "high" fertility. We assume that fertility indicators can show that social differences are vanishing, even if private life pathways of women are, in France, diverse, despite a low level of childlessness.

TG06-989.1

MCALEESE, SAMANTHA* (Carleton University)

Political Activist Ethnography: Considerations for Public Criminology and Sociology

The literature on public criminology (and public sociology) brings about discussion around what does or does not count as public academia. Some authors see the role of the public criminologist as newsmaker (Barak 2007) while others envision having more of a direct influence on public policy (Currie 2007). In reading these discussions and debates, I notice a preoccupation with using public criminology as a way to maintain the relevance of the discipline rather than with creating criminological (and sociological) knowledge with and for communities that can be used to mobilize and support activism and advocacy work.

This paper will consolidate literature on political activist ethnography (see Smith 2006) with literature on anti-oppressive research practices to resolve some of the debates in the public criminology literature and to consider a way of *doing* criminology that is not only public, but that is also more engaged, active, and innovative. Incorporating this methodological literature into discussions of public criminology is important for those of us who are involved in social movements, who work frontline in the community, or who are involved in other forms of activism or advocacy.

Ultimately, this paper endeavours to answer the following questions:
- How can political activist ethnography and other anti-oppressive research practices serve to strengthen the practice of public criminology?
- Can these methodological considerations help strengthen the relationship between academia and the community? Research and practice? Knowledge and social justice/social movements?
- How do criminologists and sociologists produce meaningful/rigorous academic research while also being involved in social justice movements, frontline work, advocacy and/or activism?

RC27-497.1

MCBRIDE, MAUREEN* (University of Glasgow)

Do Politics Belong in Football? the Case of Celtic F.C.

In recent years, debates surrounding the question of whether politics can be legitimately expressed in the context of football have been reinvigorated in Scottish society. In 2016, the Scottish national side, along with the English national side, were fined by FIFA for displaying the remembrance poppy symbol on their strips in a World Cup qualifier, in breach of a rule which prohibits 'political, religious or commercial messages at football matches'. Football supporters are subject to similar restrictions, particularly in Scotland, where the contentious Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (2012) Act criminalises, among other behaviours, forms of political expression.

This paper draws on my recently-completed doctoral research: a qualitative exploration of the meanings and experiences of football supporters in the West of Scotland. Through semi-structured interviewing and ethnographic observations, the research uncovered binary representations of football supporters as 'roughs' and 'respectables', as supporters for whom football is a site for alternative political expression are routinely marked out and treated differently from 'respectable' supporters by the authorities. This paper focuses on participants' narratives regarding how they internalise and in some cases resist these stereotypes, reclaiming football as a space for class solidarities and alternative political expression. The paper focuses specifically on a sub-section of supporters of Celtic Football Club who engage in expressions of support for Irish Republicanism. It explores how their football affiliation is bound up in their understandings of their national, ethnic, social class, and political identities. Given the current political context, as Scotland's place in the United Kingdom is increasingly insecure, participants' narratives offer an important insight into how complex identities are made sense of in a time of significant political, socio-economic and cultural change.

RC50-837.4

MCCABE, SCOTT* (Nottingham University Business School)

Fake News in Real Paradise: Turning a Blind Eye to Untold Truths in Tourism.

ABSTRACT: In recent months and years, debates have been raised about the use of various media to promulgate misinformation about people, events and places for political and/or financial purposes, leading some commentators to hail the 'post-truth' era. Partially, this concerns the epistemology of journalism, the idea that truth is relative, and the spread of 'fake news'. Yet the shift from traditional to digital media has opened up critical questions concerning the professional practices of the media industry and also the power of ordinary people to influence many others through social media. In tourism this is not a novel issue, destination information is always mediated. However, in today's democratised media world, which enables information about human rights abuses, exploitation, modern slavery and so on to be disseminated broadly, there seems to be little appetite amongst potential tourists to destinations to understand or undertake action in the face of these alternative facts, or truths about destinations. This paper will examine discourses of truth in tourism by focusing on the specific localities which have continued to operate as successful tourism destinations despite conflicting media coverage concerning human rights and exploitation. It will apply the lens of consumer ethics to tourism to discuss how and why truths and lies are woven and/or filtered. The paper will explore how tourism can be mobilised to promote ethical practices.

RC53-884.3

MCCALLUM, DAVID* (Victoria University, Melbourne)

Categories of Race in Australian Indigenous Peoples

This paper seeks to detail the ways in which, in Australia, rulers sought to shape conduct among racialized parts of the population by seeking to governmentalize the category of race, producing and managing 'mixed race' groups with specific effects for their communities, their children and their descendants. Liberal forms of government, including authoritarian forms of governing, were mixed with forms of bio-politics in ways that produced devastating effects on cultural and family ties into the present. The paper examines these sociological and historical events in the context of current escalating rates of incarceration of Indigenous people in Australia.

RC44-745.4

MCCALLUM, JAMIE* (Middlebury College)
MAICH, KATHERINE (The Pennsylvania State University)

Platform Capitalism, Millennials, and an Online Labor Movement? Flexibilization from a Labor Perspective

Labor leader Ed Ott (2014) remarks in his conclusion to *New Labor in New York*, "The old labor movement missed a lot, especially as the world changed around it," (291). What does it mean, then, that the ways various types of workers are responding to challenges they face regarding the organization of their work looks quite similar to tried-and-true union methods? In this paper, we argue that the gig economy is the paradigmatic example of what happens when opportunistic employers find themselves awash in an economy of un- or under-employed youth. We remain suspicious at the continued (re)production of the gig economy as a system of work and its resultant negative consequences. Yet resistance and pushback forged mainly by organizations of young workers have sought to thwart the growing trends of the gig economy, so as to prevent those trends from spreading too pervasively and altering the terrain of more "traditional" labor and employment relations.

The paper explores how we see this phenomenon play out through three general trends: workers vying for more control over their schedules and their hours through Fair Workweek Initiatives and other legislative policy changes, workers developing their own online platforms and organizing them in cooperative manners, and workers not traditionally seen as being easily organizable utilizing collective bargaining strategies and also uniting to form new, flexible unions that redefine the very concept at its core. We understand this flexibility as a call for the labor movement's renewed energy in thinking through new forms and strategies, and we argue that millennial workers' efforts at resistance demonstrate those new, flexible tactics needed to build a better labor movement, both online and in the streets.

RC22-421.3

MCCANN, GILLIAN* (Nipissing University)

A Plea for the Cosmopolitan in the Age of "Common Sense"

In an interview, the academic and writer Azar Nifisi lamented the lack of attention paid to cosmopolitan traditions within Islam by the western media. In this paper I will build on Nifisi's observation and examine more generally trends in culture that erase mixed and mongrel heritage. We appear to live in an age where both religious and national groups increasingly use the language of purity as way to create and police both political and personal boundaries. Using the theories of Mary Douglas and Malek Khouri, among others, I will argue that resistance needs to be mounted against histories and theories that erase the messy and hybrid realities of religious and cultural traditions such as those in India, where

colonization has imposed strict boundaries about ideas of religion. This has contributed to Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims re-writing and "purifying" their histories to fit this model. The erasure by revision of mongrel cosmopolitan realities must stop so that untidy lived religiosities may be properly theorized.

RC01-50.1

MCCARTY, JOSHUA* *(L & M Strategic Solutions)*
LAAKSO, KAYLEE* *(L & M Strategic Solutions)*

Understanding the Resource Curse with the Crisis Opportunity Model

Numerous communication theories, such as uncertainty reduction, crisis communication, and media effects theories, provide an opportunity to understand how a crisis can be leveraged for change. The crisis opportunity model demonstrates how an event that produces uncertainty and spurs corresponding information seeking behaviors (to alleviate stress associated with the unknown) can bring about change. Uncertainty produces a vulnerability that shortcuts people's cognitive filters that allows one's reality to be defined for them. The crisis opportunity model explains the phenomenon of opportunities during uncertainty based on vulnerabilities of people's information seeking tendencies that are necessary to meet cognitive and emotional demands.

Uncertainty provides an opportunity to define and frame the reality people engage with. A story that frames reality must merely provide a perception of coherence that alleviates the stress of uncertainty for a person or group of people. A story alleviates cognitive and emotional demands by framing reality consistent with previous memory cues and information sources. The propositions of this model are straightforward. An event causes uncertainty which leads people to reduce uncertainty through information seeking behaviors. If a social structure or person is looked to for information during this time, then an opportunity to frame reality exists.

Numerous Sub-Saharan African countries have abundant natural resources, but succumb to the resource curse which can be explained by the crisis opportunity model. Prior grievances spur conflict when revenue disbursements fluctuate with the market. These fluctuations are then highlighted by out of power groups to display past tensions as though the in-power group is withholding distributions and perpetuating historical conflicts. This phenomenon in Nigeria resulted in additional costs during oil revenue decreases to increase security of oil pipelines, further limiting available wealth for distribution, thus providing another event to emphasize the out of power group's narrative.

TG04-975.2

MCCULLOCH, JUDE* *(Monash University)*

'Lone Wolf' Terrorism, Security and Violence Against Women

In the wake of 'lone wolf' terrorist attacks in western countries, including, the US, UK, Australia and France, there is increasing political and scholarly attention devoted to the phenomena of radicalization and home-grown terrorism as a major threat to national security. Political and policy debate has focused on the connection between lone wolf attacks, foreign policy and domestic counter terrorism policies, particularly the potential of these to exacerbate the risks of such attacks. The scholarship on lone wolves, in criminology and related disciplines, typically based on case studies, has focused on definitions, typologies, and models of radicalization. None of the studies consider the phenomena or risk of lone wolf terrorism through the lens of violence against women. A number of media reports and commentaries, on the other hand, reveal or highlight violence against women in the biographies of such attackers and speculate on what this means for contemporary understandings of terrorism generally and lone wolf terrorism in particular. This paper explores the possible connections between lone wolf terrorism and violence against women. It contributes to the extant scholarship on loan wolf terrorism by asking what might be learnt by looking at events so defined through a gendered lens. Using case studies as the empirical base this lens affords a wider appreciation of the context and/or pathways for the violence of lone wolf terrorism. The paper argues that the failure to focus on the connections between violence against women and lone wolf terrorism is part of an ongoing failure to take women's security seriously; a failure which may also limit efforts to understand and respond effectively to the risks of lone wolf terrorism.

RC06-146.2

MCDANIEL, SUSAN* *(Prentice Institute for Global Population and Economy, University of Lethbridge)*

Families By Default: Frazzled and Fraught

The prevailing contemporary ideal, at least in most neo-liberal policy regimes, is individualization of risk *writ large*, as risk insurance and supports by states shrink. Left with few options, people turn to families either biological or chosen. Families of origin are not always places that take you in when there is nowhere else to

go, as poet Robert Frost opined. They can be fractious and violent, perhaps even more so when individuals are tossed together out of duress or need. Building on previous research by the author on families of choice in managing low income (Gazso & McDaniel, 2015), on meanings of family with ageing and social change (McDaniel & Gazso, 2014), on networks as family (Gazso, McDaniel & Waldron, 2015) as well as on relative prospects of children as they age (McDaniel, Duncan & Gazso, 2016), the research in this paper analyses interviews with those in mid-life in two SES groups in two countries, the US and Canada. The methodological innovation is that the interviews not originally done with an intergenerational focus, are re-coded into generational groupings. This avoids the solidarity bias in many intergenerational surveys, and offers new insight into intergenerational conflicts and contestations. The overarching context for the interviews is the economic crisis, the Great Recession of 2008 +. We find that re-familisation is fraught, even when chosen. Intergenerational relationships can be strengthened but as often are fraught.

RC06-126.1

MCDERMOTT, ELIZABETH* *(Lancaster University)*
GABB, JACQUI *(Open University)*

Powerful Practices: The Impact of Family Relationships on Queer Youth Mental Health and Wellbeing

Global research consistently shows that compared to heterosexual youth, those who identify as non-heterosexual have a much greater risk of poor mental health. A key risk factor associated with poor mental health in youth populations is conflict with the family about sexual orientation. Parental violence, abuse and rejection are strongly correlated with queer youth mental distress; conversely, a supportive, caring and accepting parent–child relationship is correlated to mental wellness in queer youth.

However, the majority of existing research on queer youth mental health and family relationships uses survey data to examine compromised parent-adolescent relationships. Evidence-based knowledge of the gendered and heteronormative power relations of parenthood and wider family relations is absent. Moreover, this research is overwhelmingly conducted within a biomedical psychiatric paradigm that tends to pathologize young people's emotions and conceptualize the family as a monolithic, biological institution. We present findings from a small scale UK study that utilizes sociological theorizations of 'emotion' and 'family' to explore family relationships and the mental health of queer youth.

Drawing from qualitative interviews with queer youth aged 16-25 (n=20), interviews with their families (n=10) and digital/paper emotion maps, we focus on the emotional and relational work done by queer youth and their families to negotiate disempowerment, violence and injustice – from both within and outside the family. We reframe emotion as meaningful human sensations that guide interactions; families are conceived as social and affective units that are created through everyday practices and processes of relationality. The findings are read through theoretical understandings of intergenerational and heteronormative regimes of power that inform the production of developmental norms of identity/sexuality, and neoliberal norms of successful adulthood. We present analysis on how power, emotions and relationships are implicated in the management of young people's non-normative sexualities within families, and their impact on mental health and wellbeing.

RC16-321.2

MCDONALD, KEVIN* *(Middlesex University London)*

Exploring the 'Experiential Grammar' of Jihadist Actors: Embodied Subjectivities and Imaginaries in Social Media Communications

One of the most significant dimensions of Jihadist movements involves their 'experiential grammar', evident in the primacy of personal experience over organizational structure, a development linked to the importance of social media to these movements. This paper uses such communications to explore the *experiential* dimensions of contemporary jihadist movements, evident in particular in immersive experiences that both amplify and limit what can be felt.

The focus of this paper is experiences of distant, mediated suffering, where good and evil mutate into purity and impurity, and where jihadism manifests many of the characteristics of racism and hate crime. Here visceral and embodied experience plays a critical role, from the place of humour as an embodied practice of integration, to disgust and the grotesque.

This paper considers *theoretical* challenges emerging from such practices, in particular the importance of new approaches to embodiment and affect for a sociology of mediated experience. *Methodologically*, these movements underline the need to move beyond sociology's traditional reliance on textual and numerical data, and highlight the need to construct research strategies that engage with social media as a sensory medium of embodied actors.

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RC47-786.1

MCDONALD, KEVIN* *(Middlesex University London)*

Improvisation: Embodiment, Affect and Imagination

Despite the importance of creativity and rupture within collective action, social movement studies has emerged as one of the areas of sociology most shaped by analytical sociology and its commitment to analyse social life in terms of 'social mechanisms', dynamics and processes, and a research strategy that considers social movements fundamentally 'familiar process' to be disaggregated into their 'component mechanisms', in order to understand 'what makes them work'. Here the study of social movements becomes reduced to disaggregating the mechanics of protest.

In this paper I argue that rather than focus on disaggregating the familiar, the task of social movement studies today is to reconstruct our capacity to capture the unfamiliar, in particular rupture and creativity. To do this we need a radical break with the social mechanisms paradigm, and new types of method and intervention, capable of engaging with embodiment, affect and imagination, and with practices of human vulnerability and a corresponding ethics. This involves a break with the 'protest paradigm' that has come to dominate social movement studies, and calls for a new engagement with relational practices, increasingly involving making and doing, though which need is made visible. This involves a new focus on practices of care and on actors' struggle to make need and vulnerability take on social and political forms. This demands a new attention to the increasing importance of creative processes in emergent forms of self-organizing, increasingly experienced as spaces of resonance, where actors seek to thread aesthetic practices into action, and in the process produce different capabilities to feel. Such practices are central to attempts to construct new relationships between ethics and politics. This paper puts this theoretical framework to work through exploring the increasing importance of improvisation in contemporary action, and the ethic of attention to the particular that such practices involve.

TG04-983.2

MCDONALD, RUTH* *(The University of Manchester)*

Hope, Risk and Uncertainty: The Management of Madness in English Forensic Psychiatry Hospitals

Forensic psychiatrists are responsible for managing mentally disordered offenders who are deemed to be a risk to themselves and others. At the same time, these doctors are charged with helping their patients to recover, enabling them to leave hospital. The context of perceived risk of reoffending and uncertainties surrounding patients' potential for recovery create challenges for doctors in these settings. This paper draws on interviews (with 30 psychiatrists and 40 patients), focus groups and hospital site visits to explore these issues. It describes how doctors and patients construct uncertainty and linked to this, emphasise maintaining hope for recovery, as a means of coping with challenges. At the same time, the maintenance of hope has adverse consequences for patients, which creates unease for doctors treating them. The result is that doctors simultaneously espouse the need to maintain hope and pursue actions which suggest that hope for recovery (discharge) has been abandoned. Occasionally they acknowledge that this is the case. These accounts and actions appear to be contradictory and irrational, though they enable doctors to make changes to services to improve patients' quality of life. In contrast, the accounts of older doctors are more coherent. These doctors appear less inclined to use uncertainty to maintain hope for recovery, but they do emphasise hope. The object of hope is, however, redefined by them in a way which does not include discharge. The paper suggests that the difference between the groups of doctors reflects, in part, socialisation and education processes which differed across generations, particularly with regard to notions of recovery and patient empowerment. The fact that older doctors are much closer to retirement may also explain why these doctors are less engaged in hoping for recovery in the distant future.

RC17-332.3

MCDONALD, RUTH* *(The University of Manchester)*

Leadership and Threat Management in Meta Organizations: Case Studies from English Primary Medical Care

Meta Organizations (MOs) comprise individual organizations which retain their identity and a high degree of autonomy. MOs are reliant for their survival on maintaining commitment from their member organizations. A key aspect of the offer from MOs to individual organizations is strength in numbers, far beyond that enjoyed by individual organizations. Membership is more likely to be attractive when organizations are feeling threatened and where organizations perceive themselves to be better able to defend against threats by joining forces with other organizations. Whilst in some sense, threats are objective, there is also a strong element of perception involved. This paper reports findings from a study of 4 MOs in England each comprising primary medical care organizations. The data collected comprises 132 interviews and observational data of 55 meetings over a period of 14 months. The study examined the ways in which respective

MO leaders attempted to maintain commitment of member organisations in the early stages of development of these MOs. We found that although all 4 MOs shared a common strategic aim, there were variations between MOs with regard to the ways in which they engaged members around this aim. Whilst the construction of threats by MO leaders was important, the ways in which this was enacted was an emergent and tacit rather than explicitly planned approach. MOs which constructed threats and linked them to solutions in a way which resonated with members' immediate and self-interested concerns were more successful than those which focused on high level strategic aims and attempted to appeal to pro-social motivations. We suggest that this is not because the doctors in member organizations were inherently self-interested. Instead where MOs provided assistance in concrete terms and linked this to threat diminution, this enabled doctors and other staff in member organizations to engage in pro-social behaviours.

RC39-684.5

MCDONALD-HARKER, CAROLINE* *(Mount Royal University)*
BOGDAN, EVA *(University of Alberta)*

Family Functioning and Well-Being in the Aftermath of Disaster: One Year after the 2013 High River, Alberta Flood

On June 20, 2013 catastrophic and unprecedented flooding took place in Alberta, resulting in damages estimated as exceeding $5 billion dollars, the second costliest environmental disaster in Canadian history. The town of High River, Alberta a small rural community just South of Calgary, Alberta was the hardest hit by the floods. All 13,000 residents of High River were evacuated, and not allowed to return to their homes for several weeks. In the aftermath of the flood, many families faced severe damages to their home, places of employment, their children's school, and local recreational facilities. Many families also faced social, emotional, and psychological difficulties. In a Canadian context, little is known about how family life is altered by disasters, particularly in relation to family functioning. Specifically, little is known about how families manage, function, and cope following disasters. Using qualitative data collected through face-to-face interviews conducted with 105 parents residing in High River, Alberta, this study examines the impact of the flood on intimate partner relationships, work roles and responsibilities both inside and outside the home, parent-child relationships, family-school involvement, and overall family recovery needs. We discuss the significance and implications of the findings, which help bridge the gap between family needs and the services provided post-disaster and contribute to furthering knowledge about pragmatic and representative changes to resources and policies surrounding disaster response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness.

RC27-490.4

MCGEE, DARRAGH* *(University of Bath)*
PELHAM, JULIETTE *(University of Bath)*

Biopolitics at Play: Locating Human Rights, Refugees and Grassroots Humanitarianism in the Calais Jungle

This paper examines the biopolitical footprint of a new wave of grassroots humanitarian organisations in the informal refugee camp, popularly dubbed 'The Jungle', in Calais, northern France. Set against the formal humanitarian void created by the French state barring of international aid agencies, and the abject conditions of camp life, we trace the shifting socio-spatial remit and progressive politicisation of these 'apolitical', volunteer-based organisations as they encounter a crisis of human rights in the Jungle, prior to its violent demolition by state decree in October 2016. In foregrounding the quotidian perspective of two organisations, Play4Calais and the Refugee Youth Service, and their unorthodox deployment of physical cultural forms such as play, sport, cinema and art, we reveal a grassroots humanitarian praxis which not only stands in tension with the violent border sovereignties of neoliberal states, but which opens up the inchoate possibility of political struggle and refugee-centred claims-making over the right to inhabit the 'exceptional' space of the camp.

RC13-257.3

MCGRATH, RICHARD* *(University of South Australia)*
STEVENS, KRISTEN *(University of South Australia)*

Forecasting the Social Return on Investment Associated with Children's Participation in Circus-Arts Training on Their Mental Health and Well-Being.

The early and middle years of childhood are recognised as being pivotal in ensuring good cognitive development throughout life, resulting in healthier societies. Healthier societies can mean a reduction in lifestyle related illness and therefore potentially reduce reliance on healthcare resources. Furthermore, healthier societies have been shown to be more economically productive. The purpose of this study was to forecast the Social Return on Investment (SROI)

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associated with children's participation in a circus-arts program on their mental health and well-being.

A mixed method approach was adopted for this study. Key stakeholders were children aged between 8-14 years. Children were surveyed (n=23) and participated in focus group (n=55) interviews, prior to and after, six months of circus-arts training.

The questionnaire used was the internationally validated Kidscreen-27. The focus group interviews asked children their beliefs about how circus made them feel and benefits of participating in circus-arts training.

The SROI analysis found that for every one dollar invested, $7 of social return may be generated due to participation in a circus-arts program. Improvement occurred across four key areas concerning children's mental health & well-being; stress relief, self-esteem, confidence and socialisation.

Findings from this study indicate the value of investment in the performing arts, highlighting the importance the circus-arts on children's mental health. Associated impacts to improving children's self-esteem, confidence along with relieving stress are identified as decreasing the potential costs of treating associated illnesses: such as depression and anxiety. Improvements in socialisation have been linked to costs associated to social dysfunction: such as crime victimisation and incarceration.

RC34-622.3

MCGREGOR, CAROLINE* *(National University of Ireland Galway)*
MORAN, LISA* *(Edge Hill University)*
DEVANEY, CARMEL* *(National University of Ireland Galway)*

A Critical Overview of the Significance of Power and Power Relations in the Lives of Children in Care: Evidence from an Irish Study.

This paper draws upon findings from an Irish study of permanence and stability outcomes for children in long-term care, completed by the UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre NUI Galway, on behalf of Tusla, the Child and Family Agency from 2014 to 2017. The research is based on qualitative materials from 27 biographical narrative interpretive method (BNIM) interviews with children, young people, parents and foster carers. The research found that three factors markedly affect permanence and stability for children and youth in care in this context. These are communication, relationships, and services supports. Through a narrative methodology, different forms of power relations across these three domains became very evident. Using a Foucault-informed theorisation of power, the paper uses illustrative quotes from children and young people to demonstrate how power and power relations markedly affected how they conceptualise permanence and stability, their relationships with social workers, and how they interpreted the societal functions of child welfare systems. Some commentaries from parents and foster parents will illuminate the importance of greater attention to attending to children's views and experiences in care specifically through a power and power relations lens. In the discussion, practice guidance developed from the study is outlined and considered. The need for more explicit studies of power and power relations in relation to children and families involved with child welfare systems is argued for in order to bring about an increased voice for children and young people in the development and improvement of public child welfare services.

RC35-641.2

MCINERNEY, PAUL-BRIAN* *(University of Illinois at Chicago)*

Valuation and Collaboration Among Craft Brewers: Early Insights from an Analysis of Consumer Ratings

In pursuing the problem of (e)valuation in sociology, this paper is concerned with the collaborative dynamics that create value. Based on a unique dataset of 225 collaborations among craft brewers, we analyze which combinations of organizations increase consumer ratings of the beers produced. Craft brewing provides a fascinating laboratory for the study of how consumers rate the products of collaborative formations. Collaborations between craft brewers result in one-off products, beers that exist for a limited period of time, rarely to be produced again. Such collaborations occur frequently and exist over the course of several weeks or months, until the product is brewed, packaged, and distributed. At that point, collaborators return to their daily brewing operations. With the help of several research assistants, we created a dataset of craft brewer all collaborations in which at least one brewer was located in Illinois. The data are compiled from websites on which consumers rate beers: RateBeer and Untappd.

Initial analyses shows that brewers that follow certain strategies are likely to collaborate with others pursuing certain strategies. For example, we find that brewers that engage in serial hook-ups are likely to do so with brewers that are outside of their core networks while monogamists are likely to seek out those who engage in serial hook-ups. These strategies have consequences for the valuation of their efforts. The products of craft brewers who collaborate with those outside of their core networks consistently receive higher consumer ratings than other forms of collaboration. We suspect that certain collaborative arrangements facilitate authenticity or novelty in the marketplace, which consumers reward with higher ratings. We plan to test hypotheses related to whether authenticity or novelty are driving changes in consumer valuations of products.

RC34-613.10

MCIVOR, MITCHELL* *(University of Toronto)*
TANNER, JULIAN *(University of Toronto)*
WORTLEY, SCOT *(University of Toronto)*
LEE, JOOYOUNG *(University of Toronto)*
HAAG, JULIUS *(Universty of Toronto)*

The Canadian Code of the Street and the Structural and Symbolic Repercussions for Youth from Priority Neghbourhoods

Using data from 300 interviews with youth under 25 in Toronto's priority neighbourhoods—areas marked by high poverty and crime rates—this paper discusses how youth negotiate a high potential for physical violence from peers within and between neighbourhoods as well as structural and symbolic violence from authority figures like police, educators, and potential employers. In line with Anderson's Code of the Street we find that youth express a strategy of self-preservation through maintaining respect and honor. Youth report that respect is earned and maintained through courage and willingness to engage in physical violence if one's honour has been violated. Honour is maintained through strict adherence to community norms, most prominently by abiding by a code of privacy marked by not communicating knowledge to authority figures like police or educators. The codes of respect and honour that allows youth to navigate and survive the potential for physical violence in their neighbourhoods, however, exposes youth to high levels of confrontation with figures of authority. Youth report physical and symbolic violence from police whose primary objectives of crime prevention and investigation run in direct opposition to the code of honour and privacy these neighbourhoods maintain. Youth also report being exposed to structural violence from employers who discriminate based on address and a supposed complicity with the violence and crime their address is associated with. Finally, youth also report structural and symbolic violence from educators at both the high school and post-secondary levels due to the code of honour and reputation that come from living in a priority neighbourhood. In sum, the authors describe how the codes developed in neighbourhoods to survive the threat of physical violence creates and maintains symbolic and structural violence from authority figures that youth experience and actively attempt to resist in an effort to gain prosperity.

RC12-235.4

MCKEEN, PATARA* *(International Institute for the Sociology of Law)*

Rights Recognition, Integration, and Pakistani Migration in the Basque Country

My research investigates rights recognition, integration, and Pakistani migration in the Basque Country (Euskadi). What must be understood is that the Basque Country is a truly unique locale; livened by its passionate communities, linked together through a rich and vibrant history, that, in turn, encapsulates an extraordinary way of life. Yet, decades of political strife, violence, and ensuing period of globalization have altered its social makeup. Herein, I seek to understand how Pakistani migrant conceptualize integration by analyzing specific conditions which foster inclusion (language, labour and family). Therefore, I investigate the meaning behind 'rights recognition' in the Basque Country which creates both 'encompassing' and 'exclusionary' forms of citizenship. Starting in Oñati, I analyze how a small town with a strong connection to Basque national identity articulates its own integration policy. Using in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and surveys, I target community members, local organizations, and other relevant actors to understand Pakistani migrants in their new locale. What I find is that the divide that separates identity and citizenship is often associated with rights. However, the extent of understanding identity and the political implications of citizenship are differentiated by what rights mean to either Pakistani migrants or the Basque people.

RC10-209.11

MCKEEVER, GRAINNE* *(UCD)*

Exit, Voice, Loyalty & the Political Response of Irish Youth to Socio-Economic Crisis

This paper discusses the political response of Irish youth to the most recent financial crisis, using Albert Hirschman's theory of Exit, Voice and Loyalty to examine the use of emigration and protest as responses to economic decline.It investigates the manifestation of both of these responses and the factors, which influenced young Irish citizens in their choice. It seeks to present the scope of the crisis amongst Irish youth in terms of unemployment, emigration and their experience of austerity and to establish an account of the impact of that experience

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upon the relationship between Irish citizens and state.This study explores various obstacles and issues affecting that relationship particularly in times of crisis, as well as analyzing the potential repercussions that these obstacles pose for the relationship between citizens and state. Finally it examines the notion of "loyalty" in the way that contemporary Irish society responds to socio-economic decline, particularly in regard to youth, it interrogates current systems of engaging young people in politics and explores the potential of post primary schooling as a means of improving this situation.This work is the product of participatory research with the youth activist group "We're Not Leaving", amongst various other elements of research.

RC18-342.9

MCKEEVER, GRAINNE* *(UCD)*

From Student to Citizen: The Role of Post-Primary Schooling in Political Socialisation

This paper discusses the role of post primary schooling in the political socialization of young citizens. It explores the potential of this formative experience for young people as they begin to develop their understanding of what it means to be a "good" citizen and how they visualize themselves fulfilling that role in the future. In a country such as Ireland where the education system has historically been dominated by religious orders, and no national policy on civic development exists; this paper questions the role of the post primary school as a place for civic education, seeking to understand the experiences which contribute to effective preparation for active engagement in civil society post schooling. The study is based on introduction of a new course for senior cycle in Irish post-primary schools called *Politics & Society*. It profiles eight case study schools, four pairs of twin schools with only one of the "twins" receiving the treatment of the new civics course. By interviewing all eight principals and surveying all final year students (over 1000) it assess how the school experience has impacted these students intentions for political participation and civic engagement. By examining the relationship between variables such as political knowledge, political efficacy, social capital, gender, socio economic background, ethnicity and religion, this study reveals the educational inputs which inform active citizenship outputs and presents an account of the tools required by young citizens for political participation and civci engagement post schooling.

TG08-1009.2

MCKENZIE, JORDAN* *(University of Wollongong)*

Utopia and Dystopia in Cultural Narratives of Happiness and the Good Life

Karl Mannheim once described utopian thought as any state of mind that is "incongruous with the state of reality within which it occurs" (1936: 173), but what portion of the contemporary interest in happiness and the good life can be understood in this way? Interest in utopian thought has waned in recent decades (consider thinkers like Marcuse, Ricouer, Castoriadis, Bauman), while dystopian narratives come to the fore through concerns about yet another global market collapse, pending nuclear disasters and an increasingly dysfunctional political public sphere. Yet against this backdrop is a heightened interest in finding happiness, albeit in largely individualised terms. Research in positive psychology has promoted terms like mindfulness, flow, resilience, and gratitude as personal responses to living within a period of anxiety, stress and moral ambiguity. But where are the utopian theories of the good society during this period of heightened interest in chasing the good life? This paper aims to demonstrate how the contemporary surge of interest in happiness research, within both public and academic discourses, can be reframed as a project in utopian social analysis, and to some degree, critical theory. Large scale statistical analyses (such as the World Happiness Report) consistently highlight the need for a fairer distribution of economic resources, greater recognition of personal and cultural differences, a renewed engagement with politics in the public sphere and civil society, and a critique of individualised, rationalised and generally neoliberal ideological positions. By incorporating utopian thought into popular discourse on the good life, the potential for reimagining debates around progress, technology, rationalisation and inequality can be renewed in an era where traditional utopian literature may seem unhelpful or wilfully idealistic.

RC24-444.9

MCLAUGHLIN, PAUL* *(SUNY Geneseo)*

Marxian Essentialism Versus Darwinian Population Thinking: Alternative Foundations for a Post-Exemptionalist Environmental Sociology

Foster's masterful reconstruction of Marx's analysis of metabolic rift created a new core concept for environmental sociology which affords fresh insights into both historical and contemporary environmental problems. However, Foster's assertion that Marx provides a possible foundation for a post-exemptionalist

environmental sociology is less defensible. Marx's commitment to essentialism precludes a full theoretical account of the relationships between structural diversity, environmental adaptation and human agency. I substantiate this claim and propose a more nuanced assessment of Marx's legacy by employing recent revisions to the standard account of the Darwinian revolution as a metatheoretical lens to illuminate the strengths and limitations of Marx's incipient environmental sociology. These comparisons support Catton and Dunlap's contention that Marxian theory is unecological. However, they also establish the metatheoretical basis for and precise limitations of Foster's claims to the contrary. Marx partially integrated the environment into social theory by relying, not on property essentialism emphasized in the standard account, but on functional-developmental essentialism. Marx used the latter to emphasize the centrality of environmental relationships and the universal necessity of adaptation in his definitions of human nature and modes of production. However, functional-developmental essentialism's reliance on context-independent dynamic laws is incompatible with contemporary ecological thinking. These deficiencies preclude Marxian theory from serving as a foundation for environmental sociology. Thus, while we should retain Marx's substantive concerns, we should abandon further attempts to mine his works and, instead, pursue more innovative lines of theoretical research. To fully incorporate the environment, we must follow Darwin's lead by rejecting essentialism and nominalism in favor of population thinking. The concept of a socially constructed adaptive landscape represents one such alternative evolutionary model. This framework integrates organizational sociologists' insights into structure-environment interaction; constructionists' attention to agency, language, culture, and values; and political ecologists' concerns with power, inequality, and processes of marginalization.

RC28-519.1

MCMANUS, PATRICIA* *(Indiana University)*

Political (dis)Engagement during the Transition to Adulthood Among Ethnic Minorities in Five Western Countries

Social boundaries and perceived discrimination are particularly salient for the political socialization of ethnic minority adolescents and young adults. Research on the political incorporation of ethnic and racial minorities is dominated by two competing perspectives. On the one hand, the racialization of immigrant groups can result in a reactive ethnic identity and disengagement from the political sphere. On the other hand, theories of ethnic resilience and pan-ethnic organizations point to co-ethnic social capital as a resource for collective action and political mobilization, especially for oppressed minority groups. We investigate the relationship between perceived discrimination and political engagement among ethnic minority adolescents and young adults in five countries: England, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the US combining data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study in four European Countries (CILS-4EU) and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics Transition to Adulthood (PSID-TA) in the US. We expect a stronger political apathy in contexts where youth are disconnected from co-ethnic/pan-ethnic organizations, including churches and mosques, that can mobilize political engagement.

RC40-699.5

MCMICHAEL, PHILIP* *(Cornell University)*

Reflections on the Food Regime Project and Its Asian Dimensions

The food regime 'project' continues to evolve, deepening the social, ecological, institutional, financial, dietary and geopolitical dimensions of the global food regime. The presentation reflects on these developments, both adjustments and updates, recalibrating the food regime's changing composition. This includes regional dimensions, in context of WTO trade protocols bypassed by land and regional/bilateral trade deals, and changing positions in the international division of food producing labour. As an active part of the 'project,' analysis of Asian food regime dimensions offers a unique regional perspective.

RC31-572.6

MCMUNN, AMBER* *(Saint Mary's University)*

Irregular Migration Journeys: Women Asylum Seekers in Athens, Greece

The growth of the securitization framework in Europe has emerged out of the political and social dynamics that portray migrants as a threat to public order, cultural identity, and domestic and labour market stability. Refugees are no longer portrayed as simply a humanitarian or political matter, but they have become part of emergency politics, meaning that extreme measures can be taken in trying to create security, extending as far as removing the rights of those that are portrayed as the potential threat.

My research aims to understand the lived experiences of the contemporary and ongoing migration journeys of women arriving "irregularly" in Greece, from the point of view of the women themselves. I examine the lived experiences of arrival, asylum claiming, transiting or settling of women in Athens with a focus

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on the obstacles they experienced and how they responded. I seek to assess the effects of the multiple and diverse "raising" of European borders on asylum seekers and, in particular, the effects this has had on women who have fled their home countries, arrived in Greece and become involved with a grassroots women's NGO in Athens. My data derives from participant observation and in-depth interviews at the above-mentioned NGO in Athens during the summer of 2017.

RC02-56.1

MCNAMARA, DENNIS* *(Georgetown University)*
WANG, SHUIXIONG* *(Renmin University)*

Bringing Innovation Home: Indigenous Development in Kunshan, China

Access to technology and expertise remains a fundamental issue in global economic integration. China has been an exception among developing economies, pursuing successful strategies for indigenous innovation in tandem with massive foreign investment in production. Among development zones, Kunshan has emerged as China's richest county, succeeding Guangdong's Shunde two years ago with a per capital GDP of thirty thousand U.S. dollars. Supported with extensive Taiwanese capital and technology, the county has prospered as an electronics manufacturing platform and exporter. How have they integrated into foreign knowledge circles while cultivating local expertise? This paper focuses on the local state role in mediating global capital and knowledge flows in the Development Zone of Kunshan County. Building on theories of the developmental and the entrepreneurial state, we track strategy and performance. A survey of 180 foreign-invested firms provides a profile and highlights problems for foreign investors, while the Five Year Plan of Jiangsu Province outlines Party-State technology policy. The local Party Committee oversees both foreign and local inputs, as well as planning and implementation of urban industrial development strategies. Interviews with the local Party Committee provide critical detail on industry-state relations in a development zone. Working between firm and state, we couple strategy and current R&D status, with a focus on effective patterns for indigenizing knowledge networks from abroad. We conclude with a refinement of the developmental state thesis, highlighting how a strong state can also play an entrepreneurial role in global capitalism.

RC20-377.9

MCNAMARA, DENNIS* *(Georgetown University)*

China's Competitive Complementarity: Cross-Border Innovation in Asian ICT

A socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics stands alone among post-socialist economies in both profile and performance. A "coordinated market economy", the Party-state remains deeply involved. The state plays a major role in designing credible protections for intellectual property, insuring a position in global knowledge flows critical for innovation. I examine the interplay of corporatist industry associations and China's *entrepreneurial state* supporting an open innovation that can sustain growth in regional cross-border ICT production networks with Japan.

Open innovation appears critical for tapping innovation opportunities in global value chains (GVCs). A complementarity in technology between home firm and suppliers abroad helps insure effective collaboration in a production chain, despite different levels of technological sophistication. At the same time comparable institutions for property protection are necessary to insure against leakage of proprietary process and production technologies.

I argue that a coordinated business-state strategy in China has fostered a competitive complementarity of production and protection networks between the two nations. A coordinated advance in value-added production, supported by investment in local R&D facilities, tracks congruence in upgrading technology. A similar chronology of institutional efforts by the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), and the Japan Intellectual Property Office to coordinate property protections highlights institutional complementarity.

Evolving or "competitive" complementarity in IPR policy and practice parallels product complementary. The study sheds light on the institutional underpinnings of complementarities in regional innovation systems between an advanced liberal and a socialist market economy. This strategy helps refine emerging theories of the entrepreneurial state for the Asian context, particularly of business-state relations in cross-border knowledge exchange with developing economies. It likewise extends understanding of development patterns within GVCs. Finally, it extends the Comparative Capitalism literature with a sector-specific case study of knowledge protections between coordinated market economies.

RC09-186.5

MCNEILL, KRISTEN* *(Brown University)*
BERNIER, QUINN *(Brown University)*

Deepening Inequalities or Opportunities for Renegotiation? : The Impact of Climate Shocks on the Gendered Distribution of Household Labor

Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa are highly vulnerable to climate change, and climate shocks profoundly affect household welfare, labor, and economic activity. However, much of the existing literature has not examined these effects with an awareness of gendered systems or gender-differentiated outcomes.

Our study aims to adjudicate between three competing hypotheses about the impact of environmental shocks on the gendered distribution of labor within households. When power relations between men and women are unequal, we might expect the work burden associated with shock response to fall more heavily on women. Much of the existing literature assumes that women will shoulder this burden, but empirical verification has been minimal. An alternative possibility is that the disruption caused by climate shocks provides an opportunity for the renegotiation of gender contracts within the household in favor of women. Finally, we might simply expect a continuation of pre-existing distributions of labor and responsibility rather than an intensification or reduction of women's responsibility, given the relative rigidity of gender value systems and social norms.

Using recent panel data from the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study, as well as geo-referenced meteorological data, we examine the impact of climate shocks (defined as significant deviations in temperature from the seasonal average) on the relative workloads of male and female household members in three types of work: agricultural work, paid work, and water/fuel collection. We began by examining data from Malawi, with plans to expand the analysis to comparable datasets from Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia. Preliminary results using household and time fixed effects suggest that climate shocks provide an opportunity for renegotiation of gendered household labor allocations in favor of women, rather than an increase in the work burden they bear.

RC02-57.5

MCNEILL, KRISTEN* *(Brown University)*
PIEROTTI, RACHAEL *(World Bank)*

Income-Sharing As Relational Work: Understanding Informal Financial Transactions in Côte D'ivoire

While embeddedness has been the foundational principle of modern economic sociology, recent scholarship using a relational approach rejects the analytical separation of economic and social spheres, highlighting their profound co-constitutiveness. A relational approach to analyzing economic behavior reveals the dynamic process of relationship management that occurs both *through* and *in service of* economic transactions. To date, this approach has most commonly been applied to special cases of intimate domains in which market logic seems an uncomfortable fit.

Our work extends relational economic sociology theory to everyday financial transactions. We analyze the practice of income-sharing, or the social expectation that better-resourced individuals should give informal loans and gifts to others upon request, among formal sector workers in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa. In-depth qualitative research reveals that financial considerations interact with relational concerns to shape the case-by-case calculus that workers perform when deciding whether to give money in response to particular requests.

Acknowledging the social relational work performed in informal financial transactions is crucial for understanding these economic behaviors. First, we find that far from being pre-determined either by self-interest or by social norms, individuals have leeway to determine whether to give. Second, givers' calculations about whether money is available to give is not an objective accounting practice; it requires evaluating the personal and social implications of diverting money that had been "earmarked" for another purpose. Third, the asker is deemed deserving of the loan/gift not by virtue of the type or strength of social network tie with the giver, but by the relational work the asker performs demonstrating adherence to social conventions. Finally, when refusing a request, givers use a variety of strategies to prevent or mitigate damage to their relationships. Relational work is accomplished not just through the performance of economic transactions, but also through the justification of these (in)actions.

RC44-752.4

MCNELLY, ANGUS* *(Queen Mary University of London)*

Capital-Labour Relations and Indigeneity in the Popular Economy

In Latin America and across the world Bolivia is heralded as a country with an indigenous president and a progressive constitution that recognises the plurinational nature of the country. Whilst the government's agenda of 'indigenous autonomy' has rightly attracted the interest and excitement of scholars and activists alike, it affects only a handful of indigenous people in a

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country which is mostly urban. The city of El Alto in particular – the larger albeit younger twin of La Paz – is seen as the 'Aymara capital' of the Andes and is home to large numbers of indigenous people, the majority of whom are forced into the labour market. Some have celebrated the colourful markets that characterise the city as a popular economy, marvelling at the ingenuity of Aymara *comerciantes* [traders] and the integration of indigenous practices and beliefs into their enterprises. The expression of indigeneity within a capitalist urban environment, they argue, has formed not-quite capitalist forms of production and distribution. However, I suggest the informal, precarious forms of this work reveals the ways in which capitalist relations have been embedded within pre-existing social relations as part of a dialectical struggle between the forces of the market and subaltern subjects eking out a living in an uncertain environment. Through analysis on labour markets statistics I demonstrate how these Aymara forms of commerce and production fit nicely into the precarious, unregulated world created by neoliberal reforms some three decades ago. Far from being non-quite capitalist, labour relations in El Alto have assumed a hidden form and are still very much constrained by the same logic as capital-labour relations in the rest of the capitalist world.

RC27-502.2

MCSWEENEY, MITCHELL* *(York University)*
ARDIZZI, MADISON *(University of British Columbia)*
HAYHURST, LYNDSAY *(York University)*
WILSON, BRIAN *(University of British Columbia)*

The Globalization of 'Bicycles for Development': Examining a Sport for Development 'Movement'

Sport for development (SFD), which refers to the use of sport and physical activity to improve livelihoods and respond to broader social development issues (Kidd, 2008), has rapidly proliferated in recent years in research and practice (Schulenkorf, Sherry, & Rowe, 2016). Despite this increase in attention to the challenges and opportunities related to SFD, limited consideration has been paid to the globalization of the 'bicycles for development' (BFD) 'movement', which features a variety of corporations, non-governmental organizations, international institutions, and local communities. Although there is research that has explored the intended and unintended consequences of the globalization of sport (Giulianotti, 2004; Thibault, 2009), there remains a gap of in-depth research on BFD – and how it relates to SFD – as a form of globalization. Specifically, there is a notable lacuna in the research that explores the impact and role of bicycles and how they move from the Global North to – and within – the Global South. Therefore, in this paper, we outline the contemporary globalization of the BFD 'movement' based on an analysis of a global 'BFD' map, encompassing over 60 BFD organizations operating in more than 40 countries. We discuss and reflect on: 1) the work of BFD organizations and their associated 'development' goals; 2) the locations and areas of the world that the BFD movement operates across and within; and 3) the social issues identified by each organization, attending to how these issues may or may not vary by region. In doing so, we attend to how this BFD 'movement' occurs within complex sets of socio-cultural-political relations infused with power dynamics, and offer preliminary insights into how the BFD 'movement' has been influenced by, and influences, globalization. Finally, we address the potential of the BFD 'movement' and what is needed for future research and understanding.

RC34-616.10

MEDAN, MARINA* *(Universidad Nacional de San Martín/ Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas)*

The Community in Social Programs for Poor Youth: Between Inclusion and Risk

This article is framed within the debates about the social, institutional and state processes of regulation of youth in conflict with criminal law, especially in contexts of inequality, where social and security policies are merged to govern the new generations. Since the 2000s, in Argentina, there have been community-based programs aimed at "at-risk" youths. These programs offer recreational activities, educational and labour support, and conditional cash transfers to youth, who must engage themselves in a "life project" out of crime. In these types of programs, the idea of "the community" has a double face: on the one hand, it is the necessary vehicle for social inclusion, but on the other hand, it is the source of the problems that endanger young people. This paper focuses on the category of community and explores programs' representations of it, as well as the ways in which the community itself -widely understood- manifests itself with a multiplicity of "govern projects" for young people. Among those projects, those linked to illegalities or sociability forms that contradict the ones promoted by the programs, are include. The argument is based on empirical data collected on qualitative research on social inclusion programs and youth crime prevention programs implemented in Buenos Aires, Argentina, between 2007 and 2017.

RC37-662.6

MEDEIROS, ANA JUDITE* *(Rio Grande do Norte Federal University)*
ALVES, MARIA LUCIA* *(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte)*

Sociology of Arts

The medieval romances are songs of Provencal poetry (12th century), sung by minstrels in the Iberian Peninsula, who arrived in Brazil (16th century), the voice of the Portuguese colonizer. These novels were found in Rio Grande do Norte (18th century), northeast of Brazil, in the village of Alcaçus and kept in the voice and memory of lacemakers during their songs of work. In the 90's, the folklorist Deífilo Gurgel collected the songs from the lacemakers at the Alcaçus Romanceiro (1992). This material was used to compose the Missa de Alcaçus (1996). The novels found consist of texts taken from literature and popular poetry, with improvisations of medieval liturgical music, recognized through the scale of mixolídio mode. These novels were subjected to empirical analysis under the concept of collective memory (HALBWACHS: 2008), in which two aspects are observed, first the distinction between the concept of collective memory for historical memory, which according to Halbwachs, historical memory leads to memories and expand in the social consciousness, different from the collective memory; and the second aspect, that these medieval romances, although they remain in the historical memory, were invisible in the music of Rio Grande do Norte, until the composition of the work Missa de Alcaçus, when they appear their melodic themes resignigned in the work, becoming visible. In order to understand their insertion of the novels in the work of Mass, the methodological resource of symbolic cartography (SANTOS: 2000) was used to identify the melodic affinity between the novels and the songs of the Mass, according to a scale, projection and symbolization of each piece of the work. Under this procedure were found affinities and possibilities of amplification of the present (SANTOS: 2001), in which it aroused the interest in taking advantage of different musical experiences capable of contributing to contemporary music.

RC57-JS-88.3

MEDINA, ANA* *(Keio University)*

Dissident Domestication of Public Spaces. Micro-Occupations in Urban Redevelopment Areas: Tokyo and Hong Kong

Shibuya, a dynamic, commercial and complex ward in Tokyo, allocates the construction of one of the biggest projects of urban redevelopment in this city. This under-construction site is central and acts as a core hub, containing a centrifugal force that attracts activities and people to its centre. Hong Kong on the other hand, known as the shopping paradise, is small in area but one of the most complex urban sites, and contains in its surface a permanent state of under construction projects.

In these two different modes of urban redevelopment, in recent years there have been spatial occupations as actions of protests. Nevertheless, after their eviction, these places became hubs of spatial and social control, in a sense to avoid possible future occupations implemented by local authorities. It is in this situation that local groups, acting with a dissident character, challenge this state of control, appropriate leftover urban spaces produced by the sites of construction, and transform them into radical domestic public spaces. While in Shibuya, the leftover spaces, result of the construction site, is a net of points spread around it, and in Hong Kong, they are a net that covers the surface of the city.

Through multiple micro-occupations, dissident citizens expose a state of movement of objects, creating a mode of inhabiting two cities in one: XL and L infrastructure (highways, overpasses, skyscrapers, and so on) and S objects and actions (umbrellas, light bulbs, masks, blue plastic fabrics, etc.). In both areas, these micro-occupations are placed in different layers and levels, and the result is a complex system of actions that generates a micro-aesthetic image, one that is dynamic and intermittent, and emerges as a radical assemblage of ad-hoc architectures.

RC22-413.5

MEDINA, MARIA CECILIA* *(Asian Center, University of the Philippines)*

Religion and the Peace and Environmental Movement in Southern Philippines

The paper examines the role of religious organizations such as the Peace Advocates Zamboanga, a Catholic organization and the Interreligious Movement for Peace composed of persons with varied religious affiliations in the peace and environmental movement in Southern Philippines. These organizations have emerged to address the increasing violence gripping Zamboanga City and Western Mindanao since the 1990's. The most recent conflict last September 9, 2013 was an armed confrontation between government forces and the Moro National Liberation Front-Misuari Faction which lasted for 23 days and paralyzed the city and displaced thousands. In a multi-cultural city composed of Christians, Muslims and indigenous communities, these organizations and religious leaders have helped heal the wounds of conflict among communities and have promoted

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the care for mother earth issuing statements to the media, visiting and assisting evacuees and marginalized communities, and by actively promoting peace education in schools and organizing the city's annual week of peace celebrations among others.

RC06-135.7

MEDLEY-RATH, STEPHANIE* *(Indiana University Kokomo)*

Conducting Online Focus Groups with Parents of Children with Sensory Processing Disorder

I conducted three online focus groups using Facebook's secret groups. I recruited parents and caregivers (N=27) of children with sensory processing disorder (SPD) or "sensory issues." At least four methodological problems emerged. First, all participants were mothers of the children despite using gender-neutral recruitment materials. In hindsight, my recruitment methods were not gender-neutral as I recruited among people who write about their child's experiences with sensory processing disorder online and promoted my research among SPD Facebook groups (used predominantly by women). Second, mothers some mothers indicated that their older children reviewed everything they posted on the internet about them (including while in the focus group). They also alluded to challenges for children with SPD related to puberty and toilet training but would not elaborate for fear of embarrassing their child despite the privacy of the secret group. Third, the quality of participants' responses varied. Most participants responded to every question in the first two focus groups and were willing to comment on each other's responses. In the third group, I had to follow-up via email multiple times to receive participation from respondents. The data from the third group is less interactive and in-depth. Fourth, there are special challenges with compiling the data after the study. Decisions must be made as to whether to preserve and analyze deleted comments, "likes," and other "reactions" to posts, for example. Special care must be made to ensure that data is complete because comments get truncated and must be expanded within Facebook to be viewed. Data also must be reorganized chronologically as Facebook organizes the group's feed based on the recentness of activity on a post. Overall, special considerations must be addressed when utilizing online focus groups using Facebook.

RC21-JS-19.3

MEER, TALIA* *(University of Cape Town)*

Of Home and History: Life Stories, Race and Place-Making in Observatory, Cape Town

The recent upsurge of interest in urban migration, place-making and identity has focused largely on issues of international and regional refugees and immigrants, and integration. There is however less focus on how people move through spaces in individual cities, and how 'small movements' (Arnaut, 2012) shape both life stories and understandings of a place.

In Cape Town, Observatory is often seen as an inclusive neighbourhood in the segregated city, accepting of race and class mixing, and described historically as a 'grey area' – neither black nor white, or both during apartheid (Unneberg 2005; Peck & Banda 2014).

The life stories of 20 feminine residents of Observatory, elicited through in-depth interviews, reveal that individuals' movements in and out of Observatory have frequently had a profound impact on their life courses. Observatory's status as a diverse space allowed residents to reshape their biographies: white residents have shed their racist or conservative homes and histories to create new post-apartheid identities in Observatory; black residents have achieved class-mobility, and access to the (white) urban centre, to construct lives tenuously outside of the oppressive effects of segregation. Frequently however, the experiences of black residents, whose biographies include dispossession or discrimination within Observatory, remain 'unreal'; while those of white residents that affirm Observatory as diverse or inclusive, are seen as 'real' (Skeggs et al. 2004).

I argue that, in the example of Observatory, biographical research demonstrates the significance of small movements in and out of the neighbourhood in shaping both individual lives and collective understandings of place, and also challenges the pervasive perspective of Observatory as unwaveringly inclusive and diverse. Thus, participant biographies can help unpack or trouble dominant understandings of place and history, and can contribute to a more robust account.

RC24-459.3

MEHLKOP, GUIDO* *(University of Erfurt)*
NEUMANN, ROBERT* *(Technische Universität Dresden)*
GRAEFF, PETER *(Christian-Albrechts University Kiel)*

Revisiting the Green Consumer – Attitudes, Identity and the Conditions of Environmental Consumption

Empirical studies reveal that even respondents with pro-environmental concerns frequently do not show pro-environmental behavior. Given the mixed empirical results regarding the impact of attitudinal measures on environmental behavior, scholars have introduced environmental identity measures as a competing explanatory approach for environmental behavior. They assume that the moral components of acting responsible with regards to the collective good (ecological sustainability) may be better reflected by variables that map the self-identity of conscious and ethical consumers instead of attitudinal measures that reflect mere mental evaluations of objects. Recent evidence on the determinants of consumer behavior suggests that identity measures indeed outperform attitudinal measures in explaining variation in environmental decision making. Our study will operationalize two competing theoretical approaches to measure environmental identity along with traditional measures of environmental attitudes. Environmental decision making will be scrutinized with regards to consumer behavior at farmers markets. Shopping groceries at weekly farmers markets can be considered as an action that provokes effort and is rather disadvantageous compared to shopping at ordinary supermarkets (limited opening hours, restricted product range, no parking, no shopping carts). We will assess whether consumers consider the conditions of shopping at farmers market as rather high-cost and test whether consumer behavior can better be predicted by attitudinal or identity measures. We use data from four waves of the GESIS panel, a probabilistic mixed-mode access panel in Germany. Given the reported explanatory power of the identity measures in multivariate analyses and the lack of applications in the German context, this broadening of the scope will shed a new light on the ongoing theoretical discussion between proponents and opponents of the rational choice framework. Furthermore we can provide empirical evidence whether the concept of identity also works within the German context.

RC53-876.2

MEICHSNER, SYLVIA* *(University of Sheffield)*

Institutional Care Settings for Children and Young People As Strategic Resource

This paper seeks to examine the use of institutional childcare as a strategic resource and coping strategy for children and young people living in adverse circumstances. It will draw on empirical material from different studies, including a qualitative longitudinal study on residential settings for children and young people in a large Mexican-American border town. It will provide an overview over the specific features of this urban agglomeration and their relevance for families, children and young people. Spaces for agency in the face of social exclusion and poverty will be identified in a second step before case studies on individual children exemplify the at times utilitarian use of care facilities through service consumers.

In so doing the paper contributes to two debates. On the one hand it will add to the controversial discussion around institutional childcare, its potential usefulness as a tool for child saving and its possibly damaging effects on child development. On the other hand it will raise and discuss questions regarding the conceptualization of child agency.

RC22-411.5

MEICHSNER, SYLVIA* *(University of Sheffield)*

Rescuing the Rescuers – Female Care Worker in the Grip of Caring Power

This paper seeks to explore the situation of un- or low-skilled local women working in residential care institutions for children and young people that have been established and are maintained by affluent religious groups from abroad. Drawing on empirical research in a large Mexican-American border town the trajectories of these women in the social space including the cumulative disadvantages inherent to their current position will be tracked. The way how these women are conceptualised by members of the religious groups who are trying to rescue them from a life at the margins of society will be examined and the overarching narrative framing this approach as well as the norms and values underpinning it will be traced. In so doing the power imbalances permeating and enabling the relationship between these women and their religious host institutions will become evident. Analysing them from the perspective of the Foucault-inspired concept of caring power the paper argues that inclusion and exclusion can be closely intertwined.

RC35-JS-24.3

MEIER, FRANK* *(University of Bremen)*
PEETZ, THORSTEN *(University of Bremen)*
WAIBEL, DÉSIRÉE *(University of Bremen)*

Valuation Constellations

In our presentation, we want to put forth a new analytical perspective for the emergent research field of valuation studies. Loyal to their theoretical foundations in pragmatist social theory (Boltanski & Thévenot, 2006; Dewey,

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1916, 1939), current valuation studies focus mainly on valuation practices in situations (Berthoin Antal, Hutter, & Stark, 2015). While this perspective offers rich descriptions of practices of valuation in diverse fields such as the arts (Merriman, 2015; Wohl, 2015), finance (Beunza & Stark, 2004), science (Dussauge, Helgesson, & Lee, 2015; Hirschauer, 2015), or education (Kalthoff, 2013), it ignores important *trans-situational* aspects of valuation processes. In reference to current valuation research, we argue that while the topic of trans-situationality has recently caught researchers' attention on a substantive level, conceptual and theoretical work is widely missing.

In order to fill this gap, we then introduce the concept of *valuation constellations*. The concept highlights the potential of trans-situational forces in valuation processes in three different respects: *Positions* – valuee, valuator, and audience – whose *relations* span across situational contexts, trans-situationally valid *rules*, and technological *infrastructures* (Meier et al., 2016). The analytical potential of the concept is then illustrated in the context of three ongoing research projects out of rather different social spheres: (1) The process of canonization within the Roman Catholic Church; (2) processes of intimate valuation via real time dating applications; and (3) amateur literary criticism on Amazon.com. By presenting a variety of ways how trans-situational forces shape valuation processes, we aim at a discussion of trans-situationality in valuation studies on the conceptual level.

RC38-670.3

MEIER, KRISTINA* *(Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Göttingen)*

TEUTENBERG, KATHARINA* *(Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Göttingen)*

How Are Acts of Collective Violence during War Remembered in Times of Peace? - Doing Memory By German Soldiers Returned from Combat Missions

This paper is about returning soldiers, their re-integration processes, discourses in the civilian population, and the interaction between discourses and biographical self-presentations.

From the beginning of the first military operations of the Bundeswehr (the German army) in the early 1990s (e.g. in Bosnia, Kosovo or Afghanistan), these operations were referred by the German media as "peace missions" or "stabilization missions". Government officials classified them as "military assistance", "commitment" and "international responsibility".

According to our empirical findings, which are based on a combination of discourse and biographical analysis, this dominant public and political discourse diverges from the reality presented by the soldiers. In our paper we will discuss the question of how everyday life and political discourses constitute the biographical self-presentations and how the discourses are perceived, modified or rejected by the biographers.

We will discuss two case studies of ex-soldiers who faced the challenge of integrating their experiences of combat missions into everyday life. It will be seen that they established different biographical repair strategies which (initially) enabled them to exclude their (traumatizing) experiences of combat missions from their own biography in order to adapt themselves to "normal" civilian life. They learned that it is necessary to keep silent about their experience of violence, to deny or trivialize it. These strategies fit the dominant discourse and present the military operations as largely harmless.

At the same time, the biographers complain of a lack of recognition and define themselves as returnees "without a voice". This self-perception fits with a relatively new counter discourse, established since 2010 by several thousand (former) soldiers, who have joined together in veterans' associations. They call themselves "New German Veterans" and fight "against forgetting" and for acknowledgement as returnees from the war. They understand themselves as "mouthpieces" of their grouping and want to "break the silence".

RC21-382.5

MEIRELES, EDUARDO* *(Universidade Estadual de Campinas)*

Financialization Process of Housing on the Periphery of Capitalism: The Case of Brazil after the Global Crisis of 2008 and the Protagonism of the "My House My Life"

The Brazilian government has spent the last 30 years without directing a massive investment in housing, sanitation and transportation, which, in turn, has created serious problems in Brazilian cities. However, after 2005 Brazil resumed investment in areas such as Housing, thus transforming cities as an excellent space for generating profits, interest and real estate income, thus arousing the interests of large contractors in both real estate production and heavy construction. In addition, the expressive globalization of housing and real estate markets and economic adjustment policies, cities have become too costly for the low-income segments of the population - and, increasingly, also for the middle-income population. In Brazil, the market started to regulate prices, establishing parameters for prices, location and availability of housing and land. This contributed to the strengthening of the perception of housing as a mere commodity and financial asset, thus counteracting the right to adequate housing. In this sense, this work seeks to construct through a qualitative and case study method for an analysis of the financerization of housing in the Especially in post-crisis Brazil in 2008 and to seek as results elements that may reaffirm the hypothesis that the "Minha Casa Minha Vida" Program is part of a financialisation process and has systematically and significantly contributed to generating profits and Interest and income to various capitals, especially from other sectors that are not part of the construction industry, thus strengthening the idea that home ownership with globalization becomes a global financial asset, thus dehydrating the idea of housing as a right Social and human rights to ensure access to various other fundamental rights and reproductive rights. Of human beings.

RC14-267.5

MELGACO, LUCAS* *(Vrije Universiteit Brussel)*

From the Electronic Eye to Live Streaming Surveillance: Two Decades of the Optical Metaphor

Almost 25 years ago David Lyon published *The Electronic Eye: The Rise of the Surveillance Society*, one of the milestones in the history of surveillance studies. Already on the cover of the book the visual, or more precisely the optical, metaphor was paramount, as it pictured a Magritte style surrealistic eye filled with clouds. The reference to the eye, to vision, has accompanied developments in surveillance studies and can be found in Foucauldian references to the panopticon as well as in more recent works like Gilliom and Monahan's *SuperVision* or Marx's *Windows into the Soul* (whose cover is incidentally also illustrated by colorful eyes). Surveillance studies authors have, however, argued that in the latest years not only images but other forms of non-imagery data have become equally important. Among the latter there are data from passenger name records (PNR), credit card information (already mentioned by Lyon himself in the Electronic Eye), and all sorts of metadata. However, in this presentation I will argue the still central importance of the image for surveillance studies today by discussing its importance, among others, for social media and most recently live streaming activities.

RC31-554.10

MELLO E SILVA, LEONARDO* *(Universidade de São Paulo)*

LEONG, PRISCILLA* *(Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos)*

Transnationality and the Filipina Domestic Worker: Some Evidences from Brazil

It has become increasingly noticeable that upper-class Brazilian families are seeking foreign domestic labour and one of these is the Filipina. Despite a recent formalization of the employment status of domestic workers in the country and the subsequent rise in wages, there are reasons to suppose that mere economics are insufficient to explain their preference. Since the early 20th century, the Philippines have been a major global source of migrant labour, both skilled and less skilled (Country Migration Report – The Philippines 2013). Most recently (between 2004 and 2007), Filipinos have been the fastest growing group of immigrants among foreigners in Brazil issued with residence and work permits (Focus Migration, 2008). This presentation explores the social fabric of Filipina society in Brazil, who is part of a new international migratory wave. The sociological scope includes the inescapable element of the question of family, language, culture, and even religion. Global domestic labour is growing in Brazil, although the country has traditionally had provisions of domestic female labour. Focusing on the city of Sao Paulo, it is possible to note through preliminary observation, the occurrence of privileged spaces of the meeting points of these workers. Using a qualitative method, information was collected primarily from Filipina domestic workers about their social, personal and occupational lives. Of fundamental importance was also the dense observation of participants in as many aspects of their lives as possible – mostly in the community. As is already identifiable in São Paulo, the Filipinos may be distinguished as one of those communities that behave in a more or less segregated way. The data shows how the Filipino community, while maintaining its distinct identity, has integrated in various ways with local Brazilian society. There are arguments to believe that transnationality is associated with various inequalities, therefore leading to vulnerability.

RC37-658.2

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* *(Niccolò Cusano University, Rome)*

Exploiting Migration: Tourist Gaze, Art Industry and Cultural Policies

The Mediterranean refugee crisis entails an interesting cultural process showing the complex and controversial relationships between cultural heritage, tourism and art industry, as well as between political narratives, urban policies and cultural marketing.

Main cultural and political institutions, well-known artists and mass media tend to exploit this crisis with effective cultural products, which intertwine emotions, voyeurism and socio-cultural awareness.

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Political narratives, based on the importance of enhancing awareness of the crisis, offer an effective cover to these operations. Migrants and refugees tend to become objects of tourist and media gaze, though their real stories and memories are hardly taken into account.

Among the many examples, Ai Weiwei's sophisticated installations with migrants' lifejackets and rubber lifeboats, in Berlin, Vienna and Florence, as well as his documentary presented to Venice film festival, show the deep interrelation between media, marketing and cultural policies.

In Lanzarote tourists can visit an ultimate attraction, an underwater museum displaying also a huge sculpture showing migrants and dead bodies on a rubber boat. This sculpture is named after Lampedusa, a tiny island between North Africa and Italy, which in recent years has received thousands and thousands of migrants, becoming a global symbol of the Mediterranean refugee crisis.

Lampedusa itself is at the centre of an interesting process of metabolization and exploitation of migration. This island has become a popular setting for movies, TV serials and documentaries (one of which was even awarded the Golden Bear at Berlin Film Festival). It has also hosted exhibitions displaying objects of migrants missed during their journey.

These cases are "good to think" the difficult relationships between tragedies, tourism and art industry, as well as between spectacularization of suffering, tourist gaze and cultural policies.

RC50-841.5

MELOTTI, MARXIANO* *(Niccolò Cusano University, Rome)*
MARRA, EZIO *(Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca)*

When Migration Becomes a Tourist Brand... Lampedusa and the Refugee Crisis

Lampedusa has become a global icon of the Mediterranean refugee crisis, and a good place to think the relationships between tourism, cultural change and social inequalities.

Until some years ago, the island was a major gateway for migrants and refugees trying to reach Europe from Northern Africa. The arrival of thousands of migrants and the presence of a migrant Reception Center have deeply affected local economy based on tourism.

Owing to media representation and political narratives, Lampedusa had acquired a special image as a liminal place where tourists could experience some extreme aspects of the refugee crisis, from shipwrecks to corpses on the beaches.

Recently the situation has changed: arrivals are now under control and tourism appears to be increasingly successful. Local community and tourism industry have metabolized migration, which seems to have become a new "tourist brand". This gives international visibility, no longer frightens tourists and even attracts a new kind of niche tourism. Lampedusa is an interesting social laboratory. Owing to its tourist success, the island is deeply changing: it is acquiring global patterns and risks losing its traditional identity.

Lampedusa has often been presented as the "island of peace": its community was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize and its Mayor received the Unesco Peace Prize. Is it possible to think Lampedusa as a space able to overcome social and cultural conflicts and to contribute to building "active peace"? Could migration help the island rediscover its longstanding cross-cultural Mediterranean identity? Could migration be used as an innovative tool to build a new tourist and "sustainable" identity based on intercultural dialogue?

The paper presents the first results of a field research carried out by Marxiano Melotti (UniCusano), Elisabetta Ruspini and Ezio Marra (University of Milano-Bicocca).

RC50-839.5

MENA, MIGUELA* *(University of the Philippines Diliman)*

Poverty, Power and Ethics: Slum Tourism in the Philippines

Slums in the Philippines are dispersed across the country. These slum areas often have limited access to basic services, no legal land tenure and insecure shelter, usually on the least appealing plots of land. Many Filipino slum dwellers live in areas where they are vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters. The increase of slums has long been treated as a common problem of urban areas all over the world. Its increase is considered as a challenge primarily to urban governance. Though global initiatives have been raised to solve the problems associated with slums, particularly to urban planning, the increase of slums also has presented opportunities and threats to the tourism industry.

During the 1980s, the 'Smokey Mountains' in the Philippines had become a symbol for urban poverty. In the early 1990s, a tour operator started offering tours to this huge garbage dump, where thousands of people lived and worked. These tours temporarily stopped in 1993 when the dump was closed. Most inhabitants had to move to Payatas, another dump, which collapsed in 2000 in a landslide that buried hundreds of people. Today, there is "Smokey Tours," which is a project of World Experience Philippines, Corp, a duly registered non-government organization in the Philippines founded by Juliette Kwee. According to the founder, this special tour seeks to raise awareness about social issues, inspire

individuals to bring about societal change, and bridge the gap between people from different backgrounds.

Literature suggests that slum tourism has been subjected to various ethical discourses in the international scene. Using secondary data analysis and qualitative research methodology, this paper aims to explore how slum tourism developed in the Philippines and identify the issues related to poverty, power and ethics that emerged due to the promotion of these slum tours.

RC48-JS-57.6

MENARD, GABRIEL* *(University of Toronto)*

Reclaiming 'Free Markets' from the Neo-Liberals? Thinking through Capitalist Coalitions in Anti-Globalization Movements

As the information revolution unfolds, concerns over access to information technologies are increasingly embroiled in wider concerns over the (anti) democratic implications of global capitalism. In the United States, these concerns are manifested in a social movement seeking to implement Network Neutrality regulations that prevent telecommunications service providers from exploiting their position as network gatekeepers, ostensibly to safeguard the freedom and openness of the Internet to democratic participation and endogenous, user-driven development. This movement draws on themes and tactics common to the broader anti-globalization movement, including opposition to the concentration of power among multi-national corporations, resistance to deregulatory pressures, promotion of economic self-determination, and the mass mobilization of supporters through the Internet. Unlike other such movements, however, Network Neutrality movement organizers have sought change on explicitly pro-capitalist terms, by casting demands as the legitimate expression of free market principles – based on meaningful competition – in opposition to the (neo-liberal) position of free markets as *laissez-faire* deregulation.

Drawing on a wide corpus of movement materials, including legislative committee testimony, SMO documents, and interviews, I argue this case raises questions about the utility of conceptualizing resistance to global capitalism as struggles against particular *expressions* of capitalism – and perhaps as struggles to enact particular visions of alternative capitalist possibilities – rather than as struggles against globalization or capitalism *per se*. This conceptualization poses a dilemma: on one hand, coalition-building with entrepreneurial capitalists aligned with the movement's vision of Internet openness has been key to the movement's success; on the other hand, there may be far-reaching consequences to further entrenching market mechanisms as the primary organizing principle of access to information technologies.

RC52-870.1

MENCHIK, DANIEL* *(Michigan State University)*

The Dynamics of Medical Authority

Despite our interest in determining our health decisions, physicians have great control over our bodies, minds, and lives. Their pronouncements are more widely-accepted than those of stakeholders that range from nurses to pharmaceutical companies, and they are able to set high prices for their care, sometimes leading patients to shoulder massive debt to pay off medical expenses.

How do doctors manage this privileged authority? This paper uses over six years' worth of ethnographic data to answer this question, incorporating factors internal and external to medicine. I argue that doctors manage their authority in the context of competing for status among doctors who share with them an interest in developing new knowledge. Specifically, the terms for status among doctors will be closely tied to the expectations of these peers regarding how knowledge is produced, and public expectations for the practice of medicine. Physicians compete with peers for status by making a case for the quality of the knowledge they have developed and would like to have orient practices profession-wide. Those seeking to have their knowledge widely adopted are observed by peers in a range of venues, and judged in terms of qualities that they would like to have represent the profession's authority with outside stakeholders. Those doctors who put medicine's authority at risk though engaging in behavior deemed culturally inappropriate are denied the opportunity for visibility that comes from being given access to medicine's key venues. Consequently, these doctors' knowledge is unlikely to become dominant, ensuring that these physicians potentially able to place the group at risk are denied positions that would enable them to represent the collective in a negative light.

This dynamic and contingent model, I argue, better explains how authority is gained and lost in medicine than the static, institution-centered, and hierarchical model that presently dominates.

RC47-791.2

MENDES, KAITLYNN* *(University of Leicester)*

Brand Feminism: Promotional Culture and Contemporary Feminist Activism

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

Ever since the late 1960s when Virginia Slims cigarettes released their logo 'You've come a long way, baby', tapping into women's liberationist tropes, scholars have been aware of the ways corporations have adopted feminist slogans and rhetoric to sell their products. While there is growing scholarly interest in the ways corporations promote 'brand-led' or 'commodity activism' (see Mukherjee and Banet-Weiser 2012), there is a surprising dearth of research on the other side of the coin - the ways activists are increasingly adopting slick PR and marketing strategies into their campaigns including, branding, commercialising, franchising, merchandising, and the increased use of celebrity icons.

Given the contemporary 'hot-ness' of feminism around the globe (Gill 2016), and the plethora of recent initiatives such as the global SlutWalk movement and the Women's Marches in January 2017, this is a timely and fruitful space in which to apply theories from promotional and critical consumer studies. In this talk, I will outline a new theoretical account of what I term 'brand feminism', which attends to the ways feminist activists are increasingly drawing on corporate strategies to 'brand' their activism, including commercialisation, franchising, merchandising, professionalisation, and increased use of celebrity icons. While 'framing' (Entman 1993) or 'networks' (Diani &McAdam 2003) may have been key concepts in the past to understand social change movements, I propose that as neoliberalism continues to gain global dominance, we need a new theoretical framework in which to understand the relationship between activism, promotional culture, and social change.

RC29-JS-60.3

MENESES REYES, MARCELA* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Legítimo Victimario: Juventud, Violencia y Vida Cotidiana En Unidades Habitacionales Populares De La Ciudad De México

La violencia interpersonal se ha convertido en uno de los mecanismos prácticos para la resolución de conflictos cotidianos en la Ciudad de México. Sobre todo, en espacios donde la ausencia de autoridad es evidente y la responsabilidad de los habitantes de protegerse recae sobre sí mismos, tal como en las unidades habitacionales populares ocurre. Es en este marco que se ha configurado a los jóvenes varones como los encargados de protegerse a sí mismos, a sus familias y a su patrimonio, bajo el respaldo de sus comunidades de pertenencia, lo que me lleva a proponer la categoría de *legítimo victimario* como una posibilidad de análisis en la dupla juventud y violencia.

RC21-390.1

MENESES REYES, MARCELA* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Legítimo Victimario: La Violencia Como Mecanismo De Resolución De Conflictos Cotidianos En Entornos Urbano Populares De La Ciudad De México

En ciertos entornos urbano-populares de la Ciudad de México los conflictos cotidianos por mantener el orden y la seguridad en los barrios se dirimen de distintas formas entre los vecinos ante la ausencia de autoridad o ante la falta de reglas hegemónicas. En algunas ocasiones el diálogo y la negociación imperan, en otras las acciones individuales y abusivas se imponen, y en muchos otros casos se recurre a la violencia como un mecanismo práctico y efectivo para solucionar los conflictos.

En esta forma de enfrentar los problemas de la vida cotidiana que se multiplican en los barrios, edificios y unidades habitacionales populares, son los jóvenes varones los que actúan violentamente como los defensores de sí mismos, de sus familias y de su patrimonio ante la ausencia de autoridad. Todo esto bajo el velo y visto bueno de sus familias y comunidad de pertenencia, lo cual me lleva a plantear la categoría de legítimo victimario como una posibilidad de análisis en la relación juventud y violencia.

RC37-656.2

MENEZES, PAULO* *(University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)*

Revisiting the Horror: Joshua Oppenheimer's Act of Killing (2012) and S-21 the Khmer Rouge Killing Machine (Rithy Panh, 2003)

This paper aims to analyze the films Act of Killing, by Joshua Oppenheimer (2012) and S-21 The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine (Rithy Panh, 2003) The first film was made from interviews with members of death squads seeking to understand how thousands of people were exterminated by supposedly being "communists" in one of the greatest genocides of the second half of the twentieth century. In some instances, comparisons will be made with S21 – The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine, another horror moment of the late twentieth century in the contrary sense as here the supposedly "anti-communists" were the exterminated.

The proposal is to discuss the relations between cinema and the production of knowledge in the Social Sciences, in order to highlight the problems of episte-mological background and methodological issues concerning the use of film as a privileged research material.

The aim is to investigate the articulations proposed by the films, its formative aspects, evidencing the ways in which the relations between cinema and society are established, through detailed analysis of its narrative, its options, its silences. Certainly every researcher in Social Sciences gives the world a sense from the value options he makes. However, in doing so, he must be aware that there is not, as Weber pointed out, something valuable and worthy "in itself" to be investigated, an inherent or unique sense of things. In view of this, the researcher, looking to the film, exposes himself to the risk of sustaining the connections that he establishes, connections that are significant from the valorative options he makes. The perspective is that at the end of the analysis the significant blocks, reconstituted and highlighted in their various moments, point not only the common points with other possible interpretations, but above all, distances, dissent and disagreements between them.

RC35-641.1

MENNICKEN, ANDREA* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

MUNIESA, FABIAN* *(Mines ParisTech, PSL Research University)*

Governing through Value: Public Service and the Asset Rationale

The financial and managerial transformations that fall under the rubric of New Public Management do recurrently include the transition from standards of public 'expenditure' to principles of public 'investment', that is, to an emphasis on the 'return' of public money and on the assessment of its capacity to 'create value'. The crucial part played by quantitative metrics and performance measures in the construction of these transformations has been highlighted and analysed. Yet, the 'investment' rationale that these transformations entail deserves further scrutiny. The fact that considering something in the terms of an 'asset', i.e. in its capacity to 'create value' from the perspective of an 'investor', involves not only a transformation of the thing/service under consideration. It redefines also the roles – the very 'making up' – of public service users and providers. This study provides an exploratory contribution to the examination of this hypothesis. We focus on three areas of public service that are highly exposed to these modernization policies: hospitals, universities and prisons. We concentrate on the cases of France and England, where particular styles of New Public Management have translated into particularly problematic processes of quantification and valuation. We study the extent and manner in which the resources these public services consist of (personnel, facilities, knowledge, management) are considered as 'assets', that is, as elements whose 'value' stems from being considered from an investor's viewpoint. We also examine how the 'user' proper (the patient, the student, the inmate) is featured as an 'asset' in this 'value creation' machinery. We suggest that what we call the 'asset rationale' operates on a cultural level and carries profound political significance. It involves the development of a particular culture in the conduct of public administration and its assessment or, put differently, a new form of considering what the state consists of.

RC47-792.2

MENON, GAYATRI* *(Azim Premji University)*

SUNDAR, APARNA *(Azim Premji University)*

Public Demonstrations

In a context of mounting political and material insecurity and stalled growth, precipitated in large part by the ascendance of the Hindu right, what is the fate of the category of 'the public'? How are contemporary mobilisations redefining the public in India? In this paper we examine a range of protests and movements that have punctuated the past year - from campus conflagrations, to labour struggles and farmers' struggles, to caste-based mobilisations, to the championing of the right to privacy - and consider the definitions of 'the public' that they demonstrate. We will investigate the site and subject of the public specified in these demonstrations, as we analyse them in terms of what they reveal about who is considered to be a legitimate member of the public, the fate of those who are considered to be encroachers on political and physical spaces of the public, and the role of private property in regulating access to 'the public.' Our focus will be to understand the challenges of organising for social justice in the contemporary era, where 'the public' is increasingly privatized and de-secularised, and the rights of citizens are suspended in the name of public interest and national security.

RC02-55.1

MENSE-PETERMANN, URSULA* *(Bielefeld University)*

Eastern European Service Contract Workers in the German Meat Industry – Institutions, Networks and Conventions

This contribution will be based on an ethnographic case study of the transnational labour market that allocates Eastern European workers to jobs in the German meat industry, including interviews, informal talks, observations, and

document analysis. The empirical reconstruction of this specific transnational labour market and of the complex configuration of market (making) actors aims at revealing its underlying logic and at developing a theoretical understanding of (this type of) transnational labour markets more generally. Specific attention will be paid to institutions, networks and conventions that enable cross-border recruitment, placement, and matching in this case and thereby enact this transnational labour market. A special focus will be put on the complex interplay of EU legislation and national labour laws of the home and host countries, on the gaps between these levels and the ways that (collective) market actors fill them, and on the role of national and EU-level industrial relations for regulating this transnational labour market.

RC28-519.4

MENZE, LAURA* *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*
POLLAK, REINHARD* *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*

Rich Country, Poor Chances? How Institutions and Resources Shape School-to-Work Transitions of Disadvantaged Students in Germany

Germany is a rich country with a pronounced educational expansion over the past decades. Yet, educational inequality in Germany remains among the highest in industrialized countries. About 8% of a student cohort leaves general schooling without any educational degree. This group is particularly vulnerable at the transition to vocational training and the labor market. Students without any degree come from the lowest track of the stratified regular school system and from special-needs schools. The assignment to these school types differs by student ability, but assignments also vary by region, proximity to schools, and administrative practices. As a result, students with very similar (low) basic competencies are found in both school types. Depending on these institutional contexts, students experience differential support in school and especially in their transitions into the vocational training system and the labor market. In our paper, we analyze the pathways of students with similar cognitive ability: Do comparable school leavers face the same disadvantages at labor market entry, or do students from special-needs schools suffer from additional stigmatization? How effective is the support program for special need students to overcome their low chances of a successful labor market entry? What is the role of social, cognitive and motivational resources ("agency") besides institutional constraints and support for labor market integration?

We use data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS). Due to an oversampling of low-achieving students, the data sets offer the unique possibility to compare students from special-needs schools with similar students from regular schools. In our analyses, we first employ sequence analysis to illustrate pathways to labor market integration for all low-achieving students. In a second step, we match students from different school types and model their employment status at the end of the observation frame, controlling for the differential support they received.

RC04-103.2

MEO, ANALIA* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*
TARABINI, AINA *(Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona)*

Teachers´ Identities and Pedagogic Practices in Barcelona and Buenos Aires. Global Pressures, Local Responses and Common Challenges

In Western developed and non-developed contemporary societies, comprehensive secondary schooling faces numerous and complex challenges triggered by the emergence and consolidation of the globalised knowledge society, the expansion of social inequalities, and the proliferation of youth cultures. In this scenario, this paper maps out some of these challenges in secondary schools in Barcelona (Spain) and in the City of Buenos Aires (Argentina). Based on different qualitative research projects carried out in each city, the paper focuses on teachers´ identities and pedagogic practices in secondary schools for pupils from socially and economically disadvantaged families, and located in deprived urban areas. The following questions organise our analysis: How do teachers define their work in these schools? How do they address the distance between the school cultural capital and working class cultural capital? How do teachers see their own responsibility with regard to pupils´ school "success" or "failure"? What are the tensions between teachers´ identities, policy pressures and young people's experiences, knowledge and identities? In order to address these questions, this paper is organised into three sections. The first examines our theoretical tools -pedagogical devices, identities and the social construction of educational trajectories- drawing from English and French literature. The second describes the educational policy scenario in Barcelona and Buenos Aires, and, in turn, examines how different groups of teachers deal with everyday challenges and how they delineate diverse teachers´ identities. Finally, we compare and contrast the cases under examination and we identify common and specific challenges for comprehensive education, as well as lessons to be learned beyond the researched scenarios. In sum, the paper allows mapping some of the 'old'

and 'new' challenges facing secondary education in order to achieve educational success for all students and contextualise them in light of the contemporary social, economical and cultural transformations.

RC30-544.8

MERGENER, ALEXANDRA* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)*

Balancing Work and Family Life with Home-Based Telework? Perspectives of German Employees in Different Occupations

Home-based telework is usually associated with flexible working hours and often considered as a strategy to enhance employees' work-family balance. Thus, having the opportunity to work from home is perceived as a feasible way to combine family life and paid employment – particularly for those (mostly women) who are responsible for childcare and by this often restricted to participate in conventional on-site work. However, working from home could also mean that professional and domestic spheres are closely interrelated and results in blurred borders between work and family life. This could be especially the case for persons in leading or management positions as these are mostly in demanding, competitive and pressured contexts. The question is therefore: Concerning work-family-balance, is home-based telework a blessing or a curse?

Using data from a representative telephone-based survey of 20,000 persons in active employment in Germany (*BIBB/BAuA Employment Survey 2018*), this study analyses the effects of teleworking options on the subjective work-family-balance of German employees. Aspects of particular interest include differences by professions, occupational positions, intensive work contexts, tasks, working hours and gender.

This question is especially interesting due to the increasing digitalisation of (western) labour markets, which may result in growing teleworking opportunities. In this context, the research project broadens the discussion about pros and cons of home-based working by findings that can directly applicable to German employees (because of the specific national database). Furthermore, these results are also transferable to working populations of other nations with similar structures.

RC48-801.4

MERICO, MAURIZIO* *(University of Salerno)*

Faces of Dissent: An Appraisal of Kenneth Keniston's Researches on Youth and Youth Cultures

The paper aims to analyse Kenneth Keniston's researches on the forms of dissent that engaged the US youth between the late 1950s and early 1970s.

Through the continuum between alienation and commitment, the analysis allows to outline the complex interweaving among the processes of social and political change, the biographical dimension and the psychosocial development on which Keniston developed his analysis of the «faces of dissent».

The manifold suggestions, until the proposal of identifying the typical features of a «postmodern youth», and the innovative contribution that the analysis developed by Keniston offered, and continues to offer, to the debate on youth and youth cultures are thus highlighted.

RC34-613.5

MERICO, MAURIZIO* *(University of Salerno)*

From 'the Gang' to Educational Sociology: A Reappraisal of Frederic M. Thrasher's Legacy

Like other colleagues from the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago, Frederic M. Thrasher owes his reputation to the research carried out during his PhD and published in 1927 as 'The Gang': a 'classic of sociology' that has become over time a reference for those studying youth gangs and youth subcultures. Although representing for him an opportunity to get sudden recognition and a constant reference throughout his career, the experience in Chicago is only the first step of his academic and intellectual biography. In 1927, after the release of 'The Gang', Thrasher joined the Department of Educational Sociology at the New York University. At NYU, he had the opportunity to redefine its intellectual path. Thrasher placed the novelty of the Chicago approach at the service of the challenge launched by Educational Sociology: recognizing the role and contribution of sociology in analyzing and solving educational problems. Thrasher worked in New York from 1927 to 1959, focusing his analysis on the social contexts that influence educational processes, the relationship between school, informal groups and communities, the contents and roles of informal education, the effects of 'motion pictures' on young people and the relationship between education and prevention of juvenile delinquency. This phase of his intellectual biography remains largely unknown. However, while considering its limits and contradictions, it seems still able to offer interesting insights to contemporary research.

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In this direction, the paper aims at presenting and critically analysing the main features of the empirical researches and of the theoretical and methodological thoughts developed by Thrasher throughout his path from Chicago to New York, also in the hope that it can offer new insights for – as in the aims of the session – reversing the approach in the studies of youth gangs.

WG05-946.4

MERINO MARTINEZ, SUSANA* *(UNAM)*
LOPEZ, MARIA DE JESUS *(Escuela Nacional de Trabajo Social UNAM)*

Política Social y Pobreza Alimentaria En México. Una Visión Desde La Gerencia Social.

El propósito del presente trabajo es analizar una de las estrategias de política social, clave del gobierno mexicano, orientada a atender el problema de la pobreza extrema en México, agudizada en las tres últimas décadas, producto de la política económica neoliberal. Se pretende realizar un acercamiento a la política social denominada "nueva generación", desde el enfoque de la Nueva Gerencia Pública en su especificidad de Gerencia Social. En específico se analiza la estrategia denominada *Cruzada contra el Hambre*, su estructura, funcionamiento y desempeño con el fin de señalar algunos de sus efectos en materia de combate a la pobreza alimentaria así como los efectos que tiene en la disminución de la brecha de desigualdad que la política neoliberal ha provocado. Esta estrategia se define de inclusión y bienestar social, aunque su enfoque es atender las carencias por lo que la crítica se dirige a señalar sus limitaciones en términos de la sobrevivencia de los sujetos; fue diseñada originalmente para atender a una población de 7.01 millones de personas consideradas en *pobreza extrema con carencia alimentaria*. Anunciada en su momento, como uno de los ejes fundamentales de la política de desarrollo social bajo un enfoque de derechos humanos del actual gobierno mexicano.

La revisión crítica de la estrategia permitirá establecer el alcance de la misma, si se trata de una estrategia de una política social de nueva generación, si amortigua o erradica el problema de la pobreza pero sobre todo se busca identificar o proponer desde la perspectiva de la gerencia social, reactivar la participación social y comunitaria en la atención de la pobreza alimentaria en México. La gerencia social como una herramienta para el ejercicio comunitario, para la participación ciudadana en el contexto de reorientar los supuestos con los que opera la política alimentaria.

RC53-877.2

MERLA, LAURA* *(Université Catholique de Louvain)*

Understanding the Articulation between Digital and Physical Mobilities, Spatial Embeddedness and Social Relations through the Lens of Children Growing up with Two 'Homes'

I will present the main theoretical foundations of the ongoing ERC Starting Grant project « MobileKids: children in multi-local, post-separation families", which seeks to understand the lives of children aged between 10 and 15 in the context of shared custody arrangements.

The project investigates in particular the diversity of children's experience of multi-local family life in Brussels, Torino and Lyon, and seeks to identify their specific needs, through children's own accounts of their experiences. This means determining how, and under what circumstances, children appropriate their multi-local lives and develop new forms of habitus that incorporate mobility, virtual connectedness and the capacity to appropriate them and act upon them, which is in turn particularly valuable in societies where mobility (social, geographical, professional, etc.) is increasingly becoming a new stratifying factor (Glick Schiller and Salazar, 2013).

I will argue that children growing up between – and across – two households represent a key entry for developing empirical and theoretical knowledge on the inter-relations between mobility (including virtual), spatial embeddedness, and social relations. The micro-level everyday practices of those children indeed opens up a window for a better understanding of the characteristics, and articulation of:

1. the spatialisation of 'family', which questions the relations between « life spaces » (multilocal residentiality) and « lived space » (or the intimate network of someone's real and imaginary places and territories) (di Méo, 2012), and brings forward the importance of space/time articulations, in a context where "choreographies of existence" (Duchêne-Lacroix, 2010) are produced through the management and coordination of intermittent absence and co-presence within, and across households;

2. virtual mobility and virtual connectedness, which allow for the development of new repertoires of connectedness and co-presence that transcend space and time, and interrogate the role that ICT play in the management and structuring of daily social relations.

RC32-586.6

MERLINI, SARA* *(University of Lisbon, Av. Prof. Aníbal Bettencourt 9, 1600-189 Lisboa, Cab. 4121800146)*

Gender Belongings: The Effects of Historical Visibility over the Life Course

In this presentation we focus on gender belongings throughout the life course and their relation to the increased recognition and historical visibility of gender diversity in Portuguese and British contexts. Taking gender belonging as a linking concept between self and society that allows us to analyse social change (May, 2011), we deepen the relation between temporal (biographical and historical) dimensions and the process of discovering and identifying with a non-binary gender.

Through a historical, comparative and transnational approach we present preliminary results of a PhD research on non-binary genders framed by the ERC funded project TRANSRIGHTS (http://transrightseurope.com). Our starting point of analysis are 20 biographic interviews with individuals born between 1943 and 1997 who identify beyond the gender binary – i.e. don't belong exclusively to a masculine or a feminine gender. Based on an analysis of biographic and socio-historical data from Portugal and the United Kingdom, we tackle how gender diversity recogniton and historical visibility impacts on self-discover processes and enables different gender belongings.

Concretely, we applied the *biographical-interpretative-method* as a privileged tool to explore the ways in which socio-historical circumstances relate to individual and particular lives (Cohler and Hostetler, 2003;Wengraf, 2000). With regard to gender belongings our data shows how access to information and transgender networks, as well as the possibilities for legal gender recognition open the way for earlier processes of discovery and identification. Through the analysis of troubled and nonlinear trajectories in view of the mainstream "transgender path" (discovery-> treatment-> gender transition/migration), we verified that individual gender belonging is specially marked by the time in which one lives. Historical context has profound implications upon the course of an individual's life. By focusing on the relations between gender belonging and time, our results allow us to better understand the complex interrelations of change in personal and social life.

RC13-254.6

MERT, CEREN* *(Ozyegin University, Istanbul)*

Sounds from Istanbul's Old Beer Factory: The Case of Bomontiada

This paper will be focusing on the transformation of the historic beer factory in the Bomonti neighbourhood of Istanbul into an entertainment and culture hub, *Bomontiada.* Bomonti the brewery label established by the Swiss Bomonti Brothers in Istanbul in the late 19th century, inspired the name of this neighbourhood. One of the main contributors of the transformation of such a hub has been the company behind Istanbul's music venue Babylon, called Pozitif. Starting off in 1999, Babylon has been re-located within this renovated, creative cultural hub in 2015. In the recent years, this venue has been hosting the emerging local artists alongside those recognized global names within certain (sub)genres, providing an opportunity for creating an amalgamation of translocal networks between artists and creative actors. In this respect, I will be critically analysing Bomontiada, especially focusing mainly on the hub's music venue Babylon, together with its other "hip", "artsy" and flamboyant dining and wining spaces, workshop events and its art space, etc. as an example of how capitalism engages with creativity and creative labour thus bringing forth gentrification processes. Hence, I will be contemplating on how the Bomonti neighbourhood is changing through this hub and its live music venue. On the other hand, taking into consideration the cultural policies and the governmental support to such arts and culture spaces are extremely low and have worsened in the recent years in Turkey, the initiation, organisation and sustainability of them have been maintained by private investors. Although neoliberalism engages with, and absorbs "creativity" within itself, in the context of Istanbul, how has the historic building of Bomontiada and its music venue Babylon –of course with the contribution of other spaces in this hub- articulates the city through its neighbourhood into the global networks of entrainment and culture?

RC07-158.8

MESARITOU, EVGENIA* *(University of Toronto)*

Pilgrimage, Heritage and Politics in a Divided Society

This paper will explore how religion, politics and heritage intersect in the deeply divided Cypriot society by examining one of its most important pilgrimage centres: the Christian-Orthodox monastery of Apostle Andreas. The monastery is a significant container of cultural heritage and is visited mainly by Greek-Cypriots (G/C) but also, although to a lesser degree, by Turkish-Cypriots (T/C). After the island's division in 1974, the monastery was rendered largely inaccessible to the G/C only to be reinstated as a popular pilgrimage destination in 2003 when the opening of the checkpoints made it possible for the G/C and the T/C, respectively residing in the island's southern and northern parts, to cross the dividing line.

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The revival of the pilgrimages, as well as the restoration works that began in 2014 with the involvement of both the G/C and the T/C communities, indicate and help to mold the shrine's continued salience. The paper makes use of ethnographic data deriving from in-depth interviews with pilgrims and participant observation of their journeys, in order to examine the revival of the pilgrimage in conditions of ongoing division. Focusing upon G/C pilgrims, it explores the impact of violent and ideological conflict upon different groups of pilgrims (i.e. refugees, people born before and after 1974); their motives, their constructions of and the meanings ascribed to the journey and the site. The paper will therefore look at the ways in which pilgrimages are affected by conflict, as well as their role in reshaping worlds dislocated (Jansen 2012: 10-11) owing to refugeedom and displacement.

Jansen, W. 2012. 'Old Routes, New Journeys: Reshaping Gender, Nation and Religion in European Pilgrimage,' in Gender, Nation and Religion in European Pilgrimage, ed. by W. Jansen and C. Notermans. Surrey: Ashgate (pp. 1-19)

RC51-843.4

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics)

Complexity of Social Systems As Awareness of Ignorance

The first attempts to define complex entities go back to the works of Weaver (disorganized complexity and organized complexity), Simon - the Architecture of Complexity, and Ashby – the Law of Requisite Variety. In his search for the meaning of complexity, Lloyd identified 45 methods of describing complexity. A convincing picture of intricacy of the research field of complexity studies is reflected in the scheme proposed by Castelani. In other writings numerous definitions of complexity are formulated. The ideas associated with complexity drawn from mathematics, physics and natural sciences can be called 'hard' complexity research as an analogy with the 'hard' systems thinking including the 'first order cybernetics'. The 'soft' complexity research, coined per analogy with 'soft' systems thinking and 'second order cybernetics', includes the qualitative ideas of complexity elaborated in other areas – cybernetics/systems thinking, social sciences and in psychology. At present, the extant interpretations of complexity of social systems seem to be inadequate to the needs of theory and practice. It especially concerns the society dominated by information overabundance which leads not only to the problems with the number of impulses produced and received but to difficulties of assigning the meaning to information. Bearing in mind the above assumptions, an attempt is made to develop a new interpretation of social systems complexity which is based upon reflexivity, intersubjectivity, interdisciplinarity and multilevel individual and interactive knowledge. Awareness and self-awareness of ignorance of the participants of an intersubjective process of negotiating the meaning of complexity constitute the point of departure of a new interpretation, and even perhaps, of a new definition of social systems complexity. The hypothesis will be proved that the new interpretation of complexity is applicable in studying the phenomena in modern society at the macro-scale - environment, macroeconomic processes and, particularly, at the micro-scale – corporate management.

RC51-856.1

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics)

"to be or Not to be" Vs. "from Being to Becoming": Inequality As a Property of Complex Social Systems

The challenges of social and economic inequality have been known since the onset of civilizations. Already in the 20th Century several major works on that topic were published by Amartya Sen but a new significant impulse has been given to the discussion on that topic after the publication of research by Thomas Piketty and co-authors. Those publications were followed by other works of Joseph Stiglitz and Branko Milanovic. They were accompanied by more or less "shocking" reports and results of empirical research papers illustrating dramatic discrepancies in distribution of income and wealth in the world society (OECD, UNDP, UNU/WIDER, World Bank), The discussion on inequality includes two major approaches. The first one embodies narrow empirical approaches, often without a deeper explanation of causes. In the second approach, inequality is analyzed within a framework of broad ideological and political considerations. There exists a research gap, in which the middle-range theoretical discourse based on systems thinking, and complex systems studies, in particular, can be placed. Analogies, metaphors and mathematical models deriving from complex systems studies can be helpful in a better understanding of causes as effects of socio-economic inequality. Narrowing the discussion to some preliminary issues, the paper aims at showing how modern systems thinking, and especially the ideas dealing with complexity of social systems, can be helpful in a better understanding of the phenomenon of sociopolitical inequality. Applications of the following ideas can be considered: consequences of Pareto distribution, Lorenz distribution, Zipf's Law, scale-free networks, thermodynamic models and analogies, hierarchical structure of systems, holarchy, heterarchy, functional differentiation of systems and other formal models. Parallely, qualitative ideas of complexity such as the Luhmann's concept and others can be applied. The collection of proposed ideas is obviously not limited.

RC06-JS-12.1

MESLAY, GAËLLE* (University Paris-Sorbonne / INED)

Does Same-Sex Marriage Change the Relationships with Families of Origin?

Several studies have highlighted the specificities of kin relationships among gays and lesbians, especially their greater distance from biological families and their preference for "families of choice" [1], defined by elective links including partners, ex-lovers, friends, and some selected kin... (Donovan, Heaphy & Weeks, 2001 ; Weston, 1997). But at the same time, even if the responses are not always positive, events like births or marriage can also bring the couple and their parents closer together, since these steps can redefine roles in the family and generate a desire for inclusion and "reconciliation" (Smart, 2007). For example, the birth of a child often strengthens the ties between a same-sex couple and their parents as these latter are much likely to accept their role as grandparents even if they have difficulty accepting their child's homosexuality (Cadoret, 2002). In this context, the opening of marriage to same-sex couples in France in 2013 enables same-sex partners to be legally recognized as spouses and thus obtain a status similar to others. But how does this legal recognition of their relationship affect their kin network? Do families of origin readily accept a same-sex couple's decision to marry? Does the marriage lead to conflict or, on the contrary, to closer relationships? In different-sex weddings, most of the extended family is invited and parents sometimes take part in the organization (Maillochon, 2016), but for now we know little about the ceremonies of same-sex couples. Through a qualitative study of 35 men and women married to someone of the same sex in France, I will study the influence of legal unions and the changes in relationships with kin after the partners announce that they are going to marry.

[1] Coming-out tends to be difficult because parents sometimes deprecate homosexuality (Weston, 1997), which might explain their children's distance.

RC52-872.3

MEURS, TEUN* (HAN University of Applied Sciences)

Agency Work. How Policemen Develop Connective Repertoires Whilst Working.

In contemporary professional practice, dealing with heterogeneity is part of the job. The 'pure' and enclosed conception of professionalism seems no longer sufficient. Therefore professionalism is being reconfigured into forms, such as 'hybrid professionalism' (Noordegraaf, 2007; 2011) and 'connective professionalism' (Noordegraaf et al., 2014). Hybrid professionalism cuts across the traditional dichotomy of the managerial versus the professional logic and seeks to develop new identities on the edge of different, often conflicting institutional logics. Connective professionalism does not regard professionalism as either 'enforced' or 'fragmented', but seeks professional repertoires that acknowledge the heterogeneity of occupational domains and the collective nature of professional practices. These reconfigured perspectives are arising, but what about professional action, in-between identities and institutions? Since professional knowledge and identity are no longer treated as fixed, the question is how they are being developed in practice.

Existing studies on the development of hybrid identities and connective repertoires focus on managerial subtypes (such as 'strategists') or hybridization within traditional professions (such as 'healthcare'). This article examines hybrid and connective professionalism within the field of policing, as an exemplary street-level profession. Empirically, we use an intervention approach that includes a responsive evaluation method to dig into the way hybrid policemen find their way. We use the notion of 'identity work' (McGivern et al., 2015) to examine how hybrids deal with conflicting institutional logics and work to create a position for themselves. However, this concept falls short in describing how professionals build new repertoires that are aimed at tackling problems. In addition, we coin the term 'agency work' to describe the way in which present-day professionals can only work to create connective repertoires whilst working. We study how policemen work on new connections, and we study interventions for facilitating agency work. We draw conclusions for police practices, but also for research agendas.

RC39-695.2

MEYER, MICHELLE* (Louisiana State University)
MITCHELL, BRANT (Louisiana State University)
NOLAN, STUART (Louisiana State University)

The Cajun Navy: Understanding Integration of Emergent Volunteer Groups into Disaster Response

This research explored the formation of an all-volunteer emergent group, the Cajun Navy, from Greater Baton Rouge Flood of 2016 and its transition to an extending, emergency response organization that provided life-saving capabilities to overburdened emergency responders following Hurricane Harvey in 2017. The Cajun Navy is the acquired name of outdoorsmen (and potentially women) mostly from southern Louisiana who use their personal flat bottom boats to conduct

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volunteer rescues during flood events. With increasing frequency of disasters, effective use of the whole community for volunteer response is a growing need for emergency management to ensure the safety and welfare of the public. The unprecedented transition within one year of formation to high functioning life-saving capability that deployed to another state is a new phenomenon in the disaster response community. This presentation will discuss: 1) How the Cajun Navy originally formed and transformed to respond to Hurricane Harvey; 2) How they used technology and social media in operations and dispatching individual boats to citizens in need; and 3) How the informal and unstructured Cajun Navy integrated with the very formal and structured search and rescue operations conducted by federal, state and local response teams. Data were drawn from in-person, in-depth interviews will both Cajun Navy volunteers who responded to Hurricane Harvey and emergency management officials in areas that coordinated with the Cajun Navy. The work contributes to theories on social organization, especially in disaster settings, volunteer behavior and motivations, social capital, and technology and social media adoption for emergency response.

RC53-875.1

MEYNERT, MARIAM* *(member of RC 53, ISA)*

Conceptualizing Childhood As Located within Subaltern, Modern and Postmodern Theory

In this paper I conceptualize childhood as seen from the perspectives of subaltern, modern and postmodern theory. I argue that the concept of childhood is a social and cultural construction. Childhood was a short period in medieval times. Childhood as we know it today was invented within the modern discourse following The Enlightenment and the Age of Reason. I argue that in the wake of the Enlightenment and the *Industrial Revolution,* two contrasting trends emerged regarding children, viz. the notion of child centeredness (among the emerging middle classes), and increasing proletarianization of children (among the lower classes). Modernity brought about change in how childhood was understood where the notion of the original sin gives way to the idea that children were innocent, close to nature, uncorrupted and pure, and the importance of shaping young minds early. There was a sharp contradiction between a romantic idealized view of childhood rooted in eighteenth-century Enlightenment and the brutal reality of most children's lives. The subaltern status of the proletarianized children continues into the 20th and 21 st centuries even as the Welfare state and the "Century of the child" triggered off the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 and the new Sociology of Childhood creating spaces for constructing notions of children and childhoods that understands the child as a unique complex, individual subject, rich in potential, strong, powerful and competent. Finally the postmodern discourses of children go beyond the notion of integrated agency of children and locate childhood in a variety of domains and are located in a number of communities because they engage with different sets of people in different social settings, are seen to find multiple expressions of self – multiplicity of voices,. Difference, change and fluidity become the starting points in analysis of childhood.

RC51-852.3

MEZA CUERVO, MANUEL* *(Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability (INTERHES))*

ÁLVAREZ-MACOTELA, OSCAR *(Interdisciplinary Institute on Human Ecology and Sustainability (INTERHES))*

Understanding Climate Change Scenarios. a Second Order Observation of Climate Change Databases

Understanding climate change scenarios. A second order observation of climate change databases

Climate change is a contested scientific debate. Despite a broad consensus about climate change taking place, we do not have a clear forecast of the expected scale of that change over the following decades. However, scenarios such as 6DS and RCP8.5 suggest that the current trajectory could lead to a plausible temperature increase of 4- 5 ºC. The implications of such change are uncertain.

Governments and public and private organizations have begun to set tasks and goals to minimize climate change effects. These actions are related to how they perceive the causes and effects of the problem, but it is unclear upon what information they base their decisions.

Climate change databases are a set of information that allow society to develop environmental knowledge to improve the decision-making process, but the databases are in themselves frameworks to interpret reality. Databases are a reflect of what is considered relevant to make decisions about climate change.

A Sociocybernetics perspective offers a way to observe the databases as a knowledge system with specific delimitations, elements and interrelations. This perspective will enable us to set a second order observer who explains how this knowledge could improve or limit the making of better decisions by exploring:

1. How available databases are focusing on the problem
2. What agents are intervening in constructing those databases

3. Who has access to those databases i.e. understanding that the access is restricted for economic, infrastructural and knowledge factors

We want to understand how the information in the databases could impact the decisions about how to face climate change, and who is going to benefit from those decisions.

RC49-829.3

MIAO, JIA* *(Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)*

ZENG, DONGLIN *(Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)*

Neighborhood and Mental Health Among Hong Kong Elderly

This study investigates the association between various aspects of neighborhood and depression among Hong Kong elderly with a focus on neighborhood elderly services, a modifiable factor with policy implications. Using two waves of data from the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD), it reveals that elderly facilities aiming to encourage social participation and personal interaction are significantly related to reduced depressive symptoms. The positive impact of such elderly facilities is stronger among the disadvantaged older population living in low-SES neighborhoods. The result suggests that the concept of the neighborhood can be applied to Hong Kong, an ultra-dense Chinese metropolis.

RC57-922.3

MICHAEL, MAUREEN* *(University of Stirling)*

The Pedagogy of Installation: Engaging a Public with Distasteful Learning

With my use of photographs and collages my research work overlaps with the work of artists; and with my use of exhibition strategies it overlaps with that of curators. Underpinning all of my research work is a desire to offer people something to learn - through the beauty/visual appeal of that work, especially where the 'something' is difficult and distasteful. Projects created withiin this research are made *pedagogically, aesthetically* and with a learning public in mind. Such an approach seems to speak easily to insititutional discourses of impact and public engagement bu I suspect that beauty and distasteful truths are too tricky to measure to ever hold intrinsic value for these discourses.

Room for Ridiculous Things is a project-in-progress that began with an artist's studio installed in a faculty meeting room. In the 'studio' I created drawings and collages, covering the walls and floor with my efforts and inviting the faculty to wander in, ask questions or leave comments. The ongoing project aims to teach something of a personal distasteful learning of dementia: to reframe the learning of a dengenerative neurological disease and the long-term care of those affected. The emotional aesthetic (the 'why') of the project is inextricable from the construc-tion of its pedagogy.

In this presentation I explore primarily what exactly *Room for Ridiculous Things* is teaching and how. In particular I share the artistic, curatorial and pedagogic techniques I use to produce an affective response and facilitate public engage-ment with distasteful truths in (my) learning of dementia. My intention is to ex-plore connections between project, pedagogy and public when art is co-opted so-ciologically: what is the art/visual teaching and how is it doing that; what is being marginalised or rejected and what are the effects?

RC55-897.1

MICHALOS, ALEX* *(university of northern british columbia)*

LAND, KENNETH C. *(Duke University)*

Explorations for the future

We will complete our reviews from Land & Michalos 'Fifty Years after the social indicators movement: has the promise been fulfilled?' and Michalos & Land 'Replies to our commentators' published in Social Indicators Research in 2017. Results from an online survey advertised in SINET, SIR, Journal of Happiness Studies, Applied Research on Quality of Life and the International Society for Quality of Life Studies (ISQOLS) website will be presented, exploring scholarly ratings to 28 proposed topics for research over the next 20 years.

RC28-506.8

MICHEL, MAURICE* *(GfK)*

NAGEL, INEKE *(Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)*

Trends in the Effects of Parents' Education on Leisure Activities of Children Aged 6-17

A possible explanation for the association between the education of parents and their children is the way children spend their leisure time. Highly educated parents would let their children undertake activities in their free time that enhance their school success. According to Bourdieu (1984), children's leisure time is primarily a reflection of the social status group of their parents; according

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Lareau (2011), especially highly educated parents stimulate their children to do activities in an institutionalized context. While both explanations are not mutually exclusive, it is possible that there has been a shift in parents' investments in particular among higher status groups, from investment in exclusive high status activities to a broader range of activities.

In the presentation we will show how the leisure activities of at home living children, aged 6 to 17 years, depends on their parents' education and whether there are over time changes in the effects of parents' education. We use representative survey data from the Netherlands (AVO 1979-2007) of the Dutch Social and Cultural Planning Office.

RC36-645.1

MICHEL-SCHERTGES, DIRK* *(Aarhus University, Faculty of Arts, DPU)*

New Knowledge Contemporary Aesthetics of Sciences and the Dirge of the Withering Scholar

True scholarship and the institutionalization of science was never a veritable symbiosis. Scientific socialization always exposed itself to suspicion of mutual arrangement with the ruling order, whilst being continuously transmitted via the consolidation of the dominating spirit and its organizational manifestations. Avoiding the trap of romanticizing scholarship, the question of scholarly autonomy and intellectual work concerning the progression of thought is at the core of interest. Thus, it is crucial to get an understanding how contemporary scientific and/or intellectual work appears today. By exemplifying "new knowledge", that is, the contextualization of the mechanisms of the work of science in the age of its new technological reproducibility and the identification of its societal position the aim of the paper is to identify the constellations of the alienated mind and its condition of development. Academic world-wide competition, scientific mass-production, the economization of the University as well as the prioritization of the production process are indicators of the withering of unauthorized thought. The aesthetic constellation of digitilized science and the academic as entrepenour (re-)producing "new knowledge" can be understood as allegory to the modern alienated mind: creative, flexible, adaptable and arbritrary. The trained academic has replaced the scholar. Notwithstanding, the academic as entrepreneur is both exposed to the rules of the "free-market" and socio-historical legatimized by the "aura" of the scholar.

RC37-654.8

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* *(Fundação Getúlio Vargas - Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo - FGV)*

Art, Territory, Market, and Politics in Contemporary São Paulo: The Minhocão Case Study

The central area of São Paulo city, in Brazil, is currently undergoing a process of "regeneration" or "revitalization" in which culture and art have a crucial and ambivalent role. After decades of decay, the region is now receiving public and private investments, especially after the release, in 2014, of a new urban development plan. The study focus on a key area of this process, a major elevated motorway known as Minhocão (big worm), which future has been subject of disputes among several agents. There are at least three different organized groups of citizens disputing the destiny of the area. One of them wants the motorway to become a park, much alike the Highline Park in New York City. The other two wish the demolition of the structure. The groups have distinct amount of economic, cultural and political capital and also different political perspectives on the quarrel, in which the government and private real state companies are also influential. This area is now a thriving cultural scene, with graffiti, skateboarding, music, gastronomy and other expressions of urban culture. Many artists are currently living and working/creating there. Their presence increases the symbolic value of the region, but they are at the same time adversely affected by the conversion of the symbolic valorization they bring into the economic valorization that expels them. The research, based on field research, interviews, media and data analysis about the region tracks the disputes regarding the future of the territory and how art and culture have an ambivalent role in the symbolic and economic valorization of the city. The paper presents how struggles about the uses of the city nurture the creation of subversive forms of artistic expression, especially – but not exclusively – in graffiti. Territory, politics, market and art are complexly intertwined in the metropolis

RC04-86.5

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* *(Fundação Getúlio Vargas - Escola de Administração de Empresas de São Paulo - FGV)*

Implementing the Human Capital Agenda: The Agency of Corporate Foundations in the Reforms of Public Education in Contemporary Brazil

There is a consensus regarding the need for reforms in the Brazilian public educational system. Virtually nobody is satisfied with the quality of public education in the country. Nevertheless, the consensus stops there. Several players with unequal amount of economic, social, cultural and political capital take part in an ongoing dispute about the terms and goals of the reforms. One major debated issue is the creation of a national common curriculum. Some private foundations linked to corporate power are the main agent forming a coalition to advance the agenda of a national curriculum inspired in the US Common Core and in other international experiences, such as the Australian and Chilean cases. Even though facing criticism, some powerful corporate foundations together with the public sector are advancing the project meant to improve the "human capital" and hence the competitiveness and the economic development of the country. One of the main goals is to make the school system more accountable, especially through rankings defined by national and international standardized tests. In spite of the blatant political element of this issue, the foundations try to enunciate it as a technical or post-political matter, as it is often the case in the neoliberal discourse. Since the most powerful foundation acting in public education in Brazil extensively funds research centers in important US universities (Columbia, Illinois, Harvard, and Stanford), the research is based on a field research at events funded by the private foundations both in the US and in Brazil in the last three years. We also attended public hearings about the common curriculum, in which we could trace the dispute regarding the future of public education in Brazil. The paper will present the agents of this controversy and their ways of influencing government, facing resistance and converting economic capital into political power.

RC52-872.1

MIEG, HARALD* *(Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin)*

Professional Responsibility: How Can We Develop Weber's Ethics of Responsibility As a Framework for Professional Ethics, and Why Should We Do so?

This paper examines Weber's ethics of responsibility as an analytical framework for the study of professional ethics. Traditionally, professional ethics is studied with regard to ethics codes, that is sets of rules established by professions to govern professional behavior. More recently, discussion has again arisen concerning the responsibilities of professions, emphasizing the central values which professions serve. This paper takes a third stance, based on an understanding of professional responsibility as a "social fact" (Durkheim) and a result of the social division of labor. We do not start by asking: "What should a profession / a professional do due to their professional responsibility?" but by asking: "How is responsibility organized, delivered, and performed in the case of professions?" The paper starts with a review of Abbott's (1983) seminal paper on professional ethics, i.e., codes of ethics (driven by status claims); and a review of Weber's concept of an ethics of responsibility (vs. an ethics of conviction) in the light of his understanding of rationality. This analysis reveals the main aspects of Weber's ethics of responsibility as being: (i) relational (a process of "responses" to relevant stakeholders), (ii) agency-focused (respect, autonomy), and (iii) based on the insight of an irresolvable value conflict (not bound to any substantive rationality). If we consider professions as the product of social closure, then codes of professional ethics serve as formal rationalities for securing trust in a form of personal service, regulated by a closed epistemic community (the profession) and delivered by individual members of that community. A Weberian understanding of professional responsibility shifts the focus from values and ideology to delivery and performance.

RC23-430.5

MIGNOT, LEO* *(Université de Bordeaux)*
GRIMAUD, VINCENT *(Université de Bordeaux)*
RAGOUET, PASCAL *(Université de Bordeaux)*

Science, Medicine and Industry: Translational Research As a Framework for Innovation

Initiée dans les années 1990, la recherche translationnelle est un concept dont le but est de renforcer et fluidifier les relations entre chercheurs, médecins et industriels afin d'accélérer les processus d'innovation en santé. Souvent résumé par l'expression « from bench to bedside », le concept semble s'imposer progressivement en France depuis les années 2000, aussi bien dans les politiques publiques de la recherche que dans le milieu scientifique et médical. La multiplicité des acteurs qu'il est supposé réunir, les logiques diverses qu'il mobilise et les différentes structures qui l'incarnent ne manquent pas d'interroger le sociologue sur l'opérationnalité du concept, sa réalité sur le terrain et son impact sur l'innovation. En nous appuyant sur l'étude du cas de la radiologie interventionnelle, nous proposons une réflexion sur ce concept et étudierons ses impacts sur les trajectoires d'innovations – que nous nommerons « *processus translationnels* ».

En s'appuyant sur les résultats qualitatifs (entretiens & observations) et quantitatifs (scientométrie) d'une étude portant sur la radiologie interventionnelle (RI), nous proposons ici d'étudier les mécanismes jouant sur les processus translationnels et d'identifier les freins à la diffusion de l'innovation médicale. Trois dimensions seront plus particulièrement étudiées : 1/ Les facteurs scientifiques.

Il conviendra de s'interroger sur la visibilité et l'identification des publications scientifiques et, surtout, de souligner l'importance de l'évaluation épidémiologique, rendue délicate en RI par la profusion des techniques. 2 / Les facteurs économiques. Il s'agira de souligner l'enjeu de la collaboration science-industrie dans le développement des innovations thérapeutiques, mais aussi celui de la cotation des actes afin d'assurer la diffusion des techniques. 3 / Les facteurs socio-cognitifs. La reconnaissance de la RI a pu être freinée par des jeux de pouvoir entre spécialités, ainsi que par un déficit d'identification par les acteurs institutionnels et un manque de visibilité auprès du grand public.

TG07-1003.2

MÍGUEZ PASSADA, MARÍA NOEL* *(Universidad de la República)*

Deaf Childhood and Psychotropes

La presente ponencia da cuenta de parte del proceso de investigación que se ha llevado adelante durante un año y medio, el cual hoy día transita en una fase de extensión universitaria, y cuyo tema versó en los procesos de sociabilidad de la infancia sorda en el Uruguay mediados por el consumo de psicofármacos. La hipótesis operativa desde la cual se partió redundó en que los procesos de sociabilidad en los primeros años de vida de niños y niñas sordos/as nacidos en hogares oyentes se complejizan sustancialmente en torno a la (in)comunicación que se genera, lo cual se traslada al ámbito educativo, fundamentalmente en los primeros años de inserción escolar. De allí que uno de los dispositivos de resolución de esta temática haya sido en los últimos años la utilización de psicofármacos. El proceso teórico-metodológico llevado adelante fue el de los Encuentros Creativos Expresivos (ECE) de la Sociología de Cuerpos/Emociones latinoamericana.

TG08-1010.7

MÍGUEZ PASSADA, MARÍA NOEL* *(Universidad de la República)*

Infancia, Sordera Y Psicofármacos. Propuesta Metodológica Desde LOS Encuentros Creativos Expresivos

La presente ponencia da cuenta de parte del proceso de investigación que se ha llevado adelante durante un año y medio, el cual hoy día transita en una fase de extensión universitaria, y cuyo tema versó en los procesos de sociabilidad de la infancia sorda en el Uruguay mediados por el consumo de psicofármacos. La hipótesis operativa desde la cual se partió redundó en que los procesos de sociabilidad en los primeros años de vida de niños y niñas sordos/as nacidos en hogares oyentes se complejizan sustancialmente en torno a la (in)comunicación que se genera, lo cual se traslada al ámbito educativo, fundamentalmente en los primeros años de inserción escolar. De allí que uno de los dispositivos de resolución de esta temática haya sido en los últimos años la utilización de psicofármacos. El proceso teórico-metodológico llevado adelante fue el de los Encuentros Creativos Expresivos (ECE) de la Sociología de Cuerpos/Emociones latinoamericana.

RC38-678.6

MIJIC, ANA* *(University of Vienna)*

Lost in Migration? Narratives of (non-)Belonging of Diasporic Identities

At the very beginning of Olja Alvirs debut-novel "Kein Meer", her protagonist Lara Voljić, a young Viennese of Bosnian descendent remarks: "I am too young to be entitled to be traumatized by the war. However, I am too old to know nothing about it – too old not to be concerned." (Olja Alvir 2016, Kein Meer, 8). Broadly speaking Lara is inquiring the boundaries of her lifeworld which is substantially characterised by war and migration. She is trying to understand what lies within and what lies beyond these boundaries; and what she is allowed or able to disconnect from her individual biography.

Within an ongoing sociological research project at the University of Vienna I am focusing on the identity-formation and transformation of the Bosnian diaspora(s)—i.e. Bosniaks, Bosnian Croats, and Bosnian Serbs—living in Vienna. According to the initial presupposition of this project, wartime, post-war, and migration constitute a very particular and tense context within which people from Bosnia-Herzegovina have to (re-)construct their self-images—their individual identities as well as their collective belonging(s). These diasporic post-war identities will be analyzed by the means of a hermeneutical analysis of narrative interviews.

In my contribution I would like to focus on a hermeneutical reconstruction of the life stories of Bosnian Viennese, who came to Austria as child refugees during the war in the 1990ies. I am aiming to decipher the dynamics of identity-construction and re-construction in the light of the experienced war as well as their socialization in different "objective realities" (Peter L. Berger & Thomas Luckmann) and to work out their sense of belonging and identification.

RC14-280.4

MIJIC, ANA* *(University of Vienna)*

Together but Separate. Symbolic and Social Boundaries in an Ex-Yugoslavian Viennese Neighborhood

People of ex-Yugoslavian origin are an integral part of Vienna. According to estimates over 250.000 people with roots in former Yugoslavia are living in the Austrian capital. A great many of them came as refugees during the war in the 1990ies.

The violent dissolution of Yugoslavia has had an enduring impact on the diasporic community also in another respect: the war drove a wedge between the ex-Yugoslavian Viennese of different ethnic allegiances. Yugoslavian diasporic organizations, soccer clubs, or cultural facilities disintegrated along ethnic lines. Yugoslavia as well as Yugoslavians disappeared from the scene and with them the hitherto effective informal pan-ethnic network of neighborhood support—the so called *komšiluk*.

Within an ongoing sociological research project I am focusing on the identity-formation of the Bosnian diaspora(s)—i.e. Bosniaks, Bosnian Croats and Serbs—living in Vienna. The analysis of narrative interviews conducted with Viennese of Bosnian origin reveals, that there are quite ambivalent interpretation patterns regarding the neighborhoodly relations between the Viennese Bosnians of different ethnic affiliations: Frequently, interviewees claim that even in Vienna Bosnians are not able to interact peacefully, that they have to avoid each other, and argue simultaneously—i.e. within the same interview—that ethnicity is immaterial in everyday life, that they don't even know which ethnic group their neighbors belong to.

In my contribution I would like to illuminate this ambivalence. More precisely, I will focus on the analysis of the symbolic and social boundaries between Bosnians of different ethnic backgrounds in one specific Viennese neighborhood: the so called Balkan-Mile. The Balkan-Mile is the informal expression for the *Ottakringer Straße*, a street which is highly frequented by former Yugoslavian migrants. By combining a hermeneutical analysis of narrative interviews with ethnographic observations in this neighborhood I seek to examine the everyday practices and processes of boundary making and the differentiation between "us" and "them".

RC25-467.1

MIK-MEYER, NANNA* *(Copenhagen Business School)*
SILVERMAN, DAVID *(Goldsmith, London)*

Speaking for the Client: Talk and Silence in Homeless Casework

Current welfare organizations prioritize the involvement of citizens as co-producers in their encounters with professionals. Using 24 video recorded meetings between municipality caseworkers, shelter staff and homeless people at three homeless shelters, we investigate how such co-production initiatives affect the encounter between homeless people and staff. In these encounters, we demonstrate that the homeless are not always able to give voice to their situations and their preferred choices. Indeed, one hour of interaction may include only five minutes of talk by the homeless individual. Nonetheless staff often assume that their clients were at the centre of the encounter, even when there is little indication that they understand the Danish language spoken. In order to analyze and explain dilemmas like these, we draw on symbolic interactionism and conversation analysis, placing linguistic and bodily actions, as well as their contexts, at the very centre of the analysis of human interaction.

WG01-939.3

MIKAMI, SATORU* *(Ehime University)*

The Consequences of Globally Traded Primary Commodity Products Liberalization: The Case of Subsistence Farmers in Uganda

The aim of this research is to find out the mechanisms through which global trade of primary commodity products and local government's agricultural policies interact with the coping strategies of subsistence farmers. For that purpose, I focus on the Ugandan typical cash crop, coffee and cotton, both of which are produced almost entirely for export, not for domestic consumption.

During 1990s, the government of Uganda, like many other aid-recipients, had no choice but to take the structural adjustment measures recommended by World Bank if she is to continue pursuing national development with the help of western donors. Coffee and cotton were two of the typical industries needed to be liberalized: State monopoly on export was dismantled and the money these products can fetch was directly linked to the fluctuating world market prices.

Subsistence farmers, if they are to survive in the society where both the market availability of food and the paid employment opportunities are limited, need to optimize the allocation of their resources to cash crops and food crops. Given the loss of guaranteed fixed returns from the investment in cash crops after liberalization, farmers are now expected to produce cash crops if and only if other possibilities of cash income are not available or less efficient. These individual strategic

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

behaviors may or may not contradict with the national development plan of the government, which seeks to boost the production volumes of coffee and cotton because they have been accounting for significant part of national revenue from export.

Using the statistical records as well as interviews to local subsistence farmers, this study tries to examine whether or not actual farmers behaviors are strategic, and to what extent the macro-level consequences of these micro-level behaviors are consistent with the government sector goals as the bases for entire national development.

RC43-731.2

MIKATS, JANA* *(University Graz)*

"When Home Becomes a Workplace: Family Practices in the Context of Home-Based Work"

The paper examines everyday practices of family life in context of home-based work in the creative industries. It sheds light on the overlap resp. the blurring of boundaries between private life and work and the interrelated space-time arrangements, when the family home becomes the location of both family life and workplace.

For a long time, space has been a marginalized topic in family research and childhood studies and has only recently received intensified attention in the context of multi-locality e.g. migration. So, it can be stated that the mono-local home generally gets little attention and if so it remains a private and "work-free" space. Thus, the paper aims to broaden the perspectives on the home by a practice theoretical approach and examines the temporal, spatial and material aspects of everyday family practices.

The results are based on empirical data of a multi-perspective (parents and children) and qualitative multimethod (interviews, photo elicitations, socio-spatial network games, and observations) fieldwork with Austrian families.

This broad perspective shows how family practices are carried out in the place of single location home/workplace as well as how the spatial arrangements are created in the practices and how they enable and constrain them. The results indicate that home-based work might blur well-established boundaries between work and private life, and makes thus interdependencies more visible. By bringing work "back" into the home, the dualistic construction of work and home as well as career and parenthood, is blurred.

The paper discusses both the empirical approaches and the results.

RC48-805.18

MIKHAILOVA, OXANA* *(Higher School of Economics)*

Social Network Approach to the Marginal Social Movements` Discourse Reproduction: The Case of Russian Lesbian Feminist Discourse

This paper develops social network approach to the marginal social movements` discourse reproduction. Russian lesbian feminism was taken as an instance of marginal social movement.

Lesbian feminist community and its ideology appeared in the USA during the Second-wave feminism (Reger, 2017). Lesbian feminism gained its followers from Radical feminism and Gay Liberation movement (Reger, 2017). Initially, lesbian feminist community consisted of young, middle-class, white women who studied in universities (McCammon and Einwohner, 2017). Now lesbian feminism in USA is not as popular as it was in 20th century, nevertheless, some of the lesbian feminist ideological elements are still present in American society, for example Michigan Womyn's music festival (Browne, 2009). In contemporary Russia, lesbian feminism exists not only offline but also has several communities in social network Vkontakte such as "LF" and "Lesbiyanki-feministki". Study of Moscow lesbian subculture has shown that Russian lesbians have similar to American lesbians lexicon (Saraeva, 2014). Probably, Russian lesbian feminist discourse also has properties of cognitive and social subsystems, which make it similar to American lesbian feminist movement. If Russian lesbian feminist movement has the same social base as American one, the discourse of the lesbian feminists could influence Russian social life on the different levels of social structure.

It is planned to combine social network analysis with in-depth interviews to recreate social mechanisms, which spread lesbian feminist discourse in Russian society. We are working on techniques for the structuration of discourse in social networks, detection, operationalization and validation of manipulative behavioral models. These models could maintain integrity of the Russian lesbian feminist community.

RC30-542.6

MIKOLAJEWSKA-ZAJAC, KAROLINA* *(Kozminski University)*

Privatizing Collaboration: Rhetorical Strategies of Legitimacy in the Transformation of a Hospitality Exchange Platform

There is a growing recognition that digital platforms increasingly structure everyday lives, yet their business models often remain nebulous (Scholz, 2013; Srnicek, 2016). Van Dijck (2013: 15) recognized that "balancing user participation against for-profit business strategies posed a real challenge to the digital media industry". Companies managing platforms navigate between a few publics, including users, funding institutions, and regulatory bodies, in their effort to secure legitimacy. This paper describes the legitimacy crisis in Couchsurfing (CS), a collaborative hospitality platform which was transformed into a for-profit in 2011.

Launched in 2004, the platform drew on rhetoric and practice of open collaboration: it attracted many volunteers offering various contributions to its development and operated as a non-profit. The growth of the user base led to a governance crisis and to the emergence of a more crystallized organizational structure and culture, emphasising that one of the key values of CS is that it will always remain non-profit. Yet, CS's application to become a charity was ultimately denied. The organisation managing the platform was dissolved and replaced by a for-profit corporation which received venture capital funding (about $22.6m). The transformation was announced to the community *ex post* and resulted in a severe backlash.

The paper draws on over 70 interviews with CS volunteers, (former) employees, founders, and "regular" users; as well as documents, press articles and other relevant texts collected through web scraping. I reconstruct the legitimating accounts (Creed et al., 2002) meant to persuade CS members to accept the change and the latter's counterarguments. The leaders framed the situation both in a negative ("we had no choice") and in a positive way, emphasizing that the new organizational form will serve the organization's mission better. The dispute is a case of a struggle over the meaning of a collaborative technology and voluntary labour.

RC15-288.11

MIKUCKA, MALGORZATA* *(Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium)*
ARRANZ BECKER, OLIVER *(Martin Luther University Halle - Wittenberg)*
WOLF, CHRISTOF *(GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences)*

Protective Effect of Marriage on Health: Instant or Cumulative, Short- or Long-Term?

Although research on the protective effect of marriage for health has yielded vast empirical evidence, the dynamics of this effect is not always clearly conceptualized. Moreover, the previous literature is dominated by U.S. studies, which creates the need to analyze different social contexts.

This paper contributes to the field by explicitly distinguishing between an instant vs. cumulative effect of marriage on health, as well as between a short- vs. long-term effect of the transition into first marriage. We analyze mental and physical health, functional limitations, self-rated health, and health satisfaction. Our contribution extends the existing empirical evidence to German panel data, which allow observing long-term health trajectories.

We use German SOEP data covering the period 1984-2015 and fixed effects regression for panel data to model the dynamics of the effects of marriage on health, separately for men and women.

Our results show a cumulative protective effect of first marriage on self-rated health among men, which, however, seems to disappear after controlling for selection into marriage. Among women, self-rated health decreases after marriage and remains on a low level in the long run. Marriage effects on the other health measures are rather inconsistent and weak. The only consistent effect is the positive short-term effect of the transition into first marriage on various health outcomes.

In contrast to most previous studies, our analysis explicitly models various types of dynamics in the protective effect of marriage on health. Our results suggest that the protective effects of marriage for health are generally overstated. This shows how important it is to use FE models to control for time-invariant covariates, to model simultaneously the various types of dynamics, and to attempt to control for selection on factors correlated with health trajectories.

RC11-218.6

MIKULIONIENE, SARMITE* *(Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*
GEDVILAITĖ - KORDUŠIENĖ, MARGARITA *(Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*

Older People Living Alone in Lithuania: Challenges of Social Inclusion

The paper examines the social inclusion / exclusion of older adults living in one-person households. Although the family unit remains to be significantly important living arrangement for individuals, one of the key changes in Lithuania is increasing proportion of single-person households. They comprised 28 % in 2005, while in 2016 – even 39 % (Eurostat-SILC, 2017). Among older people (65+) nearly half (46 %) are living in single-person households, and that is the highest indicator among the EU member states (Eurostat-SILC, 2017). Due to low fertility the kin networks will become narrower in the future. Thus, demographic trends presuppose increasing share of single-person households. On the other hand, in the last decade the Governmental policy on residential care is changing: more

older people are expected to choose to reside for longer within their own home and local community. Therefore the challenges to ensure community based services and community aged-care packages still remain in Lithuania. That could increase possibility to be socially excluded in old age, and single persons could be especially vulnerable group in this sense.

This study uses original nationally representative data from the survey "Older people living alone: trends, profiles and challenges to intergenerational integration - OPLA" carried out in Lithuania in 2017-2018. The OPLA is financed by Lithuanian Research Council (No. GER-001/2017).

Main challenges associated with increasing number of single older adults in Lithuania are discussed and research-based recommendations on social integration methods for this older age group are provided. The paper concludes by discussing conceptual, methodological and policy issues revealed by the research, particularly in relation to the issue of preventing single older adults from social exclusion.

RC16-321.4

MILBRANDT, TARA* *(University of Alberta, Augustana Faculty)*

Public Shaming in Theory and Practice: Digital Culture Meets Classical Sociology

The mobile phone, endowed with the capacity to record and circulate images (and videos) to diverse and dispersed people through online means, is one of the most significant components of digital culture today. New and heterogeneous forms of so-called public shaming have emerged in the wake of this now ubiquitous technology. Often, they involve the intractable distribution of material that depicts—or appears to depict—identifiable persons engaging in transgressive acts of varying kinds. In recent years, these forms have stimulated different kinds of studies, and generated significant public commentary (and debate) in popular media and beyond. A recent example can be found in the online 'naming and shaming' of white supremacists pictured as participants during public rallies in some US cities. Taking this case as my point of entry, this presentation aims to make sociological sense of contemporary 'public shaming' related phenomena in relation to some of the enduring concerns from classical sociological theory, especially regarding the nature of the social bond and relationship between individual and (modern) society. I draw upon Durkheimian and Weberian theoretical writings and traditions to think through the social complexities of digital 'shaming', developing a conception of the publicly 'accountable' contemporary subject. This paper brings classical sociological theory into conversation with the study of contemporary mediated society in its digital cultural and visual forms.

RC05-JS-63.10

MILES, ANGELA* *(OISE, University of Toronto)*

Feminist and Indigenous Contributions: What Does It Mean to be Human?

Feminisms vary as do Indigenous activist approaches. This paper focuses on very broadly defined *'Integrative feminist'* and *'matriarchal Indigenous'* tendencies in these movements in North America.

Elsewhere, I have identified an *'integrative feminist'* tendency made up of very varied feminisms and womanisms that: a) insist on women's equality and common humanity (with men) while affirming female-associated life centred values (community, sharing, nurture, and cooperation) as defining social priorities; b) integrate resistance to all dominations (patriarchal, colonial and capitalist) as essential aspects of feminist politics; c) see commonality and diversity (among women) not as static opposites, but as enriching tensions in a dialectic of change and possibility; d) are holistic in refusing the fragmentations of industrial patriarchal society.

What I refer to here as *'matriarchal Indigenous politics'* is Indigenous activism (whether self-defined as feminist or not) grounded in defining egalitarian, holistic, relational, matriarchal values, worldview and vision, which draws also on critical analysis to understand and take on the struggles Indigenous communities face today in brutal ways, in the wider world and within Indigenous communities.

This paper:

- explores these two profoundly compatible struggles for change, both of which resist not only exploitation and oppression but alienation itself and put the meaning of what it is to be human at the core of movement theory and practice;

- briefly sketches the intensification of capitalist class power and violent neo-liberal expansion and enforcement of enclosure and commodification that have made our humanity a burning question for ever wider groups and put Indigenous struggles at the forefront of resistance today;

- reflects on the ways learning from historical and actually existing Indigenous gift culture/ economy and matriarchal social structures can deepen and re-affirm integrative feminist analysis and vision;

- considers the potential for building more pro-active solidarity between these two movement tendencies.

RC40-698.2

MILES, CHRISTOPHER* *(Indiana University)*

Data Farm: On Precision Agriculture and the Political Ecology of Disruption

To read the headlines, American farming is on the edge of a profound and unprecedented revolution: a "big data revolution on the farm" (Wihbey 2015), the "third green revolution" (CEMA 2016), or, simply, "the next great agricultural revolution" (Powell 2017). This revolution, known as "precision agriculture" (PA), is an emerging approach to food production in which farmers leverage the power of digital sensing and big data analytics to manage their crops, livestock, and operations at formerly impossible levels of detail. Proponents assert this more granular information translates to greater control over inputs and costs, in turn shrinking agricultural pollution while increasing productivity.

A closer look at the complicated mix of forces driving PA reveals that its benefits appear more ambiguous, and likely to be less evenly distributed, than current accounts suggest. PA unfolds within an economic and political context likely to reward increases in farm consolidation, automation, and managerial control, conditions that benefit larger farms and landholders, influential agricultural companies, and financiers over smallholder farms, farm laborers, or other species.

Through historical contextualization and comparative study of PA adoption in the Northeast vs. the Great Plains, I show how the development and implementation of PA systems are less a revolutionary, technology-driven break with the past, than an intensification and extension of an already existing socio-economic logic of capitalist accumulation. I argue that while PA may contribute to significant changes in farming, these will neither necessarily nor automatically accrue in the form of greater independence for more farmers, greater food security for more people, or large-scale reductions in pollution and ecological disruption caused by conventional farming. Only by understanding the real social and historical dimensions of precision agriculture can we appreciate how best to avoid its pitfalls, and ensure its potential benefits are as evenly and effectively shared as possible.

RC39-697.1

MILLER, DEMOND* *(Rowan University)*

Emergency Response and Beyond Lessons Learned: Puerto Rico in the Aftermath of Hurricane Maria

In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina (2005), Sandy (2012), Harvey (2017) and Irma (2017), the roles of public policy, emergency response, and elected officials with disaster response responsibilities have often been the source of sometimes praise and sometimes condemnation; but always, the emergency response to a natural disaster remains the subject of social scientific research. This manuscript employs a comparative case study approach to highlight the emergency response to the humanitarian crisis in Puerto Rico following Hurricane Maria (2017). At the center of this analysis are the lessons learned from previous disasters and their application (or non-application) by local and federal emergency managers and first responders and the role of the ongoing economic hardships in Puerto Rico.

RC14-276.2

MILLER, GABE* *(Texas A&M University)*
MARQUEZ-VELARDE, GUADALUPE *(Texas A&M University)*
WILLIAMS, APRYL *(Susquehanna University)*
KEITH, VERNA *(Texas A&M University)*

Black Social Media Use and Discrimination: Sites of Oppression and Expression

This study investigates the association between self-reported experiences of discrimination and social media usage among African American adults. Experiences of discrimination were assessed using a 10-question scale of self-reported discrimination encounters. Data analysis was based on a sample of 220 African American adult respondents residing in Texas. Results indicate that African Americans reporting higher levels of discrimination utilize social media sites more frequently than those who report lower levels of discrimination. In addition, African Americans who experience higher levels of discrimination are more likely to have a Twitter or Facebook account than those who experience lower levels of discrimination. Together, these findings suggest that social media sites such as Twitter and Facebook serve as sites of expression for people of color to air their grievances, find community, and cope with offline forms of racism and discrimination.

RC06-129.5

MILLER, TINA* *(Oxford Brookes University)*
DERMOTT, ESTHER *(University of Bristol)*

Is Anything New in Contemporary Fatherhood?: A View from Europe on Policy, Practice and Discourse.

The 'involved' father, who is emotionally and economically engaged, has become a recognisable ideal in many Western societies. Policy changes have to varying degrees endorsed practices of involvement especially around the time of birth and during the early weeks and months of a child's life. Discursive changes are discernible too as men engage a language of caring, bonding and emotional, intimate connection through 'being there' as a father. And research on the everyday practices of fathers also indicates some degree of change. But how far are these shifts indicative of a new type of fatherhood? In this presentation we explore whether there is anything new about fatherhood through three interlinked areas. These are; what counts as change? Where should we look for change? What are the levers of change? Through this focus and a consideration of European fatherhood research, we document key findings, assess their significance and most importantly assess the cumulative effect of these changes. We conclude that while contemporary practices of fathering must be understood and explained within broader cultural and economic milieu, the multiplicity of shifts does indeed infer a new durability.

RC39-682.3

MILLER-BELAND, DANIELLE* *(Concordia University)*

Disaster Management through the Sociological Study of Methylmercury Contamination

The research which I am conducting looks at the social implications and impact of large scale methylmercury contamination, notably focusing on the well-known case in Grassy Narrows, Ontario, caused by the Reed Paper Company in the 1960s, and the long struggle in which the contaminated First Nations communities had to go through in order to receive the help and reconciliation that was due to them and to begin a proactive environmental cleanup, a decision taken by the government only just recently.

My research focuses on the historical and social aspects of methylmercury contamination, the impact it has on those affected by it, and how certain social actions influenced, or swayed, the recovery process of these communities. My studies do not only look at Canadian cases, but globally, comparing and contrasting different countries worldwide in order to understand the impacts caused by certain social actions and perceptions and their effects on the long term recovery process from the contamination. This has allowed me to undertake a more global understanding of contamination and which social actions have what kind of long term effects in the recovery process, not only for the environment, but those affected by the disaster.

Through my experiences travelling and studying the impact of methylmercury in different societies, such as Japan and Slovenia, my research now highlights the value of social action in Canada in regards to environmental disaster and the importance of social reaction on the long term consequences in order to construct better policies and responses when faced with disasters. The ultimate goal is to ensure more positive and proactive responses to reduce the harmful consequences in environmental disasters and their impacts on Canadians.

RC39-688.5

MILLER-BELAND, DANIELLE* *(Concordia University)*

Reducing Long-Term Disaster Risk through a Global Comparative Analysis of Methylmercury Contamination

In order to understand the full impact of disaster risk reduction research can have on the long term consequences caused by man-made disasters, this presentation will utilise a historical comparative analysis to demonstrate the usefulness in organizing and creating reconciliation when it comes to man-made environmental disasters causing human harm.

Methylmercury has been, and still is, one of the most harmful by-products in factory and mining production, and has been the leading cause of severe environmental contaminations worldwide with many cases causing harm to the people living in the nearby areas. The most well-known case if that of Minamata, Japan, demonstrating the worst-case scenario seen in regards to methylmercury contamination, and unfortunately, it is not the only one. But not all communities impacted by this contamination have such a negative impact, such as seen in Idrija, Slovenia, a small town built on the second biggest mercury mine in the world. While the community is saturated with mercury, there has not been an official case of poisoning since the early 70s. These differences in biological harm caused by the contamination can help us understand and realise the different impacts social reactions can have on the long-term consequences caused by methylmercury.

By comparing different cases of large-scale methylmercury contamination world-wide, this presentation seeks to demonstrate the value of cross-compari-

son research in understanding the long term impact of large scale contamination and how certain social effects have an effect on the recovery process of the contaminated community.

RC56-911.3

MILLER-TREMBLAY, JEAN-PHILIPPE* *(Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS))*

Facing an Empty Battlefield: (Re)Creating Physical Proximity through Close Order Drill in the French Infantry (1870-1918)

This paper explores the notion of physical proximity in the French infantry from the franco-prussian war to the first world war through the study of one military technique: close order drill. Until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, its practice was the keystone of combat preparation, until the breech-loading magazine rifle, the machine-gun as well as quick firing artillery brought major changes on the battlefield. Fighting in close order became progressively unfeasible as well as unthinkable, as it became clear that such compact formations would mechanically dissolve when facing modern firepower. However, the instruction of close order drill endured. Indeed, it was regularly practiced when at great distance from the enemy, that is from the first steps of infantry training on the barrack square all the way to marching when out of reach of an enemy's weapons. Its persistent presence, even through the first world war, can be partially explained by looking at its ability to (re)create physical proximity between troops fighting on a more and more empty battlefield.

The current historiography focusses on its obsoleteness as a military technique. Consequently, its diverse ceremonial, training as well as combat purposes remain unstudied. By confronting instruction manuals, essays on tactics and war diaries of soldiers, the modernity of close order drill in the French infantry will thus be uncovered. This work contributes to the cultural and military history of tactics in the 19th and 20th century.

RC27-500.2

MILLINGTON, BRAD* *(University of Bath)*
MANLEY, ANDREW *(University of Bath)*
WILLIAMS, SHAUN *(University of Bath)*

The Data Analyst: Elite Sport Performance and Precarious Work

In January 2017, the online publication *Paste Magazine*, in its regular 'Secret Soccer Analyst' column, featured a frank and forewarning confessional on the work and life of a sports data analyst. Writing under the clever heading, 'Mo Moneyball Mo Problems', the anonymous author lamented everything from the isolating nature of the data analyst role, to the immense time commitment data analytics require, to the low standards of pay that characterize the industry – the last of these deemed a function of the large pool of labourers from which employers can draw. "I've been depressed for a few years now and I've just started to get professional help," the secret author revealed. "Every day I wonder if my job is a glimmer of hope in my life, or my worst enemy" (https://www.pastemagazine.com/articles/2017/01/the-secret-soccer-analyst-mo-moneyball-mo-problems.html). As knowledge labourers situated in an economy increasingly characterized by precarious (i.e., flexible, insecure, low pay) work, and, more specifically, as skilled but increasingly abundant workers in an elite sporting context dependent on time-sensitive insights into ever larger pools of performance data, the sports data analyst role indeed seems ripe for the types of problems outlined in the secret analyst's confessional. This presentation seeks to interrogate the twin premises that, in an age of Big Data, data analysts are growing more important to elite sport performance while at the same time experiencing work and life conditions that are marked by precarity. The presentation contextualizes the role of the data analyst in relation to the wider Big Data moment before discussing the presenters' empirical work on Big Data in sport, which includes preliminary insight into the challenging and in some ways precarious nature of data analysis work.

RC15-293.3

MILLS, CHINA* *(University of Sheffield)*
HILBERG, EVA *(University of Sheffield)*

The Psycho-Social Lives of Diagnostic Algorithms

Increasingly, digital technology is used to collect mental health data, to diagnose mental health problems, and as a route of mental health intervention and clinical management. This paper explores the relationship between the quantification and digitization of mental health in India, conceiving of both as 'human technologies' that fold into each other to construct mental health as amenable to technological intervention, and act as key drivers in global advocacy to make mental health count. This paper draws upon preliminary findings from fieldwork on the psychosocial life of diagnostic algorithms in India, highlighting the different dimensions of the conception, dissemination, use, and appropriations of diagnostic tools. By emphasizing the psychological impact of these medical tools, this approach does not only trace the 'social lives' of medical

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knowledges and conceptions, but also directs attention to effects on individual and collective notions of health and well-being, and imaginaries of 'medicine'. The paper reflects on the different imaginaries of mental health and medicine enacted in the conception of these algorithms and in their use - the psycho-social lives of diagnostic algorithms. Here, a technological calculability and rationality of mental health encounters the vagaries of locally specific implementation efforts, and different notions of the medical encounter. This includes exploring potential preferences of pharmaceutical treatment over other treatment alternatives, and different notions of medical advice and public education around mental health. The paper seeks to overall address the question of how the supposed algorithmic rationalization of mental health diagnosis gets mediated in different practices and cultural contexts.

RC37-654.4

MILSTEIN, DENISE* *(Columbia University)*

Ethics and Aesthetics of Art- and Science-Making at the End of the World

The Ensayos project is a collaboration between artists, scientists, and local agents based in the Tierra del Fuego region of Chile and Argentina. The group has evolved in the liminal space between art, science, and politics, taking an exploratory, creative, and sometimes activist approach to the environmental and geo-political challenges faced by inhabitants of the region. In one example, the collective has addressed the threat of invasive beaver populations to the survival of the subpolar forests in the region. Ensayos artist, Christy Gast, designed human size beaver costumes with which participants could embody members of the invader species and participate in community meetings and performances, bringing the voice of the beavers into the conversation. This intervention built on collaboration with local biologists devoted to understanding the behavior of beavers, and led to further joint scientific and artistic efforts to conserve subpolar forests and to re-imagine and test forms of continued co-habitation with beavers. This paper builds on a three-year participant observation of Ensayos, and examines the process of trial and error whereby participants have developed a space and strategies for collaboration. The survival of the project relies on a utopian outlook based on an anti-capitalist ethic of uselessness, discursive strategies that recognize and include the voices of non-human agents, and the transgression of traditional disciplinary and communicative boundaries. As a community of artists, scientists, and local agents, Ensayos enacts a utopian effort to address challenges to multi-species survival and to embrace opportunities for adaptation in the anthropocene.

RC20-377.2

MINATO, KUNIO* *(Kochi University)*

Comparative Analyses of Exclusionism in (Post-)Post-Socialist Countries: With Special Attention to Mongolia

Although exclutionist and anti-immigrant movements can now be observed wildly in (post-)post-socialist societies, it remains yet to be solved whether or not the public in those societies shares views and actions characterized by those movements. In order to address this question on an empirical basis, this study explores the attitude toward people with different background harbored by people in these societies. To be specific, the second wave and the third wave data of the Life in Transition Survey conducted in most of former socialist societies are analyzed in this study. In those waves of the survey, conducted in 2010 and 2014 respectively, the survey asked respondents' willingness to accept people with different cultural background as their neighbor. The two waves of the survey also includes a question whether the respondents evaluate immigrants' contribution to the economy, or find immigrants a burden. Using such data enables both time-series and cross-national comparative analyses of the attitude.

In the analyses, this study gives particular attention to Mongolia, where The rise and rampancy of ultranationalists and xenophobic movements was repeatedly reported even before immigrant issue became central in Central and East European countries. Previous study found Mongolians' weaker tolerance to different culture compared to people in other (post-)post-socialist societies, as well as Mongolian tendency to regard people with different culture as a threat to social security or unemployment. The study, however, had little success in revealing factors relating to tolerance or intolerance to the people of different cultures (Minato, K., 2014, "Mongolian Tolerance and Intolerance Toward Different Cultures: An Exploration Based on Analyses of Cross-National Survey Data." *Acta Mongolica,* 15: 41-46). Hence, this study reexamines the findings of the previous study, and to clarify the factors behind the Mongolian attitude toward different cultures.

RC21-386.1

MINGIONE, TERENZIO* *(Fondazione Bignaschi)*

The Double Movement and the Perspectives of Contemporary Capitalism

Enzo Mingione
University of Milano Bicocca
The double movement and the perspectives of contemporary Capitalism
Abstract
The interpretation of contemporary social change by mainstream paradigms of the social sciences is not convincing mainly for two reasons. First, these interpretations are centred on a different hypothesis of equilibrium and stability while our societies can only be understood in terms of dynamism and tensions. Second, they underestimate the importance of interdependence between different phenomena and processes in different parts of the world and, nearly always, end up in ethnocentric explanations referring only to the reality of the global north and use biased methodologies privileging the economic to the social. In order to take into proper account the dynamism and the complex interdependence of our societies, this contribution is divided in three parts. In the first part, I shall put the contemporary tensions of social change into an interpretative frame freely inspired by the Polanyian concept of double movement (Polanyi 1944). In the second part, I shall locate the interpretative frame in a more precise historical and socio-cultural context where the double movement happens within the present globalised and individualised processes of change in the industrially advanced countries. In particular, I will consider the European context, while not ignoring the impact of global interdependence. Finally, in the third part, I shall elaborate the analysis in order to take into account the effects of the long lasting economic and financial crisis.

RC34-614.1

MIRANDA, ANA* *(Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)*
BENDIT, RENE *(FLACSO)*
CORICA, AGUSTINA *(Facultad latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)*

Grammar of Youth: Approaches to the Study of Change and Social Reproduction from Longitudinal Strategies

The advantages of longitudinal studies in the analysis of social change processes are significant as they allow to reconcile macrosocial trends with transformations in life course individual patterns. The *Grammar of Youth* Longitudinal Studies Program (Programa de Estudios Longitudinales *Gramáticas de la Juventud*) of FLACSO Argentina began to develop in 1998. Throughout two decades of work and with the objective of contributing to the theoretical and methodological debate on inequality, social justice, and providing imputs for the elaboration of programs and policies for education, employment and youth, it has been consolidated as a program of great originality in the South American region.

The information compiled by the Program has allowed to analyze the main transformations in the education-to-work transition of young people in Argentina since the beginning of the 21st century. The panels present the evolution of two generations that reached the coming of age (18 years old) in two very different social economic conjuctures. On the one hand, G 99 classifies young people who reached 18 in a period of time marked by unemployment and economic recession (1999). On the other hand, G 11 classifies young people who reached 18 in a context characterized by greater employment opportunites and social protection (2011).

This presentation shows, from the processing of recent field results, the main trends of the passage from education to employment of young people who have participated in two different economic and political conjunctures. The central idea is to provide evidence on trends towards change and social reproduction observed through the life course of young people in the south region of Latin America, with the purpose of contributing to the theoretical and methodological debate in the field of youth studies.

RC37-654.6

MIRANDA, ANA CAROLINA* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro - UFRJ)*

Dailylife As Utopia: Collective Authorship in Rio De Janeiro Contemporary Art Exhibitions

This paper seeks to analyse collective authorship in the production of contemporary art in Brazil after June 2013 demonstrations. It starts off with the intersection between art, politics and urban issues, a peculiar phenomenon in Rio de Janeiro for the past years. It also investigates how utopia is a recurring term in the contemporary art world. Therefore will be considered the following artistic practices as collective authorship work: creations signed by a group of individuals adopting a single name, the so-called "collective". As case studies, the investigation observes art exhibitions at Rio Art Museum (MAR) and Helio Oiticica Art Centre (CMAHO) from 2013 through 2017. The purpose is to examine the openness to this art collaboration tendency in Rio de Janeiro, reflecting on works that have been eliminating individual authorship in favour of a collective one. Also noticing that this kind of work deals mainly with performances on the streets and in the art circuit. This article observes artistic practices carried out through partnerships in the city's visual arts circuit, in addition to also reflecting on the significant occurrence of collective authorship in contemporary art internationally

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- which also supports strong ties with political and urban subjects. This approach aims to understand how art institutions deal with collective authorship that produces social engaged works while testing if the concept of collectivity is becoming a strategy for artistic legitimation. It analyses if these works trigger the institutionalization of a new conception on what comes to be recognized as art. In sum, the paper main objective focuses on clarifying the contradictory rise of artistic collective authorship despite the prevalence of individualistic ideas on contemporary society.

RC48-JS-31.4

MIRANDA, DANIEL* *(Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)*

Inequality and Youth Citizenship Participation: An Intergenerational Approach

Empirical evidence has shown consistently that resources are related with participation. For instance, people with higher levels of education, income and/ or knowledge have more chances to participate. This inequalities it can be observed form the early years, demonstrating the relevance of intergenerational transmission of political inequalities and the political socialization processes. The general aim of this paper is to assess the direct and indirect influence of the socioeconomic background on students citizenship participation using different participation ways that are defined here under the umbrella of citizenship: It involves a *community dimension*, which refers to the relationships with the community and informal or civil associations; as well as a *civic dimension,* that refers to the relationships with formal institutions and the political system, such as voting and activist participation. The specific objectives are two. First, to evaluate the direct relation among socioeconomic characteristics of families with different types of citizenship participation, arguing that these socioeconomic measures (i.e. parental education, socioeconomic status or books at home) could produce differentiated socialization's processes for different types of participation. Second, to evaluate the indirect socialization mechanism proposed by Brady, at. al. (2015), these are: familiy politization and status reproduction. The analyzed data was obtained from the International Civic and Citizenship Study (ICCS). This study was applied on 2009 to a eight-grade student's sample (n=140000) from 38 countries. Given the nested design characteristics of the study, multilevel structural equation model were estimated. General results indicate that socialization processes considering socioeconomic characteristics present differentiated patterns for different types of participation, particularly in the indirect processes.

RC42-725.3

MIRANDA, DANIEL* *(Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)*

The Political Socialization of Attitudes Towards the Equality of Rights from a Comparative Perspective

The lack of tolerance towards traditionally disadvantaged groups, such as immigrants, ethnic minorities and women, represents a growing challenge to current democracies. Assuming that attitudes towards such social groups are at least partly learned during the political socialization of school-age children, this paper explores individual differences in equality of rights attitudes according to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (gender and immigration background) in eighth grade students from 38 countries. The data come from the last International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS), 2009. Using structural equations and multilevel models, the analysis estimates regression models with a set of measures, with family status being the main independent variable. The results show that there are large differences across countries regarding the level of inclusive attitudes and that parental education and the number of books at home are relevant predictors of more inclusive attitudes of children in most of the countries analyzed, but the patterns differ by gender and immigrant groups. The positive association between resources and egalitarian attitudes shows significant differences for immigrant students and female students. The association is stronger in the case of girls and weaker in the case of immigrant students. Moreover, results show that those students who belong to disadvantaged groups (girls and immigrants) would show higher levels of egalitarian attitudes. On the one hand, girls demand higher levels of equality for the three evaluated target groups, while on the other, students with an immigrant background demand higher levels of equality particularly focused on immigrants and ethnic groups. It is relevant to remark that the support for tolerance by girls goes beyond a mere self-interest demand, as this is not only related to gender equality. The findings are discussed taking into account current and future political issues associated with migration and demands for equal rights.

RC47-JS-22.14

MIRANDA, NATALIA* *(CriDIS / UC Louvain)*

Beyond Pure Trade Unionism. Activism Synergies in the Movement Against the Pension System in Chile.

This proposal aims to show how trade unions can transform their political culture due to the articulation with a more citizen-driven activism within a social movement.

Based in the "No más Afp" movement which is opposing the private pension funding system in Chile, we claim that trade union organizations are still a main device for developing the foundations of a social movement. Nonetheless, this is not enough for massively extending the movement and its demands to the whole Chilean society.

While trade unions are key actors for producing the struggle agenda, planning public rallies, and the politicization of the movement, a citizen-driven activism has emerged in it, placing digital technologies at the core of their practices, the "everydayness" of the struggle, and reaching the average Chilean person beyond the worker.

We argue that these two political cultures meet each other within the movement, with tensions and learnings, settling a cross-fertilization process from the articulation of their different practices of activism.

We would like to show this encounter process, exposing their risks, challenges, and the potential to strengthen the movement. Then, to examine the role of trade unions in current and future social movements, especially from a post 2011 era, which has contributed to reinforce the use of the internet and technologies in the coordination of collective action and protest around the world. Finally, to discuss how this encounter can enrich the classic debate between old and new social movements, proposing some ideas for future approaches.

RC48-804.5

MIRANDA DE ALMEIDA, CRISTINA* *(University of the Basque Country)*

The Ageless Art of Sharing, a Few Historical Aspects.

Sharing, understood as a collective action, challenges the idea of private ownership. It aims at being a paradigm shift that touches all the ways we relate to the most important pillars of society: identity, goods production and distribution, food, health, education, culture, art, personal care, institutional decisions, politics and democracy, among others.

Rachel Botsman and Roo Rodgers in the Book What's Mine Is Yours (2009) highlighted the importance of the term collaborative consumption that describes "the rapid explosion in traditional sharing, bartering, lending, trading, renting, gifting, and swapping reinvented through network technologies on a scale and in ways never possible before".

The sharing trend is becoming increasing more important in contemporary society. However, the action of sharing -that channels actions and visions about how to collaborate and pervades all human spheres from the personal to the collective-, is not new: it is transversal to human history.

What we call sharing society and economy could be understood as a redesign of previous social practices adapted to the needs of the complexity of our contemporary situation. In fact, sharing practices can be understood as an essential human feature. It is present in practices such as *potlatch;* reciprocal altruism (Trivers, 1971); cooperative acquisition and byproduct mutualism; tolerated theft and scrouging and costly signalling (Gintis; Bowles; Boyd; Fehr, 2005).

This paper will explore how not competition or appropriation but rather collaboration and generosity, the social action of sharing, is a transversal fundamental principle present in the social imaginary, yet to be fully manifested.

WG01-937.2

MIRCHANDANI, KIRAN* *(University of Toronto)*
MUKHERJEE, SANJUKTA *(DePaul University)*
TAMBE, SHRUTI *(Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India)*

Varied Informality in Transnational Firms.

In India's major cities, large, glass-faced corporate offices occupy special economic zones and stand in marked contrast to the surrounding public infrastructure. Middle class workers find the prospect of working in transnational firms in India attractive in part because of the environment of work. Air conditioned, spic and span offices, transportation to and from work, and a high security environment are promoted as perks of employment with foreign firms. In this paper, we explore the employment arrangements and training of those who provide transport, security, and housekeeping services for India's transnational firms. Drawing on over one hundred interviews with workers, subcontractors, facilities managers and policy makers conducted between 2010 and 2014, we explore the work experiences and training of these low-wage workers (specifically, drivers, security guards and housekeepers) who support and provide the physical infrastructure for transnational organizations in India.

State initiatives designed to promote the influx of foreign capital have overridden (through poor enforcement) many of India's labour laws in the past two decades. This has given rise to a situation where despite unprecedented grown in the GDP since the 1990s, there has also been an increasing informalization of labour in India (Jhabvala and Standing, 2010). Ironically, corporations which are unambiguously part of India's formal sector and are infused with foreign capital which allow them to create lavish organizational campuses, are the very ones in

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which labour informality pervades (Nigam, 1997). We explore the ways in which informalization is prevalent in low-wage service sectors and the impact of this employment arrangement on the lives of workers. We also explore the diverse manifestations of informality and varied employment relationships present amongst the three groups of workers we studied – drivers, housekeepers and security guards. We trace the training requirements which workers face as a result of the informality they face.

RC04-81.9

MIRZAEI, HOSSEIN* *(Associate professor of sociology,Tehran University & The director of Iranian Institute of socio-cultural studies(ISCS))*

Higher Education in Iran from 1985 to 2015; Social Justice and Social Responsibility

The higher education in Iran has undergone many changes during the last three decades. over the academic year 1985-86, the number of Iranian students was 167,457 and in 1995-1996, the number of students was 1,046,254. Meanwhile, in 2005-2006, this amount reached to the number of 2,389,860 and in 2015-2016, the number of Students have been 4,348,383. In a nutshell, over the course of three decades, the number of students has grown 26 times.

Like in many countries of the world, quantitative growth in Higher education in Iran has occurred mainly in the private sector up to the degree that almost 15% of the higher education is at the state sector and 85% is related to the private sector..

Access to higher education, social and economical mobility, increased social awareness and the achievement of suitable job, especially in the first decade, have been one of the most important benefits of the high growth and development of higher education in Iran. However, this growth has also been a huge challenge including graduates's Employment which has been the most important problem of the last decade.

Along with the quantitative growth of higher education in Iran, higher education institutions have brought many of their facilities to small towns. Although these movements have been the cause of the growth of small towns to some extent and also the university was both symbolically and socio-economically important for those towns, the current situation have brought some problems amongst the decline in the demand for higher education and the need for integration of higher education institutions.

This article aims to pay more attention to the social responsibility of the universities as one of the ways out of the challenges of higher education in Iran. the purpose of this paper is to extend this concern and its dimensions.

RC49-829.1

MIRZAMOSTAFA, SEDDIGHEH* *(University of Mazandaran)*
RIAHI, MOHAMMAD ESMAEIL *(University of Mazandaran)*

School and Mental Health of Students

In this study, we tried to understand how students in high school, are experiencing the school environment. Specifically curriculum, power relations and school's overall atmosphere are the topics that have been studied. Our main question was how these experiences affect their socialization. The hidden curriculum is an important part of school culture that shows how a group of people live, think and feel, and a system of values and meanings is shared. These curriculums can be created on purpose but not written in schools. Some are even unintentional and unknowing.

Many studies have explored these programs and have an impact on educational and learning processes, but a small part of the studies have addressed the social impacts of these programs. In this study, using psychological and sociological theories, from a sociological point-of-view, we studied these obvious and hidden curricula from students' perspective. The purpose of this study is to understand the impact these curricula have on socialization and mental health of students

In this study, using participatory observation, structured interviews, and a variety of visual studies methods, we analyzed one of Tehran's all-female schools over the course of two years. First we studied how the students describe their world and tried to find out the meaning of school and its programs from their standpoint.

We also tried to identify dimensions of the hidden curriculum in schools and the students' experience of it. We examined its impact on the students' positive and negative mental health. In fact, in this study, school was studied as a social system and the social role of "being a student", with its rights and duties, was a key element of shaping identity and socialization for these students.

RC36-650.4

MISHEVA, VESSELA* *(Uppsala University)*

Moral, Ethical and Post-Modern Guilt

A long and authoritative tradition in the social sciences regarded guilt as the most important moral feeling that provided the basis for a higher order of morality than shame. Towards the end of last century, however, certain

sociologists raised concerns that guilt was withering away in mature modernity due to increasing moral permissiveness and the breaking of previous moral restraints. This would contradict Freud's conception that civilization both emerged and develops by virtue of an increasing sense of guilt. But Freud did not take into account the process through which the self was liberated from the sway of an over-weening super ego and transformed into a reflexive project and an object of self-governance. Giddens consequently argued that there is now a tendency to move away from guilt, and that the dynamics of guilt will be replaced on psychological center-stage by the dynamics of shame. In contrast, I argue that a transition from guilt to shame is impossible from a socio-psychological point of view. I base this position upon a sociological socio-psychological analysis of guilt as related to the Meadean I-me self, particularly given the differences between guilt and shame in respect to phenomenology, behavioral tendencies, and the structure of the self. This illustrates the difference between two different forms of guilt: *primary guilt*, which is a *moral emotion* socialized in primary socialization and often fused with shame, and *secondary guilt*, which is an *ethical emotion* socialized in secondary socialization. Accordingly, I contend that there is instead a tendency today to move from ethical guilt and the principle of equity that characterized modernity, which is unconcerned with morality and social justice, towards a higher form of *post-modern guilt*, which is based upon a post-modern ethics. The latter accommodates both ethical and moral allocation rules within a single principle of justice.

RC18-340.5

MISHRA, NIHARRANJAN* *(National Institute of Technology, Rourkela)*

Locating Tribal Identity and Cultural Existence in the Light of Industrialization in Post-Colonial India

The tribal communities in India have developed their identity in close proximity to the natural resources around which they had developed their cultural traditions, economy, social control mechanisms, religious myths and techniques of production. They have developed a symbiotic relation with their local environment. For them land was not merely a source of livelihood rather a representation of their cultural identity and existence.

In the name of development, tribal communities in post-colonial India have been alienated not only from the development processes, but even from their own dwellings. As mainstream development processes tended to create social spaces of inequality, tribal communities face marginalization virtually in every sphere of social life. More than half of them are malnourished, two thirds continue to be illiterate and live below the poverty line. With the introduction of globalisation more land is being acquired to encourage investment by the Indian and foreign private sector in the tribal region of Middle India. Due to this marginalization their long-standing social position, which is 'self-representation' has become question mark. The loss of land has brought a question on their indigenous identity.

With the above back ground taking some secondary cases and also from personal experiences the present paper has tried to explore the impact of industrialization on tribal identity and cultural existence in central India.

RC06-144.2

MISHRA, POOJA* *(National Institute of Technology, Rourkela)*

Emergence of Single Mother Families: A Case from Urban India

The basic unit of society is family. There is a change in the structure and function of the family along with many other institutions of society. The factors like improvement in education, modern occupations, income disparities and spatial distance are affecting the solidarity of the family and its relationships. The social and economic changes have brought about a significant transformation in the traditional pattern of two-parent families in the past few decades. The single parent families are gradually increasing in urban India. Most often these families are headed by women with dependent children, forming single mother families. About thirty-three percent of household, worldwide, is estimated to be headed by women. These women are either divorced or separated, widow, unmarried or do not have a partner. The industrial development, urbanization, and socioeconomic changes are few important reasons for the making the single parent family as a viable unit in Indian context too. The increasing ability of women to earn income is one among few important factors in the increasing number of single mother families in the cities of India. The sociological research explored the changing lifestyles of families headed by women in India. The present paper will dwell into the changes in the family system in India with reference to the rise in single mother families.

RC24-461.1

MISRA, RAJESH* *(University of Lucknow, Lucknow)*

Movements Generate Movements: Intertwines of Issues, Organizations and Ideologies

The present paper examines the intertwines among three movements led by an environmental movement and the impact of interweaves on the nature and

aspects of democratization in a northern province of India in the last three decades of the last century. Firstly, the paper explores the broader sociopolitical context of protest waves giving rise to the environmental movement and thereafter a chain of movements in the region. Secondly, the emphasis of the paper is on the articulation of other interrelated issues in other movements leading eventually to a demand for political autonomy and the right to self-development of a regional community, which broadens the scope people's intervention in public policy. Thirdly, the paper focuses on the pathways of the growth of specialized (in people's mobilization) organizations, which ultimately evolve into the pressure groups and help the interconnections among the assortment of people's struggles at a local level over a short period of time. Lastly, the paper explains the course of the eruption and dissemination of partial and total ideologies and debates which provoke the conditions of mass awakening and thereby enlarging the public sphere and motivating people to react, agitate and participate in democratic processes. It is argued that the construction and reconstruction of history (democracy) are marked by people, enlarging the public sphere, on the one hand, and on the other, by the state limiting people's collectivization and protests through the process of institutionalized sequestration. The argument of the paper is that people's struggles as collective-agencies have their distinct accounts, nonetheless, they are interlinked in an order of coexistence as well as in an order of succession.

RC47-797.1

MISTRI, HIMADRI* *(JNU)*

Barricading 'Hindutva Capital': Student Movements and Ideas of Dissent and Resistance in Contemporary India

Contentious nature of Indian student movements have roots in their colonial history. But unlike past(pre-independent anti colonial movement and post independent movement for strengthening democracy), contemporary student movements in India face different challenges. Rise of right wing Hindutva politics; whose political ideology seeks legitimacy from exclusionary hierarchical Hindu theology of 'Varna and Caste'; in collaboration with neo-liberal ruling elites, pose challenge the very fundamental of Indian democratic system. Neo-liberal policies, which advocates privatization of education and delegitimize students as 'political entity' help to further consolidate Hindu hierarchy; as in a privatized education system students from lower class and lower caste are denied entry because of their economic inability. The very 'Indian dichotomy', ruling elite sense of India as 'Technological Powerhouse" and growing Student unrests in leading Universities increasingly confront each other and questions to the current political establishment and their policies.

This paper conceptualizes the idea of dissent and how dissent transforms into the process of resistance, in context of Student movements in Indian Higher educational Institutions and while doing so, also focuses the historical transition of student movements in India and how that transition affected present day motives of movements. To understand these, paper explores relations among religion, society and capital and how capital's effort to normalize non-democratic, exclusionary practices to maximize its profit is facing resistance in Indian campuses in terms of method and practices of movements. Finally, the paper also finds the impact that student movements' create in national politics in respect to policy formulation and how it integrates itself with larger society. The paper will particularly focuses on anti-privatization movements in education and students activism on 'enacting Rohit Act' (Rohit Vemula, an 'untouchable' student committed suicide in campus) to protect the students of marginalized and weaker communities.

RC48-801.19

MISTRI, HIMADRI* *(JNU)*

Mobilizing Social Movement:Land Grab, Peasant Resistance and Role of State in India

Notion of resistance is an inseparable part of any Social Movement. Social Movement with its collective characteristic, not only represents contemporary 'time and space', but also demands a historical understanding of politics and society. 'Land Grab' as a phenomenon deeply rooted in the 'political economy' of a state and transcends its visible temporality by connecting past with present social structure and influence future, essentially by using ideas like control, power and domination as its elements. India, as a British colony and historically being an 'agrarian state', uniquely experienced these. As a part of colonial idea of 'The White Man's Burden', colonial 'modernity' successfully ended the peoples' sovereign rights on their land and grabbed them in pretext of colonial laws like Chota Nagpur Tenures Act, 1869 or The Land Acquisition Act, 1894. In post-colonial period, there is hardly any change in the outlook of new rulers. Idea of colonial modernity continues to drive successive governments and development of 'democracy' was attached to Big Dams, large industrial projects, large scale mining or urbanizing the nation. As a result, just like their colonial predecessor land grab is legitimized by usage of term like 'public interest'. But also like colonial period, contemporary India too saw many anti land grab movement.

The proposed study intends to conceptualize a framework to explore how anti-land grab resistance through mobilization transform into social movement and

in that context how peasant identity interact with notions like control, domination or power in Post-colonial Indian democracy. It also critically examines the corporate and state relationships in discourse of land and development. The study specially focuses on anti-land grab social movements (of different period of times) of eastern Indian state; West Bengal and how these movements negotiate with Indian state and bring changes in state's policy outlook in question of 'land-peasant' relationship.

RC45-756.4

MISUMI, KAZUTO* *(Kyushu University)*

Tolerant Solidarity from the Viewpoint of Normative Conflict

In this paper we formally discuss compositions of tolerant solidarity from the viewpoint of normative conflict. Defining solidarity as <we-relation> via net-base symbols (Schutz,1962), we formalize believes that represent what symbols are significant for <we-relation> in terms of Boolean equations. Tolerant solidarity is confronted with contradiction between universalism and relativism. Then, "less conflictual solutions" (LCS: Murakami,1994) will be an excellent guide for tolerance when we define it as restriction of normative conflict. In addition LCS works as the standard of tolerance in the acceptance process of meta-believes that specify desirable beliefs based on certain ideal goals. We consider 6 type meta-beliefs as indicated in the following Boolean equations. (Ragin,1987. We call each term in equations presentation pattern.)

(1) Liberal universalism: $W=S(A+B)=SAb+SaB+SAB$
(2) Universalism: $W=Sab$
(3) Homogeneous universalism: $W=SAb$、$W=SaB$
(4) Particularism: $W=sAb$、$W=saB$
(5) Relativism: $W=s(A+B)＝sAb+saB+sAB$
(6) Privatized particularism: $W=sab$

Suppose that there is a group where members commonly accept concrete net-base symbols, A and B, for solidarity W; however, they are divided into two subgroups on acceptance of an abstracted net-base symbol, S. In this case, each sub-group may have 18 different types of belief in general. If a meta-belief is perfectly included in a belief, namely all the presentation patterns in the former also appear in the latter, a person who has the belief will not experience any conflict when accepting the meta-belief in question. Thus we examine tolerance of each meta-belief from the viewpoint of LCS, and will conclude that LCS does not guarantee that liberal universalism is the most tolerant meta-belief; however, it might best fit with tolerant solidarity because it holds moderate tolerance and a consistent ideal goal at the same time.

The above-mentioned analysis may suggest a general mechanism that explains acceptance and rejection of normative discourses.

RC57-927.5

MITCHELL, CLAUDIA* *(McGill University)*

On the Ethics of Ownership in Participatory Visual Research

A critical ethical issue in participatory visual research relates to ownership of the visual productions – photos, cellphilms and videos, drawings and digital stories. As Akesson et al (2014) highlight in their study of ethical issues linked to arts-based research with war affected children, we may, as researchers, enthusiastically engage with the idea of participant voice when it comes to media making, but forget that with authorship and visual production comes the idea of ownership. Nowhere is the potential for abuse more evident than in participatory visual work with children and young people. Drawing on Burowoy's (2003) idea of revisiting and reflexive ethnography, in this paper, I revisit several arts-based projects related to research with children and young people in Rwanda, Kenya and South Africa. To what extent do the goals of public engagement take over the goals of personal agency? Are there any justifications for by-passing the consultative process with children and young people? Through narrating and studying a series of vignettes drawn from these arts-based projects, I seek to deepen an understanding of the issue of ownership and in particular interrogate the ways in which the initial meaning making process is often separated from the equally important area of identity and autonomy. While this is not a completely new area to participatory visual research, it is an area that complements well the idea of dissemination and public engagement.

RC32-578.2

MITCHELL, RASHALEE* *(The University of the West Indies Mona campus, Jamaica)*

Gender Equality and Decent Work for Female Sex Workers in Jamaica

Women in developing countries face more complex challenges as they are more likely to be unemployed than men, be a part of informal and part time work. Work is an essential component of human existence and women should be able to pursue decent work which is free from discrimination and stigma with satisfactory conditions. The situation becomes even more complex for female

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sex workers, who are at a greater disadvantage because of the gender inequality that exists in the society. The fact that there are no entrenched laws that protect female sex workers from the numerous vulnerabilities and the exploitation that they are susceptible to, means that they face further marginalisation from the labour force and other areas that are basic to human existence such as; access to health care.

This paper examines the important role that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can play on highlighting women equality and their ability to derive the benefit of decent work. Additionally, it argues for the inclusion of female sex workers in any discussion on women equality and decent work. Decent work principles should be applied to this group with the view to reduce the multiple forms of exploitation that plague them. The issue is of importance on various levels including; better access to health care, expansion of human and labour rights and towards a more entrenched social policy, that will offer further social protection to female sex workers and that may also have positive implications for the larger society.

The global goals in particular numbers five and eight present an opportunity to highlight the unique circumstances of female sex workers. This paper provides some recommendations to improve the situation of all women and in particular sex workers for the attainment of a more inclusive development.

RC12-237.5

MITCHELL, RASHALEE* *(The University of the West Indies Mona campus, Jamaica)*

Social Protection for Sex Workers in Jamaica: The Way Forward for Policy Development

Commercial sex work presents an important area for social policy and development. In Jamaica, the activity is considered illegal, unethical and immoral but nonetheless, continues among the younger females in the country. Female sex workers have been identified as a vulnerable group because of the risk of: sex trafficking, HIV and the illegal drug trade and may forms of abuse. These multiple forms of vulnerability, pose challenges for development and have implications for social policy, which need to be clearly defined. The absence of a social policy framework for sex workers presents challenges for national development goals and human rights' commitments. An expanded social policy framework linked to gender equality, human rights and the International Labour Organisation (ILO's) Decent Work Agenda, is likely to enable sex workers to have access to enhanced social protection, labour rights, health rights and reduce the risk of abuse and exploitation that sex workers encounter.

The aim of this presentation is to highlight some of the major findings from the study of female sex workers in Jamaica. It will also denote a blueprint for a more entrenched social policy that offers widespread social protection for sex workers in Jamaica.

RC29-536.2

MITRA, ARPITA* *(KIIT University, School of Law, India)*

Fear of Victimization or Feeling Secure: An Exploration of Police-Elderly Interface in Cities of Eastern India

Fear of victimization results in immobility of the vulnerable - children, women and elderly, shutting them off from the society. Free movement, independence, security and self-respect can help the vulnerable come out of the cocoon and lead an active life. At an age, when they have sacrificed their most precious days of life in building the society, the elderly suffer more from the fear of victimization than physical constraints, forcing them to days of dependency. Confinement within the four walls of domesticity acts as an impediment to expression of likes and dislikes making their lives dull and monotonous. The recent instances of rising crime against the elderly adds on to their fear and insecurity. To help them come out of this crisis, the law enforcement agencies can play a very crucial role in making their presence felt and thereby arouse a feeling of security among the elderly. In an humble effort to fill a dearth of literature on police-elderly relationship in India, the present study attempts to explore the police - elderly interface in some cities of eastern India through a small sample survey to understand the relationship that they share and whether the police has been successful in making the elderly feel unafraid. The study analyses the community policing initiatives of the police meant specifically for the elderly in cities of eastern India and the awareness of the target group in this regard. It also attempt's to unveil the comfort level of the elderly to communicate with the police and whether they suffer from any apprehension towards law enforcement agencies. It is only when the vulnerable feel assured of the rule of law can we boast of a secure and safe society.

RC31-554.4

MITRA, DIDITI* *(Brookdale Community College)*

To Migrate or Not to Migrate: Punjabi Women's Thoughts on Migration

In this paper, I explore how women negotiate their roles within immigrant families in individual and relational terms, and its subsequent impact on the families' patterns of settlement. Sikhs, an understudied immigrant group, is the focus of this paper. I look particularly at how the distribution of advantages and disadvantages for Sikh women impact the ways in which they see themselves and others concerning decisions surrounding migration. The methodology is a combination of ethnography and semi-structured interviews conducted with Sikh immigrant women in the New York tri-state area as well as families with migration aspirations and return migrants who live in the Punjab, a state in India that is the point of origin for many of the Sikh women. The findings advance knowledge in the following areas: a) expand research on this understudied immigrant group from South Asia, b) show the importance of analyzing intra-group differences in order to illuminate the multiple axis of settlement of any one immigrant group, and c) pushes for theoretical frames that will capture this complex immigrant experience that considers the intersection of various categories and social locations that shape the lives of women in immigrant families.

RC31-554.9

MIURA, YUKO* *(Rikkyo University)*

Social Category and Autonomy:Lifestory of Japanese Expatriate Spouses

How does social category as" expatriate spouses "affect the autonomy of Japanese expatriate women who accompany their husbands? The everyday life of Japanese expatriate spouses who lived in Duesseldorf, Germany, is explored by lifestory interviews and discussed to answer this question. By analyzing their lifestories, it was found out that the social category as "expatriate spouses" has a dominant power in their daily lives. They were expected to be a good wife and good mother as a member of the group. Moreover, narrative analysis indicates that two social structures are closely related to this situation.

(1) Japanese rigid business-oriented society in Duesseldorf

(2) the position of being "sengyou-shufu"(non-working and full-time housewife)

In a host country, some Japanese expatriate spouses pursue their autonomy by resisting being a member of the group and try to establish their own identity regardless of this category. However, the finding shows that at the time of resettlement, they face difficulty finding jobs because of their disrupted life course with very short-term working experiences. Their own autonomy which was nurtured and formed in Germany needs to be reexamined to create a new self-image. This research brings a new view to the Japanese expatriate women in showing their conflict and desire for autonomy.

RC13-252.4

MIYAMOTO, NAOMI* *(Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto)*

Involvement in Chorus: Collective Feeling and Alfred Schutz's Theory

This presentation will analyse singing in chorus and community consciousness in terms of Alfred Schutz's argument in "Making Music Together". Chorus is one of the typical activities involved in making music together in leisure time. Here, I focus on chorus as not an artistic activity, but singing experience in daily life. As an example of a chorus, I will treat the Japanese popular folksong, 'Furusato' ('My Old Country Home'), which was frequently performed by choruses directly after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011; it was sung by performers and audiences as the encore at concerts or in theatres as well as at various charity events to overcome the disaster and realise a national bond. This song is generally regarded as important because of its lyrics, which depict an old Japanese landscape, but it is also significant that the song was sung in unison; people sang together the same melody simultaneously. As such, they shared a communal memory and feeling which the song invoked through the collective act of singing without verbal communication. While Schutz emphasised a 'tuning-in' relationship and 'we-feeling' in general as non-language communication when making music, the type of community may vary according to singing form and context. When 'Furusato' was spontaneously sung in unison chorus at various events after the Earthquake, its community-feeling might have been different from that which would be inspired by chorus at a concert hall based on regular practices in advance. I will discuss what type of singing in chorus may arise, what type of 'we-feeling' there is and ultimately rethink Schutz's theory.

RC53-883.3

MIZEN, PHILLIP* *(Aston University)*

Agency, Contingency and Relative Good Fortune in Street Children's Access to Paid Work in Accra's Informal Street Economy

The sociology of street children is now defined by its rejection of the narratives of child welfare organisations that identify the street as the root cause of children's immiseration and improper socialisation (Glauser 1997). In its place, sociological analysis has questioned the value of conceptualising street

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children as a coherent group on the street and in a parallel move has looked to conceptually re-position street children away from assumptions of passivity and neglect, towards a foundational insistence that street children are active and strategic social agents (Offit 2008; Kovats-Bernat 2006; Panter-Brick 2002). It is the adequacy of this latter concern that is the focus of this paper. By reintroducing the location of children within the informal street economy and by considering their efforts to seek paid employment, this paper draws upon extensive and long-term qualitative research examining the lives of street children in Accra, Ghana (Mizen and Ofosu-Kusi 2010a, 2010b). The argument here is that sociological notions of strategic action and efficacious agency seem ill-suited to accounting for the dilemmas and difficulties that the quest for paid work inevitably involves. Rather, it is relative good fortune within the radical uncertainty of the informal street economy that seems much more appropriate to accounting for how these children are integrated into work.

RC31-557.4

MOCTEZUMA, ARMANDO* *(Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León)*
ACHARYA, ARUN KUMAR *(Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon)*

Construction of the Human Trafficking Problem in Mexico: Bias of the Concept and Unmet Law and Policy Goals

As in many other countries, human trafficking is a sub-product of neoliberalism and globalization, where more flexible labour legislation and the decline of the welfare state, set a wide sector of society into vulnerable conditions. In the case of Mexico, it represents as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, where most of the victims fall into sexual exploitation and some of them are exploited in forced labour in agriculture, domestic service, food processing factories, construction, the informal economy and begging among other "dirty jobs". The Mexican government signed in 2005 of the UN international human trafficking treaty, and the first national anti-trafficking law was formulated in 2007 to fulfil the international commitment, aditionaly in 2010 the first national antitrafficking program was released. In 2012 the federal government presented a new anti-trafficking law, later reformed in 2014 with its respective anti-trafficking policy. Thus, trafficking has been defined and redefined by Mexican legislation, leading to a misrepresentation of the concept in different spheres such as in mass media, political legislation and policy implementation as well as in academia.

In most of the cases, human trafficking has been interpreted as a synonymous of sexual exploitation and prostitution, creating complexity on law enforcement process, where the necessities for victims' assistance, the prevention of the phenomena and, the prosecution of the crime are not met.

Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to explore and analyse the consequences of the trafficking misrepresentations, as well as the unaccomplished duties and goals regarding the antitrafficking law and policy, showing the government lack of responsibility to provide justice access and proper care for the victims.

RC01-49.2

MOEHLECKE DE BASEGGIO, EVA* *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*
SCHNEIDER, OLIVIA *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*
SCURRELL, JENNIFER VICTORIA *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*
SZVIRCSEV TRESCH, TIBOR *(Swiss Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*

The Impact of Social Media Communication on Armed Forces' Legitimacy

The Swiss Armed Forces (SAF) as part of a democratic political system depend on societal legitimacy of the organization and its mandates, it is their license to act. Legitimacy is generated by complying with binding principles like the federal and by societal acceptance. It is about political transparence and participation (von Bredow 2008). Democracy, legitimacy and the public are closely connected. In the public the SAF and their mandates become visible. In this sphere, they can be controlled and legitimated by the citizens, as part of a deliberative discussion. Political decisions are communicatively negotiated, arguments and information get exchanged, and verified by reasonableness. Thereby political comprehension can be increased (Habermas 1998). A public discourse enables the citizens to perceive themselves as part of a society. This creates loyalty and thereby political decisions can be supported by all citizens, not only by the majority (Imhof 1996). Considering this, the meaning of political communication including the SAF's communication becomes obvious as it forms the most important basis for political legitimization processes.

For long public political communication was mediated by traditional mass media with journalists as gatekeepers. Nowadays, social media provide a new way to communicate and interact directly with the citizens. The official SAF social media communication potentially brings the organization closer to the people and starts a dialogue with them. At its best the SAF will become more transparent and social media communication may increase reputation, confidence, legitimacy and societal support.

To measure the effect of social media communication on legitimacy, the Military Academy at the ETH Zurich has conducted a survey amongst the represen-

tative Swiss internet population. Based on this data, the paper will show what impact the official social media communication of the SAF has on their legitimacy.

RC01-46.3

MOELKER, RENE* *(Netherlands Defense Academy)*
SOETERS, JOSEPH *(Tilburg University)*

After the Storm

Storms reign the Caribbean. Recent storm Irma caused damage to 90% of all homes in St Maarten that is a country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. First to provide aid were the military and the military will make large part of the reconstruction effort. Ships will bring in materials, provisions, and first necessities whilst the reconstruction team is headed by former Lieutenant-general Hans Leijtens … a former Military Police general. Civil and military authorities will have to work together to reconstruct almost everything, but foremost to piece together a governance structure that enables the collaboration between civil and military partners. The collaboration activates a constabulory force structure that demands more than fighting the forces of nature and that requires a military contribution to re-establishing and reconstructing governance after the storm. The Janowizian concept of the modern constabulary use of the military organization will be put to test within the context of disaster relieve and crisismanagement.

RC01-41.2

MOFFETTE, DAVID* *(University of Ottawa)*

Municipal Borderwork, Jurisdictional Games, and Racial Profiling: Barcelona's Fight Against Unauthorized Street Vending

The governance of street vending is part of broader projects of urban governance which, in big cities, is often informed by dynamics that unfold at national, regional and global scales. For this reason, it is a particularly interesting object to inquire into the overlapping jurisdictions and scales, the displacement of borderwork, and the everyday practices of a multiplicity of actors involved in urban and immigration governance. In the summer of 2015, Barcelona's municipal government came under fire from the opposition for what was seen as a lax response to street vending. Reacting to criticism, it started to promote a tough-on-street vending discourse, backed by a high-profile crackdown on immigrant street vendors. While selling products without the proper licensing is managed as a municipal bylaw violation, the issue is multilayered. Most vendors are recent immigrants from Senegal living in Spain in violation of the Alien Act, and many of them sell knock-off copies of luxury brand products, which is a criminal offence. In an attempt to rid the city of its street vendors, authorities used—among other actors—municipal police officers to repress bylaw violations, Autonomous Community police officers to criminally prosecute the selling of counterfeit goods, and National police officers to apply the Alien Act. Street vendors thus find themselves at a juncture where various legislative frameworks (municipal, immigration, and criminal laws) intersect to govern their presence in the city and in the country. The paper uses this case to analyze how various actors can engage in jurisdictional games and racial profiling to perform what amount to forms of municipal borderwork.

RC53-878.3

MOGENSEN, LISE* *(Western Sydney University)*
EDENBOROUGH, MICHEL *(Western Sydney University)*
MASON, JAN *(Western Sydney University)*

Children with Disabilities in Child Well-Being Research – an Inclusive Methodology

In this paper, we discuss the inclusion of children with disabilities in child well-being research with reference to the Australian segment of the CUWB research project. Children with disabilities are rarely included in research on children's perspectives on well-being, and are in general excluded from child population research. Reasons for the lack of inclusion of children with disabilities in research may include perceptions that they are different from children generally, and/or incapable of contributing their views on issues important to them. Addtionally, involving children with cognitive and communication difficulties can present time and methodological challenges for researchers, because multiple methods may be needed to enable their participation and engagement.

There is however, a need for more in-depth research to understand what well-being means for these children in the context of their experiences of living with disability. Recent research has indicated that the quality of life of children with disabilities is significantly lower than for children more generally. It is particularly important that knowledge is obtained on the immediate and longer-term limitations, for children whose lives are lived with disability or illness, in terms of 'usual' child activities and experiences of childhood associated with child well-being.

In this paper we outline our application of a methodological approach that combines childhood sociology with critical disability studies theories. We describe

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how in applying the agreed qualitative research protocol for the multi-national project, we adjusted activities, processes and communication strategies to suit the abilities and preferences of individual children. We discuss enablers for engagement and how we managed the challenges confronted in implementing this research approach with participants aged 12- 15 years of age at an Australian school for children with disabilities. The paper concludes with a summary of lessons learned and next steps for this research.

RC53-878.2

MOGENSEN, LISE* *(Western Sydney University)*
EDENBOROUGH, MICHEL *(Western Sydney University)*
MASON, JAN *(Western Sydney University)*
DRAKE, GABRIELLE *(Australian Catholic University)*
FALLOON, JANET *(Western Sydney University)*
FELTON, RHEA *(Western Sydney University)*

The Significance of Space and Place for Well-Being in Childhood

The particular framework used for analysing data is an important element in understanding and defining child well-being through qualitative research. In this paper we discuss the use of space/place as the analytic frame for deriving a construction of children's lives and well-being from themes dominant in the narratives of children in the Australian contribution to the broader multi-national child well-being research project.

Our use of spatiality as a frame reflects the situating of the Australian project in the context of the broader CUWB study, whereby the emphasis on the global and local, highlights the significance of place for child well-being. We discuss ways in which the narratives of children in the Australian research challenge the conceptualisation of space as 'stasis', by informing us of the way in which the 'time of childhood' contextualises space. Further, our analysis of children's narratives indicates the significance of emotions in giving meaning to the spaces and places in children's lives. It shows how the dynamics of adult-child relations, in carers' attempts to border spaces of childhood, are at times accepted and other times contested by children, referring to both home and school. Attempts to establish spatial borders for children and children's ongoing contestation of these borders is particularly evident in children's use of media in their social relations. We discuss findings from the research on how children use technology, sometimes alongside more conventional child media, such as painting, to construct their individual and group life spaces, while also constructing themselves. We draw out some implications of the linking of place with well-being for understanding childhoods in a global world.

RC15-294.1

MOGG, CHRISTINA* *(University of Vienna)*

School: A Healthy Workplace? Health Promotion and Prevention in the Teaching Profession

The teaching profession is a challenging one for many reasons: Teachers have to deal with current societal changes due to migration processes, social problems and behavior changes in children. Teachers' working hours, work tasks and their field of responsibility are not clearly defined and their profession is broadly discussed in public – often negatively biased (Rothland, 2013). Teachers are exposed to a high level of physical and psychological stress as well as to an ongoing change of the educational system. This research project deals with the question which measures of health promotion and prevention could be taken to reduce stress factors for teachers. Therefore 20 guided interviews with experts in health promotion at schools, principals and teachers of different school types in Austria have been conducted and analyzed using a summarizing content analysis. The results show different organizational and individual measures of health promotion for teachers. These include training and supervision programs for supporting them in reflecting their professional life, increased team teaching, allocating social workers and psychologists at schools and relieving teachers of administrative tasks. Health promotion for teachers is also seen as one of the management's tasks and is not perceived as being the teacher's personal responsibility exclusively. These required management tasks include enhanced social support of teachers and fostering their collegial cohesion, providing training and support programs for personal and professional matters for developing skills to manage the professional life in a health promoting way as well as to enable teachers to change their profession if necessary.

RC15-294.2

MOGG, CHRISTINA* *(University of Vienna)*

Supervision for Teachers As a Measure of Health Promotion – an Evaluation Study Using a Mixed Methods Approach

In this evaluation study the impact of a one-term individual supervision of primary school teachers in Vienna was evaluated using a mixed methods approach

of quantitative and qualitative research methods. In a quasi-experimental design the experimental group (n=25) was exposed to supervision and the control group (n=35) was not. A longitudinal questionnaire survey was conducted, one before and one after the supervision for depicting differences between the condition of the supervised teachers and the control group. The questionnaire contains measurement tools for assessing physical and psychological health condition, quality of life, workload and workability, burnout risk, self-efficacy and emotional distancing from work. After the intervention a focus group discussion with five supervisors was conducted in order to assess the benefit of supervision for teachers from the experts' perspective, to summarize their recommendations for the implementation of supervision and to find the main focus and ideal organizational structure. The results of the statistical data analysis show that work load and workability, physical and psychological health condition, health satisfaction, self-efficacy, emotional distancing from work and emotional exhaustion in the supervised group have developed more positively compared to the control group. Most effects have a relevant magnitude, but are not statistically significant (p<0,05), due to the small sample size. In the focus group discussion the supervisors reported that teachers benefit from individual supervision. Provided that all content discussed during supervision is treated with absolute anonymity and confidentiality, the supervisors could not find any disadvantages that might result from supervision. The empirical results suggest that individual supervision should be implemented broadly as a measure of health promotion for teachers.

RC02-JS-56.1

MOGHADAM, VALENTINE* *(Northeastern University)*

Institutional Changes and the Gender Regime in Tunisia: Is a Transition Patriarchal to Modern Gender Relations Underway?

Theorization of gender at the meso-institutional and macro-systemic levels has thus far focused on advanced capitalist societies of Western Europe and North America (Walby 2004; 2009), Connell 1987); Pascall and Lewis 2004; but see Bose 2015). The proposed paper builds on that research but seeks to extend it through application to a non-Western case study, Tunisia.

The paper would elucidate (a) changes in key institutional domains in Tunisia – women's involvement in the professions, sustained feminist activism, family law reform, VAW legislation, and the increase in women's political representation, especially since the 2011 democratization process – which may represent a shift from the longstanding patriarchal to a "modern" (rights-based) gender regime; (b) the ongoing challenges to the transformation of the gender regime emanating from Tunisia's peripheral status within the capitalist world-system and exacerbated by the 2008 Great Recession and post-Arab Spring regional conflicts: high unemployment, growing income inequality, low investment and growth, and political instability; and (c) the specific challenges within Tunisia's labour market – notably, shortage of decent work and absence of enforcement of work-family reconciliation policies – that preclude wider female labour force participation and that contribute to gender, regional, and income inequalities. Sources of data and information include government documents and data, publications of feminist organization and women's policy agencies, the author's fieldwork in Tunisia since 1990, and the relevant secondary sources.

The paper will contribute to historical comparative analyses of varieties of gender regimes while also confirming the salience of economic and financial factors and forces in the (un)sustainability of gender transformations. Finally, the paper will propose a research agenda to extend gender regimes varieties beyond the contemporary and Western-based categories of "social democratic" and "neoliberal", and to encompass "democratic socialist", "dependent capitalist", and "state capitalist" gender regimes.

RC15-JS-29.7

MOGOSANU, ANDREEA* *(University of Toronto)*
UPENIEKS, LAURA *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Social Change and the Evolution of Gender Differences in Depression: An Age-Cohort Consideration

The tendency for females to display more depressed affect in the United States is a highly complex social problem that has personal and society-wide impacts. This study investigates whether social change in education, employment and household work during the 20th century has been associated with improvements in the mental health status of younger cohorts of Americans (and in particular American women). Using Mirowsky's (2013) age-vector modelling strategy, we distinguish between changes in the depression implications of employment and household work due to cohort versus age effects. Controlling for race, education, and marital status, we find gender differences in depression decrease significantly for incoming cohorts. Employment is also highly and increasingly beneficial for younger cohorts of women, while lower levels of employment are especially detrimental for incoming cohorts of men. In accounting for housework involvement, higher levels are associated with a stronger drop in depression for men, but not for women. Accounting for the interaction between work at home and in the workplace, we find that gender differences in depression are smallest among those who do not work at home— this holds across levels of

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employment and cohorts. In addition, women's depression curve remains similar within employment categories across levels of involvement in housework, while depression decreases with higher levels of housework for younger cohorts of men who had a strong workplace involvement for the duration of the study.

RC32-585.2

MOHAMAD, MAZNAH* *(National University of Singapore)*

Remembering Cynthia Joseph: Reflecting on the Intersection of Gender and Ethnicity in Malaysia

The life and works of the late Cynthia Joseph inform the subject of this paper. Joseph's study of young females within the schooling system strikes at the heart of the many critiques of Malaysia's affirmative action policy, or the New Economic Policy (NEP). The later was originally conceived and implemented in 1972 to narrow socio-economic inequality in a new nation previously governed and segregated by race under colonialism. Although the NEP was intended to diminish racial differences, 40 years or so after its implementation, ethnic relations have evidently become more strained than ever. While old inequalities have disappeared (such as urban-rural divide on the basis of ethnicity), new ones have taken shape (along the lines of religion and ethnicized political power). Why have this been so? Joseph's many studies unpack this question by delving into the micro and everyday experiences among those furthest from the reins of power. The narratives of young female students she studied disprove the success of the NEP. Joseph's portrayal of the life of Malaysian schoolgirls of different ethnicities tells this story. Charting their life-course as they embrace, accommodate, negotiate or circumvent the NEP, Joseph's study mirrors her own bittersweet trajectory, of her migration from Malaysia to Australia. It reminds policy makers that nation-making should only be built upon the notion of inclusivity rather than exclusivity. By reviewing many of Joseph's seminal works on this question the paper revisits the notion of gender and ethnicity as they intersect at the crossroads of nation-making, democratic transition and political reformation in current day Malaysia. What are the new agendas and articulations for reforms? Can a subjectivity based on race, gender and class be re-invented and lead to meaningful political and social transformations in the country?

RC52-865.1

MOHAMED, TAMEERA* *(Dalhousie University)*
BEAGAN, BRENDA *(Dalhousie University)*
BROOKS, KIM *(Dalhousie University)*
HATTIE, BRENDA *(Dalhousie University)*
WATERFIELD, BEA *(Western University)*
WEINBERG, MERLINDA *(Dalhousie University)*

Processes of Social Exclusion within the Professions: "You're Not Really Supposed to be Here."

In Canada, formal commitments to improving 'diversity' within the professions begins with affirmative action admissions to professional education programs, and employment equity hiring. Despite these measures, it is important to examine the everyday work experiences of those who have been traditionally under-represented in the professions. In this paper we examine the social processes through which exclusion and marginalization occur in three professions: law, social work and academia. We draw on qualitative interviews with almost 100 professionals who identify with groups traditionally marginalized by race, ethnicity, Indigeneity, sexual or gender identity, social class background, and/or disability. Semi-structured interviews were conducted by phone or in person, transcribed verbatim, and iteratively coded through regular team discussions using software AtlasTi.

For some groups, a major concern was normalization and self-surveillance, navigating disclosures of stigmatizing social identities, and constant concern with proving themselves 'good enough' professionals. Members of some groups entered the social field of the professions lacking valued social and cultural capitals, as well as *habitus*, which left them fighting a pervasive sense of dis-ease with institutionally encoded rules. Isolation was the norm across groups and across professions. For those who were most visibly 'Other' overt hostility was startlingly common, in addition to everyday 'microaggressions' that reinforced marginality. Vicarious experiences were often extremely painful. Many participants took on extra work – often invisible and uncounted – to promote equity for others. People struggled with essentialism and tokenism, reducing them to their social identities, yet also with dismissal of their knowledge, experience, authority and critiques. Examining experiences across social groups, within the relatively elite context of three different professions, highlights similarities and distinctions in contemporary mechanisms of social exclusion within the professions.

RC32-576.1

MOHAN, KAMLESH* *(Panjab university Chandigarh (India))*

Rethinking Problem of Sexual Violence: A Shift from Gender-Conflict to Gender- Reconciliation

My central argument is that the interlinked issues of power, violence and justice, apart from being contextualized with the 'lived experience' of victims of sexual violence of any kind, must be approached with an eye on gender-reconciliation. Patriarchy, its ideology and vision of social and state structures has shaped perceptions of the people especially of the higher castes regarding the dangerous nature of female sexuality and the urgency of controlling it by any means for the health and stability of the system. One of the most effective strategies for replacing the patriarchal culture by humanistic values is to change the content and direction of socialization of boys and girls. In order to reinforce the process, school text-book s and children's literature require a new orientation. The second strategy is to recast those cultural symbols which project female body as merely an instrument for ensuring the purity of race and thus the line of succession in almost all hierarchical societies, more so in the Indian case. I shall also argue for initiating a dialogue between the spokesmen of patriarchy and advocates of human rights for women. In which ways will it create a healthy and equitable gender- relations ? Last but not the least is the agency of enlightened young women in not only redefining womanhood but also in creating a gender-sensitive society, thus marginalizing the violent masculinities . Recent protests by a large number of girls against persistent sexual harassment and short-sighted policies of administration in the Banaras Hindu University showed that patriarchal values can no longer arrest the emergence of a new generation of self -reliant women who want to create a new vocabulary of power governing social relationships. I shall conclude my presentation by showing clippings from a film NH 10 [released in 2014]

RC04-JS-58.6

MOLDENHAWER, BOLETTE* *(University of Copenhagen)*

Pedagogical Work with Asylum-Seeking and Refugee Children in Denmark - a Prism to the Study of Emotional Work in Education

Interpersonal and emotional aspects of pedagogical work have during the last few decades been of great interest among educational researchers. This paper offers an analysis of social and moral dimensions of education by using professional interactions with asylum-seeking and refugee children as a privileged prism through which to study the relational and emotional aspects of pedagogical work. The paper argues that the link between education and emotion is well addressed by considering the positioning of asylum-seeking and refugee children as a particularly vulnerable group characterized by anxiety and insecurity (Vitus & Nielsen 2011).

Drawing on empirical material based on participatory observations and interviews with staff from the administration, asylum centre and schools in selected municipalities, the analytical attention is directed towards professional practices and ideas, norms and sentiments expressed within and between the institutional settings. The investigation is informed by a micro-sociological approach based on Erving Goffman's theory of the interaction order (1983) and Arlie Hochschild's conceptualization of emotions and emotional work (1979). As such, strategic emotional work is informing the analysis of the how to maintain a professional distance to the pedagogical work without being to personal engaged in the asylum-seeking and refugee children's fate and destiny. By understanding emotional dynamics in this specific sociocultural and learning context, the paper opens up for a more general understanding of interpersonal and emotional aspects of education (Turner 2009).

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RC25-465.1

MOLDES-ANAYA, SERGIO* *(University of Granada)*
KHADOUR, ISABEL *(Universidad de Granada)*

Analysis on the Refugees Representation in the Spanish Digital Press

Spanish stereotypes towards refugees are based, among other things, on the information that media dissemination offers. In order to approach the research problem, a discourse analysis will be carried out to verify how the representation of refugees in the Spanish media is and what are the stereotypes to which

both representations refer. The corpus analyzed will consist of all related news published in the digital edition of two of the most widely read newspapers in Spain: "El País" and "ABC", from april 2015 to september 2017. On the one hand, critical discourse analysis (CDA) will be used to study the linguistic representation of refugees in both media and, on the other hand, the analysis of contingency tables to detect anomalies in the representation of the same in newspapers. The objective of the study will be to evaluate the representation of the refugees in both media, after analyzing a series of previously established discursive categories that will be evaluated by external judges. In accordance with the criteria of external judges and subsequent analysis of the opinions, the expected results should show that the representation of refugees varies significantly in both media, while in one category there will be categories related to immigration control and migration policies, in another, categories related to Human Rights and International Cooperation will predominate.

RC05-121.4

MOLDES-ANAYA, SERGIO* *(Universidad de Granada, Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos (IPAZ))*

ROMERO-BÉJAR, JOSÉ LUIS *(Universidad de Granada)*

JIMENEZ BAUTISTA, FRANCISCO *(Universidad de Granada)*

Perceived Threat As a Risk Factor for Social Rejection of Muslims in Southern Spain: The Case of the Municipality of El Ejido.

Southern Spain has emerged as a crucial enclave for the study of attitudes towards immigration. Due to its geographical location, it is the gateway to Europe for immigrants from the African continent. Specifically, the municipality of El Ejido is one of the most significant socio-cultural laboratories in Europe with 88,752 inhabitants, of which 30,105 are of foreign origin, and with a world-pioneering production model of intensive agriculture, which depends on a work force mainly made up of immigrants from different ethnic backgrounds. Currently, 60% of the total number of foreigners residing in the municipality are of Moroccan nationality, which makes them the focus of the collective imagination of the economic immigrant. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate, using Threat Theory, how Moroccan immigrants are perceived, identifying the variables that can be considered predictors of social rejection, as well as the quantification of their strength as risk factors. For this purpose, a cross-sectional study was carried out with a sample of 450 individuals living in the city of El Ejido, divided into cohorts by district, age, and sex. The sociodemographic and perceived realistic threat variables which could influence the level of perceived symbolic threat were evaluated by the adjustment of ordinal logit models. The ratios (odds) for classification in a higher level of anxiety were interpreted in the variables that proved to be significant and could be considered risk factors for rejection of Muslims.

RC15-289.2

MOLDOVAN, ANDREEA* *(University of Essex)*

BENZEVAL, MICHAELA *(University of Essex)*

CLARKE, PAUL *(University of Essex)*

Income Inequalities in Health: A Latent Class Growth Mixture Model Approach

Some of the difficulties in studying income inequalities in health have arisen from the scarcity of longitudinal data, objective measures of health, and not having the entire distribution of income available to explore the full spectrum of the relationship. Our paper contributes to the income-health gradient literature by exploring the association of long-term income trajectories and health in a different, and potentially more robust, manner to the traditional variation around the mean approach. Using data from the British Household Panel Study and the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS), we explore the full distribution of income, and model unobserved heterogeneity in income trajectories over the course of eighteen years (BHPS waves 1-18), using latent class growth mixture models (LCGMM). We adjust trajectories for age, household type, employment status, and education at baseline, year nine, and year eighteen, respectively. We find evidence of five types of income trajectories: high-increasing-plateau, high-decreasing, medium-stable, medium-increasing, and low-stable. We then investigate associations with these trajectories and: i) a range of nurse assessment measures, and ii) blood-based biomarkers collected at Wave 3 of UKHLS. We examine different pathways between long-term income and biomarkers capturing different physiological systems. Finally, we also conduct a sensitivity analysis relating mean income over 18 years to the objective health measures to assess whether a different picture of the relationship between long-term income and health emerges. Advantages and disadvantages of both approaches will be discussed. Policy implications will also be touched upon.

RC57-934.1

MOLETSANE, RELEBOHILE* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

The Ethics of Participatory Dissemination: Reflections from Participatory Research on Sexual Violence with Girls and Young Women in Rural South Africa

The Ethics of Participatory Dissemination: Reflections from Participatory Research on Sexual Violence with Girls and Young Women in Rural South Africa

Participatory research involves co-creating knowledge with the research participants. Ideally, the analysis of findings as well as their dissemination must also be participatory and be led by the participants themselves, and at a minimum, involve them as active and equal partners. This, participatory researchers argue, not only produces knowledge that is authentic and relevant, but is likely to generate "work that can directly impact policy, service interventions or community practice" (Liebenberg, Ikeda, and Jamal, n.d. p.1). Yet, involving participants, specifically women and girls, equally and consistently from conceptualisation of the research to the dissemination process, often proves challenging. Reasons for this range from the researchers' commitment to privileging their voices throughout the research process, to the fact that due to unequal gender norms and the gender-based violence linked to them, they are "at the lowest end of them all" (Amnesty International, 2007.p.1) in their families and communities. While participatory dissemination is a logical step in participatory research, some ethical question emerge: What can we ethically expect women and girls who participate in our research to contribute to dissemination, particularly about violence in their communities? Does their involvement in communicating such findings put them in further danger of marginalisation or even violence? How might participatory researchers balance the need to 'do least harm and most good' and to "avoid any possible harmful consequences resulting from [participants'] identification" (Amnesty International, 2008, p.5), with the principles of participatory research and therefore, participatory dissemination of findings? This presentation will reflect ongoing research on sexual violence with girls and young women in rural South Africa and ethical dilemmas linked to participatory dissemination of the emerging findings and engaging the community in the implications thereof.

RC55-903.4

MOLINA DERTEANO, PABLO* *(Programa Cambio Estructural y Desigualdad Social)*

Impacto Del Origen Social En La Inserción Laboral De Los Graduados Universitarios: Un Análisis Comparativo Entre Argentina y España.

Desde el punto de vista de las desigualdades de oportunidades, puede afirmarse que la educación formal y sus logros aspiran a limitar los efectos del origen social de los individuos, los cuáles pueden ser tanto económicos como culturales. Esto es especialmente relevante para la educación superior y sus logros en términos de ingresos ocupacionales.

La presente ponencia se propone analizar en qué medida las condiciones de origen económico y cultural pesan en los la inserción laboral de los graduados universitarios comparando las dinámicas de Argentina y España. Para llevar a cabo este análisis utilizamos la técnica regresión logística siendo la variable dependiente los ingresos obtenidos en el mercado laboral como indicador de inserción. Argumentamos que en ambos países las condiciones económicas de origen tienden a no ser significativas en el logro económico, mientras que las condiciones culturales tienen más influencia, así como los logros educativos de los entrevistados y entrevistadas y su inserción ocupacional. Los países difieren, sin embargo, en la capacidad explicativa de los modelos.

En base a estos resultados se reflexiona sobre la capacidad comparativa así como las limitaciones de los indicadores que se utilizan para observar la dinámica de inserción laboral de los /as graduados/s universitarios/as en ambos países.

RC34-JS-75.5

MOLITOR, VERENA* *(Bielefeld University)*

ZIMENKOVA, TATIANA* *(TU Dortmund University)*

Identity and Normativity in a Conflict: Heteronormative Discourse in School Lgbttiq -Support Projects

How do heteronormative discourses frame the community participation and school activism of young LGBTTIQ-supporters in Germany? How do young LGBTTIQ - supporters frame their belonging, being trapped between the human rights discourse of the LGBTTIQ -supporters and the heteronormative discourse of their peer group? How do activists cope with this tension between the both discourses, while being part of the school as community and building alliances?

The paper elaborates on the results of the analysis of group discussions with school children (aged of 14 to 18), who participated in LGBTTIQ -support projects in different schools in the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia in Germany.

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

The group discussions were recorded and analyzed with help of socio-linguistic method of objective hermeneutics. The participants of the group discussions met in order to discuss their experiences and practices as well as success and challenges with other LGBTTIQ –support activists from other high schools. In their group discussions within mixed groups of activists, who firstly met during the session, the students articulate their conceptions of LGBTTIQ -identities and homophobia. They articulate their ideas of norms within the society and share, how they look for supporters within schools as organizations and use democratic school structures in order to support fellow LGBTTIQ -students in high schools.

While engaging actively within their school communities in order to make life of the LGBTTIQ -students better, the school activists demonstrate simultaneously a strong tie to the heteronormative discourse, despite knowing about its exclusion potential.

With help of reconstruction of what the school activists consider as norm and normality in their unmoderated group talks, the paper seeks to demonstrate, how heteronormative discourse intervenes with the sense of community belonging and influences life reality of gendered school community.

TG04-980.2

MOLNAR, LENA* *(RMIT University)*

Young Australian's (re)Interpretations of Social Media Campaigns for the Prevention of Violence Against Women.

While much is known about the use of social media and technology as mechanisms of control and towards the detriment of healthy relationships, what we know about how these tools can be used to promote violence prevention and healthy relationships is limited. The aim of this research is to measure how young people actively interpret Australia's nationally funded long term, evidence based primary prevention program to combat violent supportive attitudes: '*The Line'*. Currently, 33% Australian women have experienced physical violence, and 20% have experienced sexual violence – most commonly from someone that they know, often their partner. '*The Line'* is targeted towards young people aged between 12 and 20 and their caregivers to navigate influencers for discussions of gender and relationships to promote violence prevention. This research uses digital content analysis and online conversation analysis with 3 years of data flow between young people publicly interacting with '*The Line'* via social media. It addresses how digital violence prevention resources can address peer influences and social norm intervention strategies as transformative culture that reflects and empowers young people's agency through their use of technology. Through social media, young people negotiate their lives, opinions, relationships and selves through language and content creation as they discuss everyday risks and pleasures. They embed themselves through the hybridisation of social media to document and reshape the world around them as technological counterpublics. This project underscores young people's attitudes as they present and reinterpret the discourses surrounding gendered and interpersonal violence in their lives; and describe what impact prevention resources have within these spaces. The findings of this research highlight the need for ongoing research into the use of social media in primary prevention of violence against women to empower the engagement of young people.

RC03-79.4

MOMENI, SOMAYEH* *(researcher)*
DARVISHI, HADI *(student)*

"Neighborliness Revival" through "Social Facilitation" in Tehran: Case Study of Farangian Town Neighborhood

"Neighborliness revival" through "Social Facilitation" in Tehran: Case Study of Farangian Town Neighborhood
Neighbors' ties and relations in today's world are weakening and decaying with the ever-growing expansion of modernity. Tehran city -the capital of Iran- is also no exception; in this city, weakening of neighborly relations is by far more severe in district of upper-middle economic, social and cultural class.

It seems that one way to revive neighborly relations is through the use of social facilitations based on the new urban relationships.

Tehran is divided into 22 districts and 374 neighborhoods, and neighborhood is the pivot the urban management revolves around. The following article spells out the experience of neighborly relations revival in Farhangian Town neighborhood - one of the northern neighborhoods, located in the 2nd district of Tehran, with middle- high-class residents - over the past three years with the help of the residents of the neighborhood and with the guidance of social facilitators (the authors of the article).

In the present research, the following questions have been answered:
- How was the concern over the weakening of neighborliness and the necessity of its revival brought up by the residents?
- Why has social facilitation been chosen as the best solution for neighborly relations revival?
- How did the local community encounter the social facilitator?

- What measures have been taken by residents during the past three years after that the facilitators left the neighborhood in regards with the revival of the neighborly relations?
- What are the neighborly relations like now?

It should be noted that the present research method is collaborative observation and interview. At the end of the article, it is concluded that the neighborliness revival experience of Farhangian Town through social facilitations can be applied as a model in other neighborhoods of Tehran.

RC29-534.5

MONDAL, LIPON* *(Virginia Tech)*

Understanding "Neoliberal Spatial Violence" As a New Mode of Production

This paper aims to examine how violence, both subjective and objective, produces and sustains a particular mode of production in a neoliberal urban space. The article thus uses two sets of data (came from fieldwork in Dhaka, Bangladesh, during the summer 2017): (1) 65 life histories collected from the poor who have been living since the 1980s in inner-city slums located in the 500-meter buffer zone on each side of a one-mile long street (i.e. Panthapath), and (2) a slum survey conducted in this particular area (which finds 147 slums built on privately owned lands, of which 72 slums are on grabbed/disputed lands).

The empirical evidence purports the "neoliberal spatial violence" as a peculiar type of mode of production due to its embeddedness in the violent processes of capital accumulation. This accumulation process has at least four dimensions. First, this process evicts urban poor from their lands or homes. Second, the very process brings back those evicted poor to live in the commercially built tin-shed slum-houses and forces them to pay a high rent for a 216-252 cubic feet room without any window/ventilation (where 4-7 people usually live) and compels them to share one kitchen, one bathroom, and one toilet with 50-80 people. Third, it forces the poor to live under constant threat to their health and lives and punishes those who appear to be a threat to illegal housing (and drug) business. Fourth, it violently dispossesses the poor from all forms of capital and keeps them in extreme poverty across generations, confining them to a "lifetime prison cell" as tenants.

By reflecting on Marxist spatial theories, Galtung's idea of structural violence, and Žižek's conception of systemic violence, this presentation argues that violence qualifies to become a "new mode of production" in the era of neoliberal globalization.

RC05-124.2

MONGIA, RADHIKA* *(York University)*

The Modern State As a Colonial Formation: Citizens, Migrants, and Legal Regimes

Whether alarmist or optimistic, pronouncements in the 1990s regarding the decline, if not the impending demise, of the nation-state were premised on a willful blindness to crucial aspects of domains such as migration. In this domain, the continuing salience of the nation-state was patently evident in a state monopoly over the regulation of mobility, writ large in, for instance, the technology of the passport (Mongia, 1999). Pursuing the invitation of this panel to discuss the contemporary state in relation to migration, this paper has two aims: First, it seeks to historicize the nation-state in relation to migration control. This historicization reveals how the emergence of the nation-state, as an entity encasing a fixed territory and a fixed population understood in specifically *national* terms, is itself enmeshed in a complex history of a racialized regime of global migration. In this regime, nationality functions as an alibi for race. Second, the paper addresses the vexed issue of the distinction between the colonial state and the modern state. Though they are coeval formations, the former is characterized by differentiated legal regimes, most notably for the colonizer and the colonized. The hallmark of the latter is the production of formally equal and equivalent subjects (i.e., liberal citizens). The paper argues that the differentiated legal regimes that subtend the citizen/migrant distinction, now normalized across the world, constitute the generalization, or globalization, of the colonial state. In other words, the very form of the modern state is now indistinguishable from the colonial state. To make these arguments, the paper draws on archival materials and debates concerning state regulation of Indian migration in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a rich array of theoretical literatures, and the incontrovertible evidence from varied contemporary state formations.

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RC31-557.1

MONICO, CARMEN* *(Elon University)*
ERAUSQUIN, JENNIFER TOLLER *(University of North Carolina at Greensboro)*

A Critical Sociological Analysis of "Push-Pull" Factors Influencing Human Trafficking: Towards an Integrated, Multidimensional Conceptual Model to Inform Interventions

Trafficking in persons (TIP), a form of modern day slavery, is both a global and local phenomenon. In this paper, the authors have applied a critical sociological lens to examine the human trafficking literature to develop a preliminary conceptual model for understanding the multiple, micro- and macro-level factors influencing human trafficking. The authors use examples and data from around the globe. This critical sociological analysis of TIP situates the experiences of victims and survivors within their macrosocial contexts, specifically societal norms about gender, regional migration streams, and legal issues intersecting to create "push" and "pull" factors producing and sustaining human trafficking. Among immigrants, the intersecting factors diffuse the smuggling and trafficking dynamics, making it difficult for law enforcement and service providers, for example, to assess the needs of victims and to ensure critical services to survivors, while assisting them to move from rescue to restoration. Drawing from this secondary research, the authors develop an integrated, multidimensional conceptual model of practice. The model builds on systems and feminist theories, as well as human rights and strength-based approaches, and proposes to involve a wide range of stakeholders, such as social scientists, law enforcement, survivors and advocates, to work together in the creation of evidence-based policies and programs to combat human trafficking. The session will include a paper presentation by the authors and a discussion of the model and its potential applicability in various international, national and local contexts.

TG03-958.3

MONICO, CARMEN* *(Elon University)*

A "Constructed" Definition of Child Abduction to Promote Child Rights and Welfare: A Study of Best Practice in the Search of Stolen Children in Guatemala

Child abduction has become a global concern for governments, communities and families in countries of origin and reception of children adopted internationally. National and international standards and regulations on intercountry adoption have been strengthened to address the trafficking, sale, and abduction of children across nations. Within and among various disciplines, child advocates and human services practitioners alike have offered different perspectives on child abduction. This article offers a "constructed" definition of child abduction drawing from an extensive review of the literature on intercountry adoption, and study results from the author's dissertation on the experience of Guatemalan women whose children were stolen and trafficked to be adopted internationally. The paper identifies implications of child abduction for human rights and child welfare systems, and offers a practical model for searching for stolen children.

RC22-409.20

MONTAÑES JIMENEZ, ANTONIO* *(Autonomous University of Barcelona)*
MACIA, RAMON *(autonomous university of barcelona)*

Public Expressions of Evangelical Religiosity in European Modern-Day Cities. the Case of Barcelona.

Theories of secularization predicted an unpromising future for religion. However, contemporary urban spaces are filled with a growing array of religious expressions and symbols that are indicative of the global revitalization of religious identities, and the religious pluralization of modern-day cities. Following this trend, Catalonia (Spain) has recently borne witness to an exponential growth of religious plurality and non-catholic religious minorities across the region, particularly within its capital city, Barcelona. Evangelical churches are arguably the predominant driving force behind Barcelona´s new religious vitality, outnumbering any other non- catholic confession and denomination in terms of visibility, religious centers and presence in the street. The present research explores and analyzes the most visible dimension of contemporary evangelical religious communities: the organization of activities, concerts, events, street campaigns and celebrations in public space. The main aim is to identify and explain the strategies of gaining visibility and the repertoires of mobilization that evangelical religious communities employ in urban public space, as well as how these strategies and repertoires have changed in recent years. This project is markedly innovative in the field of religious studies and will contribute to the creation of scientific knowledge regarding contemporary religious transformations and their impact on public space. Research methodology includes discourse analysis of interviews, faith-based pamphlets and web pages official statements. This paper is part of a Spanish government-funded project entitled "The place of Religion in open urban spaces: A comparative case study of public Religious Acts and Celebrations in Madrid and Barcelona".

RC07-159.2

MONTAZAMI, ALI* *(Tamkang University)*

Creating a Better World: To Transform Futures Knowledge into Action

Among the required skills to be infused into the Futures Research curriculum, facilitating the final aim which is **"creating"** a better world is concentrated in this paper. In fact, all knowledge, skills, methodologies and theories about better futures, need to be converted into the actions to be able to make the better futures. Therefore, the skill of how to use futures-oriented knowledge and theories to create the futures is too essential and needs to be more developed. So far, in many training sessions and curriculum of Futures Research we teach and learn theoretical values which are in fact very useful and the result of great job by researchers and scientists, but the learners who supposed to take action using such knowledge, are not usually aware about how to put it in practice to make preferable futures.

This paper, by providing several examples, proposes a way to include practical parts in theoretical courses to transform the knowledge and information into action and teach the learners the art of applying learnt knowledge and information in creation of preferable futures. In these examples each session of a training course includes three parts. The first part is Theoretical Knowledge, second part is Learning Workshop and the third part is Output and Action Design Workshop. Theoretical part, as usual, provides the information and knowledge about the topic, the part of Learning Workshop helps the learners to practice the Key Message of the session to be well understood and the part of Output and Action Design Workshop helps the learners to understand the relation between learnt knowledge and the process chain of creating the futures as well as making actions towards creating preferable futures with applying such knowledge. This session program design could be applied for university courses as well as public futures training programs.

RC15-282.11

MONTEIRO, PAULO* *(Lisbon University Institute)*

Functional Foods: The Proto-Medicalisation of Everyday Life and the Biopolitics of Prevention

In spite of the apparent paradox, in modern societies, between a sophisticated food science, for one side, and the expansion of diseases related with the food regimen, for the other, food has progressively played a dual role: instrumental as provider of nutrients to sustain the biological cycle as well as therapeutic resource managed in an isolated or in a combined approach. Functional foods (FF), developed in Japan in the early 80's, are the result of the convergence of food science and the food industry's methods, with the express purpose of improving health and well-being as well as preventing future disease, fuelling consuming dispositions leveraged by a mix of believes, reflexivity, knowledge and activism from health consumers. In Portugal, the market of the different segments of FF is already quite significant and the current investigation combines the results of a national survey about nutritional habits, with 1200 respondents, which included a specific section about FF with the analysis, innovative for sociological purposes, of more than 500.000 transactions, integrating at least one FF, performed with a retail chain's customer card with the purpose of establishing consuming profiles of this category of products. Favouring a mix-methods methodology, the analysis of content of 4 focus groups, comprising 24 participants, enabled the revelation of the logics and modes of adhesion to this 'natural' tool and exploit the big hypothesis namely the use of FF, mainly as a therapeutic instrument, as being a new contemporary expression of the medicalisation of social life, and particularly of the food act, in the context of a widespread biopolitics of prevention. Conclusions of the present investigation reveal the different gradients of acceptance of FF as a sign of the triple social dynamics such as normalisation, commodification and proto-medicalisation that characterise the food modernity in Portugal.

RC31-560.3

MONTES, VERONICA* *(Bryn Mawr College)*
DOMENICK, LILIAN *(Haverford College)*

Cultivating Home: How Migrants Achieve Belonging and Social Agency through Community Building Practices

In a moment where exclusionary nationalist sentiment in Europe has increased and xenophobic and nativist discourses intensify in the United States, a scholarly exercise reflecting on belonging and its relationship to place, migration and home becomes imperative. "The sense of belonging is constituted through shared meanings and sense of social alliance between people and places where they reside" (Shutika 2011: 15). In this regard, the development of the sense of

belonging is the result of the activities that people employ to emplace themselves in new and everyday situations. Drawing on a qualitative methodology consisting of open-ended interviews, participant observation and the case-study approach, we examine projects developed by the Coalición Fortaleza Latina, a grassroots group of Latino migrants in the area of Philadelphia, which, as we will demonstrate in this paper, have allowed these migrants to craft a sense to belonging in the community. In this paper, we focus our analysis on two projects: a) a 12-week workshop on economic self-sufficiency, and b) a community garden. Specifically, this article presents and discusses the spatial and organizational dimensions of these projects, their specific structures and meanings, and their role as a vehicle of social recognition and visibility of the presence of Latino migrants in the community. The argument of this paper is that these projects serve important social mechanisms, first, to create a sense of community among the members of the coalition, and secondly to affirm these individuals' right to claim space and belong in the new society. Particularly, through these social practices, these migrants not only recreate a sense of home but most importantly allow them to exercise a social agency which helps them to shield their community from the escalating aggressive xenophobic and nativist environment in which they live.

RC18-JS-35.3

MONTES DE OCA BARRERA, LAURA* *(Institute of Social Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

Scope and Limitations of Institutional Innovations in Mexico. Reproduction of Political Inequality?

The goal of this paper is to show the scope and limitations of institutional innovations formally designed to foster greater political inclusion through complementing traditional forms of political representation by means of direct participation and shared governance. To do so, I present empirical evidence from the work of consultative bodies related to decision-making processes in four regulatory domains: the use of transgenic seeds; the regulation of the telecommunications; the restriction of junk food in schools; and the control of carbon emissions from automobiles. Impacting the economic, social, and political interests of a wide variety of stakeholders (from consumers to big business and government), these processes constitute a "living laboratory" in which we may assess the effectiveness of institutional innovations. Ultimately, this paper contributes to discuss, with empirical evidence, the reproduction of political inequality, despite putatively democratic innovations.

RC20-379.4

MONTOYA, NATHALIE* *(Université Paris Diderot)*

Comparing Art Education in France and US: A Methodological Issue

I will talk about a current research started in 2014: As a researcher in art education seeing how it has been structured as a field in France, I wanted to compare its parallels as advocated in the US in the last thirty years.

This pretty broad ambition raised a methodological issue: while France has a long tradition of a centered politics in the arts, US is said to have barely a national cultural policy, in that every state, every region has its own agenda, its own political frame, and arts education projects would happen mostly because of local and individual initiative.

In this spirit, I conducted a sociological research by interviewing art educators in museums of New York City, along with reading documents produced by non-profit organisations advocating the cause of art education.

My research made me realize that contrary to what most people believe about cultural policy in the US, there exist public scenes for advocating the cause of arts and arts education. But these are mostly privately funded organizations, such as foundations, non-profit organisations, professional unions etc.

When studying closely their reports, I found a surprising convergence around a few themes that appear across the world of art education in US, in a way reflecting the centralization that the US federalist approach aimed to critique. In fact there are a few of these organizations who produce pivotal materials that everyone refers to, raising a close enough comparison to the French centralized cultural scene.

The long detour to find this centralized scene emerging out of decentralization enable us to adopt a wider comparative perspective on cultural policy: it's the entire structure of public action, public debate, and the place arts has been given in the construction of democracy that can be compared in the two countries.

RC34-621.18

MOON, DASEUL* *(BK21PLUS program in Embodiment: Health-Society Interaction, Korea University)*
KWON, HYEOK YONG *(Korea University)*
CHUNG, HAEJOO *(Korea University)*

Interaction Effects between Government Partisanship and Labour Market Policies on Health Among 20 OECD Countries

The aim of the study is to identify whether interaction between flexicurity labour market policies and the government partisanship impact infant mortality rate and suicide rate among young adults in 20 OECD countries.

The major theoretical thrust of the study is that health is unevenly distributed as a result of power relations. We hypothesized that with the larger leftist share of seats in parliament, the negative consequences for population health of the flexibility labour market policies will be buffered and the beneficial consequences of the security policies will be strengthened.

Using panel data of 20 OECD countries for the period of 1998-2010, we conduct OLS regressions with panel-corrected standard error. Two models are built to examine the relationship. In model 1, security labour market policy score, flexibility labour market policy score, and leftist share of seats are regressed on health outcomes. In model 2, interaction terms, security with leftist share of seats and flexibility with leftist share of seats, are added to model 1.

Hypotheses are partially confirmed. First, the security labour market policy score is positively correlated with population health, but the effect disappeared when the interaction terms are added. Second, the flexibility labour market policy score is negatively correlated with worse population health. Third, interaction between flexibility and leftist partisanship predicts lower infant mortality rate. But it results in higher suicide rate among young adult while the size of the effect reduces.

Through this research, we provide empirical evidences that the leftist partisanship buffers the negative consequences for population health of the flexibility labour market policies. This study is the first to empirically understand the interaction effects between flexicurity labour market policies and the government partisanship on population health. Politics still matter for population health. More egalitarian governments and their equitable policies will save infant and young adult.

RC30-JS-2.2

MOON, SOO-YEON* *(Chung-Ang University)*
SON, MYUNG-AH *(Seoul national university)*
SONG, RIRA *(Chung-Ang University)*

Study of Young Cooks' Labor Experiences: How Is the Combination of Apprenticeship and Creative Labor Associated with Exploitation?

This study investigates the labor of apprentice of young cooks, focusing on the labor process and perception of work by young cooks in Seoul, Korea. With in-depth interview of 20 young cooks working at restaurants aged from 19 to 34, this study identifies the nature of cooking labor showing both the nature of manual labor and creative labor. This study reports that most interviewees experience an absence of labor rights under the time and space pressure, such as long working hours, high level of labor intensity, lack of break and low wages. To develop new cooking skills, they endure a poor employment practice in between 'labor' and 'learning. Otherwise, they have to change their workplaces frequently. The poor working conditions cause their physical damage and mental burnout, generating exit from the labor market or moving to self-employment. An understanding for young cooks reveals how exploitation takes place and it is justified by the combination of an apprenticeship and cooking as creative work.

RC46-778.3

MOORE, AMI* *(University of North Texas)*

Caring for a Loved One with Stroke in Lomé, Togo: Challenges, Resources, and Outcomes.

Background: Stroke, the second leading cause of death globally, disables its victims who often live at the mercy of informal caregivers. While some societies may be relatively well equipped for informal caregiving, others, such as the Togolese society, do not have the appropriate resources to help both people with stroke and their caregivers.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study was to examine informal caregiving experiences of people with loved ones with stroke in Lomé, Togo.

Methods: This was a qualitative study of twenty informal caregivers. We used a grounded theory methodology to examine the caregiving experiences.

Findings: The findings show that caregiving experiences of people providing care to loved ones have an intersectional characteristic, whereby structure (available schemes and resources to caregivers) and agency (individual's ability to think, act, and critically evaluate and choose course of action) increase caregiving bur-

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den and ultimately creating multiple stressors to caregivers and the loved ones with stroke. For instance, poor governance of national resources in Togo creates a situation where hospitals are inadequate, social assistance is unavailable, and loved ones have to fend for themselves to provide foods, medication, and care to people with strokes. Even caregivers who have very few resources are forced to provide care despite their own needs. This creates a situation of great stressors, human sufferings, and poor quality of life for both caregivers and loved ones with stroke.

Conclusion: While Togolese are willing to provide care to loved ones with strokes even putting their own needs aside, policy makers should be aware of how this informal caregiving job becomes stressful to both caregivers and people with stroke because of mostly structural limitations.

RC24-461.2

MOORE, MADELAINE* *(Kassel University)*

Just an Environmental Movement? the Radical Subjectivities of the Anti-Fracking Movement in Australia

This paper begins by problematising the label of "an environmental movement" in relation to the the anti-fracking campaign in Australia. It suggests that such a label limits the potential of the movement and misses the complexity of the subjectivities active and produced through the campaign. What began as a movement against climate change targeting coal fired power stations, has evolved into a radical alliance cutting across indigenous groups, eco-activists, local communities and farmers. What seems to be at issue for the Lock the Gate campaign is much more than fracking, and includes water, land rights, community control and to some extent who has the right to survive under neoliberal capitalist relations. Issues such as fracking are by their very nature intersectional, they provide platforms for alliance building and also show how many societal problems or injustices are intertwined with one another (whether that be the environment, health, energy and food security, racism, and so on). The campaign in Australia is ongoing, and has had significant victories in the banning on unconventional gas in the state of Victoria. This paper draws on extensive field research with the movement's participants as well as historical analysis of previous environmental movements in Australia. I employ social reproduction theory to draw out these relations, aiming to highlight the processes of subject formation and show how many movements that would traditionally be considered environmental, have become much more than that.

RC48-JS-51.2

MOORE, MADELAINE* *(Kassel University)*
ENGELHARDT, ANNE *(Kassel University)*

Moving Beyond the Toolbox: Providing a Materialist Dialectical Lens to Social Movement Studies

There have been numerous studies within critical political economy that try to make sense of the (post) crisis period by focusing on top-down analyses of capitalist hegemony. However, these studies appear to ignore the importance and proliferation of social movements that the period has given birth to. In contrast, Social Movement Studies, which focuses on such movements, tends to lack a theory of capital and thus missing class struggle, and has thus inadequately addressing questions of the state, power relations and what such movements mean for our current capitalist conjuncture. To provide an analysis that can benefit from both traditions, we propose that the study of social movements must be re-contextualised in a critical social theory centred on *class struggle* and that the non-dogmatic use of materialist dialectics may be beneficial. Yet, this does not mean we reject the methods employed by critical social movement scholars such as Charles Tilly, Doug McAdam and Sidney Tarrow, but rather re-formulate them through a materialist dialectical lens. Consequently, cognitive, relational, and environmental *mechanisms* are repurposed as cognitive, organizational, environmental, and institutional *dynamics*. This reformulation focuses on the processes and relations of the movement that is both embedded in and co-constituted by its social context, instead of the narrow and static focus on inputs, outputs (failure/success) or static and general categories that dominates much social movement studies.

RC29-536.1

MOORE, SARAH* *(University of Bath)*

Dislocation and Disconnection in Post-1970s Crime Fiction

Post-1970s crime fiction offers an insight into the various strains on social belonging in the twenty-first century. This group of novels show, in piercing detail, the consequences of not fitting in, the role of institutions in binding and separating us, the situations that force people to retreat from social life (and the precariousness therein), and the ambivalent work of social integration. What makes these social situations appear especially dangerous is the pervasive sense that there is no reliable, benevolent source of safety. There is, in the twenty-

first century crime novel, a startling absence of opportunity to change or move, and an abnegation of responsibility on the part of social authorities to care and protect. Such things are etched into the world of the contemporary crime novel. It's there in the desolate small town of a Karin Fossum novel, as well as the sprawling, decentered Glasgow of Malcolm McKay's books, the eerily evacuated housing estates of Tana French's later stories, and the split-city of Belfast in Adrian McKinty's novels, full of no-go zones and ungovernable spaces. This fiction captures the effects of late capitalism, most strikingly the desolation of shared, civic space and the related proliferation of unjuridified spaces, both physical and virtual. The inefficiency of the state and its administrative agencies in protecting its citizens serves as an important backdrop to this. In sketching-out this — our — social world, twenty-first century crime fiction poses a pressing question: what happens to the individual when there is no where to run, no one to run to, and the thing one is running from is amorphous and inscrutable? This paper takes up this question and considers what contemporary crime fiction can tell us about the pathological effects of late capitalism in producing a sense of dislocation and disconnection.

TG04-973.1

MOORE, SARAH* *(University of Bath)*

Displacing Uncertainty: Pregnancy and Life-Crisis Risk Rituals

This paper draws upon and develops my previous work with Adam Burgess on 'risk rituals' (Moore and Burgess 2011). 'Risk rituals' are behavioural adaptations that have the appearance of simple avoidance strategies. In certain circumstances these acts take on a ritualistic, even totemistic character. The concept has been used to discuss self-checking-for-illness routines, drink-spiking avoidance measures (Moore and Burgess 2011), and surgical face mask-wearing for flu-avoidance (Horii 2013; Burgess and Horii 2012). This paper sets out to develop the concept of 'risk rituals', and it does so by returning to the anthropological literature that originally shaped our understanding of this type of behaviour. It is a mainstay within Anthropology that certain culturally-defined periods of transition — being born, coming-of-age, getting married, becoming a parent, and dying — are marked with rituals. Turner (2008:168) describes these as 'life-crisis' rituals. The social function of the 'life-crisis' ritual is, amongst other things, to inaugurate the neophyte to her new obligations and help recalibrate the social group: in other words, they answer to problems of social uncertainty concerning shifting roles and group membership. This paper focuses on the health-related rituals surrounding pregnancy in contemporary society, and argues that these might be seen to constitute life-crisis 'risk rituals'. What is the nature of this particular set of 'risk rituals' and what do they tell us about the meaning of new parenthood? Can 'risk rituals' function as 'life-crisis' rituals, and how do the latter answer to a problem of uncertainty? This paper attempts to answer such questions.

RC03-74.3

MOORE, SUSAN* *(University College London)*
RODGERS, SCOTT *(Birkbeck, University of London)*
BALLATORE, ANDREA *(Birkbeck, University of London)*

Planning, Platforms and Participation: Fields of Public Participation in Urban Transformation

Public participation is one of the more well-worn contentious issues for the professionalized fields of urban planning and regeneration. Recent years have seen keen interest in how near-future digital technologies – for example, immersive interfaces, crowd sourcing, big data analytics, or environmental sensors – might improve planners' understanding of and engagement with their publics. Arguably less well understood, however, are the ways in which generic, commercial social media platforms such as Facebook, are already producing an unprecedented archive of commentaries, debates and anxieties around urban transformation. Other forms of mediated public engagement around urban change, such as local journalism, have existed in the past. But social media platforms appear to create a distinct form of networked, always-on, asynchronous participation that is largely autonomous from the consultative exercises designed by professional planners. The obvious contemporary significance of such platforms, at least for some communities, raises interesting questions about the encounter, and possibly competition, between the 'participation' fostered by the professional field of urban planning and the spaces of such commercial platforms. In this paper, we explore these questions via a case study of an ambitious yet divisive cycling infrastructure scheme led by the London Borough of Waltham Forest, dubbed 'Mini Holland'. We consider the differences and relationships of three prominent digital platforms through which the publics convened around the scheme: Twitter, notable for the way cycling campaigners and local politicians coalesced in support of the scheme; Facebook in which some of the most divisive contributions occurred, often exhibiting recursive and memetic forms of humour, personification, vilification, trolling and, occasionally, earnest and considered dialogues; and finally Commonplace, a platform produced by London-based developers, specifically designed for urban regeneration consultations, and used by the Council to collect geotagged commentary and emotional metrics related to the scheme.

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RC32-593.4

MORALES REYES, IGNACIA* *(Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla- Complejo Regional Sur)*

Mexico-USA Immigrant Women's Rights, Public Policies and Vulnerabilities

Mexico-USA Immigrant Women's rights, public policies and vulnerabilities

The globalization trend has been contributing to the emergence of increasingly diverse migration realities. The adaptation process between immigrants and their destinations has become a major challenge for governments as well as communities around the world, and governments are increasingly searching for new dynamic patterns of interaction among immigrants. Mexico's migration process encompasses several phases and dimensions since it is a country of origin, transit and destination, however Mexican emigration to USA predominates. Female migration is a determining factor with major impact on hundreds of Mexican families, currently Mexican female migration has been linked to gender violence in the country and to a decisive change in migration motive. This fact has created a major vulnerability both in Mexico and United States. The violation of their rights is alarming, therefore it is necessary to develop public policies in Mexico that will guarantee justice and protection to migrant women. Immigrant women in the United States struggle against discriminatory practices and a wave of Mexican-phobia. The issue has surpassed the authorities, public institutions and the insecurity has increasingly made women more insecure. Public policies should be more inclusive and protective of migrant women, it is necessary to implement a binational program in order to support this sector of the population.

Keywords:
inmmigrants, women, politics publics, rights

RC13-248.5

MORDEN, PETER* *(Concordia University)*

Understanding the Experience of Urban Leisure Spaces: Using Geographically-Explicit Ecological Momentary Assessment to Understand Space-Use Patterns, Perceptions, and Preferences of Locals Versus Tourists

Understanding individuals' experiences within leisure activities and environments using experience sampling techniques has been a longstanding interest of leisure scholars. However, the reported location of participants has often been vague and only allowed for rather gross aggregation; for instance, "home" versus "away from home." Technological advance in the fields of geographical information systems as well as information technology, however, has afforded far greater specificity and has allowed for individualized assessment of a variety of features of specific environments. The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate how new approaches to in-situ experience assessment may allow for an understanding of urban leisure spaces, differentiated by user characteristics as well as a variety of environmental variables.

First, an overview of geographically-explicit ecological momentary assessment (GEMA) will be provided and will address strengths of GEMA approaches relative to more commonly used techniques to sample experiences. Second, using the case of tourists' versus locals' experience of the urban environment and leisure provisions, the presentation will seek to demonstrate how motivation and habituation may lead to distinct patterns of participation and experience in given locations. As well, the possibility of combining knowledge of salient personal characteristics (e.g., personality and temperament) with geographically-explicit state-based data (e.g., arousal and affect) will be explored. It is to be argued that understanding how tourists and locals may respond to their engagement with different aspects of the built environment will allow for better conceived and marketed experiences for tourists and well as improved livability and enjoyment for local residents. Lastly, to be discussed are methodological considerations related to sampling, data security, and analysis, as well as possibilities for certain types of data validation through comparison to objective reports.

RC30-546.6

MORÉ, PALOMA* *(Aix-Marseille University)*

Global Care Chains in the Mediterranean: The Aging Process of Migrant Care Workers for the Elderly in Marseille and Madrid

This paper presents the first results of an ongoing postdoctoral research focusing on the links between the care jobs for the elderly and the aging processes of the professional caregivers and their families. Through an international comparison and a qualitative methodology, this paper mobilizes the concept of "global care chains" to explore the care work for the elderly (professional and family) and its links with migration processes in the context of the aging Mediterranean region. Findings are based on a cross-national qualitative fieldwork conducted in 2017-2018 in the cities of Marseille and Madrid. A combination of qualitative methods has been applied to explore the discourses of women from two populations of immigrant origin that occupy a large part of the care jobs for the elderly in each

of the two cities: women of origin Algerian in Marseille and women of Ecuadorian origin in Madrid.

The objectives of this communication are: on the one hand, to explore the material possibilities that jobs in the elderly care sector offer to Algerian and Ecuadorian women workers to deal with the care needs of the elderly parents as well as their own aging (salaries, days-off, pensions, etc.); on the other hand, to analyze the reconfiguration of the family dynamics and the gender roles through the migration processes, the experiences of employment and the "gendered responsibilities" to care for older relatives. To conclude, through these two issues (material possibilities and family dynamics) the aim is to problematize the idea of what a "good care" is, which far from being a "natural instinct", is a social concept that reconfigures its meaning in particular contexts.

RC27-491.1

MOREAU, NICOLAS* *(University of Ottawa)*

Understand the "Black Box" of a Sports-Based Intervention Program: The Strength of Social Ties

Although there exists many sports-based intervention programs for youth, little is known about the underlying processes of these types of programs, i.e what we call the "Black Box" of a sport program. Furthermore, the perspectives of youth are seldom taken into account even if the intervention program is designed "for them". The data presented in this conference is the result of a long-term action research with a Montreal organization using sport in a psychosocial perspective. More specifically, our objective was to understand, from the youth perspective, the processes and key dimensions of sports-based interventions that contribute to the development of youth social bonds. In our perspective, such bonds are essential to reduce stigmatisation, discrimination and inequities. Methodologically, we conducted 27 interviews with youths, a focus group with five coaches and "observant participation" of trainings and challenges. We found that six elements are essential for this sports-based intervention program : (1) Implementation of a supportive climate; (2) Implementation of collaborative strategies that promote group cooperation; (3) Equilibrium between outside rules and self-initiated actions; (4) Collectivisation of individual performances; (5) Interconnectedness of effort and pleasure; and (6) Exploring beyond the participants' comfort zones. We conclude that these six conditions can positively transform social bonds between youth as well as between youth and coaches. Indeed, sport can be a tool for social transformation (reduction of social inequalities, empowerment, strengthening social bonds, etc.) but this has to be done through reflexive practices.

RC14-280.6

MORELLI, NICCOLÒ* *(University of Bologna)*

Social Street Phenomenon: An Innovative Answer to Sociality Need and Urban Regeneration

This abstract is based on the result of a 3 year research carried out by the Observatory on Social Street research group and on my ongoing doctoral research project in order to observe, analyze and check the evolution of the Social Street phenomenon. The aim of this contribution is to give a descriptive portrait of such emerging phenomenon, drawing on qualitative data gathered by empirical research. At the moment, there are more than 455 Social Street worldwide. Social Streets are defined as "streets where neighbors aim to create or re-create proximity sociality, using Facebook as communication tool"(C. Pasqualini, 2016).

Thus far, the Social Street phenomenon has not been a widely researched topic, with the tiny exception of social street in the context of technology and social networks. The study of this phenomenon, both locally and internationally, has elucidated the diffusion of Social Street in urban metropolis as well in smaller contexts. Social Street are inclusive and potentially accessible to everyone, and they are also able to create social and technological innovation. Social Streets take care of social control, and about information, they participate to events that occurs in the neighborhood, promote sociality, take care of common goods of the city, especially in the neighborhood context.

In the presentation, I would like to focus on three case studies: Milan (71 Social Streets), Bologna (56 Social Streets) and Rome (33 Social Streets), showing common features and differencies in activities and spread of this phenomenon.

The research, based on the Mixed Methods Research Theory (Burke Johnson, J. Onwuegbuzie, A. Turner, April 2007), has investigated the Social Street phenomenon with on-line surveys, qualitative interviews to Social Street founders and ethnographic (and web ethnography) observations in the Social Street activities.

RC04-84.8

MORELLI, NICCOLÒ* *(University of Bologna)*

Young People and Inequalities: The Case of Italian University and the Right to Attain the Highest Level of Education

"Schools are open to everyone. Primary education, which is imparted for at least eight years, is compulsory and free. Capable and deserving pupils, including

those without adequate finances, have the right to attain the highest levels of education. The Republic renders this right effective through scholarships, allowances to families and other benefits, which shall be assigned through competitive examinations." (Costituzione Italiana, art. 34)

In this proposal,We will compare the data with the goals agreed in the strategic European plan Europe 2020 for the Italian Country, according to which at least 30% of the population below 35 yo in each European country should graduate from university. These data will be followed by a discussion on the role of the economic crisis in the European countries, with particular attention given to the strategies adopted by the Italian Government to face the challenges of investing on State Education in a under resourced scenario.

The Data from the Regional Observatory on the right to education seem to confirm that there is a gap between the principle expressed in the Italian Constitution and the actual situation. For academic year 2010/11, students eligible for scholarship were 181.312, (15,8% of the total student population), while in academic year 2015/16 the figure had already dropped to 146.958, i.e. 9,2% of the total student population.

Finally we will see how the italian university population is continually decreasing. Since academic year 2007/08, the percentage of enrolment at university has diminished by 8,1%.

The percentage varies according to the different Italian regions, with the most significant decrease seen in the southern regions, which show a higher level of economic and social inequality compared to the Northern areas of the country, and where universities rarely have access to scholarship funds.

RC06-136.5

MORENO MINGUEZ, ALMUDENA* *(University of Valladolid)*
ORTEGA-GASPAR, MARTA *(University of Málaga)*
GAMERO-BURÓN, CARLOS *(University of Málaga)*

Attitudinal Parental Childcare Options in South Europe. the Case of Spain.

The present study analyses the most desirable parental childcare options when having children under six years old at home in Spain using the ISSP 2012 Data base. The analysis carried out offers a variety of preferences towards the different family models and interesting contradictory attitudes that seem to be resolved through preferences towards a 'hybrid' or 'adaptive' family model. This model could be understood as an indicator of the strategies that spanish families are developing as a result of the transitional process under which they are living. It is confirmed that the traditional culture exerts greater influence at the ideal level than the modern one. The analyses allows to identify the determinants of family model preferences for both, men and women and for the age groups considered.

RC03-71.1

MORGUL, KEREM* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Inter-Group Resentments and Populist Mobilization in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

The past two decades have witnessed a powerful surge of populist politics around the world, which has drawn increasing scholarly attention in recent years. The prevailing narrative in these accounts is one of populist political actors cashing in on a reservoir of overlooked grievances and demands that spring from large-scale social, economic, and cultural changes. These works provide useful insights into the emergence and growth of populist politics. However, they also have several shortcomings. First, they tend to homogenize populist constituencies by focusing on a particular demographic group (e.g., the white working class or white rural voters) as the social base of populism, thereby neglecting how distinct social groups may find populist projects appealing for distinct reasons. Second, scholars often invoke emotional mechanisms such as fear, anger, and resentment to explain how macro-level social changes lead to populist political attitudes and behaviors at the micro-level. To date, however, little systematic research has been undertaken to empirically examine the role of emotions in populist mobilization. Given the centrality of emotions to populist mobilization, this is an important limitation. Finally, although it is commonly acknowledged that the populist mantle can be claimed by political actors of all stripes, nearly all accounts of the recent rise of populism focus on either left- or right-wing populism but not on both, and therefore, cannot explain how the same socioeconomic and cultural processes may simultaneously bolster different and contending forms of populism. In this paper, I aim to overcome these limitations by exploring the intergroup emotions that were mobilized by Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. Drawing data from the 2016 American National Election Studies and using an intersectional analysis, I intend to shed light on the different types of social resentments that underlie left- and right-wing populist mobilization.

RC21-399.2

MORI, CHIKAKO* *(HItotsubashi University)*

Migration and Pre-2020 Olympic Urban Renewal in Tokyo

This paper investigates the nature and impacts of pre-2020 Olympics urban renewal projects and public policies in the city-center of Tokyo, by focusing on its "migration oriented dimensions". Discussing Tokyo's "migration led gentrification" or "foreigners friendly policies" may sound unexpected at first glance, or even inappropriate, as the Japanese capital hasn't been known for its demographic diversity; the rate of foreign born population is far lower than in other global cities (4 % compared to 36% in New York or 37% in London in 2017), while the discourses of "homogenous Japan" in public debate and "no-immigration principle" in policy making seem to be still dominant. This paper, however, demonstrates how the situation has changed since the beginning of the new century. As we will demonstrate in this paper, *Tokyo Metropolitan Government* has become very interested in attracting foreign populations who can be classified into two different categories: better-off populations and low-wage workers. In the context of intense worldwide competition among cities, enhancing Tokyo's attractiveness and global city status comes to be at the top of its political agenda. 2020 Olympic games represent a great opportunity for the TMG to achieve a series of urban renewal projects to attract foreign tourists (their number has sharply increased from 4.1 millions in 2011 to 13.1 millions in 2016) as well as wealthy expatriates (a new urban renewal plan has been announced in 2017 for turning Tokyo into a "global financial hub"). Such a change has also brought an important need for migrant workers in several industries and their increasing presence contributes to transform the city as well. Based on a qualitative research, this paper analyzes the consequences of these shifts on the city and its community, examining in what ways and to what extent they have made the city more uneven.

RC47-791.3

MORI, KEISUKE* *(Post Doctoral Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)*

From Social Movement Studies to Socio-Material Movement Studies: New Materialism-Based Methodology of Social Movement Case Studies

The case study methodology of SMs has developed in order to address the concrete local situation and to clarify the locally embedded causal mechanisms of SMs. Since the emotional turn of the Social Movement theory emerged through criticizing the 'macro-structural bias' of SM Theory, there is alternative theory being able to investigate situated cultural perspectives of SMs. It is, however, not enough to investigate only the human behavior that comprise the organization of the social movement and its process. Because the local and individual materiality as well as the material things (or non-humans) plays also the crucial role of SM identity-creating and continuity. This point of view is strongly influenced by the emerging currents of New Materialism-based sociological investigation (Fox and Alldred, 2017) and thus a turn from Social Movement to Socio-Material Movement investigation (Rieger and Wagonner (eds.) , 2016）.

Therefore in this presentation, I will show the theoretical as well as methodological application of investigating both the cultural and the natural object of SM as a specific assemblage of the human-nonhuman relations. First, I will show what the New Materialism and New Materialism-based sociological investigation signifies. Second, I will demonstrate how it is methodologically applicable in SM studies that opens up the Socio-Material Movement Studies.

RC50-836.2

MORI, TOMOYA* *(Yamaguchi University)*

The Local Community's Participation and the Benefit Sharing of Community Based Tourism Lao PDR: Case Study of Khao Kouay Nbca-

The tourism in Lao PDR is paid attention to the ecotourism site because of the rich natural resources and the various culture. In 2009, the international conference of ecotourism was hold in Vientiane that is the capital city in Laos. Community Based Tourism (CBT) has been developed in Laos in order to improve the welfare of local communities, as well for the conservation. 'Community based' means the local community is engaged with management and the decision-making, and the benefit is allocated directly into local community (Khanal and Babar, 2007). Khao Kouay NBCA is one of the most famous CBT sites in Lao PDR. Douanphosy, Han and Ping (2015) have tackled the environmental assessment for the CBET in Phou Khao Kouay NBCA, and analyzed the participatory of local community. Their results show that the CBET in this area has the potential site as ecotourism and that local community is willing to participate in the CBET. Sirivongs and Tsuchiya (2012) demonstrates that villages that participate in the CBET have the better evaluation for the resource management than other villages. Sirivongs and Tsuchiya (2012) analyzed their village understands that the conservation for natural environment leads to the opportunity to get the benefit in the future.

However, the previous studies don't focus enough on the level of the participatory by local community and the benefit sharing in the local community. This paper discusses two points about the Community Based Eco-Tourism (CBET) project in PKK NBCA in Lao PDR based on the collected questionnaire data; (1) The level of the local community's participation, (2) The structure of the benefit sharing.

RC17-333.2

MORILLAS, MIGUEL* *(Stockholm School of Economics)*

Condescending Integration: How Organizations Hinder the Potential of Skilled Migrants

Migrant integration policies are geared towards the attraction of qualified workforce to compensate for labor market shortages (Cerna, 2014). At the same time, the skilled migrant workforce is less likely to be employed compared to skilled natives (OECD, 2014). This raises the question why the integration of skilled workers does not work. Most of the literature on migrant integration in organizations focuses on labor market access (mostly quantitative) and discrimination in the workplace (mostly qualitative). While the first emphasizes measurability, the second is thematically biased towards the plight of low-skilled workers. Relatively little is known of the structural barriers for skilled migrants inside organizations. In this context, Sweden boasts one of the most generous migrant integration policies across industrialized countries (Koopmans, 2010; MIPEX, 2017). Both at the level of political discourses and organizational practices, there is an active commitment to the labor integration of skilled migrant workers. Yet, labor integration outcomes of skilled migrants remains modest, unemployment among skilled workers born outside of Scandinavia being ten times higher than that of natives (Saco, 2017). This hints at a significant failure of integration leading to continued skill mismatch.

I explore the existing reproductive mechanisms inside organizations, that effectively prevent the full integration of skilled migrants. I am inspired by Bourdieus' theory of practice (1977) to analyze an organization actively engaged in the integration of skilled migrants. I carry out in-depth qualitative interviews to analyze two types of practices: recruitment practices targeting skilled migrants, and the everyday interaction between skilled migrants and managers. Practices in and by organizations reveal that skilled migrants are often portrayed as passive and incomplete, shaping the conditions for possibilities of full labor integration.

This work uncovers a condescending regime of integration that reproduces inequalities, and contributes to explain the lack of integration of skilled migrants in organizations.

RC11-231.5

MORITA, MAKIKO* *(Fujitsu Research Institute)*
ISHIGURO, NOBU *(Osaka University)*
NIELSEN, JEPPE AGGER *(Aalborg University)*
AAEN, JON *(Aalborg University)*

Showroom of Fancy Technology or Homie Environment of Daily Living? a Sociological Study of Interaction between Welfare Technology and Older Residents in the "Nursing Home of the Future"

Policy makers and practitioners have promoted community-based care and living based on the idea of ageing in place. While the importance of ageing at "home" and in a familiar community has been emphasised where older residents feel attached and comfortable to age, their "home" environment has been changing due to the new trend of using welfare technology aiming to support active, independent and healthy living. As living with advanced technology is a relatively new experience for most elderly people, daily interaction with technology may add new meanings and transform their perceptions of everyday environment. However, little is known about *how older persons reconstruct their perceptions and understandings of "home" when advanced technological supports come in daily living environment.* Therefore, this paper explores the transforming process of individual understanding the concept of "home", based on the reflective life-world approach which is often used to investigate lived experiences and perceptions of individuals in the studies of healthcare and nursing care. Empirically, we use the Nursing Home of the Future (located in Denmark) as case, where a number of welfare technologies have been implemented. We conduct in-depth interviews with residents of the nursing home, their families and care workers, aiming to gain a holistic understanding of the residents life world, living with fancy, new technologies. The data collection will be completed by spring 2018. Analysing data, the paper reveals 1) the changing process of taken-for-grantedness in everyday life with welfare technology and 2) mechanism of experiencing and coping with fluctuations of individual ideas for home and ageing in place among residents, families and care workers, resulted from a new interaction with welfare technology. The findings of this study contribute to the emerging literature on how ageing in nursing home is being shaped – and shape – the use of new welfare technologies.

RC21-384.5

MORLICCHIO, ENRICA* *(Department of Social Science, University of Naples Federico II)*

Urban Poverty and Social Cohesion in Contemporary Capitalism: What We Can Learn from the Neapolitan Case

My contribution to the round tables focuses on the Neapolitan case (in Southern Italy): an example of spread urban marginality but also as a place where it is possible to promote new negotiation practices among different actors in the consideration of the resources embedded on a small scale. I aim to describe the peculiar socio-economic structure of the city which is characterized by a specific intertwining of pre-Fordist and post-Fordist features of economic organisation. This can be seen in the widespread presence of informal activities that characterises the city on the long-term. Albeit a general decrease in their influence, these activities still play an important role in the reproduction of the urban social structure. At the same time immigrants are involved in a number of commercial activities which probably constitute the main trait of the new urban informal sector. This can be seen, for example, in the area around the railway station, characterized by the presence of immigrants from Maghreb, China, Sub-Saharian Africa and Est-European countries. The peculiar socio-spatial structure of the city allows the most disadvantaged subjects to develop survival strategies and to cooperate also in absence of those shared cultural models that the politics of recognition find so relevant. Without resorting to the abusing metaphor of the "porous" city, there is indeed in Naples a long tradition of practice of "togetherness" among strangers, places where people can meet out of scheduled arrangements. These forms of encounters are based on friendships and kinship networks but also on the simple sharing of daily life and work spaces.Some final comments will be made on the contribution of Enzo Mingione to the understanding of these issues and to their link to the contemporary debate on the dialectic between global forces and local challenges in Western cities.

RC18-336.9

MOROI, YUICHI* *(Meiji University)*

Civil Disobedience and Civic Responsibility: Vietnam War Draft Resisters in Their Statements

This paper investigates the relationship between the state and the individual in draft resisters in Vietnam War and to explore the nature of their civil disobedience. Draft resistance as a form of civil disobedience reveals rare intense tension between the individual action and the state imperative. How could a citizen stand up and act against a democratic government? While the decision and action of draft resisters seem individualistic, this paper argues that there is a strong *civic* component to them—a firm sense of civic responsibility concerning universal ideals of human rights and well-being of human community everywhere.

The major source of this study is the statements by draft resisters to their local Draft Board, both published and unpublished, collected at the Swarthmore College Peace Collection. Reviewing the primary source, this study examines the subjective meaning of draft resisters with these questions: How did draft resisters understand the ideas of noncooperation, nonviolence, and civil disobedience? How did they see the relationship between the state and the individual, a democratic state and a democratic citizenry?

This paper finds that the sense of civic responsibility permeates their statements of refusal and resistance; highly personal choice and action of draft resistance is connected to the social. The paper argues that there is a close tie between civil disobedience and civic responsibility among the draft resisters, and that the tie was formed in the social and historical context of the time—the Civil Rights movement and the previous generations of draft and war resisters.

RC20-JS-78.7

MOROS-ACHONG, KEZIA* *(Broward College)*
HAMER-SMALL, KAYA *(Broward College)*

Women's Empowerment in the Workplace: Changing Perceptions over Time with Makeup

In the early 1900s, Helena Rubinstein and Elizabeth Arden created careers for themselves that redefined how makeup and women were perceived in society during a time when the women's movement made strides in earning more rights for women. Before Arden and Rubenstein's work, makeup was seen as inappropriate because it was commonly worn by sex workers. However, Arden and Rubinstein believed that makeup was for all women. This study analyzes the history and society of the 1900s regarding women and makeup, as well as the efforts of Rubinstein and Arden and why they are still effective to this day. This study also uses the theory of social comparison to examine how the increasing visibility and marketing of makeup by makeup gurus and makeup tutorials on YouTube and Instagram have influenced young women's self-perception as they pursue careers and how it empowers them in the workplace today. The results will be drawn from two focus groups in which makeup as a tool of empowerment

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will be discussed. Preliminary results suggest that makeup is more accepted by the younger generation because of access and diversity in its marketing from peers through social media. Theoretical implications for future research are discussed, such as applications to racial and ethnic, social class differences and occupational variations.

RC43-729.2

MORRIS, ALAN* *(Institute for Public Policy and Governance, University of Technology Sydney)*

The Financialisation of Housing and the Housing Affordability Crisis in Sydney

Over the last decade, house prices in Sydney have soared and it is now one of the most expensive housing markets globally. In mid-2017, the median price for a detached home reached $AU1.18 million (about $$US900,000). This paper, drawing on documents and existing research, first outlines the features of the current crisis and then examines the key contributors. Key features of the crisis include substantial household debt, dropping homeownership rates, housing stress, an increasing proportion of households consigned long-term or forever to the insecure and expensive private rental market, increasing homelessness and an acute shortage of social housing. What is argued is that the underlying cause of the crisis has been the reconceptualisation of housing in Australia so that it is viewed "as an instrument for profit-making" (Madden and Marcuse 2016: 4). The financialisation of housing has been actively encouraged by government policy. The extremely generous tax-breaks for investors in a context of record low interest rates has resulted in a massive increase in the number of small investors. In 2016 there were 2.03 million landlords in Australia representing 15.7 percent of all tax-payers. The tax breaks offered make purchasing a residential property as an investment an eminently sensible investment strategy and investors are prepared to pay a higher price than a conventional home purchaser. Besides the local dynamics, Sydney's status as a global city that is perceived as a safe haven, has resulted in a substantial inflow of foreign capital into its residential property market. In many new apartment developments, the majority of purchasers are foreign investors. At the end of 2014, it was reported that Australia, the US and Britain are the first choices for Chinese property investors and that within Australia, Sydney is the favourite destination.

RC18-346.2

MORRISON, IAN* *(The American University in Cairo)*

Religion in and Against National Identity

While religion often poses a threat to the nation, it is also regularly, and in recent times increasingly, expressed as a fundamental characteristic of national identity. This presentation will investigate how, within nationalist discourses, religion increasingly appears as a set of historical ideas responsible for the production particular civilizations, rather than as a mode of being or a social realm concerned with doctrines, practices, institutions and statuses linked to revealed truth. It will be argued that by portraying religion as an object of cultural heritage, nationalisms are able to: a) claim to overcome disputes between thick and thin notions of national identity, and b) deny the sectarian nature of discriminatory practices and nationalist claims to supremacy.

RC15-287.1

MORSELLO, BARBARA* *(University of Roma Tre)*

"It's like a Full Stop" Women's Healing Stories in Surgical Reconstruction after Breast Cancer.

The interest in medical science by sociology, especially in the United States, has begun since the Thirties and Forties, by authors such as Parsons, Mead, Merton, and especially Strauss and Glaser. This interest arises from the awareness that, with the growing complexity of the social environment and the gradual specialization of medical practice, considering the patient's social context and its story of illness it becomes more than ever indispensable. From an institutional perspective, however, today is discussed about Narrative Medicine to refer to a new centrality of illness stories, not merely as a limited practice of 'social' and human sciences, but as a central aspect that the medical investigation should identify. Moving into the paradigm of Narrative Medicine, it will be useful to reflect on the power of narrative as remarkable data for research work and clinical practice, but above all to reveal unexpected features at various stages: from pathology to diagnosis, to therapy, and to daily life with the disease. The purpose of the contribution is to discuss the results of an empirical research conducted at the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery of the National Cancer Institute 'Regina Elena' of Rome (IRE) through the adoption of a narrative approach to breast cancer. The focus was to define different features of the 'reconstruction' of the body and the biographical re-composition after the disease. Specific attention will be given to how healing processes are activated and perceived by patients, often in contrast

with medical perception, creating a 'middle-earth', a type of 'liminal path' full of desires, fears and expectations.

RC05-110.8

MORTON, KATHERINE CHARLOTTE* *(Memorial University)*

Unsettled Ground: An Institutional Ethnography of a Residential School

The physical spaces of deteriorating Indigenous residential schools in Canada carry enormous discursive and cultural weight. Decades after their closure, residential schools are physical reminders of the colonial violence committed against Indigenous children and families. The intergenerational trauma experienced by contemporary Indigenous famileis and communities is immense and has major sociological implications. The remaining structures and spaces continue to shape how Indigenous identity is understood and constructed by the dominant majority in the contemporary setting- particularly how the state responds to and frames the victimization of Indigenous peoples. Even though these schools were closed and sometimes repurposed, the remaining structures and physical spaces endure as highly visible confirmations of the colonial violence committed against Indigenous people in Canada. This research examines the meaning making role that the locations and physical spaces of residential schools play in contemporary Indigenous identity construction and Indigenous-state negotiations. Building on postcolonial theory, this paper argues that the closing of Indigenous schools did little to extinguish the sites as locations for prejudicial construction of Indigenous identity according to lingering colonial attitudes and assumptions. The ruins of residential schools across Canada are evocative of the power of strategies of colonial geography. By positioning this research within the ruins as a starting point, this work identifies how race and space collide in the ruins of colonial geographies and what this means for identity construction in Canada as a contemporary settler state. This research incorporates the institutional ethnography approach in order to access the meaning-making potential of the deteriorating structures of residential schools. By completing an institutional ethnography of the Alberni residential school, this research seeks to understand how even in the contemporary setting, the materiality of the school retains a meaning-making role and to understand how these sites impact on the lived experiences of the local Indigenous band.

RC14-264.2

MORTON, MAVIS* *(University of Guelph)*

News You Can Use: A Critical Examination of Mainstream News Framing of Ontario Femicides 2015-2016

A critical feminist media analysis of Ontario femicides (2015-2016) found negative reporting frames appeared at twice the rate as positive ones. A community engaged research (CEnR) project between the Ontario Association of Interval and Transition Houses (OAITH) and a graduate sociology course analyzed mainstream news accounts of 29 Ontario femicide cases between 2015-2016 based on a framing analysis we developed via a literature review of previous studies on media's representation of femicide and/or violence against women. We found that across 73 Ontario and Canadian news items (from mainstream national newspapers, local newspapers, and TV news), an average of two negative frames were used, compared to an average of less than one positive frame. Prevalent negative frames included the lack of information about the woman's experience of a history of violence by the perpetrator and the portrayal of violence against women as an individualized problem rather than a gendered societal problem. The most common positive frames humanized the victim by including her picture and by including information acknowledging how the woman impacted the lives of others. Leaving out the social context of women's experiences of a history of violence by the perpetrator fails to educate people about important risk factors and femicide prevention. For example, according to the Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee (2009-2016), an average of 70% of women who were killed via an intimate partner had a history of domestic violence (Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario 2016). However, this is not reflected in the media coverage, as 96% of the cases we analyzed failed to acknowledge a history of violence. We concur with Fairbairn and Dawson (2013) who argue that media coverage has the potential to shape and reinforce societal understandings of violence against women and help set future political and policy agendas.

RC52-857.3

MOSKOVSKAYA, ALEXANDRA* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

Management between Semi-Profession and Superprofession

Institute of professions today is undergoing a dramatic transformation, losing former social status, confidence of clients and protection by the state. Professions become increasingly subject to fluctuations in the labor market and in product markets than a subject of professional self-regulation. The instability

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of the professions is compounded by a high rate of changeability in skills demand and partly devalues the previously accumulated knowledge, and sometimes whole profession. The frequence of mismatch between the available skills and skills demand puts professional education in the ambiguous position. All these challenges to fully relate to the formation of the managerial profession, but the former adds some specifics. Being a cross-cutting profession management present in different types of activities, so it should reflect also the global changes in the object and the conditions of governing. Some shifts may strengthen management as a profession, and others on the contrary, to weaken or to radically transform. Given such a perspective the paper aims to study the trends that can shape the future of management in the coming decades and the likely scenarios of its development against other professions. It explores significant global trends in work, knowledge accumulation, new role of ICTs and managerial functions all of which are seen as drivers of the potential future of professional management that may contribute to its transformation from semi-profession to super-profession, super-authority or enterprising management.

RC13-252.6

MOSTOLIZADEH, S. ALI* *(University of Waterloo)*

"My Piano Is My Homeland": Music, Activism, and Syrian Civil War

Music is an 'abstract machine' that can construct new forms of reality (Deleuze & Guattari, 1988). Music either as a collective space to negotiate identity (Byrd, 2014), or a platform to resist the dominant regimes (Saada-Ophir, 2006), or a liminal space to fill gaps between ideals and realities (Stokes, 1998), is a "memory bank" for decoding people's stories (Chatwin, 1987, p. 120). This study unfolds narratives of war, displacement, and migration induced by Syrian Civil War through analyzing the songs of Ayham Ahmad, a Palestinian-Syrian musician, composer, and activist who fled the war in Syria. Focusing on Ayham's songs and musical life from Syria to Germany and applying narrative inquiry for representing the second-hand data from social media, the purpose of this study is to unpack the ways Syrian civil war has formed Ayham's music and how he has used his songs as a means of activism. This research contextualizes the songs and connects them to Ayham's experience of life in war and as a refugee in Germany. The findings suggest the significance of music for being politically active and creating productive spaces for refugees or those who are living under precarious situation caused by war or conflicts.

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RC16-308.6

MOTA ALBUQUERQUE DE OLIVEIRA, RODRIGO* *(Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)*

Simmel and the Formation of the Modern Individual

Among the many accomplishments of the sociology of Georg Simmel, his studies on the relationship between individual and society are among the most valuable for contemporary studies. After a long tradition of ignoring the individual in favor of a more structural look, many sociologists today are concerned with the way in which individuals are portrayed, and the real way in which they live their lives and face the many challenges posed by modern societies. In addition to that, social structures themselves are being looked now as producing particular types of individuals, in different times and places, as shown in the Sociology of the Individual of Danilo Martuccelli and his *individuation theory*. Concerned with how societal changes such as the money economy and the metropolis have enlarged individual's social circles and shaped the modern individual, Simmel is among the forefathers of this kind of analysis. The modern free subject has looked at society as something strange, as a reality *sui generis*, which gave birth to the modern social sciences and sociology in particular. How does this process of individuation is analyzed in Simmel's work? Which new lights can the German sociologist give to our contemporary look on the individual? Those are among the questions I wish to address in this presentation.

RC53-881.4

MOTOMORI, ERIKO* *(Meiji Gakuin University)*

How Can Adults Realize Children's Agency in Liquid Modernity?: Challenges of Adventure Playgrounds in Urban Tokyo

Giving children agency, voices, and rights is easy to state yet difficult to realize. Protesting against the hierarchical relationship between adults and children had a certain impact in the late twentieth century.

However, in modern societies, the "tutelary complex," a web of supervision of children, cannot and should not be completely removed. Consequently, instead of stressing the dichotomy between adults' control and children's agency, we should explore how adults can realize children's agency, sometimes locally and temporarily, in specific contexts. Additionally, diversities and changes in historical and geographical contexts should be examined.

This paper aims to analyze Japanese adventure playgrounds in two different contexts: the first successful case that has become a standard since the 1970s and a recent struggling case.

The aim of the playgrounds is for children to play freely. Adults have set the slogan that this is where children can be responsible for taking risks and realize free play without interference. Importantly, the key to actualizing this philosophy is not only the existence of skilled playworkers who organize the playgrounds by removing actual dangers, but also the principle of voluntary participation of parents and local adults. This principle allows both adults and children to keep away from closed pairs and existing values. Some become empowered, and through this sense of empowerment, present and future community leaders are created. Therefore, the model have the potential to realize a utopian generational relationship and social ordering.

However, the recent case indicates that the principle faced difficulties when people and authorities began accepting children's rights, with the biggest issue being the gap between demand and supply. Preserving the original principle under the increasing demand may undermine its voluntary nature. By showing the detail of this case, this paper will discuss the importance of flexible frames in analyzing generational relationships.

RC08-171.4

MOTRENKO, JAKUB* *(University of Warsaw)*

How Does Personal Experience of a Social Change Entail a Theoretical Shift in the Social Sciences? Polish Sociology in Times of Solidarity Social Movement

Significant social changes (wars, revolutions, important social movements) are *total social facts* – they remodel social world in many aspects, including the social sciences. In times of turmoil personal experience of researchers is greatly enriched. I am interested in how this enrichment results in the adjustment of the social theory or sometimes even in a fundamental paradigmatic change. My *research strategic site* is Stefan Nowak's circle. Nowak was a key figure of Polish sociology of the 1960s and 70s., once called by Lazarsfeld "the best surveyman in Europe", practitioner and theoretician of positivist sociology. He contributed significantly to the understanding of the Polish post war society under communist regime. The research his students conducted on the Solidarity social movement at the beginning of the 80s as well as their personal experience of this historical time resulted in the immediate reversal of the previous theoretical vector while maintaining the importance of the results. It turned out that antipostitivist sociology particularly well accounted for events happening in Poland. Nowak's circle – the core of the positivist sociology in the 70s – was transformed into a laboratory of theoretical experiments in the 80s. In my paper I'm going to elaborate on a mechanism of the theoretical shift in sociology in the context of a big social change.

RC47-788.4

MOTTA, RENATA* *(Lateinamerika-Institut FU Berlin)*
TEIXEIRA, MARCO ANTONIO *(IESP-UERJ)*

The Daisies' March: Labour Movements, Feminism and Identity Politics across the Urban-Rural Divide

The Marcha das Margaridas (Daisies' March) started in the year 2000 and has had five editions since then, mobilizing in 2015 100,000 women to Brasília. The organization of the March is driven by the trade union movement of rural workers in partnership with more than ten others movements and organizations, especially women movements. The March is organized at the local, regional and national level through a participatory process. In his last edition, the dialogue between the Brazilian activists and international organizations present resulted in creation of The International Network of Articulation of Daisies of the World, composed by 17 countries. We are concerned with understanding their success in building alliances across old divides such those between different types of rural labour (extractive workers, agrarian workers, fishers), between different types of political organizations (trade unions and other agrarian movements), as well as between rural and urban movements (through feminism). Starting with the challenge identified by Harvey of building bridges across the two types of movements – over expanded reproduction and over accumulation by dispossession – we move on to find theoretical inspirations that develop new languages to make sense of such coalitions. We rely on Gibson-Graham and their intellectual project of a postcapitalist politics to understand how class-, identity-, issue- and community-based movements present at the Daisies' March have crossed their divides. In this

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paper we argue that the daisies have built strong political coalitions that respect and articulate difference in order to fight together against multiple inequalities. They have a clear organizational face to make demands on the state and influence the political system. They are a sustained, coordinated, political process of articulation differences to inform and suggest other type of politics, economy and society.

RC40-JS-43.2

MOTTA, RENATA* *(Lateinamerika-Institut FU Berlin)*

We Are Fed up: Politico-Ecological Coalitions for Food

The paper aims to understand about the power of food to intermediate new alliances between consumer groups, environmentalists, farmers, youth movements and development aid in the German campaign *Meine Landwirtschaft* (My agriculture) since 2011. In dialogue with theories of gender and environment and feminist political economy, we suggest the concept of postcapitalist political-ecological coalitions to analyse the role of animals to bridge the consumer-producer divide in demonstration *Wir haben es satt* (We are fed up) that the campaign organizes annually in Berlin. Based on a rich description of the march, on a qualitative analysis of text and images, and interviews with the leaders of the organizations behind the campaign, we argue that the animals have been engaged in this political-ecological coalition – not without conflict – due to the power ascribed to them in articulating various forms of injustice present at the agrofood industrial model, crossing identity, categorical, geographical and spatial borders. We also assess the limits and possibilities of electing this topic to create solidarities between consumers and producers and beyond.

RC22-414.2

MOTTA, ROBERTO* *(Universidade Federal de Pernambuco at Recife (Brazil))*

Power, Domination and Intolerance: The Conflict between Fundamentalists and Sociologists in Contemporary Brazil

Mainline Brazilian sociologists tend to take very seriously their role as heirs of Comte and Marx. They are convinced that "the criticism of religion is the premise of all criticism". Even though its final demise is expected, religion's withering away may require an indefinite period to be completed. It would then be incumbent upon social scientists to assume the management of this interim, putting to the best possible use the moral and material assets of surviving, but decaying, religious institutions. This has led, in Brazil, to strong sociological support for the mundanization, indeed for the "unecclesification" of the Catholic and the so-called "historical" Protestant churches (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and others), the "theology of liberation" representing a good example of this tendency. On the other hand, the almost exponential growth of Protestant fundamentalist churches in Brazil, mainly Pentecostal, for the last 40 years or so, has been fiercely resisted by social scientists, who have themselves been no less fiercely resisted by the Fundamentalists, unwilling to yield to the values and attitudes of sociological modernity. In a kind of apparent paradox, social scientists have strongly favored the ecclesification of the highly syncretic Afro-Brazilian cults, which, possessing no consistent theology concerning guilt, sin, or redemption, would spontaneously share some of the basic assumptions of mainline sociology, playing the role of a religion that helps leading to the end of religion.

RC12-242.8

MOUHANNA, CHRISTIAN* *(Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions penales (CESDIP))*

To Thwart the Managerialism in the French Criminal Courts ? the Consequences of the LAW of 2014

For more than 20 years, the French criminal courts have been committed in a vast movement of managerialization, which has deeply changed not only the courts' organization and the magistrates' work, but also their professional habits and their culture (Bastard & Mouhanna, 2011). They are now embedded in a more restrictive social system in which they have to produce mass decisions, measured by work statistics. They have to use scales in their decision-making process. And they don't have enough time to assess each case and each personality. As a result, the courts' organizations, based on quickness and race for productivity -more decisions in a shorter time-, have assigned the magistrates and clerks to specialized positions, where they only have a limited sight of the overall system. Each actor focuses on his own work and doesn't have a clear idea of the « production » of the decision chain, i.e. what will be the final penalty if there is one. In that sense, the judicial process could be liken to an assembly-line work, in which each person has only a fragmented view of the process.

A French law of 2014 tried to break off these excesses of the courts' management. Because it leads to increase the number of people jailed, the new law has encouraged the magistrates to stop their isolation and to cooperate together in order to examine more deeply some cases -the ones with people who risk short-

term prison sentence. The aim was to decrease the number of inmates, but also to avoid the bad effects of prison on these people. We will examine the concrete consequences of this Law on the courts, which are very different from one place to another.

RC30-547.6

MOULIN, STÉPHANE* *(Université de Montréal)*
VILA, SAMANTHA* *(Université de Montréal)*

Toward a Multilevel Approach to Perceptions of Justice: The Case of Restaurant Workers in France, Quebec and the United States.

Perceptions of social justice can be analyzed at three different levels. At the macro-level (state level), theories of empirical justice analyze the extent to which the major political and social institutions are perceived as being fair (Hochschild, 1981; Forsé and Parodi, 2010; Forsé et Galland, 2011). At the meso-level (organizational level), organizational justice relates to perceptions in the treatment of individuals within a given organization (Greenberg, 1995; Colquitt and Greenberg, 2014), and puts forward a four-dimensional framework for justice: distributive, procedural, interpersonal, and informational (Colquitt, 2001). At the micro-level (individual level), the approach of the economies of worth (Boltanski & Thévenot, 2006) identifies the principles used by individuals in articulating their advantages/injustices and François Dubet (2009) shows that workers refer to three main principles of justice -equality, merit, and autonomy- when they perceive themselves to be victim or witness of an injustice at the workplace.

Analyzing justice in the workplace thus presents a twofold challenge. First, there is a need to grasp a multilevel approach of justice that takes into account the redundancies and complementarities of these three levels of study. Second, comparison must succeed in assessing a wide scope of norms, principles and procedures which vary depending on national, sectoral or local contexts (Elster, 1993). This presentation will discuss this twofold challenge by focusing on the case of restaurant workers (whose work is characterized by flexible work hours, customer relationships, poor supervisory communication and structural division of work between tipped dining-room employees and kitchen hierarchical staff) in three different contexts of labor standards, welfare protection and tipping eti-quettes: France, Quebec and the United States.

RC09-180.2

MOUNT, LIZ* *(Nazarbayev University)*

"'I Am Not a Hijra': Gender, Class and the Emergence of Transgender Women in India"

This presentation examines the emergence of the transgender woman identity in India, where there is a large, historically recognized (yet socially marginal) group of gender non-conforming (GNC) people, hijras. Transgender women have emerged in a moment of intense social change connected to the proliferation of sexual rights NGOs and the liberalization of the Indian economy, discursively symbolized by the figure of the emancipated 'new Indian woman.' Transwomen are eager to emphasize their difference from hijras, enabling them to align themselves with middle class standards of femininity. The possibility for visibly GNC people to obtain respectable office employment in sexual rights NGOs enables transwomen to position themselves in opposition to hijra sex workers. Transwomen's desire for upward class mobility via respectable office employment both necessitates and enables them to align their identities with middle class standards of feminine propriety. Through an analysis of 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Bangalore, India with transwomen, hijras and NGO workers as well as a textual analysis of current media representations, I argue that instead of challenging stereotypes of gender non-conformity most evident in the marginalization of hijras, transwoman are at pains to highlight their difference from hijra; they employ the figure of the hijra to contain these negative stereotypes, thus allowing transwomen to position their identities in proximity with middle class femininity.

RC32-575.2

MOUNT, LIZ* *(Nazarbayev University)*

"'I Am Not a Hijra': Gender, Class and the Emergence of Transgender Women in India"

This presentation examines the emergence of the transgender woman identity in India, where there is a large, historically recognized (yet socially marginal) group of gender non-conforming (GNC) people, hijras. Transgender women have emerged in a moment of intense social changed connected to the proliferation of sexual rights NGOs and the liberalization of the Indian economy, discursively symbolized by the figure of the emancipated 'new Indian woman.' Transwomen are eager to emphasize their differences from hijras. The possibility for visibly GNC people to obtain respectable office employment in sexual rights NGO is a key way that transwomen differentiate themselves from hijras, who are largely confined to sex work. Transwomen's desire for upward class mobility via

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respectable office employment both necessitates and enables them to align their identities with middle class standards of feminine propriety. They are aided in this endeavor by their strategic use of the figure of the disreputable hijra, against who they favorably compare themselves. Through an analysis of 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Bangalore, India with transwomen, hijras and NGO workers as well as a textual analysis of current media representations, I argue that instead of challenging stereotypes of gender non-conformity most evident in the marginalization of hijras, transwomen are at pains to highlight their different from hijras; they employ the figure of the hijra to contain these negative stereotypes, thus allowing transwomen to position their identities in proximity with (middle class) femininity.

RC48-813.2

MOURA, FERNANDA* *(CIEDS)*

Collective Impact: The Experience of Networks of Educational Communities in Brazil

So far, social organizations have worked primarily in individual way, through isolated interventions. This strategy works very well when it comes to "technical problems", that is, well-defined problems, with a solution known in advance and in which an organization alone has competence for its implementation as a whole.

The approach of collective impact, however, implies that organizations from different sectors (public, private and third sector) work collectively in a coordinated and integrated manner, each in their area of expertise, with the goal of achieving together the desired social change, in a long-lasting and large scale, instead of an individualized set of activities.

The present summary, under the light of collective impact, is about the experience of implementing a project called Networks of Educational Communities in two Brazilian cities, presenting the obstacles and advances of establishing a common agenda of expanded-learning.

First of all, we intend to focus on the profile of these cities, understanding the local demands raised through participatory diagnoses. Secondly, the focus is analyzing the conditions necessary for the implementation of this project on a large scale, with the involvement and articulation of several local social actors. And finally, present the experience of operation of this Network based on the concept and methodological assumptions of collective impact.

RC09-187.1

MOURA MEDEIROS, DEBORA* *(Free University of Berlin)*

Engaged Journalism: Understanding the Adaptation of Media Practices to Changes in the Sociopolitical Context

This study focuses on the media practices actors engaged in the alternative coverage of protests movements perform, create or adapt, as conditions on the ground and the political context change.

Drawing from the methodological resources of grounded theory, such as expert interviews, I analyzed the case of the protests that took place in the city of Fortaleza, Brazil, during 2013 and 2014, a period that captures various changes in the country's sociopolitical context between the first protests during the Confederations Cup in 2013 and the demonstrations during the FIFA World Cup in 2014.

The actors I interviewed were experienced former newsroom journalists, freelance photographers, students, activists. In common, most of them had a formal education in media, a loose network of personal relationships to each other and to social movements, and a strong will to cover events beyond the criminalizing representations provided by Brazilian traditional media.

I generated a theoretical model based on the experiences relayed by the interviewees, encompassing a broad spectrum of practices, from protection practices against police violence to newsgathering practices amid increasingly repressive conditions. All the while actors sought to establish non-hierarchical decision-making structures and forms of relating to social movements as partners and main sources of information in their coverage.

As alternative media and protest movements continue to rise in importance all over the world, I hope this study provides the basis for further analysis of these phenomena from a perspective grounded in practice theory instead of the more frequent techno-centric viewpoint. Through their media practices, actors are formulating new understandings of how journalists and media practitioners should relate to the various sources around them and to principles such as neutrality and information verification.

RC13-249.1

MOWATT, RASUL* *(Indiana University)*

Leisure Settings As Contested Spaces

Leisure settings often predominantly fall into two types of spaces: 1) Public Space, and 2) Private-Public Space. Public spaces are situated in this discussion as location managed by governmental entities at the behest of the general citizenry. While private-public spaces are presented here as locations managed by private commercial interests but are generally accommodating to a variety of

people in society based on the payment of a fee, the earning of membership, or an invitation. Despite a greater access to utilize and enjoy the provisions in these two spaces in contemporary societies, they are still rife with exercises and abuses in power alongside displays of perceived and actual violence. What is posited here is that public and private-public spaces are contested spaces in the erection of gender dominance and for the creation of disposable populations of Race and class. Thus, in order to envision and build more "just" spaces it is imperative for researchers to explore a range of emancipatory theories from an even more diverse set of scholarship. The thoughts of Amílcar Cabral, the Guinea-Bissau leader, on contested and liberated zones are incorporated into this discussion to better situate the risks and dangers in the contested spaces of the public and private-public. Within this discussion, there is an overt critique of leisure settings as historically and presently rendered. Lastly, Cabral also provides additional consideration for the question of what type of new spaces must be created to overcome the social control that is inherent in gendering and disposability.

RC09-196.4

MOYO, THOKOZANI* *(University of Fort Hare)*
AKPAN, WILSON *(University of Fort Hare)*

Women's Breakthrough? Unpacking the Agency of Women in Rural Development in the Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Debates about how gender differentiation and patriarchy have relegated some women in many developing societies to domestic unpaid roles (mothers, housewives and nurturers) are not new. Such socio-culturally defined roles have been shown to restrict women's effective participation in wider socio-economic development activities. However, in development thinking and practice, the 'tide' seems now to be turning. Women now, at least in theory, play a central role in human development plans and programmes portrayed by their benefactors (governmental and non-governmental agencies) as 'gender sensitive', 'inclusive' and 'sustainable'. In this paper, focus is on the authenticity of claims of 'women inclusivity', 'full participation' and 'sustainability' made by Non-governmental organisations about community development programmes funded and supported by them in Raymond Mhlaba Municipality in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province. A three-year multi-method study of NGO-funded sustainable rural development projects in selected communities in the region found that women played pivotal roles in the design, implementation and sustenance of the selected projects, thus making important contributions to food security in the households of project members. The deep level of women's involvement in the projects bore robust testimony to the sponsors' claims of inclusivity. However, the study found that the supported projects epitomised what may be termed a "transformation paradox", as they were deemed by certain segments of the study communities as "women's jobs" – that is, they were projects in which men could not, for cultural reasons, ordinarily participate in. Besides, the sustainability question remained debatable as some of the women participants were still economically dependent on welfare grants provided by the state despite their full involvement in the projects.

RC02-53.8

MOZZANA, CARLOTTA* *(università degli studi di Milano-Bicocca)*
ARRIGONI, PAOLA* *(un)*

Elites' Discourse and Action Toward Inequalities in Italy: The Role of Banking Foundations.

The paper investigates the role of elites in reframing the concept of inequality and how they tackle it: how is it shaped and defined by Fobs programs and by the elites who play a role in them? Which kind of actions do they implement in order to reduce it?

In order to tackle our research questions, we developed an investigation on Italian Fobs and their action in the realm of social policies. Fobs are an exclusive Italian institution: born with the privatization of public banks in 1992, they were entrusted with the philanthropic activities and constrained to invest their assets mainly locally and in defined policy areas. Real institutions of government, Fobs influence public issues at local, national and international scale. They are a place where political, economic and financial power is thickened, so it is here that it is possible to observe elites, co-opted in fob because they are already powerful in other fields. Italian elites' action and discourse about inequality can be thus analysed in Fobs intervention in orienting and shaping the public discourse and action while tackling inequalities.

In order to carry out the investigation, we analysed the discourses and action of the two main Italian Fobs. Both based in the northern part of Italy, Fondazione Cariplo (Milan) and Compagnia di San Paolo (Turin). An interpretative and comparative approach was used to enlighten similarities and divergences between the two Fobs elites' emerging visions and actions on inequality, studied longitudinally and diachronically over a medium historical time. Using qualitative methods, a discourse analysis has been carried out on documents produced by the Fobs in the area of social policies (call for bids, online websites about projects and strategic official reports), as well as on in-depth interviews with CEO, managers and executives of the two selected Fobs.

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RC44-748.10

MROZOWICKI, ADAM* *(University of Wroclaw)*
TRAPPMANN, VERA *(Leeds University Business School)*
CZARZASTY, JAN *(Warsaw School of Economics)*
GARDAWSKI, JULIUSZ *(Warsaw School of Economics)*
LORENZEN, JULE-MARIE *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Precarious Lives and New Solidarities: Normalisation and Resistance Against Precarity in the Biographies of Young Workers in Poland and Germany

This paper aims at understanding the conditions and mechanisms of the mobilisation and demobilisation against the precarity in the contexts of two distinct political-economic regimes in Poland and Germany, the former representing a semi-peripheral embedded neoliberal economy and the latter the coordinated economy type. Despite political-economic differences, in both countries young people tend to be systemically disadvantaged in terms of greater risk of poverty, temporary employment and unemployment than general population. Even though research noted relatively high level of satisfaction and limited involvement in protests of the Polish and German youth, we can also observe emergent forms of political and labour mobilisation in both contexts. This mobilisation includes new forms of self-organisation (e.g. academic, NGO and restaurant workers) but also non-progressive forms like protest voting. The paper will address this paradox by referring to the results of the research on young (18-30) precarious workers within the NCN-DFG funded PREWORK project. The qualitative module contains 120 biographical narrative interviews collected in economically diversified urban contexts in East and West Germany and Poland. The quantitative module is based on the representative CATI survey of young people in both countries (N=1000). The paper will firstly reconstruct the main traits of economic consciousness of young Poles and Germans pointing, *inter alia*, to the persistent support for neo-corporatism in Germany and rebirth of the support for domestic capitalism in Poland. Next, the comparative typology of life strategies will be presented linked with the diversified forms of mobilisation and demobilisation. It is concluded that inconsistences and contradictions both at the level of economic consciousness and life strategies of workers present some space for resistance against the precarity. The latter is more present in Poland than in Germany in which the tendency of reproduction and normalisation of social order seems to prevail despite precarisation.

RC07-156.3

MTSHALI, MDUDUZI* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*
SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Challenges for Higher Education in South Africa: The Case of Universities of Technology

South Africa introduced technikons in the early 1980s. Changes in the political dispensation from apartheid to democracy saw a significant restructuring of the South African higher education landscape. One such change in 2003 resulted in technikons being converted into universities of technology. This move by the South African government was considered radical, but in line with the world trends, by granting technikons degree-awarding status. Now that technikons have become degree-granting institutions and since current policies define degrees as taught by staff engaged in research, many staff now had to develop skills in research. Technikons lacked a research culture and research-capacity building therefore, in technikons today, the tradition of research is limited, research audits for the institutions are low, and a research culture is not engendered. In the proposed paper, we are examining the following issues of higher education occurring in the universities of technology in South Africa.

1. How does the transformation of technikons to the universities of technolgy affect the functions of teaching and research?
2. What are the existing research cultures at the universities of technology and how do they relate to their core function of conducting research in the changed structural environment?
3. What strategies have been put in place to adapt to the changes in terms of promoting a research culture in the new universities of technology?
4. What can be expected in regard to the future of these universities of technologies in terms of research culture and research productivity?

RC12-247.4

MUANPAWONG, SUNTARIYA* *(Dr. Jur.)*
ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA *(Center of Just Society Network)*

People-Oriented Justice Reform: Challenge of Thought, Political Will and Action in Thailand

Far and wide, Thailand is facing with economic inequality, social injustice, political conflicts and a deep-rooted cultural transition. Trust and confidence are needed, especially from the meta-trust generator: The justice system. Still, modernization and reform are essential for justice system as well. This study analyses justice principles with scope of change from previous justice reform programs in Thailand and develop strategic actionable policy recommendations. Mixed methods including literature reviews, expert interviews, focus groups and policy dialogues were applied. It is found that prior justice reform focused mainly and predominantly on criminal justice. Furthermore, improvement of justice service focused only on diminishing delay process. But then and again, disregard cost of justice process and non-assessment of quality of justice decreased public trust in justice system. In the past, the justice reform idea emphasized merely the justice service, but overlooked other determinants outside justice system. As the results, the justice system dealt mostly with trials and adjudication, but did not solve the problem of social and economic injustice in a wider sense. Additionally, the affected people from justice system were excluded from reform processes. The people-oriented justice reform is a new important paradigm, which will interweave among interpersonal justice, distributive justice and procedural justice. Wider justice sphere should be deeply discussed, while interdependence between distributive and adjudicative justice should be more demonstrated. To develop reform feasibility, the inclusive participation process should be introduced. These are challenges of thought, political will and action of all stakeholders in Thailand. Expanding the concept of justice, democratizing the justice system and empowering the citizen are recommended as the new model strategies.

RC31-570.6

MUCHOW, ASHLEY* *(Pardee RAND Graduate School)*
BOZICK, ROBERT *(RAND Corporation)*

Exploring the Role of Legal Status on the Labor Market Outcomes of Childhood Arrivals in Los Angeles

Over a million undocumented immigrant children are growing up in the U.S., attending its schools, and experiencing similar processes of incorporation as their documented peers. Federal law grants these minors the right to a public education through high school, but upon graduation, their legal status limits access to formal employment. These missed opportunities in early adulthood can initiate processes of cumulative disadvantage in subsequent life stages, risking poverty and extreme hardship (Abrego and Gonzales 2010).

Undocumented youth face challenges to incorporation and adaptation common to both first and second generation immigrants, and face two primary challenges to employment: (1) legal status that prevents them from securing jobs in the formal sector and (2) uncertain access to informal or enclave economies. Studies of immigrant assimilation routinely consider the role that cohesive social networks play in providing economic opportunities to those who share a common ethnicity or immigrant experience and live in close proximity. Access to this form of social capital is typically dependent on identifying and affiliating with the ethnic group characterizing the enclave. Given that undocumented youth may not share the cultural or linguistic characteristics of immigrants traditionally embedded in these enclaves, it is plausible that even informal economic opportunities may be out of reach for these individuals.

Despite the recognized vulnerability of this group, little research has considered the experiences of undocumented youth who do not make it to college or do not complete high school. We address that gap and empirically examine to what extent legal status affects the labor market outcomes of immigrants that arrived as minors. We use a survey of immigrants in Los Angeles County to evaluate employment, labor sector, and earnings outcomes, and consider whether neighborhood social cohesion and ethnic concentration attenuate the hypothesized negative effect of undocumented status.

RC55-898.1

MUELLER, GEORG* *(Univ. of Fribourg)*

Limiting the Policy Space of Authoritarian Regimes: An Exemplary Analysis of the Effects of the Freedom House Indicators

Candid social reporting is not only of interest for scientists but also for the politically informed citizenry: periodic reports help to control the powerful and to compare their promises with social reality. This also holds for the annual publications of *Freedom House* (https://freedomhouse.org/) with internationally comparable indicators about political rights and related liberties. They shape the political expectations of the directly concerned national societies as well as an international community of politicians, human rights activists, etc. The latter group is especially important in political situations, where the national society is paralyzed by an authoritarian regime with a poor Freedom House rating.

An obvious and important scientific question is, how successful such reports really are in limiting the policy space of autocratic regimes. With regard to the Freedom House indicators we are especially interested in answering the following questions: i) How effective is the critique of the Freedom House indicators in restricting the violation of political rights by authoritarian national regimes? ii)

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To what extent is the respective impact of Freedom House paralyzed by counter-strategies (e.g. censorship) of these regimes?

In order to tackle these questions, the author first presents a model of the governmental policy space, which has two major theoretical elements: a) The formation of national/international expectations about political rights by the Freedom House reports. b) The voluntary or politically imposed tolerance of the national/international public for deviations from these expectations. The unknown model-parameters are estimated on the basis of historical Freedom House data by a novel statistical technique, based on iteratively reweighted least squares regression. The extracted parameters are subsequently used in order to answer the above mentioned research questions about the limits of the governmental policy space.

RC33-606.6

MUELLER, GEORG* *(Univ. of Fribourg)*

The Impact of Refereeing-Practices on Scientific Progress: Results from a Computer Simulation

The resistance of journals to publish articles with non-results (publication bias) is in so far a problem for scientific progress, as it encourages intentional biasing in order to avoid non-results. Such false "knowledge" is relatively immune against critique by replication studies, which show the true facts but are hard to publish due to the mentioned resistance against non-results. As a refutation of fake-results, their only advantage is their newness. However, in general the appreciation of newness is not encouraging replication studies, although they may show errors in earlier publications. So the question is whether the appreciation of newness really corrects the negative consequences of the avoidance of non-results.

In order to tackle this question the author presents a computer simulation, where a scientific community tests 1000 bivariate correlations, which are in reality partly zero and partly significant. Scientists may un/intentionally deviate from this reality but in any case they attempt to publish their investigations. Whether they succeed or not depends on the refereeing-practices of the editorial boards with regard to the resistance against non-results and the appreciation of newness. At the end of the simulation it is possible to compare the true with the last published correlations. This way it is possible to determine the share of the significant and of the zero correlations, which have correctly been identified in the publications of the scientific community. The advantage of computer simulations is the controlled variation of the following model-parameters, which influence these measures of scientific progress: a) the error rates in the submissions about the significant and the zero-correlations, b) the strength of the resistance against non-results, c) the strength of the appreciation of newness. Obviously it is also possible to determine the influence of these parameters on the number of published replication studies.

RC28-514.5

MUGIYAMA, RYOTA* *(The University of Tokyo)*

How Does Job Turnover Affect Subsequent Employment Instability? an Analysis of Inequality Among Job Leavers in Japan

This study explores the effects of job turnover on subsequent employment instabilities for individual careers in Japan. The Japanese labor market has been known for the long-term and inflexible employment. Since the late 1990s, however, the unemployment rate has risen beyond five percent, and also the rate of non-regular workers has also grown dramatically. Currently, Japan shares the common problem of unstable employment with other countries. Here, we study that how to leave the previous job affect the separation rate from workers' subsequent job, with a special focus on the reasons for job turnover and the job mobility through unemployment.

The data we use is the 2015 Social Stratification and Mobility survey conducted in Japan, with detailed information on the retrospective job histories of individuals. Descriptive analyses show that those who have entered new jobs for involuntary reasons and after a period of unemployment are more likely to leave their new jobs than those who come from voluntary, job-to-job transitions. These results are also confirmed by discrete-time event history analysis with other control variables and unobserved individual-level heterogeneity. Men who leave jobs for involuntary reasons and with a period of unemployment are 1.3 times more likely to leave their subsequent job than those who leave for voluntary reasons and without unemployment; this corresponds to 1.4 times for women. More importantly, those who have once lost their jobs are more likely to (re-)experience displacement and (re-)enter into unemployment.

These results indicate that the opportunities to access stable employment are not equal among job leavers in Japan. In particular, it is difficult for those who leave their jobs for involuntary reasons and experience a subsequent period of unemployment. Job turnover causes unstable employment and cumulative disadvantage, especially for those who lose their jobs without immediately getting a new one.

RC48-800.1

MUHR, THOMAS* *(Habib University Karachi)*
MELO, SUSANA *(Habib University Karachi)*

Researching Collective Action and Social Change: Extending Michael Burawoy's Extended Case Method

This paper proposes a socio-spatial ethnographic methodology to research projects and processes of neoliberal mainstream contestation. We build on Michael Burawoy's extended case method and the notion of 'global ethnography', which we put in dialogue with theorisations of place, space and scale. We argue that a case can socio-spatially extend out beyond a particular place-bound 'site' or 'case' in order to account for multiple interconnected places at different geographical scales. This approach allows for empirically sustaining how neoliberalism as a project and as a process of social transformation is being counteracted and displaced in different geopolitical configurations. Muhr's spatial ethnography of the construction of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America-Peoples Trade Agreement (ALBA-TCP), as a distinct post-neoliberal democratic project, illustrates the deployment of our methodological proposal.

RC47-794.1

MULERAS, EDNA* *(CONICET/ UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES)*

From the Meritocratic Illusion to the Notion of Social Equity in Working Class

Is social equity still a substantive value for working class in our contemporary societies? Is social inequality observed by those who suffer its consequences? Which is the conception of social justice that prevails when evaluating their own situation? A meritocratic conception according to which the situation is exclusively attributed to individual responsibility? Or a distributive conception that presents personal situation as restricted by unequal conditions, rights and development possibilities among social classes? Diverse conceptions of social justice were empirically surveyed in an exploratory research on working class moral identity, in Argentina, in the last years (2010 -2015). The study offers valuable clues to analyze some of the preconditions of the electoral success of the new neoliberal governments in the region, even though they drive structural changes which affect the extension of rights previously achieved by working class. We have identified some of the factors that provide the acceptance and moral justification of current policies, despite they lead to a progressive worsening in workers´ social situation. A meritocratic conception of social justice reinforces an atomized working class. It is an epistemological obstacle to observe the interrelation of actions in social order. Workers are made responsible for their low wages, the unemployed for their dismissals and the poor for their poverty. Either accussing workers of low productivity, inefficiency, corruption, etc., as individual faults needed to be sanctioned,or explaining welfare acquired in the past as an excessive or undeserved prize. It promotes an ideological normalization of class inequality and it offers utopian resolutions by deceptive means in an always imprecise future. The conceptualization of social equity is a result of a complex stage in human reflection on social order. It urgently demands democratic, autonomous and participatory cooperation in the production and distribution of material and symbolic resources socially generated.

RC09-195.6

MULLER, ALEX* *(University of Cape Town)*

Putting the Money Where the Men Are: Homonormativity and HIV in Malawi

Increasingly, activists use public health arguments to advocate for human rights for queer people in African countries where same-sex activity is criminalised. These arguments, coupled with an increase in health-related donor-funding and development aid, have led to the inclusion of men who have sex with men (MSM), and, at times, transgender people, into a number of national HIV health policy documents. While these have been celebrated as significant achievements towards challenging heteronormative health policy, and realizing the right to health for sexual minorities, it also raises questions about who is included in these conceptualisations, and under which conditions. Drawing on in-depth interviews with healthcare providers and representatives of advocacy organisations in Malawi, participant observation, and critical discourse analysis of published research on sexual minority health, we argue that the dominance of aid-incentivized 'MSM' and HIV/AIDS discourse has led to a homonormative understanding of sexual diversity. As a result, sexual and gender diversity is equated with 'MSM', which invisibilises sexual minority women and transgender people, and results in a comparative and absolute absence of health programming tailored to them. By focusing solely on sexual health, this homonormative discourse ignores the wide range of health, including mental health, concerns, which affect queer people everywhere, and which may be more pronounced in a conservative context like Malawi, where consensual same-sex activity is criminalised. Male-centred homonormative discourses also raise important questions about the recognition

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of women's (sexual) agency, and about queer women's inclusion in queer activism and organising. Finally, we argue that by solely relying on aid-incentivized public health arguments focusing on HIV and MSM, the break in heteronormative healthcare practice and policy affirms an existing tendency to reduce the lives and health needs of queer people to sexual behaviour, closely associated with the spread of disease, and creates new homonormative identities.

RC15-289.4

MULLER, ALEX* *(University of Cape Town)*
DASKILEWICZ, KRISTEN *(University of Cape Town)*

What Do You Mean By Gay? Measuring Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Public Health Studies

Sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) are increasingly recognized as social determinants of health. Public health studies, the majority from the US and Europe, show disparities in mental and physical health that are attributed to queer people's marginalization, discrimination, and poorer access to healthcare. While such evidence is important for improving healthcare delivery and queer health advocacy and activism, most current studies do not explain how they define or operationalize their participants' sexual and gender identities. However, what we understand as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) identity emerged from a particular historical and geographical context, and queer identities are specific and contested from place to place. What does this mean then for studies about SOGI-related health disparities? What do we measure when we measure SOGI, and who do we include and exclude as participants?

Using empirical evidence from a comparative quantitative study on SOGI-related mental health disparities in Kenya, South Africa and Swaziland, we present challenges and contradictions in trying to make queer identities identifiable in a public health study. We present our strategies to determine participants' sexual orientation and gender identity, and show how the contradictions in our results raise crucial questions about how to measure health inequalities related to contested social identities, even more so in postcolonial contexts where concepts of sexual and gender identity differ from Western understandings of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. We argue that the process of operationalizing sexual or gender identity into survey questions and variables - by choice of language, terms, and concepts - invariably delimits who is identified as LGBT and thus counted, and that this represents a crucial limitation in studies that take such categories for granted. We end our paper by discussing the implications for the globally emerging field of LGBT Health.

RC27-495.3

MÜLLER, JOHANNES* *(Justus-Liebig-Universität, Giessen, Germany)*

Marginalized Youths` Constructions of Identity in the Context of Self-Organized Sports: An Ethnographic Exploration at Urban Football Grounds

In public and political debates young ethnic minority men are commonly labelled as a 'problem group' and in scientific discourses researchers attest them difficulties with identity development. Taking into account that young ethnic minority men are primarily keen on sports in informal contexts, the study focuses on the self-organized football activities of underprivileged, poorly educated boys from culturally traditional migrant families and aims at exploring the various meanings of sport for these youths with regard to their constructions of identity. Based on semi-structured interviews, ethnographic conversations and (participant) observations the study investigates the narrative as well as (unintentional) nonverbal constructions and presentations of identity. Findings show that the 13 interviewed and observed young men suffer from spoiled identities and negative self-images due to educational failure and perceived inferior social positions. Furthermore, the material reveals that the boys see sporting activities as a legitimate cultural sphere, where excellent skills are recognized and valued by their families and friends, but also in society as whole. It is concluded that for these youths – due to default of (legitimate) alternatives – sports are the most important (and maybe the only) practice for experiencing competence and success, allowing to compensate for perceived failure in other social domains, most notably, the educational domain. The urban football ground thus can be described as a 'counter world' to the lifeworld of school and becomes a place for coping and curing various threats to identity.

RC29-532.1

MÜLLER, PHILIPP* *(Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen)*

The Interest for Omcg Related Crime from a Sociological Perspective

Members of Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs) are frequently associated with crime and OMCGs as seen by the media or police are often understood as criminal gangs which are heavily involved in organized crime. The term "one percenter" allegedly implies that the last one percent of motorcyclists were outlaws even

though the origin of this comment is still unresolved. Some of the bikers embrace the term and decide to call themselves one percenters to express their outlaw status.

The answer to the question whether OMCGs are per se criminal or involved in organized crime is not a simple yes or no. The perception of OMCGs is most widely created by the media or law enforcement. The *Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN)* started a research project in January 2017, funded by the *Internal Security Fund of the European Union,* investigating rocker clubs and the broad topic of "rocker crime". This presentation will focus on the criminalization of OMCGs and look beyond common stigmatization. Instead, it will consider the subculture, lifestyle and group dynamics of OMCGs to give insight why they're such a "popular" target for police and law enforcement.

RC16-311.7

MULVAD, ANDREAS* *(Copenhagen Business School)*
KASPERSEN, LARS BO *(Copenhagen Business School)*

Towards a Neo-Eliasian Framework for Processual-Relational Sociology: The Case of Chinese Party-State Formation, 1920-1953

Taking its cue from Norbert Elias's methodological prescriptions for figurational analysis, the first part of this paper proposes a novel methodological framework for relational and processual sociology. Through a critical discussion of Michael Mann's celebrated, but static-substantialist Neo-Weberian framework, we develop a Neo-Eliasian model of analysis based on four crucial techniques: 1) disaggregating research objects, 2) constructing phase models, 3) emphasizing constitutive social relations, and 4) specifying figurational matrices. The second part illustrates the framework in action by engaging with one empirical case study: the formation of the People's Republic of China. We thus apply the model to discuss how the Communist Party of China (CCP) developed from an informal network of fewer than 100 individuals into a state elite in little more than three decades. We propose a testable 'phase model' of CCP development between 1920 and 1953 to show how the CCP did not enter the scene as a fully formed historical 'agent', but only gradually became constituted as one through shifting friend/enemy relations with the Soviet Union, the Nationalist Party (KMT), Japan, and the US. We distinguish three phases, each marked by the gradual, contested breakthrough of a new strategy for strengthening CCP power through popular mobilization: urban worker-based Bolshevization until Chiang Kai-Shek's crackdown on the CCP in 1927, peasant-based guerrillafication until the Red Army's successful Manchurian Campaign in the civil war against KMT in late 1948, and finally 'national-popular' statification until the stalemate with the US in the Korean War in 1953. Thus, we reject conventional knowledge that the Second United Front (late 1937) and the 'Liberation' of 1949 should be treated as 'turning points'.

RC44-748.6

MUNAKAMWE, JANET* *(University of Witwatersrand)*

The Politics of Difference: Union Responses and Attitudes Towards Migrant Workers in a Post Migrant Labour Regime

"The Soviet had to develop out of an organisation that bound workers together, regardless of their union, regardless of whether they were even in unions, around the point of production, an organisation that united their struggles with those other workers linked to them in the productive process, an organisation that could express their growing awareness of their unity, strength and ability to control production" (Gramsci cited in Harman, 2006:5)

In light of the statement above, this paper examines union responses and attitudes towards vulnerable and precarious workers in the shadow of globalisation. Various categories of 'at risk' workers have emerged in the 21st century; casual, out-sourced, labour brokered, seasonal, permanent temporary and immigrants. While all are vulnerable, it is important to accentuate the fact that workers as a social group are not homogenous and that the level and magnitude of exploitation varies. Besides 'bread and butter' issues, at the core of foreign workers' struggle is the issue of migration status (documentation) which to a greater degree underpins vulnerability and exploitation and xenophobia. In particular, this paper looks at union responses to immigrant workers in a post migrant labour regime. In his theory of hegemony, Gramsci argues that economic needs are not the only stimulant to mobilisation of workers as there exist other subtle factors. Thus, using ethnographic methods and through in-depth interviews with union officials, migrant rights organisations (MROs) and migrant workers in South Africa, this paper, argues that in their organising efforts, unions need to take into account the politics of difference and further examine the intersectionality of class in relation to other social markers such as ethnicity, nationality, regionalism, race, gender, education, age, religion, xenophobia including employment contracts.

RC22-405.20

MUNASINGHE, VIDURA* *(University of Colombo)*

Imagining a Homogenous Sinhala-Buddhist Sri Lanka in the Post Independent Era

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When the independent Sri Lankan (then Ceylon) nation state was created it was intended to become a secular state. British took steps to introduce a secular constitution. By that time civil administration institutions had the experience of functioning almost half a century as pure secular institutions. As the secular thesis assumed, privatization of religion and restricting it to the private sphere as a mere spiritual matter was seemed inevitable. But after the independence overwhelming majority of the Buddhist population continuously demanded for the state recognition of Buddhist supremacy. Constitution, other legislations, governmental practices and policies were changed with the peoples' demand. Any policy change, claims for rights or even the demands for social justice could not be successfully legitimized in this new context, if it is not framed as something for the benefit for the newly coined Sinhala-Buddhist ethno-religious identity. Ultimately this led to a situation where all the non-Buddhist people have been treated as 'Homo sacer' in ancient Rome.

This paper examines the reasons behind this anti-secularist approach of Sri Lankan state by analyzing the nation building process of Sri Lanka in the light of Partha Charterjee's concepts on the post-colonial nation building. Accordingly Sri Lankan nation state is understood as a Sinhala-Buddhist homogeneous imagined community which was created through the process of inner domain nationalism of Buddhist revival movement in the late 19th and early 20th century which later transferred into outer domain nationalism of Sinhala-Buddhist supremacy politics in the post-independent era. Accordingly any claim to be convinced in today's context has to be framed as something in accordance with the Sinhala-Buddhism. Thus the post independent Sri Lankan state has gradually shifted from the secular norms and become a religious state although it is still reluctant to accept the label of 'religious state'.

RC16-299.7

MUNDÓ, JORDI* *(University of Barcelona)*

Social Theorizing and Human Cognition: Challenges to Integrative Strategies

I A common way of tackling the issues of theorizing in the social sciences is by assuming that they seek to understand human actions and their consequences. Accordingly, in the social sciences there has been a broad agreement on the basis that the descriptive categories that common sense has used since the dawn of history are the right ones. Folk psychology tells us that people do the things they do roughly because they want certain ends and believe these acts will help attain them. However, beliefs and desires may be understood as causes, but we can never find descriptions of them independent enough from one another to enable us to frame laws about them that do justice to the demand for improvements in predictive power. Problems of rational choice as a formalization of folk psychology are a good example of this. **II** On the other hand, the behaviourist program tried to deal with the problems of folk psychology by avoiding intentionality. It was a theoretical attempt that left an imprint in significant areas of the social sciences, but in the end was unable to overcome the explanatory and predictive limitations of folk psychology. **III** The hypothesis that new evidences in human cognition research could provide relevant answers to these unsolved problems deserves to be explored. We need to clarify how evolutionary psychology and social neurosciences, whether by focusing on the evolved information-processing mechanisms that comprise the human mind or by directing how biological systems implement social processes and behaviour, would supply the necessary causal connection between human cognition and the complex, irreducible social and cultural phenomena studied by sociologists, economists, anthropologists, and historians. **IV** We must take into account every serious attempt to overcome causal isolation in social theorizing. This also implies to integrate and reconstruct classical sociological works' understandings.

RC55-903.10

MUNIZ TERRA, LETICIA* *(CIMeCS-IdIHCS. CONICET-Universidad Nacional de La Plata.)*
RUBILAR, MARIAGABRIELA* *(Universidad de Chile)*

Una Propuesta Metodológica Para El Estudio De Las Desigualdades Sociales Desde Un Enfoque Biográfico Comparado.

Esta presentación desarrolla una propuesta metodológica para el estudio de desigualdades sociales con perspectiva comparada entre países que presentan desarrollos diversos desde el punto de vista de la presencia del Estado Benefactor y de políticas de protección social que se implementan con posterioridad a la crisis de 2008 en Europa y a las respuestas de protección generadas por los países en Latinoamérica.

La propuesta incorpora activamente al enfoque biográfico como una perspectiva teórica-metodológica atingente para el estudio de desigualdades sociales en clave comparada, analizando trayectorias de desigualdades de distintos grupos en diferentes países. Lo anterior permite, a esta propuesta metodológica dialogar con los estudios de desigualdad, movilidad y estructura de clases que desarrollan los investigadores asociados al proyecto INCASI- MSCA- RISE 2015 H2020. (Coubes, Solís y Zavala, 2017; Boado, 2016 y Gil, Marquez y Fachelli, 2017).

Los grupos de estudio serán construidos a partir de las categorías que han levantado otras investigaciones sobre estructura social en distintos países, tomando como referente las categorías ocupacionales, de clase, de género, entre otras. Se pondrá especial énfasis en las inteseccionalidades entre generaciones, clase, género y raza. Para la construcción de estos grupos se incorporará más activamente esta última dimensión en los análisis comparados. Los marcos de comparación de los países se construyen a partir de una mirada general en torno al estado Benefactor y en particular sobre un conjunto de políticas que serán la base de la arquitectura de bienestar a comparar que han tenido mayor incidencia en los países con posterioridad al año 2008.

En el marco de las políticas adquieren especial preponderancia en esta propuesta ciertas políticas de fomento y protección del empleo; políticas de terminalidad educativa y de retención escolar; y políticas de articulación de educación y trabajo.

RC29-JS-60.4

MUÑOZ, GERMÁN* *(UNIMINUTO - Sede Principal)*

Juvenicidio: Las Vidas Precarias De Los/Las Jóvenes En América Latina

La palabra *"juvenicidio"* tiene estrecha relación con el feminicidio. No se trata solamente de asesinatos –casi siempre atroces- llamados "ejecuciones extrajudiciales", acompañados de "desapariciones forzadas" y múltiples formas de tortura..., sino de otras muchas formas de atentar contra la vida de los/las jóvenes: la precariedad laboral, la exclusión de la vida pública, el silenciamiento y satanización en los medios de comunicación, las limitaciones a sus derechos, la prohibición de la movilidad dentro de territorios acotados, el cercenamiento de las libertades, la abierta represión. Podemos ampliar el sentido de la noción de juvenicidio –más allá de la eliminación brutal- a las formas socialmente aceptables de quitarles la vida, de amputarles la posibilidad de vivir una vida digna y con sentido, de negarles una imagen con contenido de verdad, de representarles como pre-delincuentes o como causantes de peligro para la sociedad entera. Además del juvenicidio entendido como eliminación física también debemos hablar del juvenicidio social y moral, del juvenicidio simbólico, no menos violentos e inhumanos.

Diversas formas del juvenicidio están a la vista en Colombia y América Latina, toda una gama de situaciones conexas con la vulneración a los derechos humanos más elementales. Pondremos el foco de esta ponencia en tres categorías centrales que permiten comprender el concepto juvenicidio: necropolítica, estado penal y crímenes de estado.

En Colombia han sido notables los llamados "falsos positivos". En otras ciudades, como Lima, Guayaquil, Buenos Aires, México, Rio de Janeiro, San Salvador; así como en lugares más recónditos (como Ayotzinapa) muchas de estas matanzas siguen en la impunidad, no se investigaron por razones de 'estado'. La sociedad no ha entendido que se trata de prácticas sistemáticas y bien camufladas en defensa de la sacrosanta "seguridad" (de sectores dominantes, nunca nombrados).

WG05-946.5

MUÑOZ-SAAVEDRA, JUDITH* *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Women and Conditional Cash Transfer Programs in Chile: Dilemmas, Tensions and Challenges

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCTs) programs are one of the most important public policy instruments aimed at reducing poverty in Latin America. Women play a central role in CCTs because they are usually in charge of managing the transfers and, at the same time, they are held accountable for complying with the conditionalities. Although Chilean macroeconomic indicators show a significant decline in monetary poverty, the analysis of the implications of these programs on women's capability development and empowerment processes has led critical and divergent readings. This article will deal with the "social maternalism" aspects of these policies and the challenges they entail for the de-commodification and de-familiarization of welfare. It also addresses some dilemmas and tensions in the processes of furthering women's autonomy, agency and basic capabilities. In particular, we will delve into the relationships between conditional transfers, women's double working day, the sexual division of labor, and care in a country with a market-based welfare provision regime. This article builds on the results of a case study in the city of Viña del Mar, Chile, as well as semi-structured interviews with experts and in-depth interviews with participant women. The data comes from a qualitative longitudinal panel study spanning 12 years of implementation of public policies linked to the Chilean social protection model.

RC49-825.5

MUNRO, MATTHEW* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

The Rise of Anxiety: A Discussion on Youth Mental Health

This paper traces the social historical developments of anxiety diagnostic criteria and its treatment throughout the twentieth and early twenty-first

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century. Specifically, the paper looks at how these developments have affected the organization of youth mental health systems and how youth are treated for anxiety today.

A major philosophical shift took place during the twentieth century; psychiatric diagnostic categories for anxiety expanded greatly and the treatment of these conditions began to be interpreted within the bio-medical model of care. Pharmacotherapy, which was once considered a "taboo" for children and youth, by the turn of the century, had begun to be a commonly accepted form of treatment for mood and anxiety conditions.

This review of social-historical literature was interpreted alongside data collected for the ACCESS-Mental Health project, a qualitative study of the youth mental health system in Atlantic Canada conducted by Dr. Kate Tilleczek and the Young Lives Research Laboratory. In this study, youth participants expressed ongoing tensions and increased marginalization as they navigated mental health systems and negotiated their access to treatment options for anxiety.

Anxiety in the twenty-first century has become ubiquitous among young people, with high rates of emergency department visits and prescriptions for psychotropic medications in Canada. The shift toward a bio-medical understanding of anxiety, with the expansion of diagnostic categories, has created the potential to reduce stigma and increase mental health treatment options. However, if mental health systems today are not equitable for youth, did these shifts improve the psychiatric discourse and treatment of youth anxiety; or have youth positions in mental health system been further marginalized, with limited and inadequate treatment options made available?

RC39-694.2

MURASE, YOICHI* *(Rikkyo University)*

Gender Difference on Policy Preference and Social Status: Attitude on Restoration Policy and Nuclear Problem after the Great East Japan Earthquake

The post-disaster restoration and nuclear plant reactivation are important major issues in Japan after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. However, the association between these policy preferences and gender or social stratification is not clear. This study uses original survey data from three areas, Fukushima city, Sendai, and Tokyo in 2014 and 2015, to examine the relationship between a person's social status and his/her policy preferences. Total sample size was 5400 and the response rate was 65%.The main hypothesis is that age, sex, and a person's social position are related to level of post-disaster policy preference. I consider economic resource, relational resources (having networks with influential people), informational resources (year of education), and some other variables.

On the result, the determinants of view on the pace of restoration are age, sense of social unfairness, gender role value, and political efficacy. Disaster related variables (e.g., evacuation, radiation area dummy) were also significant, as well as residence year. It means local origin people tend to say the pace is slow. There is an effect of age, sex and radiation area on nuclear policy preference. Older people and women are negative for nuclear power. It means older people have stronger memory of nuclear bombs at the World War II and they tend to think much serious about the negative side of nuclear energy. There is a possibility that women's social network is unique, and they are much concerned for negative effect of radiation problem because they are interested in pregnancy and child care more in general. Possibly women are interested in people who have evacuated from the nuclear power plant are because they have more experience of volunteer work or they have more information about them through friend and social network. I discuss possible causal mechanisms in the results.

RC01-31.3

MURATORI, MARCELA* *(CONICET/Universidad de Buenos Aires. UNDEF/Colegio Militar de la Nación)*

Análisis De Las Creencias y La Percepción Del Contexto Social En Cadetes Argentinos

Para entender las conductas de las personas, sean éstas funcionales o disfuncionales, es necesario considerarlas como el resultado de aspectos culturales, tales como los valores, creencias y expectativas, y de los procesos psicológicos que aquellos moldean. En este sentido, es necesario conocer los valores, las creencias y las ideologías que predominan en un entorno determinado dado que los distintos patrones culturales generan diferencias intra e interculturales en relación a distintas problemáticas sociales, siendo una de ellas, el delito y la inseguridad. En este marco se desarrolló un estudio empírico con el objetivo de explorar la relación entre la percepción del contexto social, las creencias y los valores con distintos indicadores de inseguridad ciudadana. La muestra, no probabilística intencional, estuvo compuesta por 249 cadetes de una institución militar argentina. Los datos muestran niveles óptimos de bienestar social, sobre todo en lo que refiere a la contribución social. Sin embargo, los cadetes perciben que las emociones negativas son las que sobresalen en el ambiente, dando cuenta de un clima emocional negativo. Se vivencia que la forma de resolver los conflictos es a través de la violencia, que el mecanismo del

respeto mutuo no es lo que prevalece y que hay una sensación de enojo, rabia y desesperanza. De manera coherente, la confianza en las instituciones políticas es muy baja así como lo es la percepción del predominio de emociones positivas en el entorno. Si bien el miedo al delito es bajo, la percepción de riesgo es alta y se exhibe una alta frecuencia de conductas de auto-protección, en especial de tipo prudente. Por último, se verifica que la percepción de inseguridad reduce el bienestar, la confianza institucional y la percepción del clima emocional de los cadetes, así como aumenta los niveles de conservación, de dominancia social y autoritarismo.

RC52-864.2

MURGIA, ANNALISA* *(University of Leeds)*
PULIGNANO, VALERIA* *(KU Leuven University)*

Emerging Hybrid Areas of Work in Italy: Blurring Boundaries between Self-Employment and Dependent Employment

Since the end of the 90s, the academic debate has focused on how processes of deregulation and flexibilisation have eroded the 'standard employment relationship' traditionally embodied in a (male) employee with an open-ended and full-time contract, and who enjoys the full protection of the welfare system. Specific attention has been paid to how the emerging 'grey zones' (Supiot, 1999; Countouris, 2007) have contributed to the creation of strongly segmented insider/outsider labour markets by inducing the growth of new forms of social inequality.

In our contribution, we intend to reflect on solo self-employment, a contractual arrangement which is growing apace in Europe, while the share of self-employed workers with employees remains relatively stable. We take the case of Italy, where solo self-employment represents 15% of the entire employed population. Moreover, Italy is one of the few European countries to have introduced new legal forms of employment in between self-employment and dependent employment.

Our findings are based on a qualitative study conducted in Northern Italy. Thirty narrative interviews have been realised with young-adult solo self-employed workers, with a tertiary education level, but experiencing different working conditions. Indeed, some research participants had a job consistent with their educational qualification and some others markedly distant from it.

The paper investigates, on the one side, the strategies enacted by solo self-employed workers to deal with the risks of their specific employment relations. On the other side, we analyse how the interviewed workers positioned their self-representation questioning the dominant discourse which counterposes (successful) self-entrepreneurs and (struggling) precarious workers.

In the conclusion, we discuss emerging social representations enacted by solo self-employed workers, who are not willing to be victimised, but who make explicit their difficulties in accessing social protection, as well as the fact that they miss a collective representation able to recount their working conditions.

RC05-112.4

MURJI, KARIM* *(University of West London)*

Rioting and the Politics of Crisis

This paper draws on selected explanatory accounts of rioting that occurred in England in 2011 for the purpose of illustrating the ways in which scholarly critiques frame quite different senses of what kind of 'crisis' the riots represented. On one side the riots are understood within a 'race and policing' frame placing in a line of continuity with events across time and space and in an on-going crisis of racial subjugation. In direct contrast, another side treats the riots as a crisis of post-politics, in which nihilism has replaced purposive political action. While different types of politics are centred in both approaches, they differ remarkably in relation to racism, with the latter treating race as epiphenomenal. These frames are instances of how critical scholarly understandings draw on events, and it is argued they miss potentially far reaching senses of 'crisis' that can be drawn out of some aspects of rioting.

RC07-156.1

MURPHY, MARK* *(University of Glasgow)*
COSTA, CRISTINA *(University of Strathclyde)*

Digital Scholarship, Higher Education and the Future of the Public Intellectual

Since its heyday, the role of the public intellectual as traditionally understood has waned considerably, with less visibility accorded figures who assume this mantle in contemporary world affairs. This may be down to the fact that the modern notion of the intellectual embodies a set of social contradictions, contradictions that become magnified in a world of open access, social media and accelerated knowledge production. It may also have something to do with a decline in public sentiment for the sage on the stage figure, part of a broader decline in the legitimacy of academic knowledge more generally.

Another source of contradiction can be found in the fact that, in tandem with this general decline in public intellectualism, many universities have adopted an

explicit concern with achieving societal impact via its intellectual activities. These universities are increasingly involved in knowledge exchange activities as a strategic response to calls for greater public accountability, and also as a method of ensuring the institution's financial sustainability.

Given this current situation in which notions of engagement and knowledge transfer have taken centre stage in the search for impact, it is important to ask: what does the future hold for the public intellectual? And what is the role of the university when it comes to sustaining and enriching a broader intellectual culture in the public sphere? This paper explores these questions, particularly in the context of the spread of digital scholarship in the academy. This form of web-based academic scholarship, which valorises openness and public engagement, has the potential to change the shape and substance of public intellectualism. The paper explores this potential in detail, while at the same time outlining some of the challenges faced by the digital scholarship movement and its efforts to further 'publicise' intellectual life.

RC18-337.2

MURPHY, MICHAEL* *(University of Ottawa)*

Biopolitical Tattooing As a Policy Paradigm: Securitization Creep and the Governance of the Contemporary State

Critical security studies scholars and political sociologists have increasingly drawn attention to the problem of securitization as an instrument of public policy, not only for individual invocations of "public security risks" as impetus for emergency powers, but also for the forward momentum that a security policy can create. As the invocation of security becomes institutionalized as a tool of public policy development, the space of public political discourse is reshaped. Giorgio Agamben's theory of the biopolitical tattoo offers a paradigm for understanding the forward creep of security in contemporary politics, as well as the limitations placed on political discourse as a result of the granting of emergency powers. As the invocation of security becomes institutionalized as a tool of public policy development, the space of public political discourse is reshaped. While many scholars discussing the claim of emergency powers in securitization theory have engaged Agamben, his theory of biopolitical tattooing receives only passing mention in securitization literature. The concept of biopolitical tattooing arises as an historical complement to Agamben's earlier theoretical arguments on the relationship of sovereign power to bare life. This paper builds on these prior works that have used Agamben's theories of bare life and sovereign power, as well as the literature on "spillover securitization" and "iterative securitization." By conceptualizing the public policy programme of the contemporary state through a paradigm of biopolitical tattooing, we are able to understand the ways in which these policy prescriptions relate to the state's claim to sovereign power over the citizenry whose security it claims to protect.

RC54-JS-27.4

MURPHY, MICHAEL* *(University of Ottawa)*

Destituent Resistance: Irregular Migrants As Paradigm of Agamben's Coming Politics

In a 1993 article "Beyond Human Rights," Giorgio Agamben identified the refugee as limit-concept for the nation state that would inevitably clear the way for a radical renewal of categories of politics, society, and human rights. Over the next two decades, he would continue his investigation into the contemporary Western experience called the Homo Sacer project, finishing with *The Use of Bodies*. It is here that he provides a theoretical sketch of his politics to come, a project of "destituent potential" that breaks the dialectic of power that enables sovereign violence against citizen and refugee alike. This theorization of the coming politics offers little in terms of practical examples; however, by turning to the everyday practices of irregular migrants, we can develop a more concrete understanding of what Agamben sees as the politics to come. In this sense, we are moving from the object of critique—the contemporary West embodied in the legal category of the refugee—to the extrajuridical coming politics—towards a destituent potentiality that finds its paradigm in the irregular migrants. Just as Marx and Engels saw the capitalist bourgeoisie creating their own gravediggers through exploitation of the proletariat, the Western response of shoring up border controls in the face of the "refugee crisis" has created the very environment for destituent resistance to expose the foundational crisis of sovereignty. Through a review of recent studies of everyday practices of resistance by irregular migrants, this paper will address two connected literatures: 1) by taking the case of the irregular migrant, I will engage social and political theorists engaged in questions of the practical application of Agamben's theory of the coming politics, and 2) engaging sociologists of migration and critical migration scholars with the "later Agamben," following the rich literature surrounding early works like *Homo Sacer*.

RC24-449.5

MURPHY, RAYMOND* *(University of Ottawa)*

Social Closure in the Anthropocene: The Environment As a Medium for Monopolisation and Exclusion

This paper introduces the Weberian concept of social closure to environmental sociology, and argues it helps elucidate the drivers of environmental problems, victimisation from them, and the resulting reaction. Closure refers to the process whereby one group monopolizes resources thereby closing off opportunities to others. It enabled Weber to analyse property classes, status groups based on race, gender, religion, ethnicity, etc., and the reaction of the excluded using one overarching coherent framework. The paper analyses emerging environmental social closure involving the appropriation of biophysical resources, including waste sinks, by the present generation disproportionately benefiting some, resulting in the risk of excluding latecomers from such benefits: 'issues of climate justice include the excluded non-living generations, who are going to suffer most' (Beck). The global biophysical environment constitutes a commons that present and future generations share, and is a medium that carries social relations of monopolisation and exclusion from risk makers to risk takers across space and between generations over time. Giving priority to near-term economic benefits to the exclusion of long-term costs constitutes social closure embedded in culture, practices, and physical infrastructures. Waste and pollution are dumped into "land fill", "atmosphere fill", and "ocean fill" to diminish present costs of production. Monopolisation of resources by high consuming humans also excludes other species from resources and habitats they need, resulting in high rates of human-induced extinction. Reaction against such environmental closure is led by environmental movements, impact scientists, social democratic governments, and nature as an actant whose biophysical dynamics can strike back against their manipulation by humans, and destabilize monopolies. Human activities driven by monopolisation are unleashing new frequencies and intensities of biophysical forces and letting loose threatening new constructions of nature, thereby socially constructing uncertainty about the consequences, with one possibility being the Anthropocene undermining itself.

RC54-JS-68.3

MURRAY, GEORGINA* *(Griffith University)*
ÖCHSNER, MARCO *(Griffith University)*

Capitalism and the Body

Capitalism and the Body
What is capitalism doing now to the human body?

We argue that capital in its current neoliberal manifestation organizes the body to maximize profits. As such, it demands that bodies continuously *produce*: during work and during leisure. As consumer-producers, subjects in neoliberalism are always embedded in circuits of capital flows; it makes no difference if one is behind or in front of the counter. There is no possibility to negate exploitation - even apparent 'non-productive' activities, such as playing games, drinking, sleep, all serve to recover the body for more labour production. We ask, what is the extent of the demands that capital has made in the past, and makes today, on the body. Why has this changed? And are the limits to a body being exposed now?

We identify three major limits capital faces in regards to the body: **limitations internal to the bod**y, such as sleep/wake cycles, necessity for social connection or attention span limitations; **limitations external to the body**, such as environmental conditions (pollution, displacement of people due to climate change); **limitations of the demands itself,** due to incoherent or impossible demands (e.g. desirability of both obesity-inducing fast food and of a healthy body).

We then ask, what mechanisms are in place to stabilize this ultimately dangerous and unsustainable system: from pharmacological enhancers (from caffeine to adderall, weight loss supplements, nutritional substitutes) to physical optimizers (gym memberships, electronic calorie and exercise trackers, dietary guidebooks). We surmise that those who fail to integrate and to generate profit, become 'subjects' through secondary pathways'

It is from within this framework that we look at how the *human body* fits into the system. What is demanded of this body? How does it adapt? Is this sustainable? Are these developments desirable? If so, why?

RC02-56.4

MURRAY, GEORGINA* *(Griffith University)*
PEETZ, DAVID* *(Griffith University)*

The 'Gig Economy', Technology and Piece-Wages

According to Marx, a "capitalist working with improved but not yet generally adopted methods of production sells well below the market price, but above his (sic) individual rice of production: his rate of profit rises until competition levels it out". (*Capital* Vol. 3: 231) But this in itself is not enough to explain the rise of platform technology ('gig work') corporations. These corporations also rely upon cutting labour costs as a key mechanism for achieving competitive prices, and

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they do this by redefining time-wages as piece-wages. Here Marx is relevant as "piece-wage is the form of wages most in harmony with the capitalist mode of production." (*Capital* Vol 1:797). The piece-work employer initially sells the product below market price in the hope they can do so until they have a monopoly. Shifts in the power of capital and labour have created opportunities for capitalists to shape labour markets with high rates of casualisation, insecure labour and contract work, and developments in digital technology have produced a vehicle that enables these opportunities to be exploited. Thus the piece-rate model of platform firms is viable in modern labour markets. However, the cutting of rates creates resistance not only from workers but also from the state (and even finance capital, whose patience is not infinite). Thus the sustainability of many platform firms depends on the outcomes of this resistance.

TG06-998.1

MURRU, SARAH* *(University of Louvain - CIRFASE (Interdisciplinary Research Center on Families and Sexualities))*

A Reflexive Analysis on the Use of Social Spatial Network Games (SSNG) and Pictures for Institutional Ethnography: The Case of Children Living Under Shared Custody Agreements.

This paper presents the mobilization of two specific methods inside an IE about *MobileKids: Children in Multi-Local, Post-Separation Families* (*ERC Starting Grant project* – supervision: Prof. Laura Merla). The aim of this ongoing study is to grasp the standpoint of children living under equal shared custody agreements - particularly as children's own accounts and experiences of contemporary changes have largely been overlooked up to now. Considering children as active social actors that can, to various extents, exercise agency and influence on their own lives as well as on the lives of the people surrounding them, I look at the *process* of moving from one house to the other every week and ask *how* children maneuver inside this mobility.The specificity of this project lies in the parallelization between the analysis of the textual material present in the work that is done to move from one place of residence to the other, with an explicit production of texts by the children. To grasp their standpoint, I develop a sequential set of activities that represent creative ways to open their narratives about their everyday lives: (1) A session with Social Spatial Network Games (SSNG) – a kind of board game where children can concretely construct their experience of their multi-local everyday life; (2) children are asked to take pictures during the action of moving from one house to the other and we go over the meaning behind them; (3) I participate in the double move – from one parent's house to the other's, and back.In this paper, I shall reflexively and critically address the use of SSNG and pictures, which represent texts of a particular nature: they hold discursive meaning about the children's standpoint yet are not initially present in their everyday lives, as they are a production of the research design.

RC23-433.6

MUSARRAT, JABEEN M.* *(National Defence University)*

Conceptualizing Ethical Moral Capacity for Sustainable Decision Making about Public Energy Technology

National level acquisition and application of energy technology impacts the general people. The technology to improve the quality of life of general public is public technology. Ethical Moral Capacity (EMC) of decision makers takes to sustainable position available to the decision making process for public technology. Mostly decision support systems are comprised of information technology, economic, socio-political, or aptitude dynamics; while ignoring the dynamic of EMC of decision makers. EMC connotes the sense of care in the decision makers' thought, word and action would impact the relative individual, group, society or nation in space and time. EMC implies to make and act right decisions. The enhanced level of EMC may help to acquire better public technology. The assumption sets to harness the question: How to enhance EMC for sustainable decision making to acquire and apply public technology? The specific objective of this study is to explore the link between EMC and sustainable decision making and to assess the manifestation of EMC trend for acquisition and application of technology. The study utilizes the Focused Delphi to explore the link between EMC and sustainable decision making; and Delphi Exploratory measures the manifestation of EMC among the decision makers for sustainable decision making in contact to energy technology. EMC is offered here as an unrecognized conceptualization in the field of decision making and technology. The study would be an addition in the ethics and technology literature.

RC20-JS-79.7

MUSIC, LEJLA* *(University of Sarajevo)*

Ecofeminist Pragmatism of Female Founders in Sociology As Source of Women Empowerment in Academia and Society

First female philosopher Hypathia and her tragic death is less known while as Minoan era of governing the island Creta represents the egalitarian society, in

which females were equal as men, in profession, life and family. It is necessary to conduct the deconstruction and demistification of patriarchal approches to society and education, in order to form contemporary sociological theory involving the female authors and their accomplishmants. The ecofeminist movement was founded during the radical and turbulent social changes of the early 1980s. The aftermath of war, global environmental movements and minority rights movements have joined forces to create significant subversion and an imitative position towards the patriarchally-based theories. Major sociologist author and pragmatist, Nobel Prize Winner, who gained doctoral degree from Yale University and organized Hull House project for investigating the immigrant behaviour, influenced the ecofeminist pragmatism of the Charlotte P. Gilman, and Caroline Bartlett Crane. This position is later on found in works of fameous neoecofeminist and sociologists such as Ariell Salleh, Marija Geiger Zeman, Ivanka Buzov, and their ancestors, authors from different fields such as Val Plumwood, Karen J. Warren, Martha Kheel, Yenestra King, Françoise d'Eaubonne and Vandana Shiva have written about the ecological feminist movement, drawing attention to the need for scientific cognition of the way in which the logic of domination and oppression of women and nature is institutionalized. It is necessary to conduct the deconstruction and demistification of patriarchal approches to society and education, in order to form contemporary sociological theory involving the female authors and their accomplishmants.

RC34-621.7

MUSLEH, ABEER* *(Bethlehem University)*

Youth Work in a Colonized Context: Possibilities and Challenges- Case of Palestine

Youth work in Palestine is shaped with many systems of power that can be divided into both political and social. These systems are shaping the type of interventions, the ability of youth work to be affective tool for empowerment and inclusion. With regards to political front, youth work has to function in a setting of colonization, and internal Palestinian political division. On a social setting, the Palestinian society is similar to other Arab countries where it is functioning in a patriarchal society where power structures are based on age and gender, and has high level of poverty and unemployment, etc... Further, youth organizations interventions were related to enhance young people participation in local societies, tackle some aspects with regards of youth employability, and enhance their involvement in setting policies. Issues of gender, violence for example are seen as aspects to increase awareness about, yet still not perceived as structural factor to tackle. On political aspects, most organizations presents its work as unpolitical and their interventions on the political may be considered as shy practices due to the high risk that is faced. This created a division between youth and organizations, and there have been an increase in youth led initiatives that are introducing new visions on the ground for how youth work should be shaped. This raises a concern about youth work in Palestine and how it can be an approach not only for youth inclusion, but for decolinzation. This research will explore the challenges and possibilities of youth work in a colonized context; It will identify with youth and youth workers what can be done differently so youth work can be a tool for liberation of young people within the systems of power whether political or social.

RC06-129.4

MUSTOSMÄKI, ARMI* *(University of Jyväskylä)*
SIHTO, TIINA* *(University of Jyväskylä)*

Regretting Motherhood As a Counter-Narrative Towards Therapeutic Cultures of Motherhood

During recent years, the deconstructing the motherhood myth has been visibly present in public discussion, in blogs and tv-shows that deal with issues regarding motherhood. It is becoming increasingly acceptable to discuss the 'forbidden emotions' of motherhood - to say that motherhood is not always wonderful or fulfilling. Mothers can complain about children going through terrible twos, lament over lack of time and criticise the pressures caused by the cultural ideal of intensive mothering. Even though these forbidden emotions have become more accepted, mothers are still in many ways attached to the ideal and practice of "good mothering". In our analysis we are interested in emotions and experiences regarding regretting motherhood, as they appear in a popular Finnish anonymous online discussion board vauva.fi. We are interested particularly on the narratives and counter-narratives that can be extracted from our data.

In the data, women who express regretting motherhood compare their emotions and actions with the cultural narrative of intensive mothering. The narratives lay out how in current cultural understanding of motherhood, it is acceptable to talk about the temporary difficulties of motherhood. Thus negative emotions, such as exhaustion and frustration, may be expressed. Expressing these feelings are entangled with therapeutic cultures, which promise that even though motherhood is complex and sometimes difficult, one can overcome these problems by talking about them and by (professional) help. The promise of therapeutic culture is that eventually, the love one feels towards one's child makes all the negative emotions and hard labour worth it. This is what we call therapeutic understanding

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of motherhood. However, the women who express regretting motherhood neglect the therapeutic promise of overcoming negative feelings. Instead they build their own counter-narrative - where their regret is an embodied experience, a permanent state, where non-motherhood could be described even as an identity.

RC02-JS-56.6

MUSTOSMÄKI, ARMI* *(University of Jyväskylä)*

Women's Labour Market (dis)Advantage in Nordic Welfare States: Reconsidering the Welfare State Paradox

Women-friendliness has been described as one of the normative foundations of Nordic welfare states. Publicly funded welfare services and policies facilitate the reconciliation of work and family and promote women's labour market participation, especially those of lower income levels. However, the policies that are perceived as women-friendly can also have unfavourable consequences for women themselves. According to institutional theories (Varieties of Capitalism) women in Nordic labour markets face more difficulties in their career progression when compared to their female counterparts in less regulated labour markets and less generous welfare states. Glass ceilings and glass doors would persist in Nordic countries due to family leaves and segregated labour markets. Further, generous family policy framework is supposed to have classed effects, hindering especially the career progress of highly educated women in higher skilled occupations. This controversial phenomenon has been identified as the "welfare state paradox" (Mandel & Semyonov 2006), paradox which has gained both support and criticism in comparative studies. According to critics, the earlier results supporting the welfare state paradox have not been evaluated closely enough and much of the data used to support welfare state paradox is rather old, from the 1990's.

The aim of this paper is to look reconsider the hypothesis on women's higher disadvantage in occupational achievements in Nordic countries. First, this paper provides a critical literature review to most recent research evaluating the persistence of welfare state paradox argument, taking into account the gender-class nexus. Second, using European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS 2015) the paper analyses the gender gap in Nordic work life from comparative perspective: are women in Nordic countries more disadvantaged in terms of career achievements, supervisory and managerial positions, and quality of jobs? Preliminary findings are point towards diminishing but surprisingly wide and persistent gender gap in Nordic work life.

RC25-474.4

MUTHUSAMY, PARAMASIVAM* *(Universiti Putra Malaysia)*

Factors of Code Switching Among Bilingual English Students in the University Classroom in Malaysia

This study aims to identify and evaluate the factors that affect code switching in the university classroom in Malaysia. The participants of the study comprised twenty bilingual international students studying in a language college in Malaysia. The data were gathered by mean of semi-structured interview with the students and classroom observation. The findings from the study revealed that the primary factor of code switching in international classroom is incompetence in the second language. Other noted factors were: to maintain privacy; to make it easier to speak in their own language than to speak in English; to avoid misunderstanding; being unfamiliar with similar words in English. However, code switching can be a useful strategy in classroom interaction if the aim is to make meaning clear and to transfer the knowledge to students in an efficient way. This study can have some implications for language learners, teachers and curriculum developers.

RC45-758.3

MUTO, MASAYOSHI* *(Shibaura Institute of Technology)*

A Game Theoretical Analysis on Linkage between Groups Relation and Individuals Relation

Although Georg Simmel emphasized the three layers of society that are individual, organization, and society, there are few socio-mathematical or rational-choice models assuming the three layers in the previous research. Then I build up such a model using the game theory and social dilemma theory, aiming to explicate the complicated linkage between inter-groups interaction and inter-individuals interaction. Assume that the society in this model is composed of two groups named A, B that may be nations, companies, communities, organizations and so on. Assume that each group is composed of many individuals as members who play a kind of an N-person chicken game similar to social dilemma. Assume that the individuals rationally choose their action (Cooperate or Defect), whereas the Groups have no choice. The action of group A member influences not only the same group (A) members but also the other group (B) members through the cooperation rate of the group A. Assuming the groups to be nations, the cooperation rate of the nation may mean military power. High cooperation rate of nation A may let down the nation B members' payoffs through the war between

nation A and B. Cooperation may be not only good for self-group but also bad for other-group. The ambivalent nature of cooperation will be very familiar to us in our daily life but it has almost not been modeled. From above assumptions I show what happens in this model society.

RC14-JS-16.6

MUZZATTI, STEPHEN* *(Ryerson University)*
SMITH, EMMA *(Ryerson University)*

"Sleeping with the Fishes": A Canadian Spectacle of Ethnicity and Crime in Dramatic Television

Embedded within the crime-enthused narratives of modern and traditional television lies a cavernous public obsession with the Italian mob boss. Displaying a fierce family loyalty, built on values of honour, prestige and retribution this glamourised figure is repeatedly revered as the grand patriarch, entrepreneurial genius and nucleus of a well-oiled criminal organisation. The pervasive ambiguities and idleness of liquid modernity generate a milieu wherein the audiences' insatiable appetite for transgressive familiarity is perpetually fuelled by mafia-centered storylines. The viewer is encouraged to temporarily disengage from their unremitting, habitual fears and enlist in the ranks of these celebrated outlaws. Joining the extensive American productions of gangster representations, such as *The Godfather* film trilogy (1972-1990) and *The Sopranos* television drama (1999-2007), the new Canadian mini-series, *Bad Blood* (2017), works to depict the life and death of the real-life Montreal mob boss Vito Rizzuto (1946-2013). Though highly stylised, dramatised and infused with fictional elements, this series highlights the illicit enterprises and corruption that constitute the quagmire of Canada's intersecting worlds of business, politics, crime and law enforcement

Addressing myths of organised crime, this paper attends to elements of ethnicity, spectacle and allurement infused in the six-episodes of the *Bad Blood* production. Referencing the recent trend in re-capturing the infamous stories of aberrant figures, such as *The People v. O.J. Simpson: American Crime Story* (2016) and *Law and Order True Crime: The Menendez Murders* (2017), we contend a process of audience pacification is underway within the docu-reality crime genre. The inclusion of celebrity, within *all* of these representations, only serves to re-exoticise the stereotypical images of glamorous lawbreakers. We are forever sleeping with the (televised) fishes!

RC32-585.4

MUZZIN, LINDA* *(Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto)*

Gendered Aboriginal-Immigrant-White Relations in the Canadian North: College Faculty Perspectives

Literature on the Canadian North, where several land claim agreements have been settled in the past few decades, is typically written from a patriarchal neoliberal economic development perspective that valorizes Aboriginal peoples who have made "progress" in successful industrial ventures as well as encouraging new Canadians to move to and work in the North. In sharp contrast, in a study of public colleges that included interior British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Labrador, it was discovered that several colleges have made it their goal to enshrine Indigenous knowledges (IK) in their curricula. What does it mean to grow up female and Aboriginal in such societies? Questions of gender and inter-ethnic relations examined by Cynthia Joseph in her study of Malaysia, are explored here from the perspective of faculty in Canadian colleges where the surrounding population is predominantly Aboriginal. There is a contradiction between the work and lives of those who teach literacy, early childhood education, nursing and self-determination from Aboriginal perspectives as compared to those who teach technology, trades, and business, oriented towards exploitation of local resources. Personal stories that involve celebration of Elder involvement in Canadian military service, White authorities attempting to remove children from Aboriginal families, and the challenges of engaging Aboriginal youth in literacy and IK education intrude on stories of Aboriginal communities caring for new immigrant families who have migrated to the north and who are eagerly involved in participating in Aboriginal activities. There has been a strong feminist standpoint in postcolonial studies of development historically, and this paper follows in this tradition, emphasizing the contradictions evident from the multiple perspectives present as compared to racist multiculturalist approach of colleges in southern parts of Canada.

RC25-478.4

MWANGI, PHYLLIS* *(Kenyatta University)*
NTHIGA, PURITY *(KENYATTA UNIVERSITY)*

Talking about Disability: Gains and Challenges in an African Context

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

In Kenya, as in many other parts of the world, disability in the traditional society was generally associated with factors such as curses, witchcraft, and punishment from the gods. Among the Masaai of Kenya, for example, children and adults living with disabilities were viewed as a bad omen to the society and labelled *oloibe enkai*, meaning "one hated by God". Thus, people living with disability were subjected to ridicule, rejection, ostracization, torture and even death in extreme cases. It is not surprising, therefore, that the terms used to refer to the various forms of disability were, and in many cases still are, less than flattering. However, among people with or without disability, there is no unanimity on what constitutes offensive terms in disability terminology. There is also variability among cultures and geographical regions. This paper sought to find out how the Agikuyu, a Bantu speaking community in Kenya, conceptualize and encode disability through language. Data in the form of expressions that refer to various forms of handicaps was collected through vernacular radio and television stations. Moreover, respondents were interviewed on their views about the said terms. The findings showed that nearly all the terms used to refer to disability are negative. Morphological evidence indicated that in most cases such terms have pejorative markers. It also emerged that opinion was divided on whether these terms are offensive or not. There were those who felt that one is simply calling a spade a spade in a context where the language hardly provides the cushion of euphemisms. Conversely, others felt that it is better to use descriptors that are more palatable. This is the direction the media has taken, probably due the rigorous campaigns by the National Council for Persons with Disability. The paper recommends that that is the way to go.

RC13-JS-71.2

MYLLYS, RIIKKA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Handicraft Making, Community, and Livability from the Women's Perspective

In this paper I will explore how handicraft making, spirituality and participation in charity are affecting to the experienced well-being of women making handicrafts. I will also discuss the role of the group in the matter and its affects to the social livability. Based on earlier research handicraft making have strong impacts on not only individual well-being but also the whole community. Also religion and spirituality, community, as well as charity and doing good for others are seen as factors of well-being. In this paper I will look at all of these together. The paper is qualitative and based on the yearlong observation period of four handicraft-making groups as well as the interviews of sixteen crafting women from these groups. Groups included both religious/non-religious and charity/non-charity groups. I found that women give a variety of meanings, including well-being related to the handicraft making. It was also given spiritual meanings, both religious and non-religious. Getting friends and being part of the community was an important part of handicraft making and doing for charity was meaningful for some of the women. In this paper I am asking what kind of aspects of well-being and livability are relating to the handicraft making. In what extent is handicraft making and experienced well-being related to the livability of the whole community? How both spirituality and charity are linking to the social livability when it comes to the handicraft making? And finally, what is the role of participating in the group and belonging to the community in the livability of the society and how the nature of the group influences it?

RC04-85.1

MYRIE, SHERIA* *(Humber Institute of Technology & Advanced Learning)*
ROBINSON, ORAL *(University of British Columbia)*

Educational Tracking and Inequality: Towards Equity in Education in the Caribbean

Educational Tracking and Inequality: Towards Equity in Education in the Caribbean

Despite gains in educational outcomes in Caribbean countries including achieving universal primary education enrolment, their educational systems, curricular and pedagogical practices continue to bear colonial imprints from over 500 years (Rush, 2011; Whiteman, 1994). Structural reforms and advancements have done little to remove disparities between post secondary educational outcomes of different socioeconomic groups, as children from higher socioeconomic backgrounds remain more likely to have higher educational attainments than those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds (OECD, 2012). This paper explores explicit school tracking (formal/overt division of students into different school types and features) and implicit school tracking (informal/subtle division of students into different school types and features) systems in Caribbean countries and how these influence inequalities in post secondary educational attainment between socioeconomic groups. Grounding our analysis in postcolonialism and Boudon's (1974) positional theory, and utilizing empirical research (including ethnography of marginalized group in 6 inner-city communities in Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica) along with educational data from national/regional statistics, we tease out practices that mitigate educational success. We argue for a regional educational action plan that dismantles systems and practices (such as school tracking) that perpetuate stratification and exclusion, and hinder many Caribbean children from optimizing their full potentials.

TG04-980.3

MYTHEN, GABE* *(University of Liverpool)*
WESTON, SAM *(University of Keele)*

'Structurally Imposed Inertia': Explaining the Iatrogenic Effects of Awareness Raising Interventions Aimed to Prevent Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Growing concern about child sexual exploitation (CSE) has been highlighted by recent incidents exposed in the media. Resultant official enquiries, inspections and case reviews have revealed institutional failures. Concomitantly, expanding use of online digital technologies has affected the way in which young people conduct their social relationships, generating moral concerns about the distribution of sexually explicit images.

To address public concerns, calls have been made for proactive pre-emptive action to address CSE. The UK Government's CSE Action Plan (Department for Education, 2011) proposes that awareness be raised among young people, parents, carers and potential perpetrators prompting a small number of exploratory criminal justice-led initiatives designed to prevent CSE.

Drawing on empirical research involving observations and in-depth interviews with members of a multi-agency team set up to prevent CSE and focus groups with young people, this paper identifies the iatrogenic effects of risk focused interventions. Informed by Beck's concept of 'organised irresponsibility', the findings reveal a 'structurally imposed inertia' that restricts the ways in which interventions are delivered and, therefore, the types of messages that are communicated.

A critical assessment of the strategies and techniques used within CSE initiatives suggests that embedded structural and societal problems are reduced down to the aberrant actions of recalcitrant individuals unwilling to accept offers of 'help and support'. This itself promotes a form of dramaturgical governance that detracts from failures to develop a legislative framework that enables rational discussion and tackles the underlying conditions that give rise to CSE in the first place. Furthermore, distinct binaries between appropriate and inappropriate sexual conduct are reinforced, such that only young people who follow the advice provided by such initiatives are included, and those who do not are silenced, limiting the capacity for agency and consideration of alternative sexual experiences that do not fit the dominant normative framework.

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

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RC09-182.7

NABBALI, ESSYA* *(Independent scholar)*

Structural Adjustment As Metaphor and Lens: Considering the Recent Passage of the Mental Health Act in Ghana, or, an Emerging Space for "Mad" Studies Globally

"We are at a point in our work when we can no longer ignore the empires and the imperial context in our studies." —Edward Said, *Culture and Imperialism* (London: Vintage, 1994)

On 1 December 2012, Ghana passed a Mental Health Act (Act 846) to replace legislation from 1972 that had never been implemented. It came, after eight years of advocacy and the technical support of the World Health Organization (WHO), with hope of transforming the mental healthcare system as it existed at the time of colonial rule.

Heralded as a major milestone in justice work, Act 846 promises to decentralize mental healthcare from the three psychiatric institutions, concentrated in urban centres along the southern coast, per colonialist investment patterns. Furthermore, it seeks to allow the provisions for private psychiatric facilities and to relegate the oversight of alternative forms of therapy to a governing body for whom the Chief Executive Officer is the Chief Psychiatrist. In other words, Act 846 advances the medicalization of madness or the idea of "mental illness" as biologically rather than socially (over)determined, finding "solutions" in psychiatry (and a multi-billion dollar psychopharmaceutical-industrial complex).

This paper considers the sociohistorical locationing of Ghana and the trajectory being heavily influenced by international relations, such as the WHO. But a closely related, and perhaps more pressing debate to the place of sovereign power in a global context is the space and very circulation of counter-politics. The past 50 years in Canada has witnessed a burgeoning field of critical "Mad" studies to challenge the (bio)politics of psychiatry. How might we contribute to concerns of the increasing rise of psychiatry (e.g. Mills 2014; Titchkosky & Aubrecht 2015) and business of madness (Burstow 2015) without reproducing the violence of intervention, adjustment, and therefore, empire?

RC15-292.3

NABBALI, ESSYA* *(Independent scholar)*

The Tale of Two Acts: Disability v. Mental Health Policy (and Activism) in Ghana

On 1 December 2012, the Mental Health Act (Act 846) would be passed in Ghana and heralded as a "major milestone" in justice work. It came on the heels of the Persons with Disability Act (Act 715) and establishment of disability as a political category some six years earlier on 23 June 2006. Whereas the Persons with Disability Act fell to the Ministry of Gender, Children, & Social Protection, seeking rights and entitlements for disabled persons (especially around accessibility, employment, and education), the Mental Health Act was championed by the Ministry of Health and Chief Psychiatrist, perhaps above all.

Previous scholarship brings into stark relief the divide between critical mental health, or what has increasingly been called "mad," activism and the wider disability movement. In particular, philosophies of the mind and its health tend to prompt concerns of consciousness, sentience, and rationality, brimmed with fears of unpredictability and dangerousness. Such assumptions have carried serious consequences for personhood, legal capacity, and "risk" management, under auspices of health and care.

Working alongside such a body of studies, this paper foregrounds the discourses (and hopes) that have circled the Mental Health Act and confronts the boundary conflicts between the many disability advocates who joined calls in its wake.

RC14-JS-69.4

NADERI, SARA* *(University of Victoria)*

Iranian Women in the Global Mirror: A Study on How the Media Representation of "Real" Can Change the Reality.

Since the 1979 Revolution, the Islamic concepts of women rights and identity in Iran have been defined in sharp contrast with western feminist ideas of gender equality and equal rights. Supported by the Islamic government's rules and media, this new "Iranian Muslim Women's identity" emerged as one of the most important symbols of the new, collective Iranian national and religious identity. This image of "Iranian women's Islamic identity" as the landmark of the new political discourse has dominated western media and promoted as one of the main sign of resistance or adherence of Iranian society to the hegemonic Islamic state discourse.

In this paper, I aim at studying the influence of the binary image of Islamic against western values on women situation in Iran. I am going to historically trace changes of the portrayal of Iranian women's rights in western media since 1979

up to now. Simultaneously, I will probe the changes in Islamic state's policies and their influence on Iranian women's rights debates at the same period. In this respect, I will go through the public speeches of religious and political elites and their influential policies regarding women to see how these policies have changed over the time and if these changes were influenced by western media's image of Iranian women or not. Thus, in this paper, I will investigate the changes in the representation of Iranian women situations on western media on the one hand, and the influence of this Western portrayal of Iranian women on the internal debates of women's rights in Iran, on the other hand. In brief, I am going to see how the real situation of women in Iran has been influenced by the media image of that reality.

RC28-514.22

NAGAMATSU, NAMIE* *(Kwansei Gakuin University)*

Non-Standard Employment and Increasing Wage Inequality in Japan

Wage inequality has increased and low-paid non-standard workers have surged since the 1980s in Japan. This paper investigates how increasing non-standard employment has caused recent trends in wage inequality using a novel methodology and data from the Employment Status Survey (1987 to 2012), a Japanese official survey conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. In order to decompose changes in the distribution of wages from 1987 to 2012, distributional changes are divided into a wage structure effect and a composition effect using a reweighting method and recentered influence function regressions of the unconditional quantile. We find that the effects of non-standard employment on distributional changes are different between men and women. For men, wage structure effects and composition effects linked to employment status have contributed to an increase in wage inequality. Although a small portion of non-standard male workers is well-paid, an increase in non-standard workers has formed a cluster of low-wage workers, which has resulted in an increase in wage inequality. On the other hand, for women, the effects of non-standard employment have contributed to a decrease and an increase in wage inequality. Because few female non-standard workers earn a high wage, their wage distribution has become compressed at the top end of the distribution, which has led to a decrease in wage inequality. In the meantime, female non-standard employment has spread to a variety of industries and occupations and skilled non-standard workers have become indispensable in many workplaces. Despite many non-standard workers are still low-paid, their median wage has risen, which has caused an increase in wage inequality at the bottom end of the distribution. Our findings suggest that institutional factors such as non-standard employment matter for understanding recent trends in wage inequality in Japan.

RC22-409.17

NAGASHIMA, MIORI* *(Hokkaido University)*
WATANABE, MAKOTO *(Hokkaido Bunkyo University)*
RICHARDSON, PETER *(Hokkaido University)*
WADA, MASAKO *(Hokkaido University)*

The Opening up of Koyasan in the Age of Globalization---a Study of Temple Lodgings---

This study investigates how globalization in the form of increased numbers of overseas tourists affects traditional Japanese Buddhism by focusing on how temple lodgings on *Koyasan* deal in diverse ways with the rapid internationalization and capitalization of religious goods and services. The sacred mountain of Koyasan hosts 120 temples and a vast complex of tombstones, in addition to being the world headquarters of the Shingon Buddhist sect. Many of the temples on the mountain offer dedicated lodgings or *shukubo* providing devotees with a place to stay while participating in religious practices. These devotees were traditionally distributed among the shukubos according to the region of Japan they were from, but this system is currently undergoing change as a result of an increase in overseas tourists due to Koyasan's UNESCO World Heritage Site designation in 2004. Taking Shimazono's (1998) four models of religious relations as a starting point, we investigate how the shukubos have adapted in different ways to cope with this one particular effect of globalization. We begin with a quantitative analysis categorizing the shukubos according to their level of support for overseas tourists, such as the availability and type of English-language or multilingual versions of brochures and web sites. This is then combined with a qualitative approach using participant observation and interviews with monks, shukubo workers, and tourists. We found that their responses ranged from granting free access to international guests not familiar with Buddhism to the continuation of restricting access only to recognized believers. Our conclusion was that their degree of acceptance of globalization and their willingness to adapt was influenced by attitudes towards religious individualization (Beck 2010), the perceived relationship between faith and commerce, and the value assigned to the World Heritage designation.

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RC13-251.1

NAGLA, MADHU* *(Department of Sociology, M.D.University, Rohtak, India)*

Leisure Time: Meaningful or Addiction: A Case of Whats App

From the mid-19th century onwards, the availability of leisure time generally continued to increase. Whether watching television at home or taking a holiday for tourism, leisure –time activities have been increasingly influenced by technology. Technology, as a consequence, has become more and more connected with both the economical conditions for the possibility of leisure and with the actual leisure-time activities themselves. As the world gets faster and faster, the digital technology is trying to make things easy, faster and learning skill easier in a single day. WhatsApp has been one of the most active mobile messengers in the last few years. WhatsApp application is utilized by almost everyone using smartphone. Its free facility (along data service) to exchange text, photos, videos, forward jokes, and other information has resulted in excessive use.

Most of us are constantly engrossed in the virtual world, be it facebook, twitter or WhatsApp or anything else. This paper analyses the pattern of use of Whats App among University students. The internet plays a huge role in all aspects of our lives today: work, leisure gamming or staying in touch with our friends and relatives. While all of us are dependent on technology, many of us are addicts who pretend not to care or believe. We are spending more and more time to our virtual lives, which results in addiction.

RC47-JS-67.3

NAGRALE, PRALAY* *(Shri Narayan Guru College)*

Imagining Vidarbha : Analysis of Discourse on Social Networking Sites of Vidarbha As a Region

Vidarbha is a region in Eastern part of the Indian state of Maharashtra which comprises of Nagpur and Amravati Division. The region includes 11 districts of the state. This region is home to 31% of area and 21 % of population of Maharashtra (Census 2011). From many years people of Vidarbha had been demanding for a separate state. This is conspicuous among other things on the Social networking sites. Significantly the region also has seen a major inflow of capital and infrastructural transformation. This paper will analyze the discourses circulating on the social networking sites in relation with socio-political developments since January 2014.

This paper is located in the era when the demand for newer and smaller states is gaining ground with mixed successes. This paper will identify the role of the sites in producing the stakes for those professing both the region and leadership of the issue. Using a framework set by Amit Rai's idea of digitality as well as Gopal Guru's idea of photosynthesis and the location of social movement and ideology within the new grounds of digital spaces, I look at the paper from a discursive point of view.

Data for this paper is drawn from a purposive selection of pages and accounts which profess a clear bias for the region and its issues. The sample is vetted also on the basis of its popularity and the trends it exhibited since their creation during the chosen period. A second sample with the discussion of the issue of Vidarbha on accounts and pages not overtly siding with the issue will be used to contrast the first sample to highlight the socio cultural contestations, discourses and resistances.

The paper would also entail the usage of social networking sites as an alternative space for mobilisation and organisation of the movement.

RC55-904.2

NAHKUR, OLIVER* *(University of Tartu)*

Rapid Social Change and Long Term Trends in Societies' and Regions' Level of Interpersonal Destructiveness

During past 30 years many societies and regions around the world have undergone rapid social change. Some of them have experienced political transformation to democracy, others economic transformation to a market system, and some of them have simultaneously experienced both. Rapid social change can affect quality of life in these societies. In this paper, the focus is on different societies' and regions' long-term trends in their level of interpersonal destructiveness, representing a negative side of societies' quality of life. Using Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID), which is based on nationally representative subjective data of various sources (e.g. Integrated Database of World Values Survey and European Value Survey), and national statistics of 44 societies and 7 regions around the world covering 25-year period from 1989 to 2014, the following questions are asked: (1) Inside each region have societies' level of interpersonal destructiveness changed similarly, on the average?; (2) Inside each region how have the societies' level of interpersonal destructiveness changed?; (3) In which regions in what period was the societies' interpersonal destructiveness in the highest level?

Analysis demonstrate that inside each region the level of societies' interpersonal destructiveness have changed similarly, on the average. Societies inside their

regions spread out as expected: the societies' level of interpersonal destructiveness have decreased throughout former Soviet Union (except Caucasia), Catholic Eastern Europe, and MENA, Orthodox Balkan and Caucasia regions while being stable low in Protestant Europe, Catholic Western Europe and Anglophone regions. Moreover, the societies' level of interpersonal destructiveness were highest in former Soviet Union (except Caucasia), Catholic Eastern Europe, and MENA, Orthodox Balkan and Caucasia regions in between 1989 to 1999 when rapid social change were experienced. These results indicate that rapid social changes affect societies' quality of life in a negative way.

RC55-898.4

NAHKUR, OLIVER* *(University of Tartu)*

Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness: Attempting to Provide More Candid and Regular Reporting about Countries' Interpersonal Violence Level on Global Perspective

Violence brings lots of misery to people's lives all around the world. Unfortunately, difficulties to quantify the magnitude of violence worldwide and therefore to undertake global-level analysis or develop interventions, have occurred. According to Diprose (2007) absence of reliable and comparable country-level data collected at regular basis can be considered as a key problem. Attempting to provide more candid and regular reporting about countries' interpersonal violence level on global perspective, a new social indicator - Societal Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (SIID) - is constructed by Nahkur et al. (published in Social Indicators Research in 2017) based on nationally representative subjective data of various sources (Integrated Database of World Values Survey and European Value Survey, WHO Online Mortality Database, World Bank Open Data, and the Standardized World Income Inequality Database), and national statistics of 89 societies around the world covering 25-year period from 1989 to 2014. Due to the problems with data availability and quality, indirect measurement approach is adopted in SIID—measuring the level of interpersonal destructiveness by factors that predispose or may be the result of destructiveness in interpersonal conflicts or relationships. Moreover, SIID offers new conceptual tool – interpersonal destructiveness of a society – to measure the level of interpersonal violence, aiming to grasp wider range of destructive strategies that individuals use in their interpersonal conflicts.

The paper reports SIID's scores for 89 societies and 9 society groups for the period 2005 to 2014, and compares them with the results of other violence-related indicators. Compared to WHO (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2013) estimated prevalence of violence against women in intimate relationships, partly similar results emerged. The differences are discussed in more detail. Also, it is analyzed which factors are mainly determining the level of interpersonal destructiveness in different society groups.

RC13-258.1

NAIDOO, MALIGA* *(University of KwaZulu Natal, Department of Biokinetics, Exercise and Leisure Sciences)*

Disability and Social Change - Perceived Barriers to Participation in Physical Activity for Children with Disabilities

In 1996, the constitution of South Africa was adopted which promoted equal rights for all people, and specifically details the rights of people with disabilities and their right to equality. The importance of play for children's social development and wellbeing has been widely discussed. Something as important as developing social relationships and inclusion cannot be left to chance but should form part of a broad agenda for equality. However, disabled children and their families constantly encounter challenges due to the physical and social barriers within community play spaces. These challenges often deny children the benefits which play can provide within this setting. This presentation draws attention to the current situation surrounding public playground accessibility within the city of Durban, South Africa. There appears to be a growing interest worldwide in the concept of purpose-built public playground facilities that are intended specifically to provide play experiences for all children, regardless of their abilities. Child-centred or community-focused facilities are explored, in which participation in a playground is supported as a desirable social activity within a connected, inclusive community. This paper will provide an outline of legislation and policies in South Africa that are relevant to inclusive playground provision for social change and the principle of inclusion as the foundation concept of shared play in an inclusive playground. Using a case study approach, play facilities are examined for inclusivity, with the emphasis on the views of young disabled people and their families towards what constitutes an inclusive play area. The paper identifies the importance of not only addressing physical constraints but also creating a space where disability is viewed in a positive light. The paper concludes by critically examining the implications of the findings for the delivery of inclusive play spaces, to transform communities and promote social change.

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RC55-908.4

NAIDOO, YUVISTHI* *(Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales)*

Expanding Notions of Economic and Subjective Well-Being: A Case Study on Older and Non-Older Australians

While Australian studies have begun exploring the relationship between disposable income and global life satisfaction or happiness assessments, there is a lack of empirical investigation exploring the relationship between broader notions of economic well-being and subjective well-being. This paper addresses this gap by developing and comparing two alternative individual-based well-being frameworks. The first develops a more comprehensive measure of economic resources in line with the economic theory of consumption. A set of economic resource metrics is developed that append disposable income with income streams form non-cash services (including in-kind social transfers) and annuitised non-home wealth and home wealth, as providing the full range of potential consumption possibilities that affect an individual's economic well-being. The second develops a domain-specific life-satisfaction well-being indicator framework based on psychological references to individual subjective well-being. The results are based on person-level data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey. Empirical analysis involves comparing individual economic well-being to subjective well-being for older Australians (aged 65 years and over) and non-older Australians (aged 15 to 64 years), and also across the two age groups. In the context of an ageing population, these two cohorts face specific challenges. Macro-level challenges include the ability of government to mitigate declining labour force participation rates with increasing health, aged-care and pension-related fiscal pressures. Micro-level challenges include maintaining social cohesion across and within generations and the quality of life of individuals across the life-course. The four-way comparative analysis will provide insight into the nature of economic advantage and disadvantage within and across age cohorts, taking account of the role of wealth (particularly home wealth) and the provision of public benefits, to an individual's cognitive evaluation of their life.

RC35-636.6

NAIMI, KEVIN* *(Doctoral Candidate in the Sociology of Education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), University of Toronto)*

Towards a Transactional View of Creativity in the Social Sciences, Education, and Everyday Life

In this presentation I will articulate a transactional and relational approach to creativity and highlight some of the social justice implications of this approach in the context of both education and broader society. Both within the broader field of research about creativity as well as within popular culture, creativity is generally conceptualized in self-actional or inter-actional terms (Dewey & Bentley, 1960). These perspectives continue to view creativity as primarily residing within or between particulate individuals relying upon and deploy vocabularies and metaphysics that understand creativity primarily as an inborn gift. Within this field of study a well-developed trans-actional approach is still lacking. The purpose of this paper is to work towards addressing that gap. In this paper I will articulate a transactional and relational view of creativity that, rooted in a pragmatist conception of situated action (Colapietro, 2009; Joas, 1996) displaces creativity from within the individual situating it instead within the collective and cooperative communicative processes of everyday activity.

To achieve this I will start with a review of the literature on creativity with a particular attention to how self-actional and inter-actional view-points feature into some of the major approaches. Following this, building on Dewey and Bentley's description of the transactional perspective, I will articulate a view of situated creativity that makes it possible to understand creativity as a property of collective activity while doing away with the essentialist overtones of prevalent viewpoints. I will conclude by arguing that by doing away with the compulsion to categorize and identify "creative types" this transactional perspective promises a more humane and inclusive approach to creativity in both education and society at large.

RC11-225.7

NAIR, CHITRA* *(K NM Govt. College, Kanjiramkulam, Trivandrum, Kerala)*

Informal Care for Elderly Women-Challenges and Possibilities

Population ageing is increasing rapidly in developing nations like India. Profound changes in family structure have also influenced the nature of care and provisions for care to the elderly, especially women elderly. The issue becomes more challenging in the light of emerging geriatric problems and care. The paper analyses the problem from the perspective of elderly women and provide the picture of informal care system on the basis of primary data collected from Kerala. 300 respondents were interviewed and analysis was done by SPSS. Family development theory and gender identity theory were used. Using descriptive design the study identified that the life of elderly women were under the strong fear of dependency and they were more concerned about their worthiness to live within the family in old age. Willingness rather than ability decided the nature and quality of care provided. Day to day activities and resource allocation, discussions and prioritisation reflected 'emotional vacuum'

RC14-275.3

NAKAJIMA, SEIO* *(Waseda University)*

Film Festivals and Film Awards in China: History, Configuration, and the Transnational Field of Legitimation

Film festivals are one of important mechanisms through which the fields of film production and consumption are structured and related to each other. This paper—by analyzing their history and configuration as a "film festival field"—examines the government-sponsored, "official" Chinese film festivals including the Shanghai International Film Festival, Changchun Film Festival, and Beijing International Film Festival, as well as government-approved film awards such as the Golden Rooster Awards, Huabiao Awards, and Hundred Flowers Awards. 1) How and when did the festivals and awards come into existence? 2) What is the configuration (i.e., numbers and types) of the official film festivals and awards in China? 3) What are the organizational and institutional bases of the film festivals and awards (who sponsors, who organizes, who gives money, etc.), as well as different criteria of legitimation (e.g., Hundred Flowers Awards for popularity, Golden Rooster Awards for professional legitimation [film critics, filmmakers, film historians, etc.], and Huabiao Awards for political legitimation by the government)? 4) How are the Chinese film festivals connected to international film festivals abroad with what sort of consequences? Contra the widely shared image of official Chinese film festivals as sites of narrowly national political correctness, I show the dynamism and multiplicity of logics—at times even contradictory—within the world of official Chinese film festivals and awards. Moreover, official festivals—Shanghai and Beijing International Film Festivals in particular—have recently established agreements on exchanges of personnel and film works with international film festivals in Asia (e.g., Tokyo International Film Festival) and beyond (e.g., Venice International Film Festival; Hawaii International Film Festival). In sum, this paper examines the history, configuration, and legitimation of official Chinese film festivals—important sites that structure domestic markets for Chinese cinema—which are increasingly shaped by the broader, transnational fields of film festivals beyond China.

RC51-846.2

NAKANISHI, MACHIKO* *(Chukyo University)*

Japanese Reflexivity and Japanese Society

The purpose of my presentation is to discuss the transformation of reflexivity and to study reflexivity in Japan and Japanese society.

Reflexivity is the concept of reflecting on oneself in the presence of others, and changing oneself in relation to others. By repeating this feedback process, the agent changes who he/she is. Scott Lash and John Urry criticize the reflexive modernization theory of Beck and Giddens, as they presuppose that reflexivity is essentially cognitive and institutional. Lash draws attention to the aesthetic dimension of reflexivity over the cognitive. He insists capitalism opens up possibilities for, not only cognitive but also, aesthetic reflexivity. This can be seen in the expressive individualism in contemporary consumer capitalism. He also discusses hermeneutic reflexivity. In addition, I suggest that including other senses, emotions, and consumer behavior etc., new reflexivities can be born and transform in and through markets, which I call market reflexivity. Lash and Urry discuss Japanese systems that involve collective reflexivity. The strong ties of Japanese obligational contracting involve collective reflexivity in the sense of information-sharing, risk sharing and collective decision making. Collective reflexivity is so effective that the feeling of 'Kuuki' and 'Sontaku' – or, social bonding and meaning reproduced without discourse- are a dominant factor for decision making in Japanese society. Sometimes Japanese society and policies are changed without explicit discussion. Thus market reflexivity with collective reflexivity works very well in the Japanese market. In the global information society, market reflexivity with collective reflexivity will continue to change us ever more radically and quickly. I conclude that it is important especially for the Japanese, to be conscious of market reflexivity and especially collective reflexivity in order to predict its future affects of our society and market.

RC06-139.1

NALDINI, MANUELA* *(University of Turin)*
SANTERO, ARIANNA *(University of Turin)*
BOSISIO, ROBERTA *(University of Turin)*

Increasing Family Diversity and Persistent Normative Conceptions of Childhood in Public Social Services and Early Education Services

Families have entered a 'late modern' epoch of 'de-traditionalisation' and 'subjectivity' with a variety of forms, practices and experiences of 'family life'. While

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heterosexual married households still dominate across Europe, cohabitations and births outside of marriage are on the rise as well as one-parent families, blended families, same-sex parent families, and migrant families. Family diversity is introducing a further pluralisation of parenting, gender, motherhood and fatherhood models and representations of childhood. However, this change has not always been accompanied by an adaptation of public policies and practices towards the recognition of diverse patterns of parenthood and childhood.

This paper is focused on family diversity and especially on parent-child relationship in same-sex parent families and migrant families. By giving voice to both individuals belonging to these families, and public institutions, such as early care and educational services, pre-primary and primary schools (ISCED 0-1) and social services, at the forefront of everyday interaction with 'new' families, we aim at investigating what barriers parents and children concretely face in building and living their families and how especially local institutions respond to these needs.

In particular, the project tries to address the following research questions:
- Which barriers do children belonging to new family forms encounter when dealing with the public institutions above mentioned?
- In what ways educators, teachers, school administrators and social workers define normative models of "childhood" and the "good" family, and how do these frames shape their practices in a context of welfare state austerity?

The paper is based on qualitative interviews with key informants in social and educational services, migrant and homosexual parents and children with same-sex parents.

The research has been conducted in Italy, an interesting case for having experienced local 'best practices' in this policy area, yet still in need to better respond to the 'new' families.

RC19-353.1

NALDINI, MANUELA* *(University of Turin)*
HAMILTON, MYRA *(University of New South Wales)*
ADAMSON, ELIZABETH *(Social Policy Research Center, University of New South Wales)*

The Social Investment Paradigm and Migrant Families: The Australian and Italian Case Compared

The social investment paradigm has received widespread attention as an approach to 'prepare' individuals, families and societies to respond to new social risks they are likely to encounter throughout the life course, particularly those associated with post-industrialisation and globalisation. Early childhood education and care (ECEC) and policies that support women to participate in employment have been a central focus of the social investment paradigm.

But while post-industrialisation and globalisation are closely linked to increases in migration, migrant families are largely absent from social investment policies. From a social investment perspective, access to ECEC and work/care reconciliation policy measures are crucial for migrant children and families. Yet there is a gap in the social investment literature when it comes to access to ECEC and work/care reconciliation policies by migrant families.

This paper compares social investment policies for migrant families in two countries: Australia and Italy. These two countries have markedly different migration, employment and care regimes, with both similarities and differences in the organisation of ECEC and policies to promote work/care reconciliation.

Against this backdrop, this paper asks: To what extent are migrant families included or excluded from ECEC and work/care reconciliation policies in the two countries?

Drawing on a comprehensive analysis of eligibility for and access to ECEC and work/care policies by migrant families in Australia and Italy, this paper critically examines the capacity of the social investment approach to respond to new life course risks associated with migration and mobility. It draws attention to the way in which the emergence of the social investment paradigm to address 'new social risks' does not take account of the importance of migration and mobility in the contemporary life course.

RC32-593.1

NAM, YOUNGEUN* *(Purdue University)*

Creating the Talk: Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Movements in Kenya after the Anti-FGM Act

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a widely practiced form of gender-based violence in 28 countries across Africa, with considerable variation in prevalence by country. For example, in Kenya the percentage of women undergoing FGM has evinced a slow but consistent decline, whereas in some countries in West Africa, more than 90% of women remain subjected to this harmful cultural practice (UNICEF).

Kenya provides a fruitful context for examining the success of the local anti-FGM movement and could provide a template for other transnational women's movements. The intersectional collaboration of both local and international movements in Kenya led to enactment of the "Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act" in 2011. The Kenyan government was also the first to establish a

semi-autonomous agency, "The Anti-FGM Board," to advocate against FGM while empowering women.

Despite these positive changes, FGM is centered in rural locations in Kenya, rendering enforcement of the ant-FGM Act challenging. FGM is largely perpetuated by "community leaders:" traditional, non-bureaucratic decision-making bodies composed of elderly male authority figures. Moreover, because people in rural areas are largely unaware of the anti-FGM Act, law enforcers working against FGM commonly encounter resistance.

The research explores two questions: How do national level policy and activism affect grassroots level activities? Second, how are community leaders intervening in the anti-FGM movement? The project analyzes data from 20 in-depth interviews conducted with members of the Kuria, Kalenjin, and Maasai tribes in Kenya in 2017. These interviews with eight FGM survivors, ten runaways, and two FGM practitioners, explore women's reactions to the local anti-FGM movement and national policy.

Findings indicate that women are exposed to contradictory messages. Uncircumcised women encounter slut-shaming from community elders, whereas circumcised women encounter guilt-shaming from activists. The study suggests that anti-FGM discourse must attend to local contexts to be successful.

RC48-JS-25.5

NAM, YOUNGEUN* *(Purdue University)*

Where Do Women Stand in Social Movements?: Anti-Female Genital Cutting Movement in Kenya after the FGM Prohibition Act

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a widely-practiced form of gender-based violence in 28 countries across Africa, with considerable variation in prevalence by country. Kenya provides a fruitful context for examining the success of the local anti-FGM movement and could provide a template for other transnational women's movements. The intersectional collaboration of both local and international movements in Kenya led to enactment of the "Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act" in 2011. The Kenyan government was also the first to establish a semi-autonomous agency, "The Anti-FGM Board," to advocate against FGM while empowering women.

However, the challenge remains with local mobilization. Local women are exposed to contradictory messages. Uncircumcised women encounter "slut-shaming" from community elders, whereas circumcised women encounter "guilt-shaming" from activists. In progressing anti-FGM movement, it tends to generate negative messages on FGM excluding the survivors' presence. The young girls who experienced FGM become the victims of FGM profiling, especially in school environment. Although most of girls experience FGM in primary schools, due to their early marriage, and drop-out rates, they become minority in secondary schools, becoming the "outcast." On the other hand, local female activists, who were "outcasts" because of not experiencing FGM in primary school, become the majority in secondary school. Peer pressure functions in multifaceted level on both FGM survivors and runaways.

The research analyzes data from 20 in-depth interviews conducted with members of the Kuria, Kalenjin, and Maasai tribes in Kenya in 2017. These interviews with eight FGM survivors, ten runaways, and two FGM practitioners, explore women's reactions to the local anti-FGM movement and national policy. How can we incorporate FGM survivors in the anti-FGM discourse? I investigate feminist leadership influencing movements, and incorporating subjects oriented discourse for producing effective strategies of anti-FGM movement.

RC30-538.1

NAMUPALA, NDESHI* *(University of Namibia)*

Young People in Informal Employment - It's a Job, but No Work, No Income

Namibia's socioeconomic context is characterised by high unemployment, especially amongst youth. Young people are first to enter unstable and informal employment in order to join the active labor force. Public spaces are increasingly becoming spaces through which living and livelihoods are earned. What in apartheid times once used to be spatial segregation induced by racial discrimination is now replicated by socioeconomic mechanisms.Post-apartheid reformed policies/laws aimed at creating opportunities for social mobility and economic advancement for Namibians seem to have benefited very few people and often connected to those in power. Young people voiced their disappointments at the deepening social inequalities in the country.This resulted in the emergence of youths' sociopolitical movements such as Affirmative Repositioning, often seen as precursor for potential social conflict. Yet, informality of housing and living is a daily reality for many people in Namibia. In as much as precariousness and uncertainties increasingly define informal life-worlds, sustenance of livelihoods of the vulnerable people in society is realised through informality in its different manifestations.This paper focuses on youth experiences in the labor market and the changing meaning of work. It centres on the income generating activities within the informal sector, through which youth's attempts to cope with being unable to find formal employment. It argues that work has undergone change, producing new varied spatial and temporal forms that both undermine and

increase young people's autonomy and freedom. It concludes by arguing that informality is not a negative social process. It is the unguided way society allows it to happen that produces inequitable results. As such informality individualizes the workforce, making the representation of labor rights difficult. Marginalisation and exclusion of those in informal employment is no longer tenable and the pervasive importance of informal activities should be recognized as essential in shaping the boundaries and meaning of work.

RC22-404.1

NARDELLA, CARLO* *(University of Milano)*

Performing Religion in Public between Italy and Sri Lanka

The paper examines the presence of religion in the public square by analyzing the Catholic Church's attempt to establish and maintain a new complex of religious practices addressed to the Sri Lankan migrant community in Italy. This attempt has led to the birth of a pilgrimage to St. Anthony's basilica in Padova, Italy which every year is attended by thousands of Sri Lankan migrants and has become one the world's most crowded gatherings of Sri Lankans outside their homeland. The analysis focuses on the structure of the pilgrimage and the related public rituals, by showing how this religious celebration is made possible by a new production of meaning—in which the symbol of Saint Anthony plays a central role—and a renewed construction of the consensus around it.

RC22-405.13

NARDELLA, CARLO* *(University of Milano)*

Religion, Gendered Bodies and Social Roles: An Empirical Study

The paper presents the results of an empirical research, carried out through participant observation, on a religious procession, known as *Santacruzan*, celebrated by the Filipino Catholic community. The procession, which evokes the story of the discovery of Christ's cross (Santa Cruz), has a huge following in the Philippines and in many other Filipino migrants' countries of destination. Wherever it is celebrated, the *Santacruzan* implies the processional transfer of a statue of the Virgin Mary between two churches of the same town, along with statues of saints and Biblical characters, mostly women, as well as Christian virtues embodied by Filipino young girls accompanied by boys of the same age. The analysis of the ethnographic material gathered over several years during the course of the Santacruzan celebrated in Padua, Italy—where a large Filipino community lives—identifies the structure and dynamic of the religious representation and then focuses on the individuals who incorporate such representation and the system of social relations that ties them together. The primary role of the women in organizing and managing the celebration, the special recognition attributed to the girls who take part in the procession, the ritual performances of these girls in showy dresses next to boys who demonstrate their masculinity by showing off their virility are some of the factors that contribute to shift the ritual from a religious domain to a secular domain where the intersection of gender, ethnicity and class plays a key role in legitimizing and reproducing identities and social roles among the members of the Filipino community.

RC31-JS-65.5

NARE, LENA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Lives on Hold – Intimate Relations and Care in the Lives of Asylum Seekers in Finland

This paper draws on the notions of intimate migration (Boehm 2012) and transnational care (Baldassar et al. 2007) to analyse the ways in which intimate relations motivate and direct refugee (im)mobility and asylum seekers' (im) possibility of providing transnational care for their families in the context of increasingly restrictive border and migration regimes. Existing research on refugee migration has focused on refugees and asylum seekers as *recipients* of (health) care and overlooked the role of asylum seekers and refugees as *providers* of transnational care. This paper is based on ethnographic research with Iraqi and Afghani asylum seekers conducted in Finland in the spring of 2017. The data include participant observation and interviews (N=30) with female and male asylum seekers who arrived in Finland in the autumn of 2015 and who still in the spring of 2017 were waiting for the final decision on their asylum application. The research participants were stuck in immobility because they were waiting either for the first decision on their asylum application or the administrative court's decision on their appeal. The study emphasizes the crucial importance of intimate and family relations in motivating asylum mobility and structuring daily lives of asylum seekers in Finland. It also documents the human suffering and hopelessness caused by an asylum regime that prevents refugees from providing transnational care for their families.

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RC48-801.7

NASCIMENTO, ROSELI* *(University Presbiterian Mackenzie - São Paulo)*
DOS SANTOS, PENHA *(University Presbiteriana Mackenzie)*
SOUZA NETO, JOÃO CLEMENTE *(Mackenzie Presbyterian University)*

A Collective Experience of Active Participation in the Periphery

A Collective Experience of Active Participation in the Periphery

Brazil is in an impasse that hurt the real idea of democracy. After twelve years of left-center government, the social movements saw that each one were disarticulated, although that have provided them with some material gains, its on the other hand brought the demobilization and disarticulation between and inside them. It is in this context that the proposal of School of Citizenship Cidade Ademar and Pedreira is born.

Therefore a group of former social movement activists feel the need to seek an alternative to the leadership gap. They decided to act in the formation of new cadres supported in the space of citizen and communitarian coexistence. The formation provided a process of historical rescue that motivated in the many participants (workers, housewives, students, teachers, religious…) a desire to want to know more, to question, to problematize the lived reality and have the *political will* to join others in the quest for answers to the questions that have elicited all the debates, since these issues is not an aspect that should be treated with in isolation, but in a collective and communitarian way. People felt empowered, first by the learning they received. It was also noticeable the development of a higher self-esteem, by the horizontality of the relationships in all process. It was a sharing experience. The result of this "school" is that from this experience other actions in the neighborhood have emerged, like to participate in the actions of pro-housing groups, founding a Fight Committee in the region, which currently proposes specific actions on significant dates in the country, which requires reflection for the relevant political action.

This case study will be developed from interviews and narratives with the participants, and with a bibliographical research to anchor this work theoretically.

RC29-JS-60.2

NASSAUER, ANNE* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Youth and Violence: The Case of Rampage School Shootings

On March 24, 1998, two boys, 11 and 13 years old, ring the fire alarm at their middle school in Arkansas, USA. When their fellow schoolmates come running outside, they open fire, killing five and wounding ten. Many rampage school shootings have happened since – from Columbine, USA, in 1999 to Winnenden, Germany, in 2009. Events like the Arkansas Middle School shooting occupy media, public discourse, and politics. How and why do youths choose to go on a rampage against their fellow classmates? Why do these cases of youth violence cluster along some countries, like the US? What do they tell us about today's youth? And what can parents, educators, the community, and policy makers do to prevent school shootings?

Rampage school shootings are a drastic form of youth violence. They are thus seen as the epitome of cruelty and an indicator of youths' enjoyment of brutality – as a placeholder for everything that is going wrong with today's youth. This paper presents my comparative analysis of 30 rampage school shootings. I analyzed in particular the role of combinations of factors leading kids to commit such shootings (such as dysfunctional families, marginalization, and bullying in school), specific youth cultures, the relevance of aspired media fame, and easy gun access. Comparisons show that next to these factors, many perpetrators felt they were stuck in a no exit situation: a situation in life that they desperately tried to get out of, like a violent parent coming back home from prison, sexually abusive relatives, or the prospect of being sent to a foster home or boot camp. My presentation will discuss findings on the emergence and prevention of rampage school shootings and examine how their analysis can inform youth sociology.

RC23-425.14

NÄSTESJÖ, JONATAN* *(Lund Univeristy)*

Valuation Practices and the Formation of Academic Identities: Exploring the Epistemic and Social Impacts of Performance Indicators in the Humanities

Empirical studies of how performance indicators affect the work and career practices of researchers in the humanities are rare. Consequently, the ways in which humanities researchers themselves engage with indicators, and the new strategic possibilities they offer, has to a large extent been neglected. The aim of the present study is to contribute to a better understanding of how performance metrics affect valuation practices, epistemic decision-making, and identity-formation of researchers in the humanities. Combing bibliometric methods and qualitative interviews, the study highlights the interplay between different orders of worth and how researchers at a comprehensive, research-intensive university in Sweden live, work, and produce knowledge within academia.

Drawing upon the concept of "regimes of valuation", the study demonstrates that researchers in the humanities relate to different, and often contradictory, orders of worth when carrying out their everyday work. This heterogeneity indicates that disciplinary differences and academic age are important factors in order to understand how performance metrics affect valuation practices and epistemic decision-making in the humanities. Nevertheless, when making strategical investments in their future academic selves, humanities researchers tend to relate more narrowly to one dominant regime of valuing research; a regime in which performance indicators constitute a powerful discourse of what a successful academic subject is. This career driven mind-set, being most evident among PhD students and postdocs, impels humanities researchers to internalize rules of the indicator game. However, this does not occur in a non-conflictual way, creating tensions between epistemic decision-making and academic identity-formation. Regarding this, the machinery of performance metrics exists as an instrument of governmentality, producing a field of realities that researchers must act upon as they constitute themselves as a competitive and successful academic subject.

RC44-747.1

NASTOVSKI, KATHERINE* *(McMaster University)*

Bringing Race in: Transnational Whiteness and Philosophies of Social Partnership

Transnational solidarity and coordination is a principal challenge and opportunity for workers' organizations in an era of globalized circuits of production and care. As key civil society organizations, the prospects of building transnational labour alliances are not only central for the future of workers' organizations themselves, but also for broader struggles for social justice globally. However, the role of workers' organizations in struggles against global inequalities have been and continue to be fraught with contradictions. Examples include explicit labour imperialism on the part of some unions in the Global North, but also what Rebecca Johns' (1998) calls accommodationist solidarities, practices meant to be solidaristic that end up reinforcing competition for jobs and investments.

Exploring the ongoing relevance of these practices has been limited by tendencies to view these contradictions as sole products of the Cold War and therefore of no import for thinking about transnational labour relations today. I argue that assessments of organizational possibilities for international labour coordination and solidarity must tackle these contradictions. Drawing on my doctoral research on labour transnationalism in Canada from the mid-1940s to the end of the Cold War, I argue that besides anti-communism, the international practices of the Canadian Congress of Labour and later Canadian Labour Congress were grounded in a philosophy of social partnership characterized by ideas of race and nation arising from the specificities of Canadian class formation. Focusing on the case of the Caribbean and support for the Colombo Plan, my research suggests that transnational whiteness had a significant impact on the way union actors developing these practices understood their role in global politics. Consideration of the ongoing significance of ideas of race in shaping transnational labour solidarities is especially timely given the rise of right-wing populist movements.

RC40-706.4

NASWEM, ADOLPHUS* *(Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi)*
EJEMBI, EGRI *(Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi)*

Herdsmen Aggression on Settled Farmers As a Threat to Agricultural Renaissance in Nigeria: Sifting the Conflicting Narratives

Pastoral Fulani herdsmen account for the bulk of beef production in Nigeria. In the past, these herdsmen followed defined north-south routes as they moved their livestock in sync with the changes in the seasons. Clashes often occurred with sedentary crop farmers in the contest for resources in the communities along the routes which were officially gazetted. These were minor, and relationships between the herdsmen and crop farmers were generally cordial. Recently however these herdsmen have become so violent that their unprovoked attacks on unsuspecting farming communities all over Nigeria has earned them the position of the fourth deadliest terror group in the world. Their activities have sacked several farming communities from their ancestral farmlands, and added significantly to the pool of internally displaced persons. This has adversely affected the agricultural renaissance that is expected as a result of the renewed emphasis on agriculture occasioned by falling oil prices. Analyses of the problem dwell on climate change, 'development,' urbanization, cultural or political factors including the spillover of conflicts in neighbouring countries. This paper examines the various arguments and concludes that all the factors contribute to the problem, but the problem is much more complex especially given that the Fulani tribe are highly organized relatives in several countries in Africa, and that a significant proportion of the livestock involved are owned by powerful politically exposed persons. The paper recommends that the international community must get involved to provide neutral arbitrage and support the exercise of strong political leadership that employs effective confidence-building strategies to reassure farming communities who perceive the state as being sympathetic to

the herdsmen. Herdsmen must also abandon the old tradition of transhumance and ranch their livestock in their indigenous states.

RC29-531.8

NATAL, ARIADNE* *(Center for the Study of Violence - University of Sao Paulo (NEV-USP))*
RODRIGUES OLIVEIRA, THIAGO *(London School of Economics (LSE))*

Social Conservatism and Legitimacy: Predicting Public Support for Police Violence in Brazil

Who supports the excessive use of force by officers in São Paulo? Brazilian Military Police are recognized for their history of violence, abusive use of force and lethality. In the last decade, more than 3,500 people were killed by the military police in the metropolitan region of São Paulo. This study aimed at investigating the predictors of public support for police violence, particularly testing the effects of a social conservatism ideology and the role of legitimacy. It is plausible to test the hypothesis that those who recognize the police actions as legitimate are the ones who actually support the abusive use of force. Using the second wave data of a longitudinal panel started in 2015, representative of adults in São Paulo in 2017, we asked the respondents how they would evaluate the police actions after describing three unlawful scenarios: a homicide, a torture, and violence against protesters on a demonstration. We then used generalized structural equation modelling to estimate the effects of the ideology and legitimacy. Both variables were significant and positive. The results we found contribute to discussions about the relation between the public support and the permanence of police violence in Brazil.

RC16-319.2

NATANI, YOTARO* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Socialism As Creative Democracy? on the Deweyan Turn in Axel Honneth's Critique of Capitalism

In his recent book, *The Idea of Socialism*, Frankfurt School theorist Axel Honneth elaborates a new conception of socialism as the establishment of social freedom in the three spheres of family, market economy, and the political public sphere – rather than just the economy as envisioned by previous theories. While Honneth has developed the Hegelian notions of social freedom and democratic ethical life in earlier works like *Freedom's Right*, his statement on socialism is unique for its rigorous incorporation of John Dewey's pragmatist insights about creative democracy and social cooperation. According to Honneth, socialism is to be realized through a cooperative enterprise of sustained problem-solving and experimentation by citizens, resulting in substantive institutional reforms that embody the principles of mutual recognition and social freedom. This paper will first review the basic argument of Honneth's book and highlight the influence of pragmatism on his critical theory. I discuss how Dewey's ideas enable Honneth to construct a cooperative model of democracy as an alternative to the three dominant models in political philosophy (liberal, republican, and procedural). The paper will then highlight two inter-related problems with Honneth's argument: because Honneth rejects external criticism and insists on an immanent critique that is grounded in normative principles inherent in existing institutions, it is unclear to what extent experimental reforms will bring about a post-capitalist transformation; second, the Hegelian-Deweyan framework does not provide Honneth with adequate conceptual tools to analyze the durability of capitalist institutions and obstacles for emancipatory social change. I ultimately argue that Honneth must incorporate a differentiated concept of power if his immanent critique is to address the strength of private interests and the capacity of civil society associations to challenge them.

RC57-932.2

NATHANSOHN, REGEV* *(University of Haifa)*

Visual Research in the Post-Post-Ism Age: Genealogical Considerations

What could the genealogy of visual research contribute to contemporary debates on crises of representation, on post-truth and on other post-post-isms? By identifying several positions in the history of visual research (from visual anthropology, to visual sociology and visual culture), this paper will offer a relevant research agenda for our time. This agenda will identify the contemporary interplay between the desire for truthful and authentic representations of reality, which historically pushed for the development of the Camera Obscura, and the constant doubt, embedded in the tradition of critical thinking, which has always accompanied the desire for and production of truth. The theoretical and cross-disciplinary exploration will depart from discussing the photographs taken by August Sander and analyzed by John Berger, to those taken and analyzed by Claude Lévi-Strauss, Gregory Bateson & Margaret Mead, to new interpretations and re-appropriations of the photos of Native Americans taken by Edward Curtis, and to research on image-and-meaning-making in the digital age. Such

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exploration would be a fertile ground for elaborating on contemporary debates, ranging from participatory research to visually-based algorithms (such as face recognition), and on their political ramifications. I will then outline a number of epistemological and ethical considerations for contemporary visual research in the social sciences, with particular emphasis on research related to social justice issues. Returning to the basic truths of image-and-meaning-making in the post-truth age would be able to remove part of the post-post-ism's smoke screen and strengthen the contribution of visual researchers in current public and academic debates, in critical and challenging ways.

RC21-391.3

NAVARRETE, DAVID* *(University of Guanajuato)*

Tourism and Gentrification in Mexican Heritage Cities. Social Exclusion through Urban and Architectural Transformation in World Heritage Sites.

Numerous historic city centres in Latin America have been gentrified as the result of tourist activities. This is the case of several heritage Mexican cities that transformed their uses and spaces according to the consumption needs of visitors. This research explores this trend in two of its most complete manifestations: Lifestyle migration and luxury hotels as a tool in the transformation of the heritage of the city. Analysis of the cases of Guanajuato and San Miguel de Allende (west central Mexico) reviews the main architectural and urban transformations derived from the gentrification of heritage tourist cities. The new tourist uses modify heritage and traditional typologies, giving rise to a façade-based architecture and exacerbate social exclusion and fragmentation processes in historic centres. Luxury tourism emerges as a contradictory transforming factor as it may threaten the natural, heritage and social resources that sustain this activity. In this context, the State, the market and a weak citizenship are deciding factors.

RC03-72.8

NAVARRO, CLEMENTE J.* *(Universidad Pablo de Olavide)*
MUÑOZ, LUCIA* *(Pablo de Olavide University)*

Can Place-Based Initiatives Remove City Inequalities?

The promotion of place-based initiatives is a common strategy used by public authorities to remove city inequalities. According to the multidimensional character of 'neighborhood deprivation', some of these initiatives promote integral interventions in deprived neighborhoods order to: first, increase their quality of life, and second, increase socio-spatial cohesion as a reduction of urban inequalities among city neighborhoods. From 1990's European Union has promoted this kind of initiatives under the Cohesion Policy (as the well-kwon URBAN programme). Applying a quasi-experimental approach, this paper will analyze the impact of these urban-based interventions promoted by the European Union in Spanish cities using as dependent variable a composite index of socio-economic status. Have these initiatives increased neighborhood welfare?, have these initiatives increased socio-spatial cohesion in cities?.

RC10-199.2

NAVARRO, PEDRO* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

Citizen Lobbying As a Self-Management Movement: An Analysis of Spanish Policymaking System

The growing demand for transparency asked by the civil society has been living parallel to discontent and distrust of institutional policies, causing the appearance of new management phenomena of influence and legitimate pressure on decision-making public, anteroom to citizen lobby.

The study of the defense of private interests with the intention of influencing the legislative and executive powers has not been reciprocated with the detailed attention of the doctrine, and when itself has been studied the focus has been exclusively considered traditional, not adapting it to the reality of social and community movements not only in Spain, but in Europe.

Facing with this little doctrinal interest is proposed to extend the concept and adapt it to the european reality, which have been introduced the facts of 'grassroots' and 'astroturf', two forms of community systems in lobbying that turns literally, the social perception of lobbying. The citizen lobby have put on the table a new form of pressure, so the first objective is the revision of the traditional concept of lobbying in order to include astroturfing and grassroots practices of different social movements.

This would show empirically whether this model of participation represents a new approach to concepts such as lobbying or revolving door, analyzing to what extent and modify the participation of new organizations of interests and lobbyists.

RC51-845.4

NAVARRO, PEDRO* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

Citizen Lobbying As a Systemic Social Force: An Analysis of Spanish Policymaking System.

Who governs? Who really rules in Spain? Who takes part in public policymaking and who knows it? Spain is formally a democratic system. However, the dominant framework has a lack of transparency and accountability.

This paper presents some results of a study about lobbying and the role of citizens in Spain using a participatory action research and sociocybernetical approach. Theoretically, we consider that lobbies and think tanks are necessary to maintain a proper functioning of the democratic system, if we understand that neither the government nor the civil servants have a monopoly on common sense and knowledge of the subject. However, lobbies concept as an imperfect systemic social force must be reformulated, as we, as a country, don´t have a robust theoretical and normative debate over whether this is good or bad, the general opinion about the phenomenon is mostly critical.

Since the Spanish legal system is probably one of the most decentralized in the world, it allows more possibilities to be lobbied, so a new regulation proposal should analyze not only the national situation but also the regional and local one.

This would show empirically whether this model of participation represents a new approach to concepts such as lobbying or revolving door, analyzing to what extent and modify the participation of new organizations of interests and lobbyists.

The paper is divided in five sections including introduction and conclusions. First we describe the general context. Second we explain a concept developed in comparative law, 'traceability', a sort of legislative footprint as a memory accompanying any legislation in which it would expose everyone who has proposed concepts introduced and who has prevented others from entering. And thirdly, we characterized who´s been lobbying and who´s been lobbied.

RC04-93.15

NAVARRO CENDEJAS, JOSE* *(Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas)*

High School Graduates' Transition from School to Work in Mexico: Differences between Academic and Vocational Programs

The purpose of this research is to compare the transition from school to work of Mexican high school graduates' according to their type of program: academic or vocational. The Integral Reform of Upper Secondary Education of 2008 was aimed to offer more opportunities to young people by standardizing the curriculum into a common curricular framework and the creation of a *National Upper Secondary System*, that includes academic and vocational programs. Among other things, the reform introduced three groups of competencies (generic, disciplinary and professional) in order reinforce both the labour market skills for academic program and the academic skills for the vocational ones. Using a national data set of 8390 high school graduates aged 18 to 20 (ENILEMS), we analyze the factors influencing the probability of continue to college, being employed or inactive. The results show that the likelihood of attending college is significantly higher for academic program graduates, but the there is no significant effect between programs regarding the other two situations. In a second stage of the research, we analyze the labor conditions between full-time employed graduates and we found no significant differences between programs, though we confirm the difficulties that young high school graduates face in the labor market: low salaries, informality, instability, among others. These reflects a probable skill mismatch that affects both academic and vocational high school graduates that needs to be addressed through educational and labour policies.

RC02-53.17

NAVARRO SOLANO, MARÍA DEL CARMEN* *(Pablo de Olavide University)*

The Gender Sensitivity of Spanish Regional Parliaments: Reality or Fiction?

The representation of women in parliaments across Europe has increased in recent years. This is shown by the increase of the average presence of women MPs in national parliaments (EU-28) which stands at 28.4% of women representatives. However, despite this progress, some studies highlight the difficulty to get an equitable representation in parliaments due to the rigidity of political institutions (Phillip 1995; Wängerud 2008).

A quick process of feminization of all regional chambers has taken place in Spain; its relatively balanced composition of gender seems a fact nowadays. By contrast, less is known about if this increase in women presence within regional parliaments has also been accompanied by institutional changes in parliaments; specifically in terms of WMPs segregation at parliamentary committees. Therefore, we try to answer the following question: Does the increase of women´s political representation relate to institutional changes in line with the notion of

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'sensitive gendered parliaments'? Moreover, we want to explore whether this potential institutional changes have favored the power positions of WMPs within regional parliaments along time. Finally, we also discuss if there are changes in women representation, segregation and access to power positions within parliaments before and after the crisis period in Spain.

In order to answer to the previous questions, we use public data provided by spanish regional parliaments and extracted from the regional assemblies' website.

RC48-801.20

NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR* *(Indian Institute of Management Indore)*
NATH, SHIVANI *(Indian Institute of Management Indore)*

Humanizing Childbirth: An Emerging Protest Movement

A man and a woman come together to bring a new life into this world, through the body of the woman in a process, called childbirth. This, in most part of the world, is celebrated as a happy occasion. Among the communities such as Kgtlas of South Africa, Yorubas of western Nigeria, and Hindus of India, a married couple, especially the wife, acquires new dignity after giving birth to a child. Nevertheless, a sizable chunk of women today deal with pain, abuse, insults, disrespect and even death during the process of child birth. At times it becomes a nightmare for the birthing women when they face abuses in the hands of healthcare personnel who are supposed to care for them. This paper starts by discussing different forms abusive practices mated out to pregnant women in different parts of the world. It then goes on to briefly illustrate the genesis and historical development of the phenomenon. As a result of widespread abusive practices, a number of protest movements have been emerging throughout the world. After shading some lights on those emerging protest to humanize childbirth, the paper ends with contextualizing the phenomenon to Indian scenario and suggesting a roadmap that may lead to adopting humanizing practices during childbirth in Indian institutions.

RC02-54.4

NAZ, FARAH* *(university of sargodha,Pakistan)*

Working for the Global Market: Lived Realities of Informal Workers in a Global Supply Chain

As developing countries are increasingly integrated into global economic system, devastating effect of global economic and financial crisis on incomes, government finances and labour market is translated into diverse social outcome in these countries. Various austerity measures that were adopted under auspice of neoliberal economic policies in most of developing countries has further exasperated the situation and tighten the belt of workers in informal sector. However severity and considerable diversity of effects of crisis on everyday life of millions of these informal working poor in developing countries is not fully acknowledged in official as well as academic discourse. Articulating a qualitative case study of the football industry of Pakistan as an example of general mechanism of social relations of production and reproduction in a global system of production organization, this research highlights that how and under what conditions informal workers, especially home-based workers are integrated into global supply chains at multiple intersection of gender, class, ethnicity and geopolitical location. Various dimensions of informal work at various nodes of global supply chain are explored through in-depth interviews to gain insight about the nature of work and employment conditions. This paper argues that there is a clear gap between the theoretical stance on informal work and the inner world view of the actors involved. This study questions the existing approaches towards home-based work and presents an alternative discourse that stems from voicing the concerns and experiences of homeworkers, which are too often voiceless groups.

RC04-102.3

NAZAROVA, ELENA* *(The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration)*

Additional Education Is the Connecting Link between the Student and His Future Work

The most important target of education system reforming is to make education practical and operational.

Education should be the basis for the future employment. Currently, there are two different views on the relationship between the education system and the needs of the economy. The first option is that the professional orientation of the education system should be increased. The basis of this position is the satisfaction of the economy needs and the labor market through the education system.

The second point of view calls into question the relationship between the high level of educational standards and economic indicators. The supply does not always generate demand. There is no vacancies guarantee to the large number of highly qualified specialists. According to the sociological researches, the identification of the relationship between the level of education and the level of economic achievements becomes very problematic.

For today's Russia, the discrepancy and non-identity of the education system and the labor market are the normal things. This phenomenon forms an additional mechanism that fills the gap between the labor market and the professional education market, that is called the "additional education".

Graduates of modern Russian universities with knowledge and skills are not ready and do not know how to position themselves in the labor market. The main reason for this is the insufficiency of the communicative skills and inadequate understanding of their own market value. Thus, "the additional education" is a segment connected with the elimination of under-received practical knowledge in the university. This type of education can include a variety of didactic techniques, trainings and lectures.

A new educational segment can become a connecting link between the university and production.

RC05-108.1

NAZILLA KHANLOU, NAZILLA* *(York University)*
VAZQUEZ, LUZ MARIA *(York University)*
KHAN, ATTIA *(York University)*

Contemporary Multicultural Narratives and Immigration Politics: Intersections of Gender, Racialization, and Cultural Identity Among Asian and Latino Canadian Immigrant Youth

Background: The integration of ethnocultural and racialized minorities in Western immigrant-receiving countries has received growing attention in public and political discourses in recent decades, especially in the post 9/11 era. Mass movement of refugees into Europe, anti-immigration discourses, and hate crimes targeting religious minority communities, have reinvigorated narratives of identity, belonging, and inclusion in the West. It is in light of these events, and in the context of Canada's 150th anniversary, that a revisiting of Canadian discourses on multiculturalism and integration is timely. *Objective:* We revisit this discourse through the views of two groups of immigrant youth. We report findings of our study on the perceptions of Asian and Latino Canadian immigrant youth focussing on their experiences of cultural identity and integration in Canada. *Methods:* Through a qualitative community-based approach, data is being collected through in-depth interviews and focus groups with Asian and Latino Canadian youth between the ages of 18- 24, who live in the Greater Toronto Area. Coding and analysis is code-driven and guided by a grounded theory analytic approach. *Findings*: We apply a socioecological approach to help account for the multiple influences on youth's cultural identities, which we recognize as a complex and fluid phenomenon. Preliminary findings point toward the intersectionality of identity experiences: 1) for some youth gendered migrant identity plays a more salient role, 2) while for others racialized religious minority status impacts lived experiences, 3) and yet for others a sense of exclusion from mainstream narratives of multiculturalism shapes their perceptions of equity and belonging. *Discussion*: Multiple narratives on cultural identity have emerged, some of which highlight gender inequality, intertwined with racial discrimination for immigrant and minority youth. In all cases youth find spaces of resistance as they juggle their gendered, minority, and youth identity within mainstream multicultural narratives, while respecting their migrant histories.

RC42-JS-54.1

NDHLOVU, HLENGIWE PATRICIA* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

Contested Citizenship, Local Identities and the Power of Othering in Post-Apartheid South Africa

The struggle against and subsequent demise of colonialism and apartheid was embedded with expectations of equal citizenship and freedom in the new South African democratic dispensation. However, this has been constrained by the expansion of neoliberalism characterised by privatisation of land and other basic services. This has severely undermined citizens' access to basic rights and other services and has propelled various forms of protests globally, challenging social inequalities while also trying to envision a different world order. The subject of citizenship has attracted significant scholarship globally. However, the imagination and conceptualisation of citizenship and/or citizenship rights has always been conceptualised in relation to the state. Presumably, it possesses the ultimate power to grant or deny citizenship rights. While the state remains an important player in determining citizenship, a state centred analysis of citizenship underplays the power of inter and/or intra community relations in the construction of meanings of citizenship. In this paper, I draw from an ethnographic study that triangulates archival work, eighteen months of participant observation, interviews and life histories of residents of Duncan Village township in East London to understand and theorise how the concept of citizenship has developed, contested, negotiated, and given meaning over time. I pay close attention to the construction and deployment of identities of *inzalelwane* (born-and-bred), *abantu bokufika* (newcomers), *amagrigamba/amaGhana* ('foreigners') that are used as markers of citizenship in Duncan Village to include or exclude (non)citizens from access to state resources. I draw from these nuances of language use and contestations of these identities to argue that in post-apartheid South Africa there exist a form

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of contested citizenship grounded on community contestations over distribution of state resources. This contestation informs how and where state resources are distributed in Duncan Village.

RC48-817.5

NDHLOVU, HLENGIWE PATRICIA* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

Fractured Citizenship and Contestations of Belonging in Post-Apartheid South Africa

In many post-colonial societies, the inherited nature of the colonial practices seems to undermine the primary requirement of citizenship characterised by certain rights. Many populations have been promised liberties, but following neoliberal expansion in the global South, actual experiences of these rights have been very limited, affecting mostly the marginal groups. This has propelled many struggles across the world to challenge social inequalities. In South Africa, the adoption of some of the neoliberal principles in economic policies has undermined the promises of democracy. This has affected the previously disadvantaged groups as they continue to protest over limited resources. This subject has attracted a number of scholarships both locally and internationally. However, most of them focus on understanding marginalisation of communities by the state whilst underplaying the struggles and contestations over scarce resources among and/or within members of the same community. This paper examines, through an ethnographic study, how community members deploy identities such as *inzalelwane* (the born and bred), *abantu bokufika* (new commers), and *amagrigamba* ('foreigners') to include or exclude fellow members from access to state's limited resources. Drawing from the experience of Duncan Village in the Eastern Cape Province, the paper argues that this form of a fractured citizenship emanating from contestations of identities and belonging undermines the efforts and possibility of collective action in mobilisation for basic services in Duncan Village. The only time when residents of Duncan Village come together is when they are protesting a common good, i.e. electricity. This therefore becomes central in understanding how the state is reconfigured and how citizenship is fractured as marginalised residents take to the streets in protest to challenge their exclusion.

RC22-405.19

NDLOVU, LOVEMORE* *(Women's University in Africa)*

Pentecostal Responses to Gender and Social Inequality – the Case of Celebration Church in Zimbabwe

In this study, the author examines how religion responds to gender and social inequality. Research on gender and African Pentecostalism has focused on the shifting roles of women and how women negotiate gender in an African context. In order to contribute to this debate, a study was conducted to investigate how Pentecostalism deals with gender and social inequality including issues such as democracy and egalitarianism within the context of the church. The study found out that the Celebration church in Zimbabwe embraces social equality, democracy and egalitarianism as it advances the notion of equality between man and woman. It acts as a 'trade union' of woman emancipation and advancement as it breaks the traditional patriarchal-based systems that are evident in African society. Women thus see Pentecostalism as one avenue towards upward social mobility.

RC39-684.1

NELAN, MARY* *(University of North Texas)*
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA *(University of Delaware)*
PENTA, SAMANTHA *(University at Albany, State University of New York)*

When Good Intentions Go Bad: A Social Construction Approach to Alignment in Disaster Donations

In the aftermath of disasters, materiel convergence (the influx of materiel goods donations) can cause extreme negative impacts; it has been described as a "second disaster". Non-priority goods and donations that are in excess of the need can impact transportation into the area and create storage concerns both for the distribution centers and for the survivors. This paper features data collected after Hurricane Sandy in 2013 and two tornadoes outside of Oklahoma City in May 2013. Interviews were conducted with individuals involved in the donation supply to understand how they socially construct the need for disaster donations, and how the needs of donors aligned with the needs of survivors. The findings show that individuals involved in the donation supply chain differentially assign value to the donors' interests and the interests of survivors. Participants understood that the alignment of these interests was important to the successful functioning of the supply chain, however the findings reveal that while survivors' needs are highlighted as a motivation to donate, the interests of donors were prioritized over the needs of survivors. The preference to meet the needs of donors over the needs of survivors can directly contribute to the excess of donations that enter disaster affected areas.

RC38-670.5

NELL, CHARLOTTE* *(Goethe University Frankfurt a/M)*

Negotiating, Narrating and Modelling Terrorism - Using the Example of the "Munich Shooting" in 7/2016

Taking the Munich Shooting 2016 as an example, this presentation aims to investigate socio-cultural images and framings of violent incidents by tracing how they are negotiated and deployed in order to better understand the construction process of coherent narratives. Understanding that the public (i.e., media, legal and civic action) take an active part in shaping and modelling these narratives, this presentation will describe the conflicting debate of public negotiation that leads into a situation-definition that itself shapes and structur ses further images and understandings not only of history but also of future assessments.

It is crucial to investigate how the construction of a coherent narrative in response to fatal incidents works; in fact, is necessary for shaping the communicative memory (Assmann) and collective narratives of a society. For that, the presented findings are based on a "Mass-Medial Dialogical Network"- Analysis (Nekvapil) focusing on media data of the Munich incident in order to gain an insight into the cultural knowledge used to meaningfully denote such events for the societal public. A phenomenological lens is deployed that looks at norms in action by taking the sequence of social action a (Garfinkel).

The Munich attack is an important example since the first definition (Islamist shooting) proved false, the motive of right-wing-extremism was then dropped and it was then defined as deriving from personal trauma. Furthermore, this presentation will take into account the biographical perspective of the attacker's fascination for violent right-wing extremism, documented in his manifesto.

Overall, this presentation will contribute to a better understanding of public debates that structure images and narratives of violence, spaces of memory culture and cultural knowledge. Also, it will investigate how forms of violence can be mediated through specific cultural narratives.

RC14-263.6

NELL, CHARLOTTE* *(Goethe University Frankfurt a/M)*

Rendezvous Via Skype? Investigating Virtually Mediated Long-Distance Relationships in Modern Times Using Skype As an Example

Taking the communication medium of skype as an example, this presentation investigates the structuring and modelling of long-distance relationships under the conditions of a contradicting, reflexive and liquid modernity (a.o. Bauman, Giddens, Berman). For this, the constituting "virtual space" is sketched due to a sociology of communication and systems theory (Luhmann) , taking into account the social reality-oriented references within the medium in order to analyse the constituting structure within "synthetic situations" (Knorr-Cetina). This includes the dimension of time and space in modeling the virtual, building on Goffmans "situation".

Understanding Skype as constituted social space (Simmel), certain structural conditions, can be defined that shape the love communication between two actors in a distinct way. In order to investigate the structural characteristics as well as the specific designing requirements of Skype, and the role the medium takes in the stabilization and communication of love, the presentation will draw upon findings from five qualitative interviews. Through a phenomenological approach the medium Skype and the through it negotiated love-experiences by the actors will be reconstructed, demonstrating that the practice of skyping functions as a stabilizing ritual (Turner/Illlouz), which requires and constitutes specific "requirements of elasticity" in order to establish proximity over distance.

Before this background, Illouz theory of increasing commodiciation and rationalization of love relations (especially through the internet) can be (re-)discussed. Thus, this presentation not only contributes to a sociological conceptualization of virtual media, but also a sociology of space, culture, love and social inequeality (including gender).

RC41-717.1

NELSON, GLORIA LUZ* *(Department of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences,University of the Philippines Los Banos)*
RODRIGUEZ, MARIA VICTORIA *(Department of Social Sciences, CAS, University of the Philippines Los Banos .)*

The Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy of Female Youth in a Disaster-Prone Areas in the Philippines

The super typhoon Haiyan that hit the Philippines in 2013 rendered 3.5 million families homeless. These displaced families experienced stage by stage process of resettlement, from emergency shelters, then to transitional shelters and finally to permanent resettlement. Because of living in makeshift shelters with shared

utilities and the lack of reproductive health care in these shelters, the well being of female teenage youth particularly, the risk of pregnancy is a concern. A survey of 742 female youth, 12 to 21 years old from Eastern Visayas, Philippines found that incidence of pregnancy in 2013 is 18% in severely hit areas and 14% in moderately hit areas. The incidence of pregnancy by severity of typhoon experienced depends on the number of moves and number of days that the youth have stayed in these various shelters. Those who have changed emergency shelters only once, had stayed in relocation sites between 91 and 180 days, stayed less than 330 days in transitional shelters, had been staying for less than 120 days in donated permanent housing, and those who had been living in their own houses from 666 to 730 days were found to be simultaneously related to the incidence of pregnancy and severity of typhoon. But regardless of their experiences of moving from one shelter to the next and their length of stay in these various shelters, the youth with risk behavior characteristics such as alcohol use, exposure to pornography, suicide attempts and premarital sexual experience remain to be significantly related to incidence of pregnancy

RC11-225.4

NELSON, NISHA* *(Loyola College of Social Sciences)*

I Am Alone and I Am Here! Ageing in an Old Age Home in Kerala, India

Aim
The present study is an attempt to understand how older people live and carry on with their day today existence in an old age home .After years of living as an integral part of the family the old person now faces a painful separation. Added to this situation is the fear of what the institution will be like. Is it a place to live or a place to die? Does old age home become a site of recuperation into the society, or does it deny the individual, through its restrictions, the constant sense of being in the margins? These are the main research questions that will be addressed in this paper.
Data and Methods
The research was an ethnographic study conducted among the elderly women residing in an old age home in Kerala, India
Results
The life experience of these aged women delineates a sense of ennui, a stasis of loneliness, maladies and death wish. In addition to the personal disenchantment of the residents, the politics of scrutiny, restriction and authority play upon the space of the old age homes, a site juxtaposing security and denial. One needs to ponder upon the contradictory sense of belongingness and that of being an outcast in the consciousness of the individual.
Conclusion
It can be concluded that old age home living is not a simple proposition and the perspectives and experiences of those living in the new 'Home' for elders are varied and much more complex.

RC06-126.5

NELSON, ROSIE* *(University of Bristol)*

The Embodiment of Queerness: Interpretations, Interactions, and Experiences of Gender Amongst Bisexuals

The Embodiment of Queerness: Interpretations, Interactions, and Experiences of Gender Amongst Bisexuals
Bisexuality is an under-researched sexual identity. Often considered as part of the broader LGBTQ+ spectrum, bisexuality has not received much individual attention within sexualities scholarship. This is despite evidence that bisexuals experience unique forms of discrimination, such as biphobia, bi-invisibility, and monosexism. The lack of specific attention to bisexuality has meant that bisexual experiences are often not represented in sexualities scholarship, or that bisexual specific issues are under-reported.
Where bisexuality is studied, bisexuality is simultaneously applauded as transcendent of binary thinking, and criticized for reinforcing gender binaries. Sexualities theorists such as Marjorie Garber have claimed bisexuality as the most progressive sexual social identity due to its openness to potential differently gendered partners. Other sexualities theorists such as Steven Angelides have suggested that bisexuality is a sexual identity complicit in the maintenance and construction of sexual social identities.
These conflicting theoretical backgrounds do not give a clear answer as to how bisexuals interpret, interact with, and experience gender - Do bisexuals embody their queerness in a unique way as they navigate heterosexual and homosexual spaces? Does the gender of bisexuals' sexual partners shape and develop their romantic relationships in different ways? These questions intend to explore the way in which heteronormative and gendernormative power structures shape the way in which bisexuals navigate sexualities and genders, for themselves and others.
This presentation will share interim results from a qualitative PhD project seeking to understand connections between bisexual relationships and gender performance. Following qualitative research techniques involving bisexual participants, the results will explore the way in which bisexuals embody their queerness, as well as how their interactions are shaped by different genders in a sexual-roman-

tic context. Whether bisexuality is transcendent, complicit, or as is most likely, both, will be explored.

RC29-537.5

NEMATI ROSHAN, BAHAREH* *(Azad University of Tehran)*
ABTAHI, AMINEH *(University of Tehran)*
NAVABI, AIDA *(University of Tehran)*

Cause and Effect Analysis of Virtual International Challenge of "Blue Whale"

"Blue whale" is the name of a network based challenge appears as a virtual game in 50 stages for 50 days leads to asking players to commit suicide at the final phase which has had pervasive crucial consequences through the entire world. Analyzing Content of the stages of the phenomena, we decided to demonstrate the causes of addicting people especially teenagers to this game which can be led consciously to their death. Applying Delphi method to consider all dimensions of the "blue Whale", we invited international experts on the fields of economy, sociology, psychology, medical, religion and also IT engineering to respond our questionnaire about the aspects of the game in 2 categories: which aspect of the phenomena attract users with emphasis of girl teenagers to the game, and also in future how we can prevent the similar sophisticated difficulties.
In a nutshell, we tried to find the process of trapping teenagers in the circle of this challenge through sending open-ended questions to 30 experts in aforementioned areas consist of 5 experts in each of 6 contexts. For futurology of phenomena we asked them at the first phase to analyze the phenomena and elaborate their views on the reasons and effects of pervading the game. An outline of responses was sent to the experts in the second phase asking them to clarify their points of view for a true concluding. Eventually, our general finding was the issue of drought of special ties with the society mentally and objective in the modern era which can be filled through new ties on the virtual world. Such ties can be defined as some special subjective and real capitals one may found they have through their connections to the both virtual and real world.

RC31-567.3

NEMIROVA, NATALIA* *(Saint-Petersburg State University)*

Public Opinion and Migration Processes in Europe

The latest flow of immigrants and refugees is compared by the scientific community to the Migration Period. But is this really so? These processes have contributed to the uprise of serious social risks next to a humanitarian disaster on near-border and cross-border territories in particular. The ruling elites of some EU member states appeared to be not ready for the ongoing processes. In Europe, founded on the values of global equality and non-discrimination, they began to put up the "Berlin wall" again, thereby introducing on the agenda the issue of the termination or regression of European integration processes. How do public attitudes in Europe change regarding these issues? Is there any elite consensus on the threshold issues of European solidarity? According to Zaller's concept about public attitudes, in case of elite disagreement the society must also divide in the way that the segment supporting one of the parties is the more committed to it as he is more informed about the issue. Since the pivotal question is how European citizens use the information from mass media in the formation of their own social and political preferences on the issue of migration policy in the EU countries. How do these preferences influence their ideas about integration and solidarity within the EU states? How is the European opinion being created? How are the information flows being formed: the ones which create a highly-selective and stereotyped image? Is that way the method of polical populism? Our report is going to give answers to these questions.

RC08-165.1

NEMIROVA, NATALIA* *(Saint-Petersburg State University)*

The Theory of Neo-Kantianism As Base of Modern Qualitative Research

The report is about the Russian sociological school of Neo-Kantianism which appeared in Russia at the turn of the 19th – 20th centuries. The ideas of neo-Kantianism are consonant to the development of a modern situation in Russian society and Russian sociological science. Recent political events in the country proved that quantitative research methods of social processes cannot cope with the given scientific and social task and explain the reasons of resulting changes. In this concern, the use of qualitative methodology as the strategy of researching social processes perfectly meets the requirements laid down by the scientific community to the social science. It is noteworthy that sociology, in order to recover from recession and solve the problems of self-determination, must strive for the maintenance of its subject matter , the structure of scientific knowledge and a method which should be the method of qualitative researches aimed at the investigation of goals of human activities and their correlation to the social hierarchy of values. The Neo-Kantian strategy of qualitative research include: 1.

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Understanding sociology as a science of the spirit which is based on generalizing knowledge. Considering the quality first and not the quantity, a sociologist should be able to analyze in detail the individual, isolated facts which form the essence of social processes. Classification and typology of the key methods of qualitative sociological research. 2. The methodology of qualitative social research should be based on an idea of teleology as the basis of conscious human actions. 3. Attribution to value as the main method of the verification of the research results, as well as a collective scientific work as a means of avoiding subjectivity.

RC02-56.6

NEMOTO, KUMIKO* *(Kyoto University of Foreign Studies)*

Risk-Taking Acts and Local Racialized Masculinities in a Japanese Auto-Parts Company in the United States

The auto industry has recently garnered attention because of some large recall scandals. Yet we know little about the workplace contexts in which these and other defective products have been produced and concealed in auto-supplier plants, or about how and why seemingly unethical practices were tolerated and sometimes legitimized. Also, regardless of increasing global competition and economic pressures in the auto industry, little research has been done to examine the organizational contexts in which the pressure to increase profits leads to managers and production workers engaging in risk-taking to achieve their goals. Based on the ethnographic observation at a Japanese auto-parts plant, this paper examines how workers and managers engage in profit- and productivity-driven acts and seeks to understand why some of these harmful customs are legitimized. It focuses on three groups of men—Japanese managers, American managers, and American production workers—in a financially struggling Japanese auto-parts company. The paper, looking at how profit-raising pressures legitimize masculine enactment, discusses the following findings: (1) that the local managers manipulate accounts and budgets, and non-managerial workers engage in fraternal validation; (2) that the local managers assert racial and gendered authority through their use of intimidation; and (3) that production teams protest and hide defective products. The firm's authoritarian management, lack of consideration for substantial management reform, and sole emphasis on profits seem to have made the managers' and workers' employment of deceitful leadership almost inevitable. The conclusion discusses some of the implications of these findings for global management and our understanding of local masculinities.

RC38-678.4

NEMOTO, MASAYA* *(Ritsumeikan University)*

Balancing Two Cultures: Lives of Atomic Bomb Survivors in the US

This paper examines the relationship between migration, belonging, and changes in "we" and "I" through the case of atomic bomb survivors living in the US. In 1945 atomic bombs dropped by the US destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. The survivors have suffered from scar, trauma, and radiation caused by the nuclear bombs until today. However, there are atomic bomb survivors who migrated to the US from Japan after the WWII. Some moved to the US for their career or marriage. Others were originally born in the US as the second generation of Japanese-American but went to Japan before the war, and came back to the US after the war. Those atomic bomb survivors in the US built an organization to ask for medical support from the US government first and then Japanese national government because the US rejected the support for its "enemy" in the past.

In this paper, I will explore the biographies of atomic bomb survivors living in the US to consider their sense of belonging. First, I will briefly explain the background of atomic survivors living in the US as well as the effects of atomic bomb. Second, I will describe survivors' life stories while answering questions such as why they migrated from Japan to the US and how they have lived in that country against which they "fought" in the past. Lastly, by drawing on the survivors' life-stories and narratives, I will examine how they have changed their sense of belonging such as being a Japanese, an American, and/or a survivor from the atomic bombing by the US.

RC25-JS-45.6

NERCISSIANS, EMILIA* *(Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran)*

Linguistic Vitality Among the Turks and Armenians of Tehran

Linguistic Vitality among the Turks and Armenians in Tehran*
Abstract: In this research, the demographic structure of Tehran is investigated according to Ferguson and Fishman's bilingual theory. Tehran as the capital city of Iran has its own distinct, prestigious, dominant and standard language verity. Tehran, due to its particular situation, attracts local immigrants who speak in different languages and dialects. Each individual tries to pick up and internalize this dominant variety of language according to his/her will or situation. Taking into account the fact that languages do not have the characteristics of superiority or
inferiority by themselves, and if the language is placed in the pyramid of hierarchy and enjoys the dominancy, it is because of cultural, economic, political and even psychological factors. The use of either local or dominant varieties of languages in different settings as well as the factors that contribute to the stability and instability of multi-lingualism precisely among Armenians and Turks is the main goal of this research. This research is consists of four parts: Part I: Ethnicity, language, biligualism , diglossia and language vitality Part II: A brief survey on the historical background and demographic situation of two ethnic groups Part III: Research method, analysis and Interpretation of Information Part IV: Conclusion

TG06-996.4

NESPOR, JAN* *(Ohio State University)*
HANEDA, MARI *(Pennsylvania State University)*

Occupational Erasure and the Work of Invisible Teaching

The contractualization of citizenship in the US is reshaping social membership structures and producing new institutional categories of people (Somers, 2008: 2; Walzer, 1983: 31; Hacking, 2007; Newman & Clarke, 2009). In schools, the "student" has been splintered into variants such as "gifted," "learning disabled," and our focus here, the immigrant or transnational "English Learner" (EL). Instead of 'citizen' or 'student' as an encompassing category attached to rights shared by all, the state attaches such fractured institutional identities to category-specific rights. More significantly for our purposes, contractualization generates new categories of workers – in the case of ELs, the English-as-a-Second Language or ESL teacher.

In this paper we examine how the work of ESL teachers is being assembled in one of the new immigration sites of the American Midwest, where the EL population has grown dramatically over the past 20 years from a tiny base. The paper is based on an institutional ethnography (Smith, 1987; 2005; DeVault & McCoy, 2005) -- interviews with 38 elementary-school ESL teachers and 5 ESL administrators in five contiguous but socio-economically contrasting school districts in a Midwestern US metropolitan area. Our theoretical aim is to show how the processes that articulate the teachers' work with extralocal relations of control make that work visible at a distance but simultaneously place it under erasure at home through structurings of classroom time and space, and mobility regimes that decouple the work from specific school locations -- in some cases rendering the work "invisible" (DeVault, 2014; Star & Strauss, 1998). To do this we integrate IE with concepts from political geography, in particular ideas of scale and mobility (e.g., Herod, 2012; Cresswell, 2010). We conclude by considering the implications of these processes for teachers and students.

RC28-505.1

NETZ, NICOLAI* *(DZHW)*
GRÜTTNER, MICHAEL *(DZHW)*

Does International Student Mobility Increase Social Inequality?

Students from a high social origin are more likely to study abroad than students from a low social origin. At the same time, studying abroad positively influences students' intercultural competence, personality development, and labour market prospects. Therefore, social stratification research tends to assume that international student mobility (ISM) fosters the reproduction of social inequality. This argumentation presupposes that students from different social origins profit from ISM at least to similar extents. However, this assumption has hardly been tested empirically.

Theoretically, two types of heterogeneous returns to ISM are plausible: Students from a high social origin could acquire more skills abroad, e.g. because they complete more valuable stays, or be able to better valorise the acquired cultural and symbolic capital in the labour market (cumulative advantage). Alternatively, their marginal utility of staying abroad could be lower because they already acquired solid transversal skills before their studies (compensatory levelling). While the first scenario should increase social inequality, the second one should actually reduce it.

We address the outlined research gap by examining graduates' labour income. We analyse longitudinal data from 2005 DZHW Graduate Panel, which follows graduates from German higher education institutions up until ten years after graduation. We perform a propensity score matching to reduce observable selection bias and calculate latent growth curves of labour income to examine the role of ISM for the potential development of income inequality between social origin groups.

Our results suggest that, in terms of income gains, students from a high social origin profit more from ISM than students from a low social origin. The latter only start to profit in their medium-term career. Considering that students from a high social origin are also more likely to study abroad (36% versus 25% in our sample), our results imply that ISM fosters the reproduction of social inequality.

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TG04-979.2

NEUBER-POHL, CAROLINE* *(Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB))*

Premature Contract Termination in VET - a Job Matching Approach

In the German system of vocational education and training (VET), apprentices receive both a general school-based education as well as an on-the-job training at their training firm. More than 50% of high school graduates enter such a program after school. Being such an important part of the German education system its efficiency in guiding young persons towards obtaining a vocational degree is a key target for political action.

However, when applicant and company meet they have insufficient knowledge about each other. With little or no work experience or understanding of the task contents of the training occupation not only the applicant but also the company incur a risk of poor match quality. In poor matches firms forego gains from productivity and workers from earnings over their life cycle. Knowledge on match quality is only *learned* over time when working together. When the confidence in match quality falls below an individual threshold, matches are terminated. About a fifth of all contracts end before successful program completion, however occupational choice can hardly be compared with job shopping of labor market entrants as most apprentices in fact stay in their first match.

I propose a theoretical model following the job-matching approach, which predicts the key determinants for premature contract termination. Focusing on the learning mechanism and the risk sharing nature of VET programs, I can illustrate how wage shocks for skilled employees and financial motivation affect the termination decision more than the recent literature accounts for. I already validated this theoretic result empirically using aggregate data from official statistics. For causal inference, in the next step I will evaluate this model against individual level spell data.

RC09-181.4

NEUBERT, DIETER* *(University of Bayreuth)*

Beyond Class? Why We Need an Elaborated Framework to Analyze Social Structure.

The current debate on middle class in Africa is a kind of turning point. For decades social inequality and questions of social structure focused on poverty. With the interest in middle class, the debate widens again. However, the current debate has serious shortcomings. The debate uses a class concept that does not consider that many middle class members combine different sources of income such as salary, small and medium enterprise, and agriculture. Classical social groups like "workers" "petit bourgeoisie" or "farmers" do not capture the reality; and the division between rural and urban population ignore that many families have urban and rural homes. Class concepts assume a certain stability of class affiliation. Nevertheless, a large part of the "Middle class" lives in uncertainty with up- and downward mobility. The socio-economic position is not simply defined by qualification or wealth but depends on but also on access to socio-political networks based on religion, ethnicity or patronage and on the access to formal social security and informal security networks. Research on gender shows that there is socio-economic inequality inside families. The improved options for consumption show especially in the middle-income stratum very different lifestyles, attitudes and political convictions. This contradicts the assumption of a general class-consciousness

RC33-606.4

NEUERT, CORNELIA* *(GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)*
HÖHNE, JAN* *(Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)*
LENZNER, TIMO* *(GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)*
YAN, TING *(Westat)*

A Replication of the Experiment on Separating Scale Points from Non-Substantive Responses of Tourangeau, Couper, and Conrad 2004

Web surveys are commonly based on self-administered modes using written language to convey information. This kind of language is usually accompanied by visual cues. Research has shown the visual placement of response options can affect how respondents answer questions because they sometimes use interpretive heuristics. One such heuristic is called the "middle means typical" heuristic. It implies that the middle option serves as an anchor since it is seen as the most typical one. We replicate the experiment on "separating scale points from non-substantive responses" by Tourangeau et al. (2004) and extend it by using eye-tracking methodology. Specifically, we investigate respondents' response behavior when the conceptual midpoint of a response scale falls on one side of the visual midpoint – i.e., the conceptual midpoint is unequal to the visual one. By recording respondents' eye movements, we are able to observe how they process the questions and options to draw conclusions about their processing. We

conducted a lab experiment with three groups: In the first group (n=45) the non-substantive options were presented as additional radio buttons. In the second group (n=46) the non-substantive options were separated by a space. In the third group (n=41) the non-substantive options were separated by a line. Altogether, we expect a higher fixation count and time on the first half of the response scale and on the conceptual midpoint in the conditions with separation because it is assumable that there is no shift in respondents' perception of the response scale due to the consistent midpoints. In these conditions, we also expect a higher fixation count and time on the non-substantive options and more gaze-switches between substantive and non-substantive options. Finally, we expect a higher amount of non-substantive responses in the conditions with separation and a mean shift toward the visual midpoint in the condition without separation.

RC42-720.1

NEUERT, CORNELIA* *(GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)*

Respondents Attention and Response Behavior in Web Survey: Comparing Positioning Effects of a Scale on Impulsive Behavior

Previous research has shown that the quality of data in surveys is affected by questionnaire length. With an increasing number of survey questions that respondents have to answer, they can become bored, tired and annoyed. This may increase respondents' burden and decrease their motivation to provide meaningful answers which might lead to an increased risk of showing satisficing behavior.

This paper investigates effects of item positioning on data quality in a web survey.

In a lab experiment employing eye-tracking technology, 130 respondents answered a grid question on impulsive behavior that consists of eight items and a five-point response scale. The scale was randomly provided either in the beginning or at the end of the web questionnaire.

The position of the scale was predicted to influence a variety of indicators of data quality and response behavior in the web survey: item nonresponse, response times, response differentiation, as well as measures of attention and cognitive effort operationalized by fixation counts and fixation times. In addition, it is investigated whether the position of the scale on impulsive behavior affects the comparability of correlations with other personality variables.

RC30-552.3

NEUHAUSER, JOHANNA* *(Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS))*

The Permanent Crisis of Migrant Labor - Gender Differences in the Crisis Perception of Latin American Labor Migrants in Spain

It is widely assumed that the working and living conditions of migrants from non-EU countries in Europe are particularly affected by economic fluctuations. Migrant workers who are primarily integrated into the lowest and hardest-hit segments of the labor market are often the first to lose their jobs. In this paper, the impact of the economic crisis on labor migration is investigated from the perspective of Latin American labor migrants in Spain. Thereby, I draw on the qualitative analysis of group discussions and individual interviews with labor migrants in the working areas in which a large proportion of migrants are employed in Spain, which is the construction sector, paid domestic labor, and the hospitality sector. These sectors are not only differently hit by the economic crisis, but also largely segregated by gender. Thus, data on the Spanish labor market reveals a significant gender unevenness in the impact of the economic crisis on labor migrants, as for example the unemployment caused by the crisis had a greater effect on male than on female migrant labor. In the interviews, these gender differences are reflected in the different perceptions of the crisis by migrant men and women. While the male interviewees in the construction sector emphasize the drastic change brought about by 2008, the female paid domestic workers consider precariousness as an essential characteristic and permanent condition of their labor. By drawing on approaches from Feminist Political Economy and Critical Migration Studies, the crisis perceptions of the interviewed migrants are related to the broader picture of the political economy of migrant labor in capitalism. I argue that by contrasting female and male migrants' experiences, it becomes particularly visible that contemporary migrant realities are conditioned by a 'permanent crisis'.

RC04-81.15

NEUHOLD, PETRA* *(University of Vienna)*

Education As Promises of Social Advancement or Processes of Marginalization? an Institutional Ethnography of the Reproduction of Social Inequality in Lower Secondary Schools

Broadly outlined two opposite discourses shape the post-PISA debates about migrant lower secondary school pupils and their low educational performance in Austria. Some scientist and public media discourses blame migrant pupils and their parents for not willing to integrate into society. Their negative educational

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

performance is seen as result of their allegedly resistance to learning the German language and their different `cultural` background, which has to be overcome by a German-only-imperative, by teaching European values and by a more authoritarian disciplinary teaching culture. Other linguists and sociologists criticize the monolingual school system and particularly teachers for not recognizing multilingualism and not reflecting their own racist prejudices.

Migrant pupils, their parents and teachers are held accountable for the negative educational performance of lower secondary school pupils. Though teachers have more power than pupils and their parents, I will argue that all three groups become scapegoats of broader societal and educational crises. By adopting the perspective of secondary school teachers on this situation, describing their ordinary practices and the related challenges they face, the aim of the paper is a change in perspective: As a sociologist and a secondary teacher I will analyze parts of the complex (institutional) ruling relations that structure teachers' and pupils' everyday school life and hinder democratic and quality education for migrant pupils. I will not acquit teachers of racism, but connect their practices with broader institutional and societal conditions in order to understand how education becomes an undependable route to upward social mobility.

RC11-231.2

NEVEN, LOUIS* *(Avans University of Applied Science)*
MAATHUIS, IVO *(Avans University of Applied Sciences)*

Resourceful Ageing: Countering the Paternalistic Stance By Viewing Older People As Innovators

While creativity and innovativeness is often seen as a positive trait for younger people, the use of everyday objects and technologies in unforeseen or creative ways by older people is often seen as cause for concern. Such behavior is deemed erratic and dangerous by for instance designers and care workers as they fear that such deviant use may lead to harm. Implicitly they adopt a paternalistic stance which allows them, and not the older people, to decide what technologies are safe and useful for older people. To counter this way of viewing older people and to improve our understanding of the ways in which older people solve problems in everyday life, we set out to investigate the resourcefulness of older people. In conjunction with a team of designers and engineers who were keen to break through the paternalistic stance we adopted a methodology which allowed in-depth analysis of the resourceful ways in which older people use everyday objects to (continue to) do want they want to do. The older participants were visited several times for a semi-structured interview and a tour of their home to discuss and photograph resourceful solutions. In between visits, the older participants were given an assignment to label artefacts which they used in everyday life, which they valued or used creatively. Our research shows that our older participants have their own technological literacy which allows them to craft creative solutions for everyday life problems. While it certainly is important to keep vulnerable older people safe, adopting the paternalistic stance and dissuading older people from solving their own problems is not wise. It reduces their autonomy, makes them passive and reliant on external help. Enhancing their resourcefulness in a safe way can lead to more autonomy and self-reliance and – we found – is often more fun.

RC03-69.6

NEWIAK, DENIS* *(Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg)*

Devices of Loneliness: Dysfunctional Communities in the Smartphone Drama Film Genre

Since the beginning of the 21st century, new mass media systems and technologies like 'social networks', serial videos on demand, and intelligent virtual assistants provide increasing communicative possibilities, making our world a 'global village' of growing virtual communities, producing new concepts of complex collectivies. But at the same time, those connecting screens, phones, and speakers generate a sense of being abandoned in front of the medial surfaces, the feeling of a 'nihilistic solitude' which Nietzsche predicted for our postmodern 'demoralized' era when he declared "God's Death" 130 years ago.

It is not surprising that lonely characters and their individual strategies of forming meaningful communities are 'standard repertoire' of almost every successful filmic dramaturgy: Movies as collaborative art works always refer to societal developments of their surroundings—and at the same time, they are actively involved in changing the way we live together, providing compensational communities in an era of increasing segregation. Whole film history can be read as a history of mediations between torturous solitudes and positively connoted (pair and group) communities.

With this in mind, film genres appear to be separable groups of films with similar approaches to procedures of communitization through their narratives and enactments: While Western and Super-hero movies create images of solitude as 'necessary tribute' to the 'just cause', Comedies live on their characters' inadequate methods to form romantic communities. In contrast, the contemporary genre of Smartphone Drama screens the loss of such communities in a highly individualized and urbanized world, focusing on omnipresent technologies and

devices as acting protagonists. On the basis of latest film theory and selected film excerpts from *Disconnected* (2012), *Men, Women & Children* (2014), and *Nerve* (2016), I want to demonstrate the similarities of such genre movies regarding their approaches to questions of loneliness and investigate their comments on current societal trends.

RC37-656.5

NEWIAK, DENIS* *(Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg)*

Forming Communities through Filmic Seriality: Approaches to Loneliness in Popular TV Series

Serial entertainment formats—especially those provided through new distribution channels like "Netflix" and "Amazon Video"—have gained more and more popularity in the last decade, but why? The expansion of series like *Stranger Things*, *Game of Thrones*, and *13 Reasons Why* coincides with the development of increasingly complex media technologies: Since the beginning of the 21st century, new mass media systems like 'social networks' and intelligent virtual assistants provide extensive virtual communicative communities, but at the same time, they generate a sense of being abandoned in front of the media surfaces, the feeling of a 'nihilistic solitude' which Nietzsche predicted for our postmodern 'demoralized' era when he declared "God's Death" 130 years ago.

This torture of loneliness seems to be the main topic of popular TV series: Formats like *The Office* and *Scrubs* as well as *Hannibal* and *Bates Motel* generate their entertainment value by transforming their painful solitudes to fictional communities through complex and yearlong lasting dramaturgies. Especially "sit-coms" like *Two and a Half Men*, *Mike & Molly*, and *The Big Bang Theory* live on their discourse on loneliness through narration and enactment: The focus of those apparently endless dramaturgies lies in the characters' individual strategies of coping with their inability to form viable (pair) communities. Equally, successful serial movie franchises like *James Bond*, *Twilight*, and *Spider Man* must be seen in this perspective.

Based on latest film theory and selected examples from contemporary television, I want to demonstrate how the situation of separated TV reception generates a substitutional conversation with an imaginary telemedial community, producing a common reference and sign system of life in a highly diversified society—both *on the screen and in front of it*. However, television does not neutrally 'mirror' social trends of individualization, but is indeed actively involved in this general societal development of increasing isolation.

RC04-100.1

NEWSON, JANICE* *(York University)*
POLSTER, CLAIRE* *(University of Regina)*

Toward Restoring a Holistic Conception of Academic Work: A Strategic Response to Precarity

In recent years, the poor working conditions and inadequate salaries and benefits of academics who hold part-time and limited-term contracts have become a flashpoint for progressive scholars, campus activists, and union leaders in mobilizing support for labour justice for these workers. Many of these mobilizations have aimed to rectify the precarious employment situation of these workers by creating new kinds of fulltime, teaching-only academic positions with improved pay and benefits, job security, and opportunities for career development.

This paper argues that this response to the plight of part-time and limited-term workers assumes a too narrow conception of precarity and in so doing, may not only exacerbate the precarity of these workers but also contribute to forms of precarity being increasingly experienced by most academic workers, including those holding continuing and tenured positions. It expands the notion of precarity by shifting focus from academic workers to academic work as a whole. Starting with the conception of academic work as an integration of research, teaching, and public service that prevailed three or four decades ago, it tracks how corporatizing processes have fragmented academic work and re-constituted it into tiered categories, each with its own range of responsibilities and privileges, and levels of pay and benefits. It shows how each tier experiences its own forms of precarity stemming from, interacting with, and reinforcing those of others.

While not denying that institutionalizing teaching-only academic positions may provide short-term improvements for some academic workers who currently hold part-time and limited-term positions, the paper questions whether this strategy addresses the increasing precarity of academic work itself, and proposes, as an alternative, political interventions based on a more holistic conception of scholarship that reunites research, teaching, and public service in ways that better serve academics, students, and the public interest generally.

RC22-410.7

NEZHADHOSSEIN, ELAHE* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

Intersectionality in Resistance Against Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender Inequality Systems

The theories of hegemony by Gramsci, Laclau and Moufe are more focused on the economic outcomes of cultural hegemonies, as well as Smith and Hall that are, respectively, more focused on gender and racial aspects of cultural hegemony and discourses. But an analytical focus on the intersection between different inequality systems and the intersectional aspect of counter-hegemonies' outcomes seems to be neglected. While hegemony and counter-hegemony are necessary for analyzing how people can challenge power and inequality systems, they fail to specifically discuss all the international and intersectional effects of social movements against hegemonic systems of inequalities. Drawing on theories of hegemony and discourse in media and networks of power and social movements, I explore how the discourses, including texts, language, and images in the US and Canada's mass media, have been affected or challenged/changed through women's activities in Iran, and how the social movement participants can be actively integrated into networks of power to challenge intersectional inequalities such as hegemony and discourses of race, class, gender or ethnicity-based inequalities in the media. My qualitative research study uses qualitative content analysis of four most circulated national newspapers as well as critical discourse analysis to explore the changes in Iranian women's representations in the media in the US and Canada. The data shows that participation of women in social movements attracts the attention of the mass media and challenges their misrepresentation. Resistance against one inequality system inside a country can challenge other inequality systems in local, national and also international level. This research provides a new vision of the intersectional counter-hegemonic process of social movements, how various inequality systems can be challenged unintendedly and internationally in different countries and shed light on intersectional effects of social movements, and the creation of intersectional counter-hegemonies against intersectional inequality systems.

RC14-262.1

NEZHADHOSSEIN, ELAHE* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada)*

Iranian Women's Activities in Social Movements, and Their Representations in Canadian and US Mass Media

Images of Iranian women in the West, as women of a Muslim and Middle Eastern country, are not accurate and do not show the reality of these women's lives. However, women's participation in social movements against power structures has the capacity to change women's oppressive representations in the media that are based on race, as such is the case with women of color, or based on ethnicity, as with Muslim women, through attracting media attention. Drawing on theories of hegemony and discourse in media and networks of power and social movements, I explore how the discourses, including texts, language, and images in the US and Canada's mass media, have been affected or challenged/changed through women's activities in Iran, and how the social movement participants can be actively integrated into networks of power to challenge different aspects of inequality such as hegemony and discourses of race, class, gender or ethnicity-based inequalities in the media. My qualitative research study uses qualitative content analysis of newspapers as well as critical discourse analysis to explore the changes in Iranian women's representations in the media in the US and Canada. The data shows that these inaccurate images shown in the media in the West are not a priority for women inside of Iran, but their (Iranian women) activities in social movements are more likely to gain the attention of the media and those images can be changed and made more realistic. Participation of women in social movements can have the attention and challenge their (women) misrepresentation on the mass media. This research shed light on new aspects of social movements' outcomes as global and intersectional effects of social movements, and the creation of intersectional counter-hegemonies against intersectional inequality systems.

RC27-501.5

NG, KA U* *(National Taiwan University)*
WAN, KIN MAN *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
LIN, THUNG-HONG *(Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)*

The Political Economy of Football: A Cross-National Data Analysis of FIFA Men's Scores, 1999–2014

From the perspective of political–economic synergies, we argue that the interaction of economic development and democracy, the essential factor sustaining a strong professional football industry, improves the performance of men's national football teams. A professional football industry is a typical 'club good', a type of semipublic good that attracts people to take collective action in watching the game and investing their talent and capital. Moreover, economic

development increases the private sport consumption of fans whether their countries are democratic or not. In contrast to wealthy autocracies, wealthy democracies effectively shape the transparent and competitive institutional incentives of leagues and contribute to their prosperity, which benefits the national football teams' talent pools. We used panel data from 131 countries between 1999 and 2014 and fixed-effect regression models controlling the climatic conditions and population to show the effect of synergy between development and democracy on the performance of men's national football teams, measured using the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) score. We found that democratically developed synergy, intermediated by a robust professional football industry, improved the performance of men's national football teams.

RC05-118.4

NGOASHENG, ASANDA* *(Cape Peninsula Institute of Technology)*
GACHAGO, GACHAGO* *(Cape Peninsula University of Technology)*

Engaging across Difference through Intergroup Dialogue: Two Lecturer's Reflections on Teaching Diversity.

More than twenty years after the fall of the apartheid, South African student and lecturer's engagements across race are still tainted by the history of separate development. One of the key assumptions about engaging across difference is that the presence of diversity alone in a community can lead to community members being able to engage diversity without challenges. Real life experiences of multi-racial spaces however, debunk this myth and show that engagement is a difficult and challenging process riddled with many misunderstandings. This auto ethnographic study set in post-apartheid South Africa presents the reflections of two lecturers when trying to create classroom spaces to engage across difference. Framed by critical theory, critical pedagogy, decoloniality and literature on inter-group dialogue we unpack some of the moments of learning when trying to make invisible structures visible in the classroom - one of the core demands of critical pedagogy. This study also interrogates the necessary conditions for teaching as a diverse team and engaging across difference and finds that there are some requirements for inter-racial collaboration. This collaboration requires a focus on intersectionality, an awareness of the emotions accompanying difficult conversations and how these can hinder transformation when not engaged with critically. Established notions of safety in unequal spaces also need to be challenged for inter-racial collaboration to be successful.

RC40-705.6

NGOH, MANKA* *(South Africa Sociological Association)*

A Sociology of Food Consumption Patterns in South Africa and Cameroon.

A sociology of food consumption patterns in South Africa and Cameroon. Sheila Manka, Mafikeng Campus, North West University, South Africa manka_ngoh@yahoo.com

Previously African countries lived on consuming indigenous food, which were grown naturally and thus void of chemicals. Such foods strengthen the body and make the individual healthier. In recent times, however, there has been a global nutritional transition, whereby many people shift to the consumption of more affluent food patterns (of processed and fast, packaged foods). These foods are not very healthy as they can lead to health related diseases such as obesity, diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure. The aim of this paper is to examine the reasons and effects of the shift in consumption in two African countries, that is, South Africa and Cameroon. The study seeks to understand the effects of the change, and to compare past to present modern food consumption patterns. A qualitative research approach is used, with in-depth interviews, with a sample of 30 participants stratified into different age groups. These include the youth, middle aged people and the elderly. This kind of sample has been chosen in order to understand the reasons for the shift in consumption patterns from the past into the present. The paper also seeks to make some suggestions on what needs to be done to reduce or avoid the shift in consumption patterns. One finding is that the shift in consumption patterns is due to many factors, including modernization, globalization, lifestyle changes, availability and accessibility to food varieties. The effects of such exposure can be linked due to negative health, as outlined above. One recommendation is that a shift towards indigenous diets is necessary, and that there has to be a reduction in the consumption of genetically modified foods.

RC06-142.5

NGUYEN, MINH* *(Institute for Family and Gender Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences)*

Vietnamese Family Values: Similarities and Differences between Two Large Cities in the North and the South-Ha Noi and Can Tho

This paper analyses similarities and differences on family values between two large cities which are representative for two cultural areas of Vietnam: 1) Ha Noi, a capital city of Vietnam, that characterizes for the Red River Delta culture in the

North of Vietnam and has many culture characteristics that are close to East Asian culture; and 2) Can Tho, a major city of South West of Vietnam, that characterizes for the Mekong Delta culture and has many culture characteristics that are close to Southeast Asian culture. Data are drawn from Ha Noi Family Survey in 2010-2011 with 1,219 respondents and Can Tho Family Survey in 2017 with 1,205 respondents. Both surveys are funded by the Kyoto University (Japan) and used the same questions about family values and practices as in Comparative Asian Family Survey (CAFS) and East Asian Social Survey (EASS), so their analysis results could be compared among Asian societies. Major issues analyzed in the paper are: attitude to marriage, attitude to divorce, attitude to living together with parents after marriage or separately, making decision in the family, and attitude to child value. These characteristics will be analyzed for several independent variables such as education, age, marriage status, urban/rural. As can be hypothesized, data analysis show that, even though Ha Noi and Can Tho residents live very far from each other, they still share many major family values on marriage and parents-children relationship, that expresses a traditional culture reservation at a certain level of Viet people in the process of migration to the South in the last few hundred years. At the same time, as a result of culture integration, family values of Can Tho people has fallen in line with Southeast Asian values in some respects that has made the development of Vietnamese family diversified.

RC11-227.1

NI LEIME, AINE* *(National University of Ireland Galway)*
DUVVURY, NATA* *(National University of Ireland, Galway)*

Experiences and Pension Expectations of Older Women Workers in Ireland and the US – a Lifecourse Analysis

This paper focuses on the experiences, health and pension outcomes and retirement plans of older women workers in Ireland and the U.S. This is an issue of current societal importance in the context of both government's introduction of policies designed to extend working life. The latter policies are typically presented as benign and as offering the best solution to the pension demands created by demographic ageing. While it is acknowledged that women typically have poorer incomes and pensions than men, there remains a need to explore how women in different occupations may have very different outcomes in the years approaching retirement (Ginn, 2004, Ginn and MacIntyre, 2013). The fact that this paper adopts a feminist political economy of ageing approach to policy analysis allows interrogation of how welfare state arrangements may affect the experiences of older women workers and their plans for working into retirement. It is based on interviews with 30 women in Ireland and 30 women in the US, in three different occupations – health care workers, teachers and academic faculty - analysed using a lifecourse perspective. The qualitative life-course approach applying a critical feminist lens enables tracking of how individual workers at a micro-level experience changes in policy at a macro-level. There are some similarities in experiences for women in terms of being expected to provide unpaid care for family members. However, there are major differences in income, pension prospects and attitudes to late work between those in low-paid, physically-demanding work and those in high-paid sedentary work. It appears that union membership and better conditions experienced by public sector workers offers some protection, while those in precarious employment are vulnerable to poor health and low pension outcomes. The implications for policy and for future research are discussed in the context of Extended Working Life policies.

RC09-180.1

NIAZI, TARIQUE* *(University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)*

Neoliberal Development and Social Marginalization: The Struggle of Subnational Communities in Metropolitan Pakistan

Uneven development is a hallmark of neoliberal capitalist modernity that has cleaved national spaces into the rural-urban divide across the globe. This divide let loose investment capital to gravitate to urban spaces, where it created the new classes of nouveau riche, while leaving rural areas and rural communities depleted of their growth potential. The latter triggered a mass migration of the lumpen proletariat, and the future proletariat, from rural areas into city centers. This urban influx swelled the ranks of consumer classes in the service of urban capital. Overdeveloped urban spaces and underdeveloped rural spaces in turn created a vertically growing economy, whose horizontal base remained undergrown and underdeveloped. In social terms, uneven development unraveled the cultural and communitarian integrity of farm-dependent rural inhabitants, especially those marked with subnational identities that are place-centered and deeply invested in their native geographies – the place. Ironically, while these communities remained victims of underinvestment and underdevelopment in their native rural spaces, they remained so as migrants into urban spaces as well. On average, each half of urban populations of mega metropolitan cities in the global South consists of such socially and economically marginalized subnational communities that are housed in slums. This paper focuses on the rural-urban migration in metropolitan Pakistan, especially its overdeveloped and overpopulated mega city of Karachi. Empirically it examines the Pakhtun migration from the Pakhtuns' native habitats in the northern and southern Pakhtunkhwa into Karachi. It investigates the

underlying causes of Pakhtun migration, and tests the uneven and combined development (UCD) theory. Borrowing from social geographer Neil Smith, this paper deploys this theory both in conventional and classical terms (i.e., political economy) and in the contemporary ecological-social context. How capital creates the developed core and underdeveloped peripheries at the expense of human ecology is the central concern of this project.

RC29-531.2

NICHE TEIXEIRA, ALEX* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)*

Moral Panic, Television Crime Shows and the Failure of Public Security Policies in Brazil

This paper aims to analyze the connections between public security policies in Brazil in the last 15 years and the resurgence of sensationalism and exploitation of moral panics in Brazilian television crime shows, especially from the end of 2000's. As well as in other Southern American countries in the first decade of the 21st Century, Brazil experienced left-wing governments in the federative sphere with progressive and reformist positions in several areas, with emphasis on efforts towards minimum income and policies that included significant portion of the population in the consumer market. In terms of public security policies, despite the higher volume of investment between 2006 and 2010, the results regarding the necessary reformation of police model and reducing the levels of lethal crimes were weak. At the same time, there was a considerable increase in the number of television shows with a sensationalist approach to deal with cases of urban violence and police actions. The hypothesis developed here points to a consistent relationship between the recent failure of public security policies to solve concrete issues in Brazil - such as the high homicide rates - and the resurgence of populist discourse in terms of criminal policies, as well as sensationalist television shows with considerable levels of audience. The analytical approach is based on mixed methods using documents, official reports on budget and crime rates, television audience reports and video data. The research has been developed over the last two years within the framework of the activities of the Research Group on Violence and Citizenship and the Postgraduate Program in Sociology of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul.

RC06-137.9

NICHOLS, LESLIE* *(Ryerson University)*

Unemployment Benefits Program for Self-Employed Canadians: Are Women Disadvantaged?

Self-employment is growing in Canada, due in part to an increase in precarious employment and unemployment (Bahar and Liu 2015). Self-employed people experience the same work interruptions as those in standard jobs. Because they are not eligible for standard employment insurance benefits, the Government of Canada created the voluntary Special Benefits for Self-Employed Workers (SBSE) program in 2010 to provide support for five life events that interrupt work: giving birth, caring for a newborn or newly adopted child, personal illness or injury, caring for ill family members, and caring for a critically ill child. Enrollment in the SBSE program has been low. By 2014, only 14,000 self-employed workers had signed up for the program despite the government's prediction of 500,000 enrollees (McGregor 2015).

People may be pushed into self-employment during periods of high unemployment (Bahar and Liu 2015) or due to barriers to obtaining standard employment, such as gender, age, immigrant status, language, disability, and childcare responsibilities. Those barriers create a subgroup of vulnerable people among the self-employed, characterized by multiple intersecting conditions that create socioeconomic disadvantage. This study seeks to understand the experience of marginalized self-employed people with the SBSE program in order to identify problems with the program and how they might be corrected to increase enrollment and equal access to benefits. I will interview 30 participants through semi-structured interviews. The study will contribute to public policy, labour studies, and women and gender studies to offer a new perspective on how to support self-employed workers during work interruptions.

TG06-992.1

NICHOLS, NAOMI* *(Faculty of Education, McGill University)*

Participatory Institutional Ethnographic Analyses of Youth-Serving Institutions – a Human Rights Perspective

Historically, access to justice has been sought through public interest litigation, legal aid, legal education and judicial reform. More recently, scholars note the mobilization of the concept of access to justice to enable divergent and strategic efforts to address multiple forms of structural inequality within and beyond the legal system (Bhabha, 2007; Macdonald, 2003, 2005; Roach & Sossin, 2010). Conceptually and pragmatically, the pursuit of access to justice supports efforts to address systemic inequality in any institution where law is "debated, created, found, organized, administered, interpreted and applied" (Macdonald, 2003, p.

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2). The idea is to ensure all people experience the "enjoyment and protection of rights" (Bhabha, 2007, p. 154). Building from the results of four-years of participatory institutional ethnographic research on the institutional contexts of youth development, this paper illuminates how young people's experiences of procedural and relational fairness on the frontlines of the public sector – that is, during everyday interactions with teachers, immigration offices, the police, municipal transit operators, social workers, and so forth – shape their experiences and interpretations of gendered, raced and class-based patterns of inclusion and exclusion more broadly. Research proceeds from young people's knowledge of their work and lives; the analytic focus is the social organization of legal and bureaucratic processes, which shape inequalities of access to public sector resources and the distribution of punishments. Findings illuminate youth development as a complex of socially organized processes, which are shaped by and shaping the institutional and policy contexts of young people's lives.

RC04-JS-58.4

NICHOLS, SUE* (University of South Australia)

Telling and Showing: The Un-Constraining of Children's Bodies to Enable Communication of Meaning

The early years of schooling have seen the intensification of standardised testing accompanied by a return to, or reaffirmation of, teacher-directed transmission pedagogy. While the constraining of children's bodies and voices is not new in early education, current pressures are reinforcing the importance of what many teachers call the "five Ls": legs crossed, hands in laps, lips locked and listening. The project reported here investigated children's word knowledge prompted by a concern about limited vocabulary being taught in early schooling. The focus in this paper will be on the impact of permitting children to use their bodies when asked to provide definitions of moderately challenging words. A total of 65 children from schools characterised by moderate to high levels of social disadvantage and cultural diversity, participated in individual interviews which elicited their word knowledge. Children were explicitly invited to "tell or show" what words mean, with researchers explaining that "you can use your hands or act out the word". This approach is underpinned by a semiotic concept of literacy which views communication as encompassing the full range of semiotic resources including spoken and written language, visual images, sounds, gestures and the use of objects, often deployed in combination rather than separately. In this presentation, I will report the extent, and the ways in which, children responded to the invitation to deploy their bodies semiotically. I will consider how bringing children into spaces other than the classroom contributed to a shift in norms of engagement. I will highlight how children whose literacy and language abilities were considered below average were enabled, through this un-constraining of their bodies, to communicate meanings of words that they were not yet able to read or write. Affectively, children's enthusiasm to communicate word knowledge using embodiment in combination with oral language, was strongly evident.

RC27-503.2

NICOLAU NETTO, MICHEL* (State University of Campinas - UNICAMP)

Brazilian State and the Symbolic Economy of Sport Mega-Events

Sport Mega-events (SMEs) have become a platform to enhance the status of emergent countries in the global stage. So it was in Brazil as the country hosted the two most recent SMEs: FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games. Both were understood by the State as part of a strategy to promote a modern image of the country globally.

However, the MediaSpace of a SME is of a special sort. Most of FIFA, IOC and their partners' profits come from two sources: broadcasting and marketing rights. It means that they base their profits on a symbolic economy, producing symbolic forms with economic value. This is a consequence of the process of globalization that may be seen in the history of SMEs, since the end of the 1970s, in two senses. First of all, this economy has been globalized as the capital involved in it started coming from multinational companies, with global market interests. Secondly, the multinational sport institutions have gathered more control over marketing and broadcasting rights strategies and negotiations, retrieving them from national agencies.

In order to make this economy work, the sport institutions must guarantee that the landscape of the SME will be suitable for the economic valuation of the symbolic forms. Therefore, they demand from the State to produce the landscape of the SMEs as one in which they have the authority over the symbolic forms. It means that, if the State produces the country image to be promoted globally, it also needs to produce a landscape in which the authority over the symbolic forms has been denationalized.

In this paper I want to analyze both roles of the State and the conflicts that were related to them. In order to do so, I will present results of a research carried out in Brazil since 2013.

RC40-707.6

NIEDERLE, PAULO* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL)
WILKINSON, JOHN (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro)
MASCARENHAS, GILBERTO CERQUEIRA (Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro)

Navigating between Modernization and Patrimonialization: The Institutionalization of Geographical Indications in Brazil

Similarly to most developing countries, Brazil started to internalize Geographical Indications (GI) as a mandatory condition following on the signing of the TRIPS Agreement. Nevertheless, the way this mechanism was incorporated by the Brazilian Law on Intellectual Property (LPI n.9.279/1996) suggests that local actors have not only introduced innovations not covered by the international agreement, but also defined a very flexible model. This is one reason why the country has advanced relatively fast in recognizing a variety of regions and products. Until august 2017, Brazil has registered 45 Indications of Provenance and 10 Denominations of Origin for national products. These registers cover a wide variety of goods, from traditional agri-food products such as wine, cheese and coffee, to non-agricultural artisanal goods, and even services. This paper analyses GI institutionalization focusing on how the organizations directly involved in this process interpret the Brazilian model. Research was conducted over the last four years within the scope of a multi-institutional project sponsored by the Brazilian Council of Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). It involved interviews with policy makers, researchers and stakeholders, as well as case studies in different regions and sectors. The results reveal conflicting understandings not only about the regulatory framework currently in force, but also on the employment of this mechanism. On one extreme, GIs are seeing as normative constraints used to promote technological modernization. On the other, they are conceived as part of an effort to patrimonialize traditional practices of production. In most cases, however, projects are navigating between these two extremes. At the same time as this has been considered a positive effect of the 'soft' institutional Brazilian model, it has increased apprehension about the risk of the 'de-characterization' of this mechanism, even before it becomes recognized by Brazilian consumers, another critical point for GI development in this country.

RC16-300.4

NIELSEN, GREG* (Concordia)

Simmel's (in)Difference: Live Entering into the Act

This paper argues the most enduring legacy of Simmel's philosophical sociology is seen in how he theorized modernity as objective culture in general and as the opposite of a live entering into an act of a unique life history (subjective culture) that it uses but that it can never fully objectify or exhaust. The more specific question I raise is how to theorize the blasé attitude toward an ethics and politics people take-on in the example of the street (objective culture) but also understood as a place where thresholds of (subjective) sociability are derived from difference. To this end, the paper is a work in progress that presents a reading of Simmel's sociology and philosophy via his observation of the blasé attitude adopted in modernity as a response to the over stimulations of city life. I position the blasé attitude (The Metropolis essay) in his formal sociology and *Philosophy of Money,* first in in the Berlin context he writes in, and then link it to his later neo-Kantian ethics (1913 *Das Individuelle Gezetz;* The Individual Law), and a more contemporary discussion for our time. My main point is that for Simmel, the blasé attitude that citizens adopt to cope with the over stimulation of conflicts and nervous energies in the city provides the possibility for a creative disposition that expands thresholds for multi-sided association and differentiation. I draw the counter-intuitive conclusion that Simmel's legacy teaches us that "live entering' into an act of a unique life history (difference), requires a measure of productive indifference for contemporary (subjective) sociability, ethics and politics to be possible.

RC16-320.1

NIELSEN, GREG* (Concordia)

Truth and Democracy: Journalism, Politics, Social Science

Journalism (real and fake) and the fate of democracy (its truths and post-truths) has become a hot topic around the world. A veritable political and media storm has social critics and pundits perplexed as to how to explain many of today's events. The storm has spread out from the unexpected results of the American presidential elections along with the return of right wing populism, islamophobia, white supremacy, and the subsequent series of attacks on immigrants, DACA, LGBTI, and many other vulnerable communities. It comes with a return of ethnic nationalism and the Brexit referendum, a new Cold War, and the globally publicized impeachment ("constitutional coup") of the President of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff just as much of South America is sliding into the breech. These examples are not simply explained as a shift toward some new authoritarianism, but in

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many instances the fabulous denial of social facts journalists, politicians and social scientists are expected to trust in order to produce democracy.

This paper seeks to update Bourdieu's insights into the intersecting fields of journalism, politics, and social science in this new context. In many ways, for example, the political and media storm around the world has occurred because the strengths in these fields have given way to their weaknesses. Many believe the political field is weakened to the point of absurdity (endless spin) and that journalism's professional culture (as gatekeeper) of values of accuracy, reliability, autonomy, and truth are simply a cover for the interests of the most well off. The social science ``thinkers`` have not been able to dam the storm surge either perhaps because of their own long divisive debate over the relations between knowledge, truth and power. Are these the failures of multiple fields? Systems? Or the crisis in one planetary mode of production?

RC11-221.2

NIEMI, TUUKKA* *(University of Helsinki)*
KOMP, KATHRIN *(University of Helsinki)*

Which Future Scenarios Can Affect Retirement Timing and the Outcome of Pension Reforms? a Finnish Case Study

Researchers and policymakers widely agree that ageing populations necessitate pension reforms, if pension schemes are to remain financially sustainable. As a result, governments across Europe, including Finland, have begun to introduce reforms that delay the average timing of retirement, meaning the age at which people start receiving pension benefits. To reach this aim, policy makers need to consider the factors that will affect retirement timing, which will depend on a range of possible future developments, i.e. scenarios. This study identified such scenarios for the next 20 years in the context of Finland. This was done using the Delphi method: a panel of 15 experts were first interviewed individually and then surveyed, providing the possibility of re-assessment of their views after feedback. The experts consisted of researchers and representatives of think tanks, pension-related organizations, trade unions and pensioners' associations. While continuing health improvements and policies of the state retirement age being increased and early retirement options being made fewer were generally thought to inevitably raise the effective retirement age, some scenarios were considered as significant in determining the degree of this trend. The most commonly identified scenarios concerned changes in working conditions and the labor market. Some scenarios less prevalently featured in the interviews, such as growing responsibilities in caregiving, were also highly acknowledged in the survey round. Differences in retirement timing between socioeconomic groups were predicted to widen. The clearest disagreement among the experts concerned the significance of political changes, as well as the role that pension funds are likely to play.

RC11-222.5

NIEROBISZ, ANNETTE* *(Carleton College)*
SAWCHUK, DANA *(Wilfrid Laurier University)*

The Silver Linings of Joblessness: Aging Workers Finding Meaning in the Unemployment Experience

This paper investigates how a select group of workers – those age 50 and older who lost their job between 2007 and 2014 – find meaning in the unemployment experience. The study is situated against the backdrop of an unprecedented confluence of socio-economic conditions: a severe economic recession, followed by a long term jobless recovery; a collapsing housing market; a continued weakening of institutional protections for workers; and a growing aging population. The data informing this study are drawn from 62 in-depth interviews with White, middle- and upper-middle class workers residing within Minnesota's greater Twin City region, Minneapolis/St. Paul. While interviewees share stories of increasing medical needs that must go neglected, shrinking retirement accounts, ageism in the labor market, and downward mobility, what is surprising is the number of interviewees who nonetheless emphasize the so-called "silver linings" of their job loss. In the stories interviewees share, job loss is often reframed in a variety of positive ways including: an opportunity for personal growth, the development of new career directions, and an emphasis on improved health. Our paper adds to the literature on how individuals make sense of the job loss experience and also addresses the theoretical and applied implications of our findings.

RC02-53.2

NIGGEMEIER, JAN* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Community Unions As Strategic Field Challengers in the Japanese Labour Movement

Organised labour in Japan is characterised by a dominance of corporatist enterprise unions. Despite a growing casualisation and precariousness of work as well as signs of a legitimacy crisis due to a decreasing unionisation rate, most mainstream trade unions remain hesitant to expand their scope of representation beyond their core constituency of regularly-employed workers. In comparison, locally-based or social group-constituted community unions strategically target these niches in focusing on the organisation of the growing group of irregularly-employed, as the most vulnerable workforce. Often inspired by examples from abroad and with a strong rooting in civil society, these grassroots-level organisations of labour activism develop innovative and much more flexible forms of workers' representation. This research paper elucidates transformations within the broader Japanese labour movement along examples of diverse forms of community unionism. It aims to find out, how decision-making about organisational structures, approached agendas as well as applied tactics by the involved actors impacts field transformations. The strategic role of community unions as challengers vis-à-vis mainstream trade unions as incumbents within the organisational field of the Japanese labour movement is analysed through the application of the theoretical model of *Strategic Action Fields* by Fligstein and McAdam (2012), which intersects between social movement- and organisation-theory. This research paper argues that despite their peripheral position and limited dimension, community unions serve as influential field entrepreneurs. In interaction with other field actors, they point out imitable alternatives to the established corporatist trade union system and thus can induce field transformation of Japanese labour. This paper's analysis is based on in-field research conducted in Japan, including interviews with organisers and members of trade unions and several different community union organisations as well as participant observation within group activism.

WG01-937.4

NIKAJ, IRENA* *(University of Korca, Albania)*

Challenges of the Socio-Cultural Development of Korça's District Under the Territorial Reform of 2015

Our topic aims to treat social and cultural challenges of Albania, especially of Korça's region within the administrative and territorial reform of the 2015. Over the ten or eleven years following the decentralisation reforms undertaken in 2000, the country has undergone a number of demographic, social and economic changes. The demographic map of Albania has changed as a result of people's internal migration and emigration abroad.

One of the main challenges for the current local government in Albania is to fulfill the growing expectations of citizens for better services and governance, social and cultural development of people's life. Decentralisation and urbanization have resulted in higher pressure on local government units for funding public services and facilitating economic development.

Overall the country's achievements over the past two decades in terms of both economic growth and political reform have been impressive. However, the benefits of economic development have not been evenly distributed and the pattern of the Gini index since 1997 seems to demonstrate an inherent trend towards inequality within Albania's growth patterns. The country's Gini coefficient is the third highest in the region which would seem to indicate a need to recalibrate the national development strategy towards a more equitable model.

In order to examine these social and cultural consequences and need to reconstruct central/local interventions we have conducted analyzes, interviews and questionnaires with Korça's people that show what has really changed in the lives of people and how they perceive these changes.

RC23-425.13

NIKIFOROVA, OLGA* *(Saint-Petersburg State University)*
LEBEDINTSEVA, LIUBOV *(Saint Petersburg State University)*
DERIUGIN, PAVEL *(Saint Petersburg State University)*
KAPUSTKINA, ELENA *(Saint Petersburg State University)*
TARANDO, ELENA *(Saint Petersburg State University)*

The Role of Universities in Modern Economic Development of the Russian Region

The present paper is dedicated to the analysis of the collaborative activities among Universities, research institutes, business structures and the State, what is becoming a new trend in modern economic development of the Russian region. In this example the small innovative enterprise was presented as an independent legal entity related with universities for exchanging of experience, transferring information, transmission of initiative innovative projects to each other. In applied sociological research on the basis expert poll we generalized structuralized and analyzed technoparks and innovative-technological centers. So the augthors of this manuscript found out that the majority of the surveyed organizations created the peculiar production clusters round themselves, what becomes a new trend in economics. The main problems of the organizations of innovative infrastructure were revealed by authors. Personnel, financial, logistical, institutional ones were named and analyzed. The authors of the paper came to the conclusion that the government has to play a crucial role in building strategic research relationships between universities, research institutes and industry.

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RC26-485.2

NIKOLAEVA, ULIANA* *(Lomonosov Moscow State University)*

Globalization, Counter-Urbanization and Archaic Trends in the Rural Communities in Northern Russia

Contemporary technological and social modernization, on the one hand, and various pre-market and archaic forms of social and economic interaction (reciprocation, exchange of gifts, exchange of help, 'blat', nepotism, the use of kinship ties, etc.), on the other hand, are still widely present in modern rural communities in Russia. The social life of rural communities is organized as a "multi-layered pie": simultaneously, different models of social interaction and different "epochs" of the past coexist. Among the most archaic patterns one can indicate the relations of reciprocal intra-family and inter-family mutual assistance and reminiscent tribal kinship. Rural people, who find themselves in difficult situations and need help, receive it from their relatives (at no charge) or from their neighbors (on a free and partially paid basis). Such assistance is, as a rule, of a non-monetary nature (assistance with work, provision of services, and voluntary donation of food). However, even in such "archaic" forms of social physical survival, the use of the newest means of communication - cellular communication, the Internet, fast electronic banking transfers become more important. The spread of the newest means of communication in rural areas in Russia has brought into being changes in the relations of reciprocity. For example, more often than not neighbors and non-relatives, but previously unfamiliar people who learned via, say, Facebook or other social networks about the problems and needs of rural families - provide assistance (transfer money, send clothes, food, come and provide on-site assistance). Thus, the development of global capitalism and modern infocommunications in the countryside in Russia, does not always displace pre-market economic relations. New technical and financial resources are organically integrated into the basic reciprocal/archaic economic relations.

RC48-JS-57.2

NIKOLAS, ANA-MARIA* *(Ruhr University Bochum)*

Measuring Cooperation through Events. a Social Network Analysis of Cooperation between Social Movement and Trade Union Organizations in the Anti-Austerity Protests.

Austerity politics in Europe is said to have facilitated a new wave of cooperation between social movement organizations and trade unions. Yet while joint mobilization of those two types of organizational forms has empirically ben observed, we don't now in which incidents what specific kind of organizations cooperate. Are rather big and resource rich movement and union organizations cooperating, or ideologically similar organizations? Or do they cooperate to form insider outsider -coalitions using different tactics to reach a common goal? And under which conditions is cooperation more likely to emerge? Taking the example of the *Alter Summit* anti austerity network, this paper tackles these questions by using a social network analysis to study cooperation events. These events can be protest events but also less visible, but nevertheless crucial manifestations of collaboration, like background meetings and joint position papers. I use resources, culture, and political-economic opportunity factors from both social movement and industrial theories alike to explain the observed cooperation patterns in the *Alter Summit* network. Understanding this pattern of cooperation can contribute viral insights to our perception of transnational collective action between actors from different movement backgrounds.

RC34-613.11

NILAN, PAM* *(University of Newcastle)*

What's in a Name? 'Muslim' Youth Gangs in Australia

In Australia, so-called 'Muslim' youth gangs are said to pose a risk to the public. Yet the term 'Muslim' might not signify anything of consequence. This paper examines some 'Muslim' gangs to see if the label means anything. The first example is the outlaw *motorcycle* gang – *Soldiers of Islam*, which was alleged to be terrorising citizens on the Gold Coast in Queensland. It was disbanded in 2013. The second example is an ethnic *criminal* gang in Sydney that purposefully chose the name *Muslim Brotherhood Movement* to create a strong position in the underworld of crime. It was disbanded in 2011. The final example is the *Apex street* gang in Melbourne, which was disbanded in 2016. Even though labelled a 'Muslim' gang by the media, *Apex* was not much more than a loose affiliation of young men from diverse backgrounds, including Sudanese youth. In all three cases, rapid police intervention followed a public outcry driven by media reporting. Although the three 'gangs' were different in form and purpose, their short-lived notoriety tells us something. When the adjective 'Muslim' is added to the term 'gang' this intensifies moral panic among the citizenry. The appellation 'Muslim gang' synthesises public fears of ethnic youth criminality[1] with the perceived threat of Islamist terrorism. Yet the 'Muslim' reputation of a gang gains tremendous kudos, even if short-lived. We may consider this phenomenon using an interpretive framework drawn from the work of Pierre Bourdieu.

[1] Notably, only a very small number of young men from stigmatised ethnic backgrounds ever get involved with gangs in Australia, despite so many experiencing conditions of economic marginality and daily struggle for legitimacy.

RC53-886.3

NILSEN, ANN CHRISTIN* *(University of Agder)*
WÆRDAHL, RANDI *(Oslo University College)*
SAN, SOPHANY *(Pannasastra University)*

Negotiating Children's Work/School Balance: Cambodian Parents' Rationales

Despite a decline in children's work and an increase in school attendance, children remain to be a part of the workforce in Cambodia. It is widely assumed that child work is an effect of poverty and keeps children out of school. Moreover, child work is commonly associated with exploitation and maltreatment. Yet, several researchers have pointed out that children's work may also be judged as educational. Seen in this light child work may not only occur out of necessity and at the cost of education, but may be a matter of choice. In Cambodia, research has revealed that a large share of children who do not attend school, neither work. This indicates that work cannot be perceived as the only barrier keeping children out of the classroom, but that it also should be addressed as a matter of choice and priorities.

In this paper, we explore parental rationales for child work. Based on data from qualitative interviews with parents in 20 households, located in an urban and a rural community in Cambodia, we address the following questions: What are the benefits of children working? What do the parents regard as a good work/school balance? Are the rationales the same or different for sons and daughters? The paper highlights and discusses the relevance of post-colonial perspectives to analyze parenthood and childhood across cultural contexts.

RC01-29.1

NILSSON, JOEL* *(Swedish defence university)*
OSTERBERG, JOHAN *(Swedish Defense University)*

Diary of Military Life

Abstract
Individuals who undergo military education are trained in developing leadership skills, to work together in a group with others and, in a longer perspective, commit to a societal purpose larger than themselves. At the same time, they are confronted not only with organizational and hierarchical challenges, but also stressful conditions, which imposes high demands on performance, motivation and handling with emotions. The aim of this study is to explore motivation, leadership and group cohesion by applying sociological, social psychological and gender perspectives. The study aspires to get a clearer insight into the social life world of military recruits. Based on a case study approach, this inductive study takes advantage of the possibility of being able to make thorough observations over time, by using a diary approach design. The sample consists of six recruits, three male, and three female, as they are undergoing their nine-month basic military education in the Swedish Armed Forces. Against the background of our theoretical frameworks, we will search for patterns regarding for instance; emotions, organizational culture, norms and values, gender roles and effects of socialization. We anticipate this study to be a starting point for a longitudinal case study spanning over a three to five-year period of time. The findings aims at giving a deeper understanding of which factors that subsequently affects the individual in their future military career choices. Furthermore, the study aims at bringing additional value of what elements that influence turnover intentions.

RC10-211.4

NINA-PAZARZI, ELENI* *(University of Piraeus)*

The Impact of Crisis on Female Entrepreneurship in Greece

Small and medium sized enterprises play a significant role in the development of the national economy in Greece and constitute one of the main sources for the creation of new job positions. The role of female entrepreneurs in the development of this branch of economy becomes evident as more women choose to create their own companies. Many reports focus on the great potential of women owned enterprises for increasing employment, job creation and innovation. Female owned firms are considered as one of the main trends in entrepreneurship and the raising of the visibility and awareness about the economic and social role of women entrepreneurs is emphasized in order to encourage female entrepreneurship. This presentation will deal with the recent trends of female entrepreneurs during the decade of the crisis.

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RC15-295.3

NING, ANA* *(King's University College at Western University)*

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) As "Authoritative Practice": Practitioners and Users' Perspectives of TCM Evidence in Canadian Contexts

Drawing upon multi-sited ethnographic research with practitioners and users of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, regarding constructions of TCM evidence of safety and effectiveness, this paper focuses on the complex and sometimes contradictory ways in which the production and use of a particular type of CAM knowledge take shape within specific socio-cultural contexts. The narratives of TCM practitioners and users will uncover the legitimacy of multiple evidence frameworks beyond the confines of bioscience to validate diverse therapeutic outcomes. As such, the production of scientific evidence as a presumed universal to constitute "authoritative knowledge" (Sargent & Floyd, 1996) – the knowledge that gets to count, and upon which decisions can be made – will be debunked in light of TCM practitioners and users' engagement with "authoritative practice" (MacDonald, forthcoming) – the health provider who gets to count, who gets to make decisions, and who is entrusted with solid understanding and use of traditional and scientific knowledge. Thus, the question of *who* can deliver TCM is just as important as *what* TCM itself can do.

RC14-269.8

NISHIDA, YUKAKO* *(Nagoya University)*

Differentiating Power for Developmental Disabilities: Representation in an Influential Japanese TV Programme

In Japan, 'developmental disabilities' (DD) has become a generic term used to refer to disabilities such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), learning disability (LD), and autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Throughout 2017, Japan's national public broadcasting organization, the NHK, aired the 'DD project' series featuring numerous TV programmes.

This presentation analyses the primary function of the most influential programme in the project; a discourse analysis is conducted to examine how differentiating powers are exercised.

The analysis revealed that the programme uses narratives and visual aids to differentiate between people with and without DD; it emphasises the sensory differences between them by employing explanatory narratives, experiential reports from those who identify themselves as having DD, and research findings. A graph of a test result comparing differences in auditory sensibilities could be considered an example of visual differentiation.

The differences between people with and without DD are also described as being cerebral. Unequal power relationships have been constructed between them, particularly in the discourse of cerebral differences. Unlike many other NHK programmes, this programme does not define DD as partial brain dysfunction; however, the use of expressions such as 'having difficulty' and 'does not work well' intensively implies that the sensory characteristics of people with DD are disabled.

Furthermore, in this programme, people with DD are described as the minority, compared with the majority without DD. In the discourse of majority-minority relationships, people with DD are depicted as suffering because the rules created by the majority are not suitable for them. Here, the social model of disability may emerge.

The programme includes both biomedical discourses and discourses based on the social model of disability. Although the former and the latter differ in identifying the position of disabilities, neither of them may be considered free of differentiating powers.

RC49-830.1

NISHIDA, YUKAKO* *(Nagoya University)*

The Birth and Spread of an Unofficial Diagnostic Term: A Case of Developmental Disabilities in Japan

Annemarie Jutel (2011) argues that an official medical diagnosis plays a significant role in contemporary society. She further mentions that a diagnosis operates beyond official medical jurisdiction, which implies that paying attention to unofficial or alternative disease classifications is essential for future sociological studies on diagnoses.

This presentation explores a case whereby an unofficial diagnostic term originating from an official psychiatric diagnosis arises in both medical professional discourses and discourses among laypeople.

The term 'hattatsu shougai' (meaning 'developmental disabilities' [DD]) has been used as a generic term for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), learning disability (LD), and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in Japan since it was defined in Japanese law in 2004. Similarly, a new term, 'hattatsu dekoboko' (meaning 'developmental unbalance' [DU]), has gradually gained popularity.

The latter term was coined by a leading ASD medical expert in his 2011 book for the general public. He describes DU as a predisposition and DD as a full-blown disease. Therefore, DU can be related to the concept of risk.

DU might also be intended to mitigate stigma, as he notes that this term is necessary to avoid the negative connotations of the term 'shougai' (i.e., 'disability'). DU is a widely accepted term and can be found in the titles of some books and academic articles, as well as in many homepages.

Furthermore, a new phenomenon is being observed. The term 'dekoboko' and a similar term 'outotsu' (i.e., 'unbalance') are being used in lay discourses to describe many types of minorities, including those with DD/DU and mental illness and members of the LGBT community.

The phenomena described here might help enhance our understanding of the social function of an official diagnosis, problems related to that diagnosis (e.g., stigma), and the tension between official and unofficial diagnostic terms.

RC24-464.1

NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO* *(Hosei University)*
MARUYAMA, YASUSHI *(Nagoya University)*

Energy Transition and the Development of Community Power Movements in Japan

Introduction
The purpose of this presentation is to clarify the dynamics of local energy autonomy in Japan and to discuss the conditions for community power movement to manage a renewable energy business independently. Since nuclear disaster in Fukushima in 2011, the policy promoting renewable energy was introduced. Then big companies rushed into the business and have dominated the market for building and maintaining renewable energy plants. Moreover, these projects give little benefit to local areas, certain amount renewable energy projects are criticized by local residents and nature conservation groups. On the contrary, more local people looked for ways to create energy autonomy. We grape the dynamics of energy autonomy in local area, and consider more equitable and environmentally sustainable energy systems.

Data and Method
We research some "community power movements" to grasp the current situation of energy autonomy in local area. Community power movement was defined as a social movement or social business that creates renewable energy which benefits local people or local areas. We have joined the community power movements' demonstrations and conducted in-depth interviews.

Results and Conclusion
We can find out that it's important for community power movements that intermediary social business which supports energy autonomy in local area. For example, community power movements organized the renewable energy company and the company have started training a local company which had not previously been involved in the renewable energy business. This means that community power movements can independently build and manage renewable energy plants without involvement of big companies.

More importantly, community power movements could bring local people not only monetary incentives , but also other "derivative" merits. Such derivative merits as the network of human resources, and cultural exchange between the urban area and the local area have a potential to revitalize local communities.

RC35-636.4

NISKA, MIIRA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Relational Perspective on Employability and Career Management Skills

The number of unemployed jobseekers with academic degrees is increasing in many parts of Europe. European Education Ministries have, thus, highlighted the need to foster graduates' employability. Individual employability refers to ability to find a job, remain employed and progress one's career. Previous research has placed *career management skills* in the core of individual employability. Career management skills include self-knowledge, knowledge of available job opportunities, career decision-making skills and transitions skills, like ability to write job applications. Given the societal importance of graduates' employability, previous studies have been surprisingly homogenous; employability and career management skills have been mainly studied from substantialist perspective. In this research I adopt a relational perspective; employability and career management skills do not consist of pre-given entities but of dynamic relations. Theoretically the research combines Goffman's dramaturgical sociology and discursive social psychology. From this perspective, graduates' must be willing and able to adopt a position of a working life agent with career management skills and credibly present it to others. But are students willing and able to adopt such positions? Do they have *rhetorical resources* for skillful self-presentations? The data analysed in the research includes interviews with Masters students of the University of Helsinki.

RC22-405.10

NISSILÄ, PAULA* *(University of Tampere)*

Creating Religious Space: Young People at a Revival Summer Event

This paper asks how religiosity is constructed in celebratory settings through examining youths' experiences of rituals and activities. The relation between the institutional practices and the individual needs and desires is central to the post secular, liquid religion. The religious affiliation and public participation have continued declining in Europe. This applies also to the protestant Nordic countries where the state church has traditionally been strong. Yet in Finland, the activities of the traditional revivalist movements within the state church, especially the hundred years old open-air summer gatherings, attract masses. These gatherings compete in attendance rates with many secular events in the best holiday season.

This paper explores this traditional, and yet strong, collectivity with special attention drawn to the form, context, and young people. The appeal to the younger generations is essential for the religious communities. Based on interviews, narratives and observation, this paper details the meanings that firmly involved participants (aged 14-18) attach to the summer event of the liberal Awakening movement, the second largest revivalist movement under the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland. This movement emphasized already originally personal faith and grass-root religiosity, which correlates with the postmodern spirituality. Sociohistorically, the movement has also intertwined with national identity.

This paper highlights how this community with its rituals constructs a religious space for the youths. It shows how the peer group acts as the most influential in formulating the religious identity. The appeal of the event rests on the peer solidarity created through social activities in the festival context separated from everyday life's social structures. Concerning the belonging, the liberal communality of the movement is especially valued setting the orthodoxy on a minor role. The spiritual substance of the movement appears embedded in rituals and the participation creates a religious space of solidarity, autonomy, and seeking for this youth.

RC15-282.3

NIUMAI, AJAILIU* *(Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, University of Hyderabad, Telangana, India)*

Women's Sexual Health and Gender Hierarchies: An Empirical Study of Menstruation in Hyderabad Slums

The issue of women's sexual health especially menstruation is a new pertinent academic discourse. It needs to be examined from an interdisciplinary perspective. This paper is an empirical study conducted in Rasoolpura slum and Sultan Sahi slum areas in Hyderabad, Telangana, South India. The concept of 'purity' and 'pollution' using Emile Durkheim's jargon leads to difference in the way girls and women undergo menstruation Theoretically, Freud (1962) asserts that menstrual taboos are prevalent in different forms such as controlling women, castration anxiety, and the like which is apt to understand Indian women. The aim of this study is to explore the challenges which women face in their everyday lives that limits their access to feminine hygiene products, to identify the factors associated with unhygienic disposal of sanitary napkins and it's related health hazards. It also attempts to study the level of freedom of choice that women enjoy with regard to their sexual health. Purposive sampling, interview and case study methods were employed. Research reveals that 23% of school going girls in India 'drop out' permanently when they begin to menstruate owing to lack of feminine hygiene, particularly sanitation facilities in schools. The girls who drop out of school lack skills for life and tend to search for their livelihood as bonded laborers, housemaids, nannies, sale girls and also become victims of child marriage and trafficking. Due to lack of proper sexual health care, women and girls lose their chance of education, economic empowerment and are unable to negotiate for freedom in patriarchal society.

RC22-407.5

NIXON, ALAN* *(Western Sydney University)*

The Case of Atheist Asylum Seekers and the Category of 'Religion'

In the last 10 years there has been increasing focus on the plight of non-religious and atheist peoples being persecuted in various countries. Some of this focus has come from cases brought to the attention of atheist organisations such as *Atheist Alliance International, International Humanist and Ethical Union* and local atheist groups. Cases are being reported by atheists in countries where their views are not acceptable and can end in imprisonment or death. For example, occurrences have been reported in Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Morocco and Indonesia. Due to many of these countries being Muslim majority, there is also a strong connection to what has become known as the 'ex-Muslim' atheist movement. There have been general concerns over the status of non-religious and atheist refugees due to the wording of the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*. The UN has recently (2016) confirmed the inclusion of non-religious and atheist refugees under the "religion" criteria and some countries, such as the UK and Canada have accepted refugees based on atheism as a religion. However,

atheism as a religious category is not clearly accepted by all countries of asylum, with the US particularly being seen as an ambiguous case. This paper will look at the need for atheist asylum, atheist asylum cases, the structural difficulties for seekers and the organisations involved in the cases.

RC40-707.5

NIZAM, DERYA* *(Izmir University of Economics)*

Designing Geographical Indications- Local Taste, Local Borders and Local Community

This study analyzes the potential for GIs to create, capture and distribute rents in ways that promote a reflexive localism that empowers rural producers and communities through alternative schemes that reduce their dependence on the agro-industry. In the literature, there seem to be only a few case studies that focus on different expectations and concerns raised by different chain actors in the design process of a particular GI project. Understanding the consensus and conflicts that emerge during the design and implementation of a particular GI design is important to analyze the potential for GI labeling movements in the current global era. This study contributes the GI literature by presenting a comparative case study that shows how different approaches to GIs, and various nuances in implementing GI policies at the national and international levels, can shape the scope of GI protection in the long-run. Case studies of GIs from Turkey are presented, using commodity chain analysis. There are two significant implications of this study: first, it presents an understanding of whether GIs challenge or reproduce conventional standards, depending on how the local actors designed them; and second, it offers an analysis of the conditions through which GI protection may potentially protect local products, traditional techniques and small producers in general.

RC10-208.3

NIZIOŁEK, KATARZYNA* *(University of Białystok)*

Theatrical Practice As a Means of Citizen Participation in Social Research

Participation and social effectiveness seem to be the catchphrases of the day when it comes to art, and social research as well. On one hand, participatory action research has already become a well-established practice in the world of qualitative methods in sociology. On the other, the so-called "social turn" has placed the arts closer to sociological concepts and methodology as a means of not only interpreting art, but also constructing artworks. These changes are opening new doors for both sociologists and artists interested in working together and exploring the "in-between" areas of art, science and social involvement. One such niche is being occupied by participatory theatre - a wide array of diverse and largely innovative practices that create conducive contexts not only for interdisciplinary collaborations, but also for citizen participation. Hence, in my presentation, using the participatory theatrical projects that I have co-created or actively observed myself as examples, I intend to provide an empirically grounded and self-reflective insight into five distinct and at least to some extent original methodologies of direct audience/public engagement. Each of these can be referred to as a different role of the participant that one performs in the process: a protagonist (or content provider), a user (directed or animated by the artist in a theatrically constructed situation), a co-creator of the theatrical piece (enjoying a certain degree of agency and autonomy), a player (in an interactive game-like event), or a subject of induced self-reflection. The analysis is completed with some notes on the possible research and social uses that such practices - via embodiment, empathy, imagination, and understanding, to mention but a few defining qualities - may effectively serve.

RC15-291.4

NJOAGUANI, OLUWATOBI* *(Covenant University)*
FOLARIN, SHERIFF *(Covenant University)*

Regional Health Governance in the Ebola Outbreak: The Need for African Solutions to African Problems

The need for context specific health policies and interventions in health systems in Africa cannot be overemphasized. Amongst many recommendations, the roles that regional organizations can play in health governance and policy implementation are important to this paper. Regional formations are already playing a significant role in shaping the formation of new socio-political intra-regional agendas. They also have the potential to engage as global actors through extra-regional diplomacy and bloc activism in support of those agendas. They can also act as bridge organizations between global initiatives for health cooperation and national health policy implementation. Regional organizations have great utility, owing to their familiarity with the region's specific political and cultural context. In terms of representation, they can provide leadership in translating global goals into regional context-specific priorities, a forum for the exchange of views and negotiation of legal instruments. The roles that regions can play are

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obviously enormous. The goal therefore is to understand how regional institutions in Africa, especially in West Africa, are taking advantage of their immerse potentials to affect global policies and governance for health. Also, in light of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, the paper seeks to assess the roles played by the African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its health organization, the West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO) in response to the epidemic. The paper recommends that regional organizations in Africa can play central roles in health governance, by steering global governance for health priorities in Africa, thereby reducing the burden of diseases.

RC06-141.7

NOBE, YOKO* *(University of Kochi)*

Can Child Welfare Coexist with Diverse Families? Case of Children in Need of Social Care in Japan

This study explores factors preventing children's access to family care by focusing on social care systems (institutional care, foster care, and adoption) in contemporary Japan.

Since diverse families have become more widespread, the modern family model as the standard one has been criticized for being narrow and repressive . However, the Japanese social care system as substitute care regards the modern family as the best model in which children should be raised. Therefore, social care systems not only contradict diverse families but also paradoxically prevent children access to family care in Japan. This study portrays how social care systems conflict with diverse families and cause the underdevelopment of family care systems (foster care and adoption) in Japan.

This issue was investigated by analyzing laws (civil law and social welfare law), policies, white papers, statistics, and previous research, including research which I conducted.

The findings of this research are as follows: First, the priorities of various stakeholders of social care systems (birth families, social workers, foster parents, adoptive parents, children's homes, local child protection centers, and Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare) differ and conflict. Second, only modern families or quasi-modern families can become adoptive and foster parents (single persons and same sex couples cannot become adoptive parents, and it is difficult for them to be foster parents in Japan). Third, only a few children without complex backgrounds and disabilities can enter adoptive and foster care.

This study concludes by criticizing contemporary Japanese social care systems that stigmatize and rank children in social care systems.

RC53-874.4

NOBELS, BÉRENGÈRE* *(University of Louvain)*

Making Home : Strategies, Tactics and Daily Practices of Children from Separated Parents, Living in Equal Shared Custody Agreements in Belgium

Since the 1960s, the definition of the family has changed greatly. From the nuclear family, immobile and sedentary, associated with a single place of residence, we move on to a wider and more mobile family associated with different places of residence (Widmer and al., 2008). As part of my doctoral thesis, I am particularly interested in these multilocal families and more specifically in the way in which the children from separated parents, living in equal shared custody agreements, maintain their family relations from one house to the other (Schier and al., 2015). Considering children as social actors (Gullov and al., 2015, James and Prout, 1997), I aim at understanding how they define and construct their 'home' in this context of circular mobility.

My field of research is conducted in Belgium (Brussels and its periphery), among children aged 10 to 13 years. I mobilize with them different visual and participatory methods (photography, drawing) and others coming from social geography (Socio-spatial network game, commented path).

Participating in this session would be an opportunity for me to share some preliminary results about a central dimension of my research project: how these children, for whom their different living spaces are fragmented and multiplied, establish potentially links between them, what represent here, there and the in-between for them, how an "archipélisation" of these different living spaces is created (Duchêne-Lacroix, 2010). I will highlight different strategies, tactics and daily practices that children would develop to deal with these absences and presences and to establish links as well as discontinuities inside these spaces (Schier and al., 2015; Winther, 2015).

RC57-929.4

NOBRE CAVALCANTE, FERNANDO* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN)*

RIBEIRO, BRUNO *(Federal University of Ceará)*

50CIAIS Project: Five Decades of Resistance, Empiricism and Transdisciplinarity from Ceará Sociological Thought.

This article is the result of a transdiciplinary project of multi-media recording of the memory of a regional sociological thought of a Brazilian state in the context of extreme struggles, inequalities and conflicting power relations. The 1970s represents an embryonic turn to the collective thinking of sociologists who decided to base their struggles, thoughts and voices of resistance in the epistemology of the South in choosing the state of Ceará to live to live and formulate your thoughts. This decade also represents the significant strength of Latin American sociological thought in the midst of the dictatorial military regime dictatorship in Brazil. The Journal of Social Sciences ("Revista de Ciências Sociais"), launched in 1970, as well as the creation of the Postgraduate Program in Sociology of the Federal University of Ceará in 1976 was the beginning of resistance, struggle and the creation of a peculiar identity of what this work considers as "sociology of Ceará".long this time, could it be considered that there is an identity of thought of a "Ceará sociology"? Methodologically it was made quantitative research with the identification of thematic principias debated year after year in the Journal of Social Sciences, as well as qualitative research interviews with sociologists who participated collected from the foundations of the main academic intitutions the state of Ceará. Authors like Karl Mannheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Émile Durkheim, Norbert Elias, Michel Foucault, Pierre Bourdieu, Thomas Luckmann, Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Peter Berger and Bruno Latour are debated according to the thematic has been explored in the interviews. Traces of resistance, strong empiricism and transdisciplinarity can be seen from Ceará sociological thought. The "50ciais project" demonstrates that visual sociology through audiovisual techniques is an important way of the record of the history of struggle of the construction of the Brazilian sociology.

RC16-299.9

NOBRE CAVALCANTE, FERNANDO* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN)*

The Look of the Observation in Communication Research: The Paradigm of Observation As a Processual Communicative Action

The observation is the alpha-ultimate stage of the investigation of the social facts in the fields of social sciences. Stimulates the idea of thematic monitoring and on the research object and subjectively concludes a thought championed by rational dialogue, registered by narratives and translated into images. This paradigm must be extended to the field of communication and extended a procedural research strategy. This article groups the variants of this observation techniques by sociological and anthropological researches in order to guide an epistemology of social observation in the field of communication sciences in the opportunity of thinking the production of sense of images techniques of Vilém Flusser and communicative reason of Jürgen Habermas. Theoretically also support in epistemological surveillance of Guillemo Orozco. That pragmatic loopholes they oppose to the procedural understanding of note in the communication sciences. It is concluded that the note must be understood and materialized procedurally as a communicative action the production of knowledge and the field journal, voice recorder and photography as research tools in communication and sociology studies.

RC23-438.3

NOBREGA, RODOLFO* *(Universidade de Brasília)*

MARQUES CARVALHO, PEDRO* *(Getúlio Vargas Foundation)*

Big Data in Brazilian Politics

The study aims to understand the digital environment in Brazil, the behavior of social networks in the main political events of the country and how they will possibly impact the presidential election of 2018. For this, we compare the availability of data in the digital environment of the United States with the availability of information in Brazil. The aim was to verify if Brazilian politicians play a similar role to American politicians like Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton regarding digital communication strategies, where both used big data demographic and behavioral data to outline their communication strategies and public relations. In addition, the research contemplates patterns of Brazilian behaviors on the Internet and how these may be useful in the 2018 election. To do this, we will cover some case studies such as the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff and how the debate reverberated in the digital environment. Our hypothesis is that the lack of Internet access and lack of connectivity between segments - credit card companies and social networks, for example - hampers predictions such as those made by companies like Cambridge Analytica. For the hypothesis, we take into account the behavioral difference of the Brazilian population with the United States, allowing forms of measurement that are possible only for the Brazilian reality. The preliminary results highlight the very characteristic political groupings in the networks. The former center-left government was heavily criticized by the center, the right and the extreme left. In addition, we can see the growth of far-right political publishers, both in the Brazilian presidential race and in the creation of new news portals. These portals have significant influence on the Brazilian population and possibly will impact the 2018 election.

RC08-172.3

NOBREGA, RODOLFO* *(Universidade de Brasília)*

Determinants of Publication in Sociology Journals

The study investigates who are the authors that publish in the high impact journals of sociology and what are the determinants that allow this major profile to publish. For the empirical research, information was collected from 10 sociology journals between 2004 and 2016. The journals were selected according to the impact positioning indicators and acceptance of articles of any sociological theme and from any country. Five of them have major impact and the others were drawn. The determinants considered for analysis were: country and region of the institution of the author, language of the country of attachment, ranking of institution, ranking of periodical; and thematic of the article. Logistic regression was used to analyze the result. The hypothesis is that, despite the significant increase in the number of articles by journals, the current publication profile remains similar to that of 10 years ago: the United States and Europe continue to be references, mainly by the language and the hegemony of these localities within the publishing scene. Preliminary results confirm the hypotheses found. The countries of the Global South publish more than in 2004, however, this amount has increased in the face of the growth of the number of publications in these periodicals. In the general percentage, these nations continue being minority and the authors of these localities publish less in the magazines of high impact. Regarding the determinants, the chance of Southern authors' publication is much inferior than that of the United States and Europe. Well-ranked universities are also more likely to publish than others. Thus, authors located in the Global South and of the 'modest' institution rank were those with the lowest chances for publication in the journals with the greatest impact. The publication in Sociology field is still very concentrated in certain regions, generating intra-regional and inter-regional inequality.

RC53-883.5

NOCETI, MARIA BELÉN* *(Instituto de Investigaciones economicas y Sociales del Sur, CONICET- Dpto de Economía UNS)*

SANTOS, MARÍA EMMA *(Coauthor)*

QUIROGA, ANA FLORENCIA *(Coauthor)*

El Trabajo Infantil Como Manifestación De La Pobreza En La Ciudad De Bahia Blanca, Argentina. Diversidad Del Fenómeno y Desarrollo De Políticas Públicas Locales Para Erradicarlo.

Según datos estadísticos del Instituto de Estadísticas y Censos de la Argentina, el trabajo infantil en Bahia Blanca es sólo del 1.11 % para el periodo 2004 al 2016, sobre un promedio de 25.000 niños. La población bajo la linea de pobreza alcanzó, en promedio, un 19% para el mismo periodo, sobre un total de 400.000 habitantes. Estudios cualitativos realizados en tres barrios carenciados de la ciudad, arrojan cifras mucho mas disímiles, mostrando que en poblaciones de 1500, 450 y de 833 niños, el promedio de niños que trabajaban respectivamente fue de 63 %, 47% y de 52%, con mayor representación del trabajo doméstico. Esta situación demuestra, por un lado la disparidad de apreciaciones que se pueden generar según el tipo de metodologías utilizadas. La aproximación cualitativa posibilitó la descripción de los diversos trabajos infantiles diseminados en la ciudad. A partir de estos datos el Municipio de Bahía Blanca elaboró un programa de política pública orientado a la erradicación del fenómeno por tipo de trabajo infantil, diferenciando acciones a fin de generar mayor efectividad en su meta. Esta presentación refiere tal proceso.

RC01-29.4

NOGAMI, GEN* *(University of Tsukuba)*

Cultural Aspects of Postmodern Military in the Case of Japan Self Defense Forces

This presentation investigates military 'postmodernism', focusing on Japan Self Defense Forces(JSDF), particularly its strategy of public relations for recruitment.

It is well known 'Postmodern Military' framework(Moskos, 2000) enables international comparative studies of armed forces confronting the age of 'New War' and new tasks such as disaster relief and humanitarian assistance.

However, those studies seem to exclude JSDF, with fifth largest budget in the world. I focus on JSDF and provide a cultural approach to the postmodern military framework.

Of course, the framework had already been examined from cultural aspects such as Hajjar(2014). He pointed out its tremendous complexity, fragmentation and flexibility armed forces face today. However, those examinations need to become more 'cultural' one, in other words more interpretative one, at the days when armed forces use the popular culture aggressively, offering their equipment and human resource to movie production for example.

For that, I think self-presentation and cognitive manipulation in recruitment is an indispensable theme for comparative research today when mass drafting had passed.

Research on recruitment activities of JSDF adds a concrete example in the framework because of its unique cultural origin. After the defeat of WWII and demilitarized, JSDF was born as 'National Police Reserve' at first. Thereafter, despite its huge budget, much consideration has been paid to not pose a threat to Japan and Asian citizens, by using unique nomenclature and interpretation for its reasons for being, like its naming of 'Self Defense'. Many contradictions can be seen around it, but it also results JSDF gains high degree of freedom in using semantics on contemporary culture.

JSDF's recruitment activities sometimes impairs its basic value such as toughness and masculinity(Frühstück, 2000). Furthermore, JSDF often adopts 'cute' icons recently for the purpose to get applicants.

Moskos' framework is challenged by whether it is postmodern military or not.

RC04-88.2

NOGUEIRA, MARLICE* *(Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto - UFOP)*

WINDLE, JOEL *(Fluminense Federal University)*

The Strategies of Parent-Teachers in Provincial Brazil: Mobilisation for Academic Success and Personal Fulfilment in the Context of Socially Segregated Schooling

The aim of the current study is to understand the impact of parents' belonging to the teaching profession on their offspring's schooling, through analysis of the educational practices of families in which at least one parents is a teacher. A survey was completed by 114 teachers of the final grades of Middle School working in public and private schools in a city in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, who were parents of children aged between seven and fourteen years old. A subsample of 40 families was selected for semi-structured interviews, summing up 80 interviewed subjects (40 parents and 40 children). Classic and recent studies that analyze the family-school relationship served as theoretical references for this study (Pierre Bourdieu, Agnès Van-Zanten). The results show that the parents who are teachers are more intensely mobilized to support their children's education, but that such mobilization does not happen homogeneously among the different families, related to the precarious class status of the teaching profession in Brazil. The social origins, the objective living standards, the networks of professional activity, the teaching experiences and the different configurations of family dynamics affect the educational practices of such parents. Detailed analysis of the data revealed the configuration of three types of families: "school success oriented families", "personal fulfillment oriented families", and "families whose school success depends more heavily on advantages of the profession". The analysis of the education practices of these families led to the conclusion that they contribute to produce in their children dispositions for school success, responding to a context of sharp divides in school resources and social and racial composition and their own uncertain class status. Further, this educational activity is the fruit of the possession of certain "bonuses" obtained from the teaching experience and the hybrid condition of parent and teacher.

RC50-839.6

NOGUES PEDREGAL, ANTONIO MIGUEL* *(University Miguel Hernandez)*

CARMONA-ZUBIRI, DANIEL *(Universitas Miguel Hernández)*

Framing Time and Power in Tourism Contexts

Tourism is not simply an industry that produces commodities or provokes millions of people to move all over the world. Social scientists have overall mostly approached tourism as an external force inducing all sorts of changes in receiving societies. However, social sciences cannot approach tourism as such any longer for it has been overtly present in the world for almost sixty years. Besides, it can be said that tourism is the most sophisticated elaboration created by capitalist forces and interests. It is so because the tourism industry constantly occupies new places for the leisure consumption of certain social groups. It contributes to the renovation of dependency relations among regions by relocating the economic capital and the labour force. It soaks through the social structure, inducing cultural patterns of consumption. It presents itself as the sole "passport to development" for many communities and territories. It marks rhythms and impose new uses of the places. It markets the intangible and thus produces meanings and sense. Tourism has the capability to spread all over the world producing new social actions, to name them, to create differences among them, to order them, and, most importantly, to manage those differences by means of distinctive policies. In this paper we analyse how in tourism contexts the past is continuously re-enacted and re-visited through policy-making in terms of using the past (i.e. resource) to be projected onto the future (the idea of development through tourism).

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RC40-703.4

NOIA, ELEONORA* *(Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan)*
MOLLI, SAMUELE* *(Catholic University Milan)*

Patterns of Rural Innovation in Italy: A Comparison between Two Regional Networks Part of the Wwoof Association

In the last years, the increasingly attention to food, its production and its consumption, was accompanied by a growing interest on the agricultural side, especially within the youth field. Literature talks about "new farmers", or "back-to-the-landers", to define those people who choose to live in country-side, even without an agricultural background. This choice is linked to sustainable reasons, opposed to intensive production methods or chemical methods, but is also related to identity, political and ethical issues. The entrance of young people with an elevate cultural capital, high skills in knowledge, the capability to create new networks, also using new technologies, creates opportunities and innovative strategies in order to answer the economic, social and environmental change.

Indeed, we propose a deepening of the WWOOF association - World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms - that from the 70s internationally promotes the organic agriculture through the work-hospitality exchange. In particular, through mixed methods (network analysis and qualitative interviews) we propose a comparative study between two different local areas where the agro-network has developed: the first in Piemonte, North Italy, characterized by the closeness to big urban areas and city markets, in which WWOOF has a long history. The second network is in Basilicata, South Italy, region in which the association increased its members in the last few years, and where there aren't big urban areas. This comparative methodological choice provides significant added value, because scholars have exclusively focused on case studies. Furthermore, a comparison provides important insights to understand composition of different networks, diversity on ethical-political values and their link with official markets. This research wants to show how these factors influence the patterns of local innovations in the Italian context, where the great differences described above determine different solutions and strategies.

RC19-356.4

NOLLERT, MICHAEL* *(University of Fribourg)*

Welfare Marketization, Tax Reform, and Redistribution: Cross-National Findings

Welfare states in the highly developed world of welfare capitalism still limit economic inequality. For Western Europe, many studies suggest that inequality of primary income (salary, return on capital) is reduced by public social transfers and progressive taxation. However, neoliberals argue that private organizations supply cheaper and better services than the welfare state while OECD-statistics show that private social expenditure (mandatory and voluntary) has gained importance. Further, neoliberals claim that taxes are too high for workers and companies. As a result, in many countries, taxes on top income and on top wealth have decreased.

In comparative social policy research, there is a controversy regarding whether these trends affect the extent of redistribution. Thus, rising old age and disability expenditures foster redistribution whereas trends in taxation imply less redistribution. In consequence, the redistributive impact of social transfers increases while the impact of taxes decreases.

My presentation focuses on three issues referring to OECD data. First, I discuss the extent to which public and private social expenditures affect economic inequality. Contrary to private social services, social transfers provided by the welfare state reduce primary income inequality. Hence, redistribution to the poor might decrease if private social expenditure substitutes public social expenditure. Second, I focus on the impact of current tax reform. Multivariate analyses suggest that redistribution is indeed lower than direct income taxes and social security contributions. In contrast, indirect taxation and progressivity of taxes don't matter. Finally, a redistribution regime typology is presented that discerns, among others, between a small cluster of countries with high public social expenditures, high income taxes, high social security contributions, and high redistribution (Belgium, Denmark) and a cluster with very low levels on each dimension (Chile, Mexico, South Korea).

RC48-804.4

NOMIYA, DAISHIRO* *(Chuo University)*

"We Need to be Remembered": Hiroshima's Story-Telling Movement in Post-War Japan

In its transformation from the site of total destruction to the site of global peace, the city of Hiroshima has ridden on one particular movement: movement to preserve story-telling of those directly exposed to the mass destruction by the drop of the atomic bomb in 1945. This paper, by tracing its historical trajectories, attempts to identify the conditions and factors necessary for the development of a collective story-telling movement in Hiroshima.

An original form of the movement can be found in scattered individual story-telling practices by parents to their children. In the last decades of the 20th century, it surged into a huge movement. The movement started as a civil collective response to the inevitable human oblivion. The collaborative effort by citizens of different generations, together with the city government, turned itself into a huge rally to fight against the war. Today, it has come to the point where the movement has a significant impact on contemporary Japanese society through its influence on city, regional and national cultural policies. How is it possible, then, that it has grown into a big cultural movement?

The movement poses serious methodological problems in our effort of observation. With no obvious scenes of resistance, no clear demarcation of membership, it easily escapes the eyes of the observers. To capture the developmental phases of the movement, we need to observe the change in the discourse sphere, together with events and incidents taking place here and there.

Findings to date are: (1) the biggest juncture that led the movement to take-off was a cognitive turn, in which hitherto individual efforts of story-telling became a collective to a fight against human oblivion, and (2) its policy influence came into reality when the movement provided a cultural justification on which the governments claim its intended policies.

RC34-626.1

NOONAN, MEAVE* *(RMIT University)*

Young People, Gender, Race and the Aestheticisation of Enterprise in a De-Industrialising City

This paper will explore the ways in which particular, aestheticised understandings of youth, gender and race are mobilised in representations of young people's 'enterprise' in the de-industrialising city of Geelong, Australia. In these kinds of globalised, de-industrialised, precarious labour markets young people's employability skills, innovation and enterprise are understood as providing the 'solution' to the problem of youth unemployment. The paper draws on a larger project that is examining how is it that, at the start of the 21st century, we have come to understand the problem of youth unemployment largely in terms of employability skills, innovation and enterprise?

As part of a broader concern to explore the ways in which ideas of young people's enterprise are represented in different contexts, this paper will present a critical content and discourse analysis of a selection of stories in *GT Magazine* – a weekly, large circulation magazine in Geelong. The analysis illustrates a number of key themes and concerns of enterprise in the 21st century, including: the way in which the self is imagined as an enterprise, and must carry the responsibilities for his or her differing abilities to be 'enterprising' (Kelly 2006, 2013); the enhanced role that the aesthetics of cultural and creative enterprise are said to play in the economic and spatial reconfiguration of 'Rust Belt' cities and regions (Florida 2002, 2005); and the significance of the gendered and aesthetic dimensions of enterprise in the making of the confident, adaptable 'Can-Do Girl', a figure that Harris (2004) suggests is most capable of turning the opportunities in globalised, precarious labour markets to her advantage.

The analysis raises significant questions about the 'aesthetic' dimensions of the figure of the 'enterprising young person', and the ways in which this figure produces and reproduces gendered and racialised understandings of young people, work and 'enterprise'.

RC52-861.2

NOR-AREVYAN, OXANA* *(Southern Federal University)*
MOSIENKO, OLGA *(Southern Federal University)*

Integration into the Profession of a Doctor and Barriers to the Formation of a Professional Identity

The professional identity of physicians is often explored in the context of the theory and practice of everyday life. From this position, the professional identity of doctors is analyzed as a complex and dynamically developing construct, interdependent from the social practices of the doctor, sustainable professional interactions, everyday communication and interaction in the work environment. In the context of everyday practice, the identity of physicians is seen as a life strategy (Eisenberg E., Niemi P., Ryynänen K., Winslade J.).

The most recent foreign research in this field is the formation of the professional identity of physicians through the process of integration into the profession and the influence of family social ties (Amies E., Baernstein A., Chang T., Mann K., Oelschlager A., Vondracek F., Wenrich M.).

Russian scientists are actively engaged in researching risk factors and level of tension in the professional work of doctors during their entry into office, as well as factors that influence the development of their professional self-awareness in the process of university training (Alekseeva L.F., Bohan T.G., Moreva S.A., Rumyantseva T.V., Fitmova A.A., Shabalovskaya M.V., etc.). The results of Russian studies reflect the transformational tendencies of the professional identity of a physician with the predominance of negative perceptions of his professional identity (Vodyakha A.A., Mayakovskaya N.V., Mosienko O.S., Nor-Arevyan O.A., Prisyazhnyuk D.I., Sukhova E.N., etc.).

The study of deviative tendencies in the profession of a doctor, conditioned by unmet expectations and the effect of status inconsistency on quitting and internal job changing (Creed W. E.D., Saporta I.), and leading to the emergence of a crisis of professional identity, is becoming urgent.

RC38-JS-3.4

NORKUS, MARIA* *(Technische Universität Berlin)*

Precarious Employment and Inequality in the Context of the German University System

The German university system, as part of the public sector, has been subject to comprehensive reform efforts for years, changing not only the structures of scientific research but also working and employment conditions of the university staff. Part-time and temporary employment is increasing and permanent contracts are becoming very rare for scientific staff. But also the non-scientific staff has to handle insecure forms of employment. This trend can also be described as an increasing precarisation. The way in which different social groups are affected by precarisation is intimately linked to dimensions of inequality and to how these axes of inequality intersect: while certain groups can cope with precarious working conditions, others may be genuinely disadvantaged.

This study is based on biographical-narrative interviews with different groups of university staff members. By choosing a biographical approach, it can be shown how the different axes of inequality affect people's life courses and how this is connected to precarisation. With regard to the theory of intersectionality, the qualitative design allows to explore which dimensions of inequality are crucial, in which way they are interwoven, and how they shape individual biographies. Furthermore, by adopting the framework of intersectionality, this study also contributes to the theory of precarisation.

RC20-377.4

NORKUS, ZENONAS* *(Institute of Sociology and Social Work, Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius University)*

Capitalist Restoration or Dismantling of State Capitalism? Post-Communist Transformation from the Viewpoint of the Comparative Historical Sociology of Restorations

Scheming the restoration of capitalism (along with the dismemberment of the USSR) was the top indictment and crime punished by the death sentence in the show trials against trotskyists and members of right Opposition of the Bolshevik/ Communist party in 1936-38, known as „Moscow trials". In fact, none among the defendants planned or even contemplated this (mis)deed. However, the restoration of capitalism is what Gorbachev, Yeltsin and other late communist reformers really achieved. But was the Stalinist political economic system really non-capitalist? The paper discusses implications of different models of the political economic system which emerged in the wake of the „October revolution" for the analysis of post-communist transformation and suggesting an outline of the general theory of modern social restorations, applying it to post-communist transformations as specific cases. While comparative research on revolutions is well-established research field, there is still no sociological theory of restorations. This asymmetry reflects a dominant assumption of both modern societies and social sciences that (radical) social innovations are intrinsically positive. In fact, many of them fail or end as disasters or historical deadlocks. Classical cases of modern restorations are the Stuart restoration in England 1660 and the Bourbon restoration in France 1815. However, not only monarchies or dynasties can be restored, but also democratic regimes, states (e.g. by liberation from foreign occupation), economic systems (e.g. capitalism), and classes. In addition to macro-restorations, there are also mega-restorations (e.g. of empires, international systems) and micro-restorations (e.g. of friendships, families). In some cases, restorations of different kinds take place simultaneously, as it did happen when restoring the Jewish state (Israel). From the new viewpoint of the comparative historical sociology of restorations, the post-communist transformation was a multiple restoration, encompassing the restorations of capitalism and of capitalist entrepreneur class, of democracy, and in some cases – of independent states.

RC30-JS-36.1

NORONHA, ERNESTO *(Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)*
DCRUZ, PREMILLA* *(Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)*

Emotional Abuse on Olms: Evidence from Indian Freelancers

OLMs offer new means of livelihood (Chan & Wang, 2014), creating earning opportunities for increasing numbers of workers across the world (Lehdonvirta & Ernkvist 2011). India is ranked second after the United States of America/US among freelancer nations (Elance, 2013), with Indian freelancers topping the list in terms of volume of work completed (Menon, 2015). Our study shows that Indian freelancers on Upwork report various forms of emotional abuse including aversive racism on OLMs. Mistreatment from fellow freelancers occurs on project teams, during the bidding process or via general interaction fora, being attributed to insecurity linked to the competitiveness of surviving and excelling and to racial bias. Mistreatment from clients which stems from concerns/miscommunication over task completion, issues about freelancer integrity and racial bias could also be linked to a sense of superiority derived from their pseudo-employer status which brings in the element of hierarchy. While Upwork offers platform-based redress mechanisms to tackle bullying in cases where proof from the site is available, instances where the low media richness associated with the abusive communication on the site constrained availing of this option, were reported. The unregulated context of OLMs whereby they operate beyond any form of democratic oversight by way of legislation or collectivization (Bergvall-Kåreborn & Howcroft, 2014) deprives bullied freelancers of the opportunity to seek extra-platform interventions. Moreover, freelancers' personal initiatives (eg, directly talking to the perpertrator) to deal with the abusive situation were reined in by the critical role of reputation and relationality which are the cornerstones on which OLMs function (Kneese et al, 2014). Undoubtedly, OLMs warrant regulation and, to this end, calls for an internationally co-ordinated approach through ILO's C177 convention on home-based work are often raised (Risak & Warter, 2015).

RC44-741.4

NORONHA, ERNESTO* *(Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad)*
DCRUZ, PREMILLA *(Indian Instittute of Management Ahmedabad)*

Local Struggles Confront Decentralisation: Organising Brick Kiln Workers in Gujarat, India

For about a decade, the Int Bhatta Majdoor Union in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, has been organising brick kiln workers both at the source and destination on issues related to minimum wages, free housing, electricity, drinking water facilities, bonded labour and access to basic health and education. Workers are mobilised through various actions like submitting memorandums, holding discussions and resorting to work stoppages. Besides this, the Bonded Labour Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Indian Penal Code have been effectively used to initiate action. In spite of this, the nature of their work, the difference in labour market conditions and their ethnic backgrounds makes it difficult to initiate industrial action that combines workers across various categories. Consequently, the state-wide strike held in Gujarat in 2010 failed. The main reasons for the failure were: only workers contacted at source could be mobilised at the destination, the 10-14 days strike was too long to sustain and the ethnic divide among workers was difficult to overcome. Moreover, employers used violence against workers, got the police to disrupt union meetings during the strike, restricted access to the workplace, stopped the payment of subsistence allowance, issueddeath threats to organisers and filed cases against union activists. Since then, employers have signed separate settlements with different categories of workers and have replaced the more militant Rajasthani workers with those from Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (various Indian states). The union too has decided to support workers' local struggles in different clusters, activating the Bonded Labour Act and Indian Penal Code against employers trying to restrain workers from leaving the kiln. As decentralised bargaining is confronted with local mobilisation, this presentation will look at how cluster-level strategies are working to overcome the failures of the 2010 strike.

RC22-407.8

NOURBAKHSH, YOUNES* *(University of Tehran)*

Patterns and Experiences of Modernity and Their Issues in Iran and Turkey

Modernity refers to those theories of life and social structure which began from 17th century onward in Europe and it gradually spread globally. Such theories assume incipient modernity with the advent of modern societies and recognize Western Europe as the birthplace of modernity. With comprehensive and driving thoughts, modernity has left numerous consequences on society, culture and politics both in the West and Islamic states. These countries did not confront modernity equally and it can be said that they are experiencing different patterns of modernity. Iran and Turkey are two nations sharing similar fits of experiences in terms of being introduced to modernity and the way it has been rooted in them notwithstanding that the results and consequences of modernity have not been of similar nature there Modernization in both countries moved in a parallel paradigm albeit its commencement happened earlier in Turkey before Ata Turk by Ottoman's amendments. Turkey got familiarized with modernity sooner than Iran mainly owing to its neighboring borders with Europe although its joining with Europe left direct effects on Iran's destiny. Indeed, Turkey has been Iran's path to Western civilization and modernity. As a result, waves of modernity entered Iran from Turkey with a little delay. Even though modernity and modernism were superficial in terms of technology and politics and official administration, Modernism and modernity brought forth trends of opposition among which one can refer to Islamism which denounces modernism for its opposition toward historical, religious background and traditions. According to different positions they adopt against modernism, Islamicists fall into several categories.

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RC23-432.3

NOVELLO, NOEMI* *(Università di Milano-Bicocca)*

Merton's Institutional Imperatives Today: The Case of Mixed-Methods Community in the Social Sciences.

Robert K. Merton's work on the normative structure of science [1] is undoubtedly a widely recognized essential contribution in the sociology of science. In particular, ethos of science is expressed by Merton through the definition of four institutional imperatives: 1) universalism, 2) communism, 3) disinterestedness and 4) organized skepticism.

This contribution focuses on the scientific field – and the related scientific community – of mixed-methods in social inquiry. Combining different methods is nothing new in the area of social sciences. However, in the last years the praxis of merging qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection and analysis is increasingly inscribed within the label "mixed-methods". The paper will draw on an ongoing doctoral research, which applies a methodological research synthesis of published articles that declare the use of a mixed approach.

The objective here is to explore the application of the Mertonian imperatives in the contemporary pinpointed field of mixed-methods in social inquiry, understanding whether the original conception of the author is attended or not. In this second case, a reflection upon circumstances that are related to the lack of awareness of the norms in question will be delineated. Whilst imperatives are inevitably interconnected and it is difficult to distinguish among the single norms in science, the four points will be discussed one by one. Universalism in the mixed-methods community is questioned by the adoption of diverse approaches to integration; communism (as common ownership of goods) is challenged by the property rights employed by academic publishers; disinterestedness may be under attack whenever statements are not empirically proven; finally, organized skepticism open up to some epistemological issues for what concerns the academic community of focus.

[1] Merton R.K., 1942, "Science and Technology in a Democratic Order", *Journal of Legal and Public Sociology,* 1: 115-26.

RC44-748.13

NOWAK, JÖRG* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

Decentering the Workplace As Space of Mobilisation and Decentering Trade Unions As Organisations: New Methodological and Historical Perspectives on Working Class Action

Much of industrial relations and labour studies have focused on trade unions as organisations of workers. Although early theorists of strikes and working class action had a much broader view, the perspectives in the field got increasingly narrow during the course of the 1960s and 1970s. Empirical developments in a small geographical area and in a certain time period became a role model for social sciences, and a certain type of corporatist form of working class organisation in the Global North has been reproduced and reified in academic scholarship. In the past few years, several works on ‚community unionism' and agency-centred approaches in labour geography increasingly challenge the dominant perspective, Linkages between community issues and workplace issues, and the relevance of the local or regional community as a vibrant factor for workplace struggles are underlined more often in recent academic work.

Following this trend, I call for a decentering of trade unions as the focus of research on forms of workers` organisation. We only do get the full picture of working class action if other types and forms of workers organisations are recognised, and if the multiple interactions of workplace mobilisation and different forms of community organisation are explored.

RC02-58.3

NOWAK, JÖRG* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

The Return of the National Imperialist State

The ultimate political consequence of the great financial crisis is the retreat into and renewal of the national imperialist state, centred around an authoritarian-nationalist project. Nevertheless, this 'return of the state' that was never absent is deeply embedded into the neoliberal form of today´s global capitalism. It pretends to cater to working class interests of its citizens to some bigger extent; but this remains largely a symbolic gesture. This fake interpellation of the national proletariat – not much unlike classical fascism – is accompanied by a profound political weakness and instability of these regimes. While this tendency itself seems to be a global phenomenon, it is at the same time fraught with the challenge to establish an economic nationalism in the framework of a globally interconnected capitalism, thus placing an enormous contradiction in the heart of this very tendency.Not only are they haunted by their promises of welfare and employment, they also are confronted with deeply divided and fragmented state apparatuses in which different state agencies pursue radically different strategies. The splits within state elites and state apparatuses are profound and radical.

Thus, the national imperialist projects are fraught with the paradox that re-nationalization is no viable option on the economic plane, but part of the elites

feel they need national rhetoric in order to tie the middle classes to the existing economic order. The move to engage in large infrastructure projects seems to represent a rather desperate attempt to relieve some of the political and economic deadlocks than a viable long-term project of accumulation and political rule. It remains to be seen if socialdemocratic or more radical left movements are able to offer another way out of those impasses. But it is obvious that political tensions and economic bottlenecks are rather increasing.

RC25-467.4

NOY, CHAIM* *(Ashkelon Academic College)*

Museum-Audience Interactions: A Threefold Comparative Study of Identities and Entitlements

Museum-Audience Interactions: A Threefold Comparative Study of Identities and Entitlements

This presentation, based on a book project, undertakes a comparative study of audiences' discourse (comments) in three history museums: The National Museum of American Jewish History (Philadelphia, PA), the Florida Holocaust Museum (St. Pete), and the Ammunition Hill National Museum (Jerusalem, Israel). The presentation brings together a theoretical focus on language and power, as specifically articulated by research in Critical Discourse Studies and Linguistic Anthropology, and the richness of naturally occurring discourse, produced by 'lay' visitors to museums (during and as part of their museum visit ritual). In this way, the project looks at power and language across sites as well as media.

The presentation commences with background information on the institution of the museum, and on the far-reaching changes it is currently undergoing – changes that centrally embody a shift from collections and knowledge to audiences and experience (Macdonald, 2006). I then proceed to discuss the different onsite media which these institutions offer their visitors/audiences, and through which the latter produce public contributions to the museums' display: what audiences write becomes instantaneously part of the public display.

The comparison looks at the audience-museum interactions specifically in terms of how the former and the latter establish entitlements (communicative entitlements) for participation in the public sphere, and relatedly, how audiences' identities are publically constituted (Montgomery, 2010; Shuman, 2005). Pursued via institutional media, these interactions are conceptualized as producing institutional identities through communicative entitlements involved in accessing the (institutionally afforded) public sphere. The study thus also illuminates struggles over knowledge and legitimacy.

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RC24-450.19

NOZAWA, ATSUSHI* *(Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)*

Bridging Environmental Sociologies in Japan and the United States Via Environmental Justice: Minamata Disease in Comparative Perspective

Environmental justice (EJ) is clearly a fundamental perspective of environmental sociology in the United States. Similarly, an EJ perspective can be applied to central themes in Japanese environmental sociology, which has long had a strong emphasis on "victimology" stemming from early work on Minamata Disease--one of the worst technological disasters In Japan's history. This presentation will link environmental sociologies in both countries by applying an environmental justice framework to the Minamata disaster.

Minamata Disease refers to methyl mercury poisoning caused by eating fish and shellfish polluted by wastewater from a large chemical factory in South Japan, poisoning that creates devastating health problems for victims and stigmatizes them. In total, approximately 2,000 people have been officially certified as the victims, and over 60,000 people are registered as uncertified victims. 2016 marks the 60th anniversary of the discovery of the disease, and it negative health and social consequences are still evolving. This presentation will examine the Minamata disaster from the viewpoint an environmental justice framework, making comparisons between Japanese analyses framed in terms of "victimology" with U.S. EJ perspectives.

The injustice has continued from the original contamination to the recognition and then social treatment of the victims. Differing dimensions of injustice are apparent at different stages of the six-decade long Minamata controversy: Analyzing these aspects of injustice will be carried out by using documents, existing sociological analyses, and results from interview surveys, as well as insights from EJ work in the U.S.

The presentation will conclude with a comparison of environmental justice frameworks in Japan and the U.S. to show the similarities and some differences due to national settings. The goal will be to contribute to the development of a common EJ perspective for use in environmental sociology in comparative context.

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TG07-1000.3

NOZKA, MARCJANNA* *(Jagiellonian University)*

The Phenomenon of Inclusion and Exclusion in Public Spaces through the Prism of Mental Representations of Space By Persons with Various Sensory Deficits and Preferences

In the framework of the presentation I will discuss the assumptions of the project: Analysis of the phenomenon of inclusion and exclusion in public spaces through the prism of social practices and mental representations of space by persons with various sensory deficits and preferences: A comparative sociological study. This project aims to develop current knowledge about the causes and mechanisms by which people are socially included or excluded in public spaces.

Impairment, disability, handicap of the senses constitute variables which distinguish people from one another, as do dominant sensorial modalities. All of these variables are treated in the project as socially vital characteristics, creating not only barriers, but also possibilities which are affected by real experiences – being in a space, ways of mapping space, spatial mobility, a sense of socio-spatial inclusion and/or exclusion. Among the objectives of this research project is identification of alternative ways by which material space is interpreted.

On this stage of research, I would like to present my method [eg. sketched maps; sensory walks documented in photos and video] and ways of collecting data as well as methods of verification of collected material. Furthermore, in the framework of the presentation I will discuss the working concepts of the sensorially mixed society and sensorially varied mobility. Linked to this will be the identification, followed by the comparative analysis of the contents of mental maps produced by the research subjects. It is hypothesized that the contents of mental maps disclose certain related characteristics: unique perceptions and utilization of space; factors which hamper the navigation and usage of public spaces; and factors which facilitate negotiation of these spaces. Examining precisely the ways that space is comprehended, I am seeking out limitations and potentialities as well as the causes and symptoms of social inclusion and exclusion.

RC32-JS-37.2

NTHIGA, PURITY* *(KENYATTA UNIVERSITY)*
KIGURU, GATITU *(Kenyatta University)*

Language and the Fight Against Gbv: The Voices of Students from a Kenyan University

Central to the fight against gender based violence (GBV) is an understanding of the meaning of and the various forms of GBV. Additionally, the fight can be enhanced through an understanding of how language use promotes GBV and on the flip side how the same language can be used as a tool to fight against GBV. Research has shown that GBV is prevalent in schools and in universities and therefore the need to raise awareness on how to fight it in these settings. We therefore sought to find out how well students from a selected university in Kenya understood GBV and the role of language in the promotion of as well as fight against GBV. Through FDGs and individual interviews the study aimed to : establish the students' understanding of the meaning of GBV, determine their knowledge of different forms of GBV and their occurrence in campus, collect and describe the students' views on how language promotes GBV and lastly gather the students' ideas on how language can be used in the fight against GBV. This paper reports the voices of the students and makes recommendations on how to harness the power of language in the fight against GBV in universities.

RC49-828.4

NTOIMO, FAVOUR* *(Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)*
EGBEYEMI, ENIOLA *(Federal University Oye-Ekiti)*

Familial and Personal Predictors of Mental Well-Being of in-School Female Adolescents in Ado-Ekiti Nigeria

Nigeria has one of the largest population of adolescent girls in the world and most of them are exposed to adverse outcomes arising from economic deprivations and entrenched gender inequalities and social norms that disadvantage women compared to men. The country has a national policy on the health and development of adolescents and young people, but little or no research, advocacy or programmes are in place to promote the mental well being of adolescents. Using scales for measuring self-reported mental well being and physical health adapted from previous studies, we investigated the personal and familial factors associated with the mental wellbeing of in-school female adolescents in Ado-Ekiti, Southwest Nigeria. Data were obtained from in-school female adolescents aged 10-19 years old in Ado-Ekiti, the capital of Ekiti State, Nigeria. The respondents were randomly selected from four purposively selected secondary schools. Using a formula for deriving a small sample when population is known, a sample size of 383 was derived from a population of 1656 female students in the four schools. With 10% added to adjust for non-response, a total of 421 students were involved in the study. Categorizing the mental well being scores into a tertile, 11.3% reported poor mental well being, 51.7% moderately

good and 37.0% good. Younger adolescents ages 10-14 were more likely to report poor mental well being than their older counterparts aged 15-19 years old. Multiple regression models revealed the following significant predictors of mental wellbeing among the respondents: working to earn a living (β= -8.04 p<0.01), good physical health (β=7.9 p<0.001), polygynous (β= -6.28 p<0.10) and single parent (β= -6.74 p<0.01) households. The results underscore the need for more studies with wider coverage and programs to promote adolescent mental health, particularly targeted at the vulnerable categories identified in this study.

RC41-713.2

NTOIMO, FAVOUR* *(Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria)*
EGBEYEMI, ENIOLA *(Federal University Oye-Ekiti)*

Single Parenthood and Mental Well-Being of in-School Female Adolescents in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

Most of the health problems adolescents suffer from are associated with poverty and inequality inherent in their family type. For instance, single-parent family may affect an adolescent's mental health adversely because a single mother/father might not be entirely capable of catering for the needs of the adolescent with regard to proper nutrition, educational needs and social integration. Using a scale for measuring self-reported mental wellbeing, adapted from previous studies, we investigated the association between single parenthood and the mental wellbeing of in-school female adolescents aged 10-19 years in Ado-Ekiti, Southwest Nigeria. The respondents were randomly selected from four secondary schools. Using a formula for deriving a small sample when population is known, a sample size of 383 was derived from a population of 1656 female students. With 10% added to adjust for non-response, a total of 421 students were involved in the study. Categorizing the mental well being scores into a tertile, 11.3% reported poor mental well being, 51.7% moderately good and 37.0% good. Younger adolescents ages 10-14 were more likely to report poor mental well being than their older counterparts aged 15-19 years old. Two multiple regression models predicting the association between single parenthood and the adolescents' mental wellbeing were fitted. In the unadjusted model, mental wellbeing significantly decreased for adolescents in single-parent households compared to their counterparts in two-parent households (β= -8.06 p<0.001). The inverse association remained significant in the second model that adjusted for self-reported physical health, personal and other family characteristics (β= -6.88 p<0.001). The result indicates that the family is a key determinant of adolescent mental wellbeing in Nigeria. To enhance the country's prospects of attaining the SDG target on mental health and other development goals, the mental wellbeing of female adolescents, particularly those in single-parent households would need priority attention and intervention.

RC01-33.1

NUCIARI, MARINA* *(University of Torino Italy)*

A Career in the Military: Gender Gap in Senior Positions in the Military Compared with Civilian Corporate and Public Organisations. a Crosscultural Research.

According to last available data on military retention and career of women in the Armed Forces of NATO nations members and partners, gender gap in career advancement is slightly lowering in medium-high ranks, while recruitment and retention rates are growing fast especially in former-eastern countries such as Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia and Bulgaria (Summary of the National Reports of NATO Member and Partner Nations to the NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives, Brussels, 2015). The hypothesis discussed in this paper is that, being public policies and affirmative actions present in rather all 27 NATO countries, the highly different gender proportion in presence and advancement in the various countries is affected much more by specific socio-cultural traits than by legal actions and supportive policies.

Usually gender gap in the military is observed *per se,* not considering the gender gap in career advancement and senior leader positions for women in the civilian sectors of parent society. A comparative research on several NATO countries has considered existing gander gaps in civilian as well as military careers inasmuch as senior positions are concerned. Data are drawn from NATO Committee on Gender Perspective Archives, from yearly Global Gender Gap Reports (WEF) and other well-known international databases on gender diversity and career in corporate and public organisations.

RC20-370.6

NUGUS, PETER* *(McGill University)*

Advancing Comparative International Ethnography through Conceptually Comparable Sampling: Lessons from the Organizational Work of Emergency Clinicians in Australia, the US and the Netherlands

This paper examines the way transferable concepts and data points can render qualitative samples comparable across boundaries, including of nations. It does so through a study of the relationship between policy, professionalization and situated interaction in an ethnographic study of six purposively sampled emergency departments (EDs) in Australia, the Netherlands and the US. Ethnography, and, in particular, the social action theories than underpin it, has been criticized for being too locally specific, and "astructural" on account of its intense interest in local action and interaction. The study aimed to examine the extent to which, or how, conceptually comparable concepts and data points could render international samples comparable. The study draws on the equivalent of 24 months of deep and immersed observation in the EDs of large, well-known metropolitan teaching hospitals in the above three countries. Through thematic analysis of transcripts and policy documents, we found comparable associations between the dimensions of macro, meso and micro social life. In the US, where the primary care system was relatively weak and EM a well-established and respected sub-discipline, EDs had the power to admit patients to the hospital and determine the terms of such transfer. Emergency personnel in the Netherlands, with a relatively strong, publically-supported primary health care system, and only informal EM training, struggled for legitimacy and influence in interactions with in-patient clinicians. Australia occupied the middle ground between these positions on all dimensions. The ability to account for macro-level differences inherent and observable in the micro of everyday interaction depended on conceptual comparison of criteria in the integration of theory and data. The paper advances the conceptual and methodological tools for learning lessons across national systems. Furthermore, the application of "conceptually comparable" criteria for data collection and analysis raises new possibilities and questions about the "reliability" and "validity" of qualitative research.

RC20-379.3

NUGUS, PETER* *(McGill University)*

From the Macro to the Micro and Back Again: Advancing Comparative International Ethnography through Conceptually Comparable Samples

This paper examines the way transferable concepts and data points can render qualitative samples comparable across national boundaries. It does so through a study of the organizational work in six purposively sampled emergency departments (EDs) in Australia, the Netherlands and the US. Ethnography, and, in particular, the social action theories than underpin it, has been criticized for being too locally-specific on account of its intense interest in local action and interaction. The study aimed to examine the extent to which, or how, conceptually comparable concepts and data points could render international samples comparable. The study draws on the equivalent of 24 months of deep and immersed observation in the EDs of large, well-known metropolitan teaching hospitals in the above three countries. Through thematic analysis of transcripts and policy documents, we found comparable associations between the dimensions of macro, meso and micro social life. In the US, where the primary care system was relatively weak and EM a well-established and respected sub-discipline, EDs had the power to admit patients to the hospital and dictate the terms of patient transfer. Emergency personnel in the Netherlands, with a relatively strong, publically-supported primary health care system, and only informal EM training, struggled for legitimacy and influence in interactions with in-patient clinicians. Australia occupied the middle ground between these positions on all dimensions. Far from being astructural, this study maximized the macro features inherent and observable in the micro of everyday interaction. The ability to account for macro-level differences in interactional data depended on conceptual comparison of criteria in the integration of theory and data. The paper advances the conceptual and methodological tools for learning lessons across national systems. Furthermore, the application of "conceptually comparable" criteria for data collection and analysis raises new possibilities and questions about the "reliability" and "validity" of qualitative research.

RC02-61.3

NULLMEIER, FRANK* *(University of Bremen)*

The Decline of a Welfare Market. State-Subsidized Private Pensions in Germany

Since the mid-1990s, the transformation towards a three-pillar system has been the most important development in pension policies. In Germany, the political establishment of a three-pillar model was closely linked to the introduction of a state-subsidized private pension scheme in 2001, which was named "Riester pension". and a new 'welfare market' was constituted. After several years of growth, the market has passed into a continuing process of decline and stagnation. This development is pretty surprising and contradicts the expectations about a worldwide establishment of three-pillar systems. This paper will give indications how to measure 'decline of a welfare market' (1). Subsequently, the paper will try to explain rise and fall of the German welfare market for Riester pensions (2). It is also remarkable that no policy change has taken place, although the expected growth of the market for private pension provision have failed to materialize.

It is therefore essential to explain why the political actors adhere to the Riester legislation (3). A specific causal mechanism, the self-enforcing power of policy discourses, stands in the center of the presented explanatory approach. Policy discourse is defined as the entirety of all public statements on a specific policy including evaluations of the policy as a whole, of individual reforms or specific policy instruments and levels of provision. The paper includes the analysis of the policy discourse on Riester pensions from 2002 to 2016. The initially promoted success story transformed in the establishment of a 'low return frame' and afterwards in a 'failure frame'. The failure frame became more and more intensive and deployed the strength to create political and economical effects, it develops a self-inforcing power to decrease the public image of Riester pension products and to undermine further attempts to privatization.

RC15-293.2

NUMERATO, DINO* *(Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)*
MACKOVÁ, ALENA *(Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)*
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VOCHOCOVÁ, LENKA *(Department of Media Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague)*

The Vaccination Debate in the Post-Truth Era: Examining Social Media As Sites of Multi-Layered Reflexivity

On 8 January 2016, the Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg posted on his Facebook profile a picture of his two-month-old daughter, accompanied by a comment: "*Doctor's visit -- time for vaccines!*" In only few days, the post attracted more than 83,000 comments. The debate that followed the statement provides a unique insight into the public debate about vaccination, and medical knowledge more broadly, in the so-called post-truth era. Furthermore, the analysis empirically informs the theoretical debate about citizens' reflexivity in relation to health care.

The following theoretical and empirical questions are addressed: To what extent do social media stimulate reflexivity and empowerment of citizens in relation to health care? What topics and arguments were articulated in relation to vaccination? What sources of "knowledge" about vaccination legitimized their standpoints? How were the cleavages between proponents and opponents of vaccination deepened and mitigated?

A combination of quantitative content analysis and qualitative discourse analysis is used. The contribution of the paper is threefold. First, the paper examines the dynamics between proponents and opponents of vaccination. Second, the analysis is situated within the context of previous debates on vaccination. While we argue that the key themes and arguments mirror the previous debates (e.g. Blume 2006, Hobson-Best, 2007; Kata 2011), we also highlight that the vaccination debate has its own history which has had post-truth attributes since ever and that this history is considered by participants in the debate. Third, this paper extends the notion of patients' reflexivity, previously elaborated in the discussion of the role of Internet and informed patient (e.g. Lupton 1996, Adams 2010). We introduce the notion of *multi-layered reflexivity* and emphasise that in the post-truth context, reflexivity is not expressed only in relation to the topic of vaccination but also in relation to the post-truth conditions, within which this discussion takes place.

RC13-252.5

NUNES JUNIOR, PAULO CESAR* *(UNIVESIDADE FEDERAL DE ITAJUBÁ)*
PEREIRA, ANA PAULA *(CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE VOLTA REDONDA)*

Spaces and Places - Comparing the Music Festivals in Lisbon, Portugal to Those in São Paulo, Brazil

This paper reports interim findings of the project the Cultural Festivals in Lisbon, Potugal by comparing the scenario of Cultural Festivals in São Paulo, Brazil. This is the first study to make such comparisons. The aim of the project is to understand how the music within the music festivals which has been run in urban areas plays an important role not just to support the traditional structure of music festivals such as, the sequence of events and the linear program that the public normally expect to take place. In stead of that, we intend to show how the music works as a particular experience that trigger both: the design and production of places which the public choose to use for leisure. Our research field look at two important events: The Vodafone Mexefest" which is run in Lisbon and "The Virada Cultural" which is run in São Paulo. This research is based on qualitative analysis of data from ten interviews (show business, journalists and the public). According to the results in both festivals, the reason that makes the urban festivals as a distinctive object of leisure is how the public associate music as a relevant element to address significance to spaces where the festivals take place. In this case, we utilized the concepts of space and places as tools in providing a greater understanding of how the music is being capable to turn the space (a physical location) into places (a process of place-becoming), a particular

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process that illustrate how music can be defined through the emotional bonds part of people culture.

RC12-243.5

NUÑEZ, IZABEL* *(Universidade Federal Fluminense)*
MONTEIRO, PALOMA* *(Universidade Federal Fluminense)*

Brazilian Jury Trial - a Trial Analysis from Two Perspectives

This paper intends to describe a trial from two perspectives: the audience's and the legal agents'. It comes from our fieldwork, at Brazilian Trial by Jury, when we attended a trial that deals with an abortion case. From the audience, one of us could see how the trial took place from that perspective and the other could observe it beside the prosecutor. It is important because Brazilian Court is organized in a way that separates – physically and structurally - people who are there only to watch it, from those who are working or participating on the trial, as the judge, defensor, prosecutor, defender and jurors. So we intend to describe both perspectives through the description of this case we attended together by chance, while we were doing fieldwork on different research. Through this description we intend to think about space arrangements and how power and symbols work on space.

RC12-246.1

NUNNELLEY, SOPHIE* *(University of Toronto)*

Legal Capacity and the Search for an Equality-Respecting Decision-Making Law

Most of us take for granted that we will be permitted to make decisions that govern our personal lives. Decisions in matters large and small are expressions of autonomy. Yet, decision-making rights – regarding medical, financial, and many other matters – are subject to a caveat: We must have legal capacity, a socio-legal construct that varies across time and place. Today's capacity and decision-making law, in particular, is at a crossroads. Domestically and internationally, policy makers and stakeholders are actively engaging difficult questions about how to render decision-making during periods of vulnerability from, for example, cognitive, mental or intellectual disability, more consistent with autonomy and equality, while also providing necessary safeguards. Much of the current debate centers on two groups of alternatives. One, a conventional approach to decision-making law, pairs a cognitive functional approach to legal capacity with a "substitute decision-making" system wherein persons deemed incapable have another appointed to decide for them. Critics argue that this model wrongly disenfranchises individuals and fails to reflect the social model of disability. The other is "supported decision-making" which, in its strong version, sees legal capacity as universal and law's role as providing the supports required for the exercise of that capacity. Critics of this approach say making people legally responsible for decisions they might not have understood amounts to abandonment. Against this background, this paper considers a third model, "joint decision-making", which locates decisions within a collective. Joint-decision-making has received far less academic attention, even while some jurisdictions are adopting it in policy. The paper discusses the meaning and role of joint-decision making by locating it among substitute and supported models; reviewing some joint decision-making tools – namely co-decision-making and personal support networks – in use in Canada and Ireland; and considering some possible implications for Canadian law and policy.

RC12-247.2

NUSS, SHIRLEY* *(Nuss & Asssociates)*

Demands for Justice in a Rural Community

With focus on the demands for justice in a rural community with a population of ten thousand, this discussion features multiple demands made of public officials with responsibility for legal protection of the rights of citizens to their property and security. It highlights the failure of elected officials, local attorneys and law enforcement to respond to the articulated demands of an elderly woman for justice in an environment increasingly dominated by large landowners describing themselves as *'the landed gentry'*. Documenting the demands for justice between 2013 and 2017 exposes a corrupt system for denying justice to anyone with the courage to demand it in an environment where most citizens are afraid to do so.

Beginning with a bulldozing operation without warning, followed by abuse and threats from law enforcement and legal maneuvers designed by attorneys to force sale of family property to expand the land holdings of *'the landed gentry'*. These are influenced and supported by false reports from law enforcement which provide the legal foundation for elimination of anyone who resists the objectives of *'the landed gentry'*. It discusses responses to this bulldozing operation and never-ending complaint process required for exposing the corruption network embracing attorneys and law enforcement for influencing judicial decisions and abuses.

The *'watchdogs'* at the local, county and state levels simply dismiss demands for justice, whereby complaints are either ignored or responses so abusive with the intention of intimidating heightened demands for a democratic process support-

ive of justice. In a corrupt system of justice embracing local officials, law enforcement, attorneys and judges, documents show this *'landed gentry'* threatens the livelihood and elimination of anyone demanding justice.

RC40-705.3

NUSS, SHIRLEY* *(Nuss & Asssociates)*

Food Sovereignty and Land Grabbing: Case Study in Rural USA (2013-2017)

Participant observation is the methodology employed to document a four-year process beginning with land grabbing, involving environmental destruction, and denial of food sovereignty, especially food safety. Analysis exposes a land grab support network involving a self-proclaimed *'landed gentry'*, attorneys, elected officials, law enforcement, a *justice* system and oversight agencies.

This land grab began without warning when a bulldozer secured a <u>one-acre expansion</u>. Organic soil preserved for decades and used for production of livestock, vegetables and fruits for family use were destroyed within hours as law enforcement supported this bulldozing *'landed gentry'* with shouting and threats.

When forced to face the property owner, the operator simply laughed and shouted: ***"You can do nothing!"*** as four law enforcement officers <u>ran away</u> and the bulldozer continued destruction of structures, soil, trees, bushes and plants. Compost was removed and everything was destroyed and removed within hours.

Documentation includes photographs detailing this initial destruction along documentation of land use over decades. Thereafter, photographs document destruction to land and plants by pesticides/herbicides added to sprinkler water which destroyed mature trees (aerial photographs US Department of Agriculture).

Taken every 2 days during growing season, photographs show water turning leaves pastel and stems red as organic soil was contaminated and it use was no longer safe for food production. Instead as chemicals and their drift killed plant life and land use became restricted to production of corn which required constant spraying of pesticides and herbicides to support its growth to maturity.

The *'landed gentry'* unleashed a *reign of terror* with a bulldozer. Law enforcement issued reports legitimizing elimination of an elderly landowner who continues opposition to future land grabs of the one-acre with the family home.

RC52-863.1

NUSSBAUM BITRAN, ILANA* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*

Global Capital: The Case of It Workers in a Transnational Space

Information and technology (IT) professional workers possess a form of capital based mostly in their specific technical knowledge. Following Bourdieu's social theory, it is possible to understand the IT labor market as a field, where workers compete for better positions drawing upon the capital they possess. While in more classical labor markets the ability to do things and to respond to routine tasks is at stake, in the field of IT, the knowledge and skills play a central role. In Bourdieu's terms, in the IT labor market cultural capital is highly valued. The ability to understand and resolve non-routine problems involves not only explicit technical knowledge but also a specific way of thinking, which is not easy transmissible and must be acquired over time.

Since IT professionals are highly requested in the Global North as well as in the Global South, moving between countries is a constant possibility. Whether skilled migrants find adequate occupation in the country of arrival depends on their ability to negotiate their domestically acquired capital under new institutional frameworks. The IT sector presents an exceptional case of study since it is very flexible and deregulated in terms of credentials and institutionalized entry barriers. Thus, IT workers can be seen as the prototype of the global knowledge worker. The capital they possess is valued beyond the national-state borders reaching transnational spaces where symbolic analysts can use their problem-solving abilities at their best.

The paper presents findings based on narrative interviews with IT workers in two countries: Germany and Chile. Using a transnational comparative design and showing IT professional immigrants' trajectories in these two countries, national and transnational values of capital will emerge as a central aspect to discuss and understand the transformation of labor in our globalized world.

RC57-934.4

NYARIRO, MILKA* *(Department of Integrated Studies in Education, McGill University)*

Whose Consent Matters Most? Ethical Dilemmas on Public Display of Participatory Visual Images Produced By Teenage Mothers in a Low-Income Urban Context in Nairobi, Kenya

This presentation will explore some of the ethical dilemmas in doing participatory visual research in negotiating consent on public dissemination of visual products by teenage mothers in an informal urban context in Nairobi, Kenya. Participatory visual studies have recently been adapted by researchers working with excluded groups of population living in marginalized areas.

Participatory visual research is a collaborative process which is anchored on a feminist framework to promote collaboration between the researchers and participants, and give participants more control of the research process and emancipation due to the collective processes engaged by participants who have similar lived experience. Participants' conceptualization of a common problem, creation of symbolic representations through visual images, and public displays of the visual images to a wider public to initiate a community conversation are the key principles of participatory visual research. Participatory research helps to bring to the centre the voices of marginalized participants such as excluded girls and women in order to stimulate their agency for social transformation of their situations and that of others within their communities. However, public display of images created by participants in general, and those created by minors in particular can create ethical dilemmas that require both participant and researcher reflexivity. How can participants and researchers strike a balance on what images to display, to whom, and where in order to uphold the principle of least harm and at the same time, taking caution not to silence the very voices that the research seeks to bring to fore and centre? What are the ethical implications of the researcher representing the visual images produced by participants versus participants representing their own visual productions? How as researchers do we navigate this tricky terrain with Research Ethics Boards?

RC48-805.1

NYAWASHA, TAWANDA SYDESKY* *(University of Limpopo)*

Popular Politics in the Age of Uncertainty: Is South Africa Fast Becoming a 'Protest Society'?

This paper addresses a central question on the nature of contemporary politics in South Africa. It examines whether the various incidences of popular resistance within South Africa provide fertile grounds for an argument that considers the events in South Africa as emblemising a 'protest society'. I juxtapose such incidences of protest and resistance to others occurring elsewhere to argue that although the resistance in South Africa resembles those of other localities, it has its own distinctive peculiarities. The paper therefore aims at discussing the activities or resistance of the South African subaltern in comparative terms and also highlight how the South Africa case fits into the larger scheme of global political resistance. Central to this discussion will be the need to examine how popular (subaltern) resistance in South Africa is both informed by local and global currents. Essentially, the paper attempts to provide insights on why do South Africans protest and their subjective interpretations on what it means to protest. Finally, through this paper, I attempt to provide answers to why there has been a steady increase in the number of protests since 2009 and what does this increase mean in qualitative terms.

RC48-JS-42.4

NYAWASHA, TAWANDA SYDESKY* *(University of Limpopo)*

Violent Cultures, Acting Citizens and the Passive State: Contesting Political Morality in South Africa

In this paper, I discuss how the use of violence has become a mechanism for mostly poor citizens in contemporary South Africa to contest the moral functioning of government and state institutions. More essentially, the paper locates the place of violence within the broader state-society relationship. The paper argues that this interaction between the state and ordinary citizens in South Africa reveals the everyday appropriation of violence by either party to foster an 'effective' social and political contract. By taking cues from the everyday social struggles of the poor that manifest themselves through social protest, this paper argues that the use of violence in such struggles is largely an outcome of a weakening moral order on the part of political authority. My evidence for this claim is purely qualitative and ethnographic. I engage with this evidence in this paper to reflect on the agency of the figure of a "violent citizen". In this reflection, I show how this agency is shaped mostly by everyday moral concerns related to the normative/democratic practice of government and party politics especially at the local level.

RC04-99.3

NYGARD, OLAV* *(Linköping University)*

Educational Reform and Labor Market Outcomes for Swedish Early School Leavers with Migrant Background

This study explores the effects on tertiary education and labor market outcomes of the Swedish 1994 educational reform. The educational reform drastically increased the frequency of early school leaving among Swedish youth. However, it also strengthened the meritocratic aspect of the educational system, making academic performance in compulsory school a stronger predictor of school leaving. Female students and students with migrant background are often found to exhibit stronger academic preferences. According to the dominant discourse, reducing early school leaving will produce beneficial outcomes at both individual and aggregate level. However, if structural factors outweigh the increase in productivity, such aggregate level effects might be absent. From this point of departure, three questions were asked (1) Did the 1994 educational reform have long-term effects on the propensity for tertiary education? (2) What impact did the reform have on labor market outcomes for early school leavers? (3) Did the 1994 Swedish educational reform impact students differently, depending on their gender or immigrant/non-immigrant background? Data for the study was drawn from the longitudinal databases of Statistics Sweden. The labor market and educational outcomes for 970,422 students graduating from compulsory school in 1991 through 2000 were followed over fifteen years. Results show that women and students with migrant background were less negatively affected by the reform with regards to education, and that non-leavers became more likely to pursue higher education. However, the increased educational polarization between school-leavers and non-leavers did not produce increasingly polarized labor market outcomes. This questions the idea that reducing early school leaving is a panacea for social ills, instead suggesting that general changes in educational levels might make other factors, including gender and ethnicity, more important in producing labor market outcomes.

RC55-899.8

NYGARD, OLAV* *(Linköping University)*
BEHTOUI, ALIREZA *(Södertörn University)*
NEERGAARD, ANDERS *(Linköping University)*

Organized Activities As Social Closure: Effects of Social Capital on Educational Outcomes Among Swedish Youth with Migrant Background

Research has found a consistent link between access to social capital and educational outcomes. Since it is not purely a private good, social capital has been suggested as having a leveling potential between students with and without migrant background. The empirical evidence for this has often rested on the assumption that access provides similar outcomes for migrants as for non-migrants. However, since social capital can be mobilized both in gaining and maintaining advantage, there are reasons to question this assumption. Swedish schools and residential areas are segregated. Consequently, people in formally similar situations can face substantially different outlooks. In this study, we address whether youth with migrant background benefit from their access to social capital in the same way as non-migrants do. To do this, we ask three questions: 1) Are the effects of social background on educational outcomes similar for migrant and non-migrant students in Sweden, 2) Are the effects of participating in organized activities on educational outcomes similar for migrants and non-migrants; and 3) Do these effects vary between migrants from different regions, and if so, how? To get sufficient statistical power, we pool observations from three studies on social capital and educational attainment, resulting in data on 4266 persons, whereof 1190 with migrant background. The results show that while students with migrant background benefited from their access to family social capital, the effect was smaller. Furthermore, while the educational outcomes of non-migrant also benefited from their participation in organized out-of-school activities, migrants did not. The differences were even more pronounced for migrants from Africa, Asia and South America than for migrants from other parts of the world. This indicates that the effects of social capital, as conventionally measured, vary with racialized hierarchies, highlighting the need to factor in social closure in the conceptualization of social capital.

RC15-JS-29.9

NYMAN, CARIN* *(Halmstad University)*

Social Inequalities in Mental Health and Illness – the Significance of an Interconnecting, Multi-Factorial and Dynamic Approach

Social inequalities in mental health and illness grow out of a dynamic interplay between individual, organizational and societal factors and conditions. Individual´s health and well-being are shaped by an interactive process where the social context and social position play a vital role. This paper discusses how welfare institutions could affect social inequalities in mental health through direct and indirect mechanisms. Beyond medical reasons, health disparities also arise from a multitude of differences in living and working conditions influencing access to resources such as material, emotional and informational support. Hence, a successful way of reducing social inequalities in mental health requires a multilevel approach as well as a theoretical approach framing actors and structures in interaction. Despite this knowledge, health care and welfare service institutions in contemporary societies have developed towards specialized work organizations with a more unidirectional perspective and stricter regulations. Moreover, research has reported that individuals with multifaceted social and mental health problems through this institutional development face an increased risk of falling between different support systems resulting in unmet needs. Dynamic models which emphasize an enhanced understanding of the complex pathways and mechanisms in institutional structures that may affect social inequalities in mental health and illness are therefore warranted.

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

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RC02-JS-52.5

O'BRIEN, JOHN EUSTICE* *(Portland State University (ret.))*
MARTIN-O'BRIEN, JOSIANE *(ESCP-Europe)*

The Problem of Universalism As Collective Representation for Societal Organization: A System-Culturalist Analysis

Dating from Plato vs Aristotle about particulars and universals, the figure of universalism energetically resurfaced during the Italian Enlightenment. Displacing theology and hereditary aristocracy as structuring principle, after penetrating the symbolic space of social organization, the figure fueled the Revolutionary Age, opening the way for parliamentary democracy. From that foothold, universalism was diffused as justification for a special mode of Western future: *Political Organization* was to be free and representative; *state organization* was to be social-welfare accountable; and the *legitimate world view* was to be based on the lingering aura of Humanism, allowing freedom of thought, expression and belief, assuring the West would be forever safe from ideological usurpation. Alas, something went wrong.

Sociology developed in that 19th-century transitional space and has struggled to deal with it ever since. Although Durkheim's collective-representation is a useful descriptive tool for modeling this war of socio-cultural worlds, it is difficult not to agree that Marx got it right. The technical side of 19th-century development fueled opportunity and by that a rapacious appetite of capital for evermore of it itself. The Humanist Universalist Ethos slid off the screen, replaced by a pragmatic ideology of efficiency and effectiveness.

Despite the crisis of alienation it is fostering at home, expressing a heavy dose of false-consciousness, Westerners are racing to impose this self-serving mode on the world. To exemplify the resulting dilemma for the non-Western world, case material is discussed about the consequences of attempting to export a Western Version of Managerialism into the Industrial Structure of India, via MBA-like training of engineer-managers. With the Indian Symbolic Space occupied by a powerful strain of generic spirituality, penetration by a managerialist ideology meets resistance. An original General Systems Model is used to exemplify these historical-cultural developments, based on which possible paths of redressment are proposed.

RC44-739.2

O'BRIEN, ROBERT* *(McMaster University)*

Energy Democracy and the Struggle over Climate Change Infrastructure

This paper examines the intersection of the movement advocating energy democracy and the corporate struggle over climate change infrastructure. The energy democracy social movement is primarily union led and focuses on democratizing the production and provision of energy through public ownership and public control. The struggle over climate change infrastructure is taking place across a range of economic activities and features a competition between sunrise and sunset industries to influence state regulation of large scale infrastructure in fields such as the electricity grid, public transportation and automobile use. This paper will map the terrain of the two conflicts with the goal of seeing where the energy democracy and infrastructure regulation struggles overlap or diverge. The contest takes place across scalar levels from local municipalities to international institutions and part of the paper will examine the connection between these levels. It will also investigate the degree to which everyday struggles over the regulation of energy impacts the larger climate change infrastructure struggle and the possibilities for a just transition to a better future.

RC27-492.1

O'CONNOR, PAUL* *(Lingnan University)*
GIAMARINO, CHRISTOPHER DANIEL *(Lingnan University)*

Skateboarding Mega-Events As Preparation for the 2020 Olympics: A Case Study of the Vans Park Series Championships in Shanghai

This research provides a case study of the Vans Park Series (VPS) Skateboarding World Championship held in Shanghai in September 2017. Over the course of 14 days a concrete skatepark was constructed on Shanghai's picturesque Bund, used for the event, and then demolished. The live stream of the competition was watched by 1.4 million people globally, making it small in comparison to other global sporting Mega-Events, but considerable regarding the sport of skateboarding. This study explores the significance of the new development of skateboarding Mega-Events. It highlights how VPS and Street League Skateboarding (SLS) have become the premier skateboarder controlled events that will feed, through the International Skateboarding Federation (ISF), qualifying skateboarders into the 2020 Olympic games. At the heart of this case study is the concern and control that skateboarders exert in communicating and

persevering the values and ethics of skateboarding as it makes the final transition from a street subculture to an organised sport. In the process, many veteran skateboarders generate business and entrepreneurial opportunities tied to these transformations. The Shanghai site of the case study corresponds with the interest of Vans in generating new markets for the consumption of their products, and the importance that skateboarding holds for Chinese aspirations for gold medals in the Olympics. Thus, the study touches on the recruitment of a Chinese national skateboarding team made up of former child members of the Shaolin temple. Both politically and financially, collaboration with Asian skateboarders, Chinese business elites, and government officials provides additional insight to the organisation and impact of the event that extends beyond the spectacle of the Mega-Event.

RC44-752.1

O'NEILL, COLLEEN* *(Utah State University)*

Civil Rights or Sovereignty Rights? Understanding the Historical Conflict between Native Americans and Organized Labor.

Unions have played important roles in Indigenous struggles in Latin America and in campaigns that fueled civil rights movements in the United States, including efforts to organize agricultural, hospitality, and health care workers. But, Native Americans have had less of a connection with organized labor. Indeed, in the current climate, labor and tribes seemed to be locked in an adversarial relationship. Tribal leaders see unions as a threat to their sovereignty. Unions, such as Unite/HERE and the United Food and Commercial Workers, clearly see their rights to organize as part of a larger civil rights struggle.

Since 2004, federal district courts have sided with unions, asserting federal authority over tribal governments, and confirming the National Labor Relations Board's authority to regulate labor issues in tribally owned and operated enterprises. Congress is now considering legislation that will overturn those decisions and exempt tribal governments from the National Labor Relations Act. Given the current make up of Congress and Trump's presidency, the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act seems likely to become law.

Comparing the labor campaigns and the associated historic legal battles that prompted that legislation in San Manuel, Chickasaw, and Mashantucket Pequot reservations, this paper examines the paradigmatic impasse that continues to fuel the conflict. Examining struggles between tribal governments and unions (that largely represent workers of color) reveals how distinct historical experience produced divergent types of political strategies and notions of citizenship.

RC44-752.2

O'REILLY, MATTHEW* *(United Steelworkers)*

Job Quality or Equality? Labour Union Engagement with Inuit Workers in Northern Mines.

Proponents of resource development often cite wage employment as a key benefit that Indigenous communities receive from resource development. This is based on the assumption that there is a sufficient supply of desirable employment and that job quality is high. Accordingly, provisions in Impact Benefit Agreements often focus on hiring and promotion and neglect job quality even when the latter arguably affects the desirability of mining employment. At the same time, labour unions, pivotal to improving work conditions, wages and benefits in mining, have been losing ground as global firms expand their use of subcontractors and shift to smaller, more skilled and mobile workforces. In this paper we investigate the complexity of the shifting industrial relations in Northern Canada, drawing on case studies of two mines with Impact Benefit Agreements in Nunavik: Raglan mine owned by Glencore, and Nunavik Nickel mine owned by Canadian Royalties. Drawing on document analysis and interviews with representatives from mining companies, unions and Inuit governments and organizations, this paper highlights how the complex relations among unions, companies and Inuit governments, as mediated by Impact Benefit Agreements, influence employment and job quality for Inuit workers. We propose that greater alliances between unions and Inuit governments are critical to Indigenous employment initiatives.

RC34-613.4

O'SOUP, COREY* *(Advocate for Children and Youth Saskatchewan)*
BRODA, LISA* *(Advocate for Children and Youth)*
BRAUN, CONNIE* *(Advocate for Children and Youth Saskatchewan)*
MACOMBER, MARCI* *(Advocate for Children and Youth Saskatchewan)*

Understanding Youth Suicide from the Voice of Youth in Northern Saskatchewan

There is very little research asking youth in Canada about suicide in spite of the rates of suicide for Indigenous youth in Saskatchewan being extremely high over the past five years. This gap in research highlights the need to understand youth suicide from the experiences and voice of youth. The Advocate for Children

and Youth office in Saskatchewan conducted a qualitative study in northern Saskatchewan to obtain youth voice on suicide. The purpose of this study was to answer the following questions: To understand youth experiences with suicide; to obtain youth voice in this area and to understand it from their view; and, to gain a youth centered understanding on their needs to address it. This study incorporated a qualitative methodological, culturally sensitive framework to data collection and analysis. Findings emphasize the importance of learning from the experiences of youth and contribute to a contextual understanding of the issue in their words.

RC04-81.28

O'SULLIVAN, SARA* *(University College Dublin)*
CLANCY, PATRICK *(School of Sociology University College Dublin)*

Exploring Trends in Gender Parity in Higher Education Enrolments 1970-2015

This paper explores trends in gender parity in higher education enrolments in OECD countries. One key feature of contemporary higher education systems is rising participation rates, fuelled to a large extent by a growth in female participation. While at a global level in 1970 the female rate was 60 percent that of males, by 2002 parity had been achieved. By 2013 there were more women than men in higher education (Clancy and Marginson, 2017: Table 2.4), albeit that the number of male entrants has not fallen. Recent evidence points to a new trend of a decline in the size of the female majority (Leathwood and Read 2009: 31; Clancy and Marginson 2017), a trend that, to date, has not attracted much attention from higher education scholars.

The Gender Parity index is one useful measure for capturing female participation and allows for trends to be captured and comparisons to be made between different national contexts. We divide OECD countries into three categories based on their score on the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in 1985: (1) Early Parity countries <1 (2) Later Parity countries 0.8-0.99 (3) Delayed Parity countries >0.8. We examine the extent to which system level features such as gross enrolment rate, distribution of enrolments by field of study and sex segregation by field of study are linked to scores on the GPI. We also explore whether features of the gendered labour market such as female labour force participation and pay inequalities explain differences in GPI scores. We critically evaluate the relationship between gender parity in higher education enrolments and issues of gender justice. Attention is paid to how variations in gender role attitudes and welfare regimes help explain both GPI trends, and differences within and across early, later and delayed parity countries.

RC25-476.6

OAK, ARLENE* *(University of Alberta)*

Critique, (Unconscious) Bias, and Saving Face: Gendered Talk and Performance in Higher Education

In the sociology of design, a field that investigates the objects and processes of design (from buildings and consumer products to fashion and visual communications), it has become widely accepted to analyze the conversations that occur within professional and pedagogic contexts. Such scholarship often uses methods associated with the micro-sociological approach of Conversation Analysis (CA), to produce studies that investigate the social interaction that occurs in meetings between designers and clients or between professors and students in design education. This paper draws upon such methodological perspectives to investigate University-level product-design education and in particular the social situation of 'the critique', wherein students publicaly present their work for discussion by their instructors and fellow students. Through an examination of transcripts we show how a critique that involves a professor and a group of students indicates a gender bias wherein the male instructor only invites male students to verbally assess the design work of other students. However, when the transcripts are also accompanied by frame-by-frame images of the setting, it is apparent that, while the male students are overtly being asked to talk, the female students somewhat covertly resist speaking through non-verbal behaviours such as gesture, posture, and gaze direction. Through an analysis that considers the verbal and non-verbal aspects of this interaction, alongside the instructor's face-saving requirement to impose upon students to speak (in order to perform the class), we demonstrate how unconsciously gendered talk in pedagogic settings may emerge within the complexities of relatively straightforward moments of social interaction. This paper has implications for considering how gendered practices in higher education (particular in programs that include assessment through the performance of relatively informal conversation) can occur and continue through following tacit norms of social behaviour.

RC13-251.4

OAKES, HARRISON* *(University of Waterloo)*
COUSINEAU, LUC *(University of Waterloo)*
JOHNSON, COREY *(University of Waterloo)*

Appnography: Queering Digital Ethnography for an App-Based World

More than 3 million users log in to Grindr daily (Grindr, n.d.) and more than 10 billion user matches have been made on Tinder (Tinder Inc., 2017). Though relatively new to the technological scene, geo-social networking applications (GSNAs) like Grindr and Tinder have quickly become a locus in the social lives of their users. Despite their prevalence, however, relatively little work has examined their implications for users and social cultures (especially beyond sexual minority men). This dearth of research on GSNA use belies the many rich opportunities for novel theorizing and insights into human behavior that we believe GSNAs offer. To address this lack of research, we draw on queer theory to inform our articulation of *appnography*, a new digital ethnography that eschews a digital/"real" divide and is a robust and appropriate way to undertake the study of GSNAs.

Borrowing from Pink and colleagues (2016), theories on the multiplicity of subjectivities (Pavlidis & Fullagar, 2013) and the queering of digital spaces (Keeling, 2014; Lupton, 2015), we argue that an appnography of GSNAs must: (a) incorporate the many ways users intersect and interface with the digital; (b) be transparent and reflexive about the how and why of the appnographic project, and the communication with and involvement of participants; and (c) acknowledge the non-centrality of the digital spaces or media objects within the appnographic study, recalling the intersections of individual, social, technological, personal, and public that interpolate the user. We explore these elements of appnography from a queer theoretical perspective as we seek to understand (a) the overlay of physical and virtual spaces, exposing the false dichotomy of digital/"real"; (b) user profiles; and (c) the digital space and place of GSNA interactions. This exploration will create a set of guideposts others can utilize when planning and conducting appnographies of GSNAs.

RC11-226.4

ÖBERG, PETER* *(University of Gavle)*
BILDTGÅRD, TORBJÖRN *(University of Gavle)*

Negotiation and Development of New Intimate Relationships in Later Life

Contemporary family theory proposes that late modern relationships are guided less by external norms and more by internal negotiation between equal partners. This insight is often lost in research about intimacy in later life. The purpose of this paper is to study the initiation and development of new intimate relationships in later life, with a special focus on negotiation and change. The study is based on relationship histories from qualitative interviews with 28 persons, 63–91 years, who have established a new intimate cross-gender relationship after the age of 60 or who are currently dating singles. Interviews were analyzed based on the principles of analytic induction. The results illustrate the paradox that while relationship ideals often seem fixed and unchangeable with regards to prospective life changes, actual relationship arrangements often appear very open and changeable when described in retrospect. LATs recall having been determined not to initiate any new relationships, cohabitants to retain their own home, remarried informants never to marry again. The analysis unveils the negotiations leading to relationship change, and the issues that typically have to be resolved. We discuss and question prevailing implicit assumptions about older people's relationships as non-negotiated and unchangeable.

RC42-725.7

OBOBAIFO, IYOBOSA* *(UNIVERSITY OF BENIN)*
DAWODU, OLUWATOSIN *(University of Benin,Benin City)*

Patterns of Inequality:a Social Psychological Perspective

Abstract
This review paper examines the various patterns of inequalities from a social psychological perspective. Inequality is a social-psychological phenomenon that cut across all societies and all social spheres; to a very large extent, inequality affects the adequate functioning of the society. Over millennia, as society evolved, the patterns of inequality have also eaten deep into the society. This paper investigates its universality and variability, the forms that it takes and the unique features of inequality processes across social entities. It revealed that growing inequalities may be socially and psychologically disruptive, not just within a country but beyond national and global boundaries. Consequently, social inequality cannot be exterminated in any society and it recognizes the power of economic and political elites to preserve an inequitable status quo. Inequalities among people are inevitable because people are not born with the same abilities, attitudes and emotions; hence they occupy different social statutes and have different life

chances. The advantaged people enjoy an inordinate share of income, wealth and other valued resources while others struggle. Valued resources and desired outcomes are distributed unevenly in such a way that people have unequal amounts or access to the basic necessities of life. Hence, to achieve relative equality, it entails the removal of various barriers to human capabilities, freedom to acquire quality education, access to quality health care and livelihood.

Keywords: Inequality, Perspective, Psychological, Social

RC41-716.3

OBOBAIFO, IYOBOSA* *(UNIVERSITY OF BENIN)*
DAWODU, OLUWATOSIN *(University of Benin,Benin City)*

The Multi-Dimensions of Religion on Contraceptive Use in Nigeria

The correlation between religious beliefs and use of contraception vary from one country to another depending on how homogenous a country is. This paper seeks to understand the varying dimensions of religion on contraceptive use in Nigeria through individual beliefs, community practices and state or country of origin. The belief system of people in any given society determines the level of contraceptive use and its effects on fertility rate. Religiosity continues to play a non-trivial role in reproductive outcomes; more religious people usually have higher fertility and lower contraceptive use. In today's sub-Saharan African settings, this burgeoning religious diversity and a correspondingly large role that religion plays in everyday life create conditions for a strong influence of religion on demographic and specifically reproductive behavior and outcomes. Fertility rates are higher in Africa than in any other major region of the world; consequently controversy surrounds the likelihood of these rates declining in the near future. Based on literatures reviewed, it can be concluded therefore that there is sufficient evidence that religious beliefs and practices have an influence on contraceptive use in Nigeria. Christians are more likely to use contraceptives than their Muslim counterparts. The study also shows that other factors that influence use of contraception include education and occupation of women, number of living children and region of residence. Efforts to increase contraceptive usage in Nigeria should target religious leaders and put more emphasis on raising the status of women and promoting region specific programmes.

Keywords: Contraceptives, Fertility, Religious practices, Nigeria

RC33-609.5

OBONO, OKA* *(Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan)*

Neglected Aspects of Triangulation in Nigerian Social and Behavioural Research

This paper examines five central aspects of triangulation and observes that only one of these has received adequate attention and development in Nigerian social and behavioural research. These aspects of triangulation are, in order, data collection, analysis, presentation, explanation and reporting. I have represented them in the acronym *Data CAPER* to describe the logical and chronological sequence in which the generation and use of empirical data moves. As processes, they complement the conventional structural focus on triangulating individual personnel, mixing methodological approaches (whether within or across methods), synthesizing theoretical frameworks, and contextualizing data (in recognition that they reflect the time and place in which they are collected). The failure to apply triangulation to these dimensions has profound implications for the veracity of results, the policy trustworthiness of sociological research findings, and how far such findings capture the comprehensive nature of social phenomena. The paper suggests that the confinement of triangulation to data collection, as is the common practice, raises considerable epistemological doubt because such restriction implies that the other components of the research process do not, or should not, follow the laid down principles, logic and procedures of the mixed-methods approach. A case is made for the application of triangulation to the various phases of research with equal consistency, commitment and rigour, and as the dialectical means of embodying the micro-macro dynamics currently reshaping scholarship in the field practices and epistemologies of contemporary sociology.

RC14-275.6

OCTOBRE, SYLVIE* *(Ministère de la culture et de la communication)*
CICCHELLI, VINCENZO* *(Gemass Paris Sorbonne/CNRS)*

Cultural Consumption in a Globalized World : From Omnivorism to Cosmopolitanism

Subject to wider and wider global diffusion, cultural products today are increasingly consumed by audiences that are geographically distant from their sites of production, and that are moreover at times unfamiliar with the specific aesthetic and cultural codes being disseminated; this is especially true for young people's cultural repertoires. This presentation seeks to examine how young people engage with the globalization of culture from a cosmopolitan perspective, i.e. by putting at test the post-national dimension of cultural consumption. We

shall draw on a French survey (N = 1,605) that was designed to describe how young French men and women (aged 18 to 29 years old) consume widely circulated international cultural products and subsequently structure transnational artistic and cultural imaginaries for themselves. Even if this form of aesthetic and cultural cosmopolitanism is socially stratified, it appears so widely shared among young people that we must reconsider the distinctive effect of 'good taste' in a post-national frame. First, with regard to the scale of consumption: although the Bourdieusian concept of 'good taste' applied to a national framework has been amply discussed (Lamont and Lareau, 1988), the notion of cosmopolitan 'good taste' seeks to encompass consumption at a larger scale. Second, with regard to the use of this 'good taste': Bourdieusian 'good taste' applied to a small segment of society that was highly educated and characterized by its penchant for distinctive artworks (such as operas); it thus served as an intra-national social marker (Bourdieu, 1984 [1979]). Third, the cosmopolitan 'good taste' takes into account a new shift after omnivorism, in a context of proliferation of cultural lifestyles.

RC37-656.4

OCTOBRE, SYLVIE* *(Ministère de la culture et de la communication)*
CICCHELLI, VINCENZO* *(Gemass Paris Sorbonne/CNRS)*

The Cosmopolitan Amateur : Understanding the World through TV Series and Movies

This presentation describes the logic of the reception and appropriation of cultural products by proposing a new figure of the consumer in the era of globalization: the cosmopolitan amateur. We shall focus on how individuals develop an aesthetic relationship to the world based on the myriad interactions with the fictional Otherness through consumption and imaginaries, stemmed from the consumption of foreign TV series and movies in France. This new figure of consumption is deeply linked to the rise of the capitalistic dimension of emotion (Illouz, 2006), the addictive capitalism (Amselle, 2013) and of "creative capitalism" (Lipovestky and Jean Serroy, 2013). Focusing on reception allows to go beyond what producers and programmers of global cultural industries had intended (Lessig 2008).

We present the narratives of French young cosmopolitan amateurs (N=80, 18-29 y.o.), who use foreign TV series and movies to hone their relationship to the world, acquiring cognitive and emotional skills, albeit not always coherently, in an iterative and reversible fashion. We shall focus our attention on how these various forms of reception help young people to decipher the world, to orient themselves in a global world seen as a cultural mosaic, to reconsider their local/national belongings. We highlight three mechanisms: feeling, reasoning and negociating the world, which derives from the process of *mise en genre* that entails the categorization of cultural products according to their national origins and their attributed aesthetic characteristics, a process that sometimes operates based on clichés and stereotypes. Cosmopolitan amateurs do not boil down to a coherent structure, but rather compose, with bits of knowledge, a kind of textual 'poaching' (De Certeau, 1990, Jenkins, 2002) that challenges linear, cumulative and organized patterns of learning and understanding.

RC10-211.2

ODHAV, BANITA* *(University of Pretoria)*

Continuing Success of Females Towards Management Levels in Project Management in the Construction Industry

Over the past decade the construction industry and further the project management sector has been predominantly male oriented. This gender disproportion has decreased over time globally but remains stagnant in South Africa. The way we work, how we define and express ourselves reflects the formal workplace based representation of the individual within their work environment. It further shapes the goals and aims of the person. In order to reflect these aims and goals identity work at work and at home, operating through a negotiation process can be identified as an action-based solution. The process allows for individual based barriers to be identified and solutions formed through identity work strategies. This input-output process allows for tailored solutions that individuals use on a daily basis at home and at work. In order to gain a better understanding of one's workplace, a consideration of the individual's role within the organisation, in relation to their internal and external co-workers needs to be identified and used for self-regulation. Regulation relates to the identification, analysis and regulating of ones identity/work identity in order to better ones current and future state. Conceptual models are formed through the input-output process of barrier vs strategy. Qualitative data collected is used to gauge the applicability from theory-based strategy to practice in South Africa. A goal-based conceptual model is recommended for analysing individual barriers and thus regulating their identity in the practical project management environment within the construction industry.

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RC27-503.5

ODHAV, KIRAN* (North West University)
MONYATSI, GERALD (North West University)

South African Sport: The Rugby Franchise System, and Emerging Soccer Unionism

South African Sport: The rugby franchise system, and emerging soccer unionism

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The paper examines two most popular sports in South Africa, that is, rugby and soccer, by providing a background on the history sports in South Africa.

The first part describes and analyzes its rugby, a recently corporatized finance system emerging almost overnight out of a 100-year old amateur and voluntary system. In this changeover, problems arise, of contradictions and fissures, alongside the development of rugby as a highly specialized field but with franchise power, particularly in the top rugby clubs. Thus one top club, monopolistic as it is, recently faced bankruptcy, even as an iconic club. The drive to gain black fans may be due to such bankruptcy. In sum, the role of rugby franchises in this scenario is analyzed, and what are the possibilities and problems of professional rugby in the new political dispensation.

The second part focuses on South African soccer, to outline an emerging unionism in professional football. Player unionization has been relatively neglected by industrial sociologists. Professional player unionization in South Africa began in 1997, with the formation of the South African Football Players Union (SAFPU). Prior to this, professional football players have always been at the mercy of their employers, that is, club owners who would take unilateral decisions on matters pertaining to players' contracts and the like. This section seeks to focus on particular issues that relate to players' rights and their playing conditions, of aspects relating to contracts and development, and to the kinds of avenues that are open (or are being opened up) and if these are being fully exploited by some players in the Professional Soccer League (PSL).

RC04-85.9

ODOK, GODWIN* (Department of Sociology, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria)

Schooling and 'Learned Helplessness' in Northern Nigeria

Education largely reflects that aspect of culture that seeks freedom as well as facilitates survival, wealth creation and retention. Within northern Nigeria, western education (Boko) is conceived to have served in imparting wealth creation and earning ability to children of the sarakis and alkalis (aristocratic class), excluding children of the talakawas and mallamis (commoners). In this way, children of the aristocratic class receive a kind of instruction in certain 'schools' that enable them climb the social and economic ladder over and above their peers who have a different kind of education in 'almajiri' schools that diminishes their social capital and bequeath an estate of 'learned helplessness' (insufficiently preparing students to gain skills that help them change their 'circumstances' of modern life). Adopting an ethnographic research design consisting of archival investigations, interviews, oral tradition and life histories in Katsina State, the paper examines the social processes of social inequalities within northern Nigeria. The paper concludes that many improvements can still be made to influence social, economic and political processes within northern Nigeria to serve the interest of the majority of the people when almajiri school administrators incorporate critical-life-skills acquisition and self-esteem building subjects that deliver basic skills in reading, calculating, thinking and communicating into the almajiri school system.

RC25-471.4

ODROWAZ-COATES, ANNA* (Maria Grzegorzewska Pedagogical University in Warsaw)

English Language in Public Space - between Inclusion and Social Exclusion. Pilot Studies in Poland and Portugal (STUDY SPONSORED BY NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, POLAND, Grant NO: 2017/01/X/HS6/00316)

The empirical study is socio-educational and not a linguistic one. It focuses on citizens' perceptions of English language expansion in Europe and also in their own country. It looks for meta theories concerning access and social environment. The preliminary study is funded by the National Science Centre (Poland) and encompasses the Warsaw and Lisbon area. Poland and Portugal incorporated English language into their educational system at a similar time. The main research questions are:

- how is English is perceived by different social groups?
- who learns English and why?
- in which circumstances or places is English used in Poland and Portugal?
- is the expansion noticeable and how is it perceived?

In the introduction it will be discussed how widely spoken English is in Europe, with a time scale showing the gradual expansion (visible in age cohorts). The expansion of the English language will be analyzed as a 'governmentality' strategy of neo-liberal political elites. It will be argued that for middle-class and working-class people, the English language has become a prerequisite of social inclusion in the world of globalized economy and globalized science. Piketty's "Capital" (2013) outlines the problem of the center and the periphery of the US-centric and therefore English speaking, global economy. The discussion will be embedded in critical theory, with particular emphasis on the works of Michel Foucault, who questions the 'reasons' we use as rational beings and asks about the risks of our rationality. This question may be applied to the rationalization of learning English. Moreover, Foucault's concept of bio-power, advanced by James Marshall's (1995)"busno-power" and Louis Althusser's (1976) interpellation concept (*interpeller*) will be married with Pierre Bourdieu's ideas of social reproduction through education practices.

RC15-282.14

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

Community Engagement and Building Institutional Resilience: Exploring Quarantine Ethics, Social Processes and Options for Nigeria

The burden of infectious and parasitic diseases in Nigeria is high. The outbreak, in recent years, of Ebola, Lassa fever, and Meningitis among other diseases is a signal that more outbreaks are on the horizon and Nigeria's health system must adequately focus on building strong communities and institutions. In conjunction with effective health surveillance and contact tracing, quarantine remains one of the few effective ways to arrest disease outbreak. Among health workers and community people, there is an aggregation of unwholesome experiences which increases vulnerability. The paper examines the use of force; post-quarantine labeling/stigmatization of health workers and quarantined persons; problems of social re-integration; and class discrimination in quarantine administration. The paper adopts Arjen's Theory of Planned Behaviour. Through a review of literature from 2000 to 2017, using databases (PubMed, CINAHL Plus and the Cochrane Library), the paper develops narratives on themes such as: social class disparities, appropriateness and scope of quarantine, use of experimental drugs, and the ethics of coercion. This study provides new ways for implementing quarantine within culturally acceptable contexts. This will provide local solutions to the challenges of– how quarantine is set-up, administered, and managed in Nigeria.

RC23-435.2

OEIJ, PETER* (TNO)
DHONDT, STEVEN (TNO)
VAN DER TORRE, WOUTER (TNO)
KRAAN, KAROLUS (TNO)

Contemporary Practices of Social Innovation: Collective Action for Collaboration

Contemporary practices of social innovation: collective action for collaboration

Peter Oeij, Steven Dhondt, Wouter van der Torre & Karolus Kraan – TNO (Netherlands)

A large-scale international project 'SI DRIVE: Social innovation, driving force of social change 2014-2017", collected more than 1000 cases of social innovation across the globe in seven policy fields: Education, Employment, Energy, Transport, Poverty, Health and Environment (Howaldt et al). From those 1000 cases 81 were selected for in-depth case study. Our purpose is to contribute to the mapping out of the innovation landscape: how are these social innovations developing; is there a resemblance with the 'innovation journey' (Van de Ven et al) of innovations in technology / business?

Social innovation exemplifies experiences that are developed in the field of mutual aid and solidarity, and stress social value rather than economic competitiveness. Part of social innovation are initiatives of individuals / communities, of private entrepreneurs, of public organisations, and of combinations of those. Over time they may become either fully private, public or a public-private partnership.

The innovation journey is a process model that makes a distinction between the initiation, developmental and implementation / termination period of inno-

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vations; it looks at drivers and barriers, like innovation managers, investors, setbacks, adaptation, infrastructure. We operationalise this model, its periods and variables and apply it to the process of social innovation, to gain insight in the dynamics of these rather new practices of (social) innovation and in the character of collaboration between actors.

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RC14-270.5

OGASAWARA, MIDORI* *(Queen's University)*

Identification As Power, Body As Risk but Resource: The Colonial ID Systems Applied to the Neoliberal World

Surveillance systems today are massive and individualistic, identifying the population as individuals, accumulating data on an individual basis across spheres, and tracking individual movements physically and virtually. Identification (ID) is central to today's formation of power politically and economically. Among ID technologies, biometrics is seen and spread as the ultimate identifier of the 'truth'. The body is targeted as the final evidence of self and the original source of data in both markets and security systems.

Although the ID technologies found the best opportunity to proliferate in the ongoing 'war on terror' since 2001, the modern origin to govern individual bodies can be traced back to some basic institutions: the nation-state, bureaucracy, capitalism and colonialism (Weber 1946, Marx 1976, Foucault 1977, Lyon 2009). Among them, biometrics shows strong connection to colonial governance, as fingerprinting was invented in British India and applied to South Africa (Cole 2001, Breckenridge 2014). In Northeast Asia, Japan issued fingerprinted ID cards to identify the Chinese population when occupying Manchuria, northeast China, in the 1920s–1945.

The Manchurian ID systems performed dual tasks: preempting potential rebellion among the local Chinese and using them as cheap labour power for the empire. Their bodies were treated as *risks,* as source of resistance*,* but profitable *resources,* by the colonizers. Colonial ID systems classified racialized bodies for both exclusion and inclusion. The dual characteristics are theoretically framed by biopower (Foucault 1978), the state of exception (Agamben 1998), and necropolitics (Mbembe 2003). The same purposes are still alive with technological enhancement in the postcolonial, neoliberal world, for preemptive surveillance and proactive profit making. Japan's Manchurian ID systems reveal the political economic origin of ID systems that manage to force and cajole oppositions to work in unison and to make them serve the same reality in concert (Bauman and Lyon 2013).

RC02-JS-53.8

OGAYA, CHIHO* *(Ferris University)*

Migration and Care between the Philippines and Japan for the Past 40 Years: Analysis through the Lens of Intersectionality

This paper will give an overview of the interrelated nature of care and migration between the Philippines and Japan for the past 40 years, and will explore how national policies of care and migration in these two countries have created gender and class-specified migration. This paper will also argue the "familiar" consequences of this flow of Filipino women to Japan: the existence of Japanese Filipino Children (JFC) and their relationship to the Japanese state.

Since the 1970s, Filipino women migrated in different ways to Japan, which has been refusing to accept so-called "unskilled labor" from foreign countries. First, women entered Japan as "entertainers" and worked as hostesses at night clubs for Japanese male customers. Many of those women got married to Japanese men and created their own families in Japan afterwards. They offered care work as "wife" within the Japanese family. Nowadays, more and more Filipino women engage in different types of "care" for elderly people in Japan as a profession.

Simultaneously, JFC, as "born out of place" offspring of migrant Filipino mothers and Japanese fathers, began to come to Japan as migrant workers in the care sector. The existence of JFC mirrors the intersectional discrimination in Japanese society; they were born as a consequence of the inequality based on gender and ethnicity between the Philippines and Japan, then they were ignored by the Japanese state, and now they have begun to be exploited as "unskilled labor". This also reflects the nature of the Immigration Control Policy of the Japanese government which has been clinging to its restrictive principle, in a complex way.

This paper will provide an overview of the evolution of migration between the Philippines and Japan to explore how the feminization of migration and "care" in Japanese society have been interrelated across state, market and family dimensions.

RC01-50.3

OGBUEHI, VICTORIA* *(Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps)*

Corruption & the Escalating Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria's Northeast

Till date, defenceless Nigerians have continued to die under attack by Boko-Haram insurgents despite promises by the present Buhari's regime to end insurgency in its first year in office. Are these terrorists more tactful than Nigerian Army that is renowned for being exceptional in peace keeping mission within the African continent?

The arms deal scandal involving the immediate past NSA Sambo Dasuki and other charges of corruption against Let-Gen. Ihejirika (Rtd.), Let-Gen. Minimah and Chief of Defence Staff Alex Bade speaks volumes of the height and depth of corruption in Nigeria especially within the Military that is charged with the task of ensuring that peace is restored to the most populous African nation after Boko-Haram's invasion of its territory. There no doubt that these highly placed officers and other Nigerian elites used the fight against insurgency to enrich themselves' at the expense of the country. For Vice President Osibanjo, $15 billion was lost in an arms deal that was marred by fraud. For Katherin Dixon of Transparency International - "corrupt elites have profited from the conflict in the northeast and driven Nigeria to a crisis point."

What is the place of corrupt practices in the failure to win the war against Boko-Haram? Corruption has a multiplier effect and has been the reason Boko-Haram insurgency has continued to escalate in a disappointing manner. This paper which is solution based, seeks to give an insight into some of the corrupt practices perpetrated by those charged to fight insurgency in Nigeria and how deliberate effort at ending institutionalized corruption, making the welfare of soldiers a priority and qualitative training programs will contribute in no small measure in ending the armed conflict ravaging N/E and by extension, other neighbouring Africa nations in the past 9 years.

RC15-JS-17.2

OGOE, SALLY* *(University of Manitoba)*

Victimization & Stigmatization of Newcomers: Approaches in Handling Female Genital Mutilation in Canada

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is an important human rights and health issue in both Canada and Africa. The Canadian government has made efforts towards eradicating this practice by making it a criminal offense, a solution popularly used in Africa as well. Despite the efforts made by governments, law enforcement, along with international human rights organizations, female genital mutilation persists among African immigrants living in Canada and is still practiced by some in Africa. Canada has become the home of refugees and immigrants from African countries (Gutbi 1995). According to the 2011 Census, there were over 766,000 people of various African origins in Canada, mainly in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta (Statistics Canada 2013). Even though a large majority of female genital mutilation is of African origin, it has become an issue of concern in Canada according to Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada (SOGC) (Kielburger & Kielburger 2013, FORWARD 2002-2014). Some Africans who have undergone the practice or who come from communities where it is accepted, still subject their daughters to the procedure despite their intention to live in Canada long term. This poster presentation aims to address the question; ***Has the Canadian attitude towards female genital mutilation been effective in addressing the challenges and experiences of African immigrants and their families in Canada?***

RC49-822.5

OGUNDAIRO, JANET* *(Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria)*

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ADEGOKE, OLUFUNKE O. *(University of Ibadan)*

Social Relationships and the Mental Illness Experiences of Pregnant Nomadic Fulani Women in Southwestern Nigeria

Residential pattern of the nomadic Fulani and conflicts between them and their host communities in Ibarapa Central Local Government Area of Southwestern Nigeria has been widely reported. However, there is dearth of empirical data on how their residential pattern and conflict serve as drivers of mental illness among Fulani pregnant women. Hence, this study assesses the perceived sign of mental illness behavior, factors influencing the behaviour and the influence of social relationships which reduced or complicate the behavior of the pregnant women.

Biopsychosocial model of mental illness was adopted by this study. Non-participant observation and 20 in-depth interviews were conducted with pregnant women purposively selected through snowballing technique from five Fulani settlements. Data collected was transcribed and content analysed thematically.

Mental illness experiences among the pregnant women were on the negative extreme similar to signs of being sober, withdrawn and moody. Factors influencing these behaviors include financial challenges, cultural and language barriers inhibiting free interaction with people of other ethnic group and lack of access to public health services. Strained relationships between the Fulani and their host communities partly due to incessant conflicts further exacerbate their negative reactions to others relationship. On the other hand, segregated residential pattern of the Fulani strengthened their ethnic bound and enhanced social networks that pitch them against perceived outsiders. Their negative attitude hinders effective maternal and child health care services provision to the them.

The Fulani's lack of harmonious relationships with their host communities endangers exhibition of anti-social behavior which sometimes get to the negative extreme.

RC32-594.4

OGUNGBADE, GLORIA* *(Covenant University)*
DURUJI, MOSES *(Covenant University, Ota Ogun State)*
OCHE, OGABA *(Nigerian Institute of International Affairs)*

Hate Speech and Oil Politicking in the Niger Delta

The discovery of crude oil in Nigeria is one that has further buttressed the paradox of the 'resource curse hypothesis'- which implies a negative association between natural resource-abundance and economic growth, that is, a situation where a particular region is rich in natural resources but ironically lacks the economic and social development that should be synonymous with such area. This discovery is said to bring untold hardships to the people of the region where it is discovered more than blessing. Competition for oil wealth has fueled violence between ethnic groups, the government and International Oil Corporations (IOCs) operating in the region resulting in the militarization of nearly the entire region by ethnic militia groups, Nigerian Military and police forces. This militarization is said to have led to protests and agitations against the government and IOCs and by extension other ethnic groups also giving rise to several layers of voices of discontentment which has been described as hate speeches. This paper interrogates the appropriateness of the labeling of public addresses by ethnic group as hate speeches and the politics involved in oil exploration in the Niger Delta.

RC31-572.4

OGUNGBADE, GLORIA* *(Covenant University)*
OCHE, OGABA *(Nigerian Institute of International Affairs)*
DURUJI, MOSES *(Covenant University, Ota Ogun State)*

Oil Spillage and Internal Displacement in the Niger Delta

The Niger Delta is a region endowed with natural resources and is a location of massive oil deposits which have been extracted for years by the government of Nigeria in collaboration with International Oil Corporations (IOCs). The exploration of crude oil and its transportation is said to present social problems, leading to environmental degradation, the violation of human rights and internal displacement of the locals as their farm lands, water ways and houses are affected by oil spillage. Internal displacement resulting from the exploration and drilling activities of the IOCs operating in the Niger Delta has become an issue of topical concern, due to the human tragedy, insecurity and conflict associated with it. The theme that dominates discussions on internal displacement at global and national levels is oil spillage-induced displacements leading to conflicts and massive migration to the urban areas. The objective of this paper is to bring into focus, the linkages and challenges between oil spillage during crude oil exploration and transportation; and internal displacements in the Niger Delta. The framework of analysis sees displacement as a definite social condition that diminishes individuals and group capacity to pursue interests that may or may not involve relocation. The study concludes that oil spillages have diminished the productivity of Oil Producing Communities, resulting to occupational and income losses that set in both voluntary and involuntary migration.

RC19-369.9

OGUNJIMI, SUNDAY* *(Federal University Oye-Ekiti,Nigeria)*
AJALA, ABIODUN *(Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State)*
ALABI, DORCAS *(Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Osun State)*

Physically Challenge People's Accessibility to Productive Resources: Dream or Reality: A Case Study of Southwestern Nigeria.

Inequality in distribution of productive resources has adverse effect on sustainable livelihood for Physically Challenge People (PCP). This study assess Physically Challenge People's access to productive resources such as ownership of land, livestock or other agricultural resources; management of agricultural resources; use of financial services and other inputs for agriculture; access to education, knowledge and skills related to agriculture; and participation in agricultural labour activities, social service and health. Specifically, the study examine PCP assess to productive, constraints to PCP access productive resources and propose effective strategy to address the constraints.. One hundred and five respondents that belong to physically challenged associations were interviewed through the use of structured interview schedule. Data analyses were carried out using frequency counts, percentages, mean, standard deviation and correlation. Results of the study shows that more males were found in this category compared to females, and they were of productive age. Majority was illiterate and relevant pieces of information were sourced from relatives and friends. All the PCP claimed that access to productive resources were of necessity for sustainable livelihood but in real sense it has turn to ordinary dream. Most of the PCP claimed that the productive resources such as education and information, training, appropriate technology and social welfare were not provided and those one provided were inadequate. Positive and significant correlation exists between PCP access to productive resources and socio-economic characteristics such as education and income source of information at $p \leq 0.05$. In conclusion, there is the need to create enabling environment through provision of adequate productive resources in order to make life meaningful for PCP.

RC21-390.2

OĞUZ, MELIS* *(Beykent University)*

Perception of Safety within Paratransit Systems: The Case of Minibus in Istanbul

Fears and concerns about personal safety are important factors in the travel preferences of passengers. The preference of certain travel routes or stops for certain time intervals is a critical indicator for transportation planning. As a matter of fact, according to the results of the survey on fear of crime conducted by Tandoğan and Ilhan in 2016, 56.7% of the participants stated that they were afraid of metro stops and public transports especially during the late evening and when traveling alone. Taking measures to ensure that passenger safety concerns are eliminated or reduced, it is expected that the daily temporal distribution of the demand for public transport will be balanced and quantitatively increased. Reducing the number of passengers using private cars on certain routes and during specific time intervals due to security concerns, increasing the freedom of travel preference for non-car owners as well as for non-car-preferring passengers should be among the policy goals of every democratic city.

The informal system sometimes fills the gaps that are left by the formal system. It even becomes a part of the formal system, in circumstances when the formal cannot keep up with the emerging demands and/or is not prepared for the changes in the social and urban structures. As informality provides a solution for the lacking services, it may be tolerated for a short term or overlooked broadly. The aim of this study is to comprehend the features of the informal public transportation system, particularly the minibus system in Istanbul, which has a great share in the public transportation of this metropolis. It is crucial how such a paratransit system becomes part of the formal transportation network and why it is demanded highly by urban residents despite all of its un-reliabilities and weaknesses in terms of safety and security.

RC09-192.2

OH, INGYU* *(Kansai Gaidai)*

Globalization and Income Inequality in South Korea: The Sweeping Land Reform and Inequality during Rapid Globalization

Along with Japan and Taiwan, South Korea prides itself on the low GINI coefficient it has maintained during rapid economic development due to the sweeping land reform. In addition to the rural bias with its infamous income redistribution policy that tried to balance the widening urban and rural income gap, the sweeping land reform allowed landowning farmers to invest large sums of private funds in education for their children. However, behind the veil of the low GINI coefficient in South Korea was the burgeoning class differentiation of people according to their home regions, gender, and occupational classifications due to the rapid urbanization that commenced from the early 1970s. The ensued globalization since the 1990s further reinforced income inequality between urban and rural residents on the one hand and between affluent and backward regions on the other, including the usual class polarization in urban areas. Status distinctions through global educational credentials also emerged for the first time through the globalization of educational opportunities. Nonetheless, the overall GINI coefficient for South Korea is substantially lower than other emerging markets, while it is close to the OECD average without any comparable OECD redistribution policies. This study investigates the enduring impact of the sweeping land reform and the rural bias in South Korea on its widening inequality due to urbanization and globalization. This study argues that the land reform and rural bias are not easily found in Western societies, as they together produce unexpected consequences of persuading people to invest more in education than others (i.e., equalizing effects), although educational fervor induces stiff competition among educational attainers in the job market (i.e., differentiating effects). The paper then discusses suggestions for future improvements.

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RC27-499.4

OHHASHI, MITSUNORI* (Kurume University)

A Comparison of the Japanese Sports Blogosphere and Newspapers

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of online and traditional media sports coverage by comparing the content of blog posts to newspapers. Previous internet-based studies have demonstrated research significance, however, the research has not examined the convergence of the "virtual" and "real'" user experience (Millington and Wilson, 2010). Additionally, Meraz (2009) pointed out that further study is needed to analyze "traditional-media-to-citizen media influence." Drawing from the content analysis of daily newspaper and sports blog coverage of a Japanese high school baseball tournament, this study focuses on the virtual sports context. The online coverage of a Japanese high school baseball tournament was identified in sports fan blogs. The blogs, *Sportsnavi plus*, were published on *Sportnavi.com*, a sports fan website which includes more than 100 sports articles. Blog posts were analyzed and compared with issues of the newspapers *Asahi* and *Yomiuri*. The analysis showed that most blog posts referenced information from the newspapers as primary sources. The bloggers added very few of their own opinions and were rarely offensive or critical. Most comments to replies were agreeable in nature. These findings indicate that bloggers for Japanese sports do not feel free to post their own opinions and might limit opinions to individual messages. Although other research shows that some bloggers insert their own opinions in the blogosphere, the results of this study indicate that bloggers may not post their own opinions or critiques for fear of alienating readers. Previous studies have shown a strong influence of blogs in a political context, but the results of this study suggest that sports blogs have little effect on public opinion. The analysis suggests that bloggers can find more valuable content to post at sports fields and stadiums, therefore future research should focus on the "authentic voice" for sports websites.

RC05-108.5

OHTSUKI, SHIGEMI* (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

Factors Shaping Inter-Ethnic Interactions in Suburban Tokyo: The Perspectives of Japanese and Migrant Residents

Global mobility is on the rise and Japan is no exception. Due to its shrinking and aging population, Japanese society, characterized by a high degree of ethnic homogeneity, is faced with a massive shift toward accepting immigration. In particular, in contrast to the way in which the central government has been reluctantly moving forward with immigration for economic reasons, local governments and local communities have increasingly focused on the role of immigrants as community members. Thus, the promotion of interaction between Japanese and immigrant residents has become a significant challenge for community-level multicultural policy.

This study examines the factors shaping inter-ethnic interactions from the perspectives of both Japanese and immigrant residents. The uniqueness of this study lies in its use of data from a quantitative survey of both majority and minority group members living in the same region. The survey was conducted in 2015 with Japanese (N=6000) and foreign national (N=892) residents of Hamura City in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. The proportion of foreign nationals in Hamura City is approximately two percent, which is higher than that in Japan as a whole. In addition, Hamura City is known as an area of visible immigration, given its concentration of automotive and other manufacturing industries, as well as the US military base in a neighboring city.

This paper focuses on the factors that shape the interactions between Japanese and immigrant residents within a local community, and the results of the analysis point to the particular importance of the length of residential history, Japanese language proficiency, and building relationships with neighboring residents. Based on the analysis results, the paper discusses the possibility of multicultural policy for minority residents being promoted alongside QOL policy for the majority group.

RC34-627.3

OINAS, ELINA* (University of Helsinki)

What Politics? Youth and Political Engagement in Africa

This paper provides an introductory note to the anthology *What Politics? Youth and Political Engagement in Africa,* setting the analytical landscape for the chapters. It is emphasized that the notion of engagement serves here to examine the various stakes young people in today's Africa have in their present and future lives, and their personal and collective ways of tackling them. The volume underscores the importance of going beyond dualist accounts of youth by promoting empirical openness to what matters to young people as an aspect of change in their everyday lives. The paper outlines the contents of the book in three sections: 'Envisioning', 'Entitlement' and 'Embeddedness'. The section 'Envisioning' emphasizes creative agency and youthful aspirations for personal and collective autonomy, often through cultural expressions. The second section,

'Entitlement', highlights young people's efforts to claim and justify their pursuits of material justice and life chances in the future. The third section, 'Embeddedness', discusses youth participation in formal political arenas.

RC55-907.6

OISHI, AKIKO* (Chiba University)
NISHIMURA, TOMO (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Nonstandard Work Schedules and Their Effects on Mothers' Subjective Well-Being

With the prevalence of '24/7 economy,' an increasing number of mothers across the industrialized countries work hours that fall outside of a typical daytime. Japan is no exception. Faced with the challenges of shrinking population, the Japanese government has been encouraging mothers to work long hours by increasing capacities of day care centers and relaxing employment regulations. This labor market trend has raised concerns about its potential impact on mothers' subjective well-being and life satisfaction because those who work nonstandard hours often find it more difficult to reconcile work and family responsibilities than those mothers who work only daytime. The issue is more important for single-mothers as they are more likely to work nonstandard hours than their married counterparts despite their being the sole earner and carer of the family (Li et al. 2014; Oishi 2017). Notwithstanding the growing concern over the prevalence of long working hours, there have been few studies that explicitly focus on mothers' nonstandard work schedules and their possible impact on mothers' subjective well-being. Thus, using longitudinal data set on mothers with children, we investigate how mothers' work schedules affect their subjective well-being and quality of life, by paying special attention to the family structure. Our research departs from existing studies in that we control for mother-specific fixed effects by utilizing a panel data.

RC28-519.3

OISHI, AKIKO* (Chiba University)

Seeing the Unseen: High-School Students Who Work Part-Time

With Japan's public spending on education being the lowest and its child poverty rate among the highest among the OECD countries, a number of high-school students face economic hardships. It is a well-known phenomenon that a substantial proportion of high-school students work part-time after school although their working conditions and family background have seldom been investigated in the previous research. However, the issue is important because part-time work may have detrimental effects on students' educational development by depriving them of time to study. There is also growing concern about student workers' rights because a recent survey from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare reveals that more than 30% of high-school students who work part-time have experienced illegal employment practices (such as non-payment and forced overtime, harassment, etc.).

Using a unique survey of 2560 high-school students and their parents in Tokyo Metropolitan Area conducted in 2016, this study explores factors affecting students' decision to work by paying special attention to gender differences and socio-economic status of the family. Preliminary results are as follows: 1) female students are approximately 1.5 times more likely to work, and work longer hours than their male counterparts, 2) the poorer the student's household is, the higher his/her probability to work, 3) among students from poor families, male students are more likely to work to supplement their family income although their probability to work is lower than their female counterparts. Further investigation on gender differences will follow.

RC32-591.4

OISHI, NANA* (Asian Institute, the University of Melbourne)

Transnational Care Migration of Women from the North: Au Pairs in Australia

This paper examines the transnational migration of female domestic workers and caregivers from industrialized countries to Australia. In recent years, a growing number of young women from Europe (especially the UK, France, Germany) and Japan are now working in Australia as *au pairs* to take care of children and household chores for local families. Due to the lack of regulatory frameworks in care and domestic sectors, many of these women have fallen into exploitative working conditions. Their invisibility and isolation in private homes as well as the exploitative nature of short-term contract compound their vulnerability. While many migrant women from the South have access to pre-departure orientations in their countries of origin and other state and non-state assistance in destination countries, migrant women from the North receive little information or help in Australia. This study delineates the factors behind these young women's decision to take up low-paid and unpaid care work in Australia, and also the ways in which the cultural capital (especially language proficiency) of *au pairs* contributes to differential autonomy that they experience. By highlighting the crucial roles

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

that these women play in social reproduction in Australia, this paper argues for regulating the care sectors, re-assessing the working holiday visa scheme and introducing protective measures for all young women and men from exploitative employment practices in Australia and beyond.

RC11-228.4

OJALA, HANNA* *(University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)*
PIETILA, ILKKA *(University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)*

Grandfathers As 'family Savers': Class and the Nordic Welfare State

Earlier studies on grandparenthood have noticed that in the context of the Nordic welfare state grandparents often act as back-up resource or 'family savers' in child care: they are ready to step in when needed, but usually not on a regular basis. In the Nordic childcare model, grandparents enable normal family routines particularly in emergency situations, such as sickness, that the public childcare and school system do not cater for. Based on interviews with 17 middle and working class Finnish 50+ grandfathers, we explore gendered and class-based features of the Nordic 'family saver model' from the perspective of grandfathers.

The Nordic countries are characterised by mothers' high labour market participation rates. Therefore our interviewees explained their active grandfather role in terms of pressures set by working life: the caring and assistance they provided was thus not only directed towards grandchildren but also towards their own adult children. The class-based grandfathering practices appeared to be systematic in our sample. Among working-class men these practices revolved around raising grandchildren in collaboration with the middle generation. For middle-class men, the grandfathering practices were based on their purpose to promote their own children's careers by taking care of grandchildren.

Our study shows that the Nordic welfare state is not flexible enough to meet the needs of many middle-class families whose work demands are set by global enterprises. Day care services cover only normal office hours, and therefore middle generations working in global businesses need help from grandparents. The notion from Anglo-American research, which points to grandparents' important role in rendering possible low-waged women's paid work, does not fully apply to Nordic welfare states. Rather it could be claimed that it is the welfare state which facilitates Finnish working-class women's paid labour through heavily subsidised childcare whereas grandparents' support is most needed for middle-class families.

RC06-142.6

OJIMA, FUMIAKI* *(Doshisha University)*

The Employment of Wives and Income Inequality in Japan

The objective of this paper is to examine the kind of impact a wife's employment has upon income inequality among households, focusing upon employee households. Along with changes in household composition (the spread of the nuclear family and increasing numbers of single-parent households), a wife's employment pattern and her income impact upon the changes in income disparity among households in the same age-bracket

The Equal Employment Opportunity Law was enacted in 1986 and revised in 1999. Its introduction is one of main factors that changed women's labor force participation. The employment rate of women has risen since bottoming out in the mid-1970s, and the numbers of women working as employees, including married women, have been increasing. Scrutiny of workers' households in the Labour Force Survey show that 'dual-income households' have come to account for half of all households since the beginning of the 1990s, and from the 1990s onwards, 'dual-income households' have outstripped 'full-time-housewife households'. Nowadays, 'dual-income households' accounts 60% of workers' households. These social circumstances imply the enlargement of wives' role to income inequality between households.

Using the Employment Status Survey data, the official statistics in Japan, from the seven waves of 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012, we analyze two aspects of wives' contribution to household income. First, we reveal the change of wives' employment ratio based on husbands' income ranks. We expect that a difference between ranks has decreased during three decades. Second, we analyze the contribution of wives' income to income inequality between households based on the decomposition of the Gini coefficient of the couple's combined income into that of husbands' and that of wives'. Based on these analyses, we characterize the change of wives' role in income inequality in Japan.

RC31-554.6

OKADA, TRICIA* *(Tamagawa University / Waseda University)*

Mobile Bodies: The Gender Performance and Migration Experience of Filipino Trans Women Entertainers in Japan

The growing visibility of Filipino trans women in media, politics, and activism happened after decades of struggles. One of their unique stories is how their work experience in Japan has mattered in this visibility. Although there has been scholarly works on Filipino entertainers in Japan that usually pertain to women, there is absence of extensive literature on Filipino trans women. This study aims to contribute to understanding an understudied group of entertainers in Japan---the Filipino trans women or the transpinay, a portmanteau of "transsexual" and "*Pinay*" (Filipino woman). It recognizes how the flows of migration to and from Japan have affected their lives. This research explores how they engage in gender performance before their migration, post-migration, and when they extend their stay in Japan or become return migrants.

Using a qualitative approach to my research, I gathered data through participant observations, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions in Tokyo, Manila, and Cebu. The twelve interviews and two FGDs comprised questions related to their personal background, gender identity, visa and job application process, migration and work experience in Japan, romantic relationships, and personal beliefs. In the course of their narratives, a collection of perceptions regarding gender identity, performance, and mobility arose. The analytical lens focuses on how they as performers, migrants, and romantic or life partners negotiate gender and race both in their private and public lives. Mapping the journey of these transpinay entertainers in the 80s, 90s, and 2000s, I argue that their experiences in Japan as transpinay migrants have affirmed their gender identity and strengthened or weakened their sense of belonging to the Philippines where transgender visibility and activism has drastically changed over the years.

RC25-474.1

OKANO, ICHIRO* *(Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)*
UNO, RYOKO *(Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)*

Foreign Language As the Medium: How Japanese People See English Language and How This Relates to Globalization

In the age of globalization, English has become an indispensable common language across the world. This has led many people to worry about cultural, or linguistic, imperialism. Do we have to speak English just like native English speakers? Or is Google translation enough for global conversation? A common language of the world should acknowledge and embrace every local culture, thought and language, but how can we do this? To answer these questions, it is necessary to regard foreign languages not just as transparent means of communication, but as "media," which have their own depth and influence communication and the people involved. Many media, such as written language, money, telephone and the Internet, once existed outside our life and then gradually permeated into our society, where they shape up how we communicate with each other. Media are, however, not the mighty driving force of social change. Their function depends on how people recognize and use them. Foreign languages are no exception. They penetrate into societies through certain social configurations but, at the same time, transform themselves through negotiation between local people and political and economic power structure. After Marshall McLuhan's famous saying "The medium is a message," we can say "English is a message." So what is that message? In Japan, one such dominant message is "individualization." English language in movies, textbooks and songs tacitly requires audience to be an autonomous and independent person suitable for globalization. English language education has been a controversial issue for decades, but oppositional codes (Stuart Hall) against such message are not clearly seen in Japan. One possibility would be that people keep distance from English and separate their mind from the message. The sense of distance may play an important role in the negotiation process of encoding/decoding of the message English language delivers.

RC23-434.6

OKANO, ICHIRO* *(Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)*

How Can We Secure Commons of Information?: A Consideration on Lawrence Lessig's Argument on Commons and Innovation

In the age of so-called information society, the protection of intellectual property rights is becoming increasingly strong. One of the greatest opponents of this trend is cyber-law jurist Lawrence Lessig, who argues that too much protection of intellectual property rights can suffocate creativity and innovation.

Lessig's argument is based on the distinction between commons of rivalrous resources and those of nonrivalrous (i.e. informational) resources. The former was the main theme of "the tragedy of the commons" presented by biologist Garrett Hardin, where resources should be controlled to prevent their overconsumption. In the latter case, however, it is all about giving people enough incentive to create the nonrivalrous resource. This is the reason why Lessig is against toughening up intellectual property rights.

Lessig's argument is very strong, but it also reveals why information does not get on with capitalist economy. Market needs rivalrous resources, so we have to treat information just as if it were rivalrous. In past days there was little worry about this problem because information was embedded in materials such as books, canvases, and records, but today information circulates freely apart from material objects, which makes intellectual property rights indispensable.

Given this kind of dilemma, Lessig's view of the free flow of information seems rather impractical, but things look different if we assume plural channels of information flows. What we are concerned about is creativity, not consumption of information. If we can separate creative communal sharing of information from

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consumption of information, we can secure creative informational commons, while giving creators enough incentives. This implies a system of multiple flows of communication in which capitalist market constitutes only one of such flows.

RC16-314.4

OKAWACHI, SHIN* (Kobe University)

From Individual Sub-Politics to Cosmopolitics: A Case Study of an Anti-Nuclear Artist in Japan

This presentation aims at exanimating the building of cosmopolitics. B. Latour and I. Stengers interpreted the core of cosmopolitics as "common worlds". When Latour descried the concept of "Gaia", he considered ways to tackle the "disconnect" between global phenomena and individuals. In the same vein, cosmopolitics must assemble plural and diverse individual politics. The present research argues that this could be achieved using U. Beck's concept of "sub-politics", especially in an individual form. To examine collectives of individual sub-politics, this presentation focuses on "281_AntiNuke", an anti-nuclear artist in Japan. 281_AntiNuke is active as graffiti artist in Shibuya and on SNS. He started his activity after 3.11 (Aftermath of the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster). The message he wants to convey through his activity to Japanese citizens living in Japan is that the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster never ends and how dreadful the Japanese government with its nuclear policy is. This presentation interprets his activity as a form of individual sub-politics stemming from techno-ecological risks. Interestingly, his activity has not only received attention within Japan, but also outside. This was made possible not only through the (global) extensibility of SNS, but also through the high translationality of his artworks serving as a medium that transcends cultural borders such as a language. This process, which involves a gap between the artist's original intention and the actual result, could be understood as "cosmopolitization". This presentation illustrates the relationship among the artist, the sites of his activities, his artworks, and the interpreters of his artworks using "visual turn" theory, which could be understood as a form of actor network theory that emphasizes visuality. In conclusion, this presentation suggests that visuality has the potential to bridge diverse sub-politics, which jointly compose cosmopolitics.

RC29-537.2

OKESHOLA, FOLASHADE* (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria-Kaduna State, Nigeria)

An X -Ray of Violent Conflicts between Farmers and Herdsmen in Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The persistence of farmer-herdsmen conflicts portends grave socioeconomic consequences. Some of the factors fueling the conflicts include environmental degradation, population growth, regional instability that has altered migration patterns, limited access to arable land, unreliable water sources that have increased natural resource pressures, blocked grazing routes and destruction of farmland by Fulani cattle. Increasing availability of modern weapons has increased the intensity and violence of these disputes. These have accounted for violent clashes that have claimed thousands of lives. The response of government to the issue of herder-farmer conflicts is discouraging. This paper will examine the genesis of the problem, document the chronology of violent conflicts between farmers and herdsmen, frustration aggression theory will be adopted to explain farmers- herders' conflicts. The paper will also examine the government response to the conflicts and suggest ways to curtail these conflicts.

RC32-586.2

OKOGBO, AWOLOYE* (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria, West Africa.)
EGUAVOEN, ESOSA AGATHA (The University of Nottingham)

Women, Violence and Power Structure in Nigeria: A Case for the Legalisation of Abortion Laws in Nigeria

In Nigeria, there are laws restricting abortion and to that extent the procurement of abortion is deemed to be illegal. Unfortunately, available evidence has shown that abortion is being carried out by women on regular basis despite the enabling laws against it. Arising from this development, this study examined abortion laws in Nigeria and the factors influencing the procurement of the abortion amongst women. Some hypotheses were tested and the study discovered that the enabling laws do not in any way restrict or deter the women from carrying out abortion in Nigeria. Data were collected using a pre-tested questionnaire and similarly, Chi-square statistics was used to analyze this study, 393 respondents participated in this study. 171(44%) respondents agreed they are aware of the abortion laws in Nigeria. 84% of this population would opt for an abortion if confronted with an unwanted pregnancy while only 16% said they will be prevented by the presence of the law. 192(49%) respondents are unaware of the existence of abortion laws; while 90% of the population will ignore the law if

they have to deal with an unwanted pregnancy. Only 10% said they will be prevented by their knowledge of these laws. This paper therefore recommends the legalisation of abortion laws in Nigeria. This is being suggested against the back-drop of the many complications that have arisen with clandestine abortions when women had to resort to quackery in the event of unwanted pregnancy.

RC28-514.21

OKUBO, SHOKI* (Osaka University)

Decomposition of Inequality Among Time-Constant Variables By Counterfactual Mediation Modeling: Evidence from the Gender Wage Gap in Japan

The decomposition of inequality among time-constant variables (e.g., gender) into explained and unexplained components has been a major research agenda in social inequality studies. Explained components of the gender wage gap in the decomposition method correspond to the indirect wage effect of gender that operates through these mediators. Meanwhile, unexplained components correspond to the direct wage effect of gender on wage that operates through unobserved mediators (e.g., discrimination).

This paper links conventional decomposition methods such as DiNardo-For-tin-Lemieux (DFL) based on propensity-score weighting and counterfactual mediation modeling together by introducing sequential ignorability assumption discussed in Imai et al. (*Statistical Science* 2010). The reason for linking these two methods is that conventional decomposition methods typically control for post-birth variables that lie on the causal pathway from gender or race (which are basically randomly assigned at birth) to wage but neglect the potential endogeneity that may arise from this approach. Moreover, we never directly test the assumptions that lie in conventional decomposition methods and mediation modeling. Based on the newer literature on counterfactual mediation modeling, this paper therefore shows more attractive identifying assumptions and the sensitivity of the results to different sets of assumptions.

This paper also aims to bring time-constant variables back to the center of causal analysis in social inequality studies. The analysis focuses on the decomposition of the gender wage gap in Japan. Empirical results show that explained components with four mediators (education, occupation, employment status, and position) account for around 50% of the gender wage gap in hourly wage.

RC15-296.1

OKUDA, SHOKO* (Kindai University)

The Medicalisation of Social Problems Relating to an Increase in Absent Workers with Depression in Japan

The number of people who are absent from work with a diagnosis of depression is on the rise, and this has become a social problem due to economic losses incurred by companies and society. The aim of this study was to address our research question of whether social factors, separate from medical factors such as the increasing number of illnesses, are influencing the medicalisation of individual and social problems. These social factors include the psychological state of workers who wish to be absent when experiencing stress in strict working environments, responses from patients' doctors and industrial physicians, corporate in-house systems and state policies relating to mental health, and pressure to use prescription medication. The roles of markets (e.g. companies) and the state (e.g. health policy) were investigated based on semi-structured interviews with 50 male and female workers who had been absent from work due to depression, re-diagnosis of cases by six psychiatrists for case development, international comparisons, and media analyses.

The results revealed the following aspects: (1) patients wish to receive a diagnosis of depression in order to avoid stressful workplaces; (2) patients consult doctors on the belief that they have depression after seeing disease awareness campaigns, advertised as part of sales strategies, by pharmaceutical companies; (3) doctors diagnose depression in order to prescribe medication even though the patient's symptoms do not correspond to diagnostic criteria, such as those in DSM-5; (4) industrial physicians place too much importance on the diagnoses and treatment policies of patients' doctors; (5) ironically, companies which have established in-house systems and comply with state policies have higher numbers of absent workers who have been diagnosed with depression.

RC22-412.2

OKUYAMA, MICHIAKI* (Nanzan University)

Religious Nationalism in Japanese Politics in the 2010s

Japanese politics has experienced major changes involving coalition governments and governmental changes since the 1990s. This domestic transition has been influenced by the international political transformations that have taken place since the end of the Cold War, including the strengthening of China's economic and military power, and the military adventurism of North Korea. In

addition to these severe circumstances in East Asia, the aging and depopulation of Japan presents somber prospects for Japan's future.

After one year of the Abe administration in 2006-2007, the second Abe Shinzō administration (2012 onwards), almost continuously supported by a conservative patriotism among the public, has strengthened its inclination toward Shinto nationalism. This is illustrated by Abe's commitment to Shinto-related ceremonies conducted in major Shinto shrines such as at Ise and Yasukuni. Abe's appropriation of Shinto traditions culminated in the hosting of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 that included a visit to Ise Shrine by the G7 leaders without any consideration of the Constitutional separation between religion and the state.

The current emperor now in position for almost thirty years, delivered a special message in August 2016 reminding the nation of his old age and of the difficulty he faces in continuing to carry out his duties as the emperor. This message has been received as his wish to abdicate. The abdication or death of an emperor, and the enthronement of the next, will involve a detailed series of rituals and ceremonies, and the present situation is stimulating a general interest in the Shinto rituals of the imperial household.

The current relationship between religion and politics in Japan presents an issue of national identity that entangles Shinto, the imperial system, and conservative politics. This paper will delve into this focal issue from the perspectives of contemporary history, sociology of religion, and regional politics.

RC22-405.7

OKYEREFO, MICHAEL* *(University of Ghana)*
FIAVEH, DANIEL *(University of Cape Coast, Ghana)*

Prayer, Spatial and Health-Seeking Beliefs in Ghana

Few studies have examined the relationship between religiosity and health seeking belief outcomes in Ghana. Yet, religion functions to influence individual and groups' perceived outcomes and by extension behaviour. Using in-depth interviews conducted with 32 members and 2 group discussions of informal prayer groups in Accra, Ghana, the study explores interviewees' conceptions of illnesses and the significance of the forest as a place of gathering in order to understand the pathways of care-seeking beliefs. There are several reasons why prayer group members in this study resort to the forest, such as finding a serene sacred space in a crowded city to confront the vicissitudes of life. Disease, for the prayer group members, has spiritual and physical origins, making them seek both biomedical and spiritual care. Interviewees were convinced that hospitals can help with physical diseases, but spiritual diseases require spiritual solutions, such as prayer. According to interviewees, one's predicaments of ailment can change, by means of prayer, from a positive virus to a negative one, for example. There was a salient differentiation between treatment and healing. The interviewees shared in the general belief that doctors can treat certain conditions, but only God heals. While there is the need for public health practitioners to engage spiritual/religious leaders and adherents in behavioral change communication strategies to alter beliefs and cultural practices in the field of health care in Ghana, works aiming to support women and men's health also need to pay attention to their religious beliefs.

RC15-JS-29.8

OKYEREFO, MICHAEL* *(University of Ghana)*
FIAVEH, DANIEL *(University of Cape Coast, Ghana)*

Religion and Mental Health Intervention in Ghana

Using an exploratory qualitative study through observation, in-depth interviews and focused group discussions (FGD) in Christian prayer camps, Islamic and traditional healing centers in Ghana, the study contributes to the discourse, from a cross cultural point of view, on religion and health-seeking beliefs and practices by studying centres of intervention belonging to the three main religious traditions afore-mentioned. The specific objectives of the study are to find out the types of treatment offered men and women with mental health challenges and the religious underpinnings of such interventions in order to help determine how state policy regarding mental health intervention could be influenced, drawing on religious principles. A total number of six (6) religious centres will be observed in this study. Specifically, we will study the Edumfa prayer camp in the Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District of the Central Region and the Mount Horeb Prayer Centre at Mamfe-Akuapem in the Akuapim North District of Eastern region, a private Islamic healing centre in Greater Accra, and traditional healing centres in Kintampo in the Brong Ahafo region and Bongo in the Upper East region. The findings of the study and resulting benchmarks will serve as a springboard to interrogate current practices and policy regarding mental health intervention in Ghana. Knowledge, thus, generated from such a wide ranging study would present outcomes that could contribute to formulating policy benchmarks regarding mental health intervention in Sub-Saharan Africa.

RC12-245.7

OLACIREGUI RODRIGUEZ, PAZ* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

Prevenir La Violencia De Género: Muchas Voces, ¿Un Discurso?

La Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género (LOMPIVG) supuso en España el reconocimiento formal de la violencia machista como un asunto de Estado por tratarse de una vulneración de los derechos humanos. Entender esta violencia como el resultado del desequilibrio histórico de poder entre hombres y mujeres y de la constante discriminación que estas sufren exigía una respuesta integral y una apuesta clara en materia de prevención. El reconocimiento de los crímenes y la violencia machista contra las mujeres ha permitido desarrollar nuevas fórmulas jurídicas, sociales y tecnológicas para dotar a las víctimas de mayores derechos, aun así, los incesantes casos de violencia de género manifiestan que el camino recorrido hasta ahora no es lo suficientemente efectivo como para disminuir el número de víctimas. Tanto las exigencias de la Unión Europea como el reclamo de la propia sociedad civil evidencian la necesidad de incidir con mayor compromiso en dos campos pendientes, la prevención y la evaluación. Una frase repetida por las mujeres supervivientes impulsa la investigación: "Si hubiese sabido lo que me esperaba , no hubiese denunciado". Es evidente que hay un fallo en la respuesta institucional que subsume a estas mujeres en un proceso de "doble victimización". Con el objetivo claro de aportar algunas ideas críticas respecto a la teoría y a la praxis de lo que se denomina prevención secundaria de la violencia de género, surge este trabajo que indaga, a partir de los discursos analizados, en cómo los operadores de los principales ámbitos implicados: social, policial y judicial, definen y comprenden conceptos claves como violencia o administración/gestión del riesgo y cómo implementan y valoran las estrategias de prevención destacando los principales "puntos de choque y de encuentro" entre ellos.

RC52-872.4

OLAKIVI, ANTERO* *(University of Helsinki)*

Discourses of Professional and Enterprising Agency: Overlaps and Conflicts

The cultural ideal of enterprising agency is gaining new grounds in modern societies. Although enterprising agency can mean many things, in general, enterprising agents are conceived as creative, innovative, proactive, reflexive, self-governing and target-oriented agents who can develop themselves, solve problems in their societal environments and, finally, make things happen. In an increasingly strong sense, the cultural ideal of enterprising agency seems to align with the cultural ideal of modern, individual agency. In contemporary societies, actors in various settings – from schools to welfare provision and business organizations – are expected to act in enterprising ways. Professional actors make no exception.

On the one hand, the ideals of enterprising agency sit well with conventional ideals of professional agency. Professional discourses, as well, highlight professional actors' self-governance, reflexivity and ability to make things happen, among other enterprising attributes. In theory, professional actors should, therefore, find enterprising ideals ethically appealing. On the other hand, enterprising ideals also highlight flexibility, including actors' ability to overcome societal and cultural structures and boundaries. Such boundaries can also include traditional divisions of labor and established fields of knowledge and expertise, conventionally conceived as pivotal to professional collectives.

This paper has two aims. First, it examines the general overlaps and conflicts in professional and enterprising discourses, along with their socio-political and organizational consequences. Second, it examines the overlaps and conflicts in professional and enterprising discourses, and their consequences, in a particular empirical case: in social care work organization in Finland.

RC25-477.4

OLAKIVI, ANTERO* *(University of Helsinki)*

The Relational Construction of Interest Alignments: A Perspective to Organizational Change

Language and discourse play a central role in societal and organizational change. Language is a medium for justifying and criticizing societal phenomena, including forms of production and divisions of labor in societies and organizations. A central feature of modern, liberal forms of government is the alignment of interests between different actors. These forms of government, including work government, avoid impressions of open force or acting against anyone. Instead, they invite all actors to cultivate their own agency and serve their own interests, but mainly in alignment with more distant, organizational, governmental and economic objectives.

Sociological tradition offers different avenues for studying interest alignments – and interest conflicts – in work organizations. Traditional, substantialist sociology conventionally examines how different material, economic and socio-political entities, things and forces affect organizational life, including actors' abilities to act and serve their interests. From the perspective of relational sociology, in contrast,

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interest alignment is an ongoing and dynamic process in which the interests of different actors receive meaning and significance in relation to each other and their environment. In this paper, I draw on relational and, in particular, dramaturgical sociology to examine such processes of interest alignment, and misalignment, in social care work organizations in Finland, among care work managers and migrant care workers. The paper demonstrates how the empirical analysis of interest alignments offers a productive framework for the study of organizational change.

RC32-JS-37.5

OLANREWAJU, FAITH* *(Covenant University Ota)*
AJAYI, LADY* *(Covenant University)*
ONWULI, OLIVE* *(Covenant University)*

Narratives of Widowhood: Conversations with Widows in Southeastern Nigeria

This article contributes to ethnological discourses of the contexts and personal experiences of the role of culture on widowhood rites. Over the years, academic discourse have not always captured the personal narratives of widows. It is most often lost in statistics, convention and media reports of humanitarian responses. However, this article presents a documentation of the unedited narratives of widows, their personalised experiences in southeastern Nigeria as it relates to widowhood rite procedure they have been subjected to. Not only does it explore their personal, experiences, it also investigates the extent to which violence against women still continues due to certain factors; one of which is culture as identified in this article. It is interesting to view how culture has normalised violence against women through widowhood rites which usually include practices like shaving of the hair on the head and the pubic region, days of co-habiting with the deceased, confinement in thatched houses and seizing of properties, among others. Therefore, this article examined the extent to which culture has influenced gender-based human rights violation particularly amongst the widows in Oshimili-North Local Government Area, Delta State. The theories of cultural relativism and universalism were employed in this article to understand the dynamism of culture. It was discovered that, there was a degree of willingness among the women to go on with these practices despite acknowledging the negative effects that accompanies the process. There is the dire need to champion the cause of getting women to understand their rights and come out of the shadows culture has built around them. It is time women begin to see themselves not as recipients but as participants of culture.

RC15-292.4

OLAWANDE, TOMIKE* *(Covenant University)*
JEGEDE, AYODELE SAMUEL *(University of Ibadan)*
EDEWOR, PATRICK *(Covenant University)*
FASASI, LUKMAN TUNDE *(University of Ibadan)*
IRUONAGBE, CHARLES *(Covenant University)*
OLAWANDE, OLASUNKANMI SAMUEL *(Covenant University)*

Violence, Injustice and Discrimination in the Management of People Living with Mental Illness in Nigeria

Mental illness presents lots of challenges especially in developing nations, Nigeria inclusive. People living with mental illness (PLWMI) are more at risk of self-harm, suicide and homicide. The rights of PLWMI to healthcare facilities have received little or no attention. More resources have been provided to other areas of health concern. There have been harmful traditional practices in the management of PLWMI. This study examined treatment and the management of PLWMI in Ogun State, Nigeria, and its implication on their full recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration into the society. Labelling theory provided the theoretical framework. Twenty In-depth Interviews were conducted among caregivers of people living with mental illness (PLWMI) (those who are receiving treatment and those who have recovered) and thirty Key Informant Interviews were conducted for orthodox practitioners (psychiatrists and social workers), community members and traditional healers that reside in Ogun State. Qualitative data were content analysed. Findings revealed that there was gender discrimination in the treatment and the management of people living with mental illness. Facilities were inaccessible and inadequate, limiting access to mental healthcare facilitiesby PLWMI. The study concluded that violence, injustice and discrimination in resource allocation in management of PLWMI existed. The government should increase the allocation of funds to mental healthcare and to protect PLWMI from violence inflicted on them during treatment.

RC31-570.1

OLEINIKOVA, OLGA* *(University of Sydney)*

Migration for Achievement: The Life Strategies of IT Professional Migrants in Australia

Based on 25 interviews with highly skilled immigrants in Australia, this paper examines the migration of IT professionals from Ukraine to Australia in the post-communist period between 2004 and 2013. The focus is on the popular among the interviewed IT migrants the dynamic, risk-taking and future-oriented 'achievement life strategy' that is structurally and individually framed and enacted it with the help of migration. The migration experience of the IT professionals is examined across Ukraine and Australia in three ways. First, the paper sets out the migration policy context for migration and the formation of the achievement life strategy: (1) the emergence of the IT industry in Ukraine during the early 2000s and the growth of offshoring (outsourcing) in Ukraine after 2003, in combination with (2) shifts in Australian migration policy triggered by the growth of the innovation economy, a demand for highly-skilled migrants and decreases in the Australia's assessment level for Ukraine. Second, it examines migration decision-making and the individual motivations, values, aims and agencies that the Ukrainians formed in their country of origin. Third, the paper explores how achievement life strategies are recreated after migration by looking into the migrants' adaptation, occupational outcomes, language and national identity, future plans and aspirations. The narratives of the highly skilled IT migrants form a collective story of well-integrated members of Australian society, active agents of social and economic life who demonstrate effective usage of new opportunities that emerge in the recipient environment. Given their capacity to successfully maintain their social and economic status after migration, along with their positive contributions to Australian society in terms of social cohesion, innovation and economic production, this group can be considered a "brain-gain" for Australia.

RC54-893.5

OLESCHUK, MERIN* *(University of Toronto)*

Feeding Families: Class Inequalities in the Embodied Experience of Home Cooking

Family feeding situates embodied experiences of taste, emotion and physicality at the intersection of paid work, intensive parenting, and normative health and beauty ideologies. Within North American neoliberal health ideology (i.e. healthism (Crawford 1980; 2006)), home cooking is a lifestyle practice that parents deploy to "achieve health", both for themselves and their children, and its enactment signifies individual characteristics deemed important for healthy social citizenship such as control, attention and care (for both bodies and families) (Bowen, Elliot and Brenton 2014). Yet research indicates that class inequalities shape food work such that it is differentially experienced across classed groups (Brenton 2017; Daniel 2016; Naccarato and LeBesco 2012). While cooking can be enjoyable, it can also encompass time pressures, moral trade-offs, and the burden of pleasing others. These pressures are especially strong for low-income parents, who face financial constraints limiting their ability to manage them. This paper draws on interviews and cooking observations with 30 parents in Toronto, Canada to examine differences in the embodied experience of family food work across classes. It shows how class-based lifestyles and practices fashion emotional relationships to cooking that, in turn, impact the tendency to cook and the experience of cooking and eating. For example, how individuals perceive of the cooking act, encounter it corporeally, and come to prefer particular foods, cooking environments, or smells are all shaped by classed-based cooking habitus. At the same time, this classed habitus does not necessarily predict the pleasure derived from cooking or eating. This research contributes to scholarly research on how economic and cultural capital structure embodied tastes and practices, yet, through its attention to emotions, also allows for insight into how actors create social worlds beyond those determined by their class status.

RC22-409.16

OLIVA, PATRICIO* *(Universidad del Desarrollo)*

Social Networks and the Institutional Reinterpretation of Chilean Pentecostalism

Pentecostalism is a religious movement, charismatic, highly active and militant. In South America and in Chile it has penetrated strongly in popular sectors of the population. Institutionally, it generates control over the social structure, the administration of religious knowledge, the discourse and actions of its members through the management of dogma, time and space (axis mundi) in its faithful. Currently, technological development has involved the generation of new scenarios where the formal religious institution is omitted, modifying the traditional religious scenario by the creation of new networks. The introduction into the churches of generations with higher education and the management of social networks has reconfigured a new type of virtual pentecostal.

Through the methodological framework of virtual ethnography, we analyze the semantic structuring (through analytical protocols and axial crosses) present

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in religious communities discourses expressed in forums, blog, social networks. Basic codes are identified, structured through theory and discourse. It describes the modifications of the fundamental dogmatic constructs, role generation and religious restructuring in a digital space and its implication in the construction of daily life.

The analysis of results evidences the existence of believers who attend religious ceremonies, but who participate actively in social networks building knowledge parallel to institutional. The use of networks incorporates neologisms into religious discourse, redefining the concept of divinity, authorities, church among others, suppressing or reinterpreting complex theological constructions of Pentecostal dogma. The reinterpretation is democratized and built in the form of wikis in forums and networks in an evolutionary, complex and radicular way. The behavior in the network is based on institutional criticism, conceptual reinterpretation, dogmatic modification and religious socialization. In the process, spontaneous Pentecostal virtual communities are configured and constantly restructured. It is not enough to constitute a cyber religion, but if it establishes an anomic network religious and virtual.

RC49-828.3

OLIVAS HERNANDEZ, OLGA* *(University of California, San Diego)*
JENKINS, JANIS H. *(University of California, San Diego)*

Adolescent Mental Health in a Mexican Border City: Experience, Cultural Meaning, and Social Context

This paper is based on an ethnographic study of adolescent mental health in a high school (ages 14-17) in Tijuana, B.C., México. A focal area of the study is the investigation of how the sociocultural context shapes adolescents' experience of anxiety and depression and how adolescents develop strategies to manage these experiences. The aims also include examination of cultural perceptions of emotional wellbeing and help-seeking from multiple perspectives, including teachers and parents. For the past two years, we have conducted focus groups and semi structured interviews, including individual students (N=35 students). The interviews included assessments of depression (PHQ-9 modified for teens) and anxiety (GAD-7). The results of the study highlight the relevance of an interdisciplinary approach of Social Science research to understand the subjective experience, cultural meaning, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts of contemporary life for adolescents in the border region of Mexico and the United States. Daily life situations faced by those adolescents, such as family interactions, peer relations, and neighborhood characteristics in terms of security and violence, are key elements that we discuss in relation to adolescent mental health.

RC50-842.3

OLIVEIRA, ANA CAROLINA* *(Universidade Federal Fluminense)*

Notes about the City of Rio De Janeiro:Scrolling Maps and Musical Scores

This research intends to analyze and also compare the discourses produced by touristic cartography and samba music about the city of Rio de Janeiro since the beginning of the 20th century. 7 different maps of the city, printed between 1914 and 2016, were selected to pinpoint differences, from a chronological perspective, in the aforementioned discourses

In parallel, I analyze contemporary samba songs in the light of the previously mentioned maps. Such an analysis provides us the means to confront the discourses produced, both in samba lyrics and cartography, with the urban transformations the city has undergone

The theoretical framework chosen for this paper surpasses the discussions on samba music, cartography, tourism, territory, quotidian and heritage. Cartography, in this case, is used not only as a source of information but also as an analytical tool. The result of such an approach are eight maps that spacialize and compare the distribution of references made by touristic maps and samba lyrics about the urban tapestry.

I discuss the lack of representation of the inhabitants quotidian in the touristic maps. In addition, I point out, from a chronological standpoint, how the changes occurred in Rio de Janeiro are directly related to the shift of places of interest in the city and to the history of samba music.

RC14-271.5

OLIVEIRA, NUNO* *(ISCTE Lisbon University Institute)*

Colective Boundaries and Ethnoracial Repertoires in Contemporary Brazil

The paper argues that there is a shift in core conceptions of identity and belonging in Brazil's national identity narrative. Analysing affirmative action in favour of black people in contemporary Brazil, we discuss three differentiated repertoires with implications for the construction of collective boundaries of an ethnoracial nature, which the author calls *dilution*, *negotiation* and *salience*. These

frameworks make it possible to organise the perception of ethnic and racial diversity. The importance of narratives of national identity in the ways these frameworks are structured is highlighted. The article also posits the need to consider the role of the state and its agents in the establishment of the legitimate codifications of belonging.

RC21-384.4

OLIVEIRA, NUNO* *(ISCTE Lisbon University Institute)*

Migration and Diversity in the Entrepreneurial City: Setting the Scene for the New Urban Imaginaries.

Drawing from field work in Lisbon, Porto and Buenos Aires, the paper examines how processes of regeneration of the inner-city have been consistently linked to cultural diversity mobilization. Ethnographic and qualitative research was carried out in specific urban spaces where culture-led regeneration is underway. The selection of such spaces was premised on the idea of avoiding the usual suspects in urban studies such as the big capitals of the northern hemisphere. We argue that migration cultural traits are brought into such processes through cultural mediatory mechanisms that are specific to entrepreneurial cities models. We integrate in our analysis a wide range of actors involved in urban governance, from municipal authorities, through immigrant organizations, to diversity seekers and gentrifiers, in order to provide a complete interpretation of such mechanisms. Findings show that cities pursue similar strategies of coping with migrant-driven cultural diversity implying three main dimensions: aestheticization, place marketing and "ethnic showcasing". We conclude by raising some conceptual and policy related questions about new regimes of visibility and forms of social organization of difference specific to the entrepreneurial city.

RC34-614.7

OLIVEIRA, RENAN THEODORO DE* *(Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP))*
VEIGA, DEBORA PICCIRILLO BARBOSA DA *(Centre for the Study of Violence - University of São Paulo (NEV-USP))*
GOMES, ALINE *(Center for the Study of Violence)*

Adolescents and Legal World: A Brazilian Longitudinal Study

One of the main challenges to democracy stability is the ability and willingness of individuals to obey the laws and cooperate with public authorities. Adolescence is a crucial moment for people to form their attitudes and behaviors toward laws and to internalize social norms and orientations toward different legal authorities. This process, called "legal socialization", includes individual understandings on how rules and laws are applied, the institutions and authorities responsible for its creation and enforcement, as well as the values that sustain them (Cohn and White, 1990; Fagan and Tyler, 2005; Trinkner and Cohn, 2014; Jeleniewski, 2014).

In Brazil, although there are considerable studies on juvenile delinquency, there is not investigations about the process through which adolescents learn about laws and authorities, and the aspects that create their decisions to comply or violate rules. Considering this scenario, a longitudinal research is been developed to understand legal socialization process with 800 adolescents born in 2005 in the largest Brazilian city, São Paulo.

This presentation explores data from the two waves (2016 and 2017) of São Paulo Legal Socialization Study (SPLSS). The main questions from this survey investigate the interactions between adolescents and authorities (parents, teachers and police officers) and explore the impact of these experiences in the development of legal attitudes. The judgments about the decision-makers' procedures and fairness, and the way they are personally treated by them – the "procedural justice" – impact on how people will react to law enforcement and on people's willingness to accept and comply with legal authorities (Tyler, 2004; Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012).

The longitudinal research permits to analyze the changes in the perceptions of the adolescents about the authorities and to observe how this process affects the legitimacy over time.

RC21-397.1

OLIVER, CHRISTOPHER* *(Tulane University)*

Building Toxic Neighborhoods and Creating Environmental Injustices: Public Development Projects on Former Municipal Waste Sites in New Orleans

Following Katrina, New Orleans city officials embraced a neoliberal reimagining of state commitments to urban redevelopment, housing, and education, though their respective local government institutions charged with financing and regulatory oversight – the Housing Authority of New Orleans (HANO) and the Recovery School District (RSD). While both state institutions had already begun moving to embrace neoliberal policies for some years prior, Hurricane Katrina provided a new avenue for moving further away from public responsibility for

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financing projects and shifting to newly developed "public-private partnerships" as part of a post-Katrina broader strategy of economic redevelopment. In this paper, I illustrate these processes by examining two New Orleans public housing developments and schools involving mainly working class communities of color. Both neighborhood developments involve a shift from public funding to public-private financing resulting in development on previously identified toxic sites - locations Lerner calls "sacrifice zones." I argue that local government officials sought out this new financing as a strategy to avoid some of the policy and regulatory constraints that would have been placed upon them through any reliance on federal funding. This creative new form of state neoliberalism served to exacerbate existing inequities by not just degrading the quality of public education and public housing but also by continuing to "sacrifice" these working class communities of color to the accumulatory excesses of past industrial development in the service of future capital investment and accumulation. To do this I will examine two public housing projects and two public schools situated upon the two largest municipal waste sites in Orleans Parish: Agricultural Street and Silver City landfills

RC32-578.1

OLIVER, ESTHER* *(University of Barcelona)*
MERODIO, GUIOMAR *(University of Barcelona)*
CAMPDEPADROS, ROGER *(Universitat de Girona)*

Civil Society Taking the Lead in Combating and Preventing Sex Trafficking of Women

Historically, women's and civil rights movements had a major influence on raising awareness about sex trafficking and on the development of international anti-trafficking policies. Contributing also, to the conceptualization of sex trafficking as a type of violence against women, as well as a complex social oppression linked to racial inequalities, poverty, gender issues, among other social disadvantages (Addams, 1912; Leppänen, 2007; Giner, Ruiz, Serrano & Valls, 2015). Since the 2000s, global policies concentrate their efforts on the prosecution and protection of victims in coordination with key partners such as NGOs (United Nations, 2016). However, there is little scientific knowledge about the informal participation of civil society and citizens against sex trafficking. Some studies highlight the relevance of bystander initiatives to address sexual exploitation (Wilson, Critelli, & Rittner, 2015). For instance, in Atlanta (USA), a coalition of women's organization & neighbors, successfully mobilized their community to develop a long term strategy to stop sex trafficking (Boxill & Richardson, 2007). Under the research project END-TRAFFICKING, Changes and social innovations for preventing and reducing trafficking for sexual exploitation, led by Dr. Lidia Puigvert (2015-2017, Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness): (1) we analyzed the evolution of 65 international & European anti-sex trafficking policies, examining the role granted to civil society in these policies; (2) We explored international civil society initiatives that are having political and social impact on the prevention and overcoming of sex trafficking; (3) And, between 2016 and 2017 we conducted 10 in-depth interviews in the USA and Spain with representatives of social organizations that are implementing anti-sex trafficking policies. We achieved to identify 5 international bottom up transformative and solidarity-based initiatives that contribute to fighting sex trafficking, showing that its overcoming demands the commitment and global action of all citizens and sectors of society.

RC05-112.3

OLIVERI, FEDERICO* *(University of Pisa)*

Racialization and Counter-Racialization in Times of Crisis: Taking Migrant Struggles in Italy As a Critical Standpoint on Race

Migrant struggles in contemporary Italy offer a critical standpoint for understanding the uses of race in times of crisis. This paper analyses racialization first as a structural feature of neoliberalism in Italian society, and then as a crisis management strategy in the transition to late neoliberalism. Against this background, migrant struggles – for freedom of movement and the right to life, for equality at work, for the right to housing – will be interpreted as examples of counter-racialization. Through the development of counter-discourses on the crisis and austerity, in terms of causes, responsibilities and alternatives policies, and through practices of solidarity those struggles deconstruct the dominant frame of 'ethnic competition for scarce resources' and try to reunite 'those below' against 'those above' across national and other racializing lines.

RC01-35.6

OLIVETTA, ERALDO* *(School of Management and Economics. Turin University. Italy)*

Gender Differences in Military Families: Towards a Redefinition of Roles?

Title: Gender differences in military families: towards a redefinition of roles?
Key words: military families, family relationships, gender differences

There are numerous studies on the changes of gender roles within families. Have these happened in military families, in which one or both partners are in the military? If so, to what extent and how similar is it to what is happening in civilian families? Furthermore, how are gender roles defined in military families? Has the man-military role undergone the same transformations as the corresponding father/husband role in families in general or do major distinctions based on gender continue to exist? Lastly, what and how have roles and gender identity changed in young military families compared to those of past decades?

A qualitative research, with in-depth interviews, will try to answer these questions by studying a reference population consisting of two groups of families: those in which the military partner is now elderly, on leave or close to leave; and those of younger military families, married or with partners, with or without children.

The research, which aims to integrate the framework of international studies on the subject, has revealed clear differences in the distribution of gender roles in the more mature families compared to those composed of younger partners, the disappearance of the traditional male role, assimilation by the latter of actions traditionally assigned to the other role (take caring of children and helping with housework, etc.). This shows that, even in this traditional institution, role transformation processes are taking place which more or less mirror the changes that have happened and are underway in civilian families and their society.

RC44-744.6

OLUTOLA, OLUWOLE* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Anti-Immigrant Sentiment in South Africa: Any Dimension from the Commercial Road Transport Workers?

Violence is endemic in South Africa. Many analysts see it as an untoward legacy of apartheid, together with inequality and social discrimination. Anti-immigrant sentiment is a defining feature of xenophobia, which at least in the South African context is but a form of violence and social discrimination targeted at black non-South Africans locally referred to as *makwerekwere*. Incidentally, this xenophobic act of violence takes on different dimensions and appearances that continue to define the South Africa of today. While much of the development has found its way into academic circle in terms of scholarly interrogation, the critical link between xenophobic attitudes and the culture of violence amongst road transport workers in South Africa has been far less researched. Hence, this paper will focus on the aspect of xenophobia that involves commercial road transport workers in South Africa. In doing this, it seeks to explain how xenophobic tendencies have been intensified by the culture of violence, particularly among commercial road transport workers in South Africa.

RC25-478.3

OMIDIORA, OLUWASEGUN* *(COVENANT UNIVERSITY)*
ONWUKA, EDWIN *(Covenant University)*
EBIKABOERE, OVIA *(COVENANT UNIVERSITY)*

A Redefinition of Woman, Voice and Development: New Nigerian Novels and the Burden of Being

Speaking with one voice at the face of anti-woman tyranny has always been a tough nut to crack in African / Nigerian novel. This could have been as a result of the tradition that allows the woman to be seen but denies her the opportunity to be heard. This has however become history as the new Nigerian novels are succeeding not just in discovering the voice of the woman but actually amplifying same. Lola Shoneyin in *The Secret Lives of Baba Segi's Wives* narratives signposts the comity of women who beat the man at his games. The stereotype woman who waits for providence appears dated giving way to the woman to whom providence is a design - the pencil of which she places of the canvass by herself. The discovery of the voice has led to such brazenness, boldness, assertiveness and expressiveness alien to traditional African writings.

This study engages relevant aspect of postmodernism to examine the potpourri of voices being unearthed in the new novels in Africa especially in Nigeria. Of note is Adichie's *Americanah*, Nwaubani's *I Do Not Come to You by Chance* and Adeniran's *Imagine This* as postmodern novels creating the needed platforms to amplify the liberty of the woman.

This study attempts to answer the questions how best the woman can realize her voice and contribute more meaningfully to advance her society? What is the impact of her personal development on her society?

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RC25-466.3

OMIDIORA, OLUWASEGUN* *(COVENANT UNIVERSITY)*
OGUNPITAN, STEPHEN *(Lagos State University, Nigeria)*
AWONUGA, CHRISTOPHER *(Covenant University)*
UBA, EMMANUEL *(Covenant University)*

Reversed Migration and the Trauma of Dislocation and Injustice to the Child

REVERSED MIGRATION AND THE TRAUMA OF DISLOCATION AND INJUSTICE TO THE CHILD

Whereas the subject of migration has occupied a prime position in global discourse; it is seen as a one dimensional flow from often time economically deprived location to economically advantaged clime; from a war ravaged society to a supposedly peaceful one and also from a religious 'upended' place to a more tolerant place. This dimensional flow which has remained as it is from time has been the focus of migrant and diasporic discourses and writings. However, another dimension also equally important has to do with those involved in 'reversed migration', which also comes with some forms of compulsion that tend to dislocate, disorientate, traumatize and negate the choices of the victims from seeking the respect of his/ her preferences. The victims of this dimension of migration as shown by the third generation Nigerian novelists are children and minors who are often helpless.

This study engaging literary sociology examines Sade Adeniran's *Imagine This and When We Speak of Nothing* by Olumide Popoola to x-ray the dehumanization and disenfranchisement involved in forceful or sometimes subtle uproot of minors from their land of birth without any thought about transplantation, replanting and acclimatization. The dispatch and forceful relocation therefore gives birth to a sense of dislocation and trauma. Even though reversed migration is presented as a sort of homecoming – a return by the adults or parent figures, this is without consideration for the minor whose sense of home and nativity become complicated. This study seeks to answer the following questions: What are the rights of the dislocated child that must be respected? What preparation is made to help in seeking redress when the minor matures and feels the dislocation has negative impact on his / her quality of life?

RC53-880.3

OMOTE, SADAO* *(São Paulo State University)*

Itinerary of a Migrant Identity

I was born 3 months after the end of Second World War, in 1945. My parents migrated from Japan to Brazil intending to enrich and return to Japan after some years of hard work in that unknown land. So my siblings and I received Japanese education at home. When began to attend elementary school, I got in touch with the Brazilian world. During the childhood I suffered bullying. I spent whole period of adolescence with a lot of quests about my identity. When I was 16 years old, went to São Paulo city, moving from a country to a metropolis, about 650 km far from my home. Then I felt indeed my Japanese education into collision with Brazilian demands. Attempting to become Brazilian, I stopped to speak Japanese and I stood back from Japanese community. With the progressive economic recovery of Japan, the Japanese and their descendants became well accepted. My entrance to University was another moment to strengthen the identity conflict, since my past experience of being country worker until 16 years old became motives of many colleagues' curiosity. Thus, the identity conflict had accentuated. I am professor at a public University for last 40 years. In my area of study, the Special Education, I am considered an important researcher in my country. My approach highlights the importance of surrounding social environment of disabled people to understand their capability and performance. I believe that the option for disabled people was something fortuitous. My interest is in relation to the minority groups in general. In that context I analyze the issues related to Special Education. I believe that my occupational course is a consequence of my life history. I believe that the study in that area helped me to understand my life trajectory and to deal better with my identity.

RC02-53.10

ONDA, MORIO* *(Ryutsu Keizai University)*

Micro Finance in Traditional Mutual Help Networks in East Asia: A Comparison of Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in Japan, South Korea, China, and Taiwan

This paper presents micro finance as a traditional system of mutual help networks in East Asia. These are called "rotating savings and credit sssociations" (ROSCAS), and can be also seen in other areas. Micro finance means that invested money is small and managed by members. The paper discusses the results of an interview survey and fact-finding fieldwork study in South Kore, China, and Thaiwan. It has been called *tanaomoshi* or *mujin* in Japan. ROSCAS in East Asia have different names in each country and area: South Korean *kye*, Chinese *gokai*, and Thaiwanese *hyokai* can be compared with the already well-studied Japanese case. Mutual help actions are divided into three categories. One is reciprocity in helping to plant rice and re-roof houses by exchanging labor. The second is redistribution. In exchange for the right to get goods from a common store, local people have the obligation to maintain a common pool of resources. Finally, unidirectional help refers to support in funeral and wedding ceremonies requiring no monetary exchange. The content of redistribution is labor, goods, and money. ROSCAS are the redistributional action of money. In the case of having insufficient funds, local people would often give rice or other goods instead of money. Micro finance encompasses gathering money for buying cows and digging wells among local people. The purpose of the paper presentation is to show that ROSCAS are important in not only economically but also socially in terms of friendship and bonds. The economy is embedded in social relations and institutions. While ROSCAS have almost disappeared from modern life and some are interest-oriented, they contributed to sustainable communities and can still be identified in East Asia. The paper concludes that modern societies might do well to reconsider ROSCAS such as mutual help networks in search of ways of reconstructing communities.

RC51-844.2

ONER, ILKNUR* *(FIRAT UNIVERSITY,DEPT.OF SOCIOLOGY,ELAZIG)*

Complex Relationship of Digitalization and Societal Innovation in Disaster DATA

Recent methodological discussions are mainly on institutionalized data mechanisms and the necessity of seeking new ways of data deriving and usage processes in research centers; complexity and ethical issues of digitalization of data, usage of social media as it was in RC33 Regional Conference in Taipei, September 2017. When it is the case for disaster researches it is not away from these discusions. Digitalization of data through institutions such as FEMA, EM-DAT, AFAD and others, differing disaster types, regularity-unregularity of natural events for each country, climatical changes requires increase in awareness of available informations and new strategies to classiffy puplicity of data. However, they may bring sometimes better conditions for smart living or sometimes they can be threats in loss in privacy, unethicality, cyber-violence, control by algorithms.

This paper will be elaborating discussions under the light of fieldwork experiences and study results accumulated through years. Examples will be given from Turkey, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Europe and America. Moreover it will be revealing complexity in interchangiblility, interplay of constructive, deconstructive, reconstructive forces of digitalization and societal innovations by considering macro, meso and micro levels.

The paper will be consist of four sections; introduction, methodology, findings and conclusion.

RC21-384.2

ONO, MITSUKO* *(Rikkyo Institute for Global Urban Studies, Rikkyo University)*

Ethnic Communities and Their Contact Channels in Japan: A Case of the Islamic Area in Inner City Tokyo.

This study focuses on the Islamic Area in Okubo district of Shinjuku Ward which is located in inner city Tokyo. And, I will try to clarify the features of the current inner city of Tokyo through the people and the ethnic facilities which are forming multicultural space in this area and their contact channels using these people or ethnic facilities.

The sociological study focusing on the "City" especially, the "inner city" started in the early 1920[s] and was developed in Chicago University. Sociology in Japan which focuses on the study of the "inner city" had started later in the1980[s]. In the late 1980[s] of Japan, foreign workers had increased rapidly because of a lack of labor caused by the bubble economy in Japan. In such a social context, the study that focuses on the "inner city" had begun and has clarified mainly features of the urban way of life related to ethnicity.

Shinjuku Ward which is inner city of Tokyo has the highest number of foreign residents in Tokyo. The foreign population in Shinjuku has increased rapidly after 1985 and the growth is continuing slowly until the present. But in the period between 2011 and 2013, the population decreased because of the Great East Japan Earthquake. But regardless, Shinjuku Ward continues to have the largest number of foreign residents. According to the Shinjuku Ward, the number of foreign population in September 2017 is 41,915 and the percentage of the total population is 12%.

The current inner city Tokyo, analyzed through the Islamic area in Okubo district in Shinjuku Ward, has many circuits of migrant transnational practices and is a multicultural space that migrant transnational practices which used to be invisible to the host society has come up to a head.

RC32-594.3

ONWUMAH, ANTHONY* *(Covenant University, Nigeria)*

Language Style of Hate Speech and its Implication for Gender and Cultural Transmission

Hate speeches, involve all expressions, intended to offend, and discourage love and peaceful co-existence. It could be out of the desire to aggravate an already bad relationship. Hate speeches which could be interpersonal, or communal are usually borne out of the desire to spite, protest against real or perceived marginalization including political and socio-cultural intolerance. Expressions differ, it could be polite, courteous, aggressive, assertive or rude and provocative. The study is designed to examine the language style of hate speeches and the degree to which they heighten situations in the context of gender and cultural transmission. It seeks to answer questions as how do men and women articulate hate speeches and what are their implications for peaceful co-existence, love, unity and development. It is instructive to note that language style and hate speeches have implications for cultural transmission. For instance, people and particularly children born in a hostile environment, replete with hate speeches conveyed in offensive languages are prone to imbibing wrong cultural values and passing same to upcoming generations. The study, which is quantitative and qualitative, posits that if development is to occur at all levels of our society, hate speeches must give way to creative, courteous, polite and assertive expressions. The study finds that hate speeches have multiplier effect, as one hate speech will engender a counter hate speech. Hate speech breeds fear, mistrust and uncertainty. It should be discouraged as much as possible.

RC31-557.8

ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* *(University of Port Hartcourt)*

The Criminalization of Human Trafficked Female Victims from Africa

Human trafficking is modern day slavery. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), it is estimated that around 21 million people around the world are in slavery. Contrary to common misconceptions that slavery affects everyone, some groups of people are much more susceptible to slavery than others. People who suffer discrimination and prejudice due to their gender, ethnicity, race or caste are also likely to be subjugated to exploitation. Modern day slavery is likely to occur in countries where corruption is the norm and the rule of law is weak. There is no doubt that the root cause of modern day slavery is poverty and inequality of power, however globalisation has intensified the problem. The increase of migration from Africa to Europe has resulted in prostitution businesses breeding rapidly. Consequently, at the destination countries, women and children who are sexually exploited and abused as victims of human trafficking are often treated as criminals. Most international actors are more interested in stemming illegal immigration, and therefore consider trafficking cases as an illegal migration issues. The law and order approach to victims of trafficking from Africa is usually criminalized. They blame the victim and the victim's gender and race. The combined effects of racism and gender discrimination on migrant women, especially black women have legitimised the criminalisation of trafficked victims. This paper contends that a comprehensive and integrated approach to understanding the various forms of discrimination that African migrant women face should be studied to ensure that the human right of female African migrant is not abused.

RC05-116.2

ONZIMBA LENYUNGO, ZHANNA* *(RUDN University)*

Traditional Way of Living for Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North As the Basis for the Ethnos Preservation

Indigenous peoples of the North are peoples who live in the territories of their ancestors traditional settlement and preserve their traditional way of living, husbandry and crafts. The traditional way of living for the indigenous peoples of the North is based on traditional land use — a historically established way for life support, based on their ancestral historical experience in natural resources exploitation.

Recently, the problems of indigenous peoples of the North have been related to the realization of the indigenous low-numbered peoples' basic right to own and use their land. Its acquisition is often antagonized, which is not only due to ignorance of these peoples' specifics, but also their lands rich in natural resources. The special importance of the land issue is currently connected with the modern Russia realities: privatization, land leasing and private property rights. Without proper safeguards, indigenous peoples are being squeezed out of the occupied territories and their ability to use natural resources has been reduced. Many norms of the current legislation aimed at ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples are declarative and they do not provide for a legal possibility of granting lands to indigenous peoples for gratis use in places of their traditional habitation.

The indigenous peoples ancestral lands should be recognized and remain not least because the land for them basis in their life activity. Without land, indigenous peoples are doomed to disappear or, at best, lose their distinctive culture.

Traditional natural resources exploitation should remain for the indigenous peoples of the North the material basis of their traditional culture and way of living preservation. Indigenous peoples' integration in modern society should be based on their special legal status and should be implemented primarily on the basis of not dominant but traditional society values, thus creating conditions for their ethnic identity preservation.

RC50-833.3

OOI, CAN-SENG* *(University of Tasmania)*
SHELLEY, BECKY *(University of Tasmania)*

Leveling the Playing Field? Building Cultural Capital through Learning Destinations

Cultural capital refers to cultural competences, either in the embodied sense of valued lifestyles or in the institutionalised sense of educational credentials. Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital has enabled researchers to view capital as a resource – one that provides scarce rewards and under certain conditions may be transmitted from one generation to the next. Children from lower socio-economic backgrounds may not exhibit the embodied sense cultural capital that supplements or enhances achievement in the formal education system.

In this ongoing project, we look at the Children's University Tasmania, and how it attempts to use tourism places as resources to build cultural capital in the local community. While it is a project to support children in local communities, it employs a tourism framework to enhance learning. These are done through improving access to extra-curricular '*Learning Activities*' to children aged 7 to 14, and engage the wider community as '*Learning Destinations*' in the process. When a child becomes a member of the *Children's University Tasmania* they are given a 'Passport to Learning' in which they record their participation in activities at '*Learning Destinations*'. The activities may include visits to galleries, museums, dance schools, music, sports clubs and heritage sites. After completing 30 hours of validated learning, their achievement is celebrated at a formal graduation ceremony, a significant cultural experience itself. The Children's University builds a bridge for parents and guardians to visit places that they do not normally go in order to expose children to diverse cultural experiences.

This project arises from our good intention to support the Children's University's aim to promote social mobility by providing high quality learning out-of-school hours learning activities to children. But we now begin to question the research knowledge we are producing: Are we sanctioning particular types of "level playing fields"?

RC03-80.4

OOSTERLYNCK, STIJN* *(University of Antwerp)*
SWERTS, THOMAS *(University of Antwerp)*
SCHUERMANS, NICK *(Free University of Brussels)*

Communities of Solidarity in Superdiversity: Recognizing Interdependencies in Place As a Source of Solidarity

The increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in Western societies challenges established national communities of solidarity, which are rooted in a presumed shared history and a set of national norms and values that are transferred from one generation to the next. As migration and globalisation erodes national boundaries and disrupts the perceived historical continuity on which nation-states and their institutional solidarity arrangements are predicated, we call for a shift of our analytical focus to specific places and joint projects as vehicles for building superdiverse communities of solidarity. This analytical shift entails the mobilization of interdependencies in place as source of solidarity, contrary to the focus on shared values and norms as the privileged source of solidarity in many public diversity policies.

We develop a transversal analysis of 20 case studies of the conditions under which superdiverse communities of solidarity in places such as factories, schools, sports fields, cultural projects and superdiverse neighborhoods develop. Our analysis highlights how superdiverse communities of solidarity can be constituted through 'joint projects' in which a diverse group of citizens recognizes their interdependencies and takes joint responsibility for the places they share.

Our analysis contributes to existing scholarship on communities of solidarity in a superdiverse context in at least three ways. First, we show how the recognition of interdependencies in place is a powerful, but much ignored driver for the constitution of communities of solidarity in superdiversity. Secondly, we observe how interdependencies are rarely sufficient as a source of solidarity for communities, but are articulated in many different ways with one or more of the other three aforementioned sources of solidarity. Thirdly, we argue that the value of a contribution to a community of solidarity (in case of interdependence), should not be pre-defined, but negotiated with everyone present, if solidarity is to be nurtured in superdiverse places.

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RC24-457.2

OOSTERVEER, PETER* *(Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University)*

Can Market-Based Interventions Contribute to Sustainable Consumption? Developing a Conceptual Framework on Analysing the Impact of Consumer-Oriented Initiatives Towards Sustainability in Globalising Food Chains.

In the debate on environmental change and sustainable consumption market-based instruments, such as certification and labelling schemes, are sometimes rejected because they are considered as ineffective and only resulting in cosmetic change. Real environmental change, as the argument goes requires more fundamental societal transformations. Nevertheless, market-based sustainable governance arrangements are proliferating and becoming increasing popular in many different domains.

This paper takes a closer look at these instruments and thereby conceptualising consumption as a social practice embedded in a bundle of multiple practices that constitute a combination of networks and flows. Environmental change therefore entails transformations in these bundles of practices structured as networks and flows. Empirically this paper builds on previous work on the global palm oil and global seafood supply chains.

From these cases it becomes clear that innovative market-based arrangements create a complex landscape of private and sometimes public-private consumer-oriented initiatives. Analysing them shows that these initiatives may result in important reconfigurations in global supply chains and in actual transformations towards sustainability in the networks and practices involved. Innovative sustainable global food governance arrangements may be effective, for instance because they (re-)connect material and non-material flows and provide additional information along the supply chains (transparency and traceability), or because they bring in public and private actors in area-based approaches (landscape governance).

The paper concludes that these reconfigurations are connected with the transforming roles of consumers, retailers, producers, governments and NGOs in the sustainability governance of global food supply chains. On this basis a research agenda is formulated on consumer-oriented environmental governance arrangements.

RC18-342.1

OPPELT, MARTIN* *(Bavarian School of Public Policy - Technical University of Munich)*

Forced to be Free? Reflections on an Agonistic Citizenship

Political Theory traditionally distinguishes two ways of being a "good citizen". The liberal strand focusses on the righteous citizen, fulfilling his or her minimal civic duties (taking part in elections, obeying the law, paying taxes) and therefore receiving state guaranteed liberties and safeties in order to interact with fellow citizens as market participants. The republican strand on the other hand highlights the meaning of virtues and the intrinsic value of political participation and therefore demands from "good" citizens to subordinate their self-interests to the public will and the community's wellbeing.

Facing profound political and social changes within democratic societies, it nowadays seems high time to critically overcome these two ideal types, as well concerning their normative as their analytical quality. They both don´t match the post-foundational conditions of modern democracies (Laclau) and the individuals´ experiences resulting from them. This incongruence in my point of view contributes to the development towards "societies of fear" (Bude) in which neither interests nor virtues, let alone solidarity and tolerance are the civic leitmotifs, but mistrust, hate and isolation, replacing the "good citizen" by the return of the "good underling".

Subsequently the "attack of the anti-democrats" (Salzborn) and their continuing successes in democratic elections entails a general shift towards a dismantling of historical achievements and a deconstruction of democratic rights which is driven by what I call the "democratic fear" of citizens, who are overwhelmed by not knowing how to deal with the postmodern condition (Lyotard) of a general absence of stable and reliable social fundaments (Lefort). Against these alarming developments I suggest to elaborate a theory of agonistic citizenship from current theories of radical democracy (Rancière) and agonistic politics (Mouffe), which not only accept but welcome the "dangerous liberty"(Tocqueville) and contingency of 'modern' democracies as the condition of possibility for liberty at all.

RC23-JS-80.4

ORAVEC, JO ANN* *(University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and Madison)*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Dystopian Scenarios and Projected Sociotechnical Disasters: Engendering Fear and Uncertainty in Public Discourse

Artificial Intelligence (AI) application methodologies and research agendas have suffered dramatic setbacks as well as considerable successes since their origins prior to WWII. This presentation explores the recent discourse that links AI to various kinds of dystopian, disaster, and apocalyptic scenarios (including mass unemployment, robot takeovers, and human enslavement and dependence) engendering fears that that can be used opportunistically to influence public policy. Both developed and developing nations are reportedly facing challenges involving AI, with various forms of workforce displacement being projected in economic studies. Dystopian futures have indeed been outlined in science fiction narratives of past decades; however, many recent portraits of the future are being proposed by entrepreneurs and scientists (including Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking) who often buttress their projections with specific technological details, timeframes, and even full-blown research agendas. The presentation maps the themes of AI disaster projections and links them to overall societal anxieties about the future of society in relation to AI (including surveillance and cybersecurity concerns). It also discusses modes through which AI disaster themes are reaching the public, with various social media venues and thinktank efforts along with more traditional books and television outlets conveying information about potential threats to humanity. The AI hype and backlash factors are also explored in this presentation, with historical background on how "AI winters" emerged when many well-funded AI advances did not provide adequate return on investment and failures appeared to outpace successes.

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RC51-848.5

ORAVEC, JO ANN* *(University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and Madison)*

Emerging Innovations in Cheating Detection in Online Educational and Workplace Contexts: Social Dimensions of Dishonesty Surveillance

A growing number of research and application initiatives involve the detection of cheating and deception using biometrics along with various demographic characteristics and behavioral patterns. For example, gesture and keystroke analyses are increasingly incorporated into cheating detection efforts in online education; they are also used in predicting and detecting deception in workplace settings and some border security checks. The use of brain scans and other forms of neural analysis in dishonesty detection is also being explored in research and development agendas. The fact that one often cannot prove that someone is indeed cheating or deceiving even with a confession adds uncertainty to the system development efforts involved. Since the ramifications of being labeled as potential "cheaters" and "deceivers" may be severe and continuing, conscientious attention to the sociological and ethical issues engendered by these initiatives is imperative for system researchers, developers, and implementers. Constructions of cheating can differ among systems, possibly resulting in anxieties and cognitive dissonance in subjects (often children) as well as confusions for individuals called upon to interpret system-produced data. Many of the hand gestures associated with deception are related to intimate personal expression involving critical judgement and ethical decision making; influencing these expressions could lead to disruption of the subjects' moral consideration of the situations involved. Social and legal questions about educational applications of these technologies include considerations of whether children as subjects should be given particular protection. Currently, many developers of cheating-related approaches in education are third-party organizations not directly affiliated with educational institutions, the latter which are generally bound by specific privacy and children's welfare constraints. The presentation reviews several historical perspectives on the dangers of the use of polygraphs in social settings; the implications of new forms of deception detection in everyday organizations present new and comparably frightening challenges.

RC09-179.1

ORBEGOSO, ALMENDRA* *(Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)*

Entre La Frontera y La Posfrontera: Agendas De Desarrollo y Medios De Vida En Una Comunidad Nativa Minera De La Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri.

Se propone discutir la influencia de las agendas de desarrollo por parte del Estado (Sernanp) y de las organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG) en los medios de vida de comunidades nativas mineras de la Reserva Comunal Amarakaeri (Madre de Dios, Perú), pertenecientes a la etnia indígena Harakmbut.

Se emplea el marco analítico que brinda el post-desarrollo (Esteva 1992; Escobar 2007; Gudynas 2014) para aportar al debate sobre las dinámicas del desarrollo sostenible que se desprenden de las agendas de desarrollo (ONU 2015) en comunidades nativas mineras, así como las nociones de frontera y posfrontera

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(Larsen 2016), que ayudan a comprender y problematizar los medios de vida (Scoones 2010) de estas comunidades. Desde una aproximación metodológica cualitativa, se realizó un estudio de caso, y se recolectó la información a través de entrevistas a actores y observación participante en la comunidad elegida para el estudio (Puerto Luz), con el fin de obtener las percepciones de dichos actores y construir los resultados.

En ese sentido, la presente investigación concluye que, en el contexto de las comunidades nativas mineras, las agendas de desarrollo no logran influir en la configuración de medios de vida de posfrontera sostenible, por la fuerte predominancia de las actividades de frontera extractiva, situación caracterizada por tres factores: la presión creciente de la extracción de oro sobre el territorio de la comunidad; las dificultades debido al control burocrático y conocimiento experto que manejan las organizaciones; y la desconfianza de las mismas respecto a la actividad aurífera como alternativa para el desarrollo de la comunidad. Esto, a su vez, genera que dichas agendas no favorezcan la consolidación de actividades de posfrontera lo que, en última instancia, limita la configuración de medios de vida sostenibles según la percepción indígena, caracterizados en el Plan de Vida Plena y Gobernanza Territorial de la comunidad.

RC13-260.4

OREKH, EKATERINA* *(St.Petersburg state University)*
BOGOMIAGKOVA, ELENA *(Saint Petersburg University)*

Parenting and Children's Videogaming Experience (the case of St.-Petersburg, Russia)

The research is focused on an analysis of contemporary St. Petersburg urban practices related to children's computer gaming. We analyze the strategies used by parents in their actions in relation towards children computer gaming. We also aim at uncovering the background assumptions about the world we live in, children, parents, childhood and parenthood, which are implied in these strategies. We used semi-structured interviews with parents whose children play computer games, as well as with parents whose children do not engage in computer gaming. Interviews were conducted in 2016-17 in St. Petersburg. The parents with different social characteristics (gender, types of completed education, employment, income, religion, number and age of children, etc.) were included in this research. As analytical framework of this research, we applied ideal-type construction of models of parenting resulted from intersection of two types of dichotomy. One of them is the opposition between viewing of childhood as a period of immaturity and as a distinct part of human life. Another is the differences in parental styles of interaction depending on the level of freedom allowed to a child when it comes to decision-making. Some conclusions of the research are following. St.Petersburg parents studied show a growing tendency towards viewing childhood as a period in which a child should become an adult as fast as possible.There is a connection between parents' gaming experience and overall positive attitude towards child's gaming. At the same time, parents' frequent use of computer at work does not entail a positive attitude towards videogames and child's involvement into them. The parental legitimation of their practices is in many ways inherited from and reproduces the Soviet attitudes towards parenting and children. However, it goes hand in hand with a (neo)liberal rhetoric in relation to the use of computer.

RC05-113.4

ORHON OZDAG, HATICE* *(Beykent University)*

Boomerang Effect of Proxy Warfare: Terror, Social Disturbance, and the Rise of Neo-Nationalism in the Core

Within the political battleground of Middle East, which has vast variety of ethnicities and sects, proxy warfare is used as a means of rearrangement, especially just after the Arab Uprisings, for the sake of the interests of the core states. Though it has been used during the Cold War, as a result of the substitution of the religious-ethnic splits in place of the ideological splits, proxy warfare emerged as a more suitable form of war for the core states.

For the organizational structures of these religious, ethnic, and sectarian groups are loose and for most of these are dependent on economic rent, as a result of frequent changes of conditions within the region, these manipulated groups easily run out of the control of the core states, or whoever manipulate or control them.

However, apart from the effects of proxy warfare over the deepening of ethnic and sectarian splits, it affects directly the states that appeal to this form of war. It would be reasonable to classify these effects as follows: (i) terrorist attacks organized by proxy organizations may lead to lose of lives and create a fear atmosphere (ii) in the core the increase of migration from the destabilized regions to the core states; (iii) as a result of these migration, in the core states, which has already been adversely affected by economic crises, recession and labor demand increases; (iv) within the migration-receiving regions, terrorist attacks organized by proxy organization or the change of social fabric, together with the economic distress, cements xenophobia; (v) as a result of these changes, the social adaptation of the immigrants become more and more difficult, and (vi) within the polit-

ical environment of the core states, the racist or neo-nationalist movements and political parties become stronger gradually.

RC01-40.1

ORHON OZDAG, HATICE* *(Beykent University)*

Proxy Warfare and Long-Lasting Violence Spiral in the Middle East

Restructuring of the Middle East in the wake of the Iraq invasion and the Arab uprisings have had two important socio-political effects in the region: Authorities of regional powers weakened and different ethnic groups, that are the inhabitants of this region, appeared as local powers. These new local powers, covertly or overtly, operate as proxies for core states or wittingly or unwittingly act in accordance with the policies of core states.

Since Iraq war and subsequent rearrangements met with strong international reactions, the cost of invasions and direct wars increased, and the core states started to be seen as the primary suspect for the destabilization of the region, the core states withdrew from the region to organize and equip their proxies and to give mandate to them. Proxy warfare provide some crucial advantages for the core states. Through this new warfare, these states can easily overcome the institutional obstacles in their domestic politics, can minimize the public reactions, and can mobilize the groups existing in their rival states to widen their own hegemony or to disturb the rival state's production of consent.

However, proxy warfare creates a multi-level violence spiral in the region. Firstly, arming existing ethnic groups means investing long-lasting violent struggle of these groups which eventually undermines peaceful conflict resolution options. Secondly, since the Arab uprising's promising democratic transformation opportunities are damaged the peoples of Middle East lose their faith in democratic transformation. Thirdly, since the regional powers attempt to manipulate existing proxy wars or to create their own proxies, armed actors in the region diversify. Lastly, since the regional powers concern their own security and territorial integrity, they may hold on to some strict measures which may eventually escalate the violence in the region.

RC31-572.1

ORISADARE, MONICA* *(Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.)*
OSUNMUYIWA, MOSHOOD *(Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.)*

Dynamic Effects of Migrant Remittances on Macroeconomic Variables in Nigeria (1981-2016)

The growing number of Nigerian migrants abroad in recent times and the resultant effects of their remittances on the economic well-being cannot be ignored. In this study the dynamic effects of worker's remittance flow into Nigeria on macroeconomic indicators were investigated. The study employs annual data for the period 1981-2016 using Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVAR) model to analyse the effects of migrant remittances on key macroeconomic variables-Consumption Expenditure per Capita, Gross capital formation and imports. The analysis was carried out with the purpose of estimating their respective contributions to economic growth. Findings indicate that there is a positive but insignificant effects of remittances on economic growth largely induced by investment. The analysis further shows that, although the workers' remittances are mostly used for private consumption and partially for imports. At the individual level, it provides immediate income for different households and can be used as a brake on poverty. However, migrant remittances contributes majorly to economic growth through the multiplier effects of investment. The study therefore concludes that Migrant Remittance can be a propeller to economic growth as well as economic development in Nigeria, if financial institutions are well organized and be made more competitive to provide remittance services at reduced cost, so that funds can be remitted through official channels. In addition people should be encouraged to invest larger proportion of such funds in productive sectors of the economy.

RC14-265.3

ORTIZ HERNANDEZ, ROSA MARIA* *(Universidad de Guanjuato)*
ALEJO LOPEZ, SERGIO JACINTO *(Universidad de Guanjuato)*
CASTILLO ORTIZ, LEOPOLDO OMAR *(Universidad de Guanjuato)*
GOMEZ, LETICIA *(Universidad Tecnológica de Querétaro)*

La Comunicación, Las Instituciones De Educación Superior (IES) Y La Norma Oficial Contra La Violencia.

Robbins (2013), La comunicación se refiere a la transferencia y comprensión del significado, tiene 4 funciones principales dentro de un grupo u organización: Control, motivación, expresión emocional e información. Para que los grupos se desempeñen con eficacia necesitan mantener alguna forma de control sobre sus miembros, estimularlos para que se esfuercen, proporcionar un medio de expresión emocional y tomar decisiones. Grediaga, y Ovide M. (2001), citados por

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Santamaría Velasco (2011), menciona que: en el nivel más alto de la educación, que llamamos Superior, se forman individuos capaces de mantener una actividad de cambio y transformación permanente en beneficio de la humanidad y, concluye que quienes son responsables de esta tarea no sólo deben ser profesionales y buenos, sino que su formación debe completarse con conocimientos propios de las ciencias de la educación. La Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos tutela garantías y derechos específicos que se refieren a la igualdad de oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres y al establecimiento de condiciones para el desarrollo y desenvolvimiento de los individuos, las familias, las comunidades y los pueblos indígenas, por otro lado en el año 2009, se publicó la NOM-046-SSA2-2005, sobre Violación familiar, sexual y contra las mujeres. Criterios para la Prevención y Atención, que establece los criterios a observar en la detección, prevención, atención médica y la orientación en materia de violencia familiar y sexual que se proporciona a las y los usuarios de los servicios de salud, y en particular a quienes se encuentren involucrados en situaciones de violencia familiar o sexual.

RC22-413.2

ORTON, ANDREW* *(Durham University)*

Forming Social Movements in Nonviolent Christian Social Action on Poverty: Engaging with Power and Justice through Relationships across Diversity and Scale

This presentation will draw on research with those involved in forms of nonviolent Christian social action on poverty and debt to explore how their work links with that of others working on these issues. In particular, it will explore how participation in this work can lead to the development of wider social movements which involve:

(i) wider relationships with others who share concerns about these issues, in the form of various networks across local and wider scales.

(ii) developing understandings of what forms of action are needed, and how these might work together, to tackle these issues in holistic ways that take account of different dimensions of power within them.

This analysis draws together insights from the findings of two different research projects:

(i) One which explored Christian responses to debt in the North East of England and London through 35 participatory local discussions (involving around 580 people in total) and a national conference (involving 90 people) with those interested and/or taking action on this issue;

(ii) One which explored transnational ecumenical Christian networks of social action, primarily through interviews with key activists within these networks operating in one or more of the Brazilian, Argentinian and UK contexts.

Examples which explore key questions of how such action relates to the work of those within wider communities and civil society, as well as policy actors, and their different conceptions of justice, will be considered in the process.

RC34-628.4

OSEZUA, OGHOADENA* *(Obafemi Awlowo University)*
AROGUNDADE, EMMA *(Human Science Reserach Council)*
SWARTZ, SHARLENE *(Human Sciences Research Council; University of Cape Town)*

A Qualitative Analysis of Contemporary Youths' Response to Diverse Issues of Social Justice in Nigeria

The study sets out to document the perception of selected youths about the possibility of achieving social justice in Nigeria against the backdrop of ethnic and religious divides synonymous with the present Nigerian State. Specifically, the study interrogated the beliefs of popularly acclaimed future leaders' perception about the Nigerian state, identified their perceived positionalities, privileges or disadvantages, and their reflections about diverse issues of social justice. The study engaged an exploratory research design. A total of 20 university students were purposively selected in one of the foremost tertiary institutions in the South Western part of the country. The selection was based on the following; ethnicity, religious affiliation, class and gender. Primary data were generated through the use of semi- structured interviews guides with a vignette component and written assignments by the participants. A phenomenological approach was used in analyzing the data. Findings reflected primordial sentiments held by three major ethnic groups in Nigeria. While the participants from the Northern parts of the country believed that they were highly privileged judging from their ability to consistently hold on to political powers, the Igbo youths averred that they are the least privileged and the most victimized group in Nigeria. The Yoruba youths affirmed that they were also privileged judging from their ownership of major educational institutions. Similar divergence in opinion was revealed in relation to religion which was congruent with the religious sentiments expressed by the Christian and Islam adherents across the nation. The study concluded that not much has changed in the trajectories of trying to build a new Nigeria as many youths are unconvinced about the reality of achieving the Nigerian project that will ensure social justice for all and sundry.

RC38-676.2

OSHIMA, GAKU* *(Hitotsubashi University)*

Incorporating AIDS Activism into Erotic Bodies and Images of Gay Men: The Hidden History of Resilience of People Living with HIV (PLWH) in Sexual Minority Communities in Japan

Previous research reveals that PLWH (people living with HIV) face tremendous challenges such as stigma based on one's HIV status and/or sexuality and mental health issues. Although many studies have focused on vulnerability, few have highlighted resilience in such situations.

Based on the transcripts from the peer-to-peer life story interviews with twenty-one long-term HIV survivors, this report illuminates how PLWH have created hope against the homo-/AIDS- phobic era of the 1990s and 2000s. The research collaborators were recruited via an advertisement in the newsletters of the Japanese Network of PLWH (JaNP+).

As stated by two research collaborators, AIDS activism has been incorporated into the erotic bodies and images of gay men, especially in the culture of sexual adventurism. For example, In the gay magazine 'G-MEN', the editor-in-chief and HIV-positive activist, along with gay erotic artists, health experts, and bartenders in Tokyo's gay district, produced and published various sexual stories and images that they believed were erotic in nature. Furthermore, they provided the latest information in regard to sexual health. As a result, the readers aspired to "fit in" with these stories and images, and many even shared their erotic desires with the magazine.

Through the ongoing construction of individual biography as a series of dialogues and joint action, the distinction between consuming sexual fantasy and practicing actual safer sex in everyday life has been constructed and directed towards a less stigmatized understanding of the actual lives of PLWH.

Overall, the findings in regard to the aforementioned processes are in direct contrast to the generally passive image of PLWH with the hegemonic medical context. This paper seeks to bring these experiences to the fore through focusing on the significance of visual materials in individual biography and overcoming social stigma, and highlighting the active resilience of PLWH.

RC32-576.7

OSIRIM, MARY* *(Bryn Mawr College)*

"Exploring the Quagmire of Violence Against Women: Family, State and Society in Southern Africa"

The Southern Africa region has a long history of high rates of violence against women and girls, which are generally considered among the highest rates in the world. While there are many forms of gender-based violence, this paper will explore domestic violence and sexual assault against women and girls specifically in Zimbabwe and South Africa from the period of late colonialism to the present. Although the maintenance of power is a major cause of men's violence against women, in Southern Africa, the situation is more complex. In the region, domestic violence and sexual assault have deeply rooted structural explanations linked to the long history of colonialism, apartheid and white minority rule, political transition, economic crises and adjustment, changes in expected gender roles in the family and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. For example, the current phase of globalization wrought major changes in employment opportunities for poor women and men, which threatened the long-history of men's advantaged position in the labor market and in the home. Although the increased options for women were most often in the low-income microenterprise sector, they subsequently experienced increasing violence in the home at the hands of their male partners. In the past 25 years, Zimbabwe and South Africa attempted to address violence against women and girls through the development of laws as well as the creation of non-governmental organizations (NGO's). Reforms in the criminal justice systems, especially in police officers' responses to women who experienced violence, were also encouraged. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has also developed legislation to address this violence. Despite these efforts, South Africa and Zimbabwe have not been able to significantly decrease violence against women and girls. This paper will comprehensively explore this situation, informed by over two decades of research in the region, and provide recommendations for the way forward.

RC50-834.6

OSMAN, HANAA* *(Bournemouth University)*
BROWN, LORRAINE* *(Bournemouth University)*

Muslim Female Travellers in the West

This study presents data from a research project on the experiences of Muslim female tourists in the UK. It forms part of an ongoing exploration of the intersection between tourism, Islam and gender. Previous research in this exploration looked at the experiences of western female tourists in Egypt, the researchers decided to reverse the focus. A narrative research approach was implemented to interview 20 participants from a variety of Muslim countries. Participants were invited to

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consider how their tourism experiences were influenced by their gender and their cultural background. They were also encouraged to talk about their up-bringing in a Muslim culture and how that shaped the way they see the world. Participants were also reflecting on their gender roles in their conservative societies and the impact of their travels on their lives. Initial findings revealed that gender and religion shaped and influenced the experiences of the female tourists while travelling in the UK. Whilst the experiences were mostly positive, judgement of the destination and the host were in many cases influenced by the participants' religious views and up-brining.

RC31-554.14

OSO, LAURA* *(Universidade da Coruña)*
LOPEZ DE LERA, DIEGO *(UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA)*

"New Emigration" from Spain after the Economic Crisis: A Tale of Continuity with the Crossover of Migratory Cycles

The aim of the paper is to analyse emigration from Spain, following the 2008 economic crisis. It analyses the 'new emigration' in relation to previous migratory cycles and specifically: a) Spanish emigration to Europe during the 1960s-1970s; b) immigration to Spain from the 1980s onwards. We posit that rather than a 'new' phenomenon, the mobilities that emerged from Spain following the crisis must be seen from the perspective of the reactivation of transnational fields that have been built up between Spain and a number of European and Latin American countries over the course of the intense history of mobilities within the framework of various migratory cycles.

The methodology includes the analysis of the principal statistical sources available in Spain to measure emigration flows (Migration Statistics and the Residential Variation Survey-Spanish National Institute of Statistics, INE). The intention is to shed light on this crossover of mobility and migratory cycles, identifying the typology of these 'new emigrants'. This will reveal the link between 'native emigrant' migratory flows and the Spanish migration cycles of the 1960s and 1970s. Our study also considers the way in which the new mobilities are related to the return of the actors of immigration cycle to their countries of origin. It also analyses re-emigration from the perspective of the complex links and their articulation with various transnational fields.

Finally, based on the fieldwork conducted with 25 Spaniards that emigrated to Paris following the economic crisis in 2008, the article highlights the connections between this new form of emigration with the traditional Spanish emigration to France that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. It reveals the reactivation of a number of labour niches that were traditional sources of employment for Spanish emigrants.

RC55-903.13

OSO, LAURA* *(Universidade da Coruña)*
SUAREZ-GRIMALT, LAURA *(University of Barcelona)*

Indicadores Cualitativos Para El Estudio De La Migración Latinoamericana y Las Trayectorias De Movilidad Social En El Espacio Transnacional

Desde la literatura sobre migraciones internacionales, los trabajos sobre movilidad social han sido abordados desde un enfoque cuantitativo, centrándose en estudiar las trayectorias laborales y ocupacionales de las segundas generaciones migrantes en los países de acogida. No obstante, los migrantes pueden desarrollar una trayectoria de descenso o estancamiento en el contexto receptor, en el marco de una estrategia colectiva que permita a la familia ascender socialmente en el país de origen.

Frente a la limitación de fuentes de datos estadísticos existentes en este campo, este trabajo pretende contribuir al estudio del nexo migración-movilidad social adoptando una perspectiva cualitativa que considere cómo los migrantes se mueven en varios espacios sociales para diseñar sus estrategias de ascenso social (contexto de origen, destino). Y, al mismo tiempo, estudiando estas trayectorias en el marco de estrategias familiares transnacionales. Para ello partimos del uso del método biográfico y del desarrollo de una etnografía multisituada y un trabajo de campo longitudinal (69 entrevistas biográficas con migrantes latinoamericanos en España y su familia en el país de origen, en varios cortes temporales).

El objetivo de la ponencia es avanzar en el diseño de un sistema de indicadores de naturaleza cualitativa, que permita estudiar las trayectorias de movilidad geográfica y de movilidad social en el espacio transnacional. Pretendemos desarrollar una herramienta analítica para identificar las transformaciones en los itinerarios de movilidad social que los diferentes miembros de los hogares transnacionales experimentan a lo largo del tiempo y en los diferentes espacios sociales. Y que posibilite estudiar las percepciones y las experiencias subjetivas que subyacen a sus estrategias de ascenso social en relación con los proyectos migratorios. Buscamos igualmente trascender el plano individual, subrayando la importancia de incorporar en el análisis a los miembros de la familia que permanecen en el país de origen como agentes de movilidad social.

RC05-105.4

OSORNO, FERNAN* *(University of Bristol)*

The Unplanned Effects of Racialised Counter-Radicalisation Policy in the UK

The transition from the War on Terror to counter-radicalisation policies in Western countries most likely to host a home-grown terrorist attack has ushered in a top-down racialised society. The main transition consisted of a shift in the focus of security logic from an external threat to an internal one. Counter-terrorist reaction to external threats was displayed through military intervention in the Middle East and the establishment of state of exception security schemes to limit international organizations from plotting further attacks against Western interests. Counter-terrorist reaction to internal threats later extended exceptional law enforcement towards a preventive logic to detect and interrupt home-grown terrorism. How efficient have these policies been securing the lives of civilians? Furthermore, what are the unintended side effects of policies that underline religious and racial divides? Security seems to fall one step behind terrorist logic as lone-wolf domestic attacks in Europe increase, most of which require close to zero strategic preparation, training or sophisticated tools, inspired (not directed) by terrorist networks. Meanwhile, the reconfiguration of law under the logic of prevention has three inevitable consequences: 1) providing citizens unequal access to the law through the racialization of preventive policing, 2) forcing the use of policies that favour specific practices and interpretations of Islam (Peter in Eckert 2008; Sadiq & Raissa 2015), and 3) perpetuating the growing presence of racism and 'us' versus 'them' rhetoric in society. This paper will analyse recent data published in the UK by the Social Mobility Commission (2017) which shows that Muslim youths face increasing discrimination and racism that considerably limits their socio-economic development. It will compare this with the socially alienating effects of the counter-radicalisation programme Prevent, to discuss to what extent there is a linear effect between counter-radicalisation policies, racialized security and Muslim social mobility in the UK.

RC01-42.5

OSTERBERG, JOHAN* *(Swedish Defense University)*
JOHANSSON, EVA* *(swedish defence university)*

Implementing a New Basic Military Training

A new concept for the basic military training in Sweden was implemented in 2016. The reasons for this was that the Swedish armed forces had problems in recruiting sufficient amount of soldiers and officers. In 2016, the SAF struggled to recruit 2.300 individuals, and the requirement was 4.000. In 2021, the amount of soldiers recruited/year aims at being 8.000. The SAF have had a long period of downsizing, and depending on events in the Scandinavian region and the increased threat of terror, the SAF now needs to increase their organization.

The new basic military training implies that the former 3 month basic training, plus 3 month probationary employment, was replaced by a 9 or 11 month long training before getting an employment within the SAF.

A project was launched in order to evaluate the effects of the new system, and officers training recruits in the new system, were the target group for the evaluation. Interviews with officers were conducted at the beginning and in the middle of the military education training. Results show that there were fears about not being able to provide the recruits with requested equipment, and the lack of officers at the home unit was a source for misgivings. Interviews midway through the training showed that in general, the officer corps were satisfied with the way they have trained the recruits, but there was also big dropouts, up to 50 % in some units.

After just one year with the new basic military training system, Sweden re-instated conscription, gender neutral and still relying on voluntariness. The new basic military training will still be operative during conscription, and results from this first year is further discussed.

RC29-531.5

OSTRIDGE, LINDSAY* *(University of Ottawa)*
O'CONNOR, CHRISTOPHER *(University of Ontario Institute of Technology)*
FREDERICK, TYLER *(University of Ontario Institute of Technology)*

Responding to Sexual Violence on Post-Secondary Campuses: Models of Response, on-Campus Investigations, and Best Practices for Supporting Survivors of Sexual Violence

Responding to sexual violence at post-secondary schools continues to pose challenges to police, campus security, and post-secondary officials. Recently, the province of Ontario, Canada, mandated that all post-secondary institutions in Ontario adopt some form of sexual violence policy for their campuses. Yet, little is known about how this mandate has been implemented by post-secondary schools. Drawing on in-depth interviews with post-secondary school officials and

police officers, this paper explores the perspectives of individuals responsible for responding to sexual violence on campus. More specifically, we examine the best practices regarding responses to sexual violence on campus while paying particular attention to how post-secondary institutions and police services collaborate. Utilizing a critical feminist framework, we critically assess these responses to argue that this current structure is problematic.

RC54-895.4

OSTRONOFF, LEONARDO* *(USP)*

Surveillance, Control and Technology: A Study of the Supermarket Sector in São Paulo

The subject of this research is the possibility of formation of a control culture in contemporary society and its consequences in daily work. The purpose of this research was the control and surveillance systems in hypermarkets. We investigated the video surveillance systems, which includes employees, but also customers, the watchmen and all those who are within the stores. This video surveillance is a system which control bodies and behaviors in several spaces of our actual society. Observing local stores of the three largest supermarket groups in São Paulo: Carrefour, Multivarejo (Pão-de-Açúcar) and Wal- Mart, the question we tried to answer were how surveillance is organized in workspaces through control bodies. The criterion for selection was sales, number of stores and employees. In recent years these three major retail companies increased their investments in security and surveillance technologies. A lucrative market around the security systems was developed, emerging specialized companies that brought innovations in technology for retail. Some important companies in the technology industry are monitoring the Arius and Tyco Fire & Integrated Security, both working in Brazil. Through direct observation of surveillance systems was also possible to investigate the punishment systems created in stores. Thus, both the monitoring and the punishment were contemplated. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with customers, employees and executives of the stores management and logistics levels. The management manuals and working procedures of the three major companies selected were also be research sources. The work control by technologies of surveillance is a way to management people through their bodies. However, it is important to note the difference it in relation to previous studies: this study is not limited to ways employed to increase productivity, but it relates to how control is exercised in the store space on people bodies in all its expressions.

RC23-427.5

OSTRONOFF, LEONARDO* *(USP)*

Surveillance, Control and Technology: A Study of the Supermarket Sector in São Paulo

The subject of this research is the possibility of formation of a control culture in contemporary society and its consequences in daily work. The purpose of this research was the control and surveillance systems in hypermarkets. We investigated the video surveillance systems, which includes employees, but also customers, the watchmen and all those who are within the stores. This video surveillance is a system which control bodies and behaviors in several spaces of our actual society. Observing local stores of the three largest supermarket groups in São Paulo: Carrefour, Multivarejo (Pão-de-Açúcar) and Wal- Mart, the question we tried to answer were how surveillance is organized in workspaces through control bodies. The criterion for selection was sales, number of stores and employees. In recent years these three major retail companies increased their investments in security and surveillance technologies. A lucrative market around the security systems was developed, emerging specialized companies that brought innovations in technology for retail. Some important companies in the technology industry are monitoring the Arius and Tyco Fire & Integrated Security, both working in Brazil. Through direct observation of surveillance systems was also possible to investigate the punishment systems created in stores. Thus, both the monitoring and the punishment were contemplated. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with customers, employees and executives of the stores management and logistics levels. The management manuals and working procedures of the three major companies selected were also be research sources. The work control by technologies of surveillance is a way to management people through their bodies. However, it is important to note the difference it in relation to previous studies: this study is not limited to ways employed to increase productivity, but it relates to how control is exercised in the store space on people bodies in all its expressions.

RC40-708.7

OSUMI, AZUSA* *(Ritsumeikan University)*
SAUTIER, DENIS *(CIRAD, UMR Innovations)*

What Is Democratic Management for Localized Food Systems? *Lessons from a Case in France*

For the last decades, Geographical Indications (GIs) have been expanding worldwide, with an expectation to contribute to the solution of various socio-economic problems in agri-food systems. In particular, it is anticipated that the democratic form of a GI organization, relying on a significant degree of bottom-up rules and collective decision-making, can stimulate a more sustainable development of the local agri-food system. Furthermore, in some countries it is possible that through participating in activities under GIs, people strengthen their capacity to realize the democratic development of a society.

This paper starts by reviewing literature to clarify which are the conditions of "democratic" management of a food system and why the activities in a food system have to be managed democratically. GI systems rely on multi-scale levels of governance: micro, meso, national and international. We look at a case in France (the" Lucques du Languedoc" table olives labelled under Protected Denomination of Origin) and scrutinize this example in light of democratic management. We focus first inside the GI scheme, on the structural functions that ensure democratic management; and then outside, on the interactions with excluded actors and the recruitment of new members. We show that the GI governance at "meso" level, i.e. the Inter-Professional body, plays important roles in terms of coordination, in capacity strengthening services, and in representing the producers' and the product's interests at higher regulation levels. The discussion establishes a comparison with other countries that have more recently introduced GI protection under different political contexts (Vietnam Brazil and Japan). Lessons are drawn from the comparison with this case in France. We conclude that because of their decentralized dimension and versatile mechanisms, GIs can either empower local groups or be inserted in large corporate strategies.

RC12-234.4

OSYPCHUK, ANNA* *(National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy)*

Democracy, Constitutional Supremacy and Legitimacy: The Case of Ukraine

While recent events in Ukraine attracted some scholarly attention and a number of publications were produced, in a field of Sociology few of them focus on the Constitutional Supremacy and Legitimacy, Human Rights and Judicial Reform. Thus, there is still a wide gap concerning a comprehensive sociological analysis of such issues, particularly with regard to the Constitutional (and Judicial) reform that is taking place since 2014 and changes it supposes to bring to the operation of Constitutional Court, appointments of its members, and to the overall Judicial Independence. Such analysis is not only valuable for comparing and understanding social and political process and changes in Ukraine, but for the wider discourse on democracy, constitutions and (social) transformation.

Another important aspect that I also discuss is the fact that the demands and/or appeals to the Constitution, Constitutional Rights and Supremacy, and principles of Division of Powers were one of the main themes of all significant civil protests (revolutions) in Ukraine – most particularly Student protests of 1990 (Revolution on Granite), Orange Revolution of 2004, and Maidan / Revolution of Dignity (2013-2014). I argue drawing on empirical data that underlining values and intentions which pulled people toward participation in Ukrainian revolutions are closely connected to the particular understanding of human rights and freedoms and to the vision of ideal rule of law, however removed it might have been from their actual everyday reality.

Thus I argue the need for a comprehensive sociological analysis of an ongoing Judicial reform in Ukraine and changes it will bring to the Constitutional Court and process and further to the political system and governance. Recent media discourse and professional legal discourse regarding the Constitutional and Judicial reform are analysed. I also discuss the ongoing debate if suggested reform of Constitutional Court will ensure democratic governance.

RC15-282.17

OTAKE, YUKO* *(London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine)*

How and When Do People Move between Traditional and Modern Medicine in Post-Disaster Settings?

Background: In post-disaster settings across the world, humanitarian aid organizations have provided Western modern medical services. However, some of such services have been reported to neither exactly match local needs nor be sustainable in Asia and Africa. Recently, increasing attention has been paid to traditional and informal care practices that play a role in providing primary healthcare in disaster-affected communities.

Aim: This study aims to explore the role and limitations of traditional medicine and informal care practices in Rwanda and Japan and investigate how local people are moving between different healthcare systems in post-disaster settings.

Methods: A review of empirical reports from Japan after natural disasters and ethnographic fieldwork in Rwanda after war and genocide were completed as part of a larger qualitative study of community resilience. Collected data were analyzed by using techniques of grounded theory and narrative analysis.

Findings: Informal care and traditional medical practices provided primary healthcare in response to local health needs after disasters in Rwanda and Japan. Findings from fieldwork in Rwanda revealed that local communities assist-

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ed members' healing process through providing economic, social, mental and spiritual support in everyday life. However such informal care practices also had limitations. One clear limitation was that communities were incapable of dealing with severe mental illness and took patients to traditional medicine ('prayer') or Western medicine ('testing'). Meanwhile, in Japan, somatic pain is significant suffering among disaster survivors but it was left behind the triage system of Western modern medicine in emergency. Survivors thus sake traditional medicine to mitigate their pain.

Discussions: Local survivors make sense of their suffering and pain and seek treatments based on blended theories of Western, traditional and ethno-medicine. Further research to explore boundaries of different healthcare systems is needed to develop healthcare services and policy that fit local needs.

RC34-621.3

OTAYA, SATOSHI* *(the University of Tokyo)*

Medicalization and Youth Support

This study investigates how the medical concepts of developmental disorder and mental disorder are understood in the context of support for young people in Japan.

In Japan, particularly since 2000s, the societal participation of young people living in a state of "*hikikomori*" (social withdrawal) was recognized as a problem, and a variety of measures were taken to address it. "*Hikikomori*" refers to a state in which a person neither goes to work nor school, has almost no interaction with people outside of his or her family, and is cut off from social relationships. However, certain facts have become clear in the process of institutionalizing support targeted toward such young people: among "*hikikomori*" youth, there are young people who are suspected to have more developmental disorders or mental disorders than anticipated, and youth support organizations not originally intended to support people with disorders are taking on this function, providing *de facto* support to young people suspected to have developmental disorders or mental disorder. Society has increasingly been paying more attention to developmental disorders, in recent years, and supporting young people has also become an important issue.

Under such circumstances, youth support organizations need to encourage young people with suspected disorders to be aware of and understand their own traits and symptoms and connect young people with the appropriate organizations and systems. Young people need to accept that they have disorders and work toward finding employment. This study conducted fieldwork in a certain youth support organization, analyzing what methods and ethics support personnel use to avoid stigmatizing the label of "disorder" and what kinds of resources young people use to understand and accept their own traits.

Based on the above data, we will raise questions about the medicalization of issues that young people experience and the scope of youth support policies.

RC08-174.1

OTTERSBACH, SIMON* *(International Graduate Centre for the Study of Culture Giessen)*

Cold War Social Sciences Beyond Academia: The Case of Radio Free Europe As a Social-Scientific Research Institution

In this paper, I will argue that extending the historiographical research agenda on producers of "Cold War Knowledge" to media institutions such as *Radio Free Europe* (RFE) will lead to a more complex and nuanced picture of Cold War Social Sciences.

Studies in this field have mostly focused on US academic actors such as Harvard's Russian Research Center, but often neglected the crucial role of non-academic actors in the transnational construction and circulation of social-scientific "Cold War Knowledge." This is especially true for the field of Eastern European area studies which – next to Sovietology – quickly rose to prominence in early US Cold War academia and substantially shaped the bipolar rhetoric of the Cold War. Here, also media institutions played a major part.

The Soviet Satellites were quickly identified as focal points of Cold War psychological warfare, as embodied most prominently by RFE. Trying to win over the "hearts and minds" of the people, RFE provided in six languages full "surrogate radio" programs that sought to establish free access to information and open a marketplace of pluralistic opinions in the East European ether. To underpin the program contents, RFE established its own, multi-national Research and Analysis Department where up to 100 researchers with diverse social and national backgrounds conducted academic-style research on the target areas. Thus, RFE developed into a major Western social-scientific research institution on Eastern Europe, highly esteemed e.g. by scholars, intelligence services, or media practitioners despite its more or less covert CIA-ties.

As this research was also made available to such external recipients and thus found global circulation, RFE as a media institution became a major contributor to academic East European area studies. Hence, RFE serves as a prime example for the potentials of widening our historicization of Cold War Social Sciences beyond the academic realm.

RC23-428.4

OTTO, DANNY* *(University of Rostock)*

Varieties of Plausibility? – Power of Interpretation in the "Post-Fact" Era

"Facts" are constructed. That is nothing new and that does not qualify them as incorrect. It is not a question of being true or false, but of how "facts" are constructed and how we verify that they are well constructed (Latour). In what is called the "Post-Fact" Era the criteria of knowledge evaluation appear to have shifted. While scientific ways of verification used to be accepted not only in the scientific community, but also by policy makers and populations, we now find more opposition to the validity of scientific knowledge in various fields. How can we explain this loss of authority?

When "facts" are superseded by "deep stories" of felt truths (Hochschild) changes in power relations are implied. In my talk I want to focus on these relations with a power of interpretation approach. A power of "world-making" (Bourdieu) that controls the gaze, directs attention, and orientates actions. From this perspective the contrast is not "fact" vs. fiction, but interpretation vs. interpretation. The consequence is not that everything is arbitrary; this fallacy is what populists are exploiting when they appeal to personally felt or imagined truths. Instead it emphasizes the fabrication of interpretations and draws our attention to the careers of concepts and ideas. They might gain the status of factuality for a period of time, they may be controversial or face the "limbo of the might-have-beens" altogether (Law).

I perceive the dissemination and "success" of interpretations as entangled with heterogeneous human and non-human associations. Their plausibility depends on the connection between the associations and the evaluation criteria of connections in the respective setting. To illustrate my theoretical considerations I will use the example of a right-wing science watch blog (sciencefiles.org) and discuss how the authors aim to weaken (social) scientific knowledge to empower their own knowledge claims.

RC38-669.6

OTTO, NATALIA* *(University of Toronto)*

Aggressive Wife, Caring Mother: Representations of Gender and Violence in the Biographical Narrative of an Incarcerated Girl in Brazil

This paper analyzes the biographical narrative of Helena, a 17-year-old girl who, at the time of the research, was incarcerated at a Juvenile Detention Center due to the homicide of a girl from her neighborhood, who allegedly had an affair with her husband. I interviewed Helena in 2015 at the Center for Social and Educational Services for Teenage Women in Porto Alegre, Brazil. In my analysis, I aim at understanding how Helena's representations of gender and physical violence (both suffered and committed) intersect in her narrative. I investigate the connections she establishes between violent practices and the positions she occupies as a young woman in her social space. I aim at understanding under which conditions the practice of physical violence is regarded as coherent with her representations of femininity, and under which conditions it is not. I identify three elements that are central to her narrative: i. the construction of an aggressive and invulnerable personality and, hence, the refusal of victimization; ii. the justification of the use of violence to preserve the stability of heterosexual relationships; iii. the notion of motherhood as a possibility of redemption. Her aggressive personality is narratively coherent with many aspects of her femininity, but incoherent with her role as a mother. To her, aggressiveness is acceptable in a context of "survival of the fittest". Such "survival" strategies, however, were not employed for self-preservation, but to defend her social role as a wife. Notwithstanding, by doing so, she jeopardized another feminine role she expects to play: that of the mother. Thus, the same violence that defies some aspects of her femininity is mobilized to reinforced another facet of it. This reveals the ambiguous and nuanced patterns of gender socialization within contexts of family and urban violence.

RC32-577.5

OTTO, NATALIA* *(University of Toronto)*

Professionals, Rivals and Survivors: Intersections of Gender and Violence in the Narratives of Brazilian Girls Who Committed Violent Offenses

This paper analyzes 8 biographical narratives of female juvenile offenders incarcerated for violent offenses (homicide, attempted homicide, robbery murder, and kidnapping) at the Center for Social and Educational Services for Teenage Women, in Porto Alegre, Brazil. I aim at understanding how these girls' representations of gender and physical violence (both suffered and committed) intersect in their narratives. Thus, I investigate the connections they establish between their violent practices and the positions they occupy as young women in their social space. I focus on how gender practices that seem contrary to *emphasized femininity* (such as the practice of violence) are regulated and

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negotiated in these girls' social context. I ask under which conditions the practice of physical violence is regarded as coherent with the girls' femininity, and under which conditions it is not. I have found that the girls perceive their violent acts as coherent to their femininity in some contexts. Thus, some violent practices do not put them in conflict with their feminine identity and are not perceived as a form of resistance to gender expectations. In these girls' understanding, legitimate and intelligible reasons and social positions to commit violence and maintain their status as women are: (i) as "professionals", when they are in charge of the drug trade; (ii) as "rivals" or spouses, when they commit violence against other girls who threat their heterosexual relationships; and (iii) as "survivors", when they feel they have no choice other than to commit violence to protect themselves or others. I argue that these girls do not deny *emphasized femininity*, but rather that the conditions under which this femininity is socially accepted and reproduced are transformed and negotiated in these girls' social context to accommodate violent practices.

RC01-37.2

OUELLET, ERIC* *(Royal Military College of Canada)*

Case Study on Canada's Decision-Making Process to Renew with UN Peacekeeping Missions

In October 2015 the Canadian government confirmed its intention to renew with UN peacekeeping missions, and in August 2016 pledged up to 600 troops and 150 police officers for a mission to be determined later on. As of September 2017, the actual mission has not been announced yet.

Scholarly literature on decision-making about the use of force tends to rely significantly on rational decision-making assumptions. This goes against findings in institutional theory showing the importance of non-rational dynamics, which has been used recently to study military-related decision-making. Considering recent developments in institutional analysis, providing greater roles to individual actors, a case study on Canada's decision-making process to renew with UN peacekeeping missions represents an interesting opportunity to advance both the application of institutional analysis to military-related decision-making, and make a case for better recognizing the centrality of non-rational factors.

This research focuses on cognitive and normative level justifications and perceptions used throughout the decision-making process by the various actors, and identifies their underlying mental schemata, norms and values as distinct institutional logics. These logics are then analyzed to assess their degree of alignment to one another, and whether they interacted in ways that were layered, conflicting, converging, or parallel.

This research will rely on documentary analysis of material available in the public domain, and as much as possible on releasable internal documentation on the topic. This will be augmented by semi-structured interviews with as many key actors as possible. A snowball technique will be used to find participants. The interviews will be used to identify institutional logics that might have been missed, or incorrectly interpreted through the documentary analysis. The empirical work is expected to be completed in early 2018.

RC15-288.4

OWINO, GEORGE EVANS* *(Kenyatta University)*

Health As Performance and Performance As Health: A Phenomenology of Life with HIV in Kenya

Being infected with HIV has long been associated with incapacitation and inability to fulfill social obligations. Before the widespread availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), many people diagnosed HIV positive and those infected but not yet diagnosed were often bedridden and thus were incapable of fulfilling their social obligations. However, this scenario changed with the advent of HAART. The study, whose findings are the basis of this article, sought to provide an analytical account of how people living with HIV (PLHIV) but who are on ART have regained their health and capacity to fulfill their social obligations and how this has transformed their perceptions of what it means to be healthy. Data for this qualitative study was collected through in-depth interviews with 49 PLHIV in western Kenya. The data was audio recorded, transcribed into text and thematically analyzed based on the study objectives. The study shows that diagnosis and subsequent enrollment on HAART had a positive impact on majority of the PLHIV. They recovered their body stature and regained health and well-being. Most, who were hitherto bedridden, were able to rise from their beds and managed to resume their daily activities. The study concludes that the social definition of being healthy is pegged on capacity to perform social roles and meet other social obligations. As such, the ability to recover health and regain capacity to fulfill social obligations is crucial in providing a solid ground upon which PLHIV can rebuild their lives. The author recommends that PLHIV require support to regain capacity for optimal engagement in the affairs of everyday life as this would enhance their sense of well-being and self-efficacy.

RC25-465.5

OWOEYE, SAMUEL* *(Covenant University)*
AJIBOYE, ESTHER *(Covenant University)*
ABIOYE, TAIWO *(Covenant University)*

A Comparative Discourse Analysis of Online Hate Comments on Political News Stories in Nigeria and Benin Republic

Although hate speech has been a global phenomenon since a long time, the advent and the liberality of internet mediated communication has made it so easy for people to freely engage in it even as it is today seen as a criminal offence in many countries. It is widely perceived as a form of organized reactions to economic, political, religious, and ethnic injustices and frustrations as perceived by individuals especially in countries where national cohesion is fragile. The subject of hate speech has received tremendous scientific attention in research areas such as Anthropology, Sociology, Peace Studies, etc. but has not been adequately studied from a descriptive linguistic point of view, especially as they concern internet trolls in Nigeria and Benin Republic, two neighbouring countries in the West-African sub-region of the African continent. Rooted in the theoretical provisions of descriptive linguistics, we undertake in this study, a comparative discourse analysis of the linguistic features of hate comments by Nigerian and Beninese online commentators on political news items in selected online media. The two languages involved in this study are English and French while the selected online media are *Vanguard*, *Punch* and *Sahara Reporters* in the case of Nigeria, and *La Nouvelle Tribune*, *La Nation* and *L'Évènement Précis* in the case of Benin Republic. Our findings show that linguistic features such as morphological coinages, labelling, high level use of adjectives and adverbs, among others are common among Nigerian and Beninese online hate commentators. These features have implications for national development in both countries.

RC38-669.5

OYARZO, GEMITA* *(Escuela de Ciencia Política, Universidad Diego Portales)*

Life after Struggle: Transformation of Left-Wing Militant Identities during Post-Dictatorship Chile (1990-2017).

The paper presents some results collected in an ongoing research about left-wing militancy transformation in post-dictatorship Chile. Firstly, through a micro sociological approximation based on comparative case studies and an analysis of biographical itineraries, the research reviews various social and political processes of militant identities transformation. Three biographical levels are considered: in a first level, the work describes the forms of political participation; the relationships between political organizations during the dictatorship and, the disengagement or changes of political parties during the 1990s. In a second level, the paper approaches the career development and labor trajectories from 1990 to 2017. Finally, the research deepens into familiar and emotional histories of the interviewees. The paper shows how these three dimensions of the militant life are keys to understand the social mechanisms that explain the transformations of political identities of left-wing militants.

Secondly, based on those empirical evidences, the paper comment main analytical challenges posed by life stories methodological approaches: (a) the justification and advantage of its use and (b) the limits of interpreting evidence following the contributions of the sociology of militancy. The cases analysis allow the review of two new theoretical frameworks: political generations and the sociology of the individual. I argue that both approaches can better explain the transformations of the political identities of left-wing militants during Chilean post-dictatorship.

RC29-529.4

OYENUGA, ADEDEJI* *(Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria.)*
ADERINTO, ADEYINKA *(University of Ibadan)*

Identity, Recruitment and Initiation Ceremony of Youth into Cybercrime in Metropolitan Lagos

The increasing accessibility to the Internet is marred by new waves of crime such as website cloning. Although, there have been studies on cybercrime, the traits and recruitment system for youth involved have remained largely unexplored. The study adopted diffusion of innovation, globalisation, differential association and space transition theories. The study design was exploratory involving the use of qualitative methods of data collection. Four localities with preponderance of cybercrime in Lagos State were purposively selected: Surulere, Ikotun, Badagry and Bariga. Data were collected from youth involved in cybercrime (guided referral method), officials of Economic and Financial Crime Commission, Nigeria Police and cybercafé managers through In-depth Interviews, Case studies, and Key Informant Interviews. Through participant observation, youth involved in cybercrime were interacted with repeatedly over a period of five years to understand frequency on the Internet, online behaviours and offline activities. The data were content analysed. Cybercrime has local names that correlate with

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the language of youth involved in cybercrime. Youth involved in cybercrime were mostly identified with pseudonyms such as *Package Boys*, *Apako Master* and *Mighty.* They often have physiological traits like hardened fingertips and end of palms and they dress excessively, adorned with jewelry. Recruitments into cybercrime were purely voluntary, but the initiation ceremony is a 6-stage process that includes Adaptation, Familiarisation, Integration, Independence, Collaboration and Identification.Youth involved in cybercrime evolved distinct traits and were sustained by the sophistication of both the Internet and cybercrime in Lagos State, Nigeria.

RC15-282.10

OYEWOLE, DAMILOLA* *(Nottingham Trent University)*
GIBSON, LINDA *(Nottingham Trent University)*

Cultural Drivers of Health-Seeking Behaviours Among Black Sub-Saharan Africans Living with Type 2 Diabetes: Ethnographic Perspectives

People of Black sub-Saharan African (BsSA) origin in the UK have increased susceptibility of being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes compared to the general White population. Self-management is central in halting the progression of diabetes-related complications. However, little is known about the cultural factors influencing self-management behaviours among this population. This ethnographic study explores this disjuncture, which results from the gap between the biomedical model of treatment and people's subjective practice of healing based on narratives of people living with type 2 diabetes among the BsSA communities. Care for people with type 2 diabetes needs to incorporate an understanding of broader socio-cultural perspectives of disease management.

Analysis of data was informed by the PEN-3 public health cultural model which moves beyond individualistic and bio-medical explanations of diabetes. This theory posits a multifaceted causal model in which cultural beliefs and identity operate in recognised illness experience, outcome expectations, and perceived facilitators in self-management behaviours and well-being. The study findings present the interface between these behaviours and health-seeking practices. Cultural belief was found to be of paramount importance in self-management of diabetes. Culturally appropriate advice and services from healthcare providers and the significance of narratives of people in managing diabetes, in particular for informing ways of optimising healthcare services among BsSA communities are critical. A broad interpretation of individuals' narratives of diabetes, their social and cultural context and their relationships with healthcare providers contributes to the debate about power relations between providers and users of healthcare. People's beliefs and experiences in their collective ability to achieve behavioural change play a fundamental role in the policy and public health perspective to health promotion and disease prevention.

RC15-287.9

OYEWOLE, DAMILOLA* *(Nottingham Trent University)*

Towards a Person-Centered Healthcare System: Experience, Voice and Needs of People Living with Type 2 Diabetes Among the Black Sub-Saharan African Communities in the UK

The prevalence of type 2 diabetes as a multifaceted public health issue has become a growing health problem, particularly among people from the Black sub-Saharan African (BsSA) communities. However, preventive treatment measures and management of this condition in these groups remain fragmented due to lack of consideration of the role of cultural values and beliefs on health-seeking practices. Cultural beliefs significantly influence individual's health-seeking behaviours, which consequently can have considerable implications on how they interpret treatments, self-manage their condition and engage with medical regimens. African health-seeking behaviours and choices of treatment are embedded in their cultural background and beliefs, often creating disengagement with formal health care and services. When such situation arises, they seek treatment from both conventional and unconventional care systems, which further reflect the impact of socio-cultural factors.

This study presents the narratives from 22 BsSA living with type 2 diabetes and 10 healthcare providers. The findings suggest that the experiences, perceptions and treatment goals vary among the BsSA communities. People seek treatment approaches that they trust and found to be liveable, manageable and efficient. Thus, they develop systems of self-management and healing suitable for their beliefs, values and personal priorities. Self-management play a significant role in the overall management of type 2 diabetes because it directly contributes to the effectiveness of other biomedical treatments and management measures. The study sheds light on the cultural strengths and synergic roles of people's narratives in their healing process in achieving optimal health outcomes. Developing engagement tools that are firmly grounded in individual perspectives, experience and identity could facilitate the development of culturally appropriate interventions to modify beliefs and support management behaviours among these communities.

RC24-450.21

OZAKI, RITSUKO* *(Policy Studies Institute, University of Westminster)*
STEWARD, FRED *(Policy Studies Institute, University of Westminster)*

Integrated Mobility System in the City: Urban Infrastructural Innovation Towards a Low-Carbon Society

Cities are a space that contains key systems for our lives, such as housing, transport and local energy networks. As national governments set targets to aim to reduce carbon emissions, cities are increasingly expected to play a major role in transitions to low-carbon society. Focusing on transport, this paper examines the case of an integrated mobility system in a Japanese city to understand how new urban infrastructures link to sustainable lifestyles. Our empirical study is situated in Kashiwa City, Chiba Prefecture. The city is located 31 km east of Tokyo and has a population of c.414,000. It is well communicated with three major railway lines, and 42 per cent of the population commutes to Tokyo. In light of climate change and global warming, and also aging society, Kashiwa aims to become a city where people can live without excessively depending on cars and can cycle and walk safely by improving local transport infrastructures such as public, community and shared buses, and associated facilities. This city-led integrated mobility strategy brings a diverse mode of transport together through ICT and provides people with necessary support for their daily lives. In this paper, we first investigate how the city facilitates such an integrated system and how actors in the local mobility system such as railway companies and technology providers envisage the local transition to a low-carbon city that are universal and inclusive. We then explore how users perceive and experience this new system and identify policy implications.

RC05-124.4

OZBILGE, NEVCIHAN* *(McMaster University)*

Power Struggles in the Construction of a Modern Nationalist State: Locusts, Kurds and the Turkish Republic

Inspired by the theoretical studies focusing on the modern nationalist state's characteristic to reshape both social and natural worlds, this paper sheds light upon the increasing swarms of locusts and Kurdish revolts seen in Turkey during the decade following the establishment of the Turkish Republic. The newly established nationalist state had to deal with the Kurdish revolt in the eastern province of Ağrı around the same period as the swarms of locusts. By means of an exploration of the documents from the Prime Ministry Republican Archives, Parliamentary Minutes, laws and the press reflecting nationalist discourse, I argue that both natural and social resistance by the locusts and the Kurds was represented from within the same discursive framework. Likewise, both of these natural and social resistance was crushed by the modern nationalist Republic by means by the use of state power. Inspired broadly by such critical fields of study as social history, Subaltern Studies, post-colonial criticism and environmental studies, this paper attempts a discourse analysis of the above-mentioned primary sources in light of the relevant secondary literature and in the political, historical and social context of early Republican Turkey. This paper extends the modern Republican representation of and struggle with locusts to its homogeneous nation-building project in which the Kurds are represented as beast-humans. This paper criticizes the official ideological discourse adopted by the modern nationalist state picturing the Kurdish population as primitive and savage drawing an analogy with beasts found a wide coverage in the press in that period. Imagined as beast-humans, the Kurds' revolt was also suppressed by the same military power deployed to suppress the swarms of locusts.

RC23-427.4

OZDAG, CENK* *(Middle East Technical University)*

AI Labor Market: A Nightmare or a Chimera?

Technological enhancement can be rendered as a game of hazard for the working class. As a consumer, technological enhancement whets one's appetite, and yet, as a laborer, one can react as a luddist by the fear of unemployment. This fear of unemployment is not a mere illusion, especially for an unskilled labor. And it can be expected for an unskilled labor and for social groups, who are destined for supplying labor for unskilled jobs, to be against technological enhancement. But there is also a recently emerging form of the fear of unemployment because of the achievements of AI technology for skilled jobs. Till now, technological enhancement, while undertaking some drudgery and some occupations, has created new forms of jobs and new occupations. However, as a result of information revolution and the exponential progress in AI technologies, the latter does not seem to be a warrant for the relief of skilled human laborers. At the other end of the trade-off analysis, there lies the expectancy for AI technologies for better life conditions for all. The odds for the dangers of AI for skilled human laborer seem to be increasing. This can be rendered as a potential threat against technological enhancement. For the other part of the conflict, the most effective motivational instruments for the functioning of capitalist mechanisms, namely

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money and consent, have no impact on any potential AI laborer, at least for now we do not have sufficient grounds to think otherwise. Furthermore, as a result of the increase in the unemployment of human laborers, the consumer population would diminish immensely, which would reduce the sales of goods. As a result, the enhancement of AI technology can be rendered as a threat both for capitalism and for the wealth of working class.

RC25-479.5

OZDAG, CENK* *(Middle East Technical University)*

Free Speech on Hateful Thoughts: Building Barriers Vs. Setting an Open Discussion

Free and just society seems to be a widely accepted motto of our age. Yet, in certain cases being free and being just seem to be in conflict. The conflict between the concept of freedom of speech and the concept of hate speech provides a prominent exemplar.

In this paper, I compare various conceptions of hate speech and critically evaluate the assumptions behind these conceptions, and considering the goals of the use of this concept, I question the condition of freedom of speech in a public medium where hate speech is restricted.

In response to my standpoint, one can provide certain restrictions the notion of hate speech. And yet, under this restriction, this notion would continue to be in conflict with freedom of speech. Furthermore, it would undermine the grounds for a just society and reinforce the barrier between opposing or at least differing social groups.

In order to build a just society, following Mill, I propose to face with hate among individuals or groups and with discriminatory thoughts and understandings, rather forbidding individuals to express these sentiments and thoughts. Otherwise, the walls among individuals and groups will continue to be built by those who oppose to publicly discussing prejudices and real discriminations pervading our quotidian lives. In proposing this open discussion, I appeal real life examples, taken from Turkey, focusing on hate speech cases addressed towards different religious groups or taken to be addressing religion as a whole.

RC31-573.2

OZDAMAR AKARCAY, GULBIN* *(ESKISEHIR OSMANGAZI UNIVERSITY)*

Cross Cultural Marriages in Toronto: An Ethnographic Study

This study focuses on immigrants living in Toronto migrated from Turkey and particularly married cross-culturally (mix-married). This paper is part of a postdoc research held in 2016-17. Turkish immigrants living in Canada work as skilled professionals (white-collar employees), qualified staff (blue collar employees) and workers. However; these three categories are not sufficient to represent all the immigrants, among whom there are refugees, investors as well as the women who are in Canada for the education of their children. Cross-cultural marriages are very common among Turkish immigrants. Especially, young immigrants tend to get married to the immigrants from other countries. But in some Alevi-Sunni and Kurdish-Turkish marriages, the families' objection might be a problem in the marriage even after many years. In this study, immigrants define themselves regarding their ethnic and religious identity (for instance Turkish, Kurdish, Muslim, Christian, Sunni, Alevi, and Canadian). Cross-cultural marriages are categorized as following diverse groups: Turkish-Kurdish, Sunni-Alevi, Canadian-Immigrant, and Immigrant-Immigrant. 12 families are interviewed; representing three from each category. In-depth interviews, photo elicitation technique and family albums (photographs) are used in data gathering. Each family photograph displays the traces of public or/and private domains, daily life and possibly presents certain details such as family life, class structure, belonging, political attitude, intellectual attitude and future expectations. It is adopted self-reflexive approach in this research. The snowball sampling employed to determine the participants is also self-reflexive. The researcher reached the participants through the key informants with whom the researcher met by virtue of her own experience. Although participants were determined according to the research categories, it was only possible with the researcher's cultural adaptation and her network of relations in this context. In this paper, family relationships and interaction, acculturation processes, religion and socialization as a family in community and cultural identity are analyzed within these families

RC23-425.17

ÖZDEMIR, FERIHA* *(University of Siegen)*

SAID, CHRISTOPHE* *(University Siegen, Department of Innovation and Competence Management, Faculty III)*

Development of Service Innovation – a Transition to Electromobility in Urban but Rural Structured Regions in Germany.

Urban mobility solutions changed and new mobility in case of electromobility is intended with a huge potential of sustainable innovation. According to Sheller and Urri (2006), the dominant role of automobile path-dependency results in a

development deadlock. Development towards new mobility is a transformation of values and a social change by introducing new social and economic structure that change mobility habits, practices and values and are strongly socially influenced. Urban mobility solutions are changing.

Development is considered as the expanding of possibilities and capabilities (Sen 2003). Younger generations currently undergo a transformation towards a sharing and collaborative economy that includes a mobility change to share automobiles.

This paper presents a research project with the goal to promote the framework of service innovation for electromobility in an urban and rural structured area with a high automobile- dependency. We work with the contextual-relational approach by integrating all actors in this process. This is a networked innovation cooperation with regional companies and the city council. Changing the mobility culture takes time and is unlikely. But it becomes possible by recreating the context and framework of mobility.

The major results of our field study focus on two factors: the mental approach to mobility options and the infrastructural conditions. User acceptance of electromobility is indicated to play a key role in terms of new mobility. The probability of rational justified changes is lower than raising the emotional perception by using and testing electromobility that has positive effects on its social acceptance. Users share positive contagious emotions that we know from crowd research. We call it the "coolness resp. flow factor" of electromobility. Future mobility isn´t about less mobility, but rather a different way of being mobile and using different types of mobility solutions.

RC24-450.22

ÖZDEMIR, FERIHA* *(University of Siegen)*

SAID, CHRISTOPHE *(University Siegen, Department of Innovation and Competence Management, Faculty III)*

Future Mobility in Case of Electro-Mobility in a German Regiopolis

The future of mobility, especially electromobility in the mobility culture of the industrialized countries, is a major challenge. Electromobility is intended with a huge potential of sustainable innovation and will emerge in urban areas. Urban mobility solutions are changing and become multi-modal sharing systems which combine different mobile alternatives. Nevertheless, changing the mobility culture means changing mobility habits, practices and values and allaying fear of new things.

Younger generations currently undergo a transformation towards a multi-modal sharing system and collaborative economy. Both are regarded as interventions against the automobile path-dependency (Urri 2006). The transition into electromobility is a chance for urban regions to design an environmentally friendly mobility form (German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology 2016).

This research project works with the contextual-relational approach that integrates all actors in this changing process. The goal is to design and promote a framework of electromobility in an urban area in Germany with a high automobile- dependency. This happens by a networked innovation cooperation with regional companies and the city council. The transformation of the mobility culture towards new mobility solutions happens in four separate but collaborative service development processes.

One of our main results show that the emotional perception by testing and user experiences of electromobility has great impacts on our goal which raises the "coolness" resp. "flow" factor of electromobility. This positive effect leads to its social acceptability. Due to the emotional perception, we are currently testing a Canadian e-Bike-Sharing-System (electrobikes) in a two-month field test. The initial results confirm the flow factor and the social acceptability in case of e-bikes and stimulates interest for further electro-mobiles. Experiencing electromobilty by using allays the user´s fears of them.

Future mobility isn´t about less mobility, but rather a different way of being mobile and using different types of mobility solutions.

RC08-176.1

OZEKI, AYAKO* *(Wakayama University)*

The Concept of Personality in Durkheim-----Generality, Commonness, Abstractness, and Universality

Emil Durkheim, the founder of sociology, supposed the "society" as a domain of investigation and proposed the methodology of "sociology" which is applicable to the society. In this way, he declared the independence of sociology. This presentation is an attempt to reexamine his sphere of study and his analytical method by his concept of "personality."

First, about the domain of "society", as is generally known, Durkheim declared to regard it as a "thing" external to the individual. For that purpose, he made the subject of his research not an existential "person" who has vivid individuality but anonym "personality." furthermore, he introduced an expression of "impersonal personality" seemingly contradictory.

Secondly, about sociological methodology, Durkheim emphasizes the scientificness of sociology. For him, "scientific" method means to extract the common character from each concrete things and to abstract the other elements. The

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point that this presentation will give attention is "to be general, is it the synonym of to be universal?" Durkheim considers that social "science" must observe, examine, and analyze the general human person, rather than individual person. However, such generality acquired by extracting empirical scientifically the element common to man, is it the universal explication of the essence of humanity? Does commonness guarantee universality? Does abstractness guarantee truthfulness?

In this presentation I will question again the appropriateness both of the Durkheimian idea of personality and the scientific methodology to elucidate it.

RC32-588.2

OZKALELI, UMUT* *(ADA University)*

Agency and Intersectional Identities of Syrian Refugee Women: Refugee, Women, Widow and Religious

By using interviews of twelve Syrian female refugees who became widows during the civil war in Syria, this paper examines how the intersectionality of widowed Syrian women refugees' gender and class identities along with their religio-politic standing shape their expectations for their current life in Turkey. The paper scrutinizes the complexity of refugee identities, their multiple experiences and perceptions about the conflict and ordeals of being a refugee. The analysis suggests that being situated as widows in a foreign country along with their religious, gender and class identities affect their everyday agency while it reshapes their understanding of Syrian politics in the future. Findings also help to understand transborder re-making of the social interactions; that is, how, physically displaced yet emotionally embedded Syrian refugees in Turkey, who are at the intersections of gender and religion, are now facing the challenges of reproducing the social structure, caused by the tensions between the home and the host.

RC37-657.5

OZTIMUR, NESE* *(KEN Consultancy&Research)*

Hegemony of Visuality: Fashion and City Branding, the Case of Istanbul

In today's global capitalist world, city branding is one of the significant methods for the cities to appeal global interest and to claim global city identity. In this context, engaging with fashion turned into a kind of marketing and branding strategy for cities to attract global capital. Fashion is a vital sector for global capitalism. It persuades consumption by creating and imposing images of self representation, and also production relations in fashion sector are in accordance with global capitalism's dynamics.

Istanbul is one of the significant global city in where fashion sector expanded remarkably over the last decade in accordance with the integration of the city to global capitalist market. Istanbul branded as a fashion city with the appearing of different activities, organizations, publications. Branding of Istanbul as a fashion city has specific aspects that are in collaboration with both global and local dynamics.

This paper is going to analyze these conflictual and overlapping aspects by focusing on fashion sector's relations with global capitalism. How does living in an urban space that is dominated by fashion activities, fashion selling malls, fashion tv programs, fashion related jobs affect dweller's everyday relationship with the urban space and their way of self-representation? How can the organization of the urban space as a fashion capital be debated by using "right to the city' arguments? David Harvey asserted by referring to Henri Lefebvre that "right to the city is far more than the individual liberty to access urban resources, but it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city". How does fashion city image affect dwellers' "right to the city" experiences? How does new identity of Istanbul, being a fashion capital, affect the answer of 'what kind of city we want'? This paper is going to inquire this questions by focusing on Istanbul.

RC20-376.1

OZTOPRAK, MERAL* *(Yeditepe University)*

A Critical View to the Idea of Rising of Conservatism in the University Graduates in Turkey

A Critical View to the Idea of Rising of Conservatism in the University Graduates in Turkey

Even though it's getting weaker, there is still a common idea in Turkish politics that well-educated people support the left-wing political parties and contrary, under-educated people support the right-wing/conservative parties. In Turkey Values Atlas (by Prof. Yılmaz Esmer, 2012) the comparison of 1990 and 2011 data also indicates that conservatism has risen dramatically in university graduates.

It may partially -or at the end - true but, the situation is more complicated than this .It is necessary to know the political background in the meaning of populist and ideological policies. Hence, we can go to some paradoxes of liberal democracy.

So, main research questions here:

1. How are higher education and politics intertwined between 1990 and today?

2. What are the social and political effects.

RC38-675.7

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

Breaching Internal Confidentiality in Biographical Research

The violation of internal confidentiality is a pervasive and troubling ethical and epistemological problem. Confidentiality is a key ethical principle in the American Sociological Association Code of Ethics. However, it fails to address the potential harm from internal confidentiality. How do we expand the principle of confidentiality to avoid risks to insiders from other insiders? How do researchers protect privacy without harming integrity of research and writing? I highlight theoretical and practical aspects of internal confidentiality in relation to my biographical research on different generations of Turks in Germany. I seek to engender discussion of particular strenghts and weaknesses of potential institutional and individual solutions at different stages of doing biographical research: conceptualization, consent, interview, analysis and writing.

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RC01-42.1

PAANANEN, SOILI* *(National Defence University)*

Military Leaders' Education and Training for Crisis Management Environments: Perceptions of Its Suitability for Adaptive Expertise

The paper analyses military leaders' perceptions of their military education and training for their missions. The main research questions are: (1) What are the military leaders' perceptions and understandings regarding of their experiences of military education and training for their crisis management missions; (2) how do they evaluate the suitability of this preparation for their adaptive expertise? The study is based on interviews which focussed on officers with concrete command experiences in an asymmetric environment at a platoon, company or battalion level. The interviews (N=247) were conducted in 8 countries – Bulgaria (N=60), Cameroun (N=33), Denmark (N=26), Finland (N=25), Lithuania (N=4), Italy (N=43), Philippines (N=29), Spain (N=27) – by a native researcher using an identical interview protocol in every country.

The study's theoretical underpinning is linked to the concept of adaptive expertise. Hatano & Inagaki (1986) initially conceptualized routine and adaptive expertise. Routine experts are highly efficient in a specific domain due to habitual usage of knowledge and extensive experience (Pierrakos, Anderson & Welch 2016). They are fluent in applying known schemas or procedures to familiar problems or situations in a stable environment but lack flexibility and adaptability to new problems. Adaptive expertise is built on these skills, but the difference between routine experts and adaptive experts is that the latter can adapt their previous knowledge to novel situations and become quickly accustomed to change (Hatano & Inagaki 1986).

Adaptive expertise is particularly linked to knowledge transfer and the development of expertise. This requires interaction and different forms of cooperation between education, (pre)training and work environment. The results allow us to suggest the kind of training and preparation that is necessary to meet and transcend the challenges in crisis management environments. They will also enable us to determine whether a new kind of definition of leadership is needed.

RC15-JS-64.2

PACEY, FIONA* *(The University of Sydney)*
SHORT, STEPHANIE *(The University of Sydney)*

Shifting Ground? Government Influence in Health Professional Governance in Australia

National reform of health workforce governance was implemented in Australia in 2010 in response to a series of public safety and socio-political concerns, risks and scandals. At the core of the changes was the creation of an operational agency – the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, working alongside fourteen profession-specific National Boards. The objectives of the National Registration and Accreditation Scheme for the health professions extended beyond the traditional and expected scope of protection of the public to encompass wider concerns of workforce mobility and workforce responsiveness to healthcare needs.

This paper reports on document analysis and key informant interviews conducted in order to analyse evolution of the national scheme. We have characterised the influence of governments in the new scheme as a hydra-headed monster. A hydra concurrently occupies a unitary and multiple identities, which is a helpful analogy for a collection of federal and state governments with individual interests who also hold standing as a single Ministerial Council.

This new national scheme is consistent with a model of 'quasi-independence'. The paper also canvasses critiques of the scheme, and concludes with a consideration of the relative influence of governments before after this most significant national reform in health professional governance.

RC46-767.2

PACHER, ALICE* *(Meiji University)*

Intra- and Extra-Marital Couple Relationship and Well-Being in Contemporary Japan

Delayed dating, kissing and sexual experiences among Japanese adolescence and (married) couples, who do not desire any sexual intercourse with their spouses are defining characteristics of Japanese couple relationships in contemporary society. Although sexlessness and passivity in romantic relationships are widely observable, recent survey data nevertheless reveal an increase of men and women in the age of 40s to 60s with sexual affairs other than their spouses. In addition, the social acceptance with regards to sexual affairs, under the condition that they do not negatively affect their family, has increased.

This paper focuses on the discourses revolving around sexless couple relationships and extramarital affairs from 2000 to 2017 and on interview research conducted with 42 Japanese men and women in their 20s to 40s. The aim of this study is to clarify the transformation and the characteristics of the Japanese sexless phenomenon and extramarital affairs, including the changes in the meaning of sexuality in intra- and extra-marital affairs. More men and women want to discover their sexuality through extramarital affairs, which they cannot experience with their own spouse. Even if they desire a satisfying sexual life in their marriages, the lack of education regarding sexual health and the benefits of sexual satisfaction for both sides in a couple relationship leads to difficulties in understanding how sexuality and family-life can be combined. Alternative discourses that attempt to explain the Japanese particularities of contemporary sexuality in terms of the unique Japanese culture can be dismissed.

RC51-854.2

PAETAU, MICHAEL* *(International Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, Bonn, Germany)*

Stabilizing Normative Contradictions: A Sociocybernetic View on Power.

The challenge of "Critical Sociocybernetics" has to fight with a very essential antinomy: On the one hand there is the denial of the idea of an comprehensive rationality of society as a whole. This corresponds with the tradition of the scientific and rationality critique of »Frankfurt School« (Horkheimer & Adorno 1944) as well as with Luhmann's »Theory of Social Systems«. From the outset Habermas was in doubt if a complex society could emerge an reasonable identity (Habermas 1962). And already Adorno warned of any attempt for societal control, guided by references to a rationality related to the society as a whole. Adorno suspects that this kind of control generally will not hesitate to use media, like power, to accomplish an irrational state of society too (Adorno 1972). Luhmann makes a step further. He does no longer ask whether modern and functional differentiated societies could establish a rationality. For him there is no doubt: They cannot! But on the other hand, Sociocybernetics cannot ignore the question: How is critical thinking possible within a polycontextural society, not accepting universalism? An answer to this question we can expect from a scientific discipline facing complexity and polycontexturality and works with an adequate epistemological approach: the observation of the observation. For a critical view on society, based on sociocybernetic thinking, it can no longer be the task to develop a model to justify the ability for the agreement of universal norms. But in question is: How it is possible to stabilize normative contradictions within a functional differentiated and polycontextural society? In my contribution I try to give an answer to this question exemplified by the the concept of »Power« which plays a very important role for social steering in all cybernetic and socio-cybernetics literature as well as in plenty of post-structural and post-colonial publications.

RC24-459.2

PAHK, SANG-HYOUN* *(University of Hawaii at Manoa)*

Fantasy and Outrage at the Farmers Market

This paper examines farmers markets as a particularly resonant space of ethical consumption. Media panic about vendors selling nonlocal produce at state certified farmers markets in California prompted the passage in 2014 of a bill that enabled extensive surveillance of farms and increased penalties for violations -- including, remarkably, the possibility of jail time. Proponents of farmers markets and local food celebrated the bill without acknowledging the obvious contradiction. The question here: what kind of cultural logic endorses "know your farmer" and "police the farmers" at the same time? Based on media analysis and participant observation at farmers markets, I examine how ethical consuming subjects are constituted in discourse and material practice. Popular ethical consumption discourse (e.g. "vote with your dollar") tells us we are responsible for the effects of our purchases, but those effects are often difficult to untangle. Unlike supermarkets, farmers markets presumably allow us to "know" farmers and their practices, and thus happily take responsibility. Farmers markets are sites where we can consume the right things for the right reasons in the right way. Such consumption, we are told, produces desirable effects for the environment, our health, and the "community." But efforts to enable (from the perspective of market managers) or inhabit (from the perspective of consumers) this ideal mode of consumption inevitably fail, producing a range of affect-laden responses. These include the celebration of a bill that appears to contradict the whole point of farmers markets. These also include efforts to exclude consumers who show up at farmers markets for the "wrong" reasons or consume in the "wrong" way. All of these responses tend to exacerbate existing inequalities along classed, but the particular cultural logic at work renders those effects difficult to see -- even (perhaps especially) for the most well-meaning consumers.

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RC02-53.13

PAHL, HANNO* *(LMU Munich)*
SPARSAM, JAN* *(Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität)*

Central Banking in Transition: Knowledge Production and Distribution in the Federal Open Market Committee

Central Banks have made an unparalleled career in the preceding and the ongoing century. Today they are the "master sensemaker" (Abolafia) in most of the economies around the world. The transition of central banking in the long run is not only based on modified ways of policy operations but also on historically different types of knowledge that are utilized for executing monetary policy. The presentation will give an insight in our current research project which monitors the changes in knowledge production and distribution in the Federal Reserve in the period between 1977 and 2010. It is conducted as a discourse analysis of the communication process in the Federal Open Market Committee based on the verbatim transcripts of its meetings. Our project is rooted in the recently emerging sociology of economics. The sociology of economics addresses similar issues as economic sociology but is processing them with the analytical instruments of the sociology of knowledge and the sociology of science. One of the most prominent approaches in this research area is concerned with the performativity of economics: the production of economic reality according to economics. Drawing on this strand of research, our leading questions are which kinds of macroeconomic knowledge are issues at the Fed and how the transformation of academic knowledge into policy-relevant knowledge is conducted. The analysis of our data shows that macroeconomic knowledge in the Federal Reserve of the 1970s and 80s is a different species than the one stemming from academia. And even if academic macroeconomic thinking became more prominent in the Fed in the 1990s and 2000s, this cannot simply be understood as a performative effect. In the Fed, macroeconomic models have to be pragmatically translated and merged with other types of knowledge to form a different regime of problem solving than the one found in academia.

RC05-106.3

PAILLE, SABRINA* *(York University)*

The Resonance of Pegida: Right-Wing Populism Beyond the ' Losers of Globalization '

The rise of the right-wing populist protest movement Pegida (Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamization of the West) in Dresden since late 2014 signals a major shift in the post-reunification German political landscape. Its mass visibility and enduring presence indicate that the country can no longer be considered immune to expressions of unabashed nationalism, as made clear by the recent electoral breakthrough of the Eurosceptic and anti-immigrant party AfD. The unexpected character of Pegida's rise lies in its appeal to 'ordinary citizens'. The movement attracts a broad spectrum of people, including those from the middle class who don't necessarily identify with right-wing politics and emphatically distance themselves from neo-Nazis. What, then, explains Pegida's resonance? Drawing on participant observation at a Dresden rally, Pegida position documents and television interviews with Dresden demonstrators, this paper argues that Islam is not the single issue that mobilizes Pegida supporters. To be sure, the analysis shows that nativist and neo-nationalist sensibilities about Germany, Europe and Islam expressed by Pegida leadership and local demonstrators are permeated by attitudes of cultural pessimism, salient in fears of 'foreign invasion', demographic decline and 'parallel societies'. Yet, there is more to Pegida's appeal than its anti-immigration platform. Feelings of resentment tied to socioeconomic concerns occupy a prominent place in grievances voiced by Dresden protesters. This is most salient in expressions of economic chauvinism directed at 'parasitical foreigners', who are believed to put undue strains on the labour market and welfare provisions. The movement translates social insecurity fostered by neoliberal restructurings into a sense of cultural threat. Nevertheless, the paper takes issue with the oft-repeated claim that right-wing populism appeals chiefly to the 'losers of globalization', as Pegida supporters' cultural and socio-economic anxieties constitute less a reaction to actual loss of status than fears of losing out in the future.

RC01-39.7

PAJON, CHRISTOPHE* *(French Air Force Academy - Ecole de l'Air)*

Military Identity in French Air Force : A Paradoxical Trend to the Militarization

Military identity as professional identity is varied, constantly evolving and is the result of interactions. Therefore the classical theories of change in military profession are built on the existence of genuine, unique and homogeneous military identity. This point of view can be usefull to demonstrate a process of convergence with the society. But it seems inappropriate when studies are focused on services, specific units within armed forces.

In other words, "to be military" can have different meanings according the membership to on or another one part of armed forces. To study impacts of social, institutional and technological changes, it is necessary to consider this diversity.

The case of airmen in french armed forces is interesting because its allow to underline a different way "to be military", and how some evolutions tell about their military identity. Air Force ca be considered as "Industrial Model" (High ratio combat/support units, well-educated people, over-representation of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, etc.). Airmen are considered sometimes in funny way as "not-practising military" (related to "practising catholics"). Some airmen are considering themselves as far away from the military job. But since 15 years, organizational reforms (jointness), increase of interior and overseas missions and technological innovations transform thier all-day life. In this case, airmen identity seems change in two different directions : reflections about military commitment by combat units and remilitarization of support units. This paper will try to enlight these transformations in the French Air Force.

RC16-322.5

PAJU, ELINA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Bringing Relationality and Processuality to the Field: The Outcomes for Empirical Research

In my presentation I ask *how the theoretical underpinnings of relationality and processuality can be translated into the creation of the researcher subject* and *what kind of the challenges they pose for ethnographic praxis*.

The ethnographer is considered as an a priori condition for knowledge with a rather fixed set of qualities (e.g. ethnicity, class, gender) that make up the position of the researcher. Reflexivity towards the fixed position of the researcher is, then, needed before embarking on the fieldwork in order to assess how the subjectivity of the researcher affects the data gathered and the interpretations produced.

I challenge such a pre-fixed understanding of the researcher subjectivity. Drawing from A.N. Whitehead's (1985 [1929]) conception of subject, or superject, as emerging in concrescence, that is, in relation and contact with various elements at play in a given event, I argue that the researcher-subject comes to exist in the research process, and does not exist prior to it (cf. Barad 2007, Michael 2016). The researcher-superject is created and dissolved anew over and over again with entities in the present but also some stemming from the past. I analyse this process through empirical research in the settings of 1) children's day care, 2) activating workshops for the youth who have been left outside of employment and education, and 3) the home environments of children.

Interpreting the researcher-superject as emerging relationally and processually challenges the straight-forward use of reflexivity as the scrutiny of the researcher's position at the beginning of the research. I argue that this use of reflexivity cuts the process of emergence of the superject and detaches the researcher from the process of the research. To adjust reflexivity to processuality and relationality I suggest that it should be taken as one entity in the concrescence, not as a detached measure.

RC13-255.6

PAL, ARCHANA* *(DAV (PG) College Dehradun, Uttarakhand)*
SHARMA, ONIMA *(D.A.V. (PG) College, Dehradun; Uttarakhand)*

Role of Leisure in Development: A Study of Hill State of Uttarakhand, India

Modern societies are often characterized as leisure societies. Leisure is time to relax, relaxation from work and working atmosphere. India is a fast growing country but the difference between the economic groups is still quite wide. India has a variety of economic groups from top to bottom income level. Leisure industry is connected to both, top and bottom of the economic order, imparting leisure services to the top order and providing economic opportunities to the down order of economic groups. These leisure providing agencies give services to those having money and while doing so give economic opportunities to economically backward localities. Present study is an empirical study of leisure resorts situated in hill state of Uttarakhand, India. This is a descriptive as well as an analytical study in which role of leisure agencies or resorts in providing economic opportunities to the hill people is analyzed. In absence of these economic opportunities they are forced to migrate to other areas. Objectives of this study are: (1) To describe the leisure activities provided by these resorts. (2) To study the role of resorts in the development of local/ regional people. (3) To study the revenue generated for tourism industry by these resorts.

The resorts are providing a variety of good leisure/ recreational activities to people having busy working schedule. Some resorts are also organizing adventure camps. Popularity of some resorts is so good that celebrities from distant places come here continuously for their vacations. These resorts give job opportunities to local people. They also use locally grown vegetables and flowers and give opportunities for organic farming, horticulture, and floriculture. A practice of home stay is also there in which locals give a homely atmosphere to the tourists and this help them economically and also boost up the revenue for tourism industry.

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RC04-90.2

PALMA AMESTOY, CARLOS* *(University of Bristol)*

Privatisation and Social Reproduction: Higher Education in a Neoliberal Environment

The wave of neoliberal reforms launched in the 1970s and crystallized during the 1980s and 1990s have brought a new landscape led by ideas such as deregulation and privatisation. Today neoliberalism is a hegemonic discourse incorporated in individuals' common-sense while the market seems to colonise every dimension of human action (Harvey 2005). Under these conditions, education has been one of the main targets of neoliberal policies. This means that the state withdraws in favour of the market while students become consumers of a private good: education. In the case of higher education, terms as marketisation, privatisation and commodification have been increasingly gaining attention. Although the situation varies from country to country, there is growing corporate culture (Giroux 2002) penetrating the area. At the same time, the composition of higher education has dramatically changed during the last few decades. Indeed, the population is increasingly entering this level of education (Marginson 2016), a phenomenon that has been called the massification and the universalisation of higher education (Trow 2007). The system, therefore, seems to leave its elitist character to integrate a broad range of social classes, which may be understood as the democratisation of tertiary education. It is in this context where the question about the reproduction of social classes and social inequalities through higher education becomes relevant. Focusing on the case of Chile – an experimental case in terms of neoliberal policies (Harvey 2005; Bellei and Vanni 2015) – and in light of the theoretical framework of Pierre Bourdieu (1979; 1990; 1996; 2010), this paper analyses the relationship between the growing privatisation of tertiary education in the country and social reproduction. As a conclusion, this work contends that privatisation has acted as a mechanism that has reinforced the segmentation of the student population and the reproduction of social inequalities in society.

RC04-82.4

PALME, MIKAEL* *(Uppsala University)*

Family Assets, Habitus and Educational Strategies in Local Contexts: The Impact of the Swedish Market Reforms of Compulsory Education

The paper synthesizes the results from a larger study of the significance for social groups' educational strategies of the market-oriented reforms of compulsory education in Sweden in the 1990s. The transformations of the supply of compulsory education is mapped out in three regions with different characteristics – the rural Bergslagen, the university city of Uppsala and the densely populated Stockholm region. Using correspondence analysis of indicators on inherited assets of all pupils changes are analysed of the social structure of the local educational spaces in which families' educational strategies unfold. Approximately 200 families representing different social classes and fractions are interviewed, exploring how families with different volume and composition of assets navigate in the educational landscape.

While the analyses confirm that compulsory education primarily is structured along an opposition between groups rich in capital and groups with weak assets, a second opposition appears between cultural and economic fractions. In demographically dense areas, where marketization has led to a sharply increased supply of schools, the culturally rich families, whose habitus traditionally favour public education and cherish Bildung-related values, find themselves in increased competition with families close to the economic sector who celebrate utility and competitiveness. While part of this struggle is resolved by the rise of schools with particular profiles, such as music classes, the educational competition promotes increased pupil mobility in search for the best education, imposing carefully monitored, strategic educational choices also on families who resent them. Interviews testify to that educational strategies need to be understood as part of reproduction strategies in particular local contexts where a multitude of concerns consumes families' time, effort and assets, such as habitation, work opportunities, economic conditions, transport, the availability of different leisure activities, the existing supply of education, and, not least at all, family and social networks.

RC16-304.3

PALMER, DAVID* *(Hong Kong University)*

Spheres of Solidarity, Moral Codes and Civil Society in China

Two dimensions of Civil Sphere Theory are broadly overlooked in the literature on civil society in China: moral codes and spheres of solidarity. Alexander conceptualizes the civil sphere as beginning with the performance of moral codes of inclusion and exclusion – norms that both define the boundaries of the sphere of solidarity, and that are invoked to restrict or transform non-civil practices in other social spheres. Although there is no institutionally autonomous civil sphere in China, there are "virtual" and "micro" civil spheres in which moral codes shape spheres of solidarity. However, the picture is complicated by the coexistence of three distinct moral codes derived from Chinese traditional values, from Western

liberal values, and from China's revolutionary tradition – each of which may both contribute to or detract from civil norms. I unpack and trace the genealogies of these three moral codes in modern China, and outline the binary terms by which the boundaries between solidarity and stigmatisation are drawn in each code. While the three codes appear to be contradictory, there are plenty of overlaps and circulations between them, forming norms of civility through which popular discourses hold state and social actors to account. This forms the basis of a virtual civil sphere that comes into being when state and popular actors engage with each other, creatively deploying the ambiguities and overlaps between the three codes. But these spaces, which appear primarily in local contexts, are unstable and subject to imminent collapse. In such situations, rather than strategically deploying and performing their moral codes to establish overlaps and work creatively with ambiguities, the state and popular groups each assert the purity of a single moral code, polluting and stigmatizing the other. The paper draws on cases from Chinese popular religion to illustrate the formation and breakdown of micro-civil spheres.

RC31-554.18

PALMER, WAYNE* *(Bina Nusantara University)*
MISSBACH, ANTJE *(Monash University)*

Enforcing Labour Rights of Trafficked Migrant Workers and Refugees in Indonesia

The multi-directional nature of labour migration flows has resulted in an increasing number of countries having become both senders and receivers of regular and irregular migrants. However, some countries continue to see themselves primarily as senders and so ignore their role as a receiving country, which can have negative implications for the rights of migrants in their territory. Using the example of Indonesia, which is State Party to the 1990 UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, this paper demonstrates that irregular migrants have the legal right to protection against labour exploitation even when they work despite the government's prohibition on employment. It discusses the 'right to work', how the interpretation has been modified so that the right's underlying principles also apply to irregular migrants, how international organizations contribute to the interpretation's promotion, and how the Indonesian government has subsequently reported compliance. The paper then canvasses the institutional set-up for enforcement of labour rights in Indonesia, paying particular attention to the technical reasons why certain groups of irregular migrants are denied access. It offers two case studies about the Indonesian government's responses to an asylum seeker and person trafficked for forced labour whose situations had both immigration and labour dimensions before going on to discuss tensions between the competing policy priorities of employment prohibition and the right to protection from labour exploitation.

RC31-557.7

PALMER, WAYNE* *(Bina Nusantara University)*

Prosecuting Recruitment Agencies for Human Trafficking: A Case from Indonesia

Government and non-government observers agree that human trafficking is a feature of Indonesia's migrant labour export program. They single out the actions of recruitment agencies for particular attention. For example, the US Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report claims that Indonesia's licensed recruitment agencies operate 'similarly to trafficking rings'. They often use deceit to secure consent, falsify identity documents and restrict the freedom of movement of female recruits especially. Scholarly work has examined how and why the state tolerates illegal behaviour on the part of agency employees. Missing from this narrative is a detailed analysis of the criminal justice system's response to evidence that these employees commit human trafficking as part of their job.

This paper demonstrates that Indonesia's criminal justice system lacks the capacity to successfully investigate, prosecute and punish corportations for committing human trafficking. First, it considers legal and political arguments for treating corportations as legal subjects in human trafficking cases. Second, the paper outlines Indonesia's current legal and policy framework for pursuing corporations that commit human trafficking and shows how the criminal justice system has treated corporations in the ten years since the Anti-Trafficking Law was enacted in 2007. Third, it presents a case study of the specific case facts and argumentation used to convict the first recruitment agency of human trafficking in 2015. In conclusion, the paper argues that in doing so, the state has set a legal precedent for handling similar crimes in the future, which has subsequently impacted practice in the recruitment industry.

RC23-440.7

PALUCH, RICHARD* *(University of Oldenburg)*

Health Care without Borders? the Digitalization of Hearing Impairment

Nowadays it is not necessary to mention digitalization's tremendous role in many areas of society. However, the digitalization process is not limited to the role of the internet alone. Laboratories as such are also becoming more technically advanced. For example, medical scientists simulate virtual scenes, in which animated characters (so-called *avatars*) interact with hearing impaired test subjects in various settings (e.g., in a cafeteria or urban road). The interaction between avatars and test subjects is recorded on video and the movement patterns of the test subjects are measured by head and eye trackers. This form of digitalization, which can be termed algorithmization, raises further sociological questions, for instance, to which extent social behavior can be measured and quantified.

This contribution deals with different forms of digitalization regarding medical care of persons with hearing impairment. Furthermore, the contribution illuminates whether and how the use of hearing aids structures the social relationships of hearing impaired persons. When persons with hearing impairment use hearing aids, it is assumed that their relationship to others and to themselves changes. The use of hearing aids is understood as technization both of care for others as well as care for oneself. Persons aided with hearing aids should be able to communicate as if they were no longer in need of care and at the same time have to be concerned if their relationship to the environment remains undisturbed due to use of hearing aids.

In order to investigate the underlying social mechanisms, an ethnographic field research was conducted for several months. The observation took place in an advanced audiological laboratory with virtual audio-visual environments. So far, not only medical researchers and test subjects were interviewed, but also observation protocols of laboratory experiments were written. The qualitative data were coded based on the grounded theory approach.

RC30-544.9

PAN, GUANGHUI* *(Brown University)*

Evaluation Orientations and Working-Family Interplay Trajectories Among Different Cohorts in Transitional China: Evidence from Sequence Analysis

This paper aims to quantitatively "thickly describe" the interplay of work and family trajectories for Chinese people over 45 years old. Using China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) life course survey in 2014, by retrospectively tracing the family status and working status for the respondents from 16 years old to 45 years old, this study applies to the two most common sequence analysis methods (Multichannel Sequence Analysis [MCSA] and Global Interdependent Multidimensional Sequence Analysis [GIMSA]), and clusters the patterns of the working status and family status into five categories. We find that: the dichotomy urban and rural working statuses and the divergent number of kids after marriage are the criteria of clustering in each dimension of working and family status; patterns of working and family interplay for elder Chinese residents during their 16 to 45 years old are significantly influenced by the gender, birth of cohort, political label (red, black, or others in the 1950s), parental education level, and respondents' own educational level. Compared to the research (Aisenbrey and Fasang 2017) on the interplay of working and family status in Germany and the United States, we believe that the patterns in China are profoundly unique due to the influence of certain "socialism" and "post-socialism" policies. Heterogeneities of the working-family sequences among cohorts reveal the impact of the policies directly.

RC23-441.3

PANAHI, MOHAMMAD HOSSEIN* *(Allameh Tabataba'i University)*

Attempts at Indigenizing Sociology: Achievements and Impediments

Modern social sciences, including sociology, developed in Western Europe and later in North America, and from there it disseminated to the rest of the world. This process created a hierarchical world social science system with its center and periphery. The critiques of this worldwide unequal division of scientific labor called for the development of independent/ indigenous sociology/ sociologies relevant to the conditions of 'southern' regions and nations. The discourse of indigenization of sociology started in the late 1970s. Since then this discourse/ movement has spread throughout the world, particularly in the developing 'south'. Many papers and books have been written, and some attempts have been made in order to indigenize sociology and create autonomous sociologies in the developing countries. After more than three decades of such efforts, it is worthwhile to study and evaluate achievements, impediments and prospects of this scientific process. In this paper, after discussing various levels of indigenization of sociology, including the subject of investigation, conceptualization, theoretical framing, methodology, data analysis and interpretation, we consider the epistemological, social scientific and political background of the indigenization discourse and the process of its development and spread throughout the non-western/ peripheral countries. Believing in the necessity of indigenization and development of independent sociologies, the proponents of this idea have attempted to indigenize sociology in their countries or regions. Based on the studies in this field, the paper then evaluates the achievements, impediments and prospects of these efforts. Finally, supporting the idea of and the necessity for indigenization of sociology and the possibility of multiple sociologies, the paper proposes strategies to overcome some of these impediments.

RC31-562.2

PANDA, SHILPI SMITA* *(National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, India)*

Protection of Migrant's Rights and Improved Accessibility to Government Schemes: Exploring the Process of Seasonal Labour Migration in Rural India

Seasonal labour migration is a complex phenomenon, which involves long working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor accessibility to basic amenities. Most of the migration goes undocumented, and the lack of regulation compounds vulnerability. This exploratory study aimed to examine various social networks which promote seasonal migration every year from the districts. It also explored the working and living conditions of migrant workers at the destination and the role of various stakeholders in the protection of migrant's rights and their access to various government sponsored schemes in origin and destination. The paper draws heavily on primary data collected from three migration prone districts of India. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with the migrant workers, government officials, migration brokers and owners of brick manufacturing industries and representatives of civil society working among the migrant labourers. The extensive field work reveals that the structural poverty, impoverished livelihood, geo-climatic conditions and seasonal cultivation and unavailability of alternative livelihood sources led to large scale seasonal migration from the districts to the brick manufacturing industries every year. This form of undocumented migration takes place through a social network comprising of the migration brokers either from same locality or from neighboring locality. Migration brokers distribute advances among the migrants before the start of the migration cycle. In return, they receive commission from the owners of the establishment. The migrant workers migrated with their family members who are capable to earn and work in the brick kilns till the advances are settled. In this process, migrants lack the access to the benefits of the government sponsored schemes in the origin. They can't claim the same benefits at the destination Seasonal migrants have a different set of needs, which requires provision of special schemes for protecting their rights and accessibility to benefits.

RC32-576.2

PANDEY, ASHUTOSH* *(BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY VARANASI)*

Gender Sensitization: Problems and Strategies

Gender sensitization generally refers to theories which claim that modification of the behaviour of teachers and parents (etc.) towards children can have a causal effect on gender equality. As per the UNESCO document on Gender Sensitization 'Gender sensitivity is not about pitting women against men. On the contrary, education that is gender sensitive benefits members of both sexes. It helps them determine which assumptions in matters of gender are valid and which are stereotyped generalizations. Gender awareness requires not only intellectual effort, but also empathy and open-mindedness. It opens up the widest possible range of life options for both women and men.' Issues such as problem of sexual harassment, sexual stereotyping, Dearth of counsellor sensitive to complexities such as caste, minority experience or sexuality, Lack of Special emotional and academic support of both at the personal and institutional level for students from marginalized groups, Issues pertaining to Infrastructural and Health Facilities, Lack of encouragement or recognition for research, patenting, innovation in gender sensitization etc. are pertinent to ponder. Gender sensitivity helps to generate respect for the individual regardless of sex. A change in perception is the need of the hour and requires orientation of policy-makers, curriculum developers, media professionals, adult learners and even the public at large.

RC33-602.2

PANDEY, ASHUTOSH* *(BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY VARANASI)*

Methodological Complications in Sociology:an Assessment of Reliability and Validity

In order to swap social science into the group of natural sciences, social scientists have always tried since the beginning, and the use of the methods of natural science is the reward of this effort. However, in social sciences the complex, qualitative, intangible and changing nature of the facts, the perspectives of time and space, reliability, the fidelity and the objectivity are some major problems which are the biggest question mark when it comes to science. Any subject comes into the class of science only after meeting the criterion of credibility and certification. Its Measurement will be reliable, when repeated measuring results the same conclusions. Many scales have been developed for reliability and validity in sociological research. As a result, more reliable findings obtained by testing

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and re-examination. However, along with these scales, the above problems arise, and this is probably the root of the social sciences (especially in sociology where most of the research is based on intangible and behavioral variables). The nature of social phenomena is mostly qualitative and the variables keep changing according to their nature. There are different types of methods for measuring different variables by which more accurate measurement is possible. Anyway, absolute precision is not possible, even if in natural sciences. The research paper is an effort towards the behavioral dismantling of tools and methods, particularly focusing on the problem of reliability and viability in sociological research. The fundamental aim of this paper is to discuss the scientific status of projective tests widely used in social sciences (especially about the reliability and validity of techniques with special reference to Social Psychology).

RC18-341.1

PANDEY, KRISHNA* *(South Asian University)*

Ethnic Politics, Madheshi Uprisings and the Question of Citizenship in Nepal

Nepal, formerly an only Hindu kingdom in the world and now a federal republic in making, first introduced citizenship law in 1952 to identify its citizens and non-citizens in the dawn of first municipal election held in 1953. Since then citizenship laws and constitutional provisos have passed through controversies, debates and disagreements. The main dissidents of these laws and constitutional stipulations are the Madheshis (Indian-origin ethnic group) living in the Tarai (southern plains) adjoined with Indian border. They have been expressing the dissent in various forms since the 1950s, which has now achieved the strength even to impede the national political course. The crux of the problem rests not in the articles and clauses of these laws and constitutions per se but on sociological debates on immigrant-native settlers contestation. The Madheshis due to their ancestral and cultural connection with north Indian people do not appear 'true' Nepalis for the non-Madheshis; simultaneously, the non-Madheshis (hill-origin ethnic group) of the Tarai are the 'encroachers' for the Madheshis. This form of immigrant versus native settlers debate first surfaced in the 1950s and burst out in 2007 in the form of Madheshi uprising that brought substantial shift in the discussion on the Nepali citizenship laws, particularly related with the naturalization. In this context, I try to unearth the trajectory of problem that the citizenship discourse has gone through on the backdrop of Madheshi identity formation and ethno-political contestation in the Tarai with reference to the constitutional provisions and other legal stipulations.

RC02-64.3

PANDEY, MANISHA* *(Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi)*

Orwellian Newspeak and Politics of Hate in India: Challenges for a Resilient Democracy

Orwellian Newspeak and Politics of Hate in India: Challenges for a Resilient Democracy

The resurgence of right-wing politics all over advocates new forms of nationalism, violence and exclusion that has important social and economic ramifications. Trump, Brexit and a wave of racism, communalism and nationalism are the landscapes of the world today. George Orwell in his masterpiece *1984* showed the power of language to control and manipulate people. The calibrated language of the media, creation of fake news on social media, discriminating voices and ideologies are breeding grounds for hate and intolerance. In India today, the thought which is independent and non-government invites an anti-national and criminal label. Suppressing dissent, spreading distrust and hate, hate speeches to polarize the electorate to win elections, trying to re-write history, changing words and symbols from public discourse are some of the tools and mechanisms to change a vibrant, multi-cultural democracy to a majoritarian rule and totalitarian regime. By giving various examples, this paper tries to analyze the slithering Fascism in India and how the resilient secular polity and civil society struggle to subvert all these authoritarian moves and climate of intolerance.

RC02-JS-8.1

PANG, IRENE* *(Northwestern University)*

Contingent Civil Society: Adaptive Strategies of Citizenship Contestation Among Internal Migrant Construction Workers in Beijing and Delhi.

Scholars of citizenship and civil society have argued that a democratic civil society which is organizationally strong and autonomous from both the state and market forces is critical to the development of more socially-inclusive citizenship. However, drawing on over 19 months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Beijing and Delhi, I find that internal migrant construction workers in Beijing are more active citizens than their counterparts in Delhi, in terms of their rights consciousness, their preparedness for rights contestation, and their propensity to engage in public acts of claim-making directed towards the state, even though

the authoritarian state in China maintains tight control on civil society, and, in comparison to civil society in Delhi, civil society in Beijing may be considered organizationally weak, with far fewer voluntary organizations and limited participation in these organizations.

I posit that the organizational strength of civil society should not be measured solely by the presence of formalized or legally sanctioned voluntary organizations. The strength of civil society can also derive from organic linkages that emerge spontaneously among individual citizens. I find that, in the absence of voluntary organizations in Beijing, construction workers do the "dirty work" of fighting for their citizenship rights themselves, and as such, learn by doing and share experiences with one another. In contrast, the multitude of voluntary organizations present in Delhi re-route mediations between workers and the state through union representatives, NGO workers, and other civil society middlemen, giving rise to a form of brokered citizenship which does not augment workers' associational capacity.

RC06-135.2

PAPANIKOLAOU, KRISTINA* *(Université Catholique Louvain)*

The Role of Children's Digital Practices in the Creation and Maintenance of Family Routines and Feelings of Intimacy in Multilocal Everyday Life

The explosion, development and varieties of ICTs offer a new "polymedia" environment of communicative opportunities (Madianou & Miller, 2012). This polymediatic universe contributes to shape a "connected presence" which is according to Licoppe the base of the interpersonal relational attachments of our time (Licoppe, 2012). However it remains difficult to evaluate the effects of digital technologies on family life, even more from the perspective of children.

In this paper, I present the preliminary results of the first wave of data collection of the doctoral project "Growing up 'connected': social ties and digital practices within and around the family mosaic "developed in the framework of the ERC Starting Grant project "MobileKids: Children in multi-local, post-separation families'. This doctoral project highlights in particular how children who live between two homes in the context of post-separation shared custody arrangements (re) compose and maintain their social ties through their digital practices. I postulate that the use of digital media can be perceived both as a social resource to manage multilocal life, and a symbolic resource of mediatized identity construction which leads to an almost permanent multimodal connectedness (Schroeder, 2010).

I will focus in particular on the characteristics and role of children's digital practices in the creation and maintenance of family routines and feelings of intimacy in a multilocal context. A special emphasis will be placed on the methodologies that I used to encourage children aged between 10 and 13 to share their experiences and practices, and which combine socio-spatial network games, virtual ethnography (as scrolling back on FB (Lincoln et Robards, 2017), and visual sociology.

RC31-JS-13.8

PAPARUSSO, ANGELA* *(Institute of research on population and social policies CNR-IRPPS)*

SEDOVIC, MICHAELA *(London School of Economy and Political Science)*

A Cross-National Analysis of Variations in Majority Members' Attitudes Towards Immigrants: Are They Structurally Determined or Adaptable? Evidence from 18 European Countries in 2002 and 2014.

With rising numbers of immigrants living in Europe, the opportunities for majority members to be in contact with them increase. This contact may influence both attitudes towards immigrants (ATI) and immigrants' chances to be integrated. ATI research including only individual explanatory variables explains a modest part of the differences among ATI, therefore, it is important to consider also the moderating effect of the changing environment in receiving countries, such as economic development and population composition.

The aim of this paper is to observe and explain (i) variations in majority members' ATI among 18 European countries and (ii) their variation in a cross-temporal perspective, analysing the key elements forming them in 2002 and 2014.

Our focus is on the effect of intergroup contact – because the share of population with immigrant background has changed during observed time – and the economic situation. The innovation of this paper is the simultaneous observation of the effects of direct and indirect contact on ATI and the examination of their interactive effect. The focus on effects of the economic change stems from its complementarity with intergroup theory hypothesis and the availability of data that could be reliably used in a cross-country research.

We hypothesise, that with a greater share of immigrants, ATI were more likely to adapt to the changing environment and ATI were more dependent on individual explanatory variables. Complementary, we expect more stable ATI in countries with a smaller share of immigrants.

Data come from the European Social Survey. Two dependent variables will be operationalized as composite indexes measuring two dimensions of attitudes: towards immigrants and towards immigration. We will perform multilevel regres-

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sion analysis with individual (demographic and socioeconomic variables, migrant friends and heterogeneity of neighbourhood), regional (unemployment rare) and national (unemployment and foreign-born population rates and index of similarity of populations) factors.

RC55-JS-55.2

PAPARUSSO, ANGELA* *(Institute of research on population and social policies CNR-IRPPS)*

AMBROSETTI, ELENA *(Sapienza Università di Roma)*

Immigrants' Subjective Integration: Life Satisfaction Among Immigrants in Italy

Research has recently pointed out that to understand immigrant integration is not sufficient to investigate only its 'objective' forms. Instead, one must also study 'subjective' integration, using immigrants' self-reported life satisfaction in order to take into account immigrants' perceptions and opinions. Life satisfaction has been defined as "a global assessment of a person's quality of life according to his chosen criteria". Due to its common use in estimating the "apparent quality of life within a country or a specific social group", immigrants' self-reported life satisfaction can be used to evaluate the integration process into the residence country. This paper aims to add to this research strand, measuring the effect of demographic, human capital and 'immigration' variables on the self-reported life satisfaction of young and adult immigrants residing in Italy, performing a stepwise ordered logistic regression. Data stem from the Survey on Social Condition and Integration of Migrants in Italy (Condizione e Integrazione Sociale dei Cittadini Stranieri) carried out by Italian Statistical Institute (ISTAT) in 2011-2012. The total sample is 25,326 individuals including first and second generation immigrants. The survey addresses the following topics: employment; languages; civic and political participation; family reunion; long-term residence and citizenship, health, education, discrimination, social network, relation with the country of origin. To pursue our research aim, we subset our sample to individuals aged 14 years and over, foreign born and foreign born naturalized Italian. The total new sample is 15,709. We perform a stepwise ordered logistic regression. We will use the following variables in the analysis.

RC25-481.2

PAPERNI, VLADIMIR* *(University of Haifa)*

Russian Revolutionary Discourse: Legitimization of the Political Violence

The Russian Revolution was in fact the longest political and social revolution in the human history. Revolutionary processes (i.e., a series of transitions of political power from one group to another accompanied by massive violence and a series of violent transformations of the economic and social structures of a polity) had taken place in Russia for more than 30 years, from 1905 until the end of the 1930s. The revolutionary discourse played a crucial role in those processes: it provided the universal ideological legitimization for using massive and even unlimited political violence. This discourse included two major and interrelated components:

1) quasi-rational and quasi-historical component: the revolutionary violence was legitimized (in spirit of ideologies of the Enlightenment, and later also of Marxism) as a necessary mechanism of destruction of the "old" and "bad" polity and of the transition to the "new" and "good" polity which must be based on the principles of freedom, egalitarianism, social justice, etc;

2) mythological eschatological component: the revolutionary violence had been interpreted as the main, desirable and morally justifiable tool of reaching the eschatological End of the human history: the Last Judgment (i.e., punishment of the "Old World" of sinners) and the subsequent creation of The "New World" of the righteous.

In the proposed paper, two main issues will be discussed:

1) the issue of origin of the Russian revolutionary discourse from discourses of Western revolutionary ideologies and from traditional Russian religious discourses;

2 the issue of functioning of revolutionary discourse in the Soviet polity in the revolutionary and the post-revolutionary epochs as an apparatus means of falsification of social, political and economic reality and as an exceptionally effective device for preventing attempts of the Russian civil society to stop the political violence and to humanize the Soviet polity.

RC54-887.1

PARADIS, ELISE* *(University of Toronto)*

LESLIE, MYLES *(University of Calgary)*

LIEW, WARREN *(National Institute of Education)*

Embodied Spatial Practices and the Power to Care

Drawing on an ethnographic study of teamwork in Critical Care Units (CCUs), this chapter applies Henri Lefebvre's (1991 [1974]) theoretical insights to an analysis of clinicians' and patients' embodied spatial practices. Lefebvre's framework draws attention to the political role of bodies in the production of conceived, lived, and perceived spaces. A narrative analysis of three ethnographic vignettes—"The Fight," "The Carnival" and "The Plan"—explores how embodied spatial practices manifest and contest power relationships among nurses, physicians, and patients in the CCU. Attention to embodied spatial practices can illuminate the complexities of healthcare delivery, making conformity and resistance to interprofessional and care hierarchies visible. The social orderings of bodies in space is consequential; to see it is the first step in redressing them.

RC04-86.2

PARCERISA, LLUIS* *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

VERGER, ANTONI *(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Accountability Policies and Their Effects on Teachers: A Scoping Review of the Literature

Accountability is becoming a central policy in the global education agenda. Accountability is a polysemic concept that can lead to different approaches (namely political, market, managerial, professional, participative and so on), and can operate in different directions. Despite the different modalities of accountability that exist, in both developed and developing countries, we are currently witnessing a greater push for accountability systems that are linked to large-scale external evaluations of learning outcomes, that focus on the school and the teachers' level, and that have some level of consequences to those that give the account. This type of accountability is usually known as testing-based accountability (TBA).

The main objective of this research is to analyse the effects of accountability policies in education systems and in the social relations that configure such systems, with a particular focus on teachers' work and teachers' behaviour. Methodologically, this investigation is based on the so-called "scoping review" (n=150), which allows us to identify the main debates, agreements and disagreements in the literature about accountability in the education research field. This methodology is also used to identify the main gaps in this area of research and to point out to the main challenges and future lines of research that still need to be explored. Evidence about the real effects of accountability policies in teachers' autonomy, organisation, and pedagogical options is still inconclusive and shows variegated effects within different institutional and socio-economic contexts. Finally, evidence also shows that accountability is a contentious policy option. In this regard, the policy design and teachers' perceptions about accountability policies strongly mediate policy trajectories as well as individual and collective responses at the school level.

RC31-567.4

PARELLA RUBIO, SONIA* *(Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona)*

VILADRICH, ANAHI *(Queens College of the City University of New York, CUNY)*

Inclusion Versus Exclusion: Framing Spanish Media Discourse on the Access to Health of Irregular Migrants

The Spanish post-Franco health model guaranteed universal access to health care—a system that was considered unique in the world, insofar as all residents in the Spanish territory were entitled to public health care irrespective of their legal status. Nevertheless, the Royal Decree-Law 16/2012, dated 20 April, was passed as one of the *"urgent measures to ensure the sustainability of the National Health System and to enhance the quality and safety of its services"*. It constitutes one of the major reforms under Rajoy's cabinet (Partido Popular), that radically re-defines the system of the right to health. The RDL explicitly links entitlement to contribution to the system instead of "residency". This change entitles those who pay or have paid some social security contribution (together with their beneficiaries) and excludes other categories, being the irregular immigrants the main group.

We critically examine Spanish mainstream media constructions regarding the irregular immigrant's access to health care. The paper asks the following question: What are the main frames that support (frame of inclusion) and exclude (frame of exclusion) the irregular immigrants' entitlement to health insurance coverage? We argue that different discourses are shaped based on the analysis of a sample of articles dealing with the Royal Decree-Law 16/2012, from two major Spanish newspapers: El PAIS (with progressive stand) and ABC (with conservative leanings),. The study corpus includes a sample of 278 articles from 2012 to 2016. Regarding "frames of inclusion", we identify both, a human rights narrative an arguments that appeals to the universalistic vision of the Spanish political culture concerning the entitlement to health care, as reflected in the Spanish Constitution. When analyzing the "frames of exclusion", our results highlight the cost-saving approach (in terms of overly-generous concessions concerning welfare benefits, the need to combat "health tourism" and the loss of quality of health care)

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RC44-744.7

PARET, MARCEL* (University of Johannesburg)

Exclusive Nationalism from below in Post-Apartheid South Africa

In May 2008, a wave of anti-migrant attacks spread through the townships and informal settlements of South Africa, leaving more than sixty people dead, many more injured, and up to one-hundred thousand displaced from their homes. In the wake of the 2008 attacks, xenophobic antagonism continued, though more sporadically and on smaller scales. Persistent attacks increasingly targeted foreign-born traders from East Africa and South Africa.

Xenophobic attacks shattered the myth of South Africa as a "rainbow nation". Yet they mirrored official nationalisms, which frequently portrayed migrants as a threat to the nation and an ongoing liberation project. Taking place within poor areas ravaged by unemployment and precarious work, the attacks also represented popular frustration about the failure of democracy – won in 1994 after decades of resistance – to deliver significant economic transformation.

Drawing on ethnographic observation and interviews with residents of impoverished townships and informal settlements around Johannesburg, conducted between 2010 and 2017, this paper illuminates the local political dynamics that lay beneath anti-trader xenophobia. I argue that understanding such attacks requires attention to three interweaving forms of popular expression: resentment of foreign-born residents, driven by conditions of economic insecurity; the reconstruction of apartheid-era racial categories to assimilate foreign-born residents, particularly migrant traders; and collective resistance, including both the coincidence of protest and xenophobic antagonism, and the ways in which activists sought to counter xenophobia through discourses of solidarity. The latter expression underscored the significance of "xenophobia" as an important terrain of struggle in post-apartheid South Africa.

RC47-JS-22.6

PARET, MARCEL* (University of Johannesburg)

From Passive Revolution to Fractured Militancy in South Africa

In recent years, scholars have increasingly deployed Antonio Gramsci's notion of "passive revolution" to describe capitalist development and state formation in the Global South. The concept refers to a reorganization from above in which elites absorb and demobilize popular forces through limited reforms, rather than significant social transformation. What are the implications of passive revolution for subsequent patterns of popular resistance?

This paper focuses on the case of South Africa, where the democratic transition of the late 1980s and early 1990s – an instance of passive revolution – led to a re-activation of popular struggles in the 2000s. Drawing on extensive ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with activists and residents living in impoverished townships and informal settlements around Johannesburg, I argue that in this instance, passive revolution lead to fractured militancy: the simultaneous proliferation and fragmentation of popular resistance.

Fractured militancy reflected two entangled dynamics. On the one hand, passive revolution preserved the fundamental features of the social structure, including widespread unemployment, poverty, and inequality. This produced popular revolt, demonstrated by numerous protests for recognition and public service delivery. On the other hand, passive revolution produced weak leadership, marked by elite pursuit of narrow interests through the state. Mirroring this scramble for scarce state resources, activists engaged in highly localized and isolated struggles, and sometimes turned inward against targets such as workers and migrants. They also pursued divergent political projects. This fragmentation undermined attempts to build a coherent and sustained left movement in the post-apartheid period.

RC25-476.4

PARISEAU-LEGAULT, PIERRE* (Université du Québec en Outaouais)
BUJOLD, AUDREY (Université du Québec en Outaouais)

Lire Entre Les Lignes : Que Faut-Il Comprendre De L'imputabilité Des Acteurs Chargés De L'application De Mesures D'exception Aux Droits Des Personnes En Contexte Psychiatrique ?

Plusieurs acteurs, discours, aménagements et institutions composent le dispositif de soins psychiatriques et autorisent parallèlement son déploiement au sein du champ social. Les lois d'exception autorisant l'internement forcé font également partie de ce dispositif. Bien qu'elles soient souvent comprises par leur force déclarative et contraignante, ces dernières représentent plutôt une forme de cristallisation institutionnelle des rapports de pouvoir entre les personnes recevant des soins psychiatriques et ceux chargés de leur organisation. Sans surprise, ces lois sont donc simultanément décrites comme levier et comme frein à l'action. Cette communication propose une analyse discursive des différents modes de signification portés par les lois d'exception appliquées au sein du domaine psychiatrique. En postulant qu'il existe une relation ambiguë entre les normes du droit et ses normes de réalisation, cette réflexion soutien une compréhension intertextuelle de la manière dont ces mesures d'exception s'arriment, s'opposent, renforcent ou s'allient à la culture psychiatrique. Ce faisant, elle suggère d'interroger l'imputabilité des acteurs à qui de telles mesures confèrent différents devoirs et responsabilités. Ce questionnement évoque donc la nécessité de comprendre la portée juridique de leurs actions (perçues comme étant extérieures au droit), mais également de questionner le rapport essentiellement juridico-discursif entretenu à l'égard de leurs obligations. Alors que plusieurs acteurs de la société civile remettent en question l'efficacité de ces lois d'exception, cette réflexion apparaît essentielle afin d'éviter une polarisation des rapports de pouvoirs pré-existants et persistants entre les institutions, ses acteurs et les personnes recevant des soins psychiatriques. Plutôt que d'aborder les enjeux aux droits des personnes de manière strictement déclarative, il sera finalement proposé d'analyser de manière plus soutenue les conditions d'existence spécifiques à ces derniers.

RC32-577.2

PARK, HIJIN* (Brock University)

An Intersectional and Structural Analysis of the Crimes Experienced By and Perpetrated By Racialized Migrant Women in Canada

This paper analyzes the relationship between female offending and victimization by examining how the intersections of gender, race, class and immigration shape the crimes experienced by and perpetrated by racialized migrant women in Canada. It does so by focusing on two cases in which racialized migrant women have been charged with manslaughter or homicide. In 2002 Rie Fujii, a 23-year-old Japanese national who had overstayed her visitor visa, received an eight year sentence in the deaths of her two Canadian born children. In 2008 Theresa Pohchoo Craig, a 49-year-old Malaysian woman, who met her husband, Jack Craig, on an online dating website, was found guilty of manslaughter in the stabbing death of Jack Craig. In both cases the criminalized women were physically, emotionally and/or sexually abused by their white Canadian partners. Through an analysis of the publicly available judicial documents relating to the crimes of Rie Fujii and Theresa Pohchoo Craig, this paper explores how the law's individualization and medicalization of crime and violence may obscure the multiple forms of everyday and structural violence that racialized women in Canada experience and may perpetrate. My interest is not in proposing causes and solutions for maternal filicide and spousal battery related homicides, or suggesting ways that the Canadian criminal justice system can better meet the needs of criminalized racialized women. Rather, I focus on the availability and construction of certain narratives as truths, and as a corollary, I highlight how the negation of contextual and structural elements can prevent the violence of white settler colonialism, gendered racism and heteropatriarchy from being considered.

RC19-352.4

PARK, JAE HYOUNG* (London School of Economics and Political Science)

The Effectiveness of Social Investment Policies: Training and Childcare in OECD Countries

What is the relationship between expenditure on social investment policies (SIPs) and socio-economic outcomes across OECD countries since mis-1990s? Even though SIPs such as active labour market policies (ALMPs) and work-family policies (WFPs) aim to provide opportunities and reduce barriers for labour market entry, there is a debate on whether these policies are actually biased toward or against vulnerable groups more susceptible to new social risks in terms of the 'Matthew effect' (Cantillon et al 2001; Cantillon 2011; Cantillon and Van Lancker 2013). Furthermore, a growing number of scholars argue that SIPs should be complemented by social protection policies (SPPs) in order to compensate for a perverse effect of SIPs (Esping-Andersen et al 2002; Vandenbroucke and Vleminckx 2011; Leoni 2015). This paper focuses on what has been the impact of public spending on ALMPs and WFPs on the labour market outcomes of low-skilled workers and women in terms of three indicators: equality, job quality, and gender equality. We narrow down the critical elements of SIPs into spending on training and spending on childcare, most representative one of ALMPs and WFPs programmes respectively. Training, a major 'building block' of ALMPs, aim at improving the prospect of finding a job or increasing earning capacity, while childcare as a work-family reconciliation policy linked to increasing mothers' participation rather than to increasing children's human capital formation. When evaluating the effectiveness, we also consider the possibility of interaction between spending on training and spending on unemployment benefits as part of traditional SPPs. A time series cross-section (TSCS) analysis of the OECD countries is conducted for empirical estimation. In a process of model specification, we control for non-stationarity (i.e., highly persistent or strongly dependent time-series) and time-lag problem choosing the correct lag structure.

RC24-444.13

PARK, JINYOUNG* *(Seoul National University)*

Between Promotion and Safety: Legal and Policy Obstacles to Achieving Environmental Justice in Korea's Nuclear Energy Act System

The first nuclear power plant of Korea, Gori No. 1, has been permanently closed in 2016, but 24 nuclear power plants are running in six regions. After the Fukushima disaster in 2011, the social debate has been arisen about nuclear safety. This study was aimed to analyze the legal and policy obstacles existed in Korea's nuclear energy law system pursuing the environment justice. In order to vitalize the nuclear industry, the Nuclear Energy Act was enacted in 1958, which stipulated the principles of nuclear energy research and management. Two members of the National Assembly in 2009 proposed that this act should be amended to the Nuclear Energy Promotion Act, but it was failed. Then it was separated into two acts, the Nuclear Safety Act and the Nuclear Energy Promotion Act without any objection in 2011. The separate existence of laws to achieve promotion of nuclear energy and to pursue safety shows contradictory aspects- the unlevel playing field- of energy policy. In Korea, the "promotion" of the nuclear industry is still the policy priority, and "safety" is merely a means for controlling the nuclear industry. This system confines responsibility for nuclear risk only to the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission and can cause problems in policy implementation due to organizational fragmentation. In fact, in 2016, the commission passed a construction permit for the Shingori 5 and 6 units. However as the new government has entered the post-nuclear policy, the debate over the role and status of the commission is still continuing. Therefore, in order to prevent legal and policy cracks and to pursue environmental justice, this study argues that the "Nuclear Regulation Act" should integrate both laws and create a single control tower. This will help lower the social cost of the nuclear industry and contribute to sustainable energy policy formation.

RC23-425.3

PARK, JINYOUNG* *(Seoul National University)*

Legal Reconstituting Scientific Evidence in Korean Tobacco Litigation: Analyzing the Debate on the Research Results Published By Korea Ginseng & Tobacco Research Institute

In 1999, six smokers and their families filed a tobacco lawsuit against Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corp. and the government of the Republic of Korea claiming damages for smokers' cancer. This paper analyzed the controversy of scientific research published by Korea Ginseng and Tobacco Research Institute, a research institute under the Korea Tobacco and Ginseng Corporation. The plaintiff tried to disclose the scientific research results of the Korean Ginseng and Tobacco Research Institute in the Korean lawsuit, paying attention to the fact that the internal documents of the tobacco company were disclosed in the United States. However, the defendant used three strategies and made internal tobacco research documents not accepted as reliable evidence to prove plaintiff's claim in court. The defendant first questioned the hazards of the substance itself contained in cigarettes and the credibility of the experimental results. Second, the research subject of Korea Ginseng and Tobacco Research Institute was limited to 'domestic tobacco'. Third, the research capacity of the researchers was lowered by themselves. Due to the defendant's strategy, the tobacco research document released by the plaintiff's efforts was not accepted as reliable evidence in court. In addition to analyzing the defendant's strategy, this paper examines the effect of defendant's refusal strategy on judge's judgment. In particular, during the court dispute over the tobacco research paper of the Korea Ginseng and Tobacco Research Institute, the defendant conducted a boundary work on tobacco, scientific evidence, and ability to conduct research. This understanding of the tobacco lawsuit, which focuses on the controversy between plaintiffs and defendants in the actual court, the defendant's strategy and the constitution of the value of the evidence, can be interpreted as a new interpretation of the judgment.

RC04-95.8

PARK, JUNGWEE* *(Statistics Canada)*

Job Mismatches Among Aboriginal Workers: Findings from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) Data

Using data from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), this study examined education mismatches and skill mismatches among Aboriginal workers in Canada. Educational mismatches for a job were determined by the education-occupation matrix (HRSDC, 2011) while skill mismatches (over-skilled or under-skilled condition) were based on direct measures of skill competencies in numeracy and literacy provided by PIAAC data. Aboriginal workers were more likely to be under-educated and under-skilled than non-Aboriginal workers. As well, Aboriginal workers were less likely to be over-educated and over-skilled than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. This may be explained by the fact that the level of education as well as the skill scores of Aboriginal workers were significantly lower than those of non-Aboriginal workers. When education was controlled, however, there was no differences in being under- or over-educated and no differences in being under- or over-skilled in literacy between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal workers. That is, Aboriginal workers' education level played an important role in determining skill levels as well as job mismatches. It was also found that certain job-related conditions were associated with the likelihood of job mismatch among Aboriginal workers. Compared to full-time workers, part-time Aboriginal workers were more likely to be over-educated and over-skilled; compared with employees, self-employed Aboriginal workers were more likely to be under-educated and less likely to be under-skilled; Aboriginal workers with post-secondary education who received job training were less likely to be over-qualified; and a higher level of skill-job mismatches were found among Aboriginal workers who majored in the field of STEM in their post-secondary education. Compared to matched workers, over-skilled workers were not different in job satisfaction whereas over-educated workers reported a much lower rate of job satisfaction. Among Aboriginal workers, job dissatisfaction was related more directly to mismatches in educational credentials than mismatches in skills.

RC12-240.2

PARK, SARA* *(Kobe Universtiy)*

Making up Citizenship: People with Dual-Nationality in Japan

This paper tries to clarify what constitutes citizenship in Japan through case studies of people with dual nationalities. Japan claims itself as ethnically homogeneous. Although it is not formally stated, many people believes the country prohibits its citizens to hold dual nationality. From the summer of 2016, a famous female politician was accused by having two nationalities, and debates on the dual-nationality heated a lot, ending up the resignation of the female politician and wide spreading disdain to the people with dual nationality.

However, although the number is still small comparing to other OECD nations, 1 child in 30 now has his/her ethnic roots in countries other than Japan and inter-national marriage is getting more and more popular over the 30 years, and some of them have and keep nationalities of other countries. How do they obtain other nationality and keep it? What kind of troubles do they face? How do these people handle the problem? Through documentary research of illustrative rules on the Japanese Nationality Act and interviews to people who have multiple nationalities, this paper casts light on the importance of street-level bureaucracy and social in-teraction when people obtain and hold dual nationalities and solving problems. It is face-to-face interaction and negotiation with functionary at the inquiry counter that decides the possibility of dual nationality, and understanding of the Japanese Nationality Act and its use prepares the common ground for the negotiation. The norms and assumptions shared by Japanese functionaries and people (or often parents) of dual nationalities often goes against especially on the meaning of be-ing a "Japanese", which often puts mental burden to the people with dual nation-ality, but at the same time, can be highly interesting topic for sociologists.

RC38-JS-3.7

PARK, SARA* *(Kobe University)*

"As a Japanese Woman, I...": Gender, Nationalism and Post-Colonialism in Biographies of Japanese Female Supporters for so-Called "Comfort Women" Issue

Wartime sex-slavery system by Japanese military has caused serious political, diplomatic and academic concern in international debates. In Japan, academia often concerns two topics, (1) facticity of oral testimony and (2) conflict between nationalism and gender. Especially, the second topic still causes serious divide in Japanese academia. Well-known feminist in Japan, Chizuko Ueno argues that there were various types of "comfort women" in Japanese military, other colonial empires also had similar problems on female status, and nationalistic movements which call for official compensation from Japanese Government actually hinder resolution of the problem. On the other hand, some scholars are strongly against the above-mentioned discourse and actions by Ueno, accusing them as "violence of relativism by Japanese feminists"(Lee 2015). They argue that Ueno blurs the vital question how Japanese and international society judge Japan's war crime under the name of female solidarity while she blames indicters as nationalists. At the same time, this issue is first and foremost political/social issue supported by non-academic activists in the country of concern, including Japan as well. Then, how do they, especially Japanese female supporters, support women's rights and at the same time face their own responsibility as Japanese, namely a member of the perpetrating nation? In search for answers to this question, I conducted interviews of the activists in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto. From their narrated biographies, we could see that the Japanese female activists regard formal apology by the Japanese Government and former comfort women's recovery of dignity as inseparable; they take the problem of "conflict between nationalism and gender" as pseudo-problem that is caused by ignorance of imagination for lives of individual victims and their recovering process. Recovery of women's rights and

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holding account of Japanese citizens consistently managed in personal friendship and supporting surroundings of victims and Japanese female supporters.

RC23-440.2

PARK, SEOHYUN* *(Virginia Tech)*

Coproduction of a National Water Resource and a Postwar Political Order: Korea's Water Resource Development Projects after the Korean War

This paper investigates the water resource development programs in South Korea after the Korean War (1950-1953). In 1961, President Park Chunghee (1917-1979) launched a national project, dreaming of an urbanized, industrialized, and modernized nation to overcome postwar turmoil and legitimatize his military regime. One key to realizing this was an abundance of water. In 1966, the Korean government started to survey major river basins with the aid of foreign agencies, such as the United States Geological Survey.

The essential work of the surveys was to make river water calculable and set a specific water supply plan. Based on past precipitation and water levels data, the survey teams estimated the average water flow, thereby quantifying the rivers. They also constructed stream gauge stations, trained Korean personnel, and standardized measurement methods to establish and maintain a stable water management system. These infrastructures allowed the Korean government to transform the rivers into national resources and rationalize a rush of dam construction.

My research explores how the messy reality of river systems turned into manageable national water resources through the construction and operation of technologies designed to simplify, quantify, and standardize the rivers. I argue that this implementation of water management projects repeatedly envisioned and produced various forms of national identity, power configurations, political economy, territorial environment, and the citizens' bodies. I especially focus on how the projects invented devices to control natural water from a distance and how experiences of local communities around the rivers were excluded from environmental governance.

This research is theoretically informed by a toolkit for studying the mutual construction of technology and politics developed in the field of science and technology studies (STS). Following the idiom of co-production in the STS literature, I examine how water management technology and political orders were created, stabilized and transformed through constant interaction.

RC04-100.7

PARKER, LINDSAY* *(University of Victoria)*

Promotion and Tenure in the Collective Agreements of the U15 in Canada As an Emblem of the Everyday: The Coordination of Arbitrary Individual Decisions As Performance Culture

The university is a community of scholars: *universitas magistrorum et scholarium* refers to the community of scholars and teachers. In the U15 research universities of Canada, this community is nominally self-governing over academic matters such as tenure. Collective agreements determine the conditions of research faculty employment for universities across Canada. As individually negotiated formal documents between employer and employees, their design, language, and form reflect the exigencies of unique institutions and capture the contours of institutional cultures. Opacity in collective agreements undercuts self-governance of faculty associations by opening informal, everyday channels of authority. This study draws on radical theories of the everyday to compare formalized discourses and agreements against anecdotes of the violation of said formal processes. Vague and opaque language in collective agreements includes some of the most important power relations to continuation of employment. This qualitative comparative study inductively codes the collective agreements or comparable documents of the U15 group of Canadian research universities, focussing specifically on discussions of tenure for research-based faculty positions. Grounded inductive coding was completed using Atlas.ti to track five topical areas: definition of tenure, definition of assessment standards, criteria of assessment, the sequence of authority in the tenure decision-making process, and cumulative authority in the tenure decision-making process. In all five topical areas, sub-codes were created for vague or opaque terminology.

RC47-785.3

PARKER, SÉBASTIEN* *(University of Toronto)*

Being and Time: A Study on Members of Casapound Italia

Previous research on members of far-right groups has often focused on initial motivations to join. In doing so, these studies provide insight into why individuals become activists for these beliefs but focus less on their experiences, and their variations, after joining (Goodwin 2011; Blee 2016; Pilkington 2016). It is thus less clear to us what it means *to be* in a far-right group. Using an interpretive and relational approach, this study explores sustained commitment over time

for members of *CasaPound Italia*. I propose that we need to focus on continued interactions between individuals and their organization, in that it allows us to see how both meaning and experience can differ while maintaining participation. Through ethnographic fieldwork and 30 semi-structured interviews with members of CasaPound Italia, conducted between January and March 2016 in Rome, Florence, Nettuno, and Varese, I investigate three interrelated dynamics for both sustained commitment within the group and everyday activist experiences: (I) actions and ways of being, specifically how members incorporate them; (II) ideas and ideals promoted, and how members understand and use them; (III) interactions within and outside the organization, and how they help foster participation.

RC48-815.2

PARKER, SÉBASTIEN* *(University of Toronto)*

"Do You Own a PS4": Interpreting Youth Involvement in a Far-Right Group

This paper highlights the diverse ways young people come to join and stay in a far-right group. Through ethnographic fieldwork and semi-structured interviews with members of *CasaPound Italia*, an Italian far-right group constituted in the early 2000s, and its youth organization, *Blocco Studentesco*, it is argued that young people are attracted to the group's style of activism but choose to stay because of the sense of community and the relationships created from within the organization. Particular attention will be given to members who first joined the youth group and eventually joined *CasaPound Italia*. Interviews reveal that young members, more so than the older members, did not join by pursuing a specific political objective (Blee 2002; Pilkington 2016). Further, the findings reveal that young members' trajectories should be interpreted as a process: specifically, one which involves continued interactions between youth who are receptive to varying degrees because of (1) outcomes stemming from social life, (2) efforts from the organization to recruit members, and (3) conducive social contexts.

RC22-403.5

PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* *(Universidad de Santiago de Chile)*

Multiple Modernities and Popular Religions: Towards a Renewed Theoretical Framework

This paper attempts to understand contemporary popular religious phenomena from a comparative perspective in the context of multiple modernities.

The main purpose of this work is to shed light on old and new phenomena: religious transformations within the globalized and globalizing world. The classical theories of religious evolution are no longer useful to understand recent changes. The elaboration of a new theoretical framework for understanding the varieties of popular religions (folk religions and urban popular religions) in the world today with special focus on popular rituals and believes in the Global South, is needed.

The growing religious diversity and contemporary evolution of popular religions and spiritualities, mainly in Latin America, Africa and Asia, in comparative terms with Western Europe and North America reveals new cultural and religious patterns of changes that can only be explained and understood within the context of what has been called 'multiple modernities' (Eisenstadt), a dynamic process that shapes and characterizes current globalization.

The reflexive turn proposed here aims to counter-balance classical sociological theory of religious phenomenon that lack a comprehensive perspective to understand the meaning and ritual shifts that are taking place in popular religions all over the world. We discuss, extend and deepen a series of works already advanced by the researcher and many other scholars on lived religion (McGuire) and popular religions (Possamai), and to systematize accumulated recent knowledge from different sources to outline a new non-western-centric approach to popular religions.

RC24-460.4

PARKER GUMUCIO, CRISTIAN* *(Universidad de Santiago de Chile)*

Socio-Political Dimensions and Sociotechnical Knowledge in Energy Transition in South America: Analytical Framework.

This paper addresses the challenge of rethinking analytical concepts to understand energy transition (ET) processes in Southern countries, since the analytical framework for ET as it is framed by central and Eurocentric paradigms is inadequate.

Based on the theoretical and empirical results of a field research in several municipalities in Argentina and Chile, a proposal for new analytical frameworks about the multiplicity of social actors involved in the ET, and the change towards non-conventional renewable energies, is elaborated. Process that can no longer be understood as modernization and socio-economic change.

The main hypothesis highlights the relevance of political-institutional and cultural factors (especially those related to unequal knowledge distribution and production) and their interrelationships within the ET processes. A holistic, multi-ac-

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

tor and multidimensional view is suggested, starting up with the recognition of an asymmetric distribution of power, sociotechnical and ecological knowledge. The basic question is how to advance in a renewed and pertinent conceptual framework about local ET processes oriented towards socio-ecological-cultural change and the empowerment of local actors in the South.

RC01-39.9

PARMAR, LEENA* *(University of Rajasthan)*

Indian Army Veterans and the ISSUE of O.R.O.P. – a Conceptual Reality

INDIAN ARMY VETERANS AND THE ISSUE OF O.R.O.P. – A CONCEPTUAL REALITY:
This paper is focused on the concept of O.R.O.P. *(One Rank One Pension)*; O.R.O.P.—implies that uniform pension be paid to the Armed Forces personnel retiring with the same rank & same length of service irrespective of their date of retirement. The concept includes bridging the gap between the rate of pension of current pensioners and past pensioners. Factoring inflation rate, the financial condition of a soldier who retired in 1979 compared to a recent retiree is deplorable. Following several failed conversations on this topic, public appeals, protests, veterans held a MAHA SANGRAM RALLY & hunger strike at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi and 50 other locations nationwide on 15th June 2015. This type of protest by the veterans was un-parallel in the history of Armed Forces *(India)*. The methodology of this paper is content analysis along with interviews of some veterans *(taken during the protest, New Delhi).*

This paper will discuss the concept of O.R.O.P.in details; analyze its partial implementation by the Department of Defense and current scenario & challenges faced by the veterans. Despite diverse political parties, the topic of O.R.O.P. has unified the country as one with the veterans. This phenomenon is rare in a country like India.

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RC19-369.1

PAROLIN, ZACHARY* *(Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, University of Antwerp)*

Rethinking the Black-White Child Poverty Gap: Race, Social Assistance, and the Risk of Poverty Among the 50 United States

Poverty rates among black children in the United States nearly double that of white children. While past research has primarily pointed to family structure or employment patterns to explain this phenomenon, this paper instead investigates the extent to which state-level heterogeneity in the administration of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program contributes to black-white child poverty gap. The primary finding is that the estimated racial bias in states' TANF spending priorities contributed to the impoverishment of an estimated 525,000 children per year from 2011 to 2013, the disproportionate share of whom were black. To arrive at this finding, I first review state legislation and TANF spending data to identify four conceptually distinct TANF spending priorities, each with its own set of policy instruments, desired social outcomes, and implications for low-income families. Building on prior findings that highlight the link between federalism and racial inequity, I then apply an integrated fixed- and random-effects model to state-year panel data and conclude that the racial composition of a state is the primary determinant of a state's TANF spending priorities: states with larger percentages of black citizens, *ceteris paribus*, are less likely to prioritize the 'provision of cash assistance' and more likely to allocate funds toward the 'discouragement of lone motherhood.' In a counterfactual simulation that reverses the estimated inequity in the allocation of cash assistance, I find that even a modest move toward racial neutrality in states' governance of TANF would reduce the black-white child poverty gap by approximately 10 percent. Recognizing the role of decentralized social policy as a source of racial inequality, and state governments as critical actors in shaping the opportunities facing households within their respective jurisdictions, deserves increasing focus as American poverty research moves forward.

RC37-666.3

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, SABRINA* *(Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro)*

Avant-Garde, Art and Politics in Rio De Janeiro, Since 2013

This paper attempts to discuss the relationship between museums and the avant-garde, regarding the practices of innovation in the arts and their critique. As Andreas Huyssen after Peter Burger has shown,the avant-garde project of relating art to life, once hosted and exhibited by museums, has given shape to new practices. The preeminence of curators, the emphasis on the foundation of

cultural centers and the educative policies on exhibitory institutions are some of the consequences now related to a series of exhibitions that hosted and welcomed avant-garde art. In recent years, however, although many have proclaimed the end of the avant-garde and the dissolution of the effectviness of its discourse once incorporated by art system, political critique has been once again reinforced in young artists works of art.

Since 2013, Brazil has been going throught a major political crisis that has growing impact in artistic practices. This paper aims to discuss recent movements forged in the city of Rio de Janeiro that have been building a narrative in which performances and art installations have been gaining space inside and outside the institutions as forms of political action. Collectives, artivism and institutional criticism are some of the new forms of action that challenge the limits of the avant-garde and blur the boundaries between the art and the public sphere. Therefore, this paper aims to understand new art institutions that have been emerging in the city, changing not only the urban scenario but also mainstream institutions that are urged to react.

RC37-665.6

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, SABRINA* *(Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro)*

The Creative District and the Political Crisis in Rio De Janeiro after 2013

In times of social change in Brazil, this research investigates the emergence of exhibitory institutions as instruments for intervention in the urban space. I shall here analyze the creation of a criative district in Rio de Janeiro and the foundation of the Museu de Arte do Rio, in March 2013. Conceived in times of optimism and prosperity in expectation for mega events such as the Olympic Games, in 2016, the creative district and the museum were built as new icons for the city.

Nevertheless, just when the museum was founded in March, 2013, it became the target of demonstrations that anticipated the massive protests that spread in the country since mid-2013. As a target of new disputes in the city, museal institutions in the creative district were challenged to incorporate new categories to face the demands for change. The critique of artivism and outsider artists have, then, received unexpected attention.

However, since the worsening of the political and economic crisis, impredictable consequences might have been taking place. In one hand, from the political point of view, financial support to critical discourses has become uncertain and private groups are withdrawing controversial exhibitions. On the other hand, from the economical perspective, although the construction of the creative district still generates new audiences for the region, the project has been threatened by the interruption of capital flows, postponing processes of gentrification and generating dystopic scenarios.

RC13-249.2

PARRY, DIANA* *(University of Waterloo)*

Fourth Wave Feminism: Possibilities for Leisure Studies

Since its inception, leisure studies has faced a number of discussions and challenges posed by the use of various research methodologies to further our understanding of the complex phenomena called leisure. One perspective that has made significant contributions to this line of discussion over the years has been the voice of feminist scholars. Indeed, feminist scholarship has been a key contributor to the development of leisure studies, highlighting androcentric biases, correcting omissions/oversights through a gender lens, providing important directions for future research, noting the gendered nature of leisure experiences, and encouraging epistemological and methodological exploration (Parry & Johnson, 2015). Feminist critiques and contributions have influenced leisure studies for over three decades with feminism(s) evolving to reflect various theoretical perspectives, issues, and forms of social activism (Parry & Johnson, 2017). In this way, the various 'waves' or stages of feminism reflect the changing political landscape within and beyond leisure studies.

To understand the history and future of feminism(s) in the field, my presentation will trace the evolution of feminist scholarship within leisure studies with a focus on insights learned along the way. I will conclude by exploring contemporary debates through the lens of fourth 'wave' feminism, which takes up the micropolitics of the third wave and combines it with an agenda of political, social, and economic change similar to the second-wave (Maclaran, 2015). Although emergent and dynamic, the fourth wave is characterized by the use of technology to mobilize an immediate online and in-person response to sexism (Chamberlain, 2016). My presentation will explore the implications of fourth wave feminism- topically, theoretically, substantively, and methodologically – to leisure studies (Parry & Johnson, 2017).

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TG06-996.5

PARSON, LAURA* *(Auburn University)*

Neoliberalism and STEM in Higher Education: An Institutional Ethnography

In this Institutional Ethnography I explored the neoliberal climate in STEM in higher education. Specifically I asked how STEM institutional practices were related to the institutional practices of higher education as an institution. Data collection and analysis focused on how the interface between undergraduate women and STEM education was organized as a matter of everyday encounters between students, faculty, and administration through exploration of their experiences inside and outside the classroom. This exploration began with in-depth interviews of female undergraduate STEM students and extended, as the institutional processes shaping their experiences were identified, to texts that mediated these processes such as institutional policies, state policy, accreditation requirements, and ranking organization metrics. Document analysis revealed that the discourses, goals, and assessments of external organizations including the state governing body, ranking organizations, and accrediting organization requirements were reflected in institutional policies. Characteristic of a neoliberal policy climate, findings revealed a policy map that illustrated how neoliberal goals of increased profit, student performance, faculty research, and enrollment are overseen by lines of accountability. The hierarchy created by neoliberal policies and assessment procedures led to a multi-layered and often complicated policy map: departments were accountable to the college and institution; the college was accountable to the institution; the institution was accountable to the governing board, and the accrediting body, and also expected to meet the student as consumer's needs, represented by the ranking organizations. These findings suggest that there is an opportunity create clearly measurable metrics related to diversity and other outcomes that suggest an improved condition for women if those initiatives are implemented by ranking organizations, accreditors, and the governing body.

RC16-308.4

PARTYGA, DOMINIKA* *(London School of Economics)*

Simmel's Eternal Returns

This paper situates recent arguments on Simmel's relevance for social theory in the context of the elusive boundary between the sociological and philosophical polarities in his thought, dramatized in his encounter with Nietzsche, and modes of reception in which that encounter has been narrated. First, I discuss ways in which Simmel has used Nietzsche in developing his own project, from his rhetorical recourse to Nietzsche's reputation as a thinker of "fanatically excessive individualism" in *Soziologie*, to the Nietzschean overtones in Simmel's conception of life's self-transcendence in *Lebensanschauung*. Secondly, I contrast the ways in which aspects of Simmel's Nietzsche have been argued into contemporary sociological and philosophical areas of inquiry, with a focus on Simmel's reading, critique and rephrasing of the Nietzchean doctrine of eternal return. Specifically, I explore its echoes in various sociological frameworks that reengage Simmel today - such as theories of vitalism (Lash), social acceleration (Dodd) and biosociality of life (Kemple, Pyyhtinen) - and the role it plays in recent discussions among analytic philosophers on the so-called 'cosmological-hypothetical dichotomy' in Nietzsche's conception of time's recurrence (Loeb, Rogers). My aim here is not to bridge between those two interpretative modes of engagement, but to underscore tensions in Simmel's theorizing on life-forms, action and responsibility, hardly intelligible from within the disciplinary frameworks that we came to inhabit. Concluding, I draw on Goodstein's argument about the importance of situating Simmel's reception within the broader history of disciplinary reading practices to consider some of the stakes involved in his encounter with Nietzsche. Simmel's reworking of the eternal return, I argue, offers a counterpoint to the canonizing modes of reception in sociology, but it also testifies to the methodological difficulties involved in revisiting the last pages of *Lebensanschauung* from the perspective of the 'transdisciplinary' present.

RC25-468.2

PASCALE, CELINE-MARIE* *(American University)*

Confronting the Politics of Disinformation: What Can Sociologists Do?

Governments, corporations, and political groups are advancing massive disinformation campaigns around the globe. Composed of lies, propaganda, and misdirection, these campaigns invite social sciences in general, and sociology in particular, to fight back by entrenching ourselves in the world of "objective facts." This path is both important and perhaps irresistible when politicians and media openly make statements that are certifiably false and when sophisticated propaganda efficiently mixes fact and fiction. However, a retrenchment of empiricism will not deliver us from this historical moment, just as it did not prevent it from arriving.

In addition to holding empirical ground to combat disinformation campaigns, sociologists must also effectively offer a careful delineation of processes of signification intended primarily to coerce rather than to inform or critique. Since all systems of signification are intended to persuade, from this perspective, we are not faced with a radical change in public and political discourse but with a violent intensification of its coercive power. This keynote considers the importance of interpretive scholarship for addressing disinformation in public and political discourse—especially, in light of right wing extremism.

For people who have been historically disenfranchised and/or dispossessed, the violence of this current historical moment is not new. There is more continuity, more 'ordinariness,' in these times than one might like to admit. However, within this continuity, inevitably there are and will be new and novel challenges. This keynote touches on some of the continuities, intensifications, and disjunctures produced around the globe by the rise of disinformation campaigns. It concludes by opening pragmatic and epistemic conversations regarding various forms of resistance, subversion, and transformation.

RC53-877.5

PASSOS, ELIA* *(University of Brasilia)*
FREIRE, JULIANA *(University of Brasilia)*
BARRETO, ALDECILENE *(University of Brasilia)*

The Media in Children's Play

The culture influences the children's environment including their plays. The child will seek elements to create their representations, using the images, symbols and the tradition in which it is inserted. Thus, this study is composed of investigations about the interlocution between children's body and media. The aim is to analyze the meanings constructed by the children, and their representations in the play. For the comprehension of childhood was used Sarmento (2005) and Corsaro (2011). To understand body and childhood, Mauss (2003), Munarin (2007) and to mediatic process Thompson (2012). A field study with a qualitative approach was carried out at a public school in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, with 23 children. The children's drawings were used as methodological instruments (GOBBI, 2002). The pre-defined theme of the drawings was "My favorite plays". The data were analyzed in two categories: Plays with media influence and Traditional plays. The analysis suggested that the children of the masculine gender presented a greater incidence of media aspects in the moments of play. Based on the results found, it was confirmed that the media messages are manifested in children's body in the way of seeing, acting, relating and imagining. But this body is not only formed by values, customs, and attitudes transmitted by the media. It also depends on the world understandings of each child and the definitions made in contact with the school, their pairs and other contexts in which the children are inserted.

RC14-264.3

PASTOR, RAQUEL* *(University of Cadiz)*
MARTÍN ARAGÓN, MARÍA DEL MAR *(University of Cadiz)*

The Power of Mass Media within the Social Construction of Crime: Analyzing the Pederasty Case in the Spanish Newspapers

It is well known that the main function of the media is to inform and, therefore, to bring reality closer to the citizenry, but we cannot ignore the fact that they are also generators of opinion. These capacities are especially relevant when the news event is related to a criminal phenomenon and, even more so, if the freedom and sexual indemnity of the minors is the legal right violated .

On the other hand, the possibility that this crime typology may cause great social alarm may depend not so much on its real incidence based on crime rates as on its media exposure, and this last, not only by placing first in the public debate a certain subject/issue "agenda setting" but also by the way it is (re) presented "framing".

Based on these premises and the hand of the literature on the media and crime, this paper aims to analyze the socio-media conversion of the criminal phenomenon in the news, taking as a case study the conduct related to the field of crime pederasty. The empirical material used comes from the press reports published in the main national newspapers in Spain (ABC, El Mundo and El País) that became an echo of this phenomenon.

The temporal framework for the selection and qualitative analysis of the news began in 2010, due to the modification that LAW 5/2010 made in the Criminal Spanish Code to introduce chapter II bis regarding sexual assault and abuse of children under 13 years (age limit that was extended to 16 years by LAW 1/2015).

This paper has attempted to show how is the issue of pederasty symbolically constructed in the main Spanish Newspapers and what kind of implications can such a media construction have in terms of attitudinal orientations and behaviors of the citizens.

TG07-1001.1

PATERSON, MARK* (University of Pittsburgh)

Fatigue, Physiology and Modernity: The New Physiology of Fatigue and the Mapping of Bodily Interiority

This paper tells the story of how, as a result of the intensification of labour in munitions factories in Britain and France 1914-18, the phenomenon of fatigue came to be observed and measured by physiologists, forming a new disciplinary subfield. Formerly considered as indistinct bodily sensation alongside pain and touch, the 'new' physiology of fatigue offered up practical means to further map somatic interiority. The implications of the proliferation of observation techniques and measuring apparatus were far-reaching, offsetting the emphasis on efficiency of Gilbreth (from 1907) and the 'scientific management' of Taylor (1911), and leading ultimately to more mobile forms of measurement and quantification (e.g. the 'quantified self', Lupton 2016) now familiar to us.

In the summer of 1915 Sir Charles Sherrington, a world-renowned scientific authority based at the University of Oxford, cycled to Birmingham to spend three months in the Vickers-Maxim munitions factory. This physiologist worked regular shifts at the factory and wrote a quasi-ethnographic account of it in order to conduct research on industrial fatigue at a time of war. Sherrington was lead author of the first ever report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board (IFRB) in 1920. Subsequent reports directly influenced the 1937 Factories Act, which ruled on acceptable working hours, ambient conditions, and rest breaks. Forms of physiological attention to labor processes fostered new instruments and techniques for measuring muscular strain and movement. In France, meanwhile, Jules Amar's *Le Moteur humain* (1914) had also compiled extensive observations and data on the forces, movements, and thermodynamic processes involved in human labor, including the physiological effects of fatigue on workers. Finally, I discuss how Amar's adoption of Helmholtz's *Arbeitskraft* ['Labor Power'], which conceives of forces that operate across humans, animals, and machines, opens a pathway for thinking about the hybrid spaces of factory-based human-robot interaction.

RC24-450.8

PATIL, ASHA RAMAGONDA* (SNDT Women's University, Churchgate, Mumbai)

Community Participation in Municipal Waste Management: Case of Mumbai

Urbanization is increasing globally. It has its ramifications on human beings and environment. Traditional occupations in India are vanishing in rural areas. Stagnant and low paying agriculture sector, declining job opportunities in rural areas are forcing factors for migration resulting to urbanization. This has increased slum population in cities. This rapid population growth in cities has increased burden on corporations/municipalities, who are responsible to provide basic amenities to people. Urbanization directly contributes to waste generation, which adds additional financial burden on corporations/municipalities. Changing lifestyles and increase in consumerism contributes to increase in waste generation. Waste dumped on the outskirts areas creates a serious environmental and public health problem.

Effective management of Municipal Solid Waste is need of the day. Inappropriate waste collection practices and improper solid waste disposal raises the chances of local epidemics of disease, regional water resource pollution. Hence, there is a need to find concrete solutions to the disposal of waste. One of the effective ways is increasing community participation in waste management. Creation of awareness among people about reducing waste creation, reusing, recycling, improving and adopting good practices of waste collection will help to improve waste management. Preparation of manure from wet waste at housing colonies will reduce waste thrown on dumping grounds. Proper segregation of waste and training in handling waste will solve many problems.

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) though an essential service, is given low priority. One needs to design a sustainable MSWM system to meet the future challenge.

RC24-450.7

PATIL, BAHUBALI* (C.S.I.B.E.R., University Road Kolhapur (Maharashtra), India)

SARMA, T V G (C S I B E R, University Road, Kolhapur)

PATIL, USHA (Mahvir Mahavidyalaya)

A Study on Ngos, Groups and Government Organizations Participation in Environment Protection

India is the largest democracy in the world. But without its lively Individual, Groups and NGOs on the scene, many ills in the society would continue unchallenged. Civil society drives its strength from the Gandhian tradition of volunteerism, but today it expresses itself in many different forms of activism.

Due to the development activities, one can see that there is disjuncture in the relationship between human beings and nature. The disjuncture is manifested through various forms of environmental degradation. The quality of natural resources like land, air, water and other supportive life system, like forests, is being downgraded. This is happening all over world. In response to the worsening environmental conditions at various places, the local people have organized themselves in groups and they are registering their protest against environmental degradation. Here individuals, groups, NGOs and Government organizations are playing a significant role in creating environmental awareness among the masses. The role of the organizations working in the field of environment protection is of crucial importance.

Great heritage of art and culture is associated with Kolhapur. It is also a prosperous industrial town. Being a prosperous upcoming urban center, Kolhapur is also experiencing environmental imbalance due to air, soil, water and sound pollution. As a result a number of groups, Government organization, NGOs and institutions have emerged to control the pollution. In order to know their main activities and efforts the research study covered all organizations working for environmental awareness and protections in and around the Kolhapur city. The study throws up new dimensions relating to causes of pollution and efforts of the mentioned organizations in this direction.

RC32-590.1

PATIL, VRUSHALI* (Florida Atlantic University)

Intersectional Routes

This paper considers racialized constructions of bodies, genders and sexualities from the perspective of empire. Following imperial practices which cross and connect the Americas, Africa and the Indian sub-continent, it considers how racialized imaginings of sex, gender and sexuality shape these crossings, as well as how these imaginings are in turn shaped by these crossings.

RC48-805.11

PATTNAIK, BINAY KUMAR* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur)

DAS, MANORANJAN (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur)

Analyzing the Anti-Posco Movement in Odisha Beyond Identity Issues: A Critical Examination of New Social Movement Theory

Unlike earlier resistance movements of Odisha which were studied on issues of R&R, ecological degradation, loss of livelihood, and local identity, this anti-POSCO movement with a nuance is studied, through a novel variable called the Politics of development. The formation of networks of solidarity groups and emergence of their umbrella organization as social movement organization (SMO), strengthened processes of mobilization, invited wider attention of civil society organizations (CSOs) and through that intellectuals at national and international level (with strong media linkages) to join the movement. *Navanirman Samiti* was an organization that initially played a stellar role in the anti-POSCO movement. Thereafter *Posco Pratirodha Sangram Samiti* (PPSS) had been spearheading the anti-POSCO movement as the SMO. Loss of livelihood involving primary produces like, *Dhana*, *Pana*, *Meena* and loss of native place (*Bheeta Matee*) were the initial issues of identity (local peasantry) for the resistance movement.

The analytical thrust of this paper is the politicization of the movement by various political parties. Engaging the organizational networks, deploying strategies for dis-information/ mis-information campaign to mislead the PAP, using covert coercion tactics for mobilizing PAP, shifting their identity issues, etc were the major strategies of the PPSS backed by CPI. The mobilization process continued in spite of counter mobilizations by another pro-project SMO. This strong hand tactics could be deployed by the SMO and the local solidarity groups because of their political patronage. Hence as a victim of politics of development, POSCO's mega-project faced closer. This questions here the new social movement theory, as the movement is not found to be based on voluntary collective actions, instead is fomented through a wide network of a national political party and its affiliate CSOs as well as solidarity groups. Further it questions the autonomy of the CSOs which were to play a conscientious role.

RC48-809.3

PATTNAIK, BINAY KUMAR* (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur)

NAYAK, AKHAYA KUMAR (Indian Institute of Management Indore)

Rise of Self-Help Groups As a Social Movement: A Study of Alliances in Indian State of Odisha

The micro-finance based income generation for empowerment through the Self-Help Groups (SHG) of women in the Indian state of Odisha has been a widely reached programme for empowerment and socio-economic development of women. SHGs have been playing a key mediating role to empower the rural women. Collective mobilization of the millions of rural women to form their institutions through lakhs of SHGs, thousands of NGOs, MFIs, and bank branches give this phenomenon a movement dimension. Hence, firstly, the present paper

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is an earnest and novel attempt to examine the evolution and development of the phenomenon of SHG in the state of Odisha from social movement perspective (i.e from mobilization to institutionalisation). It further discusses if the phenomenon is a social movement at all and examines the applicability of different social movement theories to study it. Secondly, based on both secondary and primary data the paper uses the resource mobilization theory of social movements as the analytical framework to explain the emergence and functioning of SHG system through two cases studies of SMOs, like Mission Shakti and TRIPTI. Thirdly, based on the social constructivist theory the political and cultural opportunity structure in Odisha was enquired into and it was found to be very much supportive of making the said movement wide spread. At the same time operation and control from the top affects the rigor of the movement and also changes its very nature. Thus women SHGs in Odisha have emerged as a kind of social movement actor that forges alliances with the Govt. department of women and child development on the one hand and forges alliances with the civil society organisations (NGOs) and MFIs on the other. These new alliances are forged at the grassroots level.

RC31-572.3

PATZELT, ANKE* *(University of Ottawa)*

Negotiating Integration and Mobility – Experiences of Highly-Skilled German Immigrants in Canada

Many Western European countries are currently experiencing high emigration rates, notably of their young and well-educated population. So far, there exist only few attempts to explain this recent phenomenon. However, in a time where countries increasingly compete to attract and keep the best and most qualified individuals to secure both a country's competitiveness in the world market and cohesive nation-building, understanding the decision-making process lying behind these individuals' mobility patterns, as well as their integration and settlement behavior becomes crucial. While individuals belonging to the group of the mobile elites are often portrayed as rational actors whose migrations are relatively "uncomplicated" as they often possess high human, social and cultural capital, the complexity lying behind their decisions of whether to stay or go, as well as their integration experiences are often ignored. This paper aims to shed light on these processes by examining highly-skilled, self-initiated German expatriates moving to and from Canada. Drawing on narrative interviews it will particularly explore how my interviewees negotiate processes of integration and belonging in different spheres of their lives (e.g. in their neighborhoods or cities, at work, or by participating in different social groups) and how these factors impact their decisions of whether to leave, stay, or return.

RC47-789.2

PAULOS, ANABEL* *(University of Ottawa)*
DIAZ ALBA, CARMEN* *(ITESO Guadalajara)*

Transnational Resonances of the World March of Women in the Americas

The World March of Women (WMW) is a transnational feminist network that originated in Quebec, Canada, in the mid-nineties with the Bread and Roses march against poverty and violence against women. Today, the WMW counts with more than 60 National Coordinating Bodies spanning over five continents and has become the largest transnational feminist network, with the Americas region being one of the core regions for the emergence and development of the March in the world.

Drawing on qualitative semi-structured interviews, direct and participant observation and documentary analysis of secondary sources collected between 2013 and 2016 in Peru, Mexico and Brazil, this paper has the following main objectives:

1. to explore the dynamics of resonance across borders and scales of place-based struggles of the World March of Women in the Americas.

2. to investigate the relationship between the experience of the World March of Women, that pioneered and transformed the imaginary of transnational feminist solidarities and contemporary experiences such as the *Ni Una Menos* platform.

The March is characterized by complex multi-scale politics and governance, that enacts a form of transnational feminism simultaneously global in reach and rooted in specific place-based struggles. As such, the WMW constitutes a unique case for studying relational processes of transnational resonance and dynamics of political solidarity-building.

RC04-81.19

PAULUS, NELSON* *(Universidad de Santiago de Chile)*

Dude, Where's My Ranking?: Causal Effects in the Implementation of New Rules at Secondary School, for the Access to Universities in Chile.

The research explores the transition process from secondary schools to selective universities and the effects produced by changes in admission criteria and rules.

Specifically, the research attempts to explain how the change in the required scores used in the Unique Admission System (SUA) to entry academically selective universities (which include as a new element the relative position of the students in the context of his generation of classmates), configures the so-called "ranking effect". This effect consists in the migration from secondary public schools of excellence to ordinary secondary schools, a process that this research links to individual decisions made by students and families in order to optimize their chances of a place in a selective university.

The research develops a paradigmatic case study in the context of a specific neighborhood in Santiago de Chile, in which a specific and remarkable flux between two secondary schools is noted. By means of interviews with directors, teachers, students and parents, the study traces the decision-making process that the students undergo while facing this unexpected change in the rules for application and admission to selective tertiary education institutions.

Finally, the research explores some dramatic situations in the context of which the students were victims of bullying in their new schools.

This research is relevant as it questions the non-expected results at the biographical level of public policies, from a sociological perspective, usually neglected both in policy design and evaluation as well as in social research on secondary education and college admission systems.

RC57-921.2

PAUWELS, LUC* *(University of Antwerp)*

Exposing the Power of Globalization: Visual Approaches to Researching Global Interconnectivity and Inequality in the Urban Everyday

This presentation explores how visual approaches to globalization as expressed and enacted in everyday life may enrich and complement the more abstract and mainly quantitatively supported discourses around this convoluted phenomenon. Visual methods, with their focus on empirically observable aspects of culture indeed have the capacity to uncover forms of global interconnectivity and power play in urban settings, by looking carefully at the material environment and artifacts as cultural expressions and at visual practices and performances of people within those spaces. This contribution will cover the visual dimensions of globalization both as a directly observable and as a 'mediated' field. Empirical (non-visual) data on aspects of globalization can be 'visualized' in the sense of being transformed from symbolic into more iconic and metaphoric form and thereby provide a better understanding of interrelations and trends as well as adding a spatial dimension to the data. However, one can also depart from visible elements of (urban) culture (artifacts and behavior) and instigate the production of visual records of those aspects for further scrutiny. Finally, a visual approach may not only document a phenomenon in rich detail (while inevitably a selective and reductive act) but also involve more metaphorical and constructive approaches that go beyond depicting the world but seeking to reveal a specific take on a phenomenon rather than simply depicting aspects of it. Such an 'expressive', interpretative effort embodies the transition from mere data to the visual (multimodal) materialization of insight. Visual approaches to globalization and cultural exchanges thus may provide a more valid, unobtrusive way to assess and understand the impact of culture in the daily life of inhabitants of cities around the world and add a unique 'localized', cross-cultural empirical perspective to the many divergent views and discussions about the presumed beneficial or detrimental nature of these processes.

RC25-JS-20.2

PAVEZ, ISKRA* *(Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins)*
GALAZ, CATERINE *(Universidad de Chile)*

Immigrant Children in Chile: Discrimination, Rights and Agency

This presentation presents results of FONDECYT study about immigrant children in Chile. Based on a mixed methods and child-centred approach, this presentation discusses institutional and experiential aspects of right and agencyt regarding violence, discrimination and racism. We first review quantitative data from the state regarding the immigrant children in Chile. We also present qualitative data from interviews with immigrant children between ages six to seventeen, and we interview to theirs parents and social workers. We attend to how they negotiate their rights and agency in front of violece, discrimination and racism.

Transnational migration in Chile has only in the past decade grown more diverse, visible, and in unprecedented rates and numbers, thus provoking national debates and policy changes in recent years. In 2014, there were approximately 411,000 foreign persons in the country, or 2.3% of the total population (Rojas and Silva 2016: 10). The majority of recent migrants come from other South American and Caribbean countries facing political and/or economic and natural crises, such as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Today, many migrants in Chile do not only suffer symbolic violence due to ra-

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cial discrimination (Pavez-Soto 2012; Tijoux and Cordova 2015), but also confront structural discrimination and abuse in the labour, property, and rental market. Migrants tend to command lower wages in informal work sectors (Stefoni et al. 2017), and pay higher rents with poorer living conditions (Rojas and Silva 2016: 37). Processes of racial exclusion to labour and residential access constitute new symbolic and material challenges that effects the reclusion of migrant families to particular neighbourhoods and jobs (Margarit and Bijit 2014). In a public survey, 19.2% disapproved of migrants children' access to social rights; such hostility is more intense in Santiago than other parts of the country (CEN-OPCION 2012: 33-35).

RC53-880.1

PAVEZ, ISKRA* *(Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins)*
GALAZ, CATERINE *(Universidad de Chile)*

Immigrant Children in Chile: Violence, Rights and Agency

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RC25-472.4

PAVIC ZENTNER, VERICA* *(Social Identity Research)*

Social Consequences of the Restricted Language Development in Migrant Youth in Austria

During the biographical qualitative research with young people of migrant origin conducted in 2016-2017. we noted the variety of integrative models our interview partners adopted for internalising their spoken languages. The interview partners were chosen from groups of young people who grew up in Austria, and experienced the entire education process in this country, and are coming from the families with both parents originating from one of the three largest ex-Yugoslavian countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia. The language environment in Austria is relatively diversified, in terms of the variety of languages one can experience in the open social spaces, but it is also very limited in the usage and expansion of administrative languages, and the languages present in the education system. The official language in Austria is German, and there is limited support for the learning of any other languages, including the first language, still referred to as "the mother tongue", and any other languages. Along with the lack of support, there are also differences in the acceptance of foreign languages – namely, from the narratives of our interview partners one can note various situations where they or their siblings experienced the lack of support, and even discrimination, restricting the usage of their first language in social environments outside of their family. This in turn had affected their choices of and chances for social group belonging, and arguable consequently their chances in the socio-economic sphere. This perceived ripple effect caused by the differences in language development support or the lack thereof can be observed in the interpretations the young people we interviewed, describing the life chances of their siblings, and their interpretations of the causalities leading to lifestyles of their families of origin. This was among the analytical challenges before the four-country multilingual research team on this project.

RC35-631.1

PAVONI, ANDREA* *(ICSTE)*

The Cartography of Aesthetics: On Making the Urban Visible

From the lighting speed of financial markets to the petrified pace of climate change, from the ubiquity of urbanisation to the instant-sharing of everyday life via social media, we face processes whose scale, speed and impact we are less and less able to envisage, let alone handle. In the meanwhile, novel knowledge and technology provide us with ever-new potentials to widen perception to inhuman scales and temporalities. The late Félix Guattari argued that the crucial political question of our time is that of making visible, sensible, and thus amenable to action, the structures, forces and processes that traverse and shape our reality. Conceiving new measures and drawing new cartographies of our condition, that is: an eminently aesthetic task. The role of art in *making* the visible, rather than simply reproducing it, as Paul Klee famously put it, is thus forcefully called into question yet again, as is the age-old interrogation on the relation between art and politics, in dire need of a radical update. A challenge that requires art to be disentangled from its most common, instrumentalising misunderstandings: on the one hand, as the more or less unwitting phenomenological tool of the ever-sophisticated experience economy of contemporary cities; on the other, as the more or less redundant tool of political activism. Focusing on the relation between art and visibility in the age of planetary urbanisation, this paper will seek to navigate conceptually, through relevant examples, beyond this impasse.

RC21-390.3

PAVONI, ANDREA* *(ICSTE)*
TULUMELLO, SIMONE* *(Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa)*

What Is 'Urban Violence'? Steps Toward a Theory Beyond 'Violence in the City'

Urban violence is omnipresent in political, media and public discourse; and it has been a topic for academic discussion for decades now. However, the nexus between 'violence' and the 'urban' remains under-theorised: possibly because violence itself is under-theorised (Kilby, 2013) and consensus lacks on what violence even means (Springer, Le Billon, 2016); possibly because the 'urban' is a field of much theoretical oscillation and contestation (e.g. Brenner and Schmid, 2014). This paper will start from the acknowledgement that not only is 'urban violence' under-theorised; but that it lacks a precise and unanimous definition – as we shall show by mixing qualitative literature review and scientometric analysis over academic production about urban violence. Then, we shall take some steps toward a definition and theorisation of urban violence in a process able to constitute a theoretical and strategic advance with respect to its common, simplistic understanding as 'violence in the city'. On the one hand we deal with the phenomenological aspect of violence, making explicit how the apparently self-evident experience of violence is far from being so, and rather dependent on a series of socio-cultural-historical factors shaping the regime of visibility within which violence is perceived as such. On the other hand, we argue for the need to take into account the ontological aspect, how urban violence is tied to that peculiar formation which is the city and that peculiar process which is urbanisation.

Brenner, N. & Schmid, C. (2014). The 'urban age' in question. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 38(3): 731-755.

Kilby, J. (2013) Introducing the special issue: Theorizing Violence. *European Journal of Social Theory* 16(3): 261-272.

Springer, S., Le Billon, Philippe (2016) Violence and Space. An Introduction to the Geographies of Violence. *Political Geography* 52: 1-3.

RC37-666.4

PAZARZI, ILIANA* *(Okypus Theatre Company)*
TSANGARIS, MICHAEL *(University of Piraeus)*

Street Art in the Times of the Crisis: Social Protest or Artistic Expression

People usually consider that Art exists outside the realm of politics, as an absolute conception of uncorrupted aesthetic value, source of a divine gift. However, it's impossible to distinguish between political art and non-political art because every form of artistic practice either contributes or not for the reproduction of the dominant social order. In this sense consciously committed *'political'* art represents that kind of expression that intentionally comes out of the artist's ideology. Reflecting on the concepts of power, violence and justice this study provides a spectrum of discourses concerning the relationship between street art and politics traced through interviews with genuine graffiti performers of Athens in the times of the crisis. This work has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center

RC24-460.3

PEARSE, REBECCA* *(University of Sydney)*

Renewable Energy Labour and the Contradictions of Energy Transition

This paper investigates the social organisation of different kinds of renewable energy labour (wind, solar, hydro), reflecting on the broader political economic implications of energy transition. Using renewable energy workforce data in Australia, I discuss emerging evidence of the spatial re-organisation of energy workforces associated with energy industry transition, as well as the implications for collective organising if a comprehensive shift toward decentralised energy production were to be realised. Workforces of renewable energy industries are much more geographically dispersed and precarious than those of established, centralised fossil fuel industries. For instance across regional Australia, numbers of solar installation jobs have grown and retreated rapidly amidst energy policy uncertainty. By considering the new regional geographies of energy work in transition, the socio-political complications of re-embedding energy markets within 'safe' climate limits are revealed. In one sense, a forward march toward renewable energy is a key element to mending the biophysical disruption historically associated with fossil fuel capital accumulation. In another sense, renewable energy represents a source of precarious contract work that is more socially dis-embedded and ephemeral compared to coal workers in regional Australia. The new geographies of energy work illustrate that renewable energy transition reconfigures, but does not resolve, eco-social contradictions of capitalism.

RC52-872.9

PEDERSEN, INGE KRYGER* *(Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen)*

Challenged Workforce Boundaries: The Implementation of Prevention of Lifestyle-Related Diseases in Danish Hospitals Considered As a Trans-Local Health Professional Project

Noncommunicable diseases are the leading cause of death globally and reducing the global burden of such chronic diseases is an overriding priority of The World Health Organization's work. This paper will trace the emergence of 'prevention of lifestyle-related diseases' as a trans-local professional jurisdiction, focusing on profession-driven interventions and initiatives in Denmark. The notion of 'trans-local' refers to projects where professional groups seek wider than local or national changes, but also across scales of local, regional, and global forms of acting and organizing. Thus, this paper focuses on how professionals impact upon, and are themselves influenced by, changing local as well as global contexts of health professional work - which is a question yet to be systematically explored within sociological research on the topic of global transformations and changes of professional's work.

Empirical materials include documents (standard procedures, registration forms), reports, articles and debates; qualitative in-depth interviews conducted with health professionals, managers and key persons about goals, dilemmas and practices related to health promotion and prevention of chronic diseases; 'site-visits' at Danish hospitals and centres of lifestyle and health promotion. This qualitative approach stresses the concrete relations, settings, and situations in which professional power is shaped and exercised. The choice of interviewing provides access to agendas, understandings and opinions about interviewees' daily work and experiences.

Findings and conceptual considerations focus on professionals' work, health political changes and new educations related to prevention of lifestyle-related diseases. The discussion addresses the conceptual challenge to 'ecologizing' trans-local professional projects and 'transnationalizing' their linked ecologies (Abbott 2005), such as professions, universities, and health policy. Important political and organizational changes within the latest two decades will demonstrate how professional disease prevention projects draw together local, national and transnational stakes, resources and arenas of interaction.

RC52-870.7

PEDERSEN, KIRSTINE* *(Department of Organization, Copenhagen Business School)*

Professionalism between the Authority of Expertise and the Authority of Office

According to Charles Perrow (1972) it was a footnote in Talcott Parsons' introduction to his translation of Weber's *Economy and Society* that made the hard-lived dilemma of expertise and discipline famous. Parsons (1947) declared that Weber confused two types of authority; one based on technical competence and one based on legally defined office. Perrow notes that although Weber never himself made such a distinction, Parsons' footnote is 'possibly the most important in the history of organizational theory' as it has led to an understanding of professionals as being in a conflict between their 'professional values' and more

bureaucratic values and obligations linked to their professional office. Following Parsons' seminal writings, this imagined discrepancy has led to a myriad of images of professionalism as a kind of resistance or power struggle against bureaucratic or hierarchical control within the sociology of professions. Most prominently perhaps Eliot Freidson *Professionalism, The Third Logic* (2001) in which he argues for professionalism and bureaucracy as to contrasting institutional logics and thereby for an inherent conflict between the authority of expertise and the authority of office.

In this paper, I take the medical profession as a case to rethink the relation, interdependence and possible overlap between these two types of authority. Based on readings of classic medical sociology and on fieldwork conducted in a Danish university hospital, the paper investigate the question of authority in the clinic and it is shown how it is impossible to understand medical professionals as merely extra-organizational selves in supposedly collegial organizations. Rather, it is shown how medical expertise is often transmitted exactly through hierarchy and a clear distribution of responsibility, duty and role-obligation.

RC23-438.4

PEETZ, DAVID* *(Griffith University)*

'Digital Humans' and the Development of Cyborg Technologies

Cyborg work is 'the performance of work or holding of skills that is related to cybernetic devices in a human'—that is, technologies that become embedded within the body itself, linked to the ear, the brain, or other parts of the body. Examples are technologies that enable individuals to think or process information substantially faster, perceive matters substantially more efficiently, or work more quickly. Humans and machines, to some extent, merge to become 'digital humans'. Unlike some aspects of technological predictions, which at the moment seem indeterminate (will artificial intelligence create as many jobs as it destroys? will it enable machines to achieve consciousness?), the process of moving towards 'digital humans' appears inexorable, the only barriers being technical and not insuperable. So this may seem (and perhaps is) a long way in the future, but 'a long way' here might be less than a century, well within the time frame considered relevant for climate change policy. We presently witness the initial signs of cyborg technology being developed that could have a fundamental effect on people's relationship with technology and with each other (one of the earliest high-tech examples is the Cochlear implant). Organisations such as Neuralink are taking this technology to the next stage. Eventually, people might merge with machines (in the very long run, measured in say millennia, this is highly likely) and individuals will mostly comprise machines with only a minority of biological parts. But in the meantime, the more interesting questions concern what happens when people integrate parts of machines into their bodies that massively increase their capabilities as individuals. The first, longer, part of this paper examines developments to date and in the expected future. The second part considers potential consequences from a sociological perspective.

RC48-805.7

PELIVAN CEMGIL, GÖZDE* *(University of Amsterdam)*

Holding the Lines: Responses to Movement Fragmentation in the Follow-up Networks of the Gezi Movement

It goes without saying that in Turkish history the Gezi movement represented a turning point aligning institutional and non-institutional political actors with unprecedented diversity in its initial phase in 2013. Appropriation of urban commons by authorities for the use of private capital through the reorganization of urban space was one of the major factors that contributed to the alignment of diverse protestors in the genesis of the 2013 protests. The movement also proved to be resilient particularly in Istanbul, despite widespread government crackdown. It transformed itself first into a series of public park forums, then a number of neighborhood solidarities and defenses in Istanbul, campaigning for a variety of causes ranging from environmental concerns and women's rights to more everyday agendas in the face of the ongoing neoliberal onslaught on urban space and different contours of life. In time, numbers of activists within the suggested networks diminished. Meanwhile, in the face of both external and internal factors fragmenting these groups, a set of practices have been developed to maintain diverse activists inside the group by fellow network members. Drawing on this, this presentation problematizes the democratic practices in the follow-up phases of the Gezi movement. It explores the practices to preserve differences inside the movement networks, major limitations in achieving this, and to what extent the said follow-up networks have been successful in going beyond the sources of fragmentation. The ethnographic fieldwork carried out over a period of twelve months in 2016 suggests that sustaining movement practices peculiar to the initial phase of the movement have been influential in maintaining diversity. Furthermore, despite limitations, 'the local' played a binding role in the face of fragmenting fault lines in politics at national scale.

RC11-231.3

PELIZÄUS-HOFFMEISTER, HELGA* *(Universität der Bundeswehr München)*

The Digital Granny: Straggler or Avant-Garde in a Digitized World?

The digitalization is an epochal social upheaval. However, it seemed as if a group was almost completely excluded from this development: the elderly. They were described as skeptical towards technology. The digital division of society seemed to be mainly a division along the "age gap". In this sense, older people could be described as *straggler* in a digitized world.

However, recent research shows that the digital skepticism of the elderly is changeable. Women advanced in years, who have only little experiences with technology, but who are now more and more concerned with digital media, are particularly remarkable. These women experience digital media as a great, late opportunity to emancipate and acquire new opportunities. In a double negation of age and gender-specific stereotypes, they use it to create their own, self-determined life in old age.

But the few findings also point out the dangers associated with their specific form of use the media. Due to the lack of prior experience with technology, these women use digital media inexperiencely and learning by playing. Despite their "objectively" low level of technical expertise, they consider themselves competent. Due to the increasing dangers in the use of digital media – especially with regard to data security and privacy – significant risks are associated with these usage patterns. We can identify an ambivalent relationship between emancipation and threats, which is involved in the increasing penetration of society by digital technologies. To this extent, the digital granny could be understood as an *avant-garde* in a digitized world.

The aim of this paper is to describe an ideal type of these digital grannies out of a praxeological perspective, based on qualitative research. In doing so, the potentials of modern technology become visible, without neglecting their dangers.

RC14-266.5

PELLEGRIN, GERALDINE* *(University of Mauritius)*

M3D143N717Y: Taking the Network over and Bringing It Down

Published as a hardcover comic book in June 2017 by éditions Delcourt, *MediaEntity.04* closes the first cycle of a transmedia series titled *MediaEntity* that was first released online in episodes starting November 2012. Marketed as a "thriller d'anticipation paranoïaque" (a paranoid science fiction thriller), the series follows the misadventures of a victim of "mediatic mutation", Eric Magoni, who must flee when his login is used to cause the bank where he works to lose five billion euros. A "mediatic mutation" occurs when an online identity takes on a life of its own and as the series unfolds, readers come to witness the downfall of other celebrities due to such mediatic mutations.

Originally, the series focused primarily on the dangers of sharing personal information through online social networks and warned readers with statements such as "Switch off your life! Become invisible! The network will take over yout [sic] identity..." while also relying on its readers' knowledge and use of such networks. With time, however, the series has become less paranoid and advocates human collaboration and contact to bring down the all-seeing and all-controlling network.

To what extent does the series fit its label as a "paranoid" thriller? What is the place of social media in this series? To what extent does it promote collaboration and solidarity to overcome the ostracizing effects of mediatic mutations? I argue that through fiction and real-life online tools, the series attempts to bring down online networks from within to favour human contact.

RC23-431.4

PELLEGRINI, GIUSEPPE* *(Universita' di Padova)*
RUBIN, ANDREA* *(Catholic University of Milano)*

Communicating Research. Scientists in the Public Space of Communication.

Research on Public Communication of Science and Technology has been focused on non-experts and mediators. Scientists as communicators has not been explored yet although they are involved in communicative practices. The SHARPER project, in the "European Researchers Night" framework, carried out a study to evaluate the researcher communication strategies. During the 2014-2017 events, information about researcher expectation, preparation and communication strategies were collected using observation and interviews. Moreover, information on the event organization, management and development have been recorded. The results showed different strategies that scientists used based on the researchers culture and skills adopting particular communication styles and tools. In this presentation it will be proposed results coming from quantitative and qualitative methods used during the first and the second wave of the research.

RC14-264.6

PELLERANO, JOANA* *(ESPM-SP)*
RIEGEL, VIVIANE *(ESPM-SP)*

Series in Digital Media: A Study with Young Brazilians on Habits of Transnational Consumption

The research project "Youth Cosmopolitanisms in Brazil" adopts the concept of aesthetic cosmopolitanism to analyze the relationship between young people and the phenomenon of globalization, as a transnational cultural process that does not erase local cultures and that transmutes the feeling of national cultural singularity. In this perspective, youngsters have an aesthetic predisposition that, thanks to cultural hybridization, was emancipated from a previous locally oriented and rigidly shaped scenario. One of the spheres of transnational consumption of young Brazilians today is the consumption of TV series, especially from digital access. In this digital relationship with the series, young Brazilians present different forms of consumption, both in relation to time, without the need to wait between episodes, as well as in relation to frequency/quantity, in the multiplication of hours and in the number of episodes assisted. Their repertoire is primarily North American, but they also embrace series produced in a similar transnational format in other countries. Based on these perspectives, we present a study carried out with young Brazilians between the ages of 13 and 18, students of Sesc High School, which is a boarding school. Their campus in Rio de Janeiro gathers 465 youngsters from all 27 federal units in Brazil. The research sought to understand their consumption of series, both quantities and frequencies, as well as the diversity of genre and nationality of production, through the application of a questionnaire (N=450), a focus group (N=8) and interactive game technique developed by the research team (N=30). Faced with the possibility of series' consumption in devices and digital platforms, these youngsters present consumption habits involving high quantity and frequency, as well as genre and nationality diversity,which allows contact with different cultures and countries represented in the narratives.

RC29-532.3

PEÑA GONZÁLEZ, RODRIGO* *(Leiden University)*

Editorial Making of Criminal Groups in Michoacán, Mexico. Study from a Legitimacy Perspective

The idea of legitimate crime is everything but new. However, the Robin Hood ghost does not work to explain all cases. Even when criminals are not entirely agents aside from the state, every set of social features triggers different paths for how criminals look for legitimacy. With this basis, this paper analyzes the case of the editorial production, printing, and distribution of pamphlets, rule books and codes that certain criminal groups carried out and disseminated in the state of Michoacán, in the West of Mexico. That happened approximately between 2005 to 2010, in the middle of the war on drugs declared by the former Mexican president, Felipe Calderón. This paper aims to conduct an analysis of these editions from legitimacy approach and seeks to understand how those books worked for 1) building the identity of the criminal group, 2) constituting their narrative and 3) justifying their criminal agency and activities as well. The analysis ranges patterns that go from gaining sympathy and achieving people´s collaboration and trust to produce fear, obedience, and respect. Besides, this proposal uses this case to discuss two premises on criminal groups nature. On one hand, refutes the suggestion that they are exclusively economic motivated -on the contrary, political motivations might drive their actions. On the other hand, it implies the necessity for re-think and contextualizes the study of crime and legitimacy.

RC16-315.4

PENDLEBURY, JARROD* *(The University of Sydney)*

What's in It for Us? Visible Minorities in the Royal Australian Air Force.

In 1988, the first two women to graduate as Pilots in the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) received their 'wings'; an event that seemed to promise a bright future for female pilots in Australia. But in the intervening 30 years, the representation of women in both the Pilot category and the broader organisation has exhibited little growth. Despite significant efforts to increase the representation of women and other visible minorities in the RAAF, a stubborn perception prevails that to do so would necessarily reduce the capability of the organisation. This paper seeks to circumnavigate this 'capability argument' by shifting the burden of proof onto those who oppose a more representative military. Drawing on political philosophy, (such as Hannah Pitkin's *The Concept of Representation*) I argue that a compelling human rights argument exists to remove all possible barriers that act to limit minority participation (in the sense of minorities *within* the organization, such as women) in national defence. Moreover, as distinct from capability considerations that are frequently subject to revision and renegotiation in the armed forces, this human rights argument suggests that the representativeness of a military

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organisation is a fundamental condition of its legitimacy as a Government entity. At its core, this paper argues that contemporary efforts to diversify the RAAF have stalled due to a dominant preoccupation with judging the utilitarian worth of inclusiveness.

RC32-JS-61.6

PENG, ITO* *(University of Toronto)*

Care Economy and the New Contours of Inequality

The ascent of care economy may be both a boon and an adversity for women. On the one had it affirms the centrality of care in social and economic life and opens up much needed spaces for recognition, reclamation and revaluation women's hitherto invisible and undervalued care work; on the other, it also comes with a great potential to create and intensify new forms of inequalities, between women, and across race, ethnicity and citizenship. This paper explores opportunities and challenges posed by the rise and expansion of care economy. The paper discusses how changes in culture, demography, and family and gender relations have contributed to the expansion of care economy, and how national policies have contributed to the different contours of inequalities. Using the example of China and Japan, the paper illustrates how changes in provisions, institutionalization and regulation of elder care work in the two countries have contributed to different forms of inequalities in the two countries.

RC15-JS-1.3

PENG, ITO* *(University of Toronto)*

Caregiving: Global Implications

This presentation will address issues around global social policies and care, focusing on the findings yielded by the SSHRC PG project Gender, Migration and the Work of Care: International Comparisons.

RC05-JS-63.3

PENICH, TESSA* *(University of Lethbridge)*

Unpacking Sexual Assault: The Intersections of Violence in Canadian Law

This paper examines *R. v. Wagar*, a sexual assault case heard in the Provincial Court of Alberta in 2014. This case attracted media attention and public outcry when, following the acquittal of the accused, it was revealed that the presiding Justice Robin Camp had made shocking sexist and victim blaming comments during the trial. At face value, *R. v. Wagar* exemplifies the Canadian criminal justice system's failure to meaningfully address sexual violence against women; however, in a trial where a young, Indigenous complainant was repeated referred to as 'the accused', there is clearly more to be unpacked. In this paper, I bring together sociological, feminist, and Indigenous analyses of the criminal justice system and the settler state to critically analyze the trial transcript. I discuss the intersections of gendered, racial, and colonial violence that linger – *sometimes invisibly* – in *R. v. Wagar,* shaping the conditions of the case. Moreover, the paper seeks to disrupt conventional narratives around gendered violence by questioning the way some feminist discourses posit state violence as a meaningful solution to sexual assault. Finally, it emphasizes the usefulness of utilizing sociological, feminist and Indigenous analyses when examining the intersections of power, violence, and justice.

RC28-509.2

PENNER, ANDREW* *(UC Irvine)*

The Causal Effects of Advanced Mathematics Coursework

We examine the causal effects of being placed on an advanced mathematics course trajectory using statewide administrative data from California schools. Using a novel approach to identifying schools with discontinuities in the odds of student course placement based on prior achievement, we use a regression discontinuity design to estimate the effects of advanced course placement in several hundred schools. We combine estimates from these schools using meta-analysis, finding that on average advanced math course placements boost later achievement by roughly .10 standard deviations. There was considerable variation in the size of the estimated effects, with smaller effects in lower achieving schools and schools with more students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Our results thus suggest that taking an advanced mathematics course helps students in advantaged schools, but that as currently implemented advanced mathematics coursework in lower achieving disadvantaged schools may not yield the benefits that one would hope for.

RC39-697.5

PENTA, SAMANTHA* *(University at Albany, State University of New York)*

Carving Space and Staking Claims: Defining Crisis Relief

Crises can generate response needs that exceed the capacities of local resources and trigger the involvement of outside actors to meet crisis demands. As these actors converge on the affected area, they must develop an understanding of the response context and set parameters around their own activity. Using interviews, observation, and document analysis, this study examines how relief effort participants developed definitions and boundaries as they planned and implemented international crisis medical relief efforts. This study focuses on governmental and non-governmental relief workers involved in efforts responding to one of two events: the 2015 Nepal earthquake and the 2014-2016 Ebola epidemic in West Africa. In some cases, these actors generated completely new definitions in planning the response. At other points, they applied pre-existing definitions to the situations they faced, often adapting them through selective bridging, breaching, and alteration. Relief workers employed numerous definitions and boundaries in their work to both define the event and to define the response itself. Specifically, responders defined the event, the target areas and population, the problem they aimed to address, their goals and objectives, temporal boundaries of the event and response, and defined who the responders themselves were. Importantly, similarities appeared across both events. Study participants from both cases and a variety of group types utilized similar types of definitions, and relief workers ultimately came to define both crises as issues of public health. The definitions each group used guided their decision-making, and differences between the definitions used by different actors presented additional challenges in executing the response. These findings reflect the centrality of the defining process in planning and implementing crisis medical relief efforts, and indicate significant parallels in this process between responding to disasters and large scale epidemics, suggesting similarities in the responses to these two types of crises.

RC28-517.3

PEPPEL, MEGAN* *(University of California, Berkeley)*

Mechanisms of Racial and Ethnic Wealth-Building Inequality in U.S. Government-Sponsored Mortgage Finance from 1983-2013

Prior research has revealed racial and ethnic inequalities in access to traditional prime mortgage lending, with Black and Hispanic households being more likely than White and Asian households to be denied a loan, or to receive a subprime loan rather than a prime loan. However, less is known about racial and ethnic inequalities *within* the traditional prime mortgage market, which is often heralded as a key tool for closing wealth gaps. Using American Housing Survey data, this paper measures the extent to which the traditional mortgage market created divergent wealth-building trajectories (measured as the *cost* and *rate* of building equity through mortgage amortization) for White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian borrowers from 1983-2013, and analyzes the changing mechanisms driving this inequality.

After measuring racial and ethnic inequalities in wealth-building trajectories within the traditional market by year from 1983-2013, this paper tests whether these inequalities are attributable to: (1) differential sorting by race and ethnicity between government-home-purchase, conventional-conforming-home-purchase, government-refinance, and conventional-conforming-refinance submarkets; (2) incorporation of new underwriting techniques within individual submarkets; or (3) inequalities net of underwriting controls within individual submarkets. This paper finds evidence that: (1) throughout the 1990s and 2000s, submarket segmentation within the traditional market contributed to wealth-building inequalities, with Black and Hispanic mortgage recipients being less likely to receive (lower-cost) conventional-conforming mortgages, especially during periods with the most favorable amortization trajectories; (2) during periods of market expansion to minority borrowers, racial and ethnic inequalities persisted within the conventional-conforming markets, net of underwriting controls, likely due to mortgage-product differentiation; and (3) during periods of market contraction to minority borrowers, risk-management techniques contributed to inequality, with property-associated underwriting criteria accounting for a significant portion of Hispanic-household disadvantage, and wealth- and income-associated underwriting criteria accounting for a significant portion of Black-household disadvantage. This paper concludes with theoretical and policy implications.

RC52-864.4

PERES, THIAGO* *(State University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Informality: A Concept in Search of a Theory

In the face of the transformations of the "labor world", the debate on the term informality required conceptual re-elaborations in order to be adjusted to the "new times". Initially, the present essay adresses the first formulations about the term, specially the concepts of informal sector and informal economy. Subsequently, it

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sheds light on the main critiques to these initial formulations. Lastly, it presents three analytical approaches developed in an effort to re-elaborate the concepts, as well as their theoretical and methodological unfoldings, namely: Informality Process and the "new informality"; the approach that identifies the porous boundaries between the legal/illegal, formal/informal and the illicit; informality as the social form that labor takes in certain (theoretical) regions of the social order. The respective concepts are operationalized by different empirical researches. The intended aim is to evaluate the analytical potentialities of each approach through case studies.

RC37-660.4

PERES DA SILVA, GLAUCIA* *(University Duisburg-Essen)*

Migrants Worth Less? an Analysis of the Role of Migrant Musicians in the World Music Market

This paper addresses the role of power and inequality in the production of World Music, concerning specifically the experience of migrant musicians. Although it is a very disputed concept, World Music is considered here as a market category carried out by the trade fair WOMEX—The World Music Expo, the World Music Charts Europe and participants radio shows, the European Forum of Worldwide Music Festivals, and the magazines fRoots and Songlines – although the phenomenon is not restricted to these organizations. The World Music market is seen by these actors as the positive side of globalization, in which a certain inversion of power relations occurs: small firms in Western countries import music from the world in order to make them known in the West, working ethically as an ethnomusicologist and, in this way, bridging cultures and fighting racism. Despite their achievements, the establishment of this market in the last thirty years reveals the emergence of new forms of inequality. Specifically, migrant musicians have less opportunities in this market than musicians travelling directly from their home countries, although they have the same nationality or are identified with the same musical tradition. For example, data on WOMEX showcases (1994-2011) reveal that 25,5% of participant musicians are migrants and, among them, only 6,6% play in mixed bands with musicians from the country where they current live. All other musicians do not have migration background or do not mention this information in their biographies. This paper aims to offer an accurate view on the participation of migrant musicians in this transnational market until today, discussing the reasons for this kind of discrimination: perception of authenticity in this market, position of migrants in the country where they are current living, and access to funds to finance their musical projects.

RC08-171.3

PEREYRA, DIEGO* *(Gino Germani Research Institute / Universidad Nacional de Lanús)*

Reflections upon the Use of Sociological Knowledge in Latin America. Intrumentalisation and Critical Thought in Gino Germani´s Ideas.

Gino Germani was certainly one of the key figures in Latin American sociology. Still today, his ideas are an indispensable theoretical framework to analyse social dynamics in the region and its meandering modernization process. Both Germani´s actions and ideas had been classified in many ways and levels: theorist of modernization, antifascist untiring warrior, academic impresario, imperialist sociologist; but all these categories seem to be unsatisfactory to understandably think his complex work. Besides he did not offer openly a framework from the sociology of knowledge, his ideas are actually interested from this point of view. His readings and interpretations on the relations between politics and science, his ideas on the role of contemporary sociology an also his own life story fighting against totalitarian regimes all set a map to draw a systematic interpretation of the scientists and intellectuals in modern societies. In that pattern, Germani put sociology and sociologists in the centre. So, this paper aims to present and discuss Germani´s contributions to the sociology of knowledge. Looking to his ideas and actions, this work wants to understand the ways Germani proposed but also used sociological knowledge, both in terms of instrumental and critical framework, in the study of modernization theory and in his public participation to orient policies in Argentina.

RC03-79.2

PEREZ, TERESA* *(University of Cape Town)*

"They Are Contributing, They Are Speaking, They Are Being Heard": The Implications of What Remains Unspoken for Building Trust with Marginalised Social Groups in an International Climate Change Project.

The Adaptation at Scale in Semi Arid Regions (ASSAR) project aims to minimise the adverse impacts of climate variability on vulnerable groups of people, to avoid exacerbating existing marginality. Scenario planning workshops are an established method to reflect on and respond to uncertainty, through an analysis of stories about what might happen in the future. The ASSAR project experimented with different types of scenario planning methods. One of which had proved valuable in the context of political issues, characterised by mistrust between stakeholders, but had not been applied to problems related to climate change. This research is a comparative analysis of peoples' experiences of the ASSAR project in Namibia, Kenya and India. I observed the scenario planning process and interviewed participants over a six month period, with a view to understanding the extent to which trusting relationships were formed. Using a combination of thematic and discourse analysis, I interrogate the connection between participatory scenario planning and trust. My findings showed that the dynamics were different in each case, largely depending on workshop participants' prior experience and interpretation of 'the local community'. In each location, although colonialism was not mentioned in the workshop itself, historical power relations bubbled beneath the surfaced in my conversations with both workshop organisers and attendees. I conclude that scenario planning, although orientated towards collective long-term futures, cannot mask the historical power differentials between marginalised and powerful social groups. Furthermore, the extent to which trust can be forged in the ASSAR project is significantly constrained by the ubiquity of workshops. The implication is that it is difficult for climate change projects to make themselves heard amid the din of the development industry. Thus gaining the trust of people most threatened by the impact of climate change is likely to remain elusive.

RC09-196.5

PEREZ, TERESA* *(University of Cape Town)*

"They're Homeless, They're Stinking": How Stigma Constrains the Impact of Policies Designed to Create Green Jobs in South Africa

The South African government is working towards producing zero waste by 2022. Concurrently, job creation targets pledge to reduce unemployment to 15% by 2020. Green jobs are seen as a way to meet both these policies, partly via the organisation of informal reclaimers. But the formalisation of 'waste pickers' has yet to transpire to the extent that has been documented in other parts of the world. Using Goffman's theory of impression management, I present a body of evidence to illustrate the interactions between 'waste pickers' and residents, from the perspective of 'waste pickers'. My analysis sheds light on why collectivising waste pickers in South Africa is likely to be met with resistance – by both waste pickers and residents. I build a case using conversations that took place over the course of a year, while I worked as a waste picker with a group who picked from bins on the streets of Cape Town. Waste pickers tended to judge residents based on the contents of household rubbish. Residents' interpretation of the people that they saw sifting through their bins was based on waste pickers' appearance and behaviour, viewed from a distance. Overall, the verbal interactions that I witnessed between residents and waste pickers tended to be stilted, awkward and infrequent. As a result, it was difficult for the people with whom I worked to overturn the stigma of historical constructions of race and rubbish. Furthermore, stigma was reinforced by local government polices that exacerbated anonymity and animosity between informal workers and residents. The implication is that the effectiveness of national policies, to reduce environmental degradation and create decent work, are constrained by stigma and local polices that foster an atmosphere of mistrust.

RC31-560.2

PEREZ MURCIA, LUIS EDUARDO* *(The University of Manchester)*

Remaking Home: A 'journey' of a Lifetime

Drawing on the life experiences of those who in the aftermath of conflict have fled within Colombia, this paper explores the extent to which and, in which ways, conflict-induced displaced people remake home. The paper's overarching argument is that despite displacement consistently results in a significant loss of home, home can be remade on the move. Analysis of detailed interviews shows that following conflict and displacement, the process of remaking home not only entails the reconstruction of a material shelter but foremost the reconstruction of a social world, a familiar landscape, and the emotional and existential feeling of being at 'home'. Material and symbolic dimensions of well-being therefore play a central role in the reconstruction of home. Indeed, for many, the reconstruction of home signified the reconstruction of their place in the world. The empirical findings also show that the reconstruction of home tend to take years, decades and even generations and it is in part shaped by experiences of violence, the extent and persistence of persecution, and the ethnic identity and life stage of those compelled to move. Many of those who have fled after being raped or having witnessed relative being killed, consistently struggle to remake home. The same appears to be true for those who belong to the black and indigenous communities and who tend to root home in their 'ancestral land' and the elderly who aspire to die 'at home'. The paper ends by highlighting that both social constraints and individual decisions and aspirations interplay over time and space in the process of remaking home.

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RC04-84.1

PEREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* *(National Autonomous University of Mexico)*

Equity and Mass Participation in Mexican Higher Education. an Analysis of Two Vulnerable Groups.

In Mexico, the issue of equity in higher education began to be part of public policies until the 1990's. Higher education institutions assumed equity as part of their mission, based on two principles: the expansion of opportunities and the leveling of startup conditions. In this paper, we present the results of a research, whose objective is to analyze the possibilities and limitations that people in vulnerable situations have to enter, stay and graduate from higher education. Especially, we are interested in two groups: people in poverty and people with disabilities. The results show us that, although there has been some progress in the last two decades, only 10% of the youngsters between 18 and 22 years old from the decile I are able to reach higher education, while, in the decile II, the proportion is 14.5%. In contrast, 100% of the youngsters in the age group from the decile X and 68% from the decile IX attend tertiary education.

Regarding persons with disabilities, only 5.7% from the 7 million 184 thousand Mexicans with some kind of limitation are able to study at least one year of higher education. The average years of schooling among this population is 4.7, it means, half of the national average, which is 8.9 years. The relationship between poverty and disability increases the risk of exclusion, since it is estimated that around one third of Mexican households with one or more members with a disability comes from the two poorest deciles. So far, the most important program to expand educational opportunities has been the Maintenance Grants, which has operated since 2001. Although, its results have been more important in terms of the permanence, rather than in access to higher education.

RC11-226.3

PERKINS, MOLLY M* *(Emory University)*

KEMP, CANDACE *(Georgia State University)*

BALL, MARY *(Emory University)*

BURGESS, ELISABETH O *(Georgia State University)*

FITZROY, ANDREA *(Georgia State University)*

HOLLINGSWORTH, CAROLE *(Georgia State University)*

Assisted Living Residents' Informal Care Convoys: A Focus on Non-Traditional Helpers

Broad social and demographic trends increase the likelihood that many assisted living (AL) residents will lack traditional informal helpers (i.e., children and spouses). Yet, non-traditional support arrangements are not well understood. To address this knowledge gap, we present an analysis of qualitative data from a 5-year NIA-funded study (R01AG044368-01A1) guided by the "Convoy of Care" model (Kemp, Ball, and Perkins 2013). Using grounded theory methods and an ethnographic approach involving 2,224 hours of participant observation and informal and formal interviewing with residents and formal and informal caregivers over two years in 4 AL communities in Georgia, we examine residents' care arrangements when traditional helpers are absent. Our aims are: 1) to understand the structure, function, and adequacy of non-traditional networks; and 2) to identify the factors that influence how they operate. Twenty-five residents (13 White and 12 African Americans aged 42-96 years) had informal networks led by distant kin, friends, volunteers, and others. These networks typically were small and often vulnerable (e.g. helpers had personal or health challenges of their own). Each resident experienced some marginality (social, economic, cultural) that influenced their care, quality of life, and ability to age in place. Four intersecting human conditions shaped residents' and other stakeholders' capacity to negotiate marginality which we define in terms of symbolic capital (material, human, social, and psychological; see Perkins et al., 2012). Core contexts in which participants negotiated marginality included *situational contexts* (objective conditions of participants' lives and the ways in which they defined various situations they encountered); *facility contexts* (e.g., model of operation and aging in place philosophy); *cultural and community contexts* (e.g., Jewish ethnicity, small town, African American, rural); and *larger socioeconomic, political, and regulatory contexts.* Findings have implications for interventions aimed at strengthening residents' informal care networks.

RC44-746.2

PERO, DAVIDE* *(Nottingham University)*

Making Solidarities in the Context of Precarity. Grassroots Organising Among Low-Paid Migrant Workers in London

Despite migrant workers' social and economic significance their organizing practices have been overlooked. Through an interdisciplinary and intersectional approach, this paper examines the innovative organizing practices that low-paid and precarious migrant workers in the UK have been articulating to promote their interests and combat their exploitation and exclusion. In examining practices of representation and self-representation of migrant workers, this paper addresses

the following questions: What do the organizing practices of new migrant workers look like? What do they provide that traditional trade unions approaches do not? What is the role of identity, emotions and non-material rewards in such practices?

Grounded in ethnographic fieldwork, the paper will contribute original insights into contemporary industrial struggles in the service sector revealing how existing 'opportunity structures' of representation can be inadequate for these workers who then often have to develop bottom-up alternatives to be better represented. Indeed, the paper will outline how migrants' labour initiatives can have crucial representational functions that mainstream British unions are often not able or willing to provide. It will also illustrate how migrant workers' industrial agency and organizing practices can be rewarding both in material and non-material terms, providing a sense of the role played by subjectivity, culture and emotions.

RC55-903.11

PEROSA, GRAZIELA* *(University of Sao Paulo)*

LEBARON, FRÉDÉRIC* *(École normale supérieure de Cachan)*

Social Indicators and Social Space in Paris and São Paulo

This paper presents an empirical study of social divisions in the cities of Paris and São Paulo. These urban configurations have been selected in order to understand the relationships between universal factors of differentiation and those which appear specific to a given urban context. In particular, the notion of social space, as developed by Bourdieu in *La distinction* (1979), allows us to develop a new perspective by insisting on the objective dimensions of social life, without abandoning the "subjective" dimensions.

On the basis of data produced and made accessible by INSEE (the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies) and IBGE (the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) at various spatial levels, our approach consists in exploring the social space of these cities, and more precisely in analyzing the spatial distribution of social groups, living conditions and of various sets of practices, especially those related to schooling.

The analysis is therefore based on a relevant set of "objective" social indicators, such as socio-demographic characteristics, residence conditions and access to public infrastructure, but other indicators on the aspects of behavior likely to be perceived as "subjective" will also be included. The comparison of this common set of variables between both cities makes it possible to grasp the different structures of variations inside both social spaces.

Methodologically, Geometric Data Analysis helps us to analyze simultaneously a large set of variables, to synthesize the most relevant dimensions of social spaces, to proceed to comparisons by constructing clouds of points and visualizing with simple tools the deviations between various spatial units.

This research investigates the objective living conditions, practices and beliefs together, and, in its conclusion, particularly insists on the particular relationships between education and employment in both contexts and on the prospects for social advancement for popular and middle classes families.

RC04-JS-58.7

PERSSON, MAX* *(Uppsala University)*

Bringing Emotions into Elite Education Research: How Swedish Students Learn to Feel, Express and Manage Self-Confidence in Elite Schooling

Scholars of elite education debate how to understand "ease" and "embodied ease", as well as its exact relation to (re)production of social and educational inequalities. In this presentation, I demonstrate that in order to understand inclusion and exclusion in elite school settings, it is crucial to pay attention to the emotion of self-confidence. Whereas the sociological literature on confidence and self-confidence to a large degree is theoretical, my presentation adds an account of how this emotion can be empirically studied and understood.

The current study is based on ethnographic field work where we follow students from two elite high schools in Sweden, with different educational and social profiles, when they participate in a parliamentarian role-play game. Methodologically, the study combines participant observation during the game and qualitative interviews with students, teachers, and staff. The competitive game lacks a teacher authority and is not a graded activity, putting pressure on students to cooperate as well as negotiate what constitutes winning and losing. The findings suggest there is an ongoing negotiation among the students on what should count as correct/incorrect expressions of elite self-confidence, which in turn is linked to processes of inclusion/exclusion in the student group. Furthermore, the particular experience and expression of, as well as the ability to manage, the embodied emotion of self-confidence, is shown to be interlinked with gender and social class.

The role-play game is used as an ethnographic site letting us explore emotional socialization in an educational setting. It is shown that students learn to feel, express and manage the emotion of self-confidence both as an intended and unintended consequence of elite schooling. These results adds to the understanding of self-confidence within sociology of emotions. Furthermore, the findings challenge the previous debate on ease, showing that the research can benefit from a sociology of emotions approach.

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RC16-309.3

PERULLI, PAOLO* *(University of Eastern Piedmont)*

The Place We Have Lost

Loss of place and globalization are two main *topoi* of contemporary social sciences in different domains, from sociology and philosophy to geography and anthropology. Starting from the re-reading of early texts of the 1990's on local/global and neoregionalism, a genealogy and analysis of current trends of "place" and "local" are proposed. The paper's thesis is that the ongoing global passage doesn't close with the local past, on the contrary it projects the local towards a future to be fully investigated.

The argument will be organized around two thematic nuclei: sense of belonging and openness.

The former nucleus contains the idea of "being part": to keep apart but at the same time to belong, to take part in, to be part of, to be in our own place which belongs to us. However the terms "place" ,"local" and "locality" have an unclear, even obscure meaning in the ancient, classical theory: the seduction of place and genius loci are ideas elaborated by the moderns.

The latter nucleus is centered around the idea of openness: to the global, to space, to sharing, to pooling, to the event (ex-venire) , to occur, and so on. Future is seen as this novelty. With the risk of forgetting what is essential to our social and spatial identities.

Why elaborate around these words? Because words have strong performative roles, and our language is losing control over the meanings of words in global capitalism's epoch.

RC05-118.6

PETERSON, GABRIELLE* *(University of Michigan)*

Tipping the Scales: Addressing Issues of "Racial Imbalance" in the Jones School through Integration

I am proposing a segment of my research on Black migration and structural integration processes in Southeast Michigan. While scholars have analyzed the establishment, persistence, and effects of segregation, the process and the entities involved in undoing that racialized structural inequality receives less attention. Understanding this process and resistance to it helps us contextualize the racial conflict in metropolitan areas internationally, and critique society's former solutions. My research uses case studies to analyze how citizens and state institutions executed and resisted school and neighborhood structural integration in Washtenaw County and how that process varies across cities and time. I have reduced my sites to Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, and Saline, with much of my focus on Ann Arbor history. My presentation will chronicle the transition from segregated Jones [Elementary] School to the integrated Community High School as chronicled in archives and recorded by local stakeholders. This process started in '63 when a report from the Committee to Study Racial Distribution in the Public Schools of Ann Arbor concluded that Black students' school experience is related to their segregation in neighborhoods. Between 1960 and 1985, Ann Arbor Board of Education and City Council sponsored four studies on the segregated schools in the city, and had exhaustive meetings about how to integrate what is now 21 schools. By June 1965 The Jones School closed its doors and over the next 7 years before Community High School opened, parents, city officials, and activists not only deliberated over what to do with the Jones School, but the larger school system, which was still reeling from segregation. This analysis will help ground similar processes that occurred in the past and present within international history.

RC26-482.5

PETRAKI, MARIA* *(University of Athens)*

Local Development Challenges through Dynamic Partnerships with Civil Society Actors

During the economic crisis, which has severely affected Greek society since the end of the decade, the stakes of the Welfare State the reform have gained special interest. However, apart from central government interventions in the critical areas of employment, health, social security and social welfare, the role of local government in exercising social protection policies has been defined as a major challenge. On the other hand, despite the strong regional and local variations of poverty and social exclusion, the research debate on social protection policies at the level of Local Authorities remains limited.

The paper investigates the social and economic factors that affect the exercise of social protection policies by the Local Authorities, while at the same time highlights the (potential) role of "local" in designing and implementing the respective initiatives.

It also makes an overview of community empowerment policies through international, national and local civil society actors.

In cases where communities are empowered through civil society actors we would expect to see a range of benefits: local democratic participation boosted; increased confidence and skills among local people; higher numbers of people volunteering in their communities; and more satisfaction with quality of life in a local neighborhood.

The possibilities and challenges of developing a model of a Local Welfare State in Greece, which is part of the general framework of the debate on an Active Welfare State, are being systematically explored, as it is geared to linking public social interventions to development policies and promoting employment, opportunities and personal choices for people in need.

RC14-JS-69.2

PETRAKIS, COSTAS* *(TEI of Ionian Islands)*
ZAHARIADIS, ANDREAS* *(co-author)*

Mass Media Representations of Internalised Violence of Suicide during the Greek 'Crisis' in 2017

The multifold violence observed during the Greek 'crisis' reflects to the many-faceted character of the recession and to its intensity, as the country continues to reel under the shock of cultural, societal and political rifts. The following presentation focuses on internal forms of violence and specifically on behaviours of suicidal or quasi-suicidal character. Our primary aim will be to outline the many different ways this type of violence is presented by the Greek media. The study has been conducted with a content analysis, through the prism of which we examine the way internalized violence is represented by two of the mainstays of the Greek media, namely the press and internet. Specifically, we will introduce a number of popular blogs and sites with a high traffic volume and some well-known newspapers with a large readership. Secondly, through the method of content analysis we will focus on the correlation between violence and social inequality and the diverse ways in which these social phenomena have been approached by the news information media. Thirdly, we will classify these representations on the basis of content analysis of representative excerpts from articles and reports on the particular self-destructive form of behaviour that has come to be associated with the 'crisis.' Forthly, we will analyse the ways in which the electronic and print media target the social status and ethnic background of victims compared to our results of 2013. Finally, we will analyse experimentally the effect of critical variables revealed through content analysis on the convictions of study participants with respect to the topic of the study.

RC51-843.3

PETROCCIA, SARA* *(University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara)*
FERONE, EMILIA* *(University Gabriele d'Annunzio, Chieti-Pescara)*

Global, Transnational and Cosmopolitan Sociology

This work analyzes some social changes derivatives on globalization process, their interdependence and global consequences. More in details, the focus of this paper is the concept of citizenship and its evolution. The processes of definition of citizens are always more dependent from models, relationships and situations that occur in distant places with respect to the physical space within which their biography is materially lived. The privileged audience of our citizenship narratives is not necessarily placed in the contexts of our material life and it nor constitute part of networks of our direct relations. Instead, it can be reached in mediated ways and can be part of a virtual or a spatially imaginative context of reference. The growing interdependence and the contemporary erosion and multiplication of boundaries make it possible to think of oneself as freed from local ties, in constant motion, immersed in global flows that enable remote relationships, the rapid transition from one context to another and the ability to overcome and establish distinctions. They allow individuals to recognize themselves within a cosmopolitan outlook, which could mean: "Global sense, a sense of boundarylessness. An everyday, historically alert, reflexive awareness of ambivalence in a milieu of blurring differentiations and cultural contradictions. It reveals not just the 'anguish' but also the possibility of shaping one's life and social relations under conditions of cultural mixture. It is simultaneously a skeptical, disillusioned, self-critical outlook" (Beck U., 2000)

RC04-102.1

PETROV, VLADIMIR* *(Novosibirsk State University)*

Entrepreneur Universities Development in the System Crisis Context

The number of scientific research universities in Russia practically reduced twice during last 13 years, and at the same time a number of Institutions of High Education that conduct research also grew twice. Science and education should be inseparably connected with each other: in classical western perception the Universities create ideas and produce science knowledge, the government forms regulatory framework, and business provides with resources, but there is another approach in Russian model of science's development where the institutes of the Academy of Science are created particularly for scientific research and the universities were primarily responsible for educational function. In modern sociocultural conditions integrative processes of science, education and industry

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being under globalization influence still can preserve Russian science and also can lead to entrepreneur universities creation that can launch innovative ideas and elaborations to the world market. The model of the world class university can be given as an example of the effective science development that was elaborated by the World Bank member Jamil Salmi, who appeals to a solid list of research that reveal characterological features of modern universities and point out 24 criteria for the university effectiveness evaluation. The research led by Russian scientists in 1990-s revealed 19 similar positions. The Russian model was called "Lavrentyev's triangle" as an example that was formulated as "science-implementation-staff training", which was realized in Novosibirsk Academytown. In the current model every participant still keeps safe their autonomy and does everything that he can do the best in the process of tight interaction: Institutes of High Education train the specialists according to criteria of modern science; research institutes do fundamental and applied research attracting the specialists that are trained in the Institutions of High Education, and technoparks launch applied elaborations.

RC22-407.1

PETTERSSON, PER* *(Karlstads Universitet)*

The Problem to Define the Concepts Religion and Secularity When Their Components Become Individualized and Differentiated

The concept "religion" is a multifaceted concept. It is used in very different ways in different social, cultural and academic contexts, often without specified definition. This is relatively unproblematic in daily life when talking about religion as part of private life. But the concept "religion" becomes problematic when it is used without definition in social practice like public debate, political discourse or applied in cases of conflict. Especially when it becomes decisive and affect people's practical lives in serious ways. One significant example concern references to the principle of "Freedom of religion", both aspects of having the right to practise your own religion, and the right to freedom *from* religion. Since the principle "Freedom of religion" is highly valued in many legal systems, it is of need to critically scrutinize the concept "religion" as well as it's supposed opposite, secularity. Empirical research often implicitly define individuals' religion in terms of belonging, believing or practicing, or by combinations of these three dimensions. Along with society's increasing pluralisation and individualisation, the divergence between these three increase continuously. What has previously been regarded as religious practices thereby becomes increasingly visible as "secular" cultural practices, not directly linked to belonging or beliefs of a certain religious tradition or group. This highlights the questions: How should we define the concept religion? What practices should be regarded as religious? Should religion primarily be regarded as an issue of belonging and perceived identity? Or is religion in its core an issue of beliefs and confession? What should be regarded as religious rights when these three dimensions appear functionally differentiated, and an individual can be secularised in one dimension, a Buddhist in the second and Christian in the third dimension? The aim of this paper is to contribute to this critical conceptual discussion, relating it to social practice.

RC13-JS-71.4

PETTY, LISA* *(Brock University)*
GAMMAGE, KIMBERLEY *(Brock University)*

Picturing Midlife Body Image and Physical Activity: "It Changes with Every Little Environment"

Between the ages of 35-55 years, women's bodies can undergo a variety of changes that impact body image (Ballard, Elston, & Gabe, 2005). Body image can be both a motivation for and a barrier to participation in physical activity, and is influenced by whether exercise is undertaken for appearance or health concerns (Prichard & Tiggemann, 2008). It is difficult to get a clear picture of the body image experience for midlife women as much of the research involves young women and much of the literature that considers women's midlife body image focuses on appearance. Furthermore, quantitative studies tend to focus on one or two measures of body image and may therefore may fail to capture nuances of the midlife experience for women whose bodies are in a state of flux. The purpose of this paper was to investigate through photo elicitation how midlife women describe body image and its relationship with physical activity. Participants included English speaking women between the ages of 35-55 years who were willing to take ten photographs that represented their perspectives on the relationship between body image and physical activity and then discuss those photographs. Findings of the study illustrate the complex nature of body image for midlife women in the context of their lives. For example, physical activity was used to fight against aging, but could also serve to remind women that they were no longer young. Further, this research offers insight into the role of physical activity in both supporting and challenging the complex understanding of body image for these midlife women.

RC05-106.1

PEUCKER, MARIO* *(Victoria University)*
SMITH, DEBRA* *(Victoria University)*

The 'New' Far-Right in Australia: Networks and Narratives Online and on the Streets

Radical far-right and right-wing extreme parties and movements have attracted significant research attention in North America and across Europe for decades. The aftermath of the global economic crisis and the 'refugee crisis' in Europe has reinvigorated research in this area as new or revitalised groups and movements become seemingly more popular. In Australia, however, research on the radical far-right and contemporary forms of right-wing extremism has been notably under-developed. While Australia does have a history of far-right activism, which has at times also resulted in violence, these groups have for most parts remained marginal and with very little organised support for their views. More recently this has changed as a far-right political party has achieved representation within the Australian parliamentary system and far-right activist groups vigorously recruit and disseminate their messages through online and offline engagement with a growing community of sympathisers.

Systematic and targeted research on these 'new radical right' movements (Dean et al. 2016) is still very limited and little robust evidence is available on their narratives, tactics and connectedness. This presentation will discuss selected empirical findings from an innovative mixed-method study on the activism of more than a dozen different far-right groups in Australia. After providing an overview on the main groups and their divergent and shifting key propaganda themes, the presentation will explore the networks and relationships between these groups. The analysis of data reveals a high level of social interconnectedness between most groups, based on a shared pool of active supporters and information sharing. However, pockets of isolation and fragmentation also became evident.

RC36-648.5

PEZZOLI, SILVIA* *(University of Florence)*
MATERASSI, LETIZIA *(University of Florence)*

Migration Speeches and Hate Speeches. the Sociological View on Migrants' Representations between News and Ugcs in Europe

Every day migrations are represented by the language of politics, journalism, other media which significantly contribute to their collective perception and to the public opinion building processes. The pervasive presence of new media enlarges the complexity of the topic, as those allows an increasingly wide and diversified audience to access information and react with comments that enrich, transform, and redefine journalistic contents. In the digital public sphere each social actor is able to introduce information into the media circuit (mediator), redefining its significance in processing and sharing it (producer role) (Jenkins 2006) and building new frames (Goffman, 1974). Bloggers, social networkers, media activists or simple citizens involved in the information flow activate public discussions where each one broadens the field of his knowledge through a dense interaction with the others (Dahlgren 2009, 2013), even though this "distributed" word right doesn't guarantee that it gives voice to a positive or public interest.

The story of migrations is perhaps one of the most sensitive and divisive narrative of the media landscape; user generated contents take part to the framing processes, even if they could often become a source of discriminatory arguments and of hate speeches.

Exploring and identifying which frames on migrations are arising in the contemporary society, sociology could contribute to understand better how social problems are collective built, opening new perspectives on them.

Through the analysis of readers' comments on 3 Italian online newspapers (IlGiornale, Repubblica, Il Post) and on 3 European newspapers (Le Monde, The Independent, Frankfurter Allgemeine) we try to understand the shifting boundaries between professionals and prosumers contents and if these frames could favor or discourage discriminatory attitudes and hate speech, rediscovering how a sociological view could give advices to redefine and understand a central social problem that today put our lives at risk of conflict.

RC09-187.2

PFAFF-CZARNECKA, JOANNA* *(Bielefeld University)*

Caste, Knowledge, and the Politics of Becoming: Young Dalits' Choices in Contemporary Nepal

The personal trajectories of young Dalits (members of castes previously classed as 'untouchable') have been significantly affected by the thoroughgoing social transformations that have taken place in Nepal over the last two decades. Changing value systems buttressing the quest for social justice as well as the increased connectivity have opened new avenues for political activism. At the same time, Dalit aspirations and choices, desires and hopes impact upon the pace and nature of these dynamics. Powerful social boundaries, including caste boundaries, are now subject to social reflexivity and critique; yet, they have not lost their

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

salience. Lived experience often collides with such ideological notions as 'social inclusion' and 'political empowerment,' because social mobility, such as the Dalits' entry to social spaces previously closed to them, tends to instigate resentment and even open conflict. Social boundaries are therefore simultaneously challenged and shifted, while also being re-drawn and accentuated.

From the point of view of young Dalits, different tensions affect their choices and aspirations – that will be discussed in this presentation. First, we need to learn more about the (development of) commitments embraced by Dalit students and young professionals. Here, the process of knowledge production acquires the key-importance. Following on this, we need to establish how professional and political choices are weighted against each other and/or combined. How are individual strategies shaped vis-à-vis collective concerns, in particular within and across specific caste-boundary-lines? In the same vein: which resources are deployed for rendering these strategies effective? How do young Dalits navigate under the conditions of these tensions? -This discussion of Dalit self-assertion in Nepal will draw on comparisons and entanglements with Indian Dalit movements while also paying attention to the globalized nature of these struggles.

TG03-953.3

PFAHL, LISA* *(Innsbruck)*
BIERMANN, JULIA* *(Humboldt University of Berlin)*

The Contribution of Disability Movements and Disability Studies to Human Rights

In our presentation, we examine the intricate relationship between social theories about disability as a social barrier, the international disability rights movement and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons (UN CRPD). Our argument is that ideas pertaining to a social model of disability gained influence through the disability rights movement and the field of disability studies. Secured by the UN CPRD's human rights provisions, these ideas now become socially relevant and effective. Based on a literature review and empirical research, we make this argument by firstly focusing on the origins of the UN CRPD and secondly on its use in different countries.

Originating from Anglo-American debates of the disability rights movement and strengthened in the emerging field of disability studies, a social model of disability informs the UN CRPD. According to this model, disability is caused by the way society is organised and not a person's impairment or difference. With these ideas, the focus shifts away from an individual's body to social barriers that impede participation and inclusion; a crucial paradigm shift for policy-making. Based on empirical examples from developments in Germany and Nigeria, we show how the UN CRPD provides an effective instrument to challenge current provisions for children with disabilities in the field of education. In effectuating educational change, the UN CRPD eventually extends social theories on impairment, disability and stigmatisation into the political and eventually societal realm.

RC06-137.2

PFAU-EFFINGER, BIRGIT* *(University of Hamburg)*
REIMER, THORDIS* *(University of Hamburg)*

Varieties of Women's Part-Time Employment and Labor Market Segmentation

The paper aims at revealing how welfare states with the institutional construction of different forms of part-time employment may have contributed to a segmentation within the field of women's part-time employment. Part-time work is a form of employment that many women choose in order to combine employment and parental childcare. In sociology of work, labour market theory and comparative welfare state research, part-time work is often characterised as precarious type of employment that is performed by marginalised groups who are 'outsiders' of the employment system. This paper challenges this argument. On the basis of theories of labour market segmentation, the paper argues that part-time work is a heterogeneous field of work that may comprise jobs in the "internal" segment of the core workers as well as in the "external" segment of marginalised workers. With the institutional construction of different forms of part-time work that differ fundamentally with regard to the conditions of the work contract, welfare states may contribute to the segmentation of part-time work and the inequality of social risks of women who are working part-time work.

Using the case of Germany, the paper examines with German panel data (GSOEP) how different institutionally constructed forms of part-time work are connected to different segments of the employment system, indicated by the characteristics of women's part-time jobs and the related social risks, and how women due to their individual and biographical characteristics are distributed between these different forms of part-time work and employment segments.

The paper is innovative in that it provides insights into the ways in which welfare state policies may contribute to the segmentation of women's part-time work and thus promote inequality among par-time working women.

RC28-518.2

PFEFFER, FABIAN *(University of Michigan)*
SILIUNAS, ANDREJA *(Harvard University)*
KILLEWALD, ALEXANDRA* *(Harvard University)*

Intergenerational Transfers and the Concentration of Wealth within Family Lineages

We study the role of intergenerational money transfers for the reproduction of wealth using sibling and cousin data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and its 2013 Rosters and Transfers module. We assess the pattern of within-family variation in intergenerational transfers – i.e. whether all, some, or no children receive transfers – and the contribution of this variation to the concentration of wealth within family lineages, not just one but potentially two generations down. Do parental transfers have equalizing or stratifying influence on the sibling's wealth attainment? Furthermore, are these equalizing/stratifying effects are still observable in a third generation? If so, differential intergenerational transfers may serve to pass on advantage across multiple generations and thereby contribute to long-term rigidities in the wealth structure.

Initial analyses reveal that the concentration of wealth within family lineages is high: 42 percent of current family wealth can be traced to the common origins of siblings who have reached later adulthood (ages 45-64) and a fifth of attained wealth can even be traced to the common origins of cousins (i.e. grandparental environments), reflecting concentration of family wealth within family lineages beyond just two generations. Parental transfers play a significant role in this process: Their occurrence explains a fifth of the sibling correlation in wealth and 15% of the cousin correlation. We have begun an investigation of the pattern of differential transfer patterns within families and find that among families who have multiple children and who send monetary transfers to the next generation, only 22% of families transfer to *all* their children while the remaining 78% of families transfer to just *some* of them. For this session, we will more describe in more detail how these differential transfer patterns relate to the wealth outcomes of offspring one and two generations down.

RC01-48.6

PFISTER, SABRINA* *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*

The Impact of Human Values and Corruption on the Level of Trust in the Police Force in Europe

This article discusses the impact of individual values on the population's trust in the police force. To illustrate the issue, the individual value-system will be used. As Schwartz's value theory explains the value-system of different individuals, this theory shall compose on part of the theoretical basis for the argumentation.[1] The police is depend on the trust of the public in them to be able to fulfil their purpose. And to manage the complexity of world it is important that people trust in stable institutions. On the other side corruption in a system lead that the trust of people in institutions will be vanished.

The main concern is to find out how the mechanism is between human values, corruption and trust in the police. We hypotheses that if corruption is high trust in the police is smaller, while if the level of corruption is low the effects of the values are more important to explain trust in the police.

To answer these questions, we will compare different cantons within Switzerland and also European countries and conduct a secondary data analysis of different kinds of databases. The data from the European Social Survey 2014 allows us to analyse the value system and the trust in the police and use structural equation modelling as well as multilevel analyses.

[1] Schwartz, S. H. (1992). Universals in the Content and Structure of Values: Theoretical Advances and Empirical Tests in 20 Countries. In M. P. Zanna (Ed.), *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology. Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 25, pp. 1–65). San Diego: Academic Press.

Schwartz, S. H. (1994). Are There Universal Aspects in the Structure and Contents of Human Values? *Journal of Social Issues*, *50*(4), 19–45.

RC32-JS-61.8

PFLÜCKE, VIRGINIA KIMEY* *(B-TU Cottbus)*

Ensuring Care through Exclusion of a Workforce?

Capitalist societies are structured by the separation of the private and public sphere. While the commodification of unpaid work keeps pulling women into household-related services, it takes shape very differently from what materialist feminists as Silvia Federici had demanded in the 1970s: The 'wages for housework'-campaign sought to shake up capitalist reproduction by including the unpaid work of the proletarian housewife into wage labor. Today, the rising number of domestic employees as well as their poor working conditions are instead contributing to a global care crisis.

Analyzing paid domestic work in the context of authoritarian neoliberalism today, it shows that the home has long been a site for class struggles. In Spain, over 700.000 people work in private households today and their number keeps rising.

Only a third of the workforce is registered, almost half are migrants, and over 90 percent women. Their marginalization within the workforce and labor regulation seems to ensure the provision of social reproduction within a society in crisis.

Building on critical feminist political economy, this paper interprets the labor relation of domestic workers in Spain from a historical-sociological perspective: Delineating the exclusion of the servant from basic rights of citizenship in the 19th century, I then analyze the interplay of ideological and economic processes in Franco- and post-Franco Spain through archival documents, statistics and interviews gathered in 2015. I elaborate the role of religion, gender ideology, workers' organization as well as the politics of austerity in the (un-)making of a female working class.

RC40-701.1

PIATTI, CINZIA* *(Universität Hohenheim)*

3D Food Printing and the Altered Food Fabrication

3D food printing (3DFP) represents the contemporary turn in mechanization applied to the food sector. Mechanization has been a driving force in major societal transformations since the industrial revolution. In agriculture, it has given rise to substantial agricultural yields, sometimes resulting in unintended ecological consequences and social issues emerged, but it is yet to be implemented (efficiently, according to some) in the final stages of meal production. Processes of mechanization have been central in the food processing industry to respond to mass demand, in the making of the industrial way of eating. Relatively recently mechanization have reached homes and catering activities, moving from a macro (industrial) dimension to a micro (civic) one. 3DFP represents the final end of this shift, having entered massively the food processing sector, part of the hospitality industry and also households. Integral to additive technology (Campbell et al., 2012), 3DFP allows consumers to literally create some food items using a computer program and 'small' equipment, that is, the printer itself and few other tools. The practical (manual) activity intrinsic to cooking and its knowledge (Trubek, 2000) are marginalized, also reassembling previously accepted categories such as industrial and artisanal or popular and elitist, to name a few. 3DFP's advocates (eg. Council and Petch, 2015) highlight its convenience and low-cost customized food fabrication, and claim its benefit extend from food security and nutrition to development, sustainability and reduced food waste. Such a 'possibility' perspective though underplays the alteration of production itself and the world orders (sensu Boltansky and Thevenot, 1986) we associate to it. This paper presents a preliminary investigation on 3D food printing and questions the narratives that accompanies it, highlighting the (neglected) live materiality embedded in food fabrication.

RC40-708.5

PIATTI, CINZIA* *(Universität Hohenheim)*
DWIARTAMA, ANGGA *(School of Life Sciences and technology -Institut Teknologi Bandung)*

Provenance for Whom? A Comparative Analysis of Geographical Indications in the EU and Indonesia

Current debates over Geographical Indications (GIs) revolve around old/new world (more than developed/developing countries) models for protecting and promoting domestic food production within the political, cultural or economic interest of the country of origin. Despite an agreement to attach value to place-based production, new world-model advocates currently contest the validity and practicality of the EU model of GIs. In the literature, the debate revolves around differences in legislation, but neglecting three dimensions belonging to GIs: (1) *sociocultural dynamics* (since the role of actors in creating -or maintaining- a GI goes well beyond the legal inception), (2) *power relations*, which implies a power differential between actors at both intra- and inter- levels of analysis (and which may lead to the reconstructing of geopolitical paradigms); and (3) the materiality embedded in the *local ecology*.

This paper proposes this three-dimensional analysis to make a comparison between established and emerging GIs systems, using the EU and Indonesian cases respectively. The EU, a conglomerate of states, established the original model of place-based recognition with a rich variety of products. Indonesia, a singular nation state and world's fourth most populous country, has recently seen an upsurge in the interest over GIs, with a single item (coffee) claiming many of the awarded protection. The former relies on multiple-niche production and a structured legal, bureaucratic and cultural apparatus that ensure GIs procedures; the latter has so far relied on mass commodities and domestic market creations, but is still developing the necessary organization. This framework therefore offers ways to deeply understand the socio-cultural constructions of GIs in each region, the way power is exerted along the process, and the different ecological realities that shape the materiality of their GIs. We then acknowledge the nuanced way in which GIs are enacted, along with some of its political implications.

RC18-339.1

PICKARD, SARAH* *(Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3)*

The Criminalisation of Youth-Led Political Dissent in Contemporary Britain.

Successive governments in Britain have intensified their efforts to criminalise traditional and new forms of political dissent in the twenty-first century. Young people have been the major actors in protests on numerous issues using a variety of methods; therefore, they have been particularly affected by governmental changes in the management of political protest.

First, this paper will outline briefly how British governments have made changes to legislation and policing methods regarding protests in recent years. These developments have been characterised by more repressive legislation and a move to greater surveillance and storing of information on searchable databases.

Then, the paper will examine the impact of legislative and policing changes on Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Association and the Right to Protest in relation to youth-led protest and dissent more wildly.

Last, the paper will discuss the legal, political and ethical implications of turning peaceful protests in criminal events and young protesters into criminals.

RC47-798.2

PICKARD, SARAH* *(Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3)*

The Repression and Criminalisation of Youth-Led Political Dissent in Contemporary Britain

Successive governments in Britain have intensified their efforts to repress traditional and new forms of political dissent in the twenty-first century. In particular, these developments have been characterised by more repressive legislation leading to the criminalisation of dissent, as well as a move to greater surveillance and storing of information on searchable databases.

Young people have been the major actors in protests on numerous issues using a variety of methods. Young activists have therefore been particularly affected by governmental changes in the management of political protest.

First, this paper will outline briefly how British governments have made changes to legislation and policing methods regarding protests in recent years.

Then, the paper will examine the impact of legislative and policing changes on Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Association and the Right to Protest in relation to youth-led protest and dissent more wildly.

Last, the paper will discuss the legal, political and ethical implications of turning peaceful protests in criminal events and young activists into criminals.

TG06-989.2

PICKETT PIERCE, JEANETTE* *(University of Western Ontario)*

Constructing Access to Reproductive and Sexual Health Services (RSHS) in Small Urban Settings: An Institutional Ethnographic Approach

There has been a significant gap in knowledge about the effects that neoliberal policies and institutional practices have had on women's access to, and experiences of, reproductive and sexual health services (RSHS) in small Ontario urban communities. Little attention has been paid to how services within these urban centres have adapted and responded to cuts in welfare state and health programs, and the resulting effects of these neoliberal policies and approaches to governance on the community's cultural and moral climate, as well as the provision of local RSHS and other social services. This paper investigates the potential of institutional ethnography as a method of inquiry for examining how young women's choices and experiences in accessing community health and social services are shaped, regulated and governed by institutions and policies, and in turn, how these institutions modulate community-based RSHS.

Access to appropriate, timely, and affordable reproductive and sexual health services is essential to the establishment of equity and equality for women. Yet, some of the most vulnerable individuals, such as young women and those who live within the confines of poverty, still experience limited access to appropriate reproductive and sexual health care. This can be particularly pronounced in small urban centres, where there are fewer health and social resources than in the larger cities. My analysis builds on existing research on social determinants of women's health and explores how the neoliberal erosion of welfare state programs has influenced front-line RSHS within small urban centres, and shaped women's access to and experiences of those services within these settings.

RC57-933.2

PIEPER, RICHARD* *(University of Eastern Finland (UEF))*
VAARAMA, MARJA *(University of Eastern Finland (UEF))*

Quality of Life, Social Quality and Societal Sustainability: A Diagrammatic Multi-Dimensional, Multi-Level Framework

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

In recent years, a diversity of theoretical approaches and models of quality of life (QoL), social quality (SocQ) and societal sustainability have been proposed focusing on different aspects and levels each employing own concepts. There is a need for a meta-framework which is itself theory-grounded, but does not claim to be a "grand theory" of the entire research field. Needed is a framework linking different approaches, facilitating communication between disciplines, indicating issues for a more comprehensive theory and further research, and providing a general model for more specific applications in design, planning and technology. This presentation proposes (first steps toward) such a meta-framework and chooses a diagrammatic strategy for conceptual modelling and visualization.

Besides references to theoretical discussions, the analysis will focus on approaches and visual material used by participants of the 15th Annual Conference of the International Society of Quality-of-Life Studies 2017.

First, the multi-dimensional, multi-level conceptual framework is introduced. In a comparative perspective, different theoretical approaches are considered (including psychology, environmental psychology, capability approach, rational choice, social choice and social action, networks and systems, cultural anthropology, social philosophy).

Second, key elements are re-framed in diagrammatic models using (not exclusively) diagrams presented at the conference as starting points. The aim is to externalize and visualize underlying concepts and propositions (not info-graphs). The methodology is based on the emerging discipline of diagrammatology with roots in the pragmatism of Charles S. Peirce.

Third, the relevance and feasibility of the strategy is demonstrated by application to an on-going research project PROMEQ. It develops multi-level interventions (individual-community services- social policy) for the promotion of welfare and health of four vulnerable groups (young NEETs), older multi-users of care, long-term unemployed, immigrants). The groups are understood as "paradigmatic" cases for a comprehensive strategy for more equity and societal sustainability.

RC11-217.6

PIETILA, ILKKA* *(University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)*

KING, NEAL *(Virgnia Tech)*

OJALA, HANNA *(University of Tampere, Faculty of Social Sciences)*

Doing Middle Age: Evidence from Finland and the U.S.

Age differs from other forms of inequality in that people talk about aging as a process, and recognize themselves and others as necessarily changing statuses. As they do so, they negotiate the boundaries between age categories in various everyday interactions. In this regard, previous research shows that people will resist being categorized as "old" because of its denigrated status.

In this paper, we draw on data collected from Finland (N= 33) among metal workers and engineers aged 50-55, and 65-70; and from the U.S. (N=19; ages 42-61). Respondents all claimed to be middle aged, even those in their 70s. We suggest that they do so in an effort to avoid being categorized as old. Chronological age does not seem to be the sole basis of age categories. Respondents also suggest that they are middle aged quite differently from previous generations, and they characterize this as active versus inactive. Finally, they ascribe to middle age other positive characteristics, such as maturity and freedom, which compensate for the loss of their young bodies, and which further differentiate them from old people whom they see as more constrained. We conclude that the expansion and positive valuation of middle age, and the invidious comparisons of their parents to themselves together position them in a status higher than that of old age. As the one inequality in which all people assume they will shift in status over the courses of their lives, age invites an expansion of the last status prior to the most stigmatized one, old age.

RC25-470.3

PILCHER, JANE* *(University of Leicester)*

Personal Names and the Indexicality of Identities

Sociologists have overlooked the part played by personal names in the construction and communication of identities. My paper explores how personal names (forenames and surnames) are used alongside other (embodied) resources to communicate identity components that together offer the semblance of authenticity. I examine how personal names can also be important in 'denaturalized' identities, where there is a dissemblance of authenticity arising from perceived contradictions between the name(s) of an individual and their other (embodied) identity components. I focus on the examples of sex categorised forenames, forenames and ethnicity, marital surnames, and transgender forenames to show how naming is at the foreground of processes employed in the indexing of identities as being, or not being, 'authentic'.

RC50-839.3

PIMENTEL, THIAGO* *(Federal University of Juiz de Fora / UFJF)*

A Socio Political Perspective to Tourism Studies: Proposing the Concept of Tourism Field

This theoretical article aims to propose the concept of "field", derived from the sociological theory of Pierre Bourdieu, to tourism and explore some implications, from theoretical and practical orders, to tourist destinations. For this discussion, we first resort to the theoretical approach of the sociological theory of social fields of Pierre Bourdieu to deal with the social interactions that exist, in what is considered empirically a social field: tourism. In this way, we discuss the interference of organized collective action in the transformation of the tourist field, as a way of problematizing the social interactions of the actors present in this dynamic. The collective action has a greater weight in relation to the action of individual actors, thus having more power of interference in the decisions of the field, since they have a greater force. Specifically, we argue that a small group of actors can determine the direction of activity according to their private interests, leading to the exclusion of weaker groups. This relationship may be related to the strictly economic emphasis given the activity, afterwards the social, cultural and environmental spheres, keeping some actors in the centrality of the field. In this way, the inclusion of new actors in the scope of collective action is presented as a potential path to rebalance the existing asymmetry of power. It should be emphasized that this relationship is influenced by pre-established social structures and may depend on a causal moment for its actual effectiveness.

RC17-329.3

PIMENTEL, THIAGO* *(Federal University of Juiz de Fora / UFJF)*

An Ontology for Organization & Collective Action

This theoretical essay seeks to explore the insertion of critical realism in contemporary social theory, as a basic *intermezzo* from which it is necessary to draw up a realistic social theory of organizations and collective action. It is argued that the theoretical convergence between organizational and the collective action sociologies (O&CAS), identified by Friedberg (1993), can be explored within a critical realist perspective of social theory, where the theory of collective subjectivities (Domingues, 1995; Vandenberghe, 2007) plays an important role as a new form to consider causality.

The application of the principles of stratified ontology proposed by the critical realism (RC), as well as the paradigmatic commensurability between the natural and social sciences – that is possible by intransitive level of sharing the reality -, results in a sociology of levels (Brante 2001; Vandenberghe, 2007a,b; 2010). So it makes possible to localize the organizations and institutions at an intermediate level of the relationship between agency and structure (Archer, 2000; Fleetwood & Ackroyd, 2004; Fleetwood, 2005; 2008a; 2008b; Elder-Vass, 2010; Vandenberghe, 2010) as a real entity with its own existence and causal powers that can interfere with reality. It is, therefore, a legitimate instance of studies in social theory - and, by extension, within the O&CAS - and a supposedly appropriate level to deepen the knowledge about the processes of constitution of society (Ackroyd, 2000).

Conversely, the focus of the debate on O&CAS can be fruitful for its own social theory, as a hole, in that the opening of the "black box" of meso-sociological level (Bourdieu, 2001) may reveal processes and mechanisms related to the agency issue, as this is an intermediate category in the relationship between agency and structure (Fleetwood, 2008b; Elder-Vass, 2010), considering thatto date there is no due attention to it in social theory (Ackroyd, 2000).

RC13-260.1

PINJANI, PRATAP* *(GOVT.COLLEGE, AJMER(RAJASTHAN)INDIA)*

Leisure & Role of Technology in Social Transformation

Historically there has always been a relationship between technology and leisure, but the increasing use of the internet and computer gaming technology during leisure time is facilitating a transformation in contemporary leisure activity. Due to this technolzation things have come to an ease and have become entertaining. Anywhere in the world millions of mobile phone users are chatting, messaging, spending their times, socializing with other users and entertaining themselves. These technological advancements have covered many aspects of human life titled as boredom &escape , engagement, socialization, entertainment, dependence and explore new experiences.

Among these techno gadgets mobile phone has become a natural, fixed, stable part of daily life and is adopted more quickly and passionately by marginalized individuals, groups and countries. They have increased the socializing skills of people and youngsters especially have been using these cell phones to expand their external social network. Selian(2004)stated that "the youth market today is an extremely technology-savvy one, a segment of society that has been active in transforming the application and use of digital technologies in unprecedented ways".Lepp(2014a) in his article exploring the relationship between cell phone use and leisure: an empirical analysis and implications for management stated that "mobile phone use is associated with an array of behaviours and behavioral outcomes, there is a need to better understand the potentially multi-faceted relationship between mobile phone use and leisure. Because the cell phone is so pervasive in modern life, an improved understanding of this relationship could have important implications for leisure service providers."

Advancements of information society has led to building a shell around people where they'd spend their entire leisure time engaging on their techno gadgets

which is in turn affecting their social inclusion and involvement into outdoor activities, ultimately has an effect on their health to a greater extent.

RC21-392.4

PINKSTER, FENNE* *(Universiteit van Amsterdam)*
HOEKSTRA, MYRTE *(Universiteit van Amsterdam)*
FERIER, MARIJN *(Universiteit van Amsterdam)*

On the 'stickiness' of Stigma: Exploring Diverging Resident Experiences of Territorial Stigmatization in Amsterdam's 'most Notorious' Neighbourhood

On the stickiness of stigma: exploring diverging resident experiences of territorial stigmatization in Amsterdam's 'most notorious' neighborhood

Fenne Pinkster, Myrte Hoekstra & Marijn Ferier (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
Abstract

In Western Europe, a select number of 'problem neighborhoods', 'no-go areas' and 'ghettos' are at the forefront of public debates about urban inequality and the emergence of so-called dual societies. Residents in these 'notorious' neighborhoods are confronted with processes of spatial othering (Driver 2014, Sibley 1995), which may exacerbate their already precarious position and contribute to internal processes of estrangement and spatial alienation (Wacquant 2007, Slater 2015). This paper explores such experiences of territorial stigmatization in the Amsterdam Bijlmer neighborhood, a high-rise, modernist public housing estate that has long been represented in popular media as *the* Dutch 'ghetto' (Aalbers 2011, Van Gent & Jaffe 2017). Through interviews with residents, we investigate how they perceive, and are directly affected by, the stigmatization of their neighborhood. Interviews highlight the complex layered nature of stigma at the intersection of place, race and class as the imaginary of the Bijlmer as a marginal place brings together assumed physical characteristics of place – high-rise buildings, degradation of public space – and notions of a racially marked, criminal underclass. We argue that it is analytically fruitful to untangle these dimensions of territorial stigma and question how they are consequently differentially experienced by residents on the basis of their own classed and racial identities and their personal identifications with place. This allows us to critically examine the 'stickiness' of stigma and the ways in which residents of different social positions encounter, negotiate, internalize and are able to distantiate themselves from the blemish of place.

RC54-JS-27.3

PINTIN PEREZ, MARGARITA* *(El Colegio de la Frontera Sur)*

Becoming 'Tolerable': Tolerance Zones and the Excluded Exclusion of Central American Migrants Selling Sex in Mexico's Southern Border Region.

In the shadow of the Central American migration 'crisis,' hostility towards irregular Central American migrants in Mexico's southern border region has also been institutionally performed by other state agencies, including those under the biopolitical mantle of securing public health. In the southernmost state of Chiapas, public health laws authorize municipal governments to establish the spatial separation of commercial sex towards the urban margins, in locations referred to as 'tolerance zones.' Based on the assumption that sex workers are central to the spread of sexually transmitted 'diseases,' designated tolerance zones enable the surveillance and control of the bodies of sex workers, inadvertently locating predominantly female Central American migrants as a threat to public health and social order. In this paper, based on ethnographic research conducted in Mexico's southern border region between 2015-2016, I signal that the construction of bodies in *need* of tolerance intersects the historical displacement of sex workers with the contemporary exclusion of irregular migrants, whose economic incompetence with the state, devoid them from pathways to regular status. This work suggests that 'tolerance' serves as a depoliticizing discourse, removing the historical emergence of sex work regulation in this region and naturalizing the participation of Central American migrants in the local commercial sex trade. Under the guise of tolerance, the gendered, racialized and classed encoding of sex work regulation, that subjects Central American migrants to segregated zones and routine public health inspections, is normalized. I examine the transcendent and intersecting 'epistemic violence' (Spivak, 1988) of tolerance, accomplished at the structural, everyday and symbolic level, to discuss the ways in which these forms of violence collude in constructing bodies in *need* of tolerance and shaping the 'excluded exclusion' (Sanchez, 2003) of female Central American migrants selling sex in Mexico's southern border region.

TG03-956.5

PINTO, PAULA* *(CIEG/ ISCSP-University of Lisbon)*
JANELA PINTO, TERESA *(ISCSP- University of Lisbon)*

Promise Lost? Persons with Disabilities and the Right to Social Protection in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

Comprehensive social welfare systems are fundamental to ensure a minimum standard of living and income security to any citizen[1], but are especially beneficial to persons with disabilities in light of the additional costs faced by persons with disabilities and their households[2]. Accordingly, the CRPD[3] establishes in Article 28 the "*right to an adequate standard of living and social protection*".

Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are signatories to the CRPD and the three countries have ratified the Convention. They have known recent political transformations in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. It then becomes interesting to understand how their welfare regimes have changed to tackle new human rights obligations and how these are being translated into political commitments (*rights in principle*), policies and programmes (*rights as policy*) and concrete practices (*rights in practice*)[4].

This paper will present the outcomes of a comparative study of the social welfare systems in three North African countries and their impact on the conditions of living and social protection of persons with disabilities. Results were obtained through a comparative analysis of national laws, policies and programs, as well as semi-structured interviews (N=180) and questionnaires (N=180) applied to a sample of persons with disabilities 12-45 years-old, in urban, peri-urban and rural settings in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Results will highlight key factors that enable or inhibit the enjoyment of social protection and adequate standards of living by persons with disabilities in the region and draw recommendations for more inclusive social policy design.

[1] Bahle, Pfeifer & Wendt, 2010; Markell, 2006; Palmer, 2013.

[2] Bakhshi et al., 2014a; Bakhshi et al., 2014b; Barnes & Mercer, 2010; Bonnel, 2004; Palmer, 2013; Pinto et al., 2014; Priestley, 2010; Schneider et al., 2011; World Bank, 2009, WHO, 2011.

[3] UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

[4] Landman, 2004.

RC48-800.4

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* *(Sodertorn University)*

Anarchist Activism in Illiberal Democracies.

Studies of contemporary anarchist activism are focused on liberal democratic systems, mostly the US and Western Europe. However, looking beyond those geographical limitations, one can draw a different picture of anarchist practices and ideological changes adapting the movement actions to different opportunity strictures.

The empirical basis for this paper comes from results of the project 'Anarchists in Eastern and Western Europe: a Comparative Study' that included Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Poland and Russia. Most of the empirical material is coming from interviews with activists and is supplemented with interviews with anarchists from Czech Republic and Hungary as well as protest event and other data on anarchist activists from other countries.

The main difference in the actions of anarchists in Central and Eastern Europe (gradually more and more falling into the category of illiberal democracies) is the different discursive environment in which they operate. Using the concept of discursive opportunity structure, I want to show that being active in an environment hostile towards leftist groups (as it is the case of CEE), anarchists not only need to have a different self-identification (making self-labeling as part of the broader left more challenging) but this heavily affects choices of potential collaborators as the broader radical left-wing libertarian environment is much smaller.

This situation results in two things: firstly, different self-identification and thus different prognostic framing, mobilizing newcomers and aligning anarchist claims to existing master frames. Secondly, because of the limited availability of potential allies, the whole logic of alliance-formation is different, and stresses intersectionality and cooperation with grassroots activists where the politicization of the claims and struggles is a long-term gradual process and is often implicit. In this regards the anarchists in CEE countries (and beyond as it is observed in the US) are becoming the leading force on the left wing of politics.

RC48-810.1

PIOTROWSKI, GRZEGORZ* *(Sodertorn University)*

Black Monday and Womens' Strike in Poland: Lessons from the Field.

On Monday, October 3rd 2016 Poland has witnessed a massive mobilization of women protesting against plans to change and even further restrict abortion rights in Poland. Since the taking over of power by the conservative Law and Justice party in 2015, numerous areas of conflict have opened up, but none of them were as successful as the Women Strike. According to national polling data,

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4% of the population took part in the protests and the number of supporters were much higher. Street demonstrations took place in over 70 cities and police reported over 140000 people on the streets.

The demography of protesters and the scale of the campaign are pointing to a significant shift within the Polish womens' movement: for the first time feminist arguments have reached (on such a scale) women in smaller cities, older and with lower education. Linking - traditionally rejected within conservative Polish society - feminist claims with more general frames of democracy, degree of accepted state intervention into one's lives and finally with economic arguments, the protest has mobilized numerous newcomers into feminist groups.

Moreover, the protest became a blueprint for similar campaigns in Latin America and in South Korea, similar tactics were also used during a protest campaign against changes within Polish judicial system in July 2017. Feminist initiatives became active in other social campaigns pointing out the threats of newly proposed laws for women and bringing up the importance of womens' participation in democracy.

The main purpose of the paper - based on analysis of range of keywords in the internet, observations of the author and interviews with protest organizers - is to show not only the dynamics of the protest and the shift in claim-making strategies, but also the reconfiguration of the Polish womens' movement functioning in more and more illiberal democracy.

RC08-173.3

PIOVANI, JUAN* *(National University of La Plata / National Scientific and Technical Research Council)*

Academic Production Styles in Argentinian Social Sciences

Several studies have analyzed the development of a "universal" language and writing style for the social sciences. The extent to which this style has permeated diverse national academic contexts has also been a matter of interest. Argentina is an appealing case for analyzing this phenomenon because in recent years there has been a robust increase in public funding, which gave way to the expansion of research, the recruitment of hundreds of new full-time researchers, and the consolidation of fellowships for PhD students. All these, in turn, resulted in a remarkable increase in publications. However, even though these processes have occurred in the midst of professionalization (which implies higher levels of attachment to international academic standards), recent studies have shown that in Argentina still prevail two contesting models: one that conforms to international standards and practices, and another one of a more endogenous nature, with its own logic for knowledge production, evaluation and circulation. In order to examine the impact of the international standards in Argentinian social sciences, in this paper I analyze the styles of academic production. This implies the study of three closely related dimensions: research processes & models (theoretical foundations, methods, techniques, etc.); writing formats (structure and organization of academic texts); publication logic (types and profiles of journals where these texts are published). The analysis is based on a large sample of articles (grounded on empirical research) that were selected by peers in order to carry out a comprehensive review of Argentinian literature with regard to six key themes of the social sciences. But the articles were also examined meticulously to produce a dataset with several variables related to the three above-mentioned dimensions. The results show that regardless of the recent process of professionalization, a "heterodox model" of academic production is still largely pervasive within Argentinian social sciences.

RC19-363.5

PIPER, NICOLA* *(University of Sydney)*

The Right to 'Decent Work': Global Social Governance and Migrant Precarity

In recent years migration, especially 'irregular' or unauthorised migration, has become the principal political issue in many OECD member countries, with 244 million people estimated to be on the move globally. Labour migrants from less-developed regions move internally and internationally in response to poor working conditions and a lack of basic security in their home communities, but often find similarly difficult conditions abroad. They are disproportionately employed in 'three D' jobs (the dirty, dangerous and difficult) epitomized by construction, agricultural and domestic work, within countries of destination. Yet, national and global policymakers commonly celebrate such migrants as 'agents of development', mostly for the macroeconomic contributions they make in the form of monetary remittances. This paper argues that current migration and labour regulation generate a situation of *protracted precarity* (i.e. at home and abroad) which undermines migrant social rights, while fostering a regional economic reliance on migration as a survival strategy. Employing a global social governance approach, the role of global institutions will be reviewed in developing a better understanding of the transnational character of labour markets, hiring and employment conditions that is essential for effective migration governance. More concretely, the paper will be about ideas and models of 'decent work' as they emanate from various institutional levels (local, national, regional, global), and will develop an institutional and process-oriented perspective of 'decent work' in the

transnational context of migration by addressing working realities in countries of origin and destination. The Asian region serves as a 'test case' for the global social governance of migration by global institutions.

RC02-JS-53.1

PIPER, NICOLA* *(University of Sydney)*

Uneven Development and Displaced Care in Sri Lanka

Temporary labour migration has become a defining characteristic of Sri Lanka's economy. The concentration of production and services in and around urban Colombo has produced a lopsided pattern of development that undermines traditional rural livelihoods and necessitates practices of 'survival migration'. Such migration has been starkly gendered: export production has been explicitly feminised through the creation of garment factories operating in export processing zones, and through the displacement of care in the form of internal and international migrant domestic work. This paper examines the displacement and commodification of care through the lens of domestic worker migration. It situates this at the intersection of gender, ethnicity and class, both geographically and historically, and analyses the relationship between internal and international migration. This framework is then used to explore the changing dynamics of, and attitudes towards, domestic work. Migrant domestic work is explicitly bound up in uneven development, articulated through a continuum of gendered and ethnic subordination. There are many differentiated outcomes and experiences of agency within this process.

RC14-265.6

PISCITELLI, ALEJANDRO* *(UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA ARGENTINA)*

La Violencia En El Fútbol Argentino: El Desarrollo De Los "Barras Bravas" En La Argentina Democrática y Su Reflejo En Los Medios Gráficos

El fenómeno de la violencia en torno al espectáculo del fútbol en Argentina, se hizo presente casi desde que comenzó a practicarse este deporte a comienzos del siglo XX. Los "*barras bravas*" han ido con el paso del tiempo adquiriendo un protagonismo inusitado que trasciende lo estrictamente deportivo y se entrelaza con el mundo de la política, el sindicalismo, la venta ilegal de tickets y el comercio habilitado para los espectadores en los días de partido. Todas estas, se manifiestan como prácticas mafiosas que vienen acompañadas de altas cuotas de violencia y delincuencia. Las formas de acción han ido evolucionando a medida que nos aproximamos al presente especialmente a partir de la última etapa democrática, comenzada hace ya 35 años. A partir de allí, los grupos violentos toman un protagonismo inusitado que ha puesto en jaque a la existencia misma de la práctica de este deporte tan popular. En esta presentación analizaremos la evolución del fenómeno y el seguimiento que han ido realizando los principales medios gráficos de comunicación de nuestro país. Intentaremos también reflexionar sobre lo ocurrido en nuestro país a la luz de los teóricos de las ciencias sociales nacionales y extranjeros especializados en el tema: Eduardo Archetti, Amilcar Romero, Norbert Elias, Eric Dunning, etc.

RC46-778.2

PISCITELLI, GIANLUCA* *(Homeless Book - Faenza)*

Social Sociological Care to Improve the Quality of Life

Essentially, professional practice is characterised by a **practical orientation** towards working not on research alone, but on finding **solutions** for people and groups in situations of difficulty. It is a question of doing research and finding solutions that are not simply resources in themselves, but which represent relationships with others that induce **confidence**. And transmitting this trust builds **social capital** which sustains growth, change, and the strength to overcome critical situations. The consequence of all this is the achievement of a new well-being paradigm and the reformulation of the meaning of quality of life in the context of the needs of the "disadvantaged". Therefore, in our capacity as clinical sociologists, it is not a question of **problem-solving** and translating our ability to read social situations to the application of **problem-solving** skills; rather, we strive to frame the context within the confines of a **social project** – going beyond the restrictive reference to the model of a functional human organism, as usually applies to the work of psychologists – which is an expression of a **scenario of forces**, wherein the sociology operator and disadvantaged individuals or groups are engaged together and towards which they offer their respective contributions. Thus, the former support change or aid in solving the problem, the latter commit their efforts to overcoming a situation of crisis and achieving a redefinition of themselves as resources for their reference communities. This contribution will seek to illustrate how sociological counselling can be interpreted as **an enabling approach** which enhances the resources and project-handling capabilities of people, groups and organisations in order to achieve new well-being or an acceptable quality of life. In particular, we will consider two elements crucial to the sociological work here intended: that of **creative adaptation** and **of contact experience**.

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RC13-257.4

PISKUNOVA, INNA* *(Calgary)*

Commuter Challenge Towards Community Sustainability: Healthy Commuting As Continuous Perspective

Since 2016 the United Nations officially commenced implementation of its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The term of sustainability became extremely popular and a part of governmental and community policies all over the world. Many communities in Canada including the province of Alberta identified their vision for sustainability. As an important part of a governmental policy, complex and interdisciplinary trend, sustainability covers many fields including environmental issues, not-for-profit, corporate strategies, health assessment and planning, leisure and wellbeing of citizens, and many others. The Active Alberta Policy (Ministry of Tourism, Parks, and Recreation) provides a ten-year vision for recreation, active living, and sport. Communities in Alberta are working to improve infrastructure that encourages people to use active transportation. One of the most successful and long-term (more than 25 years) national projects working in Canada in this direction is Commuter Challenge. Its mission is to promote and facilitate sustainable mobility through education and engagement. The main goal of Commuter Challenge national project run by Sustainable Alberta Association based in Calgary is to improve personal and environmental health as well as healthy communities through encouraging individuals to commute by foot, bicycle, bus, train, and carpool or telecommute. The study of Commuter Challenge focused on identification and evaluation of the organization activities, benefits and measuring the impact of this national event on the wellbeing of its participants and communities population in general, as well as defining the strategies for its future development in terms of sustainability and quality of community life.

RC16-316.5

PITLUCK, AARON* *(Illinois State University)*

How Financialization Is Raced, Gendered and Classed

Dating from the 1970s, financial markets, actors, institutions and motives have become increasingly influential in social life. However, the leading causal theories of financialization are notably blind to gender and race except insofar as class is gendered and raced (e.g., 1. financialization as a functionalist evolutionary process to solve societal problems; 2. as a temporary reprieve from a crisis of accumulation; 3. as performativity theory in which elites reshape the economy to fit their neoliberal theories or ideologies, or 4. as a pragmatic replacement for the dissolution of corporations in organizing economic and social life).

Drawing on existing empirical research, this paper theorizes well-specified links to how financialization is altering these durable modes of social stratification. The point of departure is the commodity chain literature which specifies how economic growth and profit-making can be created by finding or creating a low-competition niche or bottleneck in a commodity value chain in market space. This paper makes an analogous argument for finance; the finance industry is composed of commodity chains extending across geographic space that shift capital across time. Financialization is the consequence of actors inserting themselves in these chains to extract profits and/or expand financial markets to new areas of social life. Such disintermediation and entrepreneurship can be productive, but it need not be. Unique to finance, financial actors' profits are also drawn from exploiting information asymmetries up and down the chain, or by shifting risk up or down the chain. Drawing on empirical research, I demonstrate how these chains are gendered and raced, and contrast this with mid-century social stratification. I argue that while financialization has entrenched these durable forms of inequality, it can also empower disadvantaged groups; the net effect of financialization in the future is therefore very much open to contestation.

RC52-861.3

PITTELLI, CECILIA* *(Instituto Universitario de la Gendarmería Nacional Argentina (IUGNA))*

Building the Professional Profile of the National Gendarmerie in Argentina

Argentina has in the present four federal security forces that depend organically on the Ministry of Security, created in 2010. The analysis of this paper will be centered in the professional profile of Gendarmería Nacional Argentina (GNA).

That corps was created in 1938, with the mission of consolidating the international borders and ensure the safety of the inhabitants of those regions, with a profile of security militarized corps, in the style of the French Gendarmerie or the Italian Carabinieri, but focused on border control.

Since the 90s of the last century it has been producing a transformation of the profile of the force, pointing to a more professional. So, a change was beginning to be built, for example, with the assignment of the Gendarmerie to United Nations peace keeping missions.

Moreover, since 2005, a comprehensive review of the formation and operation of the security forces was made, which culminated in the creation of the Security

Ministry. Accordingly, it was also developed a policy in each of the security forces to create university institutes for the training of officers and/or for the rise of the same.

In the case of the Gendarmerie, also sought a change of profile that would increase functions - some already had been incorporated-, such as safety on federal jurisdiction routes, control and prevention of drug trafficking and security to certain disturbances which could become federal crime, such as breaking traffic in routes.

This paper seeks to describe and analyze the efforts of improving the quality of training of officers, noncommissioned officers and agents of the Gendarmerie, as well as the redefinition of the professional profile of it since the creation of the University of the National Gendarmerie Argentina (IUGNA).

RC34-619.7

PITTI, ILARIA* *(Örebro University)*

"Remember That We Are Still Ultras": Dynamics of Recognition and Resistance in Youth Subcultural Styles of Participation

Since the '70s, the concept of subculture has been used to highlight youth capability to criticise common cultural norms through daily practices of participation in communities sharing a "focal concern", that is a specific interest and cultural taste around which a given life-style is developed. Commonly defined in terms of new forms of collective identification emerging within a mainstream culture, subcultures are communities that are enough homogeneous on the internal level and heterogeneous in relation to the outside world to be able of defining consistent distinctiveness and identity. Distinguish themselves from "the outside" through the elaboration of a specific "style", subcultures engage in a relationship with the external world through which both instances of resistance and recognition are expressed. Aiming at reflecting on the interplay between these opposite dynamics in youth subcultures' strategies of action, the paper presents the findings of a qualitative study conducted between 2015 and 2017 within an Italian ultras group composed of young people aged between 18 and 30. In 2015 the group has opened a self-managed social centre where different social projects and leisure activities (i.e. free gym, kindergarten, free concerts) are carried out with the aim of promoting a dialogue between the ultras community and the external world. Following the process of progressive "opening" of the subculture, the papers explores the evolution of: a) the internal relationships between the young individuals and the ultras community; b) the interactions between the group, the neighbourhood, and the local institutions. Multiple identities expressed through different styles of participation are adopted by the young ultras in order to foster a dialogue with "the outside" while preserving their antagonistic, subcultural identity. Data have been collected through ethnography and biographical interviews with young ultras conducted within the projects Youthblocs (Horizon 2020 –MSCA) and Partispace (Horizon 2020 – Excellent Science).

RC48-JS-31.5

PITTI, ILARIA* *(Örebro University)*
PIRO, VALERIA *(University of Bologna)*

Voluntary Illegality: Political Lawbreaking and Ideas of Citizenship in Young Activists' Practices of Help Towards Migrants

Following the so-called European migrant crisis, a series of critiques addressing the inadequacy of EU's management of the phenomenon of migration have emerged both at the institutional level and in civil society. The outdatedness of the model of citizenship conveyed by the current European laws on migration has been denounced by several grassroots social movements that, especially at local level, have proposed alternative solutions to address the issues of migrants' welcoming and integration. In many cases, young people have been at the forefront in this fight for a more inclusive Europe and, refusing the distinction between "legal" and "illegal" people, have engaged in different experiences of solidarity aimed at helping all incoming migrants. In so doing, they have frequently gone against the law in order to pursue a different idea of citizenship.

Aiming at reflecting on the relationship between citizenship and political lawbreaking, the presentation intends to show how, in young people's perspective, "illegal" practices of involvement becomes a mean perceived as necessary to give substance to an idea of citizenship able to put the respect of human dignity ahead to the loyalty to outdated laws.

The proposal focuses on the analysis of two case studies consisting in projects of solidarity towards migrants and asylum seekers carried out by two radical left social movements in Italy and Sweden. Both groups are composed by young people aged between 20 and 30. Subjected to harsh repression, the considered projects imply the adoption of a series of "illegal" practices of participation, such as occupation of abandoned spaces for the creation of shelters and other forms of help to "illegal" migrants. The data have been collected through ethnography and biographical interviews with young activists conducted between 2015 and 2017 within the projects Youthblocs (Horizon 2020 –MSCA) and Partispace (Horizon 2020 – Excellent Science).

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RC06-143.4

PLANG, JANET* *(University of Jos)*

Challenges in Effective Parenting Among Domestic Workers in Plateau State

CHALLENGES IN EFFECTIVE PARENTING AMONG DOMESTIC WORKERS IN PLATEAU STATE,BY DR.JANET PUNYIT PLANG,UNIVERSITY OF JOS,PLATEAU STATE,NIGERIA.

Parenting is one of the most basic and necessary obligations of responsible parents and guardians in any society.Effective parenting yields in the production of well cultured and responsible people.It is a role when not properly handled leads to a lot of chaos,disharmony,conflict and many other social ills,retarding the development of any society.Parenting entails a lot of commitment and sacrifice.The need to survive and provide for children has therefore witnessed many parents getting employed for income.Sometimes while generating income,the nature and conditions in carrying out job responsibilities affects family members especially children.Such is the case of parents in hired domestic service.This study aimed at identifying challenges in effective parenting as domestic workers. Its objectives were to find out to what extent working as domestic workers affects parenting,and to identify challenges in parenting as domestic workers.The methodology design is a social survey where questionnaires were used as instrument for data collection.Simple frequencies and percentage were used for data analysis and drawing conclusions.Findings showed to a large extent working as domestic worker affects parenting.Poor remuneration,inadequate time spent with children,literacy status of parents and irresponsible spouses among others are challenges in effective parenting as domestic workers.Recommendations made included,government enacting social welfare policies on regulations of salaries for non formal workers such as domestic worker,and boosting of adult education among such category of workers.

KEYWORDS:CHALLENGES,EFFECTIVE PARENTING AND DOMESTIC WORKER.

RC28-512.3

PLANTE, CHARLES* *(McGill University)*

Measuring the Cumulative Effects of Embeddedness on Earnings Trajectories in North America in Psid and Slid

According to leading sociological theories, economic action is embedded within social relations and customs. This "embeddedness" should give rise to path dependent and cumulative dynamics in earnings trajectories when large and/or, especially, unexpected changes in earnings move people into new social positions to which they have not yet adapted. Over the life course, these effects will induce negative autoregressive biases in earnings trajectories which are not accounted for by the kinds of earnings models ordinarily used by economists. In this paper, I model and evaluate this hypothesis using dynamic panel data methods and estimation, and longitudinal earnings data in PSID and SLID. I find robust evidence in support of the sociological concern with embeddedness: large changes in earnings, positive or negative, do in fact induce a long run negative effect on earnings over time. Moreover, these effects are more pronounced among the poor.

RC14-272.3

PLANTE, NATHALIE* *(Université d'Ottawa)*
NEGURA, LILIAN *(University of Ottawa)*

Représentations Sociales Et Pouvoir. L'Exemple Des Jeunes Femmes Francophones En Contexte Minoritaire Soufrant De Dépression Au Canada.

Les représentations sociales constituent, selon la théorie, des guides pour le comportement et des grilles pour les prises de position des membres d'un groupe social sur un objet qui constitue un enjeu pour ce groupe. Sauf quelques exceptions notables, peu d'études se sont penchées cependant sur les dynamiques représentationnelles associées à la manifestation de pouvoir d'une manière générale et encore moins dans le contexte spécifique d'usage des services professionnels. Une étude portant sur l'accès aux services de santé mentale des jeunes femmes appartenant aux minorités francophones dans trois provinces canadiennes : Ontario, Manitoba et Nouveau Brunswick nous permettra de mieux comprendre cette réalité. Cette enquête qualitative a été effectué auprès d'un échantillon non-probabiliste par choix raisonné de 47 hommes et femmes, âgés de 18 à 30 ans et de 45 à 60 ans, anglophones et francophones et qui rapportent avoir souffert de dépression au cours de la dernière année. Les données ont été recueillies par les méthodes du réseau d'associations et des entrevues individuelles semi-dirigées. Après une délimitation du concept de pouvoir en nous appuyant sur les travaux de Foucault, Arendt et Bourdieu, nous avons analysé le rôle des représentations sociales dans la manifestation du pouvoir dans un contexte d'offre des services de soin de santé mentale. D'abord, les représentations sociales orientent les actions et les réactions, en définissant les champs de possibilité en fonction de l'appartenance à un groupe social dominant ou dominé. D'autre part, le pouvoir, pour s'actualiser, repose très largement sur la légitimité qui lui est accordée. De par leur fonction justificatrice, cette légitimité est tributaire des représentations sociales. Les représentations sociales subissent à leur tour un effet d'hiérarchisation en se divisant en hégémoniques, polémiques et émancipées en fonction de leur pouvoir d'imposer des pratiques symboliques et matérielles dans le champ social d'une communauté.

RC28-514.17

PLATT, LUCINDA* *(Department of Social Policy, LSE)*
NANDI, ALITA *(UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX)*

The Relationship between Political and Ethnic Identity Among UK Ethnic Minority and Majority Populations

Recent decades have witnessed a rapid expansion in sociological analysis of minorities' ethnic and national identity, and the ways this is linked to both levels of marginalisation and to constructions of belonging and anti-immigrant sentiment in countries of destination. Relatedly, a body of research has explored the link between minorities' ethnic identity and their political engagement. The drivers of majority ethnic identity have less often been examined alongside those of minorities, though studies that suggest that both context and contact between groups shape identities of majority and minority populations. In addition, the political mobilisation of majority ethnic identities by right wing populist parties, renders a more detailed understanding of how ethnic and political identities and the connections between them of substantial contemporary interest. Using *Understanding Society,* the UK household longitudinal study, a large-scale, nationally representative study with a substantial ethnic minority boost and a suite of multi-domain identity questions, this paper explores the relationship between ethnic and political identity across UK majority and minority populations. Locating the analysis within social identity theory, the paper posits that there will be underlying factors driving ethnic and political identity for both majority and minority. Jointly modelling the strength ethnic and political identity, net of individual's general identification propensity, we find clear underlying associations of the unobservable factors driving both political and ethnic identity. We also observe that the latent drivers are stronger for majority and for more conservative / traditional respondents. Observed factors largely have similar associations for both political and ethnic identity for majority and minorities. However, the share of right-wing voters heightens ethnic but not political identity among both majority and minority populations, while discrimination shapes minorities' political but not ethnic identity. We also find that both political and ethnic identity both are stronger among second generation compared to immigrant minorities.

RC22-412.4

PLECITA, KLARA* *(Institute of Sociology, CAS)*
HAMPLOVA, DANA *(Institute of Sociology, CAS)*

Believe or Behave. the Importance of Religion and Customs/ Traditions for the National Identity of European Countries

Language, religion, and traditions are considered parts of the cultural understanding of nationhood (Shulman (2002). Religion (especially the dominant one) has played an important role in shaping the nations. Even in the more secular nations, religious emblems (institutions, symbols, customs and traditions) are an important part of national identity. Europe has been Christian for centuries. Religion served as a mode of social organization, a way of framing, channelling, and organizing social relations. Nevertheless, in the secular states of Europe, Christianity is not an equally important criterion of belonging to the nation. Immigration from non-Christian countries brings, however, concerns about national identity and the urge to define community on the basis of religion or traditions. Analysing the data from ISSP (2003 and) 2013 and using multilevel regressions we will show that in more religious countries, people rather define belonging to national community on the basis of Christianity, while in less religious countries they rather define belonging on the basis of sharing traditions. Research also shows that people with foreign-born parents stress the importance of religion and especially traditions less often than people with the long ancestral ties in the nations.

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RC47-783.2

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* *(FNRS-CriDIS/UCLouvain & CEMondiales)*

Eight Years after 2001. Social Movements and Social Movement Studies in a Polarized World

Since 2010, citizens' movements have risen in all regions of the world and shaken many regimes asking for democracy, social justice and dignity. Today, we have to acknowledge that democracy has not expanded as citizens (and researchers) wanted but that authoritarianism and conservatism is the dominant trend of the second part of the 2010s. What went wrong? Does it mean that social movements have lost their capacity to transform society?

In this paper, I sustain that social movements remain major actors of our time, but that epistemological biases and the double hermeneutic have led to overestimate the agency of progressive movements while underestimating conservative actors and the power of "movements from above".

RC47-786.4

PLEYERS, GEOFFREY* *(FNRS-CriDIS/UCLouvain & CEMondiales)*

In Defense of the Concept of Social Movement. Social Movements As Meanings and As a Dimension of Action

The concept of "social movement" has been criticized by all sides for different and sometimes opposite reasons. In the global North, scholars have suggested replacing it by "mobilizations", "contentious politics" or, more recently, "protest". These concepts focus on the contentious relationship with the state and street protests as the core of movements' activities. Conversely, some scholars of the global South see "social movements" as too closely associated with institutional actors and the idea that the state is the main actors of social change and thus propose to replace "social movements" by "resistances", a concept aimed at shedding light on popular resistances and daily life.

This paper draws on a Weberian perspective to revisit the concept of social movement as it was used by Alain Touraine and other leading sociologists of the field and suggest to use it as an analytical concept defined as "a specific meaning of action that challenges a society major normative orientations". Similarly to ideal types, a social movement is never fully embodied by an actor but is a meaning shared by a range of actors. The paper will show how this definition contributes to solve a series of epistemological challenges faced by scholars who study movements as diverse as food movements, Nuit Debout, citizens' movements in Romania and student movements in Latin America.

RC31-571.5

PLUSS, CAROLINE* *(University of Liverpool in Singapore)*

Cosmopolitanism Questioned: Mid- and High-Skilled Chinese-Singaporeans Migrants in Global Cities

The transnational lives of privileged migrants, who live in different global or metropolitan cities, are often viewed as cosmopolitan (e.g., Ley 2004). This paper researched the present transnational lives of middle-class, and mid- or high-skilled, Chinese-Singaporean migrants in multi-sited research: In: Hong Kong, London, New York, and Singapore (researching Chinese Singaporeans who have 'returned' to live again in Singapore). Several transnational contexts of the Chinese Singaporeans are considered Those of education, work, family, and/or friendships/ lifestyle (as they apply). This paper shows that rather than experiencing these different transnational contexts as cosmopolitan, the Chinese Singaporeans foremost often experienced these contests, and intersections among them, as *incongruous*, characterized by multiple displacements, Furthermore, this paper shows that place-specific characteristics of the four global cities of research, despite being global cities (Beaverstock et al. 2002), significantly impinged upon ruptures and disjunctures in the Chinese Singaporeans transnational lives. The implications of these findings for the scholarship on privileged transnational migrants (Bauman 1998) – whose (multiple) displacements are foremost driven by neoliberalism – are given in terms of that minority-majority relations, in different global or metropolitan cities in which the Chinese Singaporeans lived, often led the Chinese Singaporeans to develop ambiguous, if not incongruous, views of self, others, places, and societies. This paper will conclude that the cosmopolitanism of high-skilled migrants, who lived in different global or metropolitan cities, might be much more elusive than previously thought.

RC01-38.1

POCIENĖ, AUŠRA* *(The General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania)*

The Reintroduction of Conscription in Lithuania: Society's and Youth Attitude Towards State Defense and Military Service

The Lithuanian armed forces consist of professionals, conscripts, volunteer soldiers and active reserve soldiers. Conscription has been reintroduced in 2015 after a seven year break as a reaction to current military threats. Over 3000 young volunteer conscripts have joined the army during the openings. Despite that fact, the question of motivation to serve in the army remains important. It is directly linked to other questions: does society perceive military threats?; does it trust Lithuanian armed forces?; who/what do they believe would guarantee military safety for Lithuania?; are citizens themselves prepared to defend the state?; do

they support reintroduction of conscription?; and do they agree that their family members serve the army as professionals? In this way society serves as a milieu that can encourage or discourage young people to join the military. Young people are the main potential of the state's defense. Therefore it is important to know: do they intend to defend the state in the face of military danger?; what is their opinion on conscription and military service on general?; what main drivers motivate them to serve in the army? In this context, former conscripts' opinion is crucial as they are a uniting link between the military and society. What kind of message about military service and Lithuanian armed forces will they convey to society so it can significantly influence young men's motivation to serve. Therefore, it is important to identify the drivers that motivated the "first wave" conscripts to serve in the army and factors that determined their satisfaction or dissatisfaction during the compulsory service.

The issues mentioned above are analyzed in a longitudinal research that encompasses several quantitative surveys: public opinion surveys (2015 and 2017); youth surveys (2016 and 2017); "first wave" conscripts (the first to serve the army after reintroduction of conscription) surveys.

RC22-424.2

PODLESNAYA, MARIA* *(St. Tikhon's Orthodox University, Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences.)*

The Parish Community of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad in the Process of Adaptation and Integration of Its Parishioners.

The empirical findings of our extensive international research "The Parish of the Russian Orthodox Church in Russia and abroad: social structure and non-liturgical practices", which we have been carrying out since 2010, show that orthodox parish communities abroad are not only the centers of the Russian world, due to which one could immerse into the habitual atmosphere of the Russian language and culture, but also that social structures, which take on the role of social adaptation and integration of migrants and their descendants. We observed it almost in all countries, where our research took place in different years – Germany (2010–2014), USA (2014), Switzerland (2014), Greece, Cyprus (2015).

We also found out in our research that a parish is a multiple-aged formation, which includes migrants of different generations; older generations, therefore, are related to socialization in the USSR and Russia, younger generations of parishioners – to the country of their current residence. Due to this, there's an interesting effect: younger generations of parishioners who do not know the Russian language well, but fluently speak the language of the country they were born and grew up, become a peculiar kind of "outsiders" for older senior generations of parishioners, and the parish has generally to make efforts to bridge the emerging gap. These efforts are also due to the fact that the older generations of parishioners by means of their children try to build themselves in the environment they are living in. Religious socialization also plays an important role in this process. Religious socialization is different in different generations since older age groups of parishioners born in atheistic USSR and post-atheistic Russia have to go through it for the first time or anew; younger generations do it overcoming the impact of confessional background diversity.

TG03-953.4

POFERL, ANGELIKA* *(Technical University Dortmund)*

The Social Meaning of Human Rights. Perspectives from a Sociology of Knowing and Experience

The social meaning of human rights. Perspectives from a sociology of knowing and experience Phenomena of vulnerability, the closely linked need for protection, safety and security, a minimum of social participation and the idea of dignity are among the basic prerequisites and conditions of human existence. However, even such a statement of "facts" depends on the extent to which social conditions are understood to be historically variable and rationally formed. Only then do conditions that were previously categorised as given by God, nature or tradition become a social and political problem: they appear to be in need of treatment and intervention; they represent social grievances, forms of inequality and injustice, which must be eliminated and transformed into "better" realities. From a sociological perspective, both the "self-evident" affirmative notion of human rights as well as growing criticisms (e.g. referring to ethnocentrism) are unsatisfying, because they usually presuppose the very thing that stands in need of analysis: namely, the creation, "invention" or, to be more precise, the construction and constitution of human beings as human rights subjects. This is the question that this paper addresses. It is based on a theoretical and a diagnostic interest of present modernities. The thesis is that human rights represent the paradox of a historically contingent construction with a universalist claim. It contains the attribution of a 'last' status category and 'absolute' figure of meaning: "This is a human being." In a human rights culture the contours of a specific human image and 'postheroic' subject concept become visible. It points to the supposedly unambiguous, at the same time brittle borders of the social world, it is inseparably linked to the vulnerability, fragility and dependence of

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human existence and it is structured by the cosmopolitan dynamics of "inclusive diffference".

RC40-704.3

PÖGGEL, KAROLINE* *(Leuphana University Lüneburg)*

From the Niche Cuisine to the Mainstream Kitchen? a Communication Perspective on Drivers and Barriers in Popu Larizing Local Alternative F Ood System

This project engages with local alternative food systems (LAFS) as an alternative to the conventional industrial agro food complex, considering them as an important part of transformation to sustainability (Maye et al., 2007). With a specific focus on the communication practices emerging from these alternatives, my research explores which communication strategies enhance the transformative potential of LAFS. This requires to understand how framings of sustainable food practices, through different media and instruments, are used in order to popularize LAFS. The way identity is communicated in and outside the network of LAFS arranges the theoretical frame around their communication practices, conceptualizing them as prosumers. Prosumers are perceived as market actors shaping local value chains and expecting in their consumption a piece of their own identity, and are therefore capable of reproducing their values and establish LAFS through their 'prosumption' (Sahin & Dogdubay, 2017). Approaching this from a communication perspective with a specific focus on identity allows to investigate how communication practices lead to the inclusion and exclusion of certain actors, which helps to create a more effective communication to make LAFS more accessible and attractive for a wider public. The first part of the research establishes a typology of sustainability communication within LAFS. Based on a systematic literature review, this considers the effectiveness and effects of different formats, instruments and messages as well as framings, media and communication formats/instruments employed. As second inquiry, the research aims to systematize variations of LAFS as social innovations (e.g. foodsharing, community supported agriculture, wasteless packaging stores, seasonal diets) according to different aspects (e.g. innovation type, social groups involved, identity, inclusion/exclusion). Through its focus on communication, the project contributes to a further understanding of the transformative conditions for social innovations and highlights how alliances between production and consumption can lead to a more sustainable food system.

RC31-570.3

POGHOSYAN, GEVORG* *(Armenian Sociological Association)*

Armenian Migrants in Russian Labor Market

Starting from the mid-1990s, after the actual disintegration of Soviet Union, a large outflow of population began from the former soviet republics. Armenia among the newly independent states transformed to the donor country of labor force. Over the past 25 years about 1 million 200 thousands citizens left Armenia. The main flow of migrants rushed to Russia (80%) and other countries of CIS , as well as to Europe (15%) and the United States (5%). The lion's share among all migrants is men aged 18 to 55 years. Actually this is the export of labor force, the core of which is the economically active population of the republic.

In January 2015, Armenia officially joined the Eurasian Economic Union, along with Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Within the framework of this union, as economic integration deepens, in addition to the actual movement of people across the state border, the free movement of labor force is also implied. Thus, in the process of integration, after the commodity and financial markets the labor market is gradually open too. Russia, as a receiving country, provides jobs and opens up its labor market for migrants from Armenia.

In July 2014 Armenia and Russia have signed an agreement, according to which arrivals from both countries are exempt from the obligation to register at the place of stay within 30 days.

However, despite this, customs regulations and their application in practice create numerous various obstacles. The migratory flow of labor resources is actually controlled by the provision of limited quotas for various professions, depending on the different geographical zones and cities of the Russian Federation. Thus, in general, the legally enforceable right to free movement of labor resources in practice is limited to controlling legislative flows of migrants.

RC09-192.1

POGHOSYAN, GEVORG* *(Armenian Sociological Association)*

Transformations of Social Structure in Armenia Towards the Western Modernization

The social structure refers to the number of very difficult affected and inertial subsystems of society. However, if the changes affect the social structure, hey usually are hard reversible.

Beginning from the 1990 the post-soviet societies experiencing deep transformations. The social structure of pre-reform societies was universal for all of them; it was historical triad of classes – the working class, peasantry and servants, including "layer" of intelligentsia. But this old model no longer exists. For the expired 25 years Armenian society has undergone fundamental reforms. First of all it is a change of the ownership. The state economy was changed to a multi-sector economy with a large variety of forms of ownership – state, private, municipal, rental, shareholders, mixed, etc. Transforming structure of the Armenian society today is multi-faceted. There are the new class of large and medium private owners (mostly in the field of service and maintenance) and a huge number of farmers. The level of social stratification and social differentiation is much increased, at the same time dramatically increased trends of deepening of social inequality.

For the Armenia the main characteristic of transformation model is a very small percentage of the middle class, and a sharp increase of marginal and social exclusions. The share of employed in agriculture increased three times. It is result of a full stop more than 40% of the country industry. In Armenia, once the leading and the most numerous (66%) working class, partially dissolved in the growing service sector, and partly joined the ranks of the small proprietors and entrepreneurs, but mostly joined the army of unemployed. The greater role played by the sharp decline in living standards, unemployment, impoverishment and migration.

RC16-318.1

POHLER, NINA* *(Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)*

Agreeing on Value, Disagreeing on Evaluation? Contested Evaluation Regimes in Cooperatives

My contribution is about (e)valuation as a social and inner-organizational process inside cooperatives. These cooperatives developed their (e)valuation regimes and practices as a critique of mainstream economic and organizational practices. I use examples from my PhD project on justification work in cooperatives in three different sectors to illustrate how the process of finding adequate test arrangements (Boltanski and Thévenot 2006) and related measures and calculation devices (Callon and Muniesa 2005) is entangled with questions of justice. Furthermore, I show that conflicts around evaluative justice are not necessarily only about finding appropriate measures and principles of evaluation. The question of evaluating persons and objects itself can be contested. Depending on the situation and the involved actors and entities, trying to formalize and measure relations according to one, 'universal' principle of evaluation can be viewed as fundamentally unjust, because it ignores particularities. I explore this tension between a generalist and a particularist idea of justice and show, how organizations use coordination mechanisms and arrangements with varying degrees of formalization to cope with it.

RC57-933.1

POHN-LAUGGAS, MARIA* *(University of Vienna)*

Biographical Processes through Narration and Images: Epistemic Considerations about Materiality

Processes of constructing biographies are carried out by oral narratives but also by private photographs. In this context, photographs are a special medium and differ from narrative principles; they are able to show something that can't be told or that is not allowed to be told, and they prove that 'something has been' (Barthes). Empirically it is still an open question, in which way photographs constitute biographical processes and which differences and similarities to biographical processes in narrations can be identified. Approaching these two main aspects I want to present biographical narrations and visual practices of descendants of a family whose (grand)parents were resistance fighters against the Nazi-regime, Based on this data I want to discuss following questions: In which way narrations and images can be used by subjects to construct their biographies? Which role does the materiality of narration and image play in this construction process? To what extent does the combination of narrations, images and visual practice offer epistemic chances to investigate complex social phenomena?

RC26-485.1

POKROVSKY, NIKITA* *(outdated)*

Urbanization and Counter-Urbanization in the Global and Russian Context

Over 100 years ago the urbanization and population booms in megalopolises throughout the world created highly concentrated population centers that were fraught with social problems. It was not a coincidence that the institutionalization of the discipline of Sociology in the 20th century was largely associated with the study of cities and urban life by the representatives of the Chicago School, Park, Burgess, Wirth, Thomas, and Znaniecki. owever, since the 1950s and, even more so in the last 20 years, social thinkers have been compelled to reconsider the ideas that were proposed by the Chicago School and have dominated the field of urban sociology for almost 100 years. However the modern trend of counterurbanization (or de-urbanization) is a social phenomenon that cannot be reduced to a single common denominator. This term has many components which include among

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other variables, the study of recurrent migration patterns from urban to rural areas. Jt is possible to detect modern forms of socialization that are the result of the counterurbanization phenomenon and have been super-imposed upon traditional rural infrastructures. In rural sociology studies, the transformation of rural life by the social forces of globalization has been defined as "cellular globalization" [Pokrovsky, 2014]. The global processes have penetrated all of the "cells" of previously purely rural communities. The globalization matrix has equally transformed both city and rural settlements. The paradigm shift in thinking about rural societies is a relatively new approach to understanding Russian village life. The culture and the way of life of Russian agriculturalists were, in previous eras, solely based upon agricultural practices. Today traditional agricultural production is preserving its relevance where it is economically profitable, but it has entered a mode of production which is developing in tandem with other factors, which includes for example, environmental, social and recreational ones.

RC11-221.7

POLIVKA, LARRY* (Florida State University)

Neoliberal Long-Term Care in the U.S. and the Future of Public Programs

Until 2013 the home and community-based services part of Florida's public long-term care (LTC) system was administered by the Area Agencies on Aging and non-profit service providers. In 2013, however, most of the publicly funded HCBS programs were privatized through contracts with HMOs run by large insurance companies such as United Health Care. These contracts gave the HMOs the power to administer all Medicaid funded LTC programs including the nursing home program. This paper includes a description of the political (ideological and corporate) forces at both the state and federal levels that played major roles in the transition to a full scale for-profit managed LTC system in Florida, an analysis of the major problems encountered during the transition from both consumer and organizational perspectives, the impact of the new system on costs and quality of care outcomes through 2017, and the impact of MLTC on the Florida Aging Network, non-profit organizations in terms of their role(s) in the state's public LTC system and in other aging services. Finally, the paper will address the implications of this neoliberal approach to the administration of public LTC programs for a wider range publicly funded programs from educational and health care (Medicare, etc.) to corrections and public utilities (water). More broadly the paper will address the future of the state and public sector if the current neoliberal policy trajectories are sustained over the next several years. We will use Wolfgang Streeck's concept of the Hayekian state dominated by corporate, especially financial, interests and the five crises of neoliberalism as a framework for this analysis of current policy trajectories.

RC04-81.16

POLLOCZEK, MAGDALENA* (University Paderborn)

School-Enterprise-Cooperation Projects and Why Companies Get Involved

In Germany, low-achieving youth graduating from the secondary school type *Hauptschule* are most at risk of not having immediate prospects to enter vocational education compared to their age peers in other school types. Unable to find an apprenticeship position with an enterprise, they are placed into the so called transitional system, which keeps them in an uncertain waiting position and exposes them to stigmatization. The threat of social exclusion is especially high for those *Hauptschul*-pupils who drop out of school without any certificate. The school-enterprise-cooperation project *Praxisklasse* has been launched as a preventive mechanism to support these disadvantaged pupils with regard to their individual needs. Local enterprises as the project's key stakeholder form a strong network together with youth welfare organizations and the respective school.

My contribution presents results of evaluating the *Praxisklassen*-project and investigates the companies' motives why they are engaged. The conducted semi-structured interviews with recruiters as the in-house responsible for the cooperation project indicate that companies show a high level of motivation to partake because they expect to generate major future benefits for themselves: Resources spent on recruitment campaigns can be reduced, and the prolonged internships allow them to screen the student more extensively for their own purposes. On the other hand, the results confirm the high relevance of school-arranged and supervised internships shortly before graduation and highlight new chances for lower-qualified youth. They profit by compensating missing formal qualifications with positive personal traits or practical competences and gain easy access to apprenticeship positions. The study gives evidence that these kind of accompanied programs result in a win-win-situation for all involved parties and need to be further supported by the government.

TG04-977.2

POMA, ALICE* (UNAM)

Climate Change Perception and Responses of Grassroots Environmental Activists in Mexico City.

In Mexico City (CDMX), the effects of climate change (water stress, heat waves, accompanied by periods of environmental risk and floods caused by extreme rains) are joined by the effects of the urban development model. Even when these effects do not last long and do not become disasters, they can affect people's quality of life. When people live with these changes, they begin to assign them meanings in an individual and collective process.

The presentation's goal will be to introduce the first steps in a research project, the aim of which is to explore the local dimension of citizens' perception and response to climate change in CDMX in greater depth.

Through in-depth interviewers with members of four citizen committees that defend the territory, this project aims to explore: how these subjects perceive the problem and the solutions proposed at different levels of the government, as well as the subjects' response to the problem.

The choice to involve citizens organized in the defense of the territory is based on the idea that these actors play a central role by working in the area, helping to disseminate information, ideas, values and pro-environmental practices at local level. Their experience, furthermore, demonstrates the contradictions between the official discourse against climate change and the unsustainable development model that continues to be encouraged in Mexico City.

The qualitative method and the ethnographic work will make it possible to analyze the socio-cultural processes that are at the heart of understanding climate change and the solutions for dealing with it, as well as people's different responses. Their understanding may be useful for promoting adaptation strategies and increasing resilience at local level.

RC01-33.2

POMERANTZ-ZORIN, LIMOR* (Bar-Ilan University)

Women's Participation in High Technology & Knowledge-Intensive Military Units: New Opportunities, Traditional Barriers

This paper examines how gender shapes the high-tech arena in the military, via the case of women officers who serve in high technology & knowledge-intensive division of the Israeli military. The participation of women in high-tech and knowledge-intensive units[1] constitute an interesting case for the study of gender-military relations nowadays, because it is a highly prestigious organizational sector, whose centrality in the armed forces of our time is increasing. The research method combined quantitative and qualitative approaches. In addition to analyzing the participation rates of women according to ranks and positions, we conducted a qualitative study focusing on the experiences of women officers in different stages of the military career. The findings indicate that women's participation in high- tech units is characterized by tensions and contradictions. On the one hand, this military arena enables women to play challenging roles, to belong to the core of military action and to enjoy a high social and occupational status. However, alongside the opportunities inherent in it for women, this military arena is highly gendered. Masculinity is its underlying paradigm, and its reference point is that of an operational organization that requires full devotion. These schemes shape organizational climate and practices that push women to the margins of the military organization. The paper discusses the cultural and structural characteristics that preserve gender inequality in high-tech units, as well as the agency of the officers, who employ a variety of strategies in an attempt to overcome the difficulties involved in their military career. The picture emerging from the study enriches our understanding of gender and military relations, and can serve as a basis for an intervention program to promote gender equality in this important military arena.

[1] For convenience, I shall refer to them briefly as "high-tech units".

RC47-JS-5.2

PONCE LARA, CAMILA* (Universidad Católica Cardenal Silva Henríquez)

"Youth in a Global Age: Subjectivities and Self-Construction of Chilean Alter-Activist Leaderships across Post-2011 Mobilization"

The year 2011 represents a key moment in the history of social movements, as many mobilizations across the globe took place, such as the Arab Spring, the M15 Movement, Mane student mobilizations in Colombia, Occupy Wall Street, Acampa Sampa in Brazil or student mobilizations in Chile. All these mobilizations show a horizontal character of protests, as well as the absence of leaders. However, in the case of Chile in 2011 student mobilizations, leaders continue to play a fundamental role. This research seeks to understand the emergence of these leaders in a context in which social movement literature has forgotten them. Therefore, the general objective of this project is to understand the subjectivities of the young alter-activist leaderships of the recent post-2011

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movements and their construction as individuals. This research considered the anti-extractivist movement (in Punta de Choros and Chiloé) and the movement of people indebted for education. The specific objectives to be considered here are: investigate the characteristics and the construction of the alter-activist leaderships, from their subjectivities; contrast how the young alter-activist leaders of the anti-extractivist movement and the movement of indebted are constructed as individuals and political actors; inquire into how subjectivities of young alter-activist leaders are related among themselves and to other young alter-activist leaders in global mobilizations; and analyze the global character of the post 2011 mobilizations from their own actors. This research is qualitative and explanatory. Using in-depth interviews and focus groups as instruments, the analysis strategy seeks to contrast the alter-activist subjects and understand how they construct themselves, as actors and as leaders of a social mobilization.

RC28-512.1

PONOMARENKO, VALENTINA* *(GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)*

Wealth Accumulation in the Household. Whose Disadvantages Matter?

In this study wealth is employed as an often neglected but highly relevant well-being measure in sociology. I relate the employment history and especially accumulative disadvantages like non-employment and part-time employment to wealth in old age. In particular, I am interested in the household context and how gendered career patterns determine household wealth accumulation. Previous research showed that joblessness and career instability lowers income on the long-run. This study shows that also wealth accumulation correlates with experience of employment disadvantages. I use comparative data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement and combine it with the retrospective panel SHARELIFE to retrieve information about the complete employment history of couples. The relevance of wealth varies significantly across households and in the wider national context. The results show that cumulative non-employment has significant disadvantages for wealth accumulation in old age. However, large gaps between men's and women's contribution to household wealth persist. Whereas women interrupt their careers more often, their disadvantages hardly matter. On the other hand instabilities of men are associated to lower wealth. Other household factors like receipt of inheritances are decisive in the effectuality of these disadvantages.

RC44-748.4

PONTARELLI, FRANCESCO* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Precarious Workers and Students Solidarity in Action Against Outsourcing: A Case of (Partial) Victories in Johannesburg's Higher Education Institutions.

In 2015 and 2016, 'FeesMustFall' and 'OutsourcingMustFall' movements mobilised students and precarious workers across South Africa's higher education sector. Even though the movement started against fee increases and developed into the call for free decolonised quality education, it rapidly included the rejection of the exploitative working conditions of outsourced workers. Outsourcing labour relations were implemented in SA tertiary institutions in late 1990s - early 2000s and affected mainly the so-called 'non-core' services (such as cleaning, security, catering and gardening). During the last fifteen years, despite the constant challenge against highly precarious working conditions by different forms of workers' organisation, unions, as well as grassroots solidarity forums, it is only in the wake of the national mass movement (without the support of traditional labour organisations) that workers secured significant victories. Side-lined by public sector trade unions, outsourced workers in SA universities found in the momentum created by the student's movement and in the activism of radical youth an empowering partner in challenging the economic imperatives of the neoliberal education system. Student activists, despite their status as 'class in transition', were able to provide more effective support compared to the institutionalised and corporativist approach of traditional unions present in the education sector. From a series of in-depth interviews to capture experiences of students and workers, this paper explores the complex process of building solidarity in the University Johannesburg and University of Witwatersrand. The construction and consolidation of identities in alliance, which saw a complex interaction between race and class, was paramount for the mobilisation of a successful struggle. A struggle that was able to shift the practices of the ruling classes and to briefly establish the dominance of 'the political' over the 'the economic' in a context of 'organic crisis' of the African National Congress.

RC23-436.1

PONTES, JORGE* *(Fundacentro)*
ARCURI, ARLINE *(Fundacentro)*

Work and Emerging Technologies: Socio-Historical Approach between Nanotechnology and Precariousness of Work and Its Impacts on Brazilian Workers

In 1965, Gordon E. Moore proposed that the miniaturization of components onto integrated systems would launch science to new achievements and emphasized that the biggest potential lies in the production of large systems. Nowadays, nanotechnology has taken on this task and shows itself as a great influence in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, being applied from automation to human enhancement. A socio-historical investigation of this potential related to the precariousness of work is the object of our article in an effort to answer the questions: Are brazilian workers ready to withstand the negative impacts and adapt to new structural and organizational changes in the workplace? What are the impacts of these changes in our society?

RC27-491.4

PONTOGLIO, MARIA CLARA* *(Serviço Social do Comércio, University of São Paulo)*
NUNOMURA, MYRIAN *(University of São Paulo)*

The Sports Experience in the Curumim Program of Sesc Ribeirão Preto (Brazil)

In 1946, the Sesc - Social Service of Commerce - was created seeking to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of workers in Brazil. Over time, Sesc has become an active institution in the field of Non-Formal Education (MAGALHÃES, MARTIN, 2013), offering access to cultural places and productions. In 1988, the socio-educational program Curumim, which cares for children from 7 to 12 years old of low-income families, was implemented in Sesc Ribeirão Preto and includes various contents, as well as the sport, aiming at the integral development of participants (SERVIÇO SOCIAL DO COMÉRCIO, 1986). According to Bourdieu's studies, it was identified the potential of the Curumim Program to expand the cultural capital and to attribute new compositions to the *habitus* (BOURDIEU, 2008) of its participants. This research sought to understand how the sports practice experienced in Curumim influenced the relationship of the former participants with the sport. The methodology used was the Grounded Theory (STRAUSS; CORBIN, 2008); six adults who participated in the Curumim in Sesc Ribeirão Preto and two people who have worked as educators in that program were interviewed. In data analysis, five categories were established: "Sports experiences in school and in other places"; "Sports experiences in Curumim"; "Loss of contact with the sport"; "Continuity of sports practice" and; "Curumim as 'an open window': discoveries, learning and influences", the latter being the main category. At last, it was possible to perceive that the former participants were influenced in adolescence and in adulthood by the sports practice experienced in Curumim, leading to the involvement of some of them in work activities related to sport, such as the Physical Education career. It has also been identified that Curumim can modify the *habitus* of its participants, as well as sensitize to a wider vision of their own lives.

RC32-577.1

POON, JULIE* *(University of Guelph)*

An Examination of Whether and How Court-Mandated Intervention Programs Address the Lived Realities of Women Who Perpetrate Intimate Partner Violence

In Canada, the implementation of pro-charging policies and the subsequent rise in women charged for intimate partner violence (IPV) has resulted in an increase in women being court-mandated to attend intervention programs as perpetrators of IPV. Canadian researchers have recently started to explore this area and acknowledge that existing programs that rely upon interventions designed for male batterers may not be suitable when responding to women's use of force because their actions may often be defensive rather than offensive. The types of IPV used by women, its severity, and its consequences are often gendered and intersect with multiple forms oppression that inform how each woman perceives their use of force. This paper draws upon one-on-one interviews with twenty women who were court-mandated to attend Ontario's Partner Assault Response (PAR) program as well as three PAR program facilitators from a women-centred agency within a large, urban city in Ontario, Canada. Using their voices, the findings discuss how women PAR participants interpret their own use of force and whether and how the PAR program addressed their lived realities. Given the complex reasons that women engage in IPV and their diverse needs, implications for program and policy responses will be discussed.

RC31-574.4

POPKIN, ERIC* *(Colorado College)*

The Emerging Movement to Confront Immigrant Detention in the United States: Strategic Challenges and Possibilities for Social Change

Since the election of Donald Trump, U.S. immigration policy has increasingly emphasized the broadening of categories of immigrants eligible for removal. This drive has led to increased reliance on the detention of asylum seekers (including families) entering at the U.S.-Mexican border with Mexico and immigrants residing elsewhere in the country due to the aggressive implementation of interior enforcement tied to the further criminalization of immigration policy. Prolonged detention due to more limited possibilities to obtain bond/parole and poor conditions in facilities have led to an upsurge in challenges to the detention of immigrants in the U.S. This paper examines this emerging movement of lawyers, immigrant rights activists, and concerned citizens confronting immigrant detention emphasizing the possibilities and limitations of this effort. Specifically, the paper explores how these activists view their work (strategies/practice), assesses the possibilities for significant policy or social change, and considers the challenges confronted in the context of this work. The paper relies on semi - structured interviews with leaders within key organizations affiliated with this effort including the Innovation Law Lab ("transformative lawyering" effort based in Portland, OR.), the Southern Poverty Law Center (and affiliate project, the Southeast Immigrant Freedom Initiative with offices in Montgomery Ala., Atlanta, Ocilla, and Lumpkin, Georgia), and the American Immigration Council (facilitating the CARA network) and Detention Watch Network (coalition of organizations) based in Washington DC. The research demonstrates that important gains have occurred though the effort confronts serious challenges including: consensus among Democratic and Republican parties on the utility of immigrant detention, an increasing reliance on privatization of immigrant detention facilities supported by policy makers, a lack of substantial collaboration between movement participants and criminal justice activists/organizations emphasizing disproportionate imprisonment levels of the African-American population, and the lack of a unified agenda with prominent refugee rights organizations within the U.S.

RC48-809.6

POPOOLA, ROSEMARY* *(Covenant University)*
EGHAREVBA, MATTHEW *(Covenant University, Ota Ogun State, Nigeria)*
FAYOMI, OLUYEMI *(Covenant University)*

Advocacy or Adversary: Interrogating Its Changing Meaning and Implications for Global Society

The word advocacy is one that is readily used by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), activists, developmental institutions, social movement groups but which concept is not clearly defined and operationalized. However, groups from secessionists, insurgents, activists adopt the word in propagating their mission without a clear understanding of what it represents in their struggle. This situation has raised questions as to who is an advocate? What qualify someone to advocate for a cause? At what point does advocacy become adversary to the society? This reality has been further exacerbated by conflict of identity as one person's advocate is another person's adversary and vice versa. This paper therefore seeks to interrogate the concept of advocacy and its changing meaning in a contemporary world and the implications it poses for peace and order. The paper relies on the use of secondary data since it is an exploratory discourse. The paper argues that although the concept can be manipulated for selfish interest while claiming to speak for others yet it remain a rallying word for people, groups, organizations, institution that stand for any social cause that seek to address issues of oppression, victimization, marginalization and underdevelopment. The paper recommends among others a constitutional definition of the concept of advocacy without infringing on the freedom of speech and association that allow people stand for the social cause that interests them. Vis-a vis putting in place measures to punish those who go-beyond the limits of what the law allow for promoting advocacy.

RC04-95.6

POPOVA, EKATERINA* *(Institute of Sociology of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Tertiary Education and Labour Market: Towards Ontological Inequality

The study of educational reality and the interrelationship of the sphere of education and the labour market began to occupy one of the principal places in the analysis of social structure and social stratification. The gap between the sphere of education and the labour market reveals a serious discrepancy in the interaction between people and fundamental social institutions, and the gap between the requirements of the real economy and the actual knowledge and competencies of employees is deepening.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the so-called fourth industrial revolution will lead to an increase in the disproportionate professional structure of the population. By all accounts, a time comes when people need to be educated to cope not with one job for their whole lives but with a series of jobs that require different skills and abilities, or even to switch between different jobs fast and easily. What role higher education can play in these processes? What are the educational strategies of different groups of population? What are the new patterns of interaction with the education and the labour market?

The inclusion of the context of the technological development in the investigated problems will allow one to come up with an interpretation of the growing polarisation in a society that will result in the division of those who accept the changes and those who are not ready for them. More generally, the designated frame leads to inequalities that go beyond social inequality - towards ontological inequality.

Preliminary results of the project «Horizontal professional mobility and educational strategies of the population in the context of the technological development of the Russian Federation (sociological analysis)» (RSF, 17-78-10204) are going to be reported at the session.

RC23-425.15

POPOVA, NATALIA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Law, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

National Scholarly Journals in the Era of Globalized Science: Problems of Adaptation Encountered By Russian Titles

Without the scholarly journals that provide a medium for disseminating scientific knowledge, communication within scientific communities would be impossible. Today, when science has become a global collaborative enterprise, journals are striving to make their content accessible to a broad international readership. One solution is to be incorporated in reputable citation indexes; however, national journals often fail to meet their strict quality criteria. This paper analyzes the process of integration of Russian scientific journals into international databases that began about three years ago, primarily focusing on the research questions: what difficulties Russian journals encounter in bringing their editorial practices into compliance with international publication standards; whether the required changes are mainly of technical nature or involve fundamental reconstruction of the editorial work; what positive or negative effects this process entails for all the participants in scientific communication both within the country and globally. The hypotheses were formulated following a series of in-depth interviews (N=20) with experts of the Scopus Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB) and the Russian Expert Content Selection and Advisory Committee (ECSAC), and with editors-in-chief of Russian journals that have been included into Scopus. Subsequently, 145 editors of Russian journals, which were either preparing for inclusion or had already been included in international indexes, were questioned. Preparation for inclusion into international databases is shown to involve fundamental reconstruction of editorial practices in national journals in terms of content selection, peer-review procedure, requirements for authors and open access policy. Among the main difficulties experienced by Russian journals are the different traditions of peer-review, referencing literature sources, argumentation and text composition; the need to publish content in the English language and to select topics that are interesting for a foreign audience. Insufficient funding and a lack of trained personnel continue to hamper the transition to conformity with international publication standards.

RC37-667.4

PORANKIEWICZ-ŻUKOWSKA, ALEKSANDRA* *(University of Białystok)*

Creating an Identity. Participatory Theater As a Tool in Sociologist Work

The mainstream of my research will refer to the ideas of Jerzy Grotowski and will concern the question – whether, and to what extent may the activities of the participating theater form a research laboratory for a contemporary sociologist?

I will be interested primarily in the following issues:

First of all, can a participatory theater serve as a tool for constructing a personal identity? Following the thought of modern researchers (Anthony Giddens, Peter J. Burke et al.), we know that as a result of the transformations associated with globalization, the acquisition of personal identification has become the life-task of individuals. In addition, the process has undergone a great deal of complication in the sense that the participants in social life have to deal with the situation of too many choices and, consequently, to use the words of Ulrich Beck, they have to deal with greater risk in social situations. They need a variety of competencies in the processes of accepting and playing social roles and the ability to manage emotions whose natural laboratory seems to involve participatory theater. It is a laboratory not only for active viewers but also for the actors who make it.

Secondly, participatory theater can also provide a potential basis for exploring group processes (especially social identities). In this sense, it would be particularly

valuable because its social space, in the fashion of present-day communities, is not closed, in the sense that it is presumably reconstructed by the active participation of the ever-evolving audience.

And finally, in my opinion, it is worth considering the role of participatory theater in constructing collective identities. I mean here a lot of contexts in this issue. Theater as a facility to construct a multicultural identity, national identity, local identity etc.

RC51-843.2

PORCELLI, GIORGIO* (University of Trieste)

Between Media System and Sociological Empiricism: Toward a Critical Theory of Society

In 1985 Wolf Lepenies published: Between Literature and Science. The Rise of Sociology. In this essay, the author wrote about the emergence of sociology as autonomous science of the study of society. This path was not overwhelming. The nascent discipline had to be affirmed with respect to two main competitors in the field of social analysis. On the one hand there was the social novel, on the other hand, the positivist reductionism. By the end of the nineteenth century, the struggle was won by guaranteeing sociology a vital space in the scientific and academic domains. This paper intends to propose a possible analogy with the present state of the discipline. In the last phase of his scientific production, Luhmann discussed the contemporary crisis that afflicts sociological analysis. The theory of society has to face a new challenge that comes this time from the media system. We live everyday life immersed in a web of media descriptions of social reality. These descriptions enjoy a much more powerful impact than the sociological empiricism characterizing most social researches. Such investigations just tend to systematize and analyze the representations of social reality produced by the media system. According to Luhmann, this trajectory would condemn sociology to a subordinate role if it did not even represent the symptom of its irreversible crisis. Luhmann therefore suggests an exit strategy from this crisis. It would only be possible if sociological analysis turns into a theory of society capable of a critical dimension. The criticism proposed by Luhmann refers to the etymological meaning of krisis that is to make distinctions. Only a theory of society that is turning into a description of re-descriptions could therefore find an effective way to maintain its own independent way of competing with the media system.

RC12-240.4

PORCELLI, GIORGIO* (University of Trieste)

The Global Paradox of Intercultural Communication: The Strange Case of Social Work with Refugees in Germany

The case of Germany is emblematic of a global citizenship paradox due the conspicuous number of arrivals of migrants/refugees in the last three years (2014-2017). Social integration and intercultural communication represent the main issue at stake. To analyse these phenomena and their implications with respect to the theme of cultural integration, a self-descriptive material that constitutes an ideal first order observatory will be presented and discussed: the first institutional research report commissioned by the BAMF (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees). BAMF research indicates how widespread is the cultural mosaic integration model among scholars. Its results have been amplified by the media system failing to convey the proper distance representation of the cultural diversity that should be according to Habermas and Silverstone the main goal towards the constitution of a global public sphere. The concept of counterpoint introduced by Edward Said provides a useful indication of how to restore a correct representation of cultural diversity. It allows at the same time to bind and separate and is crucial to making possible a global public space.

RC24-450.20

PORIO, EMMA* (Ateneo de Manila University)

Climate and Disaster Risks, Resilience and Sustainability Challenges in Asian Cities

Eight of the top ten countries listed in The World Risk Report of 2016 are from the Asia-Pacific Region. Vanuatu, Tonga and the Philippines top the list for global hotspots for high disaster (i.e., impacts of climate change and related-disasters). Other countries located in the so-called ring of fire, Japan (ranked 17th) and Australia (ranked 121st), however, do not score badly as the other Asia-Pacific countries (Solomon Islands, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam, Solomon Island).

This paper argues that the policy and program investments made towards climate and disaster resilience by the low-risk countries in the region spell the difference in **reducing** their exposure and vulnerability to disaster. More specifically, it also argues that these **strategic** policy and program investments made by advanced countries like Japan and Australia have been largely shaped by the science-based planning and investment policy framework of these countries. Fo-

cusing on the Philippines and contrasting it with her Southeast Asian neighbours such Cambodia (ranked 9th) and Thailand (ranked 53rd), this paper examines the progress of these countries in achieving SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and the investments they have made towards science-based planning for environmental security, resilience and sustainability. Finally, it will explore opportunities for accelerating the progress towards achieving this goal.

RC41-714.1

PORTEOUS, CAROL* (University of Edinburgh)
CUNNINGHAM-BURLEY, SARAH (University of Edinburgh)

Public Views of Census Data and Population Predictiors

Understanding the (changing) population within a country, its demographic distribution and its characteristics, are considered essential in order to allocate resources and plan the future. One means to do this is by conducting a census. Census data are infrequently collected (every 5 or 10 years) but are frequently used by governments to understand the population and allocate resources. How do the citizens or public understand the role of, and conceptualise the census? Do these understandings and conceptualisations have implications for government and society?

This paper will report findings from a research project conducted with a panel of citizens in Scotland to explore their views of: the census as a measurement of population, census collection activities and views of plans for the next census in 2021. In addition, findings will also be reported on citizen views of new means of projecting and estimating population demographics using administrative data.

Key issues explored will be; the value of the census in an increasingly data driven society, the utility of census data in rapidly fluctuating populations and expectations held by citizens about the role of census

RC14-268.2

PORTO PEDROSA, LETICIA* (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)
MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ, LUIS MANUEL (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)

La Hipersexualización De Los Contenidos, Otra Manifestación De La Violencia En Los Medios

Hablar de la sexualización cada vez más temprana de la infancia y adolescencia como colectivo especialmente vulnerable comienza a ser un debate ineludible en nuestra sociedad. En cuanto a los estudios que existen sobre el tema se pueden encontrar tres posturas diferenciadas: las opiniones pro consumo de contenidos de esta naturaleza; otra perspectiva intermedia más crítica que no condena esta presencia y tratamiento cotidiano de lo sexual sino que promueve un "consumo responsable" por parte de los prosumidores y, por último, un punto de vista más enfocado hacia dónde conduce esa hipersexualización de la sociedad de cara a la educación de las personas.

El fácil acceso, la asequibilidad y el anonimato con el que los menores pueden consumir y producir contenidos hipersexualizados contrasta con la escasa información disponible que existe sobre cuál es la opinión por parte de los educadores y las propias familias sobre esta realidad emergente. Esta investigación aborda un estudio sociológico de carácter cuantitativo para analizar la percepción y la actitud por parte de las instituciones educativas frente a esta situación. La masiva omnipresencia y la naturalidad con la que pornografía y los contenidos hipersexualizados están al alcance de cualquier menor hace que nos planteemos la importancia de analizar esta transformación social como otra forma alternativa de violencia mediática.

RC02-63.2

POSPECH, PAVEL* (Masaryk university)

Capitalism As a Universal End and the Two Lives of the Queue

The transition to capitalism in post-1989 Czechoslovakia was seen as inevitable: a free-market capitalism was considered a universal end of history. Why this inevitability? What made the appeal of capitalism so unquestionable? This paper suggests that cultural factors play an important part in the transition to capitalism. To prove this point, it analyses the "two lives" of the communist queue.

Queues for food and basic goods were a pertinent feature of life in pre-1989 communist Czechoslovakia. As the economy experienced shortages due to misguided central planning and ineffectiveness of production, the consumers were the ones to suffer the consequences: long queues had to be endured almost daily for meat, fruit and other basic consumer goods. The analysis will show that these queues were experienced as unjust, humiliating and absurd by contemporaries. This was the "first life" of the queue, as a real everyday experience.

The "second life" of the queue is a life of a symbol. After the 1989 revolution, queues disappeared from the streets but the symbol of the queue became solidified in the memory of the Czechs. Disembodied from the original practice of queueing, the memory of the "queues in communist times" became a morally and emotionally charged signifier which became a synecdoche for the communist regime as a whole. The paper argues that the symbol of the queue played an

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important role in fuelling the post-1989 rush towards free-market capitalism. The strong neoliberal ethos which has been observed in post-communist countries of central Europe has been at least partly motivated by the desire to escape the queue. The transition to capitalism embodied a desire for system which, opposed to the memory of the queue, would be just, respectful and rational.

RC16-317.8

POSPECH, PAVEL* *(Masaryk university)*

Goffman, Culture and the "Authentic Self"

There is a popular misconception about Erving Goffman being a "sociologist of the insincere". In this line of thought, Goffman's actors are understood as strategists and manipulators whose actions are presented in opposition to those constructed as true, earnest and authentic. While this opposition is false, an important question remains here: how does Goffman's theory of the interaction order relate to the problem of authenticity and of the authentic self?

There are revealing places in Goffman's writing: his discussion of "universal human nature" in the Interaction ritual (1967) or his discussion of normal appearance as a "deep part of the self" in the Relations in public (1971). However, the key to the problem, I argue, is Rawls' reading of the interaction order as constrained by general needs of the self, rather than those of an individual or those of social structure. It is when studying these "general needs of the self" that the idea of culture comes in: the requirements on the self are of cultural nature and they invite a cultural sociological perspective into the study of the interaction order.

The "culture of authenticity", as a recent phenomenon, is a good example of this. Increasingly, a requirement to "be yourself" is articulated as a cultural imperative, sacralising authenticity, as opposed to a mere role performance. Where does this leave Goffman's theory of the performance though? What happens to the frontstage and backstage – are backstages even allowed, in a culture which sacralises the image of the authentic?

RC22-403.1

POSSAMAI, ADAM* *(Western Sydney University)*

Religion, Neoliberalism, the I-Zation of Society, and the Compassionate Tax

As religion was the sacred canopy in Middle Ages Europe, and as nationalism and its politics were the dominant civil religion during modernity, today neoliberalism is the dominant, and perhaps the most global civil religion. Its hegemony dominates more and more all aspects of life, and religion is not left untouched. While some faith groups are embracing this hegemony, and others are simply following the sign of the times, changes have been so significant that religion is no longer what it used to be. Since religions are increasingly informed and influenced by the logic of capitalism, this paper makes the statement that religions must today be understood in a completely different light to that in which they have traditionally been, as they now make more sense to the self than to the community. The theories of Fredric Jameson and George Ritzer will be adapted to this century and will shed light on these changes. The theory of the i-zation of society will then be proposed to reflect the development of digital capitalism and its impact on religion. One logical implication of this argument is the revision of tax exemptions given to religious groups (specifically for their religious rather than their charitable activities). Through a sociological lens, this paper proposes the creation of a global 'compassionate taxe' (i.e. a tax on non-charitable dealings by religious organisations). As religions are more and more mimicking, and even becoming, business groups, this paper claims that they should be tax exempt only for their specific charity work (acknowledging the hard work that many (not all) religious groups perform in the charitable sphere). Using the theories of Thomas Piketty, this proposed new global tax will be aimed at reducing the inequalities brought about by neoliberalism.

RC14-276.4

POSSAMAI-INESEDY, ALPHIA* *(Western Sydney University)*
NIXON, ALAN *(Western Sydney University)*

Digital Sociology and the Archimedean Affect

With the advent of the internet, particularly Web 2.0, sociologists have been called to take up the challenges and the promises of the Web. In the face of this, sociologists are caught up in debates and practices of how to ethically approach and develop appropriate methods/methodologies for the field. While these are important endeavours, more robust debate needs to be placed on the unintended consequences of the promises of the internet, as well as the power relations that are at play in what we term the digital social. Employing the metaphor of the Archimedean screw and Archimedean point, the presentation argues that the space we now find ourselves in is unprecedented. The Archimedean affect demonstrates that the promises of the internet have gone off track resulting in the evolution and de-evolution of the digital social framed by the re-enforcement of existing power relations. Yet, rather than viewing this time as a crisis, we should

see it as a defining moment for our discipline, one where the demands of public sociology need to be adopted broadly.

RC29-JS-73.4

POSSAS, MARIANA* *(Federal University of Bahia)*

The Creation of the Crime of Feminicide in Brazil and the Dispute of Meanings Around Gender and Criminal Punishment

In March 2015, Brazil passed a new Statute, which established a new legal category: feminicide, understood as the homicide committed against a woman "motivated by the condition of the female sex". Feminicide got inserted into the Criminal Code as one of the modalities of first-degree homicide (implying, thus, an increased penalty as compared to the one for regular homicide) and it was also incorporated into the list of heinous crimes. This paper analyses the process of creation of the feminicide law in Brazil in its cognitive aspects, i.e. in the field of ideas and knowledge, which are gathered, mobilized, and translated in different forms within the realm of law creation. The research aimed to understand how some specific ideas concerning the problem to be faced [violence against women, more specifically the murder of women presented as feminicide] and the postulated solution [the creation of a new crime category and, thus, of a new corresponding criminal punishment] have penetrated into the realm of law and got translated and incorporated during the process of creation of the feminicide law. How does the production of meaning for the categories in the legal text take place? Which disputes were held during the process? What arguments are used to justify the necessity of creating criminal laws? In order to face these questions, the research methods adopted were document analyses and qualitative interviews. I've analyzed parliamentary documents such as law projects and its justifications, substitutions, assessments, transcription notes etc. and I've conducted 12 qualitative interviews with speakers that have participated in the process of creating the law or that have dedicated works in the matters of gender and feminism, being these speakers: 5 congresspeople; 3 feminist activists; 2 researchers on the subject; and 2 jurists.

RC29-534.1

POSSAS, MARIANA* *(Federal University of Bahia)*
ALMEIDA, ANDRIJA *(UFBA)*

The Regulation of Life and Death in the City of Salvador, BA: Homicides, Police Violence and the Process of "Legalization of Illegal Deaths"

This presentation is part of an ongoing research about police violence and its judiciary consent, in urban Brazil. Our research team is observing and analysing the phenomenon of elevating homicide rates in the city of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, which includes the deaths commited by onduty policemen. Despite its growing rates, the cases of homicides perpetrated by police officers are being sistematically overlooked by police organizations and the by state courts. We are possibly witnessing an important change in terms of the social regulation of the killing interdit. The police has no longer to face the moral obstacle that prevent the killing of the so-called "bandids" and the state courts, who were the formal instance to address the problem in juridical terms, and ultimately, to control the possibility to kill "in the name of social security", are openly removing the interdit. "Killing the bandits" is becoming the new oficial "police practice" with judicial consent. Our field research is based on the analisys of criminal proceedings involving deaths pepetrated by the police during official operations and interviews with police officers, public prosecuters, public defendents and criminal judges, who acted in such cases.

RC41-709.6

POSTON, DUDLEY* *(Texas A&M University)*
SAENZ, ROGELIO *(University of Texas at San Antonio)*

The Demography of the Declining White Population in the United States: Will U.S. Whites Continue to Maintain Their Advantage or Will They Become Disadvantaged?

In this paper we document the demography of the declining white population in the United States. This is important because this reduction in the size of the white population has taken place in a country where whites have historically been the advantaged and privileged population. Whites over time in the U.S. have been, and continue to be, far better off economically and educationally and socially than the minority peoples. Levels of residential segregation by race and ethnicity these days are as high in the U.S. as they were decades ago. Yet, the share of the U.S. white population today (2016) is the lowest it has ever been. When the United States was established as a country in 1776, whites comprised roughly 80 percent of the population. The share of whites rose to 90 percent in 1920 where it stood until 1950. But the percentage of whites began declining in 1950, to 76 percent in 1990, to 69 percent in 2000, to 64 percent in 2010, and to

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61 in 2016—the lowest percentage ever recorded. And Census Bureau projections indicate that whites will be in the minority by 2050; we suggest this will occur around 2044. After showing in our paper why and how demographically the white decline has occurred, we then ask what will happen to whites when they are in the minority. Will white supremacy experience a decline? Will the reduced share of the U.S. population that is white be accompanied by a reduction in the white advantage? Or will whites maintain their socioeconomic advantage despite being disadvantaged demographically? These are particularly important questions to address given the declining majority populations in many other countries of Europe and Asia.

RC52-868.1

POSUKHOVA, OXANA* *(Southern Federal University)*
KLIMENKO, LUDMILA *(Southern Federal University)*
ZAYATS, PAVEL *(Southern Federal University)*
BALDOVSKAYA, PAVLINA *(Southern Federal University)*

Precarization Processes: Studying Military Personnel in the South Russia

The paper analyzes the influence of precarization processes on the professional positions of servicemen in southern Russian cities. An assessment of the financial situation, the dynamics of workload and administrative burdens, social guarantee and risks in the sphere of professional military service are examined on the basis of a sociological survey and in-depth interviews of servicemen from Rostov-on-Don and Novocherkassk (standardized interviewing of 436 military personnel and 16 in-depth interviews). This study was financially supported by the grant of the Russian Science Foundation № 16-18-10306. Authors conclude, that precarization processes partially influence on the sphere of military service. In times of the Russian economic crisis servicemen's financial situation has worsened. Most of the military personnel in two southern Russian cities report an increase in workload and administrative burdens in recent years. From one-third to three-fourths of respondents are very concerned with the risks of job loss, increase in official duties without rising wages, and the size of monetary allowances. At the same time, the interviewed servicemen are mainly oriented towards social guarantees and benefits that the state provides them. An irregular working day, non-staff activities, restriction of communication and mobility rights, dangerous working conditions, etc. are considered by military personnel as a trait of their professional activities. Therefore, many servicemen are more likely to appeal to a higher-ranked army command, but not to protect their social and labor rights comprehensively.

TG08-1010.3

POWELL, CHRISTOPHER* *(Ryerson University)*

Autopoietic Networks of Humiliation and Grandiosity

A critical reinterpretation of Norbert Elias's theory of the civilizing process suggests that state formation gives rise to networks of asymmetrical shame-esteem relations. In these conflicts, weaker-positioned subjects perform deference in order to defer physical or symbolic violence from stronger-positioned subjects. This performance of deference creates a subjectively felt self-esteem deficit, which subjects seek to rebalance by demanding deference from others still weaker-positioned than themselves. The result for subjects at the bottom of social hierarchies is vulnerability to chronic abuse in society compounded by powerful tendencies towards self-contempt. The interlocking chains of these relations give rise to emotional economies through which honour and humiliation circulate in opposite directions. State actors attempt to exploit these economies for surplus honour, in the process constructing national identities with figurative or virtual sovereigns. Discrimination works to take advantage of, and simultaneously reproduce or extend, fixed differences between groups of actors within the shame economy. Genocide can result when certain groups are radically excluded from these economies, i.e. when no performance of deference is sufficient to defer violence. This paper supports this model with two types of argument. First, psychological research is cited to corroborate the notion of shame transference at the micro level. Individuals seek to compensate for humiliation by seeking some dominance over others and suffer when they cannot obtain this. Second, system theory is used to bridge micro and macro levels of analysis by showing that individuals do not need to be aware of the systemic aspects of their actions for their actions to produce systemic effects; economies of shame can, in principle, emerge without any individual intent and are thus self-organizing or autopoietic. Implications for combating discrimination are discussed.

RC16-302.4

POWELL, CHRISTOPHER* *(Ryerson University)*

Complex Adaptive Systems and Radical Social Transformation

In dualist epistemologies, the division between subjectivity and objectivity provides scientific inquiry with a standard of validity that is fairly simple to define,

although not easy to achieve: correspondence or fit between subjective cognition and objective reality. In relational epistemologies, however, subjects and objects of knowledge appear as mutually constitutive, making the notion of correspondence less meaningful. Likewise, complex system theory implies that the social world can be represented in multiple incommensurate ways with equal methodological rigour. Critical realism, with its assumption that the world has a singular nature, cannot quite do justice to this problem. Pragmatism offers an alternative, replacing correspondence with practical efficacy as the ultimately epistemological standard: knowledge is valid when it facilitates successful practices. But pragmatism must still contend with multiplicity: which practices, which evolutionary directions, are to be epistemically privileged? In this view sociology is always value-oriented. With this in mind, this paper outlines a research program which takes social equality as its paramount value, and co-operative decision-making as its specific pragmatic focus. In this program, complex system theory enables the reformulation of several problems on which classical critical theory has become stuck. Where workers align themselves with capitalism or women with patriarchal norms, for instance, we can replace notions of false consciousness and ideological hegemony with an empirically grounded analysis of local adaptations to perceived possibility spaces. The difficulty of achieving more egalitarian social relations shifts from being a problem of achieving revolutionary consciousness to a problem of goal-directed action in the context of emergent, nonlinear, autopoietic relational processes. Central to this investigation is the study of feedback loops as mechanisms for concentrating or distributing social goods, including power. Existing cooperative movements provide the natural laboratory for this line of research.

RC03-80.2

POWER, ELAINE* *(Queen's University)*

Opportunities for Cross-Class Solidarity and Political Activism in Community Food Programs

One of the most pernicious effects of neoliberalism is the competitive individualism that inculcates a sense of isolation. This is devastating for individuals but also for efforts to address the social, political, environmental and public health crises that we are facing. Growing income inequality and class segregation by neighbourhood, schools, and community organizations means that there are few opportunities for people of different class backgrounds to come together to get to know each other. The voices and concerns of those living in poverty are increasingly marginalized and invisible in the public realm, especially because politicians are obsessed with the "middle class." In a research project investigating the benefits of community food programs, I began to investigate the conditions in which clients and volunteers from different class backgrounds can develop cross-class solidarity and become politicized. Preliminary analysis of qualitative interviews with food program volunteers and clients, program directors, and social justice activists suggests that the development of cross-class solidarity and political activism may be possible if a number of conditions are met. These include the willingness of those from the middle class to have their belief system challenged and to be uncomfortable; the availability of an alternative frames of understanding; the deliberate fostering of the talents of those who live in poverty; and easy access to opportunities for advocacy and political action.

RC28-507.3

PÖYLIÖ, HETA* *(University of Turku)*

Something Good out of the Bad Times? Intergenerational Inequalities in College Enrolment during Great Recession in the United States

During times when labor market opportunities are few, the opportunity cost and risks of education diminishes resulting to an increase in educational enrollment. Even though this holds for the whole population, there is a more steady increase in immediate college enrollment after high school over time, regardless of the impact of the Great Recession. High school graduates are more likely to benefit from the family's resources but are also more vulnerable for the changes in them, than the older adolescents who possibly have also acquired personal resources from the labor market. At the same time, the net costs of education have grown increasing the importance of the resources of the family. This research examines whether the Great Recession has changed the socioeconomic inequalities in college enrollment in the United States.

Results of high school graduation cohorts 2006-2013 with data from the Panel Study on Income Dynamics show that female graduates from disadvantaged families are more sensitive to changes in opportunity costs by increasing their college enrollment during the Great Recession. However, men had a different reaction as those male graduates whose parents hold a college degree decreased their enrollment. For these reasons, the socioeconomic inequalities in college enrollment were reduced during the Great Recession. Further, the increase in enrollment is associated with the volume of the change in unemployment in all families, so that bigger growth in unemployment resulted to higher increase in college enrollment. To conclude, in addition to the tremendous negative impacts the Great Recession had on families and individuals, it also had a positive influence on intergenera-

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tional inequalities in college enrollment, benefiting especially the disadvantaged families.

RC05-111.2

POYNTING, SCOTT* *(Western Sydney University)*

Fear of Muslims?

Contemporary anti-Muslim racism is often obscured by the denial that it is racism, as such, or by interpreting 'Islamophobia' as fear (justifiable or otherwise) of Muslims by non-Muslims. This paper examines two current forms of 'fear of Muslims' in 'Western' countries. It argues firstly that the 'fear' expressed by anti-Muslims or Islamophobes, is not really about fearfulness; it serves rather as a screen for the contemporary pursuit of colonialism. The paper asserts the salience of the second form of 'fear of Muslims', which is actually produced by the first. This is effected through processes whereby, minority Muslim communities are made afraid of openly expressing their faith – and, especially, radical political assertions of it – by vigilantism, public bullying, vilification, discrimination, and racialised state targeting. The paper draws largely from Australian instances since 11 September 2001, but includes a comparative dimension.

RC21-386.4

PRADEL MIQUEL, MARC* *(Universitat de Barcelona - CRIT)*

Towards a New Municipalism? Transforming Local Welfare Systems in Spanish Cities in Times of Austerity

Since the emergence of the crisis and the imposition of austerity policies, Spanish cities have witnessed the deepening of social and spatial inequalities. The rise of unemployment and the cuts in social policies at regional and national level have meant a weakening of their local welfare systems. Besides, such local welfare systems were under question even before the crisis, due to the economic transformation towards services economy, the diversification of the social basis of cities and the impact of global actors in local economies. Against this background, citizens of main Spanish citizens started to develop bottom-up initiatives against social exclusion and brought new political coalitions into power with new redistributive agendas and promises of a reconstruction and re-imagination of forms of local welfare. Moreover, new city councils have emphasized the role of municipalism as a basis to widen democracy and social justice. Based on the case of Barcelona with the background of other three Spanish cities (Madrid, Zaragoza and Bilbao), this paper analyses the effective transformation of local welfare systems taking attention to the institutionalization of initiatives by civil society and local administration in the fields of housing and employment and economic development. The research is based on the analysis on policies and initiatives that promote providing welfare with the participation of the beneficiaries and the scope of social justice. The results show that there are attempts to foster new policy-making mechanisms to include citizens in the organization of the local welfare system following strategies of the solidarity economy. Nevertheless, the results are far from being consolidated into a coherent model and are still forms of experimentation.

RC10-199.3

PRANDNER, DIMITRI* *(University of Salzburg / University of Linz)*
GRAUSGRUBER, ALFRED *(Linz)*

Don't Care or Drifting to the Right? – Tracking Political Involvement in Austria from 1986 to 2016

Political involvement is a central pillar for democratic societies. Citizens are expectet to participat in political activities – voting, demonstrating, being active in civil society and unions – and stay informed on recent political developments.

Using the definition of political involvement from political scientist Van Deth and data from the Social Survey Austria (four waves since 1986, each n=2000), it is possible to illustrate that the Austrian society – an example for many western democracies - has become less and less involved in politics since the eighties. 2016 more than 60% of participants had to be classified as distant or not involved in formal politics. Thus, a large amount of the population may not be identified as dutiful citizens at all.

Yet during the same period the populist right-wing party FPÖ – Freedom Party Austria – could expand its political platform. Calling for change and using an anti-immigration-position to push a nationalistic agenda, they accuse the establishment – primary other politicians and the media – to have lost sight of the "common people".

And indeed, established parties – in the case of Austria the SPÖ and ÖVP - lost their standing or had to reinvent themselves in more populist ways, as electoral losses piled up.

We argue that those two phenomena are interrelated and illustrate that the people who gravitate towards different types of political involvement since the 1980ties may have remained constant, but that the group of individuals, who express a distance to the political system, not only grew, but became the primary

recruiting grounds for populist parties in Austria. A paradoxical situation, as one would expect that those not involved would be non-voters or not affiliated with any political power. Using multilevel models and representative data from the social surveys Austria 1986 to 2016 these developments are discussed.

RC33-600.5

PRANDNER, DIMITRI* *(University of Salzburg / University of Linz)*
WEICHBOLD, MARTIN *(University of Salzburg)*

Using an Onomastic Approach to Gain Insights from Migrant Groups? Lessons from the Social Survey Austria 2016

The current political climate makes research on immigrants, their position in society, their values and attitudes essential. This includes second and third generation immigrants, as their input helps to understand their perceived position and experiences in host societies.

But they are only marginal parts of populations and representative population surveys only provide limited information on them, that is often unsuitable for statistical analysis.

Additionally, specialized research is difficult, as representative samples on such populations are hard to get a hold of. In most cases there are no adequate sampling frames, language barriers exist and interviewers have a hard time to gain access to the field.

Facing those challenges, the researchers of Social Survey Austria 2016 (CAPI; n=2000), decided to conduct an additional CATI, exclusively focusing on two sizeable migrant populations in Austria – Turks or Serbo-Croatians.

For the CATI the interview partners were recruited via an onomastic approach, searching for last names and that may indicate Turkish or Serbo-Croatian origins. Once identified, the interviews were offered in three languages and conducted by native speakers.

The resulting two n=300 samples provided more diverse and detailed data on the migrant populations, than the 82 Serbo-Croatians and 47 Turks in the main survey, especially regarding value orientation and societal standing. This will be illustrated by highlighting key dimensions in a comparison between the migrants in the main survey and the migrant samples.

Yet several other issues could not be addressed: Only a hand full of third generation migrants could be recruited, a large percentage of neutral dropouts was reported and bias towards larger cities could be observed.

Based on this, we illustrate that the onomastic approach provided a suitable approach to recruit people for these hard to reach parts of the population, but may only be used in conjunction with a general population survey.

RC26-482.1

PRASAD, KIRAN* *(Sri Padmavati Mahila University, Tirupati, A. P. India)*

Gender Justice for Sustainable Development: Converging Media and Community Action in India

Globalization has led to a race for fast economic growth in South Asia. In India, people are challenged by the collapse of welfare measures and rising levels of inequality. Women in India have borne the brunt of development that often is accompanied by large scale exploitation of natural resources which were available freely to them to sustain community development. Development paradigms that had neglected women's perspectives and issues in the past are now incorporating a gender component into its processes and strategies. The Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) adopted by several nations in 2000 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 were aimed at promoting gender equality and empowerment of women as the core goals of sustainable development. Community action has generated grassroots participation for gender justice that has gained wide support. Women's collectives are advocates for development that does not destroy their natural resources and carefully consider the environmental, social, and cultural costs of economic growth. With the convergence of various social movements contesting inequality, communication strategies have become more dynamic, integrating community media with indigenous channels of communication, theatre and film which have converged with the mass media and new media technologies including the internet and social media through which the social movements raise a host of concerning gender justice. This paper analyses the struggle for gender justice to ensure sustainable development through the convergence of media and community action in India.

RC26-486.3

PRASAD, KIRAN* *(Sri Padmavati Mahila University, Tirupati, A. P. India)*

Thriving Digital Culture amidst the Digital Divide: Opportunities and Challenges for Digital India

edew media in its myriad forms are gradually moving centre-stage to contour a digital culture even in societies sharply marked by the digital divide. India's ambitious *Digital India* Project, key to its administrative reform agenda, proposes

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to extend the Internet to the remotest of villages by 2017. The foundation of this initiative is a program of e-literacy, capacity building, and installation of ubiquitous broadband-enabled computer kiosks based on entrepreneurial public-private partnerships, all aimed at promoting digital socio-cultural activities. For instance, there were more than 58 million tweets in the 2014 elections in India, a country which accounted for less than 5 percent of the world's internet users at the time. New media production practices have expanded the culture of online participation through processes that involve mass collaboration, crowdsourcing, open source, wikinomics and other forms of user innovation. News organizations have made social media as the 'second screen' by reading tweets and comments on TV, inviting the audience to raise issues and questions and even hosting debates. This paper will explore some of the issues pertinent to digital culture and the dynamic processes of engagement and negotiation, control and resistance through the new media. The growth of the digital culture has largely been seen through the deterministic technological lens be that can be distorted by the spending power of the middle class, which is large and growing but still unrepresentative of the reality on the ground for millions in the developing world. A better understanding of the socio-economic foundations of the new media, digital culture and class experience and power relations are needed to study the dynamics digital democracy in diverse societies.

RC09-191.4

PRATES, FERNANDO* (No)
MARQUES, DENISE* (No)

Regional Growth and Inequality in Brazil: An Analysis Based on the Decomposition of per Capita Income in 2000 and 2010

This paper aims to explain the growth per capita income in Brazil and in its regions between 2000 and 2010, and the inequality per capita income in both years in Southeast and Northeast regions. The choice of this geographic cut is justified by the disparities within these two regions, since the Northeast has the lowest per capita income of the Brazilian regions and Southeast the highest. The model developed by Barros et al. (2004) which computes per capita income in its various determinants allows us to calculate the contribution of each factor to explain the intertemporal and interregional per capita income differentials. Most of the data and indicators used come from the Atlas of Human Development in Brazil, which is an adaptation of the Global Human Development Index produced by the United Nations. The results show that between 2000 and 2010 there was a generalized increase in per capita income in Brazil and that it grew in the Northeast more than in the Southeast reducing interregional inequality. Half of per capita income growth in Brazil and in Northeast and Southeast regions was due to the demographic factor and income from sources other than labor. However, there were significant differences between the regions in terms of labor market factors: the contribution of income per employed adult was small in the Southeast (13.3%), but large in the Northeast (41.1%) and, in turn, the contribution of the proportion of employed adults was significantly lower in the Northeast (10.5%) than in the Southeast (33.5%). These differences show the importance of income transfer policies for per capita income growth in the country and mainly the positive impact of the qualification of the labor force and the investment in physical capital in the Northeast region in order to reduce its inequality in relation to Southeast region.

TG07-1004.4

PRAUDE, CARLOS* (UnB - University of Brasilia)

Computer Art and Actor-Network Theory: Actants and Intersubjective Associations in Scene

The paper is a result of a PhD thesis, which establishes associations between the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) and Computer Art. ANT originated from researches investigating the dynamics of knowledge production within laboratory with the use of technological artifacts where humans and non-humans, called actants, were analyzed with the same level of importance. Computer Art finds its roots in Information Theory and in the signs systems that are proposed as objects from the perspective of Informational Aesthetics, as stated by Abraham Moles and Max Bense.

The research articulated concepts known as *actant, association, translation and inscription*, from ANT, based on definitions presented by Bruno Latour, with the terms *repertoire of elements, message, object and aesthetic states*, from Informational Aesthetics.

Developing the analysis of interactive installations, of my own creation, most of them being applied in theatrical staging, the work investigated how ANT contributes to the innovation of aesthetic states in artistic production and built a theoretical framework that collaborates in the creative process in terms of Computer Art. Expanding Informational Aesthetics with ANT, the research proposes an Aesthetic of Associations, which takes a different view focusing on the connections established between the actants participating in the art object.

RC04-85.10

PRETELT, CARMEN LUZ DE* (Universidad Pública Abierta y a Distancia)
JONES, CHANTAL* (University of California Los Angeles)
HUERTA, ADRIAN* (University of California Los Angeles UCLA)
AGUIRRE LEÓN, CÉSAR* (Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios)
CASTILLA, HAROLD (Corporacion Universitaria Minuto de Dios-UNIMINUTO)

Higher Education and the Post-Conflict Era in Colombia: A Review of Institutional Documents

Colombia is engaged in a national effort to build and sustain peace, emerging from the longest running civil conflict in the Western hemisphere one year ago. The Ministry of National Education looks to higher education to be a vehicle through which sustained peace is developed; providing extensive, inclusive and high-quality education.

Our umbrella research agenda asks: How can Colombia's public and private higher education institutions, faced with major financial, political and organizational challenges, fulfill the twin missions of education for all (social inclusion) and quality assurance (academic excellence) in the post-conflict era? At the center of this analysis is the Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios (UNIMINUTO), Colombia's largest higher education institution. A Catholic institution serving approximately 130,000 students across 56 campuses, approximately 98 percent of UNIMINUTO's population is within the lowest three socioeconomic strata, which ranges in level from one to six, and over 70 percent are women.

We are engaged in a longitudinal, mixed methods case study, of which the first step is document analysis. We present results of this analysis, a story of how UNIMINUTO creates an institutional narrative committed to social inclusion and academic excellence. Results are framed through the lens of mutual vulnerability as a humanizing pedagogical principle in post-conflict societies by Keet, Zin, and Porteus (2009), which critically engages educational contexts and centers social justice for the marginalized.

This work is an internationally collaborative effort. Results of the document analysis can inform higher education institutions across the globe faced with similar challenges of power, violence, and justice.

TG04-978.3

PREUNKERT, JENNY* (University of Oldenburg)

Financialization of Government Debt? European Government Debt Management Approaches 1980-2007

The aim of the article is to understand how European government debt managers responded to the growing demand for credit by governments in the 1980s, and how the introduction of the common currency area influenced government debt management. The thesis is that both resulted in processes of financialization of the government debt management. Government debt instruments have gradually become financial products with all the associated risks to the governmental debtors. The analysis indicated that in the 1980s because of the growing demand for credits a paradigm shift emerged. The relationship between governments and their investors shifted from stable bilateral credit relationships to risky anonymous market relations. A financialization of the relationship with private investors took place. The role of financial market principles became much stronger. The implementation of the euro resulted not only in the new European rules but also in the financialization of the regulatory framework. The participating governments lost the privilege to encapsulate their markets. The risk of the creditors withdrawing from a country increased. Because of these two processes, managing government debt in the single currency area meant handling the risk of the financial markets and therefore developing a strategy to successfully issue in a transnational market without support from public authorities at least until the crisis.

RC37-663.3

PRICE, TAYLOR* (University of Toronto)

Musicians and Critics: The Posthumous Mediation of Resistance

Musicians uphold and challenge values in society through the themes they sing about, the styles of music they play and record, and the things they stand for as individuals. For genres of rock, hip-hop, punk and folk, music critics, as expert evaluators of music, value subversion as a principle of artistic legitimacy and authenticity (see Regev 1994; Koreman 2014:510 for examples from rock and hip-hop respectively). But what happens to this subversive character once the artist dies? Cultural experts exercise their ability to set the terms of evaluation of and engagement with art (van Dijk 1997:23; Adorno 1976[1962]:146-151) but systematic analysis of the ways cultural experts contribute to the ongoing posthumous careers of artists is lacking. This project aims to engage these concerns by considering the ways the political and subversive ideals of musicians

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shift in the wake of their death. By drawing upon album reviews from major American and Canadian popular music publications, the analysis focuses on the patterns of the evaluation of musical works while musicians are alive and comparing them to reviews of posthumous releases. In doing so, this project sheds light on how the messages of resistance embedded in musical works are remembered, carried forward and fetishized.

RC22-405.12

PRINGNITZ, KEELIN* *(University of Ottawa)*

Religion, Sport, and Gender: Preliminary Findings of Intersection

Tensions emerging in the intersections of religion, gender, and sport have recently been highlighted with issues of inclusivity towards the presence of religious signifiers in athletic spaces. FIBA's recent hijab ban, illustrates such intersections, as the inclusion of a religiously gendered identity marker became problematized through discourses of sport regulation and acceptable athletic performance wear. Such intersections of religion, gender, and sport have been largely ignored by scholars in both issues of public policy implicating issues in contemporary secularism, and the mutual imbrications of intersecting identity category performances. This paper presents the preliminary findings of my doctoral research on the intersection of religion, gender, and sport identities and explores through interviews with women from Muslim, Mormon, Christian, and Jewish identities, how sport identity and athletic performance has been shaped by their interactions within regulated athletic performance spaces.

RC04-91.6

PRIX, IRENE* *(University of Turku)*
HÄGGLUND, ANNA ERIKA *(Leibniz University Hannover)*
MENZE, LAURA *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*

Back to Where They Belong? How Social Origins and Educational Destinations Matter for Persistence in Gender-Atypical Educational Fields in Finland

Although men's and women's tendency to choose fields of study that are typical for their gender is well-established, we argue that insufficient attention has been paid to the ways in which gender segregation in education intersects with questions of social stratification. Previous research has found students from better-off social origins to be more likely to enter or aspire to gender-atypical fields. But to what extent does social class also affect persistence of men and women who have entered fields not typical for their gender?

Our aim in this paper is to investigate the role that dimensions of social class play for men's and women's persistence in gender-atypical fields of study. Drawing on large-scale quantitative data from Finland, we include into our analyses fields of study offered in the vocational sector of the upper secondary system, but also those located at the level of higher education.

In detail, we ask the following research questions:

1. Does persistence in gender-atypical fields differ between a) men and women, and b) across levels of education?
2. Does students' social background affect gender-atypical persistence?
3. Does parents' field of study affect their children's gender-atypical persistence?

Our preliminary results suggest that both women and men have a higher risk of drop-out if they have entered a field not typical for their gender. Compared to vocational training at the upper secondary level, this higher risk of drop-out in gender-atypical fields is somewhat lower at the level of higher education, yet only in the case of men. Furthermore, the role of social origins differs between educational destinations, suggesting that the experience of a double minority status (in terms of social class and gender) rather than the level of family resources itself may affect students' persistence in atypical fields.

RC18-340.6

PRIYAM, CHAYANIKA* *(School of Social Sciences, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, India.)*

Ethnicity and Student Politics: A Study of Student Organizations As Political Pressure Groups in Assam

Social scientists working on questions of ethnicity and ethnic identity in Assam often raise arguments that view the question of 'ethnic' conflict in Assam as the articulation of 'subnationalistic'[1] aspirations that are at seeming odds with a singular modern nationalistic project (See Baruah 1994). However the rise of a majoritarian national party such as the BJP in a multi-ethnic state such as Assam invites serious enquiry into the claims of ethnicity made by the multitude of political organizations in the region, especially the student organizations based on ethnic membership that have often spearheaded ethnic assertions in the state.

In light of these developments, this paper seeks to identify and analyze the politics pursued by student organizations based on ethnic membership. How does one understand the two strands of competing ideology, one with a majoritarian thrust and two, with a particularistic thrust coming together to form a coalition and how does this shape the discourse of ethnicity in Assam? From a phase when organizations questioned the legitimacy of the state through a language of rights to the present context of pursuing agendas and coalitions based on particular interests, how do we read and analyze the transformation of ethnic claims (non-negotiable) to interest-group claims that are negotiable? For this purpose, I would be analyzing the politics of the All Bodo Students' Union and the All Dimasa Students' Union in order to analyze and understand the patterns of continuity and break in organizational politics by studying the role of political leadership and cadre base in response to the larger sociopolitical context since the fall of Asom Gana Parishad to the rise of BJP in the 2000s.

[1] Baruah (1994) uses the term subnationalism to refer to the political and economic contestations pursued by political organizations as separate from the interests of the state.

RC36-649.1

PROSONO, MARVIN* *(Missouri State University)*

The Climax of Alienation: Sex Robots, Cultural Dysmorphia and a Second Look at 'the Fascism of the Skin'

Recent reportage of the advances in robotics have described entirely new lines of development in the manufacture and marketing of sex-capable, human-sized robots. With the use of silicon and high-tech plastics, these sex "dolls", both female and male, have been made eerily lifelike and given voices and programming so that they can be vocally responsive. Although people have been interacting with electronic devices for decades, this new apparatus presents another step into an alienating and alienated social landscape. Working from previous work on the commodification of alienation and "fascism of the skin," this development is analyzed as the latest and quite expensive commodity marketed by consumptive capitalism both to profit from the alienation it creates while producing ever new sources of alienation. Relying on a wide-ranging, inter-disciplinary literature, this paper explores the possible impacts of introducing machines into the most intimate aspects of human interaction. Ultimately, someone must apply criteria for the appeal of these machines. Already it can be seen that these robots conform to exaggerated standards of beauty and physique further exacerbating both body and cultural dysmorphia. Following the logic described by "Fascism of the skin," the attempts to eliminate human imperfection from experience are exposed and set in context.

RC56-920.4

PROZOROVA, YULIA* *(Sociological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Christianization and Byzantinization of Russia: Transmission of Axial Age Legacies

The profound formative influence of Byzantium on the Russian civilizational complex is a widely accepted fact. The paper examines the transmission of Axial Age innovations through the Russo-Byzantine encounters, their adoption, and reception by Russian culture. Christianity emerged after the original epoch of the Axial Age and is considered a "secondary breakthrough" (S.N. Eisenstadt). Christianization and the acquisition of the Byzantine Orthodox framework became a stepping-stone for the formation of the Russian civilizational structures. The diffusion of Byzantine civilization (law, religion and moral doctrines, political and ideological forms, literature, art, etc.) was welcomed by the Russians of the Middle Ages. The main cultural framework, institution, and promoters for the transfer of Axial Age legacies were the Orthodox religion, the Church, clerics and religious philosophers. They spread the new visions on transcendental and the mundane orders that produced a fundamental impact on the spirituality and cultural patterns, economic ethics, political imagination, images of power and authority with continuous effects and far-reaching implications in subsequent centuries. However, in the Russian context, some elements of the Byzantine complex were accepted, some were rejected or transformed. The paper devotes particular attention to the problematic of state formation, political structures and imaginaries that emerged in Russia as consequences of Byzantinization. The Byzantine civilization was more efficiently assimilated in regions characterized by evolving or already established centralized forms of government. The development of monarchical institutions and the acceptance of Byzantine culture were often reciprocal: political centralization paved the way for Byzantinization and vice versa.

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RC45-756.1

PRZEPIORKA, WOJTEK* *(Utrecht University)*
HORNE, CHRISTINE *(Washington State University)*

Technology Use and Normative Change in Online Privacy Attitudes and Behavior: Experimental Evidence from Vignette Studies

The recent privacy debate has been shaped by the so-called "privacy paradox", i.e. the common finding that citizens' stated privacy attitudes differ from their privacy behavior. Nissenbaum (2010) devises a theoretical framework that offers to resolve the paradox by accounting for context dependent informational norms. Her theoretical framework asserts that new socio-technical systems challenge common information transmission practices, which are directed by informational norms. The breaches of informational norms by new technology-based information systems and practices thus provide an explanation for citizens' privacy behavior across different contexts. However, her framework takes informational norms for granted and focuses on injunctive norms, i.e. norms prescribing or proscribing behavior; it leaves unanswered the question how informational norms emerge and change.

Here we argue that individuals use descriptive norms (existing patterns of behavior) as a source of information about the social norms to which others adhere. These normative expectations, in turn, encourage decisions consistent with typical behaviors. In particular, we propose that (1) the popularity of a potentially privacy-violating technology has a positive effect on individuals' normative privacy expectations (i.e. expectations that others approve of privacy-violating behaviors by the technology provider); (2) the frequency of privacy violations by technology providers in general has a positive effect on individuals' behavioral privacy expectations (i.e. expectations that a specific technology provider will engage in privacy-violating behaviors); (3) popularity of the technology increases and violation frequency decreases trust in a technology provider; (4) normative expectations and trust increase and behavioral expectations decrease individuals' willingness to use a technology.

We test our propositions in a series of vignette experiments in the context of smart meter apps for household energy control. Our results support our propositions and corroborate that descriptive norms and trust in technology providers are significant drivers of normative change in online privacy attitudes and behavior.

RC02-57.4

PUGLIESE, MAUDE* *(McGill University)*
LE BOURDAIS, CÉLINE *(McGill University)*
CLARK, SHELLEY *(McGill University)*

Kin or Credit? Credit Use and the Withholding of Support to Kin.

Kin often extend support to each other, such as help with child-care, repairs, and financial transfers. However, the extension of such support to kin often associates with wealth depletion and increased likelihood of experiencing stress and anxiety. For this reason, many individuals do not desire to support their kin and seek to avoid having to do to. Thus far, however, few studies have explored the strategies these individuals employ to limit their support to kin. In this study, we explore whether they use indebtedness as a strategy of kin support withholding. Specifically, we argue that individuals who seek to limit their support to kin must overcome two difficulties. First, they must find alternatives to the support they receive from their kin, so as to limit their own reciprocity obligations. Second, they must also find legitimate justifications for not extending support, so as to avoid damaging their relationships to kin when refusing to extend support. We suggest that the use of revolving credit, such as credit cards, can help individuals not to rely on their kin for support and limit their reciprocity obligations because these forms of credit can help individuals to generate liquidity and to purchase services in the market instead of asking their kin for support in times of financial crunches. We also suggest that using installment loans to finance the purchase of large ticket items, such as cars and durables, can help individuals to justify not supporting their kin, since installment debt has for effect to pre-commit income and to make it unavailable. Using the National Survey of Families and Households, we find evidence that individuals who prefer not to support their kin use credit in both of these ways to reduce their support to kin. Our analyses contribute both to the de-familialization and financialization literatures.

RC34-629.7

PUMARES, PABLO* *(University of Almeria)*
BLANC MOLINA, ANDREA* *(University of Almeria)*
ORDOÑEZ CARRASCO, JORGE* *(University of Almeria)*
FERNANDEZ-PRADOS, JUAN* *(Universidad de Almería)*

The Current Return Migration of the European Youth

Rusell King (2012) captures two dimensions of which are particularly useful to understand the international youth mobility. First, there is a temporal

classification, which includes permanent, temporary and circulation migration, with the last being subdivided into seasonal and shuttle migration. The second dimension concerns the sequencing of migration and recognises the following types: repeat migration, chain migration, onward or serial migration and transnationalism.

Both the temporality and the sequencing of migration influence how youth mobility mediates the transition from education or unemployment to employment, as well as the broader life-course transition from youth to independent adulthood. The decision to return is particularly important. There is a coherent human capital explanation of why migrants may return, drawing on the relative weights attached to earnings related to acquired skills, and costs of living, in different places. Beyond these economic considerations, return migration is also informed by concerns about security, the education of children, health, cultural detachment and social inclusion, and migrants' feelings of homesickness or alienation. Moreover, return may not be the end of the migration sequence but a precursor of circular, serial or onward migration. Not least, this is because previous migration experience tends to have enhanced the willingness to engage in future migration, based on the acquisition of confidence, tacit knowledge and resources such as networks.

We present a exploratory results about the reasons and motivations of return migration from quantitative indicators that explore the individual, socio-demographic, labor and economic dimensions of young people in Europe (16-35 years old) were captured in the YMOBILITY online survey. In total, the GfK survey recorded 29,679 valid responses in nine European countries, in October and November 2015.

RC39-690.3

PURDUM, J. CARLEE* *(Louisiana State University)*

Prison Populations in a Disaster: A Labor Force, a Vulnerable Population, and a Hazard

Within the field of emergency management, incarcerated persons (prisoners) occupy a variety of roles and identities. Across the U.S., emergency management has been shown to utilize labor provided by prisoners to prepare for and respond to various emergencies and disasters. Emergency management and corrections officials alike have traditionally viewed prisoners as a hazardous population, concentrating preparedness efforts to respond to riots, hostage situations, escapes, and general violent disorder within prisons. However, in more recent history, scholars and policy-makers have begun to recognize prisoners as a vulnerable population lacking the resources and individual agency necessary to protect themselves in the event of an emergency or a disaster. Should a natural disaster or technological event threaten a corrections institution, prisoners must fully rely on the staff of the institution to provide for their safety and welfare. Despite this momentum, there has been little effort to comprehensively examine the differences in how prisoners are viewed by emergency management. This analysis examines the different roles and identities invoked within emergency management operations (source of labor, hazard, or vulnerable population) and how these roles and identities vary across states as well as the implications of these differences. With the use of Atlas.ti software, a content-analysis of 43 state-level Emergency Operations Plans was conducted. Results reveal that the majority of states identify prisoners as a labor resource, a hazard, and a vulnerable population while the second largest majority identifies them solely as a labor resource. Differences in how prisoners are identified prompt questions about their role within the disaster context as well as a need for further research. Differences amongst states and regions are explored.

RC14-JS-16.2

PURHONEN, SEMI* *(University of Tampere)*
HEIKKILÄ, RIIE *(University of Tampere)*
KARADEMIR-HAZIR, IRMAK *(Oxford Brookes University)*
LAURONEN, TINA *(University of Tampere)*
FERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ, CARLOS *(Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)*
GRONOW, JUKKA *(University of Helsinki)*

Legitimization, Popularization and the Transformation of Cultural Hierarchies in European Newspaper Culture Sections, 1960–2010

The paper summarizes and reflects on some of the main results of a large-scale research project exploring the ways in which cultural classifications and hierarchies have changed from 1960 to 2010. Have the old distinctions between 'high' and 'low' dwindled and lead us into a more de-hierarchized, democratized and tolerant culture? The project tackles these questions through the lens of a specific institution in the field of cultural production – the culture sections in European quality newspapers – over the last fifty years, covering wide geographical variety. The newspapers included in the study range from two Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden) to two large Western European countries (France, the UK) and finally to two Mediterranean countries (Spain, Turkey). The newspapers are examined

by systematic content analysis, both quantitative and qualitative. The analyses focus on the supposed trend toward increased heterogeneity of the cultural content, the rise of popular culture and the corresponding decline of traditional highbrow culture. Moreover, special attention is paid on the ways in which aesthetic, commercial and political valuations are intertwined in cultural coverage and how the relationships among these evaluative principles have changed. The results substantiate and add to the previous knowledge on the post-1960s cultural change, which essentially can be conceptualized as two simultaneous processes of 'openings' of culture: the legitimization of popular culture and the popularization of traditional legitimate culture.

RC32-590.2

PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* *(University of Connecticut)*

Seeing and Hearing through Silences: Reflections on Methodologies of Violence in Our Times

For years, researchers who have analysed violence, have pointed to processes of silencing as well as the silences that socially construct the universe of violence. This research has also expanded the ways in which global to local structures of violence create a continuum of violence that becomes routinized in everyday life. In this presentation I will draw upon two strands of my earlier work.

In my earlier work on ethnicity (Purkayastha 2005) I had argued that human beings are positioned exist within multiple layers of structures, where each layer is constituted out of the structures, boundaries, conflicts and coalescence that shape each layer. Consequently, multi-layered identities are fragmented, fluid, and disjunctured. Thus the structures we need to trace are far more complex than the simply local to global structures we typically consider within intersectional frameworks.

Further, in my work on life on web spaces (Purkayastha 2012, Narayan, Purkayastha, Banerjee 2010), I pointed out that the ways in which we understand structure and culture within nation-states offer limited maps for studying life on web spaces. Certainly, organizing on web spheres, which include assertions of hegemonies of power, construction of boundaries, force and coercion, are important for understanding violence of our times.

Drawing upon the work produced in countries within and outside the Global North, I reflect on the methodologies for studying types and structures violence and silencing *together* over social spheres that cover tangible and web geographies.

RC52-868.3

PUROHIT, MONA* *(Barkatullah University)*

Ethical Dilemma in Legal Profession and Its Resolutions: Some Reflection from India

In light of the deterioration standard of legal profession and declining of public trust in it, paw way to rethink about the different notion of professional responsibility. Lawyer not only lamented from ethical sensibility but also departed from ultimate goal of truth and justice. A lawyer has the responsibility towards his client and sometimes if in-spite of his best efforts an innocent client has got to go to jail his professional capability is in shake. Another situation when he knows his client has done such heinous offenses, which is against the interest of public and society, morality mallet him. Here ethical dilemma arises, as a professional duty toward client and human duty towards court and society. The mosaic of earnest symbols -equity, justice and fairness entails a human being with a spirit of public good. The ethical dilemma is what to adopt public interest model or market (commercial) mode, this posses a divergence of duties and interest. Professionalism demands their service, private interest, and market tactics. Public interest demands ethical behavior as an independent person and discards the unethical and immoral behaviors. Issues like Client capacity, Confidentiality of information, Duty to the client, Duty to colleagues, Duty to disclose unprofessional conduct of colleagues, Duty to the court, Professional rapport, tactics, and communications with colleagues, examination of Witnesses also embrace dilemmas for lawyers.

Today's lawyers are a buffer between unethical demands of clients and duty to protect the social interest. Professional rules accede departure form idealistic principles but query ascends how far it is feasible? The Paper will deal how to integrate morality with professionalism. Paper would quest for a workable solution that may help Indian lawyers to reimagine and reconstruct legal profession in a responsible way.

RC33-609.1

PURWANINGRUM, FARAH* *(The University of Sydney)*
SHTALTOVNA, ANASTASIYA *(CERIUM - University of Montreal)*

Reflections on Fieldwork: A Comparative Study of Positionality in Ethnographic Research across Asia

This paper aims to reflect on positionality, in particular insider-outsider binary and gender, while conducting research across Asia in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam between 2008 and 2014. The paper addresses the following question: how does positionality under divergent conditions (in restrictive or in friendly research zones) facilitate or impede the qualitative research process? Ethnographic fieldwork was used to collect data. Two proxies of comparisons are used in examining the role of positionality, namely gender and insider-outsider in Central Asia (CA) and South East Asia (SEA). It is demonstrated that understanding one's position in the field is vital to be able to consciously reflect and negotiate space for fieldwork. Next, one's positionality is not an automatic result of one's native identity. Rather, choosing the stance to opt during the fieldwork can be a conscious decision for the researcher. This is decisive for the researcher's personal security and for the collection of the unique data. With regard to gender, despite being rather an unfriendly environment for conducting social science research, CA turned out to be a much easier space for a female researcher to manoeuver, than SEA.

RC07-156.8

PURWANINGRUM, FARAH* *(The University of Sydney)*

Towards Societal Relevance? Unpacking the Arrangements of Knowledge Flow in a Private University in Indonesia

The paper investigates the ways in which private university can contribute to the local community and private sector in terms of knowledge flow. It presents an organisational sociological study of a university located in the suburb of Jakarta. President University, the organisational case study, is a young and promising private university. Studies on university in Indonesia have been focused mainly on state universities. State universities in Indonesia and in Malaysia may well receive funding for its operation from the government. In contradistinction to state university, private university is usually self-reliant and primarily focused on teaching. Organisational study of how and in what ways, a private university can contribute to the knowledge base in Indonesia is under-researched. The study is based on qualitative interviews, participant observation, numerous informal discussions, focus group discussion, and documentary study in 2011-2017. It will delve into social practices within an organisation in its knowledge production and knowledge flow. The latter is shown in the functioning of a business incubator. The initiative of business incubator itself emanated from the central government i.e., Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education in Indonesia. Whilst the idea to establish President University itself came from an entrepreneur who had a vision of developing an education park in the suburb of Jakarta. Taking into account these facts, the paper will highlight findings of how knowledge flow is arranged in its social practices and the kind of contribution it provides to the society.

RC34-624.3

PUSTULKA, PAULA* *(SWPS University)*
SARNOWSKA, JUSTYNA *(SWPS University)*

Migration Culture and Belonging: Polish Middle-Town Youth and Globalised Ethnoscapes

While Poland remains one of the most ethnically, racially and religiously homogeneous societies in the European Union, it also boasts one of the largest proportion of emigrants. With only 2% of the population being foreign-born but as many as 12% of citizens living abroad, Poland finds itself in a paradox regarding diversity. What is more, the mass-migration initialized by the 2004 accession to the EU, which currently translates to more than 4 million of migrants, was particularly relevant for the Polish young population (19-30-year-old), who continue to be the most internationally mobile group. In that sense, Poland has a pervasive migration culture with young people being "socialized to migrate", yet it also – through education and political climate - instills a rather uni-national sense of localized belonging. The aim of this paper is to present how young people from medium-sized Polish towns construct their sense of belonging to local and national communities, how they see their 'Europeanness' as well as forge or contest their relationship to the 'globalised ethnoscapes'. Notably, the findings stem from a large "Peer Groups and Migration" project funded by the National Science Center Poland (Sonata Bis 5, 2016-2020). With the methodological approach of this project rooted in the Qualitative Longitudinal Research (QLR) framework, we are able to walk alongside 130 mover and stayer respondents from the 19-34 age group through three waves of in-depth interviews. By retrospectively looking at individuals through the lens of their peer groups formed during adolescence, we are able to compare and determine the impact of both migration/mobility and immobility (staying in Poland) on feelings, plans and aspirations regarding one's identity and belonging. We contribute to the debates on the tensions between (super-)diversity and nationalism among the young populations, who are concurrently socialized with conflicting ideas of nationalism and transnational mobility.

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

RC42-JS-54.2

PUTTERGILL, CHARLES* *(University of Pretoria)*

A Privileged Minority's Reflections on Societal Change

The negotiated transition to a constitutional democracy in South Africa based on universal franchise, disentangled citizenship from race, reconfiguring the moral enablements, constraints, privileges and entitlements, as well as obligations and sanctions within society. Allocative processes to foster equity in society, threatened privileges enjoyed historically. These institutional changes reshaped the social psychological reality. Hence, questions of transformation are often grappled with, in daily conversations. In discussing transition, participants provide accounts of their own positioning in society and that of others, in a framework of what is deemed permissible within the public domain. These conversations provide insight into how participants manage their positioning in society and their local communities as well as the social capital they draw on to stake their claims to inclusion. This considers both continuity and disjuncture between the past and present. In addition, it raises the question of how whites, as beneficiaries of the previous system, relate to the past and view the future.

RC05-108.2

PUURONEN, VESA* *(University of Oulu)*

The Change of Anti-Immigration Discourses in Finland

The Change of Anti-Immigration Discourses in Finland
This paper deals with the development of anti-immigrant discourses in Finland since the beginning of 1990s. Large scale immigration to Finland began in the beginning of 1990s when the president gave an permission to so called Ingrian people, and the former Finnnish citizens who lived in Soviet Union/Russia to immigrate to Finland as expatriates. At the same time first groups of Somalian refugees arrived to Finland. Since 1990 the number of immigrants has risen from 20 000 to more than 400 000 in the year 2016. Racist anti-immigrant, mainly white power skinhead groups emerged around the country during 1990s distributing anti-immigrant propaganda, organizing demonstrations and street violence. In the beginning of 21st century began the development of a political anti-immigrant movement, which became gradually a part of a right wing populist party The True Finns (later The Finns), The Finns forms at the moment important part of Finnish government (4 ministers) and has had a decisive role in defining the immigration and integration policies of the country. The paper is based on the empirical, qualitative discourse analysis of written statements, documents, interviews and parliamentary discussions about immigration.

RC34-625.6

PUZANOVA, ZHANNA* *(Peoples` Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))*

NARBUT, NICKOLAY *(Peoples` Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))*

LARINA, TATIANA *(Peoples` Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))*

TERTYSHNIKOVA, ANASTASIA *(Peoples` Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))*

Family, Sexual Relations and (a trance-) Gender through the Eyes of Youth: Cross-Cultural Research

Ideas of family and personal relations, sexuality and gender identity undergo global transformation worldwide, therefore there are critical moments, which cause the ardent discussions in the world because of cultural distinctions. Public opinion, social norms affect people's perceptions of do's and don'ts. Consideration of a cross-cultural context of the attitude towards above-mentioned problems is the important and difficult task, which needs to be solved to understand what happens to the social norms concerning the sphere of family in the modern world.
In 2017 the sociological research by means of a questionnaire was realized at RUDN University. During this sociological research, the students from different regions of the world, who study in Russia (the CIS, Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, Middle East), have been interviewed. Projective questions, that allow to reduce the level of sensitivity of subjects, have been asked. These subjects are: relation to divorces, the appropriate number of sexual partners and the actual experiences in the past, the attitude to the forms of manifestation of feelings in public, the attitude towards gender identity (i.e., homosexuality, transgender) and the attitude to marriage traditions, existing in the world (polygamy, polyandry, the choice of the spouse by parents). Some questions were asked in the context of comparison to the Russian reality. As a result, it was possible to define typological groups in each block of a questionnaire and come to unexpected results. Thus, the attitude of students from the CIS and Europe coincides only partly, but there are much more similarities in the attitude of students from Africa and Latin America than could be expected.

RC16-311.5

PYYHTINEN, OLLI* *(University of Tampere)*

Attending to Both Fluidity and Stability By Way of Relations: Simmel's Relationalism

While relationalism has the purchase of challenging the still largely dominant reifying substantialist assumptions, which conceive the world in terms of categories and more or less discrete and static entities, the emphasis on process and dynamic relations easily has the downside of easily neglecting permanence and stability. In the presentation I argue that Georg Simmel's relational take on sociology helps us to avoid simply embracing becoming, fluency, and variation at the expense of being, stability, and permanence. His work is original in that it allows us to simultaneously meet two opposite aims: to attend *both* to how entities are produced in and by relations *and* how they may appear as enduring, relatively stable things. It gives us conceptual tools to consider entities as bundles of relations without disregarding their possible endurance. And it also gives us means to acknowledge their endurance without resorting to substance or an essence that sustains. While some of the features of an entity may endure even though many of its relations are eliminated, this is so, Simmel suggests, only because and insofar as there are a sufficiently large number of others that remain intact. So, in a sense, Simmel takes substance out of substantialism: there is indeed something in things that cannot be subtracted from them without them ceasing to exist, but this something is no essence or substance, but their relations. His work is suggestive of relations being one with the essence or the substance of a thing.

RC16-308.2

PYYHTINEN, OLLI* *(University of Tampere)*

Transforming the Landscape of Sociological Thought: On Simmel's Relationalism

In the presentation, I suggest that Simmel's legacy consists not so much in formulating answers to well-established sociological questions as in transforming the whole landscape of sociological problems by offering altogether different abstractions. I argue that Simmel transforms sociological enquiry in at least three ways: First, instead of explaining concrete phenomena by categories and abstract principles, his work is explanatory of abstraction. What sociologists usually take for granted as a cause Simmel tries to explain as an effect. His conception of society will be used as an example. The second move has to do with exactly *how* it is that his work comes to explain the emergence of the more abstract things from the concrete ones. Simmel cultivates a relational mode of thought by examining phenomena in and through relations, suggesting thereby the priority of relations against the overly substantialist perspectives that still populate many strands of sociology today. Third, while Simmel typically explores the objects that he treats as if *sub specie aeternitatis*, he also makes sociology (and philosophy) responsive to the situation and crisis of modernity. He analyses in detail what it is like to *live* in the modern world. All in all, the three points suggest that what we can take from Simmel is above all a certain mode of thought, a form of questioning. The untypical, strange, and transgressive aspects of his work provide lines of flight that present resistance not only against the dominant systems and modes of sociological thought but also current social conditions.

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Q

RC32-586.5

QIU, SHUANG* *(University of York)*

Chinese Women in Living Apart Together Relationships

The past decade has seen a rise in the western world of couples living separately, bringing about changes in individual personal life and a transformation of intimate relationships. Similarly, in contemporary China, some couples live in separate households, but still keep their relationship. Although some of the reasons for couples living apart in China are quite similar to those in western contexts, such as job/educational locations, others are different. Such differences can be seen with the category of Chinese "study mothers" who physically accompany and take care of their children full time to provide them with optimal living and study conditions, relocating their residences next to their children's school. Under such circumstances, the husbands have to work away from home for providing them with continuous financial support.

Drawing on 39 in-depth interviews with people aged between 23 and 57, this paper finds that even though some study mothers see positives and benefit from couples' living apart together (LAT) relationships, increased child-care responsibilities, financial dependence, and loss of a career and support networks all suggest a negative impact on women's personal and marital life. On the one hand, moving away from a focus on the role of wife can be somewhat liberating at the same time that the focus on motherhood can be overwhelming. And the result of these priorities can be a further distancing from the other part of the family—the husband. For men, finding jobs in urban areas and acting as the sole breadwinner has not only showed masculinity but strengthened his status in the family. However, men may also experience pain and anxiety because of work pressure and family separation. Therefore, in order to understand the embodied experience of Chinese study mothers in LAT relationships, we should recognise the differences in historical and societal context of each country.

TG04-983.3

QUACK, SIGRID *(University Duisburg-Essen)*
DOBUSCH, LEONHARD *(University of Innsbruck)*
HONDROS, KONSTANTIN* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*
ZANGERLE, KATHARINA* *(University of Innsbruck)*

Between Ignorance and Hope? Actors' Perceptions of Uncertainties Related to Intellectual Property Regulations in Creative Processes in the Music and Pharma Industry

Uncertainty about intellectual property (IP) regulations is prevalent in today's knowledge based and creative industries. In both, pharma and the music, the generation of novel and useful artefacts and products depends on inputs that are protected by either patent law or copyright. However, what inputs can be used under what circumstances and from whom they can be licensed for what purposes is often uncertain. Yet, so far very little is known about the social processes though which perceptions of regulatory uncertainty in these fields are constituted and shaped. In this paper, we address this question based on empirical research undertaken in the context of the DFG-research group "Organized Creativity – Practices of Inducing and Coping with Uncertainty." By drawing on sociological and economic concepts of uncertainty (e.g. ambiguity (Camerer & Weber 1992; Weick 1995), substantive and procedural uncertainty (Dequech 2011)) and contrasting it with empirical evidence on perceptions of uncertainty reported in 80 interviews we conducted with a variety of actors in the pharma and music industry, we find that regulative uncertainty is far from being static or monolithic. Instead, we find actors addressing uncertainty with perceptions ranging from neglect and ignorance over strategic management to frustration and even fear. We argue that different actors (scientists, musicians, managers and IP lawyers) involved in creative processes have diverting understandings of the (regulative) uncertainties at hand. For example, IP lawyers tend to strategically frame substantive uncertainty as risks that are calculable to make them manageable whereas musicians tend to perceive the same phenomenon in less calculative categories. We show that this has a lot to do with the valuation and categorization of practices in processes of music and pharmaceutical creation. We thereby highlight the necessity to approach uncertainty as an actor framed phenomenon contextualized by field dynamics.

RC11-215.6

QUAN-HAASE, ANABEL* *(University of Western Ontario)*
WELLMAN, BARRY *(NetLab Network)*

Dividing the Grey Divide: How Older Adults' Online Attitudes, Skills, and Activities Vary

Research has repeatedly demonstrated a "grey divide' of older adults less involved with digital media. Yet such research has tended to overlook differences in older adults' digital media use and treated them as a homogenous group. Based on 42 in-depth interviews with older adults (65+) in East York, Toronto, we develop a user typology that moves beyond seeing older adults as non-users and includes tech mid-rangers, middle of the road users, intermediate go-getters, and cultivated users. These older adults feel relatively deprived when they compare their digital skills to peers, family, and mass media accounts of hot new apps. For some, their narrative of low mastery comes from the perceived time needed for learning, the difficulty of learning, and the feeling of lagging behind younger generations. We relate the policy implications of our findings to the potential that learning about digital media has for older adults.

RC03-67.4

QUEIRÓS, JOÃO* *(Instituto de Sociologia da Universidade do Porto)*

"They Weren't Prepared to Live in a Tower...". Questioning Ecological Determinism in a Disappearing Social Housing Estate

Building on the results of a fieldwork-based research in a social housing estate located in a riverfront area in Porto, Portugal, which is currently under a demolition process, this paper wishes to discuss the role of the built environment in the organization of local social relations, and to address the ways through which public authorities envisage this relationship in urban communities deemed as "degraded" and "problematic". The scrutiny of public discourses on the relationship between urban form and the "social problems" that could and can be found in this social housing estate – which became central to the legitimation of the political decision to demolish it – is the point of departure for a critique of ecological determinism in the reasoning of urban matters. Although it's evident local social relations and the everyday life of communities like this one are influenced by their physical set and surroundings, research among locals shows the built form is socially appropriated and adapted to significant social purposes and evidences that spatial and physical "solutions" such as demolitions are frequently inefficient solutions to the real social, economic and political problems faced by residents in segregated working class urban areas.

RC10-208.4

QUINLAN, ELIZABETH* *(University of Saskatchewan)*

Participatory Theatre As Transformed Social Scientific Research Practice: Addressing Workplace Harassment with Health Care Workers

Workplace harassment is a pressing occupational health and safety problem. No industrial sector is immune, however, health care workplaces in Canada have especially high prevalence rates of repeated, sustained aggressive behaviour toward another within an interpersonal relationship characterized by a power differential. Most solutions to the problem of workplace harassment are top-down strategies (eg workplace policies, legislation) that are easily interpreted by workers as lacking in credibility and not reflective of genuine attempt to cultivate safety and dignity for workers. In contrast to these conventional strategies, Participatory Theatre is an embodied form of PAR that energizes participants to become competent contesters of dominant discourses, heighten their reflexivity, and generate group solidarities. Empathetic bonds between the participants are fostered by the relational aesthetics of their creative outputs.

The <u>objective</u> of this paper is to report on a Participatory Theatre project addressing workplace harassment with caregivers in the anemic workplaces of Canada's restructured health care system. The paper will make explicit the challenges, delimmas, and potentials of Participatory Theatre, a dialectic of Brecht's modernist liberatory tradition and postmodern dramaturgy's unresolved narratives and multiple stages, actors, and script.

The paper's <u>analysis</u> is based on data drawn from Participatory Theatre workshops with health care workers and follow-up interviews with the workshop participants. The <u>results</u> provide compelling evidence for the value of involving participants in the co-creation of knowledge that has immediate utility in their workplaces. The paper <u>concludes</u> by advocating for participatory theatre as a 'bottom up' approach of intervening in complex social problems, empowering participants to become protagonists in their own lives by recognizing that social problems, such as workplace harassment, can be experienced individually but have structural antecedents.

RC56-915.4

QUINLAN, ELIZABETH* *(University of Saskatchewan)*

The Figurational Dynamics of the 'Merger' of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers and United Steelworkers of America.

Local 598 of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW) held the certification for the International Nickel Company workers in

Sudbury for 18 years prior to the raid by the United Steelworkers of America in 1962. With each successive collective agreement, IUMMSW won wage increases and improved working conditions for the 17,000 members of Local 598. Along with other left-led unions, IUMMSW upheld the post-war vision of progress through labour unity and its active pursuit of the broader goals of social unionism. The raid by the Steelworkers resulted in disruption and division amongst workers in Sudbury well known within the Canadian labour movement. The usual explanation for the success of the raid is the protracted strike of the Local 598 members several years prior. However, a comprehensive analysis of the power asymmetries within the multi-tiered figuration of local, district, national, and international leadership within IUMMSW during and for the several years following the strike has yet to be done. This paper's working hypothesis is these power imbalances need to be understood in light of the expansion and intensification of inter-organizational functional interdependencies of oppositional forces outside IUMMSW. The paper's analysis is based on data drawn from archival records from six archives across Canada, including union constitutions, briefs, letters, reports, meeting minutes, bulletins, newspaper articles, flyers, and transcribed interviews. The Cold War and the resulting instabilities within the Canadian and US labour movements is the backdrop of the analysis. The figurational dynamics elaborated in the paper help to explain why Local 598, and ultimately the entire IUMMSW, was successfully raided by an international, bureaucratic union, despite its long-standing militancy, historical commitment to Canadian autonomy, and its members' well-etched occupational identity. The results aim to stimulate further comparative and detailed investigations within and outside the labour movement.

RC05-116.1

QUINLESS, JACQUELINE* (University of Victoria)

Decolonizing Bodies & Data Sovereignty: An Indigenous Perspective on Wellness in Canadian Urban Centres

The adverse effects of contemporary colonial practices have been identified as a determinant of poor health resulting in lower states of wellness in Indigenous populations. This has influenced indigenous peoples' efforts to shape and determine their well-being through the resurgence of indigenous worldviews as a strengths-based response to ongoing colonial practices. How does understanding well-being through a decolonizing research and supporting data sovereignty approach support an understanding of well-being that will be of benefit to urban Indigenous people and the communities to which they live? This research has been conducted in partnership with the First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) in British Columbia based in participatory action research, and guided by Indigenous ethical frameworks, principles of OCAP (Ownership, Control, Access and Possession) that relies on qualitative and quantitative techniques to inform determinants of health and wellness for urban Indigenous people across Canada. A decolonizing lens invites readers and users of this information to consider an alternative way to think about urban Indigenous health and well-being that is anchored in Indigenous traditional knowledge systems, community values, and an interconnected holistic approach to well-being.

RC25-476.3

QUINN, KAITLYN* (University of Toronto)

Constructing Criminalized Subjectivities: A Qualitative Analysis of the Penal Voluntary Sector in Canada

As sociologists, what terminology should we draw on in our research of individuals who were once incarcerated? The literature favors a combination of: *former offenders*, *ex-prisoners*, and *former inmates*. However, in perpetually anchoring identity to a stigmatized past, these linguistic conventions may indirectly make the transition from carceral to community settings more difficult for those who have been criminalized. Specifically, this paper problematizes the enduring use of the prefixes "ex" and "former" as indicators of subjugated group status long after individuals have been released from prison (Maruna 2001). In seeking to help individuals navigate this process successfully, volunteers who work in rehabilitative settings must arbitrate depictions of criminalized individuals that circulate in public discourses, are officially endorsed by voluntary associations, and are informed by their own lived experiences. In response, this paper explores the important relationship between volunteers and criminalized individuals as consequentially refereed by language. I draw on ethnographic research and interviews conducted in two Canadian cities to describe: *how volunteers may reinforce, challenge, and/or complicate existing boundaries drawn between criminalized and non-criminalized groups in their use of language*. My analysis is focused on when social divisions are hardened between volunteers and criminalized individuals, and conversely how these boundaries are challenged or interrogated. "Boundary transgressions" within which criminalized subjectivities are reimagined and expressed more productively are especially important to note as these narratives are largely absent from the literature. The broader goal of this paper is a critical turn upon our disciplinary conventions surrounding language in favor of a perspective that highlights how the terminology we use to describe our research participants is always embedded within relations of power and processes of domination. In doing so I hope to denaturalize and re-politicize the language we call on to describe our research participants who have been released from prison.

TG03-JS-70.1

QUINN, TARA* (Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations)

No Real Return?: Peacebuilding and Justice in Post-War Sri Lanka

After nearly three decades of civil war, the formal end of fighting in Sri Lanka in 2009 has led to a peacebuilding process that is more of a 'waiting game' for local actors. The values and assumptions underpinning this process, however, and its implications for dealing with social and economic injustice and inequality in local contexts, are in need of more scrutiny. Sri Lanka provides a compelling demonstration of the challenges faced by civil society actors and international organisations to influence a strong, centralised state, but many of these challenges are also part of working with local elites and civil society actors around the world. The sometimes-fraught relationship between establishing peace and enabling systems of justice also illustrates how the shifting focus on reconciliation and restorative justice can play out in a variety of ways on the ground.

Against this background, my paper asks how peacebuilding and transitional justice processes in Sri Lanka (led by state, local and international NGO actors) address demands for land restitution and restorative justice, how this relates to the expectations and lived realities of affected individuals and communities, and how these expectations are managed. The arguments are based on PhD fieldwork research conducted in Sri Lanka in 2017-2018, primarily focused on the Eastern Province.

RC25-480.2

QUINTERO CARRILLO, JOSÉ LUIS* (Univeridad Autónoma de Nayarit)

"En Esta Casa Se Habla Español": Conciencia y Diversidad Lingüística En Los Migrantes De Retorno Mexicanos

Entre los muchos aspectos que es necesario conocer para comprender la forma y dimensión de los hechos sociolingüísticos en los relatos de los migrantes de retorno mexicanos, destaca la manifestación de sus actitudes lingüísticas y el uso de estrategias comunicativas ante el inglés y ante su propia lengua, el español.

Martinell (2006) afirma que «una actitud ante una lengua extraña no se adquiere, y mucho menos se manifiesta, hasta que no se ha adquirido conciencia de la lengua propia». Moreno Fernández (2009) considera que la conciencia lingüística de la lengua propia se activa, por ejemplo, cuando el individuo entra en contacto con otra comunidad lingüística y toma conciencia de hechos lingüísticos y sociolingüísticos que le afectan; elige entonces unos usos lingüísticos específicos de acuerdo a sus intereses. Para Mollà (2002) «la elaboración de la conciencia lingüística es un proceso determinado por la estabilidad y la reproducción de una comunidad lingüística moderna. Las comunidades lingüísticas de tipo tradicional no necesitaban ninguna conciencia cohesionadora».

Desde una representación subjetiva del lenguaje, es posible analizar esos usos lingüísticos y las actitudes sobre los mismos, con la ayuda de las exteriorizaciones metalingüísticas de los hablantes. En nuestro caso, lo haremos examinando las valoraciones que los migrantes mexicanos retornados hacen acerca de su propia lengua y del inglés, a partir de sus creencias, de sus percepciones, de sus actitudes positivas o negativas, abiertas o encubiertas, sobre ambas lenguas. Para ello, nos apoyaremos en las aportaciones que han hecho al respecto Fishman (1979), Holmes (1997), Barrett (1999), Bukholtz (1999), Maryns y Blommaert (2001), De Fina (2003), entre otros.

Nuestra investigación se basa en una serie de narrativas surgidas en el contexto de entrevistas semiestructuradas realizadas a migrantes de retorno de los estados de Colima y Nayarit, entre los meses de enero de 2013 a diciembre de 2015.

RC04-85.4

QUIROZ, PAMELA* (The University of Houston)
DWORKIN, ANTHONY GARY (University of Houston)

Whither the Equality of Educational Opportunity in the USA?

The U.S. Supreme Court declared that school segregation was unconstitutional in 1954 and in 1964 the U.S. Congress passed a Civil Rights Act that called for the equality of educational opportunity. Later court decisions endorsed policies that sought to create parity between the educational opportunities of minorities and majorities. The 1964 Civil Rights Act mandated a nation-wide study of inequality and led to findings in the Coleman Report of 1966 that there existed a significant test-score gap between African American and White students. Subsequent findings found a similar test-score gap between Hispanic and White students. The belief of federal courts and Congress was that the test-score gap would eventually vanish.

Since the 1970s, one assessment of the magnitude of the test-score gap was derived from results of a national achievement test of reading and mathematics, the NAEP, or National Assessment of Educational Progress, administered to students aged 9, 13, and 17. While the gaps between White students and African

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American and Hispanic minorities have narrowed over the past 40 years, they do persist. In fact, only when 13 year-old Whites are compared with 17 year-old African Americans and Hispanics do the gaps vanish.

Based on an elaboration of a chapter on the U.S.A. we prepared for *The Palgrave Handbook of Racial and Ethnic Inequality*, edited by Stevens and Dworkin (forthcoming), we attempt to explain the persistence of the gap in academic achievement between minority and majority group children. The analysis reviews sociological and educational research and data on student-level differences, family factors, neighborhood effects, school and teacher effects, as well as larger educational policies created under the aegis of neo-liberal pressures on school accountability and the emergence of color-blind racism. The analysis seeks to explain the struggle to attain equality of educational opportunity in the U.S.A.

R

RC38-JS-14.4

RABE, MARLIZE* *(Department of Sociology, University of South Africa)*
SWART, IGNATIUS *(University of the Western Cape)*
DE BEER, STEPHAN *(Centre for Contextual Ministry, University of Pretoria)*

White Do-Gooders or Good Doers in an African City?

More than two decades after the first democratic elections in South Africa, white South African citizens become increasingly aware of their minority status even though many are still in positions of power. In analysing marginalised youth in Pretoria, resource people were interviewed in their organisations' current roles in promoting social cohesion. A white primary school principal and a pastor in the inner city gave particularly reflective accounts of their life worlds, commitments and the changes in the city over the last two decades in this qualitative research project. The former is heading a primary school with a rich white heritage who now only hosts black pupils due to the larger urban changes since 1994. Many of the pupils live in dire poverty and hence have poor resources at home. Yet the principal's optimistic account of the children's future and the difference the mostly white teacher corps bring to the educational experiences is partly fuelled by his religious beliefs and partly by his empathetic way of looking at other people's lives. The pastor gave an account of innovative practices adopted by the former white church (his main employer) by transforming religious spaces into more utilitarian spaces. Despite the remarkable adaptions and pragmatic approach to engage with aspects such as childcare needs of sex workers and theft of homeless people's belongings, he is far more pessimistic about the future of the city and the impact that the church may have. Both men are open and honest about their own identity and their place in an African city. Their views and their opinions on their place in the world are discussed within the larger dynamic national and urban contexts.

RC53-884.2

RABELLO DE CASTRO, LUCIA* *(Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)*

About the Violence and the Responsibilities of Naming: Childhoods of the Global South, of the Majority World or, Southern Childhoods?

This paper departs from the plethora of expressions about children and childhoods of Southern countries present in Child Studies today in order to discuss some implications of theory building about childhood, its communication and diffusion process between North and South. Of special interest here is how particular institutional and national actorships are favoured in detriment of others, and certain theoretical perspectives in the area of Childhood Studies become hegemonic. Insofar as this can be understood as part and parcel of a more general pattern of scholarship interaction between North and South, whereby authority centres of knowledge production are legitimated, the naming of childhood experiences in Southern countries *by Northern scholarship* seems to accomplish the expected division of scientific labour for both sides. It is argued therefore that naming, or whatever discursive practices and productions, concurs to either alienate or to integrate one's self or collective experiences. In the case in point, it is analysed how the expressions of 'global South', or 'Majority World', frequently deployed by those who do not live in this part of the world, tend to obfuscate relevant issues of globalization in these countries conducing Southern scholars to more obvious research questions that hardly meet the claim of their responsibilities concerning local demands of the study of children and childhood. This paper seeks to highlight the violent element inherent in those academic practices that needs to be extricated in order to decolonize scientific knowledge and build up new decolonial sensitivities and self.

RC30-JS-36.2

RABIEJ-SIENICKA, KATARZYNA* *(Jagiellonian University)*

Coworking - Individualism in Community

Modern society is struggling with transformation on the labor market caused by individualization expressed by among others: increasing number of freelancers, start-ups, accelerated the dynamics of change job, a new model of living and growing are uncertainties and risks related to eg. with flexibility, instability, informal agreements. The era of globalization is time for unfair social contract in which employees accepted flexible working in return for a promise to preserve jobs, it is also times for commodification, which has spread to all aspects of life.

In response to changes, we observe the emergence of alternative, often innovative forms of work. The aim of this paper is to analyze one of these forms - coworking understood as a response to changing conditions on labor market.

Coworking is a new phenomenon; it attracts attention because it has been recognized as having the potential of the "third way", located between the conventional experience in corporate work and individual work, performed in the isolation of space (office). Great freedom, both in space and time of work, and at the same time securing the basic needs of a worker, a sense of connectedness and acceptance from fellows makes coworking an attractive and desirable form of organization of work.

The main topics discussed is paid work understood as both a space organizations, as well as the institution that is the source of the identity of individuals. Transformations of the labor market are considered in the context of the process of individualization and a growing sense of risk and insecurity. Will provide a vision individual suspended between the desire and the need for individualization of community. Based on results own research autor will be discussed topics such as: Community building is one of the top tools to attract new members; Collaboration is mainly based on small tasks.

RC34-620.3

RABY, REBECCA* *(Brock University)*
LEHMANN, WOLFGANG *(Western University)*
HELLEINER, JANE *(Brock University)*

"I Got My First Job": A Collective, Embedded Turning-Point

One key biographical turning point is getting a first job. Within our individualized, neoliberal context, this transitional moment is frequently framed as a marker of independence and autonomy. In this paper, we draw on interviews with Canadian young people between the ages of 11 and 17 about their first paid jobs, noting that while many of our participants focused on their individual choices, hard work and maturity, there are numerous ways that this transitional moment was a collective moment of dependencies and extensions (Lee, 2001). Processes of getting, keeping and even leaving their first jobs were deeply interwoven with advice, support and engagement from parents, siblings and peers. Our participants were also embedded in community connections, systems of transportation, discursive frameworks of 'becoming adult', political-economic structures of competitive individualism and material, collaborative, workplace tools and processes. Sometimes our participants noted how they were embedded in collective connections and supports, but frequently they did not: work was a step towards independent adulthood. To think about this extensive embeddedness of the individual in the moment of getting a first job, we draw on Deleuze and Guattari's dynamic notion of assemblage (1980), especially as discussed by Lee (2001). Assemblages (and extensions) help us to displace the idea of the autonomous, independent adult and think instead about our shifting, interconnected interdependencies, not just in terms of human collectivities but systems, discourses and non-human forces.

RC52-865.4

RADDON, MARY-BETH* *(Brock University)*

"We Have to Fit the Men in Somewhere": Explaining Gender Inequality in the Fundraising Profession

This qualitative interview study examines how professional fundraisers grapple with occupational gender subordination, including gender segregation, the gender wage gap, the speedier promotion of men to top-ranked positions, and the sexual objectification of young women fundraisers by affluent male donors. When fifty senior Canadian fundraisers were invited to reflect on the status of women fundraisers, they defaulted to neoliberal discourses of individualism, attributing gender inequality to personal choices guided by innate sex differences. Women were said to be drawn to work requiring the soft skills of fostering relationship--intuiting needs, listening, nurturing and communicating--in addition to multi-tasking and giving attention to detail. Men were thought suited to positions requiring technical, analytical, financial, or leadership skills, which happened to be better compensated. To interpret these patterns and responses, I analyze gender inequality as an embedded feature of neoliberalism, not merely an outcome or effect. Neoliberalism obscures gender inequality by making women's location in structures of constraint appear to be the free choices of equal market agents. The career success of certain women, who can operate socially as *homo oeconomicus*, the idealized entrepreneurial subject of neoliberalism, diminishes the possibility to speak about gender inequality as a political issue. Three neoliberal feminine subjectivities available to women fundraisers offered subordinate paths to career satisfaction: the self-sacrificing worker whose service and altruism sustains and subsidizes her struggling organization; the enterprising professional capable of instrumentalizing her emotional capacities and "people skills" for competitive advantage; and the "cute," hyperfeminine fundraiser, able to perform as a well-groomed accessory to the successful businessman philanthropist. Each of these subjectivities helped women fundraisers adapt to low pay, ghettoized work, or sexualization by configuring their adaptations as serving themselves and their worthy nonprofit causes.

RC05-122.2

RADFORD, DAVID* *(University of South Australia)*

Migrant Differentiation, Racism and Islamophobia in Rural/Regional Australia

Issues of (in)justice in relation to regional and rural settlement of migrants are part of the lived realities for many migrants. This is especially true for non-European migrants whose cultural and religious backgrounds are very different (Radford 2016; 2017). Within these diverse non-European groups there remains a continuum or differentiation around issues of inclusion and exclusion. Some groups of non-European migrants face greater or lesser degrees of inclusion/exclusion based on culture, religion, language and migrant status (Noble and Poynting 2010). Drawing from an empirical example in rural South Australia this paper explores aspects of this differentiation among Filipino, Korean, Chinese and Hazara Afghan migrants. The paper contends that those from humanitarian and Muslim backgrounds in Australian rural/regional communities face greater possibilities of exclusion through the twin social stigmas associated with being 'illegal boat people' and 'Muslim terrorists' (Forrest and Dunn 2013, as well as low English language proficiency (Leitner 2012). This underscores linguistic, racist and Islamophobic challenges to integration, social cohesion, and the opportunity for these migrants to be positive contributing members to the development and growth of rural/regional communities.

TG08-1011.1

RADICE, MARTHA* *(Dalhousie University)*

"Throw Me Something, Mister!": Emotional Artifacts in Carnival Parades in New Orleans

During carnival season in New Orleans, between Twelfth Night (January 6) and Mardi Gras, social clubs known as "krewes" stage over forty parades through the city. All these parades feature "throws": trinkets thrown or handed from people on floats or on foot in the parade to people watching it in the audience. Some throws are mass-produced - strings of plastic beads made in China, flashing LED toys, plushies - while others are handmade - hand-painted coconuts, hand-glittered shoes, tiny comics or books of poems. The more elaborate throws are often witty and sometimes "intertextual", in that throws from one parade "cite" or reference the form of throws from another. All throws are coveted, and it is not uncommon for homes in New Orleans to feature displays of the most prized. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork (participant observation and interviews) among carnival krewes, this paper explores the social and emotional significance of throws. How does "bead fever" - an insatiable, apparently irrational desire for supposedly worthless throws - come to strike even the most cynical spectator? How do krewe members labour to make throws that link to the theme of their float or costume? What feelings come into play as throws are assessed and valued, with some becoming treasures while others are instantly discarded? Scholarship on craft and making, on the social life of things, and on reciprocity and the gift will help answer these questions. The paper argues that the emotions that crystallize in these little gifts of throws say a great deal about the social significance of New Orleans' carnival as a whole, which remains quite a unique form of urban public culture in North America.

RC04-102.6

RADJAI, LEYLA* *(Waseda University)*

The Role of Regional Intergovernmental Universities: A Case Study of South Asian University

This paper examines the role that regional intergovernmental universities play at the national and regional levels, by looking at South Asian University (SAU) as a case study. Regional intergovernmental universities are universities that belong to multiple countries within a region, and their establishment is generally considered an outcome of the internationalization and regionalization of higher education. These universities often place an emphasis on regional development and peace as part of their mission by producing human capital and social capital that reflects the values of the region. These developments are accompanied by the fact that the internationalization and regionalization of higher education has promoted a liberalization of education and has allowed students to develop knowledge and their sense of belonging beyond the national context. However, these globalizing forces also impinge on nation-states' tendency to design education policies that carry their own national values, and not allow outside actors to get involved with national education policies. I examine this situation in the South Asian context. SAU is a regional intergovernmental university established by the SAARC member countries. With a campus in New Delhi, India, half of the students enrolled are internationals, and 80% of them are from the SAARC member countries. Given India's advanced position in the SAARC region, I raise the following questions: 1. To what extent does SAU actually reflect the values of the region in the university's policies and practices rather than only India's values? 2. What are the implications of this value-orientation on the national and regional levels? In conclusion, this

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

paper seeks to further this line of inquiry by (a) suggesting what lessons might be drawn from this case-study; and, (b) offering paths for future research.

RC11-221.4

RADL, JONAS* *(Carlos III University of Madrid)*
FERNÁNDEZ, JUAN J *(Department of Social Sciences, University Carlos III of Madrid)*

Effects of the Perceived Sustainability of Public Pension Systems on Attitudes and Policy Preferences: Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Germany, Spain and the United States

Due to major pension retrenchment undertaken in advanced economies over the last decades, public pension benefits will be considerably lower in the future whereas statutory retirement ages will be higher. While many such pension reforms have been legislated, the consequent parametric shifts in regulation will typically be phased in gradually over various decades. However, it is largely unknown to what extent people are aware of these upcoming changes, and how much the technically complex public discourse on demographics and pension reform has transformed their perceptions of "the future of ageing societies".

This study presents new evidence from an online survey experiment on knowledge of the financial sustainability of pension systems carried out in the Autumn of 2017 in Germany, Spain and the United States. To better understand the formation of attitudes towards welfare reform, we examine how knowledge on societal ageing affects the support for concrete public policy reforms. By randomly exposing one subset of survey respondents to an information treatment, the first objective of the project is to ascertain whether providing hard, objective data on societal ageing to individuals shapes their political attitudes toward social spending and welfare state reform. The second objective is to discover whether this knowledge impacts on personal outcomes such as saving intentions or age norms regarding appropriate retirement timing. Finally, the study analyzes whether and how individual characteristics – such as age, gender, education, and prior knowledge – moderate any information effects on policy preferences and personal outcomes. The project has important implications for the dynamics of public discourse on welfare reform.

RC45-755.4

RADO, MARTA* *(Hungarian Academy of Science)*

The Present Study Investigates the Effects of Seating Arrangement on Academic Outcomes and Prejudice

Traditional desegregation policies were successful in creating mixed ethnic schools, but social networks within the schools are still largely segregated. Possibilities to intervene in students' relationships are limited, but teachers can determine the seating arrangement. Previous research shows that desk-mates are able to influence each other's academic achievement. Furthermore, contact with an ethnically different desk-mate has proved to decrease prejudices against the out-group. Thus desk-mate assignment can be a useful tool to achieve different policy goals. We aim to reveal the consequences of different seating arrangement scenarios on prejudice and academic outcomes.

This paper applies agent based modelling. The empirical foundation of the model is the "*Wired into Each Other*" project, a longitudinal piece of research carried out by HAS "Lendület" RECENS. Our model represents a classroom with one teacher and students. The teacher intervenes in the students' sitting arrangement. The students are agents who receive a new desk-mate based on the rules defined by the teacher. Further, they update their GPA and level of prejudice based on their desk-mate's characteristics and the characteristics of the classroom. We run the model for multiple classes with different ethnic compositions and observe how the GPA distribution and level of prejudice changes over time.

The results draw attention to the trade-off between policy goals. For example, seating the students with the highest GPA together with the students with the worst GPA narrows GPA inequalities and reduces prejudice, but does not allow the best students to thrive. In contrast, letting students decide with whom they want to sit allows the best students to perform better, but has little effect on decreasing inequalities and increases prejudice. Further, we show how the GPA and the level of prejudice can further be influenced by different classroom compositions.

RC31-JS-65.1

RADZIWINOWICZ, AGNIESZKA* *(University of Warsaw)*
KORDASIEWICZ, ANNA *(University of Warsaw)*

Envisaging Post-Brexit Immobility: Polish Migrants' Care Intentions Concerning Their Elderly Parents

The research on transnational care underlines the importance of including in the analysis both receiving and sending countries' migration regimes (Kilkey & Merla, 2014). Leaving the European Union will mean rebordering for the United Kingdom and abandonment of the European Freedom of Movement rules, which will have an impact on migrants' transnational and co-territorial care arrangements. The international scholarship demonstrates that when migration policies become stricter, migrants opt to stay, and settlement replaces circularity strategies (Massey, Durand, & Pren, 2016). The UK Home Office proposal disclosed in 2017 plans to regulate and circumscribe the migration from the EU. It is also to be expected that the access to the UK social benefits will be limited for the EU citizens (Kilkey 2017). All that can have practical consequences for the elderly care.

The paper analyzes the case of Polish migrants in the UK, the biggest migrant diaspora in the Great Britain, often brought up in the discussions by the 'Leave' voters in the Brexit referendum. Its aim is to **explain how Brexit affects Polish migrants' care intentions concerning their parents ageing in Poland and their perception of the changes that Brexit will bring about**. Polish care model is a family-by-default type and permanent outbound emigration can lead to care deficit in that country. Research on care intentions is especially important not only for the attempts to predict future care arrangements, but also to understand the meaning of care for the people engaged in the production of the care effect (Kordasiewicz, Radziwinowiczówna, & Kloc-Nowak, 2017). The analyzed data present a unique opportunity for a reevaluation of care intentions, as long as migrants have been interviewed before the Brexit referendum (in February and March 2016), and will be revisited three years later, in March 2018, a year before the looming Brexit.

RC31-574.1

RADZIWINOWICZ, AGNIESZKA* *(University of Warsaw)*

Quiet Voices: Resistance Against Disciplinary and Biopolitical Practices in the US Immigration Prison

The literature names examples of resistance by the people in immigration detention: hunger strikes, self-mutilations, or destroying identification documents and passports (Dow 2004; Fischer 2015). This paper draws upon the narratives of Mexicans deported from the United States of America, interviewed by the author in Mexico between 2012 and 2014, who in retrospective described their pre-removal detention. The paper seeks to address two objectives. The first is to show the voices of resistance of the people in immigration detention. The second is to explain why the interviewees accepted their deprivation of freedom and future deportation from the United States.

The author of the paper argues that: (1) Contrary to the above-mentioned examples, rarely did the research participants resist immigration detention. Generally they accepted their subordination and unequal power relations with the detention center staff. (2) Biopolitical and disciplinary practices in the US immigration detention circumscribe the agency of the detainees and hence limit the scope of their resistance. More precisely, (3) technological instruments of surveillance employed in detention demonstrate the US power to the detained migrants. (4) However, it is not only through the state-of-the-art technologies that the US sovereignty demonstrates to the detainees, but also through the disciplinary practices, such as frequent counting of detainees, highly-planned schedule of meals, and punishments. (5) Technologies of surveillance dehumanize detainees and deprive their life of the socio-political dimension. (6) Research participants did not resist immigration detention, but sometimes they tried to build a sense of security in the inhumane conditions of detention. Since they acknowledged the dominance of the US immigration apparatus, we should rather say about their modest counter-hegemonic acts in the hostile conditions of detention. Building strong ties with other detainees and community building or mind-distracting activities (making sports) were the most common examples of the counter-hegemonic acts of detainees.

RC03-67.1

RAEVSKIKH, ELENA* *(French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS))*

Anticipating the « Bilbao Effect »: Transformations of the City of Arles before the Opening of the Luma Foundation

By analyzing data from the 2006/07 and 2013 French census as well as data extracted from the Yellow Pages, this paper seeks to understand how the French city of Arles is preparing for the arrival of Frank Ghery's Luma Foundation landmark building, and how a big-scale construction site, still devoid of its future aesthetics and cultural function, "mechanically" impacts the urban core. We consider three hypotheses: (1) The Rise of New Audiences: a landmark building impacts the pre-existing cultural core, (2) Residential Pattern: a landmark building induces gentrification of surrounding neighborhoods, (3) Mobility: a landmark building induces the arrival of the "most talented and educated" people. We test these hypotheses with cartographic and statistical methods. Our findings demonstrate stronger support for Mobility, and mixed findings for The Rise of New Audiences and Residential Pattern. Even though the causal links between the landmark building and the new urban dynamics are difficult to prove, our results reveal that Arles is "customizing" itself to the forthcoming cultural and aesthetic dimensions of the Luma Foundation. Our conclusion highlights the importance

of an endogenous approach to urban sociology that analyses neighborhood dynamics independently from top-down and macro political decisions.

RC30-JS-2.3

RAFER, NOEL* *(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, BICOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PHILOSOPHY - DARAGA CAMPUS)*

Life Experiences of Mga Batang Ginto (Child Miners) in Paracale, Camarines Norte, Philippines: Tradición, Inspiración, Explotación y Aspiración

This study aimed to document the life experiences of child miners (CM) engaged in small-scale gold mining system (SSGMS) in Paracale. It employed ethnographic approaches, and sociological theories to understand their involvement as CM. Key informants were purposively selected from three Barangays.

Findings revealed that the SSGMS started even before the Spanish period. Two types of SSGMS (*pagkakabod*) – *pagbibitâ* (underground mining), and *pagkocompressor* (underwater mining) – were identified. Both employed CM and had common organizational structure and lax policies. Differences were in the nature of work, roles and functions, costs and income, equipment, and mining processes.

Majority of the CM are males, out-of-school youth, the eldest children, and have worked from two months to nine years. Personal and altruistic factors, which may be a source of inspiration, motivated them to engage on it. They deemed their families as poor, more difficult than other families, and mining as either their primary means of livelihood, family tradition, or bonding time with their friends. Their income is below World Bank's poverty threshold. Some claimed no work-related problems, but others admitted simple to life threatening challenges and harmful effects.

Only two aspired to have permanent employment and finish their studies. The rest considered studying as a waste of time and not financially rewarding. They also hoped to give their families a good life, send their siblings to school, and for a progressive and peaceful community. They identified perseverance and hard work as means to realize their aspirations.

With their experiences that create and include exploitation, lack of labor protection, destitution, frustration, and adaptation - devoid of developing their human potentials, their case is indeed a social concern. Espousing social development and community organizing frameworks, good governance, holistic alternative livelihood and learning system may minimize, if not end, the plight of *mga batang ginto.*

RC05-118.7

RAHAULT, TYPHAINE* *(IDHES)*

Teachers' Perceptions and Behaviours in Front of Racial Question: A Perspective from France

In France, teachers are in front of a contradiction: on the one hand, they grow in a racialized society, in an occidental and postcolonial area, on the other hand, they are trained as professionals in a logic of "indifference" to these issues, with regard to the sacred principle of a State's representatives' "neutrality". One can add a context of invisibilisation of social classes and visibilisation of religious, migratory and racial questions. This double phenomenon provides from the foundation in situ of family nuclei by the migrants originally imported to rebuild France, and from the successive economic crisis, which were the object of discourses and politics crystalizing always more the tenses around a "youth came from immigration's integration's problem".

I will show here how teachers, in their diversity, interact with pupils and face reel or fantasied ethno-racial expressions: according to their social background, race, religion, sex, if they have received the state's training or not... I will illustrate my speech partly with interactions in reaction or about attacks of Islamic extremists. Talking about religion indirectly permitting to ask for racial question.

My study mainly uses the Racial Studies, Sociology of Education and Sociology of deviance (especially labelling). It draws on a monograph in a secondary school for vocational training, in a Parisian suburb and which took place from October 2014 to July 2017. I did about one hundred fifty cumulative days of observation, completed with semi-structured interviews of thirty-two pupils, six teachers and two other persons from the staff. Above all, I had a lot of informal talks. The observation took place as well inside the classrooms as outside: corridors, playground, staff room, dining hall, outside the school...

RC54-JS-68.2

RAHBARI, LADAN* *(Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Ghent University)*

LONGMAN, CHIA *(Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Ghent University)*

Beauty Practices As Harmful Cultural Practices? Study of Female University Students in Iran

This research, drawing on a conceptual framework including notions such as harmful cultural/traditional practices (HCP) and beauty, and based on semi-structured interviews with young female university students in Iran, investigates the perceptions and experiences on beauty practices and cosmetic surgery. We explore how these notions are perceived, articulated, practiced and potentially resisted. The data suggests that despite existing criticism of the gendered aspects of beauty practices among women who practice them, they are still practiced on a large scale. In Iran, the female body as a contested space for expression of identity and social capital, is under influence by the globalized beauty ideals that rely on predominantly Western beauty ideals, and local accounts of appropriate and optimal appearance. Despite the popularity of particular forms of beauty practices in Iran, especially facial surgeries, beauty is not perceived as a common good but as a necessary evil by young university students targeted by this research. We discuss the harmful aspects of beauty and how it could be defined as HCP, as well as agentic aspects of performing beauty and body management practices.

RC23-438.8

RAHBARI, LADAN* *(Centre for Research on Culture and Gender, Ghent University)*

Digital Spaces and Revolution of Gender and Sexuality: A Case Study of 'the Legend of Zelda: Botw'

Digital spaces, with their possibility of pushing boundaries of reality, and fantastic imagination, have offered new spaces and possibilities to portray, represent and narrate gender and sexuality. Although this has not always been the case, in many gaming spaces there have been ample possibilities for the players to adopt new identities and/or relate with pseudo and temporary identities other than their actual ones, in the characters, stories, and in relation to other players. Existing literature of digital gaming spaces have shown that gender and sexuality have existed in relation to other identity markers such as race, age, color, and have been presented in diverse ways in gaming spaces. In this research, I aim to investigate the content of the popular digital game 'The Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild' (hereafter referred to as BotW). BotW is a well-known fantasy action and adventure digital game, and the last release of the series 'The Legend of Zelda' in 2017. I discuss the prominence of a heteronormative narrative beside the queer subtext, and the possibility of an existing queerbaiting approach in this form of digital media. By this case study, and using existing literature of feminist digital media and gaming studies, I try to respond to the question whether the new digital media, such as gaming spaces could be pioneer spaces for applying the changing gender perspectives.

RC29-534.3

RAHIMIPOUR ANARAKI, NAHID* *(Department of Sociology, Memorial University)*

OLEINIK, ANTON *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

Prison Subculture and Drug-Related Crimes in Iran

The so-called 'war on drugs' or anti-drug campaign in the Islamic Republic of Iran has had irreversible and unexpected consequences since 1979. Drug-related offenders receive large fines, lengthy sentences, corporal punishment, and the death penalty (e.g. 21 executions in one week of January 2014).

The war on drugs, as Christie (1993) has argued, has had unexpected gains and costs. It is worth considering that one of the most important consequences of anti-narcotics laws and the war on drugs, which impose stricter sanctions for drug-related crimes, is the spread of criminal cultures within society. Before their arrest, drug-related offenders are not necessarily in regular contact with criminals, but they become familiar with criminals and prison subculture once incarcerated. Prison life is guided and organized based on official norms and inmate norms, the latter developed by prisoners to make prison life more bearable (Oleinik A. N., 2003). Incarceration does not occur in a vacuum and many theories frame prison as a society or community (e.g. Clemmer, 1940; Sykes, 1958) in which inmate subculture revolves around specific inmate codes."

The main objective of the proposed research project is to compare the subcultures of prisons in Iran, by paying particular attention to the most populated provinces like Tehran, Isfahan, Kerman, etc., as governmental institutions which have both custodial and treatment orientations simultaneously, with non-governmental institutions which are treatment-oriented and provide drug-users with medical and educational facilities. Therfore, the two main questions of this study are:

1- How do drug-related criminals and drug-users experience the context of prison and NGOs?

2- How do drug-related offenders approach their lives under the condition of contemporary confinement?

I intend to utilize Grounded Theory (GT) in my research. Therefore, participants' experiences, understandings, and perceptions about their lives will be central when conducting in-depth, semi-structured and open-ended interviews.

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

RC14-263.10

RAHMAN, MD. MASUDUR* *(University of Dhaka)*

Emerging Hooking up Culture and Changing Pattern of Love Relationships: A Study Among the Students of Dhaka University

The aim of this study is to examine the process of changing pattern of love relations of the youth in the context of hook up culture in Bangladesh. The youth of the university campus are free and culturally developed. They are becoming modern influenced by the western culture, western music and western dress up. They are becoming realistic in their relationships. There is little emotion and long-term relationships among them. They just want to have their partners for meeting their sexual demand. They love each other but they do not like to make a bond among them. Even the friends and classmates are becoming couple day by day through chatting until midnight, enjoying coffee and movie show together. They have no love bonding but they feel and treat each other as their partner. They are going to be sexual partner but not to be a life partner. They meet, they date and they pass their time with their partner whole day and night. They have no responsibility for them in this relationship. Even if they break down their relationships, they do not feel upset. They feel just so what (?) and say good bye to him/her. After all they make a new relationship. This study is conducted in mixed method. In quantitative research, face to face survey method is used to explore the numeric data about the tendency of hooking up culture of the youth. In qualitative research, in-depth interview is used to explore the hidden factors of changing pattern of love relationship. The study will be conducted on the students in the University of Dhaka. Sample will also be selected as randomly and purposively for both study. Nonetheless, this study is to explore the pattern of love relationships of the youth with the emerging hook up culture.

TG03-955.2

RAHMAN, MD. MASUDUR* *(Dhaka University)*

Use of Right to Information (RTI) Act: A Vehicle for People's Empowerment of Bangladesh

Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted in 2009 for ensuring people's right to know the information. By using this RTI Act, people can challenge the public and private officials to ensure their accountability and transparency. The aim of this study is to examine in what manner RTI is empowering people by using Right to Information (RTI) Act and to determine in what extent Information Commission is able to ensure people's right to know. This is mixed method study that adopted face to face survey in quantitative method and case study in qualitative method. This study covered the different districts of Bangladesh with Dhaka City. Survey and case study method are conducted in Dhaka city area and telephone survey is conducted in outside of Dhaka in different districts of Bangladesh. The population of this thesis is the people who sought information in different institutions by using RTI Act. The total sample of this study is 150 and non-random purposive sampling is used to conduct this study. Right to Information (RTI) Act is a weapon for the common people to ensure their right to know. People are not satisfied with the role of Information Commission. Information Commission has some limitations in some instances and sometimes they become influenced by public officials and bureaucrats. The findings of this study are the both descriptive and numerical to realize the reality of the RTI Act. Though RTI Act is a vehicle for people's empowerment, most of the people are not empowering by using this Act. They sought information but did not get their expected information because of some obstacles of DIO and Information Commission. Information Commission, however, is playing some roles to ensure the accountability, transparency and reducing of corruption, but it is not sufficient.

RC33-602.5

RAINFORD, JON* *(Staffordshire University)*

Challenges of Creative Research with Adults and the Role of Confidence in Creativity

Creative methods can be a way in which to explore common sense terms and allow for critique of the everyday through enabling discussions in a more engaged manner (Gauntlett and Holzwarth,2006). The use of drawing methods with adults is something that has had limited coverage in the literature. However as Kara (2015) outlines, these methods offer a way of going beyond categorical or binary thinking and to explore issues in a more nuanced way. They are, however, prone to challenges when individual participants do not feel confident in their creative abilities and therefore are prone to unpredictable and unforeseeable challenges which are not faced in the same way by interview based research.

For my research into understandings of practices surrounding widening access to higher education I felt it was useful to include some visual tasks to allow exploration beyond rhetorical discussions of over used terms such as aspiration and potential. Both these concepts are widely used and yet poorly understood and defined by both policymakers and practitioners. This has lead to conflation of different meanings. The focus on the need to raise aspirations is also in spite of a growing body of research that challenges the existence of a poverty of aspiration (i.e. Allen and Hollingworth, 2013; Archer, DeWitt and Wong, 2014)

Drawing on data from sixteen semi-structured interviews, this paper will explore two creative tasks as research tools that were adopted and contrast the success and the failure of these methods within the same interviews. One task used a structured drawing task and another involved construction with LEGO. This paper will draw upon the lessons learned to offer some ways in which we can consider how and when creative methods are useful with adult research participants.

RC04-84.2

RAINFORD, JON* *(Staffordshire University)*

Who You Are Matters: How Backgrounds of Widening Access Practitioners Shapes Practice

Since the increase in university tuition fees in England and Wales in 2012, all universities are required to spend a proportion of their fee income on measures to widen access and success. How this is done is delegated to each individual university. The majority, however, spend a large proportion on activities that come under the banner of widening participation or outreach (OFFA 2016). These are delivered often by specialist teams in each individual university. Whilst on paper, the work reflects institutional policies focusing on 'raising aspirations' and targeting students with potential, the enactment of policy and its interpretation by practitioners is often widely varied.

Previous research has focused mainly on policy at national (e.g McCaig 2015) and institutional levels (e.g Stevenson, Clegg and Lefever 2010). This paper will explore some of the emerging findings from a study into how work done to widen participation is shaped by those delivering these interventions. Drawing on data from sixteen semi-structured interviews in four institutions spread across England, I will argue that the approach to practice in each institution is not only shaped by institutional factors but by conceptions and understandings of success which originate in the life histories of these practitioners.

This paper will explore how the social, educational and employment backgrounds of individual practitioners can impact upon the way they interpret and enact policy. I will argue that no matter whether practitioners in my study work within selective or mass institutions of higher education, that their understandings of aspiration are shaped by their own experiences and educational trajectories. This can be seen through my data to often sit at odds with institutional visions and therefore create space for tensions within widening participation practice. The implications of this both for the young people involved in these interventions and the institutions will be discussed.

RC04-96.3

RAIZER, LEANDRO* *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))*
CAREGNATO, CELIA ELIZABETE *(Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS))*

Secondary Education and Knowledge Society in Brazil

As in many countries around the world, secondary education in Brazil has been in crisis in recent decades. Despite the reforms implemented over the years, including the current proposal of a National Common Curricular Base, the country still has not found a balance that should attend both education for citizenship and professional development. With a low percentage of students enrolled in vocational and technological schools, secondary education has only been one step before joining the higher education system, not having a relevant role in the development of innovation. Moreover, before being a propeller for reducing social inequality, secondary education is an important element in the process of formation and reproduction of the enormous inequality that marks the Brazilian society. The analysis of national macro and micro data, and interviews with students in selected schools (elite and mass), reveals the different trajectories of school success and failure, as well as their determinants. On the other hand, the study highlights the profound gap between the education system and the national development model, which constitutes a relevant obstacle to the development of the knowledge society in the country.

RC47-797.2

RAJABI PAAK, MINA* *(York University)*

Precarious Labour and Neoliberal Universities: The Case of Food Service Workers at York

In the winter of 2017, a group of food service workers at York University in Canada went on strike. The workers were employees of Aramark, a multinational food service corporation with questionable labour practices. The seemingly small and insignificant strike of this group of less than 100 workers soon turned into a big movement against indecent working conditions in universities and the complacency of neoliberal universities in creating a precarious and poor labour force.

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

The debates around the university sector's rapid move towards corporatization and neoliberalism in the last decade has focused mostly on the academic actors on university campuses, i.e. faculty, instructors, and students and the issues around precarity of academic work, the surge in contract faculty and sessional appointments and rising tuition fees. What often tends to be left out of the conversation though is non-academic work on campuses and the role of universities in creating a precarious, poor labour force.

The York strike brought about a community alliance of students, teachers, staff, and campus workers fighting the university administration for the rights of the workers on campus. It also intersected with a grassroots labour movement in the province fighting for an increase to minimum wage and decent working conditions for all Ontario workers. This resulted in not only a unique win for the workers who managed to win every single of their strike demands[1], but also initiated a broader debate in Ontario around the university governance and the turn from collegial governance to corporate managerial style of governance at universities that places profits above all.

As an active participant in the strike, my work employs the participatory observation method along with interviews with strike participants, community activists and university administrators to look at the possibilities of anti-capitalist and anti-racist movements and actions on university campuses.

[1]　　http://www.marketwired.com/press-release/striking-cafeteria-workers-achieve-ground-breaking-settlement-york-university-show-15-2201153.htm

RC30-543.7

RAJAGOPALAN, PREMA* (Indian Institute of Technology Madras)

Globalisation and Work-Life Balance : A Study of Women Scientists in Taiwan

Globalisation and Work Life Balance :
A Study of Women Scientists in Taiwan
Prema Rajagopalan
Department of HSS, IIT Madras, India

Globalisation and the IT revolution has made access to information and developments in science more equitable. In what ways has this impacted on the work-life balance of women scientists?For `doing science' is neither a 9-5 job nor routine work. `Social Circles'or informal networks among scientists traditionally has often excluded women both overtly and covertly. The real `profesional space ' women enjoy has always been debated.

This paper discusses how government policy and institutional responses in Taiwan have enabled women scientists to manage their work life balance effectively. Interviews with women scientists would unravel the match/mismatch between policy and practice on the one hand and cultural facilitators and constraints on the orther hand, An analysis of this dynamics would help us understand the nature and extent of career mobility of women scientists in Taiwan –Republic of China.

WG05-948.2

RAJAN, JOSEPH BENHAR* (KILA)

Deliberate Democracy and Inclusive Governance: Spacing Fisher People through Matsya Sabha in Kerala, India

The decentralization initiative in the State of Kerala (India) is unique with its participatory planning methodology, entitled 'People's Plan Campaign'. However the assumption that the marginalized and oppressed shall reap the benefits of decentralization by default is proved wrong in the case of traditional fisher people. Local Governments' (LGs) bottom up planning process, backed by 33 per cent of state budget allocation to encourage local economic development and social justice had elevated the expectations. Mandatory Village Assembly (Grama Sabha) is meant to encourage participation of all sections and development needs. However the living conditions of traditional fisher people have only worsened. The major concerns in fisheries sector that cut across continents, nation states, and precipitate to local communities are several. There issues of commons and commoner deepened the fisheries crisis unabated globally brought into existence the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) by the FAO. The CCRF directed nation states to create institutional frameworks in the interest of resources as well as the community. This has well recognised by the State of Kerala in India by creating distinct space for fisher people within the formal institutional set up of LGs; the Matsya Sabha (Assembly of Fisher People) is considered appropriate and a right step in Kerala. This paper discuss the approach of deliberate democracy in Kerala in the context of marginalised traditional fisher people and attempts to potray the inclusive governance framework through Matsya Sabha.

RC05-123.5

RAJENDER, BUGGA* (University of Hyderabad)

Political Participation of Indian Diaspora in Canada: A Sociological Appraisal

Political Participation of Indian Diaspora in Canada: A Sociological Appraisal

The paper attempts to explore how the Indian diaspora in Canada has emerged and shaped itself as a political group post 1980. Albeit incidents like Komagata Maru (1914) which reminds the exclusionist laws, pursued by the early settlers from Europe; Indian Diaspora confronts segregation of race, nationality, language, religion and ethnic identities, and it is fascinating to perceive how groups of Immigrants tried to establish its affinity with the political life in a new country. The primary objective of the paper is to look into history of Indian Diaspora, role of religious groups and political participation of Indian diaspora as a whole. The paper relied on secondary sources. Initially, the political activities were demonstrated through religious, non-religious associations like Gurudwara committees, National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI) and Khasla Diwan Society. It is evident from the Gurudwaras' role in uniting a Sikh community which turned to be centers for political mobilization despite the experience of racial discrimination and nationality. Canada is the first country to incorporate multiculturalism as an official state policy in 1971, enabling immigrants to take part in electoral politics as they recognized to be citizens with equal rights on par with the natives. It is in 1988 they participated in elections not only as voters, but also as candidates at both provincial and federal level.

The paper is divided into four sections. First section comprising the primary background discusses the definition of the term diaspora, and their journey in Canada. The second section looks into the tragedy of Komagata Maru (1914) the third examines role of Sikh religious associations. The final section evaluates how the diaspora assimilated with the political culture of the host country.

Keywords: Indo-Canadian Diaspora; komagataMaru; Gurudwara; immigrants; multiculturalism.

RC24-453.1

RAJORA, SURESH* (university of kota, kota Rajasthan, India)

Environmental Justice: Threats, Policy Approach and Commitments

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: THREATS, POLICY APPROACH AND CMMITMENTS

There have been non-judicious use and over use of natural resources on one hand while on the other the sustainability and environment policies have been ignored. Consequently the situation became alarming in the form of acute pollution, depletion of the Ozone layer; flood and drought, and many more threats to life are having a noticeable impact on the earth's climate. Annual storm damage has increased by 40 times since the 1980s, strikingly close to what climate models had predicted. With this backdrop the paper deals with environmental issues, policies and global level commitments.

Main objective of the paper is to understand and analyse the environmental issues related with threats to all livings. Further the paper is aimed to discuss the policies resolved and commitments made during UN conferences (Paris Climate Accord) and to examine the ground reality in context to developed nations verses developing and undeveloped nations.

The paper is based on secondary sources, analytical approach, critical examination and interpretations of the published reports, policies and the points focussing at the mutual agreements/ commitments made by most of the nations as well as certain projects like clean Ganga and installation of ETPs in India.

In view of the seriousness towards the hazardous caused by pollution and ecological imbalance we have been witnessing the growth of environmental awareness movements, environmental politics, which have been playing significant role in time to time amendments in national and international policies and planning to check the pollution and deterioration of environment at the local as well as global level. In India about 4500/- rupees have been spent for cleaning Ganga with re-naming the project during last decades but the goal seems far away. Similarly the results of world summits, policies and commitments are also very gloomy.

RC41-709.1

RAM, BALI* (Carleton University)

Excess Child Mortality Among Ex-Untouchables and Indigenous People in India

Excess Child Mortality among Ex-Untouchables and Indigenous People in India
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That India's ex-untouchables and indigenous people have been oppressed, disadvantaged and discriminated in social and economic spheres of life for centuries is well documented. Although discrimination based on caste has been prohibited, untouchability has been legally abolished and people belonging to certain lower castes and tribes have been provided special status and privileges in certain sectors such as education and employment, there is ample evidence that most people belonging to these groups still lag behind those from "upper/forward castes" on almost all social indicators. One such indicator is child mortality, which is the focus of this study. Unlike infant mortality which is influenced by "endogenous"

conditions associated with biological and genetic factors and inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions leading to severe infections in the first few months of life, child mortality is caused often by "exogenous" conditions that arise when the child after having survived the most vulnerable phase of life has moved into a relatively healthy stage of life. Thus, child mortality not only reflects the conditions associated with quality and access to medical care and public health practices, but also social and health inequality in a caste-ridden society such as India. The major objective of this paper is to examine the reasons why children of ex-untouchable and indigenous groups are at a significantly increased risk of dying, compared with those belonging to forward castes. We do so by analyzing micro-data on child mortality obtained from the second (1998-99), third (2005-06) and possibly fourth (2014-15) cycles of India's National Family Health Survey.

RC09-182.11

RAM, G* *(Assam University, Silchar- 788011, Assam, India)*

The Culture, Power and Sanitation in India: Patterns of Transformation

With the growing population as well as urbanization, India has experienced the worsening of sanitation conditions over the decades. Open defecation and lack of proper disposal of garbage and human wastage have contributed most to the deterioration of sanitation and public environment. Urban slums, public places and rural areas are infamous for open defecation and poor sanitation, generally due to poor or no infrastructure. Recently the government as well as non-governmental organizations took up total sanitation campaign for making India defecation free under the UNDP's development goals. Yet, toilets constructed specially for the urban poor and rural people, in many places, remain unutilized or non-functional, belying the goal. The problem is culturally embedded wherein individuals learn to keep their houses clean but responsibility for keeping environment clean is left for the government or somebody else- a class of scavengers in traditional power of the society. Such power hierarchy based on gender in family, as well as the scavengers' class itself, seems to be working as it is mostly females who carry out major part of sanitation works. The people haven't replaced their old habit with the new one of positive attitude which is essential for success of the national programme. Therefore, the need is to bring change in the culture (software) of the differentiated people, along with provision of toilets (hardware). Based on the data collected from local communities the paper analyses cultural and power bases of sanitation and suggests for combining of ideological change and infrastructural provision.

RC53-885.2

RAMA, SHARMLA* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Thinking through Place, Space and Mobility: Domains for Understanding Children's Well-Being and Lived Realities

This paper will focus on a discussion of place, space (spatio-temporal) and mobility as domains of children's well-being, quality of life and accounts of diverse lived realities. How children (and youth) maintain, sustain or expand their activity choices, and action and interactional spaces and places has implications for their rights as citizens, their inclusion, development, participation, and well-being. Innate and biographical as well as proximal (family) and distal (institution and community) influences will shape and direct children's activities, interactions, networks, and livelihood and survival strategies. This will mediate in the choice of activities available for children to participate in, when they travel, rest, socialise, go to school or work, how they do this, can they do this in terms of independent mobility, immobility or infrastructure, when they do this with, what they do it for and how often they it do. This paper will draw from the results of a broader study on children's (re)imagining, (re)interpretation, and (re)negotiation of their everyday interactional and activity spaces and places in an urban locality. An exploratory, qualitative study will be undertaken with learners attending secondary schools in Northdale a Northern Suburb of the Msunduzi Municipality in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Using mainly semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions will be conducted with young people aged 15 to 16 years. The participants will also be asked to freely write and provide accounts on specific themes related to the broader topic. The adopted approach values and gives due weight to young people's knowledge, voices, agency and autonomy. The broader study aims to demonstrate that there is considerable potential and opportunities to expand this research space and consider the wider implications of the derived assumptions for children's well-being and quality of life in urban areas in South Africa post-apartheid and including developing and African countries.

RC31-563.2

RAMAJ, SAGI* *(Western University)*

The Economic Integration of LGB Immigrants: The Role of Social Networks

Canada has significant settlement services for its immigrant population, as well as progressive policies and anti-discrimination laws to improve the quality of life of its lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) population. This makes Canada an attractive destination for LGB immigrants. Despite migrating to achieve social and economic integration, qualitative studies in the US and Canada show that LGB immigrants feel isolated from the LGB community, their ethnic community, and the general population. Because studies have shown that social networks can facilitate positive economic outcomes for immigrants by providing informational, material, economic, and psychological support, whether LGB immigrants are deprived of these resources is a cause for concern. This study uses data from the 2008 and 2013 Canadian General Social Survey to asses the extent to which LGB immigrants are disadvantaged compared to their heterosexual Canadian-born, heterosexual immigrant, and LGB Canadian-born counterparts with regards to their employment and income in Canada, and whether these differentials may be due to differences in the compositions of their social networks. As the first study comparing the employment rates, incomes, and social networks of LGB immigrants to those of their heterosexual and/or native-born peers, this study will provide insight to support evidence-based policymaking and practitioners who provide services to LGB people, immigrants, and LGB immigrants.

RC02-56.7

RAMANNA, SINDHE JAGANATH* *(Gulbarga University, Gulbarga)*

Global Economic Integration As the Outcome of Globalisation: Impact and Assessment on Indian Economy

India emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world, registering 7.6 per cent growth in the GDP at constant market prices in 2015-16. India is presently known as one of the most important players in the global economic landscape. Its trade policies, government reforms and inherent economic strengths have attributed to its standing as one of the most sought after destinations for foreign investments in the world. Also, technological and infrastructural developments being carried out throughout the country augur well for the trade and economic sector in the years to come. In this backdrop the paper will discuss the global economy, economic integration in the light of innovation of developing economies, technology, liberal policies etc. In the present century of competition, innovation of technology; the term globalization involves harmonious integration of politically divided markets globally for higher level of international cooperation, which involves sharing of opportunities, profits through efficiency and competition in the wake of liberalisation policy which have been initiated to facilitate liberal policies and programmes. The paper will also assess the impact on economy globally and in India which needs to be discussed briefly as globalisation itself refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through the movement of goods, services, and capital across borders. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labor) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. Finally the paper needs to analyse the broader cultural, political, and environmental dimensions of globalization.

RC23-433.4

RAMANNA, SINDHE JAGANATH* *(Gulbarga University)*

Technology, Innovation and Social and Economic Growth: Impact on Social Equity and Justice

Innovation is defined simply as a "new idea, device, or method". The term "innovation" can be defined as something original and more effective and, as a consequence, new, that "breaks into" the market or society. In industrial economics, innovations are created and found empirically from services to meet the growing consumer demand. In this backdrop the paper will discuss about the developments in technology which have brought enormous benefits to almost all people in society. Most people today have access to goods and services that were once luxuries enjoyed only by the wealthy in transportation, communication, nutrition, sanitation, health care, entertainment, and so on. Further the social impacts of inequalities in access to ICTs depend in part on the social context into which new ICTs are introduced. It is also important to review the technological advancement of scientific knowledge, infrastructure and productive capabilities, educated and skilled human resources, entrepreneurial skills, commercial organization and a rapidly expanding global social network offer unprecedented opportunities for rapid social progress. In conclusion the paper will evaluate the impact of technology and social and economic growth of "socially just society" is one in which all people matter equally. The needs and interests of the poor and the powerless are just as important as those of the rich and powerful. While some inequalities are justifiable (such as those based on talent, for example), all unjustifiable inequalities are removed from a socially just society.

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RC41-712.3

RAMARAO, INDIRA* *(University of Mysore)*

New Living Arrangements: Are They Re-Defining the Situations for the Elderly?

The past two decades have seen an increase in the number of women entering India's paid work force. The diversification of the job market and the unprecedented impact of consumer oriented culture in the age of economic liberalization opened up opportunities for women to take up gainful employment outside their homes. While this development resulted in a large number of women gaining economic independence, it also brought up the need to make new child care arrangements. Given the fact that child support services are becoming not only expensive, but there is an increasing incidence of violence against children in many child care centres,many parents are entering into a new type of living arrangement with their elderly parents or parents-in-law for taking care of their children. The twin benefit of this arrangement is that there is 'cost cutting' on the one hand, and on the other there is an assurance that because of the emotional bonding between the grandparents and their grandchildren, children are in a safe ambience. But how do the elderly perceive their situations? Though it is believed that they are enjoying their life with their grandchildren and children and their needs are well 'taken care of ', in the case of how many is this really true? Are parents who are in this type of living arrangement less prone to abuse than those who are living with their children under compelling circumstances? Is the inter-generational divide and conflict that is a typical characteristic of the times in which we live, less intense in the case of elderly who are in this new living arrangement? The paper seeks to find answers to these questions based on primary data generated from personal interviews and focus group discussions with elderly living in different types of family setups.

RC41-712.5

RAMEGOWDA, AREGOWDA* *(KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY)*

Policies and Programmes to Prevent Abuse Against Elderly in India

The global increase in longevity and in the proportion of old age in the Populations created new needs and challenges on the personal, familial and societal levels. The Indian traditional family elderly are still respected lot. But due to technical advances, changing value system and emotional and economic dependency on the family members' elderly are experiencing physical violence, verbal abuse, neglect, disrespect and abandonment. This present study focuses on the policies and programmes to prevent elderly abuse in the socio-cultural context of India. So far the elderly abuse was not regarded as the violence generally it is acknowledges as Maltreatment, disrespect or Neglect and sometimes it is justified by the younger generation.

The Main Objectives of the study are:-to identify the causes and consequences for elderly abuse in the socio-cultural context of India, to examine the policies and programmes and legal interventions in preventing elderly abuse. This empirical study is conducted in Shivamogga city, of Karnataka State, India. 150 respondents in the age group 60-70 were selected on random basis and data were collected interview. It is noted that, the increased dependency of an older person causes stress for the family member's results in abuse and ill treatment. Due to marginalization they will suffer from loss of self-identity and remain susceptible to discrimination and abuse. Though Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is enacted under the constitution and The National Policy of Senior Citizens 2011 is implemented to provide provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens, many are not aware of the law. Elderly are reluctant – or unable – to place charges against family members. As long as elder abuse is viewed as a caregiver issue, legal actions and policies are not likely to be effective measures.

RC41-712.1

RAMEGOWDA, AREGOWDA* *(KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY)*

BAIG, RESHMA *(GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE, SHIVAMOGGA (COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA))*

Undesired Aged: A Social Problem in Present Scenario- with Special Reference to Malnad Region of Karnataka State India

Old age is an inevitable juncture. It is a natural course of action and everybody has to pass through this whether he likes or not. Old age is a very sensitive phase because of their dependency. Aged persons are known as torchbearer of our society. Their role is to transfer their experiences, culture, norms, folkways, rituals, etc., to the new generations. For this, they want some respect, regard, care, rest, and attention from the new generation. Our Indian society is famous for regarding their aged as treasures. But now a day, a family has been hidden and the nature of nuclear families has been changed. According to Oxford Dictionary of sociology (2007:221-2): 'The term nuclear family is used to refer to a unit consisting of spouses and their dependent children'.

The objective of this research paper is to discuss and try to understand the problems of our aged. To know the problems of these undesired aged in our social structure, we have selected fifty aged persons from different part of malnad region Karnataka. Their children are in other cities or in other countries or they have no child. We have selected them as per their availability and willing to openly share their problems without any hesitation or fear. And, do they feel undesired or lonely? How do they pass their time and solve their daily problems? In the era of communication revolution and instant relationship, how do they maintain their lifestyle, etc.?

This research paper will be helpful to show the conditions and social problems of old persons in present social structure and scenario. Findings of the research paper are enough to surprise us, and emphasize the need for a wide and fair timely study to solve the problems of our Indian social structure.

RC30-541.5

RAMIREZ, DAVID FRANCISCO* *(Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)*

GUTIERREZ, ADRIANA *(Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)*

GUTIÉRREZ, SERVANDO *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)*

VALLADARES, CLARA ELENA *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)*

Young Indigenous People and Their Work Expectations in High Vulnerability Contexts: Case Study in the Tenango De Doria Municipality in the State of Hidalgo, México.

Even in 2017, there are two countries that coexist in Mexico: one poor and behind, and another relatively prosperous and with a view aligned with modernity. Data on the federal distribution of extreme poverty are eloquent. In many states of the middle and north of the country it decreases, while in others it remains and gets bigger. There are areas where extreme poverty is virtually irreducible: Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca, as well as some regions of Veracruz, Hidalgo and Puebla. The compelling questions are: Why are there abysmal differences if Mexico it is a single jurisdictional unit and a nation-state consolidated with policies and institutions common to all? Why there? Why not in other states?

Some reasons for the gap between these two Mexicos point to several causes of poverty and secular backwardness of the deep south: widespread informality in economic activities and its low productivity, existential attachment to farming economies, cultural resistance, poor education, lack of entrepreneurship behavior, absence of infrastructure, lack of rule of law, corruption and violence, as well as limited urbanization without which it is impossible to increase productivity and social welfare; the persistence of a large percentage of the population in the countryside, dispersed in thousands of tiny and disjointed, settlements in very fragile ecological conditions (poor soils, high slopes, water scarcity).

In this context, the final results of the research carried out in Tenango de Doria municipality, located in the "Otomí-Tepehua" indigenous region, are presented, in which it is investigated if the idea of "studying for a better future" has become a myth; or if they consider that their ethnic and social condition restricts their future expectations not only in the education scope but also in the workforce.

RC14-265.2

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* *(Universidad de Lima, Perú)*

Campañas Sociales De Responsabilidad Social. El Caso De "Peruanos Camiseta"

Abstract
RC14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture (host committee)
Language: English, French and Spanish
Campañas sociales de responsabilidad social. El caso de "Peruanos camiseta"
La campaña gestada por el Ministerio de Comercio exterior y turismo de Perú en alianza con el Grupo RPP, la empresa de comunicación radial más importante del país, busca recuperar los valores perdidos en la sociedad peruana. Este es el caso de la campaña "Peruanos camiseta" la cual tiene como objetivo buscar la reflexión e incentivar el cambio de comportamiento, promoviendo el cultivo de valores como la amabilidad, la honestidad, la solidaridad, el respeto por el otro, etc. En una sociedad en la que se ha perdido la confianza y resalta una cultura de la informalidad y la "viveza", resulta importante la puesta al aire de campañas que permitan fomentar la práctica de valores básicos en el comportamiento cotidiano de los ciudadanos. El estudio de esta campaña, emitida en todas las plataformas de esta empresa de comunicación, nos demuestra que los medios de comunicación cumplen un rol primordial en la sociedad puesto que pueden contribuir directamente en la recuperación de la confianza en la sociedad peruana previniendo la violencia y al mismo tiempo convirtiendo la campaña en una estrategia de responsabilidad social para la empresa de comunicación y medios de comunicación donde se difunde la campaña.

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

RC14-268.3

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* *(Universidad de Lima, Perú)*

Violencia En Los Medios De Comunicación y El Reto De La Gestión De Contenidos De Calidad

Violencia en los medios de comunicación y el reto de la gestión de contenidos de calidad

Los medios de comunicación tienen un rol muy importante en la sociedad, puesto que sus contenidos tienen un aporte directo en la creación de la opinión pública y tienen además un alto nivel de influencia en la esfera pública y en general en todos los sectores y actores de la sociedad. Los medios propician tendencias, general modelos de convivencia y estereotipos que son seguidos por niños, adolescentes y jóvenes principalmente. En este sentido el estudio hace una revisión de casos emblemáticos de falta de un ejercicio ético de tres medios de comunicación peruanos: prensa escrita (Diario Perú2021), televisión (ATV televisión) y radio (Capital radio). Estos tres medios han sido protagonistas de episodios que han generado violencia y propiciado intolerancia en la sociedad. El análisis de estos tres casos nos permite determinar la importancia de la aplicación de políticas de autorregulación de parte de los medios de comunicación y la elaboración y cumplimiento de códigos de ética que permitan a los propios periodistas regular los contenidos que producen y emiten por los medios de comunicación. El gran reto de los medios de comunicación es transmitir información y entretenimiento con contenidos de calidad, que a su vez puedan resolver la paradoja de responder a las demandas de los públicos y la vez contribuyan con la rentabilidad de la empresa. En este sentido es propicio establecer políticas y prácticas de responsabilidad social en las empresas y medios de comunicación.

WG05-946.3

RAMIREZ PABLO, FLORENTINO* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas (IIEc) Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM))*

El Acceso Al Crédito y Los Programas Contra La Pobreza En México.

Los programas contra la pobreza han sido un instrumento muy importante dentro de la política social en México, sin embargo no se ha alcanzado disminuir el grado de desigualdad y pobreza.

Bridar apoyo a los pobres con recursos financieros, es decir, ayudarlos a acceder a créditos, ha sido un componente de los programas de combate a la pobreza.

El no acceder al crédito coloca a las personas en situación de exclusión financiera, situación considerada como un factor de inequidad y perpetuación de la pobreza; así la perspectiva de inclusión financiera surge como una dimensión que debe tenerse en cuenta en la lucha contra la pobreza y de la exclusión social. De acuerdo con el Banco Mundial, se considera que la inclusión financiera es un elemento que propicia 7 de los 17 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

Es necesario revisar cómo el acceso al crédito coadyuva de forma significativa al alivio de la pobreza. En este trabajo se analizaran las políticas públicas impulsadas por el gobierno mexicano durante el siglo XX y XXI, que han propiciado el incremento del acceso a los servicios financieros.

RC01-41.1

RAMÍREZ PLASCENCIA, DAVID* *(University of Guadalajara)*

Social Media, Civil Society and Security Policies: The Case of the Drug War in Mexico.

This paper outlines the counterpoints of more than ten years of security policies regarding narcotraffic in Mexico from 2006 until present days. During this time, besides the high investments on equipment and capacitation, and binational collaboration in between Mexico and The United States, the narcotraffic problem is far from end; the rise of casualties and insecurity are persistent issues in the public agenda across the country. The main aim of this chapter is to understand the role of social media in the impact of public security strategies regarding the drug war, more particularly how social platforms encourages the conformation of civil society organizations that have an active role not only in claiming for more security but in constructing and providing significant information like statistics and indicators to evaluate efficacy. Fieldwork will be focused mainly on reviewing data in social media, government and ONGs official electronic sites, newspapers, etc., regarding some relevant incidents along the time (Tlatlaya, Ayotzinapa, etc). As final outcomes will show, improving cooperation with civil organizations regarding security request a more decisive government position toward collateral and key issues like corruption and poverty as well.

RC25-JS-40.1

RAMJATTAN, VIJAY* *(Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto)*

The Business of Accent Reduction and Interest Divergence

Taking the form of in-person or online training, U.S. and Canadian accent reduction programs cater to English-speaking immigrant professionals whose "incomprehensible" accents hinder their opportunities for prestigious communication-based work. From a critical race theoretical perspective, this business of accent reduction seemingly becomes a site of interest convergence: while mostly racialized immigrants receive necessary training to professionally succeed in the U.S. and Canada, these majority-White nations simultaneously receive linguistically-qualified workers to bolster their economies. However, drawing on scholarly literature and promotional material from popular accent reduction programs in North America, this essay argues that the business of accent reduction actually encourages interest divergence, the notion that it is in the White majority's interest to continue to marginalize racialized groups (e.g., Gillborn, 2013).

Indeed, this interest divergence is first seen in how accent reduction programs treat foreign accents as pathological traits. That is, by framing the employment troubles of racialized immigrants as solely caused by their accents, these programs ignore the structural racism that truly disadvantage these immigrants. Moreover, the particular pathologizing of racialized accents serves as a cue for the need to subscribe to White linguistic norms, thereby alleviating White native English speakers' burden to understand varying types of foreign-accented speech. Interest divergence is lastly seen in the targeted clientele for accent reduction, who are highly-skilled racialized professionals in such White-dominated fields as business and technology and *not* racialized immigrants in low-paying service and care work. These examples all highlight that while accent reduction programs promote their services as a means for inclusion and equality in the North American workplace, they covertly communicate the opposite message.

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RC08-176.2

RAMOS, JEAN-MARC* *(IRSA - Université Paul-Valéry (Montpellier III))*

Un Sociologue Au Service De La Propagande. Un Épisode Ignoré Du Rôle De Maurice Halbwachs Pendant La Grande Guerre

La dispersion récente, en vente publique, des archives de Pierre Georget La Chesnais (1865-1948)[1] a permis de découvrir une correspondance inédite de ce militant socialiste avec les familles Basch et Halbwachs[2]. Dans cet ensemble, plusieurs lettres datant de 1916-1917 nous apportent un éclairage nouveau sur les activités de Maurice Halbwachs pendant la Grande Guerre, alors qu'il occupait un poste de conseiller au Ministère de la Guerre, aux côtés d'autres durkheimiens comme François Simiand et Hubert Bourgin.

Nous nous intéresserons plus particulièrement à un épisode totalement ignoré des biographies couvrant cette période[3], le rôle qu'a joué Maurice Halbwachs dans la « guerre de papier ». Dès le début de cette guerre moderne est apparue, d'abord en Allemagne et en Grande Bretagne, puis en France, une forme inédite de propagande exploitant la nouvelle technologie de l'époque, l'aviation. Avec la complicité de La Chesnais, Halbwachs va participer à la sélection des documents qui seront utilisés par le *Service de propagande aérienne*, fondé en août 1915, pour inonder « comme des papillons » les lignes ennemies.

Au-delà de l'anecdote, cet épisode pose le problème du rôle du sociologue en temps de guerre, et plus largement celui des liens entre la recherche et l'action. Dans le cas présent, il est curieux qu'Halbwachs n'ait jamais évoqué ses expériences de guerre dans son œuvre, et qu'il n'ait pas même théorisé sur une question aussi sociologique que la propagande. Peut-être que sa disparition en 1945 ne lui en a pas donné le temps ?

[1] Raphaël et Jean-Marc RAMOS. Notice sur Pierre GEORGET LA CHESNAIS. *Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français* (dit Le Maitron). http://maitron-en-ligne.univ-paris1.fr/spip.php?article105561.

[2] Vente ADER – Nordmann. *Lettres & manscrits autographes.* Paris, 29-30 novembre 2016. http://www.ader-paris.fr/html/fiche.jsp?id=6563827&np=1&lng=fr&npp=150&ordre=&aff=1&r.

[3] Annette BECKER. *Maurice Halbwachs. Un intellectuel en guerres mondiales 1914-1945*. Paris, Agnès Viénot Éditions, 2003.

RC28-504.3

RAMOS, MARÍA *(Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)*
POLAVIEJA, JAVIER* *(Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)*
FERNÁNDEZ-REINO, MARIÑA *(Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)*

Are Migrants Selected on Motivational Orientations? Selectivity Patterns Amongst International Migrants in Europe

We present the first systematic cross-national analysis of migrants' selectivity on motivational orientations. Matching the European Social Survey and the World Value Survey cumulative datasets, we examine whether international migrants recently arrived in Europe are more achievement oriented, give more value to taking risks, and have a greater desire to make money than those observational

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equivalents that do not migrate. We focus on migrants from nine different origins (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Morocco, Brazil and Andean countries) sampled at different European destinations. We find instances of both positive and negative selection depending on both ethnic origin and country of destination. The observed patterns seem to contradict both the predictions of standard economic models of selectivity as well as the arguments about a common migrant personality. Our estimates are robust to controls for 1) migrants' human capital, 2) migrants' experiences at destination (measured directly using information on unemployment history and self-perceived discrimination), and 3) migrants' degree of acculturation (measured indirectly using information on frequency of social contact and interest in national politics). Reported findings are therefore not driven by educational selectivity and are unlikely to be biased by destination effects.

RC04-98.4

RAMOS, MARÍA* *(Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)*

Overeducation Among Spanish Graduates. Stepping-Stone or Dead-End?

The purpose of the paper is to determine whether overeducation is a temporary or permanent phenomenon in the working career of Spanish young employees. In other words, the aim to assess if (a) workers accept jobs for which they are over-qualified at the start of their working career as a "stepping stone" to a better one, as the theory of career mobility predicts (Sicherman, 1991). Or if, on the contrary, (b) overeducation are rather a "dead end" for some workers, who hardly get a job appropriate to their qualification. Additionally, I seek to explicitly assess the impact of past overeducation as a hazard when attempting to escape such a situation.

The analyses rely on the Continuous Sample of Working Histories (Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales, MCVL), a representative sample of the four percent of individuals who at some point in the reference year had dealings with the Spanish Social Security system, selected by simple random sampling.

The main finding is that jobs with low requirements do not act as stepping-stones for Spanish graduates, but rather that these suboptimal posts might delay the transition to a more appropriate job. This is particularly true when the number of episodes in overeducation are numerous and prolonged in time. Looking at the results of the paper in more detail, I firstly show, at a descriptive level, that that graduates who are overeducated for their first job take much longer to access a position appropriate to their formal qualifications. Moreover, a "bad" access in the labour market is also associated with "bad" prospects in a working career: those workers spend more time out of the labour force, have working episodes of shorter duration and experience more involuntary turnover.

RC08-173.1

RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* *(Department of Sociology, Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*
FALABELLA, ALEJANDRA *(Department of Education, Universidad Alberto Hurtado)*

The System of Educational Evaluation in Chile and the International Circulation of Scientific Knowledge, Justifications, and Instruments

From the early twentieth century, a device for the evaluation of the educational system, based on knowledge of the social sciences, began to be configured in Chile. Increasingly, it contributed to adapt the action of the educational actors to dynamics of meritocratic selectivity and competition, and, since the 1980s, to shape an increasingly consolidated market coordination of education. The result is that, comparatively, Chile is one of the first countries in Latin America to install a comprehensive system of national evaluation of the education system.

In the elaboration and implementation of the evaluative device, the processes of international circulation of scientific social knowledge played a key role. Here, I analyze three moments: (1) The training of Chilean academics in the Teachers College, Columbia University, which occurs since the beginning of the twentieth century. I focus on Erika Grassau, who later, during the 1960s, was fundamental in creating the PAA (equivalent to SAT). (2) Already between 1968-1971, Chile joined the international evaluations of school education pioneered by the IEA. In this process, Erika Grassau constituted the main link with that organization. Later, the sociologist Cristián Cox, situated in the State, established new connections to institutionalize the international tests (PISA, TIMSS, and others) in the country. (3) After the neoliberal transformations in education implemented under Pinochet's dictatorship, democratic governments tried to regulate them through state intervention, in which accreditation processes occupied a central place. One of the carriers of ideas and justifications was the sociologist José Joaquín Brunner, with multiple international connections, who displayed an outstanding participation both in the State and in the public and academic spheres.

The analysis seeks to identify the international and institutional networks associated with the process of circulation of knowledge, materials, tools, and justifications as well as to analyze the processes of translation and national anchoring.

RC51-849.4

RAMOS-SANTANA, CLAUDIA* *(Universidad de Guadalajara)*
QUIRARTE, ISELA *(Universidad de Guadalajara)*
BRAVO-ANDRADE, HÉCTOR *(Universidad de Guadalajara)*

Life Skills Workshop from a Gender Perspective

Gender-based violence against women is a growing phenomenon in Mexico. Ameca is within the eight municipalieites in Jalisco that has been classified under the "gender alert" state. This classification is a demand to erradicate gender-based violence by both society and government. An interdisciplinary team of academic researchers and students from the University of Guadalajara, works this complex phenomenon from two spheres: a participatory diagnosis with a gender perspective; and the planning of participatory action research activities, among which stand out: a workshop based on the concept of the UN "skills for life", which has shown to be an alternative to strengthen the integral development of people. This work evaluates the effectiveness of the workshop from a gender perspective; two measurements will be carried out: one before the workshop and another after the workshop. An instrument will be used to measure life skills, as well as an instrument to assess gender-based violence. Among the results we expect to find is a statistically significant differences between pretest and posttest. Situation that would pay to transform the life of the community.

RC19-355.5

RANCI, COSTANZO* *(Polytechnic of Milan)*
ARLOTTI, MARCO *(Polytechnic of Milan)*
CEREA, STEFANIA *(Polytechnic of Milan)*

Same Words, Different Ideas? the Social Construction of Care Markets in Italy and UK

Privatization of care has been occurring in many European countries in the last decade, and mainly in Anglo-Saxon and Mediterranean countries where care regimes have been characterized by strong institutional inertia. While research has extensively explored the political and institutional mechanisms (i.e. the type of care policies as well as immigration controls) through which care has been increasingly privatized, so far only a few studies have studied the role played by ideas and public discourse in the social construction of care markets. Building on the Kingdon's agenda setting approach, this paper is aimed at reconstructing the public discourse about the privatization of care in Italy and the UK. Its focus is on ideas about quality of care, requirements and characteristics of care work that have supported the shift towards care market solutions. Our analysis is empirically based on the reconstruction of the public regulation of care markets in Italy and UK and a content analysis of the public discourse that has accompanied the rise of care markets in the last two decades (2002–2016) in both countries. It provides evidence on how care markets have been differently shaped and legitimized through distinct social and cultural dynamics in these two countries.

RC19-356.3

RANCI, COSTANZO* *(Polytechnic of Milan)*
MATSAGANIS, MANOS *(Polytechnic of Milan)*
PARMA, ANDREA *(Polytechnic of Milan)*

The Welfare State and the Middle Class in Southern Europe Under the Crisis

The recession and the austerity have exacerbated structural trends in the labour market profoundly affecting the stability of the middle class in Southern Europe. At the same time, reductions in social spending has constrained the capacity of welfare states to function as shock absorbers. While in the US "the squeeze of the middle class" has been the subject of considerable research, in Europe similar research remains limited. The aim of the proposed paper is to contribute to filling this gap by analysing how the middle classes have been affected by income losses in recent years in four South European countries: Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal. The paper presents the results of a longitudinal analysis of income losses suffered by South European middle classes based on an analysis of the EU-SILC panel dataset. The data cover panel rotations from 2005 to 2015, allowing us to identify the impact of the financial crisis. The paper maps large year-on-year reductions of individual earnings and household income in terms of size, duration, and time profile (L- or U-shaped). Moreover, the paper looks at the extent to which income drops were mitigated (or reinforced) by changes in (i) labour earnings of other household members (including of adult children living in the parental home), (ii) other market incomes (e.g. rents), and (iii) social transfers (such as unemployment benefits) received by the household. The predicament of the middle class under the crisis will be compared and contrasted to the previous period, and to the performance of other social groups in the same countries. Finally, the paper will elaborate on the most relevant implications of these results for the analysis of the impact of the crisis on income redistribution,

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and of the redistributive and protection capacity of current social welfare systems in South European countries.

RC26-486.1

RANGA, MUKESH* *(CSJM University, Kanpur (INDIA))*

Rural Empowerment through ICT for Farmers

India is a country with 638,596 villages scattered in different states and union territories. The villages are connected through classified and non classified roads. Quality Agriculture output depends on land fertility, seeds' strength, pesticides' quality, fertilizers quantity in combination with supported climate and watering. Due to perishability of agriculture output cannot procure by the farmers for longer time.. For getting suitable return of agricultural products the farmer has to proceed for (a) grading and packing; (b) storing until shipping lots are assembled; (c) getting a market; (d) shipment; (e) loss from deterioration of goods; (f) financing the sales. Farmers in rural areas have to put their enormous effort to get better output and after that he has to sell it to the target customers through number of mediators. Information Technology has emerged as a powerful tool for the farmer to take quality decision during the process of production and marketing of agriculture product. Employment of Information and Communication Technology by the movement has strengthened the farmers. ICT has enabled the farmers to get updated information related to climate, inputs and suitable markets. The aim of this paper is to explore the current and potential impacts of ICTs for farmers in rural areas.

RC14-278.1

RANGA, MUKESH* *(CSJM University, Kanpur (INDIA))*

Socio-Economic Impact of ICT on Rural Women: Problems of Prospects

Information technology revolution has tremendously changed the livelihood of the people around the globe. People are able to get the updated information in fraction of moments. In India, approximately 75% of population lives in villages and share of women population is 48%. Information Technology is aggressively adopted by the people of India. ICT has influences a lot the life of women. They are getting updated information in areas of education, politics, social and economics. ICT has also influenced the life of rural women by making them more aware about the social reforms, better sources of income and purchase of products for family and her. Increasing literacy and awareness of technology has improved the decision making power of rural women. Government has taken several initiatives to disseminate the awareness among the people. Rural women have to face the constraint in usage of information technology due to social sanctions and low awareness. Rural areas and local bodies are mainly male dominated and local rituals play a vital role in controlling social system. Although with the efforts of government the women participation in rural administration has increased but still they are lagging behind. Present study explores the socio-economic empowerment of rural women in Uttar-Pradesh.

TG04-985.3

RANGEL, JAIME* *(University of Toronto)*
CRATH, RORY* *(Smith College - Faculty of Social Work)*
GAUBINGER, ADAM *(Smith College - Faculty of Social Work)*

HIV Risk Management in Gay Men's Virtual and Non Virtual Social-Sexual Networks in the Era of PrEP

Rational: The combination of new HIV prevention biomedical tools, like Treatment as Prevention (TasP) and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP/Truvada), and new digital technologies for facilitating dating and sexual hookups for gay men and men who have sex with men (herein GM) afford new possibilities for GM to be responsible sexual-health actors. These sites invite GM to reveal their HIV Risk management practices by stating their HIV status, testing practices, and adherence to medication regimes (TasP/PrEP/Truvada). Hook-up apps' user interfaces are also designed to incite GM's desire for intimacy and pleasure, while shaping user's ability to trade in their erotic capital. Despite expanding possibilities for intimacy and health risk management, social-sexual communities created in digital media platforms are not immune to the intrusion of intersecting forms of systemic oppression. Our research maps cultural and social forces (including biomedicine) at play mediating GM's practices and experiences of HIV risk, well-being and health navigated across virtual and non-virtual social/sexual worlds. Utilizing an innovative combination of qualitative techniques including digital ethnographies and body mapping, our analysis destabilizes the rational actor model of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Contributions: Our analysis suggests that despite individual decision-making preferences for risk management, the possibilities and expectations of new biomedical and digital technologies are not equal for all. Intersecting forms of systemic oppression in conjunction with cultural forces (including those produced by pornographic industries and biomedicine), impact the ways in which GM, and

racialized GM, in particular, are able to enact their health and sexual agency. Innovative qualitative approaches enable us to see subjects' risk management, and sexual decision making as embedded in the embodied and social logics of multiple temporalities produced at the nexus of digital and biomedical technologies.

RC14-276.5

RANI, PADMA* *(Manipal Academy of Higher Education)*
AGRAWAL, BINOD C. *(Manipal University)*

An Analysis on Perceived Effects of Social Media in India

People have dramatically integrated social media into their lives and its power is hard to ignore. While social media has become a vital consideration in any communication strategy for a country where digital media is accessible, it has made the communication consumer a communication producer. India has close to 190 million social network users in 2016. The different forms of social media like Facebook, Twitter, Google Hangout, Instagram are easily accessed through a smart phone with an Internet connection. In developing countries, social networking is a means through which people acquire ICT. Seven in ten Americans use social media to connect with one another, share information, engage with news content and entertain themselves in America as per The PEW internet report 2017.

The multiple purposes for which online social networking is used include interpersonal and group communication, religious, health, political and business communication. They are fast becoming standard tools for professional practices. Major news outlets are using social media to deliver messages to the masses. While at an individual level, the authenticity and credibility of social media users can be doubted, it offers an accessible, widely available means of bi-directional flow of information between public and politicians. There are the anecdotal evidences of positive outcomes from the use of social media technology such as social activities like finding jobs via a particular social network or finding missing peoples during a natural calamity.. On the other hand, the negatives of social media correlated with the rise of narcissism in the society, creating short attention spans and sensationalism are enormously presented.

The usage and perceived effects of social media across India in the political, religious, social and other spheres will be presented. The study would focus on gender and income differences with respect to the perceived effect of social media.

RC14-263.5

RANI, PADMA* *(Manipal Academy of Higher Education)*

Internet,Religion,Hindus: A Study on Virtual Pilgrimage of Temples

Since the 1980s Internet has been used by religious enthusiasts, they started exploring ways by which internet could be used to promote religion, faith or belief. The use of Media for sharing religious themes, experiences, interactions and connections already exists. Today all religions have their online presence in the form of websites, Facebook pages, Whatsapp group, blog posts and many other applications online. Online digital media is interactive and effective medium for religious communication. For millions of believers, the digital media has become a platform where one can easily find God-or at least his followers and participate in public spaces in a private and free manner.

Virtual pilgrimage on the Internet is an important religious phenomenon for understanding the new ways of being spiritual. Virtual pilgrimage has four key characteristics as a form of religious travel. The Characteristics are-(i) it creates a mythscape, (ii) it exists as an interactive visual-auditory medium for experiencing a sense of sacred presence,(iii) it generates symbolic forms of entertainment that are liminoid in character, (iv) as a leisure activity of individuals (MacWillaims;2002) .The accessibility of Internet from their home or office computers, can create 'virtual travelling communities' of pilgrims who use the discourse of *communitas* to describe their experience.

The aim of paper is to carry out qualitative and descriptive analysis of cases of Hindu religion in India. The case studies will be analyzed to answer and understand the ways in which digital media are being used for pilgrimage and the experiences associated with it. The study aims to understand the way religious experiences are gathered with the aid of virtual pilgrimage.

RC37-660.5

RANWA, RUCHIKA* *(Jawaharlal Nehru University)*

Contextualizing Dance: An Analysis of Role of State and Society in Socio-Political Construction of Kalbeliya Dance

The analysis of dance has predominantly found mention in fields of anthropology, cultural history and dance history while sociology of dance remains a relatively unexplored field. In this backdrop, this paper focuses upon Kalbeliya dancers of Rajasthan and traces the trajectory followed by them from being entertainers earlier to earning status of folk dancers and intangible cultural heritage recently. The transformation reveals deep contrast between their elevated institutional status and socially defiled status owing to strongly-believed demeaning association of Kalbeliya women with dance, their lower caste

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status and nomadic lifestyle. The paper examines this disjuncture as situated in broader socio-political structures which reflect upon hegemonic role of state and market in legitimization and promotion of kalbeliya dancers on the one hand and intersection of gender, caste, nomadism and dance degrading their status at societal level. The analysis of processes of negotiation adopted by these dancers through their dance to confront these dual contrasting statuses is another point under consideration in this sociological inquiry. The paper ascertains that dance which acts as medium for assertion of national identity and glory can simultaneously act as source of degradation at social level.

The paper further stresses that state's role is not limited to shaping institutional status of kalbeliya dancers but also their social status. The discourse propagated by state, in conjunction with market, around glorification of kalbeliya dancers and their promotion as icons of national identity at institutional level is accompanied with discourse of chastity disseminated by state after independence which continues to defile association between women and dance at ground level. The analysis of this socio-political construction and regulation of kalbeliya dance and dancers has relied upon secondary sources, concepts such as ideology, cultural hegemony and cultural capital, analysis of kalbeliya songs and dance along with ethnographic fieldwork in kalbeliya dominated areas.

RC39-696.5

RAPELI, MERJA* *(Ministry of Social Affairs and Health)*
MUSSALO-RAUHAMAA, HELENA *(University of Helsinki)*

Private Care Services Responding to Heat Wave - Case Finland

Global warming increases the amount of disasters. Consequences of weather related risks on social, economic and ecological environment are, thus, greater than before. As disaster impacts are worst for vulnerable people we need knowledge how these population groups have been protected in case of disturbances. Preparedness and continuity planning is obligatory for municipal care services in Finland. The legal obligation does not, though, apply to the private services, which produce more than one third of the residential care services in Finland. In our study we explored private residential care services' adoption of mitigation activities after heat wave in 2014 and preparedness measures taken. We sent a questionnaire to all private enterprises producing residential care services in Finland. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The clients in these services were the elderly, people with disabilities, clients with mental health and substance abuse disorders, and children taken into care. Our findings showed that especially the elderly and clients with mental health problems and neurological disorders were affected the most of heat. Even though the service units tried to do their best to alleviate the consequences of heat they had not considered heat wave could be a risk for their clients and the quality of the service produced. Only 19 percent of the respondents reported that they had a preparedness or continuity plan. The most vulnerable to disasters are people dependent on others such as clients of residential care services. Consequently, we recommend that private care services should be prepared for hazards and include heat wave as one of the risks to be prepared for.

RC39-695.4

RAPELI, MERJA* *(Ministry of Social Affairs and Health)*

The Role of Social Work in Disaster Management in Finland

This study explores the role of social work in disaster management in Finland. The aim is to obtain information on the role of social work in disasters, to conceptualize disaster social work in order to understand it better, and to link it with overall disaster and emergency management system. The framework of disaster social work interventions and the concepts of vulnerability, resilience and social capital are used in analyzing and conceptualizing the role. Preparedness plan documents and survey data of private services' preparedness in Finland form the empirical data of this study. This is compared to international research on disaster social work interventions. The results show that social work interventions of social and human investments, i.e. day-to-day roles, which enhance bonding social capital, were emphasized in disaster social work. Interventions of political empowerment and economic participation, which embrace bridging and linking with other disaster management actors were less common. Preparedness planning was completed only on a very general level in Finland, and the overall level of preparedness and understanding of bridging and linking with other disaster management actors was inadequate. Statistically significant differences were found between large and small social service areas and units in favor of the large ones. I conclude that enhancing social capital in client work, social work's own organization and in multiorganizational networking, should be central in disaster social work. The concepts of disaster vulnerability, resilience, and social capital are central in understanding the role of social work in disasters.

RC51-847.1

RAPONI, MARTINA* *(Noiserr)*

Noiserr: The Generative Capabilities of Epistemic Disruption

Noiserr is an interdisciplinary research group centered around explorations of Noise via deconstructed reading and listening sessions. Noiserr is an ongoing exploration of Noise instantiated via theory- and practice-led investigative actions. Since different conceptualizations of Noise are widespread, and many are mutually exclusive, our actions do not rely on an exhaustive definition of Noise, but instead try and harness its indefinable nature to examine the generative capabilities of epistemic disruption. We read works of art, performances, objects, sounds, images, videos, from the standpoint of Noise theories, organized in an ever growing reader that can be easily accessed and manipulated by participants, who navigate it and shape it through contributions and discussions. The non-academic free sharing of knowledge builds a fluid community around a topic which becomes filter and metaphor for the understanding of art, art making, art systems, as well as for understanding the socio-political conditions of our world. Noiserr is a parasite, as Michel Serres describes it. Noiserr is a parasitic art practice in the process of being built, while making use of other practices, experiences, traces, as reflecting and discursive points.

Noiserr will discuss Noise theories from an aesthetic perspective as well as a socio-political one, as unfolded, developed, and shaped during its reading and research sessions. Noiserr tries to resist the genreification of the word "noise" while building an un-constituted and cybernetic practice showing how the investigation of the Noise topic managed to condensate/connect people and thoughts, opening portals among compartmented sciences and practices, and infiltrating institutional and non-institutional environments.

RC22-409.12

RAPOSO, FERNANDA* *(Universidade de Brasília)*

Max Weber's Sociology of Religion and Its Limits: An Analysis of Brazilian Neo-Pentecostal Asceticism

According to Weber (1974) Sociology of Religion is a sociology of rationality, as it was responsible for the passage of a magical vision of the world to a defeat of magic through its disenchantment. His sociology of religion seeks to understand modern man with the help of ideas of life orientation, disenchantment and ethics. The aim of this article is to understand the Brazilian Neopentecostal movement taking into account the category of asceticism and rejection of the world, taking into account Max Weber's writings on religions and asceticism. Therefore, this paper aims to discuss Weber's Sociology of Religions and the Neopentecostal turn, especially regarding the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (IURD) and its tendency to affirm the world.

In this way, I intend to elaborate an analysis that, although simple and synthetic, seeks to raise this discussion and propose new dialogues. To reach this, my first step is to briefly describe Max Weber's theory of religion, especially in his writings on *Religious Rejections* of the *World* and *Their Directions, The Social Psychology of World Religions*, and finally *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* and how the intellectual defines the concept of asceticism, the hallmark of the Protestant Christian religion. In a second moment, I will explain the genesis of Pentecostalism, in order to present, in a more historical way, its unfoldings. And, in a third moment, I will return to understand the birth of Neopentecostalism, issue that interests me in this work. Finally, I will try to discuss how the concepts discussed by Weber are perceived by modern Neopentecostal sects, anchoring especially in the case of the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (IURD).

RC01-36.6

RAPPOPORT, JACQUELINE* *(University of Edinburgh Napier)*

Looking Back on Life in Military Families: Lessons from Those with Troubled Civilian Outcomes

This paper presents the results of my ongoing doctoral study that longitudinally examines the lives of UK military personnel and their families. Individual, in-depth qualitative interviews have been undertaken, inviting military veterans, and the families of military veterans, to reflect on their experiences of life as part of a military family. It is interested in understanding intimate relationships over time, both whilst serving and following transition to the civilian realm. From a sociological lens the analysis considers the nature of familial support needs in a relatively unique, and rarely researched, context.The families taking part in the research are those connected to military veterans who have been involved in the UK criminal justice system since their military service ended. Whilst veteran offenders have been the subjects of some research, as are other military veterans with readily identifiable problematic civilian outcomes (eg homelessness, substance misuse etc) research to understand the experiences of their families in this limited context is noteworthy by its absence. This is a significant oversight. Families and the military are both regarded as 'greedy institutions' that make excessive and often competing demands on those within them (see Segal, M.W.,1986) With the benefit of hindsight, family members in this study reflect on the ways in which support has been structured, sought and assembled during military service, and the impact of this on their lives in and also beyond military service. Given the problematic civilian outcome, aspects of military family support are thrown into relief and there are lessons for Defence and support organisations in this. Further, the impact of social class (often related to service), is shown to be significant.

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Utilising Bourdieu's concepts of both habitus and capitals, the study reveals how transformation in individual and familial resourcing over time, influence success in identifying and accessing appropriate support needs.

RC48-802.2

RATECKA, ANNA* *(Jagiellonian University)*

The Struggles over Representation of Female Sex Workers in Polish Feminist Movement

The prostitution/sex work debate is one of the most controversial issues within contemporary feminism. In the heart of this debate lies the conflict over the understanding of commercial sex, but also the legitimacy to represent women selling sexual services and the place of sex workers in the feminist movement. Viewed by the abolitionist feminist either as victims or "agents of patriarchy" or "pimp's lobby", sex workers are continuously delegitimized and excluded from the feminist movement.

This controversy refers to one of the key democratic issues within social movement – the representation, the right to voice and the way disputes within the movement are solved. Hence in my presentation I will investigate the power struggle between various actors within feminist movement in Poland over the right to represent women selling sexual services.

First, I will a briefly discuss the political opportunity structure for the mobilization for the rights of women selling sexual services in Poland: the characteristics of Polish feminist movement; earlier mobilization for the rights of women selling sexual services in Poland; recent development in the sex work politics in Europe.

Second, I will present the actors (NGOs, informal initiatives, activists) taking part in this debate, their claims for being legitimate to represent women selling sexual services, the transnational connections of each actor with the wider feminist/anti-prostitution/sex workers movement.

Third, I will explore the dynamics of the prostitution/sex work debate in Poland, the discourse of vaious actors in this debate and their stance on the place of sex workes within the feminist movement. Special attention will be given to the role of social media and its influence on the dynamics of the debate.

RC38-677.1

RAU, VANESSA* *(University of Cambridge)*

Home, Burden or Desire? the Multiple Meanings of Hebrew in Individual Biographies.

"My house is in the language" says Inbal in reference to Hebrew. Despite five years as an Israeli migrant in Berlin, the German language cannot provide what Hebrew signifies for her. Inbal is a member of a Hebrew Choir in Berlin, where Israelis, Jews and non-Jewish Germans sing Hebrew Choral music. The group is part of my on-going PhD research, which seeks to unravel the interwoven relations and dynamics of belonging, religion, secularity, conversion and community building in a new Jewish scene in Berlin. While Inbal exemplifies a case of unease with the German language, other Israelis are diligently seeking to obtain fluency in German eager to lose their "Hebrew accent". Indicating the place of origin, the accent is seen as a marker of difference. At the same time, the Hebrew language and represents something exotic and very much desired for non-Jewish Germans. Their biographies reveal that it was through Hebrew, that they developed an interest in Judaism. In my paper, I will take the example of the diversity of the Hebrew choir and show the differing significations, which a language (Hebrew) can take. Relating it to the biographies of Jewish Israelis and non-Jews with a desire for things Jewish, I will show how Hebrew can attain multiple significations within a single group. As a bonding tie of a multi-national and multi-ethnic group, Hebrew equally becomes "home", marker of difference and object of desire and representation of 'the exotic'. Contrasting collected biographies, I will demonstrate how language (Hebrew) has influenced biography and trajectories on a personal and political level. Hereby, I will argue that language should not only be understood in its interpersonal function, but also as symbol with context-specific significations. By means of Hebrew, my paper discusses biographic trajectories (Routes and Roots) of individual and collective belonging.

RC55-907.2

RAUB, AMY* *(WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California Los Angeles)*

Designing Paid Family Leave Policies to Support Low-Income Workers: Evidence from across OECD Countries

Paid family leave is a critical policy for supporting workers' ability to balance their dual roles as caregivers and earners. Paid parental leave benefits women's economic opportunities, including increased labor force participation for women, smaller gender wage gaps, and an increased likelihood that women will return to work with their previous employers. Paid parental leave is also associated with improved maternal and infant health, including higher breastfeeding rates, increased vaccination rates, and lower infant mortality rates. Beyond infancy, paid

family medical leave allows workers to meet their family members' health needs without job or income loss. Yet, policy design decisions may limit access to paid family leave for some workers, particularly low-income workers who may need it the most. Using data from the WORLD Policy Analysis Center on 34 OECD countries, this paper explores three critical aspects of policy that disproportionately impact low-income families: payment, eligibility criteria, and differences in leave generosity across family types. For payment rates, we examine how lower wage replacement rates, flat-rate payments, or caps on benefits may result in payment levels that are too low for minimum wage earners or even average wage earners to remain above the poverty line, making leavetaking unaffordable. For eligibility criteria, we examine how tenure and contribution requirements meant to fund parental leave systems may exclude a variety of workers, including those who have: changed jobs or fields, lost a job when a company had layoffs or an industry was downsizing labor forces, been seasonally or intermittently employed due to reduced opportunities in an economic downturn, or recently finished a period of education. We also look at how policy designs meant to encourage gender equality in leavetaking may inadvertently disadvantage single parents. Throughout, the economic feasibility of designing policies to be inclusive of low-income families is discussed.

RC15-282.21

RAUCH, ANGELA* *(Institute for Employment Research)*
KONLE-SEIDL, REGINA *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Activating the 'Inactive'. Employment Policy for Disabled People in Germany in a Comparative View

Across the OECD on average 14 per cent of the working-age population classify themselves as disabled. People with disabilities are often considered as particularly disadvantaged especially in the labour market. The majority of people with disability are non-employed or 'inactive' regarding their labour market participation. In consequence, there was a substantial rise in disability benefit rolls in many countries. In recent years a greater awareness arose that people with disabilities are able and willing to work together. In this context it was increasingly recognized that protecting the economic security of people with disabilities might best be done by keeping them in the labour market and changed the form of public protection to working-age individuals with disabilities in recent years. This is also reflected in the 2008 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The countries having ratified the convention are committed to enable people with disabilities to work in an open, inclusive and accessible labour market that will ensure sustainable and secure livelihoods. In comparison to other welfare states, we describe the evolution of the German disability programmes. Germany has been an exception to the international trend as the rates of disability benefit recipients have been low over decades. We discuss how policy choices played a role and analyse the pathways into employment, unemployment or invalidity benefit of people with health problems. In our descriptive and comparative paper we analyse the factors explaining the divergent trend in Germany and discuss whether policymakers in other countries might benefit from German policies to transform disability benefit schemes into activating labour market programmes.

RC15-288.16

RAUCH, ANGELA* *(Institute for Employment Research)*
TOPHOVEN, SILKE *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Single-Minded or Stuck in the Middle of Nowhere. Experiences in Vocational Rehabilitation Measures from Adults with Disabilities.

In Germany, a wide range of labour market policy measures are available within the framework of vocational rehabilitation to support people with disabilities in re-entering the labor market. In our analyses, we are exploring the pitfalls and challenges in vocational rehabilitation of adults, presenting findings of our qualitative study 'Evaluation of the participation of disabled persons in working life'. The empirical material consists of semi-structured individual interviews of 50 rehabilitants in vocational rehabilitation in responsibility of the Federal Employment Agency (FEA). The analyses are based on a life-course perspective and the capability approach. Amongst other differences, the persons differ in their type of disability, their social background and environmental context. We identify two contrasting groups differing in the type of disability and their social context which lead to differences in their occupational orientation. On the one hand, there are people with mostly physical disabilities or disabilities of the internal organs, who usually have a very target-oriented curriculum vitae, often do an apprenticeship for commercial staff and have concrete job positions after the end of rehabilitation. However, even if they did not find a job immediately, they would still regard the qualification received during rehabilitation as an important investment in their future career. On the other hand, there a people mostly with psychological disabilities also in a vocational rehabilitation for the commercial sector, but only in training measures. They often fail to complete their measures and are still uncertain, whether the training and the professional direction are appropriate for them. The allocation in measures by the FEA placement officers somehow reflects the assumed capacities of rehabilitants. Since the professional orientation and integration of people with psychological disabilities seems rather

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difficult, one should consider supporting them in other ways to re-enter the labour market.

RC41-710.5

RAULT, WILFRIED* *(Ined - Demography, Gender, Societies unit)*

The Sectors of Activity and Occupations of Gay and Lesbian People. Evidence from a French Survey

Despite an increase in research on homosexuality in recent decades in France, it is still difficult to characterize gay and lesbian populations using general population surveys. It is rarely possible to obtain a sample of sufficient size that is representative of the general population, along with appropriate indicators of homosexuality that are required by such analysis. This communication proposes a novel approach based on data from the Family and Housing (Famille et logements) survey conducted in 2011 (n = 379 770) in association with the French census. This survey enabled us to study the sectors of activity and occupations of gay and lesbians who report being in union (including LAT people). Our analysis highlights the high levels of education among women and men in same-sex unions and upward mobility, as well as the specific features of their occupational profiles. Gay and lesbians are over-represented in sectors characterized by equal number of men and women and are less present in highly genre-segregated categories that are numerically dominated by their own sex. In this regard, the gender divide is smaller. This survey also enables to study geographical mobility. The individual situations observed also reveal strong geographical mobility characterized by a pronounced distancing from family origins and a frequent attraction to large towns and cities, among men more than women. Social mobility and geographical mobility combine differently, depending on the individuals' social origins. Social mobility is especially characteristic of men and women from the middle and working classes, and goes hand in hand with geographical mobility. Gay men from the upper classes are no different from other men from the upper classes in terms of educational trajectories, but are more frequently attracted to the Paris region, and even more so Paris itself.

RC29-536.8

RAUPP, MARIANA* *(Université Laval)*

Resisting to Penal Populism By Which Means? Discursive Strategies to Barrier Conservative's Criminal Law Reform in Canada

Several observers of criminal law have diagnosed the phenomenon of "punitive turn" or "penal populism" in contemporary western societies (Garland, 2001; Pratt, 2002) including Canada (Dumont, 1998; Doob et Webster, 2006; O'Malley, 2006; Landreville, 2007; Doob, 2012). This communication aims to discuss how opposition parties in Canada (NPD, Liberal, Green and Bloc Québécois) positioned themselves when facing conservative party's criminal law reform (2006-2015). From a case study of parliament debates of two criminal law project (Bill S-6: "Serious time for the most serious crime act" and Bill C-9: "conditional sentence of imprisonment"), we analyze the vocabulary of motives (Wright Mills, 1940) mobilized by the actors of political system and identifies the divergences and convergences from the strategies of different parties. We argue that despite their political differences, in terms of criminal law, their different discursive strategies rejoin. They immunize their main argument about social reintegration and its values to counter a punitive criminal law. Without a qualitatively different cognitive resource, they reinforce conservative arguments besides formally being an opposition to their criminal law projects. By doing so, this paper aims to contribute to understanding punishment transformation and persistence from a penal policy perspective.

RC53-883.4

RAUSKY, MARÍA* *(CIMeCS/IdIHCS. Facultad de Humanidades/ Universidad Nacional de La Plata)*

Ciencias Sociales y Trabajo Infantil: Retos y Desafíos Para Su Comprensión

Desde hace ya varias décadas las ciencias sociales y en especial los estudios sobre infancia vienen problematizando diferentes rasgos y fenómenos que afectan a la niñez contemporánea, uno de ellos es el trabajo infantil. El campo de estudios sobre esta temática reúne una gran cantidad de investigadores, que con diferentes miradas teórico-metodológicas y posiciones ideológicas intentan aportar a la discusión y conocimiento del fenómeno.

Reconociendo el movimiento y renovación en este campo de estudios, esta ponencia tiene como objetivo hacer una reconstrucción de las discusiones teóricas e ideológicas que se derivan de las discusiones más actuales en el estudio de trabajo infantil. Dicha reconstrucción permitirá sistematizar y actualizar el estado del arte sobre el fenómeno y a la vez permitirá clarificar acerca de los desafíos que el estudio del trabajo de los niños aún supone para los cientistas sociales.

RC37-655.2

RAVADRAD, AZAM* *(University of Tehran)*

Social Characteristics of Popular and Modern Painting's Audiences in Iran

This article is based on findings of research in the field of audiences of Iranian modern and popular paintings which examines the problem of difference or indifference of the personal and social characteristics of Iranian modern and popular paintings' audiences and their artistic taste. Moreover, factors effective on shaping these differences are examined.

The theoretical framework of the study is based on Pierre Bourdieu's artistic fields and the research method is both qualitative and quantitative. In terms of qualitative research, in some selected galleries, audiences of paintings and their behavior were observed directly by the researcher. In terms of quantitative research, questionnaires were filled by all willing audiences of these galleries.

The general finding of the research showed that the audiences of modern and popular paintings were different in terms of cultural and social characteristics. They were also different not only in terms of their difference in the amount of capital they have gained in relation to the field, but also in terms of demographic characteristics such as their father's occupational status and their life style. Moreover, the main hypothesis of the research was accepted and showed that there exists a meaningful relationship between the audiences and their taste judgment in general.

RC48-805.8

RAVANOĞLU YILMAZ, SEZEN* *(The Department of Political Science and Public Administration at the Middle East Technical University)*

Clashing Turkish Nationalisms through Gezi Movement: Reflections on Everyday Nationalism

Gezi protests, emerged as a reaction against the AKP government's authoritarian intervention into the urban space, turned into a country-wide social movement. Interestingly enough, the movement brought various components of the society together with the aim of more democratic and pluralistic governance even though they have different political/ ideological backgrounds. The nationalist discourse with its eclectic, flexible and nonhomogeneous structure articulated in different forms in the Gezi movement.

Unlike the primordialist approaches to nationalism which considers nations as preexisting structures, modernist perspective embraces it as an invented and imagined product of social engineering. Modernist approach, which focuses on political institutions, overlooks the role of everyday life and individuals, as the real carriers of nationalism and national identity. However, the conceptualization of everyday nationalism focuses on how nationalist discourses and symbols are internalized and reproduced by ordinary people in daily experiences with a micro sociological perspective. Hence, this study, benefiting from the concepts of "everyday nationalism", aims to investigate how people, participated in the Gezi protests, subjectively constructed or reconstructed their national identity in their own discourses and narratives about their experiences in the Gezi Park. Is the perception of nationalism of these Gezi supporters compatible with the "Turkish" nationalist rhetoric?

The study will be based on qualitative data obtained from deep interviews with approximately 10 respondents who participated in the Gezi protests in the summer of 2013. The research findings will be analyzed by using discourse and narrative analysis. Participants' perception of nationalism and their discursive construction of national identity in their daily life will be traced through their experiences of Gezi movement.

RC15-289.5

RAVE, ARLINE* *(Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences)*

Understanding the Health Inequality Paradox: A Meta-Analysis of the Effect of Study Design on Health Inequality Outcomes and Welfare Regime Patterns in Comparative Health Inequality Research.

Comparative research on social health inequalities focuses on the structural determinants, but results so far are inconclusive. Studies on the impact of welfare state arrangements on social health inequality either find that universal welfare states are beneficial for social health equity or the opposite – a health inequality paradox. Until now, this puzzle has not been evaluated systematically and comprehensively. To help resolve this, building upon various theoretical discussions and previous systematic reviews, I hypothesize that study design characteristics affects the measured extent of health inequalities and, thus, contribute to the appearance of a paradox.

In this meta-analysis, I used data from 39 publications identified through systematic searches of four literature databases (*PubMed, ASSIA, Web of Science, So-*

ciological Abstracts) and reference lists of four systematic reviews. Included publications consider individuals of any age in OECD countries with a cross-sectional and comparative study design examining educational, occupational, income and wealth inequalities in physical health. First, using a hierarchical mixed effects regression model, I estimate how much variance in effect sizes is explained by study design characteristics. Second, I calculate average effect sizes for each country accounting for study design characteristics.

Results to be presented at the conference will show that certain study design characteristics have effects on the extent of measured health inequalities. Therefore, my findings will highlight the impact of study design choice on the measurement and interpretation of results, especially in comparative studies. By taking study design characteristics into account, I can show the extent of health inequalities for each country, free of the obscuring effects of study design. In this way, I will contribute to solving the public health puzzle on the health inequality paradox.

RC16-297.4

RAWLS, ANNE* *(Bentley University)*

On Durkheim´s Aphorism: Treating Social Facts As Moral Facts

Two decades before Weber penned the argument that became the anchor of the "value free" movement, Durkheim had begun making the important argument that all meaningful facts and objects are social facts and that all social facts are moral facts. Durkheim intended by this argument not only the idea that social facts depend on social cooperation to make them, but that the cooperation involved was an essentially moral enterprise because it created the ideas, identities and social relationships without which we would not be recognizable human. Durkheim considered the social commitments that this creation depended on to be "sacred" and therefore the underlying requirements of the social process to be moral. This was not a functional argument. It was a constitutive argument. If Durkheim is right about this there is no possibility of value free science. Durkheim´s argument will be fleshed out with reference to ethnomethodology and research about race relations.

RC16-298.6

RAY, DEAN* *(York University)*

Aesthetic Animals: The Self-Presentation of Trudeau, Trump, and Macron on Instagram

Digital mediums like Instagram have reduced the importance of media gatekeepers for the self-presentation of political figures, reshaping the the aesthetic and symbolic dimensions of the political. These transformations upend stable categories of aesthetic representation to consecrate new and desirable ways of viewing political figures—often finding resonance in popular culture. The sociology of culture brings valuable tools to questions of consecration of political imagery through these new mediums: how have politicians reshaped the aesthetic dimensions of their self-presentations and rituals through online mediums like Instagram? and to what effect? This paper is a comparative and systematic analysis of the aesthetic and symbolic dimensions of the photographic representations of Justin Trudeau, Donald Trump, and Emmanuel Macron on their Instagram accounts across their political careers. Each image was coded according to the interaction rituals present in the interaction according to Goffman's scheme developed in *Gender in Advertisement* (1979). While Macron and Trump are exalted in their representations, in accord with Goffman's thesis that white males are depicted as ritually superior in photographic displays to people of colour and women, Trudeau is depicted as ritually subordinated to women, Indigenous peoples, and peoples of colour—subverting the ritual order to symbolic effect. Moreover, while Trump's representation have maintained the same ritual order across his political career, Trudeau and Macron seem to adjust the ritual order of their interaction chains to fit their political contexts and policy desires. Such changing self-presentations point to a highly aesthetic sensibility for Trudeau and Macron. These aesthetic self-presentations create and reinforce a type of social imaginary in popular culture that sustains and reinforces a misrecognition of stratification in the social order, absorbing the contradictions of both symbolic and material inequality.

RC28-505.6

RAY, MANASHI* *(West Virginia State University)*

Reproducing Inequalities or Promoting Upward Mobility? a Case of Transnational Asian-Indian Entrepreneurs

Immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurship in developed economies and the US has been the subject of extensive research exploring how ethnic cultural capital and networks act as mechanisms of assimilation in host societies, and how structural challenges arising from discrimination of race/ethnicity, gender, class, religion, and nationality/immigration status shape entrepreneurial performance. With the exception of a small but growing body of research on cross-border entrepreneurship, scholarship on entrepreneurship in immigrant-receiving advanced economies has focused on individual nations. However, new perspectives are needed to understand transnational entrepreneurs and their cross-national businesses as they as they benefit from global resources, opportunities, and diasporas, and the changing nature of international migration.

My research studies how transnational Asian-Indian entrepreneurs' cultural resources affect the growth and performance of their cross-border enterprises. I analyze how the context of entrepreneurship, language competencies, bi-cultural literacy, and 'transnational habitus'—that is, shared perceptions, cognitions, and dual frames of reference— cultivated by Indian entrepreneurs enable the conversion of social, symbolic, financial, and cultural capital into desirable goods in diverse societies.

Using data collected through interviews with forty-six Indian immigrant, returnee, and non-migrant entrepreneurs in info-tech, service, and retail sectors in major metropolitan areas in India and the US, I explore a) entrepreneurs' asymmetrical possession of cultural capital (language competency, knowledge of the society and its ways of doing business), and b) the association of cultural capital with 'class' resources, defined as private property, wealth, investment capital, and human capital (Light & Karageorgis, 1994). Class and cultural capital together become significant markers for different types of transnational networking, including multidirectional networks spanning borders beyond those of host and home country, and diasporic and ethnic networks facilitating co-ethnics' assimilation and risk management in host/home countries. My research shows how these cross-border networks create paths for upward mobility for some while reinforcing inequalities for others.

RC36-648.1

RAYCHEVA, LILIA* *(The St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University)*
MITEVA, NADEZDA* *(The St. Kliment Ohridsky Sofia University)*

Faking the Media Ecosystem

The processes of globalization and the advancement of the information and communication technologies are among the main milestones tracing the humankind's developments in the 21st century. They are fundamental factors of social transformations.

The ICTs also influence the media transformations - from linear to non-linear services, as well as the audiences' transformations - from passive consumers to active prosumers. And if the contemporary processes of politicization of the media and mediatization of politics are closely associated with the traditional media (print, radio and television), the online media space (social networks, blogs, vlogs, etc.) makes the audiences active participants in the communication process. Thus a new system, combining traditional offline and new online media, namely a media ecosystem, has been formed. Thus people can enter an unmediated, direct dialogue. However, while traditional media can rely on codes of ethics, self-regulation and co-regulation in compliance with professional principles, the content in the online environment can hardly be regulated and it is difficult to organize public correction of the delivered messages.

That is why such phenomena as distribution of alternative facts and fake news disrupt the professional journalism and can have long term negative impacts on society raising distrust of the audiences to media content.

The proposed paper has been developed within the framework of the academic projects DCOST 01/10-04.08.2017, DCOST 01-11/04.08.2017, DCOST 01-25/20.12.2017, and DN 05/11-14.12.2016 of the National Scientific Research Fund of Bulgaria. It examines the challenges of these new phenomena in the mediated ICT environment. The text leans methodologically on the PEST (political, economic, social and technological) analysis. It also presents the results of a social survey on the effects of fake news on media consumers of different demographic and social profiles. Results of a comparative analysis of in-depth interviews with media professionals on sustaining media ecology are also provided.

RC48-801.8

RAYCHEVA, LILIA* *(The St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University)*
TOMOV, MARIYAN* *(The St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University)*

The Image of Ageing Women in Contemporary Media Ecosystem

Contemporary societies are undergoing significant social, economic, cultural, and political changes, correlating with the dynamic developments of the ICT environment. Today, these transformations are being catalyzed by the intense developments of the media ecosystem, combining the traditional media with the potential of the blogosphere, the social networks, and the mobile communications. Situated in the context of the globalization processes, media themselves are undergoing multi-layered transformations; they change with the dynamic developments taking place in technologies, business models, regulatory policies, professional practices, and audiences' habits. However positive the impact of ICT applications and media developments on progress in all areas of life might be, it is no less true that they pose challenges to the social stratification of society.

The trend of population ageing determines the need for urgent prevention of digital divide, regarding the social exclusion of older people from the modern communication environment. Many detailed expert studies and public dis-

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cussions have focused on the problem of overcoming prejudices and negative stereotypes towards generation differences as well as on the capacity of older people to take part in, and contribute to intercultural dialogue. The media portrayal of the ageing women, however, has not been sufficiently examined.

The proposed paper has been developed within the framework of the academic projects DCOST 01/10-04.08.2017, DCOST 01-11/04.08.2017, DCOST 01-25/20.12.2017.and DN 05/11-14.12.2016 of the National Scientific Research Fund of Bulgaria. It examines important general and specialized documents of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union on age discrimination. It also discusses significant studies and regulatory practices on media image of older people, including women, in enlarged Europe. The paper presents the results of a comparative study of ageing women's portrayal in Bulgarian media. Results of a social survey on sustaining women's rights as part of their human's rights are also provided.

RC47-790.2

REA RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS RAFAEL* *(UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NAYARIT)*

EL Pueblo Náyeri EN Lucha: De La Defensa DEL Territorio a La Producción De Alterhegemonía Regional

Ante la amenaza que representaba el proyecto hidroeléctrico Las Cruces, impulsado por el gobierno federal en el Río San Pedro-Mezquital, las comunidades del pueblo Náyari se articularon con comunidades mestizas para crear el Consejo para el Desarrollo Sustentable de la Cuenca del Río San Pedro. En poco tiempo, el componente indígena se volvió central en el movimiento, colocando en la mesa de discusión otras formas de concebir la relación entre ser humano y naturaleza, entre ser humano y lo sagrado, entre ser humano y bienestar colectivo.

En esta ponencia mostraremos, cómo esta centralidad simbólico-política se convirtió en potencial hegemónico al seno del movimiento, operando como centro gravitacional en la Cuenca, pero también en la relación con actores sociales y políticos del exterior. Analizaremos igualmente las variaciones de su discurso, que van de la defensa del río, a la defensa de los lugares sagrados y su territorio, a la articulación con luchas de los pueblos Wixaritari, Odam y Mexica.

Por último, analizaremos el ascenso en el nivel de generalidad de sus planteamientos, acompañado de la diversificación de las arenas y escalas de actuación. Con particular detenimiento analizaremos cómo y con qué consecuencias se han sumado a través de sus principales liderazgos a las labores del Congreso Nacional Indígena, acercándose a experiencias autonómicas como la de Cherán y, recientemente, sumándose a la campaña de la indígena María de Jesús Patricio, como candidata independiente a la Presidencia de la República en 2018. Pondremos a prueba la hipótesis de que la disputa simbólico-cultural del movimiento en la defensa de su territorio, avanza -no sin riesgos de cooptación, desarticulación, partidización, radicalización- hacia el desarrollo de un potencial alter-hegemónico, centrado en la articulación, defensa y puesta en práctica de un modelo de bienestar colectivo propio y autónomo de alcance regional.

RC48-JS-51.4

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* *(University of Milan)*

Critical Patterns in the Construction of Contemporary Social Movements

Social movements have been considered as the main actors of social change the more visible agents of a critical attitude in front of 'what exists' and the promoters of practices of 'what it could be'. Yet, such critical attitude of social movements is not explicitly theorized since a very long time and social movements around the world have been mainly empirically and descriptively investigated across the issues of democracy, human rights and inclusive citizenship. Indeed, globalization, digitalization, transnational communications, networking activities among mobilizations differentiated in terms of culture, history and politics have fostered a common framing based on empirical observations, rather than on epistemic questioning. Accordingly, central stakes for social movements such as the possibility of 'critique' have become problematic and almost abandoned by theorization. In this presentation, I would like take into account both the epistemological and the ontological issues of this situation. On the one hand, there is the question of how we know, we represent, we construct as a theoretical object a social movement, in front of a situation where 'modern' and 'western' idea of critique and emancipation have been radically deconstructed. On the other hand, there is the question of what we can ontologically include in the practices of a critical mobilization, when digital technology, artefacts and other kind of entities increasingly interact with subjective action.

RC55-902.1

RECCHI, ETTORE* *(Sciences Po, Paris)*

Spatial Inequalities: The Space-Set Approach. Measuring and Explaining Individual Differences of Geographical Mobility in France, Italy and Germany

Globalization entails a rise in cross-border movements – of goods, services, information *and* persons. With diverse motives and modalities, the size of international travels has escalated uninterruptedly in the last decades (Deutschmann 2016). While we have data on the volume of international mobility, however, there is a lack of information on the social composition of the mobile population. Who moves around the world? Is the 'mobility revolution' of the last half-century opening up larger opportunities for all or is it, in fact, creating a new layer of social inequalities? In other words, are there 'winners and losers' of increased global mobility?

This paper introduces a concept – the 'space-set' – to answer such questions through survey research. A space-set is formed by all meaningful places that individuals experience over their lifecourse (Recchi 2015, 150-153). I examine two significant objective (size and range) and one subjective characteristic (emotional focus or centralization) of space-sets in three comparative surveys (France: ELIPSS panel, 2016; Italy: Doxa Mobilità survey, 2015; Germany: GESIS Panel, forthcoming) through a mixed map-and-questions instrument.

Preliminary results for France and Italy show that international mobility is stratified along class, education, age and, more surprisingly, gender lines in both countries. However, international travelling is a stronger correlate of higher education in France, presumably qualifying it as an additional instrument of social distinction. Correspondingly, a larger proportion of the French have polycentric and uprooted space-sets, which in turn may facilitate more globalized life choices.

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RC32-590.3

REDDOCK, RHODA* *(The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus,)*

Interrogating Intersectionality in the Caribbean Context: Feminist, Anti-Racist and Decolonial Thought and Politics

This paper engages with the concept of intersectionality at a time of great debate around its use, its politics and its relationship to feminist scholarship and praxis. It acknowledges that although a relatively new concept, it builds on a scholarship and grassroots theorizing of anti-racist, radical and feminist scholars and activists that preceded it. Using this frame, the specific and diverse experiences of the Caribbean are examined in the context of these debates, critically examining historical intellectual and political antecedents as well the contemporary context.

RC02-56.2

REDDY, SOMASEKARA* *(V.V Pura College of Arts and Commerce, K.R Road, Bangalore-560004, India)*

Globalization a Boon or Bane – a Study in Indian Context

In the late 20th century, the process of "globalization" has become one of the hotly debated politico-economic issues in International economics. Globalization integrated international market across the geographic and political boundary without any barrier and restriction to move freely goods, services, capital and technical know-how. India opened up the economy in the early 90's. In a globalized economy, the MNCs operate in many countries and exploit local conditions for their own advantage. A good lot of discussion and debate is going on regarding the differential roles, dimensions and effects of the process of globalization. Some defend the process on the grounds that, the process of globalization increases the wealth, cooperation between nations, advantages of the healthy competition, accelerates the process of Industrial growth, transfer of technical know-how, free flow of goods and services. While a few others criticize the same considering that the process of globalization widens the gap between the rich and poor, exerting the pressure to open the national market, but at the same time, the rich countries reluctant in open their own domestic markets for international trade. This unwillingness or indifference of the developed countries has created problems. Hence, some nations have started rethinking about their decision of actively participating in the process of globalization. In this context, this paper tries to explore the contours of the process of globalization.

RC23-437.5

REDDY, SOMASEKARA* *(V.V Pura College of Arts and Commerce, K.R Road, Bangalore-560004, India)*

Inclusive Growth in India Dream or Reality?

The subject of inclusive growth has been in the spotlight recently for obvious reasons. After three centuries of relative and often absolute poverty, India has in recent decades begun to return to its previous position as a global economic power. The Parliamentary election campaign of 2004, with its 'India shining' vs

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'Aam Admi' slogan campaign highlighted an apparently widespread perception that the benefits of economic growth were simply passing to many people. While many challenges remain, the challenge of making India's economic growth more inclusive by reducing entrenched poverty i.e., to the marginalized groups is a principle challenge. It is well known that the poor and the under-privileged sections of Indian society including the OBCS, SCs and STs are lagging behind in education. Literacy is arguably the most significant factor in poverty reduction as is enhances employability. India as an emerging economy wedded to the policy of Welfare State has been adopting and harnessing ICT for inclusive growth through diverse policies and programmes. However, the inherent socio-cultural milieu and demographic constraints that have been the bane of development process in India, is assumed to have come in the way of successful implementation of theses ameliorative schemes. The so called 'digital divide' that get accentuated by the preponderance of "haves" and "have-nots", lack of ICT infrastructure in far flung and remote rural areas, hesitation among the masses in adoption of new technology coupled with aspiration deficit, have rendered these schemes exclusive, rather than inclusive. This paper seeks to examine India's record on inclusive growth.

RC09-JS-39.5

REDONDO-SAMA, GISELA* *(University of Zaragoza)*
RODRÍGUEZ ORAMAS, ALFONSO *(Natura)*

Creating Opportunities through the Inclusion of Workers with Special Needs in Worker Cooperatives

Research on cooperativism is at the core of some of the most recent advancements in the analysis of alternative forms of organisation of the economy. This work presents the results of an in depth analysis of the features underpinning a concrete case study of a cooperative that provides employment opportunities to workers with special needs. The cooperative Mol Matric located in Spain was created in 1982 to dedicate their activity to the manufacture of dies and tools for the automobile industry. Taking into account the previous developments in qualitative research on coopeartivism, this work identifies the ways in which Mol Matric contributes to improve the inclusion of workers with special needs in the labour market. The qualitative fieldwork was developed on the basis of the communicative methodology, which has been published in two special issues of the ranked journal Qualitative Inquiry. As a result, this work provides evidence of the barriers faced by the cooperative in times of crisis and how to overcome such difficulties facilitating change and promoting the inclusion of workers with special needs. The investigation of this cooperative is framed in the line of research of competitive cooperativism and the study of successful cooperativist actions (Springer, 2017), which has achieved social impact in diverse contexts providing effective solutions to current societal challenges.

Soler, M. (2017). Achieving Social Impact. Sociology in the Public Sphere. Springer: Switzerland.

RC52-869.1

REES, GETHIN* *(Newcastle University)*

Becoming a Custody Nurse: The Ways That the Police Custody Nurse Identity Is Produced through Boundary Blurring

Nurses have been able to provide healthcare in police stations in England and Wales since the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 2003, which allowed 'healthcare providers' to offer their services in police stations. Originally 'police doctors' were used, but a substitution has taken place over the following decade with a large proportion of constabularies now running a predominantly 'nurse-led service', often with the assistance of a doctor via telephone when necessary. This transition has taken place against a backdrop of increasing privatisation of healthcare provision in criminal justice with most constabularies contracting out to private companies. As a result, nurses working in police stations find themselves at the centre of a range of professional and contractual relationships that have the potential to challenge their nursing identity. In this paper I will demonstrate the ways that nurses negotiate these challenges to their professional autonomy and identity, and the ways that these challenges are actually constitutive to the custody nurse identity.

Drawing upon Carmel's (2006) idea of 'boundary-blurring', I will show that the embedding of nurses within the police station and their regular work with the police has served to shape the professional identity of the custody nurse, in particular enabling them to balance the aims of criminal justice with the caring responsibilities of the nurse. At the same time, guidelines for custody nurse work, for instance Patient Group Directives designed by the employers, allow nurses a degree of autonomy, but in so doing also align the nurses' interests with those of the company. To this end, this paper will show that the professional identity of the custody nurse is regularly produced in this liminal space between professional and contractual relationships, and rather than medico-legal professionals needing to emphasise one 'role' over another, such tensions are actually generative of their professional identity.

RC22-410.6

REGADIO, CRISANTO* *(De La Salle University - Manila)*
PAMINTUAN, ANGELINE* *(De La Salle University - Manila)*

Marhabaan 'ana Min 'anat (مرحبا انا من مثلي): The Intersection between Gender, Ethnic and Religious Identity Among LGBTQ Muslim Filipino Youth

There is a dearth of literature on the experiences of LGBTQ Muslims in the Philippines with transecting sexual orientation with their religious and ethnic affiliations. The rapidly growing literature on the intersection of sexual orientation, religion and ethnic affiliation suggests their socio-cultural and religious incompatibility which exposes an individual at a higher risk of stigma, discrimination, normalization and socially acceptable forms of gender-based violence. This study investigates the personal, ethnic, religious and socio-cultural dimensions of self-understanding among LGBTQ Muslim youth in the Philippines. Key informant interviews (KIIs) with selected LGBTQ Muslim Filipino participants from Mindanao and Metro Manila were conducted to determine their affiliation to religious and ethnic identities, sexual orientation and relationship with family, peers, community, workplace and ummah (religious community). Additionally, this study explores their experiences of stigma, discrimination and socially acceptable forms of gender-based violence. This paper intends to explore the different mechanisms the participants employ to face these challenges of exclusion towards inclusion. This study aims to contribute to the understanding of the intersectionality between gender, religious and ethnic identities in the everyday life among Muslim-Filipino LGBTQ.

RC16-319.1

REGATIERI, RICARDO* *(Federal University of Bahia)*

Max Horkheimer and the Unbridled Capitalism

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Max Horkheimer was striving to offer a proper explanation for the capitalism of his time. Texts such as "The Jews and Europe" (1939) and "Authoritarian State" (1942) were important milestones of a work in progress which resulted in the *Dialectic of Enlightenment* (concluded in 1944). The discussions within the Institute of Social Research in exile, especially embodied in a debate on National Socialism organized by the Institute at Columbia University in 1941 – which was attended by Friedrich Pollock, Franz Neumann, Otto Kirchheimer, Arcadius R. L. Gurland and Herbert Marcuse –, as well as the collaboration with Adorno, were two key elements for Horkheimer's theoretical positioning by the mid-1940s. In this paper I will draw on Horkheimer's claim, which first appeared in "The Jews and Europe", according to which authoritarian social formations should be interpreted as capitalism's loss of inhibitions (*Hemmungen*) to make use of force and violence in order to reach its goals – valorization and expanded reproduction of capital. After introducing this proposition put forth by Horkheimer in the late 1930s, I will suggest that his approach is useful to discuss contemporary capitalism marked by a broad backlash worldwide – populist, authoritarian and seemingly "antisystem" leaders, setbacks in democratic institutions, retreat of rights. Whereas approaches like Habermas' to a great extent idealize intersubjectivity within Welfare State capitalism, Horkheimer highlights authoritarian tendencies which are intrinsic to capitalism itself and which (re)emerge in periods of crises. I shall place this insight by Horkheimer in dialogue with contemporary approaches developed in both central and (semi)peripheral countries, such as the ideas of deconsolidation of democracy (Foa and Mounk, 2016), crony capitalism (Krugman, 2016), mafioso state (Oh and Varcin, 2002) and the elite of backwardness (Souza, 2017).

RC37-667.2

REGINENSI, CATERINE* *(Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Darcy Ribeiro)*

See, Read the City through the Prism of Urban Art: Reflections on Some Methodological Challenges

This paper aims to present some reflections and results of a visitor research (CNPq), entitled " The city as an arena of opportunity: Ethnography of the city's margins, aesthetics and political sharing of the sensitive". The project was built by a set of steps. The first one, completed in 2015, organized the ethnographic research, questioning the margins in the north of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Campos dos Goytacazes and revealing several practices of the city that count on diverse cultural and artistic initiatives. In the second stage of the research, an ethnography of the moving margins was observed, observing spaces of the city, walking along with graffiti artists. And finally, the opportunity to observe and analyze the process of building two squares (one in Rio of Janeiro, and the other one in Campos) with artists and actors of planning, education and architecture, allowed a reading of the city from various artistic expressions. This paper aims to exemplify reflections that point to some methodological challenges from classical procedures of survey, such as interviews, for example, that may be inappropriate to take care of the aesthetic part of the city. Considering that the

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artistic manifestations, which take place in public space, resignify space forms, permanently or temporary.

RC27-500.3

REHAL, SATWINDER* *(The University of the Philippines Open University)*

Blood Boundaries? Contesting the Racial and National Identities of the Mixed-Race Philippine Men's National Soccer Team Players within Media and Public Debates

The increasingly global dispersion of elite athletes pursuing sporting careers is an important aspect of the global flow of sport-capital. International sport has enhanced this dispersion characterized by a growing tendency for sportspeople to represent a country other than the one in which they were born. Within this social sphere, questions abound about an athlete's attachment to place, particularly in relation to citizenship, identity and nationalism. This has been made manifest in the Philippine context where questions have been raised, mostly through media and resultant public debates debates, on the identities of mixed race members of the Philippine men's national soccer team, the Azkals. This paper is grounded on the case of the 'mixed-race' Azkals in the discourse on sports, media and globalization, in highlighting a theoretical discussion on the concept of transnationalism vis-à-vis the use of 'blood' and 'color' as figurative metaphors in imagining the 'nation' and 'citizenship'. In conclusion, the paper calls for a shift from employing color and blood as metaphors of race, nation, citizenship and culture and argues for instead for a massive remetaphorization of constructed ideologies which in effect challenges the idea that a national community and its identity are necessarily bounded by geographic border and its 'indigenousness'. Doing this would lend itself to sociologically relevant theorizing that consciously questions attachment to place, particularly in relation of sports to citizenship, identity and nationalism within a Global South context.

RC04-94.2

REID, CAROL* *(Western Sydney University)*

Cosmopolitan Micropublics: Refugees, Education, and LOCAL/Global Interdependence

Institutional contexts can be micropublics. Amin terms these "micropublics of everyday social contact and encounter" (2002: 959). Schools, tertiary institutions and informal sites of learning require daily navigation of a range of differences. This paper considers the contemporary context of refugee mobilities drawing on a research project focussed on Syrian conflict refugees in Australia to examine how micropublics can be supported by policy. The project under discussion is also an international comparative project with Canada, Finland, Sweden, Germany, New Zealand, and the UK. This comparative dimension reveals similarities and differences where the language of integration features strongly in policy. The meanings in this integrationist discourse will be examined to consider the ways in which cosmopolitan theory, particularly banal cosmopolitanism, might provide an alternative analytical frame that works with the cultural cartographies (Ros i Solé, 2013) of refugees as well as potentially supporting the dynamic nature of cosmopolitan micropublics such as schools.

TG06-988.4

REID, JAMES* *(University of Huddersfield)*

Perspectives in and from Institutional Ethnography

This presentation highlights the debates and issues raised in a new book *Perspectives in and From Institutional Ethnography* published by Emerald Publishing (December 2017) in their book series 'Studies in Qualitative Methodology'. The presenter is co-editor and contributor to the volume and the presentation explores recent developments in Institutional Ethnography (IE) and offers reflective accounts on how IE is being utilised and understood in social research. As an approach, IE is growing in significance across the globe, particularly in Canada, USA, Australia and UK and the contributors to the book, drawn from each of these countries, have discussed how they have engaged appreciatively and critically with other analytical approaches, or ways of making meaning. This includes: The Dialogic Production of Informant Specific Maps; Institutional Ethnography and Actor-Network-Theory; Standpoint: Using Bourdieu to Understand IE and the Researcher's Relation with Knowledge Generation; Institutional Ethnography, Critical Discourse Analysis and the Discursive Coordination of Organizational Activity; Community-Based and Participatory Approaches in Institutional Ethnography; and Using Institutional Ethnography to Explore the Everyday Work of Learning Mentors in an English State Secondary School. This collection includes contributions from those involved in the early development of IE alongside Smith as well as early career researchers, new to the sociology, theory and method of IE. There is focus on IE as a sociological theory and qualitative research method; the relationship between data generation and analysis in IE; implications from its findings for policy; and IE as a significant methodological approach. This involves

explication of the theoretical, the operationalization of IE, and links between the theoretical and the empirical. Significantly, it illuminates the relationship between data generation and analysis and includes consideration of its own textual relations of ruling.

RC04-93.6

REID, JAMES* *(University of Huddersfield)*

The Institutional Silencing of Care and Teachers As Care Receivers.

This presentation reports on the findings of an institutional ethnography (Smith 2005) of a primary school in the north of England during a period of regulatory scrutiny when the school was judged by government inspectors as 'performing less well than it might in all the circumstances reasonably be expected to perform'. Consideration is given to use of a narrative method, the Listening Guide including 'I' poems, and how these were utilised in revealing and analysing the co-ordination of social relations. Findings reveal complex, relational, ethical and political context in which the teachers' work is organized by powerful texts and intertextual processes. Specifically teachers are scrutinized by inspectors as needing to care about targets and desired outcomes and are silenced as care receivers. Consequently inspection work influences the process whereby social differences become anchored in the teachers bodies and they talk of stress, anxiety and depression. The presentation involves a reading of data, an 'I' poem through which attendees can gain insight into the everyday, embodied experience of teachers in a performative system of education. We will also attend to our own emotional and embodied responses to the poem and reflect on the potential of poems and performance for explicating the discipline of emotions.

RC23-432.4

REINHART, MARTIN* *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*

The Unintended Consequences of Unanticipated Consequences: A Mertonian View on How Merton Has Been Treated By Sociology

This contribution will use the concept of „unanticipated consequences of purposive social action", from Robert Merton's early paper with the same title, for two purposes: First, based on a citation analysis of the paper, the impact of the concept will be tracked quantitatively across the sociological subdisciplines and across time, up to the present. Special attention will be paid to the issue of "obliteration by incorporation" (another Mertonian concept) by comparing the sociological literature that cites the Merton paper explicitly and that which uses the concept without citing. This quantitative analysis will be extended by analyzing qualitatively how usage of the concept has changed over time. Second, the usage of Mertons concept will be used to discuss how a sociology of science that takes theoretical work in the social sciences as its object of study could look like. The neopragmatist sociology of critique will be used to elaborate on the premise that the social sciences have less control over their vocabulary and their theoretical concepts than is usually acknowledged.

RC02-JS-44.1

REIS, ELISA* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Looking at Changes and Continuities in the Perceptions of Brazilian Elites

Poverty and inequality are distinctive but entangled notions that sociological approaches to culture contribute to iluminate. It is at the cultural level that poverty and inequality are related, and that notions of fairness and justice define what is or is not acceptable with regards to the collective distribution of social and economic goods. While political theory has provided important clues to understand the normative issues involved, it is to sociological analysis that we must look to grasp how social actors actually conceive of such notions both in cognitive and normative terms. How do they define poverty and relate it to inequality? How do they distinguish between "them" and" us"? What policy strategies to reduce poverty are perceived as legitimate? Having researched elite perceptions in Brazil in the 1990s and again in the 2010s, I discuss changes and continuities in the ways those at the top view poverty and inequality, and explore their possible implications for social policy.

RC34-620.6

REISSIG, BIRGIT* *(German Youth Institute)*
SCHLIMBACH, TABEA* *(German Youth Institute)*

Peer Influence on School-to-Work Transitions: An Agency-Guided Perspective

Transitions from school to employment are biographical key passages that decisively shape further life courses. However, today´s youth lack a

stable orientation system with predictable pathways and clear educational requirements when undergoing these transitions (Furlong/Cartmel 1997). Against this backdrop, social networks outside the family setting gain importance, among them especially peers as symmetrical socialization agents (Youniss 1994, Fend 1998) and as reference points for vocational orientation (Allensbach survey 2014). While peer influences in adolescence are a long standing matter of research, little is known on how young people approach peers in the context of vocational transitions.

Starting from a dynamic agency understanding which suggests that the role of accompanying actors is crucially influenced by the way these actors are used by individuals (Walther 2013, Pohl 2011), this work examines how young people embed peers in their transitional acting, which functions they ascribe to them in these periods and how peer roles change over time. Moreover, starting from Putnams concept, we look at peers as bridging and bonding capital (Putnam 1995). This work builds on the empirical basis of interviews with secondary school leavers which were conducted in three waves between 2011 and 2014 (n=92, 55 and 33) within the frame of a qualitative longitudinal study funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

Results show that school leavers assign a complex set of roles to their peers in school-to-work transitions. They rely on friends as arenas of comfort (Simmons et al. 1987) in times that produce increased insecurity and anxiety. Moreover, assuming a similar positioning, they make use of peer transitions as orientation systems for their own career related decisions. However, longitudinal analysis reveals that with increased transitional competency, but also when the adopted strategies fail, they tend to refrain from them in favor of more proactive approaches.

RC09-188.4

REK-WOŹNIAK, MAGDALENA* *(University of Łódź)*

Class Narratives in Postindustrial Urban Development Debate. a Case Study from Poland

The paper will be based on the ongoing case study aimed at reconstructing class narratives emerging in Łódź, the third largest city in Poland which grew rapidly in the second half on the XIXth century as a centre of textile industry and island of modernization in a rural society. With polarized social structure and strong labour movement, it gained labels of "Manchester of the East" and "red" city. Under communist rule, despite the establishment of academic and cultural institutions, Łódź remained distinct, with relatively big share of unskilled workers and low quality of life. It was heavily hit by socio-economic transformation after 1989, gaining the nickname of "Polish Detroit". Since then, it has been in constant and desperate search of new identity. The reshaping of the social structure has become a core aim of strategic projects implemented by municipal authorities within the last decades.

The paper will focus on the understanding of the social class expressed in the debates about the future of the city. It will be based on the analysis of documents and media content and on in-depth interviews with political/policy and academic actors. The particular attention will be paid to the way various concepts of class penetrate the discourse. The way they are applied, understood and (re)constructed locally seem important for the design and implementation of policies.

The argumentation will be grounded in two assumptions. Firstly, social classes engage in stratification processes by everyday practices, participating in struggles over redistribution and/or by the attempts to set frameworks for debates on citizenship, representation etc. These activities can be analyzed as "class politics". Secondly, while the social structure is generally constructed on the macro level, processes occurring locally seem to play a key role in shaping living conditions and opportunities for the citizens. These local contexts seem particularly under-studied.

RC06-134.9

REN, MIN* *(sociology department of Huazhong University of Science and Technology)*

Culture Difference As a Strength: An Autoethnography Writing on Saving the Marriage

This is an autoethnography applied case study to address how with the culture difference between China and America, in which lie in psychological and institutional resources, a visiting scholar couple has rebuilt their marriage. When in China, with the male-dominated culture, the husband unconsciously tried to control his wife and the whole family life which arose the fight of the high-educated wife who values the respect from spouse. With no reflection of the husband, also logically rooting in the malelism, the wife had never achieved the gender equality in family. While in America, with the advantage of language, the wife took charge of the family which gave husband opportunity to understand her former situation as a dependent and cooperated to adjust the relationship. Also the gender equality and love family culture exposed through the scaring culture and legal crisis made the husband learned passively, which worked as the great source to promote the migration family change. The paper revealed how the wife actively and consciously explored all culture differences to save her marriage as well.

RC23-434.7

REN, MIN* *(sociology department of Huazhong University of Science and Technology)*

The Key to Success of Technology Application: An Explanation from the Intra-Organizational Legitimacy Perspective

This paper constructs an intra-organizational legitimacy analysis framework to reveal the conditional mechanism of technology application at the organization level. The retrospection of a nine-year application process of ERP in a state-owned enterprise shows how a new technology's performance fluctuation correlates with its intra-organizational legitimacy changes, composed of performance legitimacy, task legitimacy and value legitimacy. This research indicates that gaining sufficient legitimacy is one necessity for the success of technology application. Basically, performance legitimacy determines how far technologies can be transferred into the corporate sector. When a new technology application starts with performance uncertainty, it is the task legitimacy that ensures the organizational resource supplies, which serve to initiate and accelerate the technology application. Value legitimacy, on the other hand, ensures the informal resources input, which preserves the technology in crisis for future possible reuse and advance the application.

RC40-708.1

RENARD, MARIE-CHRISTINE* *(Universidad Autonoma Chapingo)*
DOMÍNGUEZ ARISTA, DAVID RODOLFO *(Universidad Autonoma Chapingo)*

The D.O. of Mezcal in Mexico: A Tool of Exclusion for Small Producers.

The mezcal is a Mexican traditional distilled beverage, with centuries long historical roots; it is a craft production still elaborated in a traditional way mostly by small producers in several states of the country, which makes the difference with the tequila –also a mezcal- produced by industrials and distributed by large corporations. Since 1994, the Mexican State, through the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, granted the mezcal a Denomination of Origin, in such a way that instead of being a tool of democratic development, it has produced exclusion: it does not take into account the territorial –biological and cultural- specificities of different mezcales (a generic name as "wine"), neither does it distinguish cultural and regional differences. It is designed following administrative delimitations that exclude a large numbers of traditional small producers, now forbidden to use the name mezcal for their drinks. The D.O. throws those small producers into illegality. The case shows how the definitions of D.Os. are a representation of political power since the mezcal producers included in the D.O. do not allow it to be enlarged in order to include all the genuine mezcal producers. At the contrary, supported by the State institutions and going further in the politics of exclusion, they have tried to forbid to the producers not included in the D.O. the use of the name "distilled from agave" or to oblige them to use a totally unknown name, "komil". The paper would explore alternatives of recognition of the quality of the mezcal not included in the D.O. Those alternatives depend on the organizational capacity of small producers, the negotiation they engage with the institutions of the Mexican State and the social relationship they acquire with others actors in the beverage chain.

RC37-667.6

REPA, MARCUS* *(Sao Paulo University)*

Chronically Sociological: Sérgio Luiz Bianchi Cinematography

This abstract proposes a sociological study of contemporary Brazilian cinema, especially the cinematography of director Sérgio Luiz Bianchi (1945). His main cinematographic productions are Omnibus (1972), A Segunda Besta (1977), Maldita Coincidência (1979), the documentary Mato Eles? (1982), Divina Previdência (1983), Romance (1987), A Causa Secreta (1994), Cronicamente Inviável [Chronically Unfeasible] (2000), Quanto vale ou é por quilo? (2006), Os Inquilinos [The Tenants] (2009) and Jogo das Decapitações (2013).

The Sociology of Cinema intents to locate in specifics works in cinema to understanding the social constructions by the analysis of documentaries or fictional films. In the present abstract, the sociological method chosen to interpret film productions is based on the reading of the images, examining cuts and planes of sequences (Jullier; Marie, 2012). However, in Pierre Sorlin's (1982) thought this kind of examination could assist in the sociological study of cinema, considering that the cinematographic productions apprehend specific social phenomena, from certain values. In this way, the films may be understood as narrative constructions that are based on the social imaginary and the speeches of the agents in the society. Furthermore, the film presents an end result of the creation process that reconstructs reality. Otherwise, the author observes that the work is a retranslation of a set of dominant ideas at a period time.

The research aims to study the complete Sérgio Bianchi´s filmography, discussing with the social theories, special features of his ideology noted in the

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movies, such as economic crisis, poverty, exploitation, social classes, etc. These subjects are interpreted by the filmmaker in his movies. Thereby, there would be the possibility of thinking national quests from his interpretations on the social reality.

RC37-664.4

REPA, MARCUS* *(Sao Paulo University)*

Hearts and Minds: The Experience of the War and Speechs.

Hearts and Minds (1974), directed by Peter Frank Davis (1937) has as its theme the Vietnam War. The work approaches of social institutions in the United States and Vietnam, interacting with government officials, religious leaders, and the public sectors in order to sketch the historical context that promoted the invasion of US troops in Southeast Asia. The film also discusses the historical background of the discourses that shape the American society and formed the national culture. The instrumental sought in film criticism provided the observation of language features and aesthetics of which director Peter Davis put his hand in his filmic production to design a framework to recover the details of projection: scenarios, framing, sequence effects, use of soundtrack , etc; devices that are inserted in the documentary. It was also found that the film can be examined in thematic blocks that show the relationships addressed by interviews with panoramas described by the narrative construction. The research enabled the more accurate understanding of American and Vietnamese ethos, as there is a real construction given by narrators who guide the direction and way of life of every society, there is a clash ideologically and counterpoints being inserted in the development of movie. The culture of each nation presented by the discourses can be understood by the ethical issues that address the social representations and questions that may occur, in order to conduct expressed by the director and the treatment given by the interpretation of social reality. The documentary shows the US belief in being able to control the fate of the world. The film shows a nation stuck in his "iron cage".

RC11-218.3

REPETTI, MARION* *(Swiss National Science Foundation)*
CALASANTI, TONI *(Virginia Tech)*

Retirement Migration: A Way to Evade Social Exclusion?

Retirement Migration: A way to evade social exclusion?
In the Global North, age intersect with class such that those of higher classes might be able to stave off the designation of "old" longer than members of lower classes. While members of higher classes might be able to engage in high levels of consumption that mark them as privileged members of society, old people from the middle and low class are generally seen as a burden for society because of their presumed dependence on social policies. Such ageist representations are widespread and partly responsible for the exclusion old people experience.

At the same time, increasing numbers of retirees are migrating to Southern countries. While such migration may constitute a search for a better life, it may also be a way for middle and lower class members to avoid a loss of social status, especially for non-wealthy retirees.

In this paper, our aim is to contribute to a better understanding of why retirees migrate to Southern countries and to assess the extent to which it may constitute a way for some of them to challenge their social exclusion. To do so, we use qualitative interviews that were conducted in Spain among retirement migrants coming from diverse European countries, and who have mid-range or low incomes. An in-depth analysis of their discourses about their lives in Spain and the reasons why they left their previous country reveals that they feel that they occupy a social place in Spain that they would not have if they had stayed in their home country. For them, the negative representations of aged people that exist in their previous locations marginalized them. By contrast, in Spain, they perceive themselves to be valuable, especially because of the economic contribution that they bring to the region where they live.

RC32-596.2

RESH, NURA* *(School of Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*

Women, Mothers, Soldiers: Protest in the Israeli Context

The reality of a long-standing intractable Israeli-Palestinian conflict, requires both a strong army ready and able to cope with the enemy's challenges and a 'patriotic' civil population that identifies with society's goals and its 'existential threats and needs'. When this is the definition of the reality a national ethos arises that attempts to rally all (or most) society's members around a functional narrative: We are right (and 'they' are wrong); We are good, just and moral (and 'they' are bad, unjust and immoral), and the like.

Women and especially mothers of the fighting soldiers are put in an emotionally contradictory situation: As mothers, or virtual mothers, they tend to protect their children/soldiers from any risk; But as a patriotic, loyal, devoted member of their society they are supposed to encourage and back the soldiers to fulfil their military duty: fight for their country and even be ready to sacrifice their life. In that

sense women/mothers role is socially critical, although they usually are not the actual participant in the fighting.

In this paper I will discuss the periodical change in Israeli women/mothers attitude along time on the background of societal-ideological cracks that gave rise to various forms of women protest.

P.S. MachsoWatch, the largest women protest organization, will serve as a case in point to contextualize my discussion.

RC33-605.3

RESPI, CHIARA* *(Università di Milano-Bicocca, Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale)*

Assessing the Quality of Nonprobability Online Panels. the Italian Case.

Online panels are increasingly used in social research. The advantages of online panels are undisputed (i.e., fast data collection, lower costs). However, online panels – and in particular the nonprobability ones – have a number of limitations, due to coverage error and self-selection into the panel. The key issue is the quality of the estimates produced using nonprobability online panels that result not to be representative of the population they intend to represent (AAPOR, 2010; Callegaro *et al.*, 2014). Despite the relevance of this issue, there are few studies that addressed this topic; these studies have found strong evidence for bias and have shown that adjustments strategies may not be effective in compensating for bias. The overall aim of the work is to assess the quality of the estimates produced using an Italian nonprobability online panel and investigate the effectiveness of different post-survey adjustment strategies (i.e., post-stratification, propensity score adjustments) in reducing the bias.

We compare estimates from the online panel and two "gold standards", computing percentage differences and appropriate statistical tests. When appropriate, we use regression analysis. We then weight the data implementing different post-survey adjustment strategies. As gold standards we use the Multipurpose Survey "Aspects of Everyday Living", that is a probability-based survey that collects a wealth of information on the socio-economic characteristics and opinions of the Italian population (N=44.974; RR: 78.9%), and administrative data from the Italian Registry Offices. We also use data from the Italian online panel Opinione. net, that is a nonprobability online panel, established in 2011 (see also http://opinione.net/).

RC47-JS-22.1

RETIOVA, ALICA* *(Masaryk University)*

Civic Engagement As the Moral Duty to Help: Beyond the 'Conflict over Family' in Slovakia

The European policy on the recognition of LGBTQ rights has been encountering a backlash in the post-communist EU member states. In Slovakia, the national referendum about same-sex marriages and child adoption was organized by advocates of the 'traditional family' in 2015. Massively protested by LGBTQ rights activists, the referendum triggered so called 'conflict over family'. This paper studies how people engaged in this conflict make sense of their activism. I explore the civic engagement surrounding these issues by analyzing the interviews with representatives of both sides of this conflict. I investigate the meaning-making process of the activists utilizing the perspective of the strong program in cultural sociology. Whereas other scholars and media often depict the 'conflict over family' as a battle between irreconcilable value systems or polarized worldviews, I argue that the civic representatives of both opinion groups draw on the same moral and conceptual meaning structure – the engaged activists see their work as a form of helping others. They make sense of their engagement through the narrative of helping, articulate their feelings of moral duty to help, and, ultimately, perceive their work as a way to moral self-fulfillment. The consensus of activists on the commonsense moral principles can be a fruitful starting point for debates on the topic of same-sex partnerships and LGBTQ rights by providing strategic discursive devices to mediate the discussions of such conflicting issues. Nevertheless, this finding also makes us question: If civically engaged individuals share the same moral reasoning of their work, at what point, or on which layer of meanings, does their reasoning diverge? And how does the shared eagerness to help integrate with the specific narratives and traditions of concrete social movements?

RC02-66.6

REUSCHLEIN, ROBERT* *(Real Economy Institute)*

Sources and Causes of the Kondratieff Wave

It is a mistake to consider the Kondratieff Wave a socioeconomic cycle instead of a natural cycle with profound socioeconomic implications. The principal cause of the cycle is found in a long term energy balance tradeoff between the Earth's lands and oceans. The cause of this energy imbalance is the differential rate of evaporation of water over land and ocean. This imbalance tends to leave the land warming three times as fast as the ocean. Extensive evidence for this planetary

system is found throughout the Earth system. The author has sought to find three or more proofs of each major feature of this system in an effort to triangulate each major feature. Alternative theories have been tried and found wanting in some cases, but the basics are clear except that further work on details is definitely needed. Known socioeconomic dynamics tend to reinforce and smooth out the natural forcing of the system. Human choices seem to be guided by natural forces in the case of the political cycle, but otherwise the natural cycle tends to drive the economic cycle and both tend to drive the political and war cycle. Imbalances buildup and eventually release throughout the combined cycles, with human factors often exacerbating situations along the way. Over a long period of studying and following the news, it turns out many extraordinary situations have historical similar precedents with most cycles about 54 years with repetitions sometimes on the double cycle or half cycle length, often tied to the underlying natural cycle. The author has accumulated about 60 major events that tend to show accuracy higher for longer term comparisons over shorter term events. Peak to peak is the best way to compare an event with historical precedents. Starting year is the best way to measure a war.

RC37-658.4

REYES, EVERARDO* *(University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign)*

Music Deserts: How Social Inequality Affects Accessibility to Music Resources Important to Actively Participating in Music

Recent findings in the cognitive neuroscience of music suggest that active participation in music has benefits such as increasing reading comprehension, soothing babies, and helping increase synapses beneficial in differentiating music and speech from noise. However, these benefits are not accessible to all communities. Research done by Basmat Parsad and Maura Spiegelman for the U.S. Department of Education (2012) revealed that elementary and secondary schools with a higher rate of poverty have fewer music teachers, music courses, dedicated rooms for music, and proper music equipment. The purpose of this research was to examine whether social inequality in the U.S. correlated with a lack of music instrument stores (MIS) in certain geographical regions. These areas can be thought of as Music Deserts. To examine if social inequality correlated with access to MIS, I quantified the number of MIS registered with U.S. Census data within zip codes of New York City and Chicago. I also utilized U.S. Census data to identify characteristics of each zip code such as population size and median household income. After importing data into SPSS, I analyzed correlations between music stores per square mile and factors such as education, income, and race. Linear regression suggests significant correlation between Music Deserts and percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher. Music Deserts are important to recognize because they identify areas where a lack of resources deprive lower income communities from benefits associated with active music participation.

RC04-85.2

REZAEV, ANDREY* *(Research Laboratory Transnationalism and Migration Studies)*
STARIKOV, VALENTIN *(TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University)*

Causal Mechanisms of the Socio-Ethnic Conflicts within Academe of Russia, Ukraine, Canada, and the USA: Comparative Analysis

The paper we proposed for presentation at the XIX ISA Congress Session *"Education at the Margins: Towards Liberation or Subordination?"* deals with the causal mechanisms that produce and reproduce discontent, conflicts, and protest behavior within academe in Russia, Ukraine, Canada, and the USA. It is oriented toward comparative analysis of the everyday life practices and inter-ethnic interactions between the faculty members, administration, staff, and students in the respective countries.

The basic research questions are:

1) What are the causal social mechanisms that determine a likelihood of the ethnic/racial tensions and conflicts in the academe?

2) Is it possible to prevent, to control and/or to normalize such conflicts? What are the routines and techniques of the prevention and control?

The problem of the interethnic and international relations in the academic milieu cannot be treated only in the context of the clash of cultures (and associated meanings, value orientations, aesthetic judgements, etc.) connected to the national identity. It is required to highlight at least several possible sources of conflict: class, cultural, rural/urban, local /foreign. Each of these conflict-creating dynamics has a distinct structure and causal mechanisms.

In terms of methodology the paper is oriented towards: a) comparative perspective centering two strategies – qualitative and quantitative and using mixed methods research; b) methodological approaches progressed in Visual Sociology; c) computational social sciences converging most recent tactics of using computers' and software's potential as well as computational methods for studying social processes.

The paper is based on specific on data and empirical materials that have been obtained during three years of the field work organized and conducted by the

International Research Laboratory TANDEM at St Petersburg State University in 2014-2017.

RC46-770.2

RHEAUME, JACQUES* *(Département de communication sociale et publique Université du Québec à Montréal)*

Clinical Sociology in Quebec, USA Pragmatism and European Critical School

Theories and practices related to clinical sociology in Quebec were much influenced by United States contributions. Let us mention approaches such as the Group dynamic, the Planning of Change, Organizational Development, and theoretical developments from the Chicago School, the existential and humanistic psychology, the pragmatics in philosophy. But researchers and practitioners in Quebec were also influenced by European contributions: post-marxist critical sociology, psychoanalysis, the socio institutional school...A rare combination has occurred that permits a confrontation of those contributions, showing for example how some basic theories and practices in United States depend also on European contributions and the reverse. To illustrate how Quebec researchers are dealing with this double influence, we present some works in the field of the clinical posture in group and organizational interventions, in the areas of community development and the practice of life histories or narratives.

RC44-738.5

RHOMBERG, CHRIS* *(Fordham University)*

$15 or a Union? Dilemmas of Workers' Power in the Fight for $15 Movement in the United States

One of the more prominent recent labor mobilizations in the U.S. is the "Fight for $15" campaign, sponsored by the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) and sparked by a series of highly-publicized strike actions by workers in the notoriously hard-to-organize fast food industry. Since 2012 the campaign has conducted more than a dozen nationally coordinated one-day strikes with participation by thousands of workers, and it has won local legislation boosting the minimum wage to $15 (more than twice the federal minimum) in several major cities and the states of New York and California.

In this paper, I use a power resources framework to analyze the Fight for $15 campaign. In fast food, the structure of the fissured workplace undermines traditional forms of workers' power. Instead, organizers have pursued a dual strategy: In the industry, SEIU has led a corporate campaign targeting McDonald's in particular, while politically the campaign has built local coalitions to win regulatory reforms on wages and working conditions. In both, the strike actions have been crucial not for their structural but their symbolic power, as the public drama of protests in the archetypal sector of low-wage, precarious work has helped galvanize popular support for reform.

As it moves between the industrial and political spheres, however, the movement encounters varying institutional conditions affecting the position of actors and the rules, resources, and strategies for action. Notwithstanding its achievements, the campaign now faces a crisis of sustainability as it has yet to win collective bargaining rights and new union members in fast food while the SEIU faces grave threats to its own resources from legal challenges before the US Supreme Court. The result recalls a classic dilemma of labor political action: policy gains may benefit both union and non-union members, but also need to strengthen workers' associational power.

RC20-376.3

RIAZ, RIDA* *(University of the Punjab)*
ZAFAR, FAYYAZ *(University of the Punjab)*

Does Income and Education of Working-Women Transform Social Values: An Evidence from Pakistan

Women's socio-economic empowerment is instrumental in transforming the societal values particularly in developing countries. However, this transition from traditional to modern social values is linked to women's income and education levels. This paper investigates this phenomenon in the context of working women in Pakistan. To this extent, three hundred and six working-women were interviewed in urban vicinity of Lahore city. By employing Multinomial logit model our study confirms that socio-economic status of working-women plays a significant role in transforming their social values. Both income and education levels of working-women tend to display similar association to values, although differences persist in some important dimensions. Women's empowerment through higher education and rising income leads to more bargaining power in household decision making, increasing political participation, and valuing gender equality. However, modernization as result of increased income levels and education has led to a decline in importance of religion in women from upper class unlike the lower class.

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RC17-JS-18.4

RIBBAT, MIRKO* *(Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA))*

RICHTER, GÖTZ *(Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA))*

MÜHLENBROCK, INGA *(Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA))*

Work Ability in the Digitized World: Organizing Work to Support Learning and Development

The digital transformation requires new forms of work organization that help employees preserving their ability to act in an uncertain environment. Healthy and capable workers are considered to be essential for organizational success and innovations. However, the digital transformation causes harmful consequences for workers if demands and individual resources are no longer balanced. Thus, jobholders need to be prepared for meeting new demands by a job design that enables workplace learning and permanent development of vocational competencies, including digital expertise, methodological skills, social skills and self-competence. Our presentation reports current findings from Germany relating to the preservation of work ability in the digitized world. For our analysis we use both quantitative and qualitative data from a representative survey of employees and from different case studies in financial, insurance and civil service sectors. The importance of workplace learning is demonstrated as well as opportunities for employees, supervisors and organizations to enhance work ability in a rapid changing world of work through work organization and an organizational learning culture.

RC27-503.6

RIBEIRO, SHEYLAZARTH* *(Universidade do Estado de Minas Gerais)*
OLIVEIRA, KARINE *(Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)*

Capacity of Program Second Half (Programa Segundo Tempo - PST): Cultural Matrix of Educational Sport

In Brazil sports intercalate with society through the different sectors, however in the last 14 years the development of the Ministry of Sports influenced the country with actions of decentralized sports. These actions, shared among educational sport, leisure and performance, are policies meant to help the population from three different sports. The educational sport has a program named Program Second Half (PST) that discloses and produces a collection of information to organize the types of use of sport for the involved professionals. This information is named the cultural matrix of educational sport, because it systematizes a professional formation so the Nucleus Coordinators who perform with the population can be capable of applying this sport format. The objective of the research is understanding how the educational sport matrix produces information about leisure and how the Nucleus Coordinators apply leisure with the participants. As methodology we performed a documented research about PST and analyzed the data. We noticed that PST is formed by a very distinct group of people and that is not convinced of the inclusion of leisure in its principles and guidelines. Even without this clarification the PST uses a strategy to act through leisure which is the special program Recess of Vacation. The form that leisure affects the Nucleus Coordinators in the capacity of PST is in the contents transmitted via the EaD Capacity and on the books and Recess on Vacation. The leisure theme is discussed in the EaD Capacity and in the book in a specific chapter which discusses the theme proposing ways of implementing it on the groups. This abstract reports on research funded by FAPEMIG (Fundação de apoio a pesquisa em Minas Gerais - Research Support Foundation of MG, Brasil).

RC12-245.8

RIBEIRO, TIAGO* *(Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra)*

Law, Sexuality and Subjectivity: A Critical Contribution

The relationship between legal field and sexuality is a particularly challenging object of inquiry for a critical sociology of law. It has been included in a research agenda that has gained an unprecedentedforce in academic work, due to the increase of media attention, political activism pressure and legal reform projects. The lineage of feminist and queer sociolegal epistemologies, in their synchronies and contradictions, has been seen as a privileged intellectual angle to address the modes of production of sexual truth and justice, enabling the deconstruction of different expressions of patriarchal rationality both in social interactions and legal reasoning. However, much of these political or analytical perspectives are based in specific semantics of sexuality whose origins, presumptions, paradoxes and further consequences are far from being clarified. The aim of this communication is to put in evidence some of these underlying dimensions focusing "sexual orientation" as a cultural category that claims for a deeper sociological discussion not only around umbrellas like identity, discrimination, deviance, dangerousness and normality, but also on what is – and what is not – sexual in the legal uses

and imagination of "sexual orientation". Through a sample of Portuguese case law and legal controversies, this communication will try to map some points of tension within the forensic approach to sexuality, exposing some dilemmas and misunderstandings that characterize the coalition between law and psychiatry in the task of framing, meaning and governing sexuality as a source of power, constraint and subjectivity.

RC01-30.2

RICARD, MAXIME* *(Université du Québec à Montréal)*

Unequal Society and Negotiated State: Post-War Plural Policing in Abidjan

After 20 years of neither war nor peace, Ivory Coast's economic boom in the « post-conflict » era is hailed as a peacebuilding success story, as the country's GDP doubled since 2011. However, almost half of Ivoirians survive with less than $2 per day. Abidjan symbolises this contrast of a non-inclusive economic development, while the fragmented security sector inherited from decades of crises is a routine concern.

This paper is part of an on-going 6-month ethnographic study of shifting interrelations among segments of actors which police Abidjan: public police, mixed elite police/army units, international/national private security firms, vigilante groups, traditional hunters. Without assuming pre-defined categories or relationships of power between actors, this study aims at understanding the hegemonic quest of the state for the monopoly of violence in light of the negotiation for power of plural policing actors. To undertake this, we chose to compare through thick-descriptions place-specific relations of power in 3 economically and socially contrasting *communes* of Abidjan, through interviews and observations with policing actors and citizens of targeted *communes*.

Thus, this paper seeks to explain for whom, for what, and how policing is delivered, and how it intersects with political economy and political domination. This is a contribution to studies of what is government in contemporary Africa in a context of an increasing "securitization" of "development" in urban settings, at the intersection of different traditions in social sciences. This paper will be presented as the field research is still on-going, therefore presenting preliminary results of the study.

RC37-666.1

RICCIONI, ILARIA* *(Free University of Bozen,)*

Avant-Garde Art and Politics: A Lost Chance?

Art is always political, for avantgarde art the relation is even more visible and ambiguous at the same time. The artistic breakdown of the Futurist avant-garde, for example, was a cultural break born from a situation of social and intellectual stagnation. The basic terrain had been laid by the revolutionary thinking that had developed since the second half of the nineteenth century from the revolutionary crisis of 1848. In this, Italy was unquestionably the tail end of an intellectual ferment that had formed around ideals of social liberation, especially in France, as the central territorial space of the European continent.

On the role of the Fascist party in relation to the spread of Futurism, Teige took a precise stance, influenced by reading Prezzolini who, in his criticism of Marinetti's book *Futurism and Fascism* stated that links between Fascism and Futurism essentially dated back to Marinetti's personal friendship with Mussolini: "However, in reality, Fascism was the antithesis to and a reaction against Futurism rather than an analogy of it. In other words, the exact opposite of Futurism." In this paper I will inquire the relation between arts and politics especially by the first Twentieth century avant-garde, taking into account Baudrillard's and Badiou positions on art critique and art implication to power.

RC16-300.7

RICCIONI, ILARIA* *(Free University of Bozen,)*

Simmel and the Issue of Autonomy in Modern Societies

According to Georg Simmel historical change is basically a change of social forms, as well as the subject can be seen as a changing entity that define itself in the relationship. In this paper three main issues of Simmel still of great contemporaneity will be taken into consideration: The naissance of individuality in modern society in connection with the change of forms of relationships; the spatial issue as the order of an interconnected society to relational nets; the influence of money on the construction of social relationship. According to Simmel, differently from Marxian and Durkheimian analyses, modern society is a chance for individual to develop autonomy and reach for an own path to social and personal realization. In this paper these issues will be analyzed in order to highlight the high potential of sociological perspective still exerted by Simmel's acute work on our contemporaneity.

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RC13-255.3

RICH, KYLE* *(Brock University)*
MISENER, LAURA *(Western University)*

Resisting, Reproducing, and Recreation Rurality through Leisure: Insights from Rural Canada

Despite the persistent imagery of rural communities as homogenous, wholesome, and static, rurality in Canada is a diverse and dynamic concept. Rural citizens and communities are often required to navigate fluctuating economies, the outmigration of youth, and difficulties in accessing basic services such as health care, transportation, and other social supports. Further, following the increased professionalization of public services and leisure industries, rural citizens face issues of capacity accessing resources and designing or delivering leisure opportunities that align with the expectations and restrictions of public, private, and non-profit organizations. Conversely, rural communities are also often characterized by a relative abundance of leisure space (e.g., parks, forests, community centres, sports facilities, etc.) and rural sport and recreation are often praised as some of the most important (and in some cases the only) social activities. In this chapter, we will explore identity politics in the context of contemporary rural Canada. We do so by drawing from extensive fieldwork conducted as part of a participatory action research project with a rural community in the Almaguin Highlands Region of Northern/Central Ontario). We will discuss the role of leisure as a way of expressing and negotiating the tensions inherent in rural identities in contemporary social contexts characterized by rationality and connectivity. Our discussion will highlight the way that leisure allows rural citizens to reproduce traditional ideas of rurality associated with the physical environment and close family relationships, but also as a space to resist traditional discourses and create new spaces for redefining rurality. This chapter will contribute to the scholarly understandings of rural leisure as third spaces and the politics of leisure in changing social contexts.

RC25-481.3

RICHARDSON, PETER* *(Hokkaido University)*
NAGASHIMA, MIORI *(Hokkaido University)*
WADA, MASAKO *(Hokkaido University)*
WATANABE, MAKOTO *(Hokkaido Bunkyo University)*
PIHLAJA, STEPHEN *(Newman University)*
KHEOVICHAI, BARAMEE *(Silpakorn University)*

Debating Blasphemy: Positioning and Power Dynamics in Emotive Face-to-Face Interaction

In May 2017 Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, popularly known as Ahok, the former Christian governor of Jakarta, Indonesia, was found guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to two years in prison. The highly publicized trial and its result highlight the very sensitive and contentious issues surrounding the notion and enforcement of blasphemy and its relationship to social power. This paper focuses on a discussion about the blasphemy laws and the trial between an Indonesian Muslim in favor of the blasphemy charge and an Indonesian Christian opposed to it. It investigates how two participants with diametrically opposing viewpoints position each other in pre-discussion essays and during face-to-face interaction. We approach the discussion from the perspective of positioning theory (De Fina & Georgakopoulou 2012; Harre & Langenhove 1999: 10; Moita-Lopes 2006) and specifically Bamberg's (1997) framework of narrative positioning. This allows us to explore how particular frames, discourse strategies and storylines reflect multiple, fluid power relationships within unfolding positioning choices. The analysis also focuses on how the participants draw on a range of sometimes explicit and sometimes implicit dominant and contested discourses (Fina, Schiffrin & Bamberg 2006: 255-256) connected to national, religious and gender-based identities. We found that, while the pre-discussion essays contain a range of positioning choices that connect to dynamics of power and dominance, the effects of many of these factors and the chemical reactions between them became more complex and intensified during the face-to-face discussion. This leads us to conclude that face-to-face interaction can open up or further intensify positioning pressures and strategies. These can in turn lead to greater convergence and equilibrium, but also increased levels of emotion, domination, and acquiescence.

RC49-829.4

RICHAUD, LISA* *(Fudan University)*

Rural Migrant Mental Health in Shanghai: Urban Transformations, Stress, and the Management of Subjectivity

Drawing on recent ethnographic data on rural migrant lives in both suburban and central neighborhoods of Shanghai, this paper challenges conventional sociological understandings of the relationships between the urban environment and migrant mental (ill) health. It explores the mediations that operate dialogically between, on the one hand, the city as lived by migrants through particular places and situations, and, on the other hand, distress, ill-being, and mental disorder. Rather than trying to ascertain or argue against the prevalence of mental illnesses among migrants, it emphasizes the active role of individuals in the management of their own subjectivity, that is, the everyday acts of preserving, through varied bodily, affective, and mental practices and adjustments, an endurant orientation toward the present and its undecidable futures. The city is thus apprehended through the habits of dwelling and the resonances of lived habitat, which filter the mental experience of migrants. This perspective enables to move beyond linear explanations where commonly identified urban stressors (poor-quality housing, hard working conditions, social exclusion and the like) directly impact migrant mental health.

RC11-217.1

RICHTER, ANNA* *(University Kassel)*

Analogy or Co-Construction? Intersectional Perspectives on "Doing Age" and "Doing Gender"

The concept of "doing age" has been developed in analogy to "doing gender". From an intersectional perspective it becomes apparent, that age and gender have not only similarities (and maybe differences) in the mode they are constructed on the level of everyday practices, they are also constructed simultaneously and interact in a dynamic and complex way. In this regard they can be understood as inseparably interwoven.

In my recently finished qualitative research project, I focus on the intersection of old age, gender and East German belonging, using biographic narrations to examine the modes of constructing differences and the ways of their intersection. In narrative practices people do not only construct differences but also do re- and devaluations of these different positions, in regard to social norms and structures. According to theories of recognition, this valuations can be understood as powerful structures, generating social esteem and integration on the one hand, devaluation and exclusion on the other.

In my presentation I will first ask, how far the analogy of doing age and doing gender reaches and which differences must be considered. Using the results of my research, I will show how the modes of "doing age" and "doing gender" differ in narrative practices. This should help to clear the potentials and limits of the analogy between age and gender. Second, I will show how the interaction of old age and gender as well as the co-construction of old age and East German belonging appear in the biographic narrations, how this affect the doing of age and what it means to the valuations given to the different positions.

RC38-JS-3.2

RICHTER, ANNA* *(University Kassel)*

Devaluation of Biographies: Life-Stories of Older Women from Eastern Germany

The characteristics of age and ageing are rarely considered in theory or empirical research of intersectionality. The difference and inequality between East- and West Germany neither. In my recently finished research project, I focused on the intersection of gender, old age and East German belonging, using biographic narrations to examine the subjective appropriation of different socially structured and devaluated positions.

Empirically, the research is based on a sample of four narrative biographic and eight structured biographic interviews with retired women from Eastern Germany at the age of 61 to 86 years. To conceptualize the relation between the different intersectional categories, I used the "both/and-strategy" suggested by Lena Gunnarsson (2017) and Ina Kerner (2009), asking for analogies and differences between the categories as well as for their intersections. Furthermore, I used recognition as an analytical tool to investigate different forms of social appreciation and integration on the one hand, social degradation, stigmatization and exclusion on the other hand.

In my presentation I will discuss this methodological considerations as well as my central results: First, the structural devaluation of East German biographies is highly important for the interviewees identity-constructions. Second, the intersections have differentiated effects, which is a) the interweaving of different positions of inequality can lead to new discrete forms of subjectivation, b) intersectional structured positions are not necessarily linked in the subjective appropriation and c) the coupling of positions of inequality can increase experiences of difference and lead to a higher degree of vulnerability.

RC49-830.3

RICHTER, DIRK* *(Bern University, Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation)*

Between Natural Kinds and Non-Kinds: A Review of Current Psychiatric Stakeholders' Views on Mental Illness and Treatment

Historical and current mental health practice show a variety of illness concept being utilized by users, professionals and other people involved (e.g., carers). For

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several decades, a dominant concept such as psychoanalysis, social psychiatry or biomedicine has shaped the view on mental health and illness. While biomedicine currently remains a strong perspective predominantly in academia, a diversity of new illness concepts have evolved.

This contribution seeks to identify current theoretical and practical perspectives that inform today's discussions. The concepts that are being reviewed range from 'Natural kinds – biomedicine' over 'Harmful dysfunction', 'Practical kinds – biopsychosocial psychiatry', 'Recovery', 'Neurodiversity' to 'Non kinds – denial of illness existence'. For each perspective, the leading stakeholder groups will be identified. By identifying relevant stakeholders, it will become clearer that the current diversity of illness concepts is one of the main causes of conflicts that we can see within the mental health care system. While these conflicts traditionally have happened mainly between users and professionals, today we see further splits of perspectives within mental health professionals or within the user community.

Finally, this contribution will explore the consequences of this 'postmodern' state of illness concepts. A strong unified and universally acknowledged mental illness concept seems to be out of reach. On the contrary, we can expect the treatment institutions to be confronted with an increasing diversity of views, enriched, for example, by non-western cultural attitudes on mental health and illness.

RC49-824.2

RICHTER, DIRK* *(Bern University, Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation)*

Social Exclusion of People with Severe Mental Illness in Switzerland: Results from a Nationwide Representative Health Survey

Aims: People with severe mental illness (SMI) have a high risk of living socially excluded from the mainstream society. Policy initiatives and health systems aim to improve the social situation of people who suffer from mental health disabilities. The aim of this study was to explore the extent of social exclusion of people with SMI in Switzerland.

Methods: Data from the Swiss Health Survey (SHS) 2012 was used to compare the social exclusion magnitude of people with SMI with those suffering from severe physical illness, common mental illness and the general population. Variables from the SHS question set and from the indices set were used to represent several dimensions of social exclusion (employment and income, social network and social activities, health problems). Logistic regression was used to analyse exclusion differences between the above named groups. Analyses were adjusted for age and gender.

Results: With the exception of Instrumental Activities of Daily Living, we found a gradient of social exclusion that showed people with SMI to be more excluded than the comparison groups. Loneliness and poverty were widespread among people with SMI. Logistic regression analyses on each individual exclusion indicator revealed that people with SMI and people with severe physical illness were similarly excluded on many indicators, whereas people with common mental illness and the general population were much more socially included.

Conclusions: In contrast to political and health system goals, many people with SMI suffer from social exclusion. Social policy and clinical support should increase the efforts to counter exclusionary trends, especially in terms of loneliness and poverty.

RC03-77.3

RICHTER, RALPH* *(Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space (IRS))*

Social Innovation and Collective Action in Rural Communities

Rural regions are said to be areas where people are rather conservative and backward-looking than innovative and open-minded. Rural communities seem to maintain a traditional lifestyle and to be reluctant to change. Of course, these stereotypes ignore the many initiatives and new developments existing in these areas. Like in other places, in the countryside innovation and inventions come into being every day. People in villages and small towns constantly search for new ways of dealing with challenges and opportunities. This is also reflected by recent studies which direct attention to social innovation in rural regions. (Dax et al. 2013, Bock 2016, Neumeier 2016) However, innovative solutions and new developments remain still underrepresented in research in a time when demographic change and dying villages dominate the debates (Christmann 2017).

By means of two qualitative case studies and by applying social innovation theory (Rammert 2010) I will show how communities in a village and a small town proceed to deal with challenging situations in innovative ways. Even though the circumstances in both places differ (the investigated community in East Germany jointly constructed a wastewater treatment system, the observed community in Mid-West Ireland established a civic and sports centre which made the town an attractive place for in-migrants) both developments have some characteristics in common: in both cases an innovative idea promised to solve a need in a better way than the solutions already at hand, in both places the local community actively supported the idea and in both places persons with specific expertise and shaping power were crucial for the success and the sustainability of the initiative. My presentation wishes to contributes to a new rural sociology by focussing on rural

innovation (instead merely on rural adaptation) and on collective action and community spirit (instead on villages as "mono-functional dormitory settlements").

RC26-483.3

RICHTER, RALPH* *(Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space (IRS))*

"like a Spider in the Web": Local Capacity Building By Interconnecting Rural Communities

Many rural regions in Europe face challenges such as a high out-migration and low in-migration of young and well-skilled people. From this follows a lack of people who have fresh ideas, who question the status quo and act as change makers. At the same time the level of qualifications is rather low. In this situation policy makers and scholars direct high expectations to social enterprises. Social enterprises are said to be innovative actors who are able to find new solutions to social challenges and to operate in areas where the state and the market withdraw (Pless 2012, Munoz et al. 2014). This makes them to promising actors and capacity builders in rural regions.

In the proposed presentation I will present and bring up for discussion results of four qualitative case studies, conducted in rural regions across Europe. By applying social network theories (Burt 2004, Obstfeld 2005, Vedres/Stark 2010) and the conception of embeddedness (Granovetter 1985) I will show that rural social enterprises operate as *intermediaries* who interconnect rural communities with supra-regional networks and organisations on other spatial scales. This enables them to mobilize knowledge, ideas, support of powerful decision makers and financial resources which would otherwise be hardly available in remote rural communities. The far-reaching network contacts turn out to be important sources for the development of innovative solutions which rely on the *recontextualisation* of ideas rather than on domestic inventions. Rural social enterprises contribute to capacity building by improving the access of rural communities to powerful networks and support structures and by fostering social innovation.

RC15-288.10

RIDEL, DÉBORAH* *(Université d'Artois)*

Power and Violence in ER: Analysis of Conflictual Interactions between Patients and Caregivers in the Emergency Room of a Local Hospital in Northern France

Emergency departments in public hospitals in France are open 24/7. During the night, the emergency room (ER) becomes the main point of admission to the hospital. Each patient arriving in the ER must be examined. The ER staff typically deal with organisational constraints and a variety of patients, whose conditions range from "life or death emergencies" to "routine consultations". In performing their duties, the ER staff are constantly confronted with individual patients' subjective perceptions of their own health. Analysing professional practices and caregivers' victimization, this proposal, based on ethnographic fieldwork (combining observations and interviews) conducted over a year in the ER of two local hospitals in northern France, will discuss the conflictual interactions caregivers face in their daily practice and the balance of power that takes place between patients and health professionals. Three situations experienced as potentially violent will be highlighted:

- Patients leaving against medical advice or refusing to take treatment despite medical advice, which can be experienced by healthcare professionals as a negation of their professional identity.
- Applying medical restraints during certain medical procedures to restrain patients and prevent them from injuring themselves is often considered by caregivers as a "dirty job", raising the question of individual rights and freedom.
- The use of patient flow management systems by nurses involves monitoring patients, who are asked to comply with the role of the "good patient".

These three examples highlight the balance of power in the ER which expression can be experienced as violent by caregivers and patients and that both parties experience forms of stress and discomfort in ER.

RC05-118.3

RIEDEMANN FUENTES, ANDREA* *(Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)*

Mapuche People in Chilean History Textbooks: Producing Otherness from the Beginnings of the Nation State

Indigenous peoples have always occupied a special position in Latin American nations history, being subject of multiple representations linked to changing interests concerning national identity. This is true also for Chile, where mapuche people, the largest indigenous group of this country, have been oppressed through many different political decisions at least during the last 130 years. Inside of the school system, chilean textbooks for public schools – which have been produced or distributed by the ministry of education since midst of the

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19th century- have permanently reproduced negative stereotypes of mapuche people, thus contributing to their marginalization and the long lasting conflict between mapuche people, the chilean state and forestry companies installed in ancient mapuche territories. The paper presents a long term analysis of a sample of history textbooks, produced from 1846 to 2016, based on critical discourse analysis. The main findings are three: first, during the second half of 19th century, public discourses about mapuche people – present in historiography, literature, parlament and press- were of much more influence than the guidelines suggested by the nascent curriculum. Second, the chilean state´s interest concerning mapuche territory evidently influenced the changing representations of mapuche people: the representations shifted from "brave warriors" (agains the spaniards) to "wild" and "barbarian"; later, when their land was occupied and the people "pacified", to "true chilean race", and finally, to "indigenous peoples". Third, there is something that never changed: mapuche people were always included in the narration of chilean history in a discontinous way, thus failing to recognize them as historical subjects. Chilean history textbooks have been producing otherness for too many years, missing so far the chance to be a mediation and reconciliation tool.

WG01-936.2

RIEGEL, VIVIANE* *(ESPM-SP)*
MADER, RENATO *(ESPM-SP)*
BEKESAS, WILSON *(ESPM-SP)*
PELLERANO, JOANA *(ESPM-SP)*

Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism As a Means of Entry for Global Imaginaries: A Research with Brazilian Young People

The increased circulation of cultural goods, to the point that they are disseminated worldwide, develops a sense that a global common knowledge exists. Still, we ask: to what extent does globalization and modernity encourage cosmopolitanism? In order to understand this issue, we discuss the meanings of cultural globalization in young people´s everyday lives, based both on its mechanical effects and on hybridization, which can build an aesthetic cosmopolitan socialization, as a means of entry for global imaginaries. Our research "Youth Cosmopolitanisms in Brazil" focuses on the cultural consumption as well as knowledge and preferences regarding global imaginaries of Brazilian young people (from 15 to 24), since this generation has lived in a context of access to global products and services, most prominently through digital media. The analysis will bring quantitative data from a survey (N=1000), as well as from two qualitative methodological tools, a card game that focuses on cultural consumption (N=410) and a cartography of global imaginaries (N=670). This data set is part of an international research project, awarded by the French Ministry of Culture and Communication and the GEMASS of the Université de Paris, with the support of Sesc in Brazil. The research results show us that it is not only through knowledge, but also preferences for diversity that Brazilian young people navigate in-between cultural codes. It is through the aesthetic socialization, with relevant value in their imaginaries, that they narrate the world and perceive their own local reality with its own plurality, and engage to elements of the world, building cosmopolitan dispositions.

RC34-621.16

RIEKER, PETER* *(University of Zurich)*

Social Participation in the Context of Peers

In regard to children and youths growing up, attention has been directed to the integration into peer contexts for some time. It can be shown that most adolescents report to be integrated into a clique or to maintain friendships and that relationships with peers are especially important to them. Against this background, peer relationships are considered to be a virtually indispensable element of growing up, which help children and youths to meet developmental challenges and to participate socially. Too often, insufficient attention is given to the fact that relationships among peers have entirely different qualities and that not all adolescents maintain sustainable relationships to their peers. Against this background, it needs to be clarified in what specific ways the relationships with peers are shaped and what consequences arise concerning the social participation of children and youths.

In the contribution outlined here, participating socially in the context of peers is going to be defined further. In doing so, the data of the study "Participation of Children and Youth in Switzerland" which was conducted at the University of Zurich from 2012 to 2014, serves as a base. Within the scope of the qualitative part of the study, instances of participation were observed ethnographically and interviews with 16 children aged ten to twelve were conducted, in which they reported on participation regarding various social contexts. According to this data, the integration into peer contexts is highly important, since youths are able to experience more distinct creative spaces and more instances of self- and co-determination here than usual. In the planned contribution, different forms of integration in peer contexts are presented in their specific arrangements. Within the framework of detailed analysis, different qualities of participation within in peer contexts can be reconstructed as well as their relevance for social integration within other contexts.

RC38-678.3

RIEMANN, ME LINH* *(University of Cambridge)*

Migration As an Answer to What? Findings from a Biographical Study on the (recent) Spanish Migration to Germany and the UK

In this article, I present some of the preliminary results of an ongoing qualitative study (on the basis of autobiographical narrative interviews) on the lives of (recent) Spanish migrants to Germany and the UK. Instead of focusing exclusively on the migration experience, I am interested in the long-term processes in people's lives and how macro-phenomena like the economic crisis in Spain (and other developments such as "Brexit") and the life-course of individuals are interrelated. This paper focuses on a specific phase in interviewees lives: the time in which migrating to another country became a topic and appeared as a solution to serious problems. It was possible to identify different biographical action schemes (Schütze 2007) that shed light on how people arrived at the decision to migrate. While all my interviewees recalled how the recession had an impact on their lives in Spain (and was one important factor underlying their decision to migrate), it is important to note that the "aftermath" of the economic crisis on their lives took on different shapes depending on their "generational locations" (cf. Mannheim 1928), academic and occupational training, (lack of) work experience, personal support structures and biographical circumstances in general. Especially in the context of contemporary Europe, which is experiencing different (yet overlapping) crises at the moment, I argue that biographical research offers unique advantages as it is a way to overcome what has been referred to as "methodological nationalism" (Wimmer and Glick-Schiller 2002) and a tool to close the gap between macro and micro-sociological concerns.

RC41-716.1

RIMON-ZARFATY, NITZAN* *(Department of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine, University Medical Center Göttingen (UMG))*

Parochialism and Fertility Related Legislation – Insights Form a Religion Sensitive Analysis of the Israeli Surrogacy and Egg-Donation Laws

The bioethical debate regarding the motivations of women donating their eggs or serving as surrogates generally contrasts commercialism and altruism. Based on literature review, this paper examines this debate using an analysis of the Israeli surrogacy and egg-donation laws. The analysis focuses on a dominant normative stance in Israeli bioethics- the Jewish orthodoxy, informed by the Jewish law. Jewish law has been identified as a cultural script explaining the Israeli pro-natalism and general acceptance of reproductive technologies. However, Jewish orthodoxy is also an active political actor. Many rabbinical authorities will support reproductive technologies as long as their usage meets the Jewish law and tradition. A detailed overview of the laws indicates a connection between the restrictions they include and the Jewish law. The laws instruct that the surrogate and/or egg-donor should be unmarried, not related to the prospective parents, and that both parties must belong to the same religion. Those specifications result from rabbinic concerns regarding illegitimacy, incent and the religious status of the resulting child respectively. The surrogacy law's limitation of the procedure to heterosexual, legally paired couples also reflects the Jewish religious perspective on family integrity and formation. Those restrictions further represent mechanisms of social and political power-relations. The so called 'same-religion' restriction highlights the concept of *religious affiliation* also strongly connected to nationalism. Categories of different Levels of *Religiosity* are further discussed in the context of the prioritization of "traditional" – religiously acceptable family models over other "secular" family forms. The current legislation thus represents biomedical fertility/reproductive segregation based on religion related categories. I conclude by discussing the legislation as reflecting a new type of motivations connected to specific social reciprocity and solidarity based on predetermined religion related collectivities. This brings to the fore the relevance of the concept of *parochialism* in understanding altruistic motivations.

RC15-296.6

RIMON-ZARFATY, NITZAN* *(Department of Medical Ethics and History of Medicine, University Medical Center Göttingen (UMG))*

The Medicalisation of Reproduction, Reproductive Timing and the Labor Market - the Israeli Experts' Debate on Social Egg-Freezing

"Social egg freezing" (SEF) introduces healthy women with the possibility to prolong their fertility. The procedure may therefore be analyzed as a technological attempt to stop women's "biological clock" or "freeze time". Giant corporations such as Apple and Facebook offered funding of the procedure for their female employees; thus provoked ongoing debates on the social and ethical implications involved. One of the issues debated concerns the medicalisation of women's reproduction as a (de)legitimate mean for gender equality in the labor market. Israel is one of the first countries to officially regulate SEF. The recommendations of Israel's National Bioethics Council informing the regulation were analyzed

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as reflecting a perception of age-related fertility decline in terms of a medical problem; and hence as positively relating to SEF as a form of preventive medicine. Relying on interviews with relevant Israeli experts, this paper analyzes the experts' debate regarding SEF, the related medicalisation processes and the Israeli health policy. Analysis revealed SEF to be highly controversial. Supporters legitimized SEF as potentially giving women new opportunities in the labor market while solving gendered time related (work-family, biological-social) conflicts. SEF was thus negotiated as a form of family/reproductive planning. The opposite position raised concerns from further medicalisation of women's reproduction defining the difficulties faced by women as "social" problems which should be provided with social, state established solutions (e.g. family friendly work environment). I further discuss the notion of reproductive planning and timing in the context of the theoretical field of labor-markets. I conclude by discussing the relevance of the concepts of "(re)productive" and "clinical labor" (Cooper and Waldby, 2014) in the context of the gendered power relations reflected in male centered model of ideal participation in the labor force, gender stereotypes and the oppression of women's bodies.

RC38-668.7

RINALDI, DÉBORA* *(Universidade Pontifícia Católica do Rio Grande do Sul)*

From a Waste Collector to a Businessman: A Biographical Study in Southern Brazil

This study focuses on the formation process of private waste collection and separation companies, founded and managed by waste collectors in southern Brazil. Based on the biographical case reconstruction method, I analyze the institutionalizing process, starting from the practice of an individual waste collector, and culminating in the foundation of a small private collection and separation company. This life history study explores the way waste collectors in southern Brazil interpret their work, and how this interpretation is constituted. The case presented here represents a type of waste collector which stands out for its degree of professionalization, resulting in the foundation of a company. The study discusses the theme of work and income among the popular classes from the perspective of the sociology of knowledge as developed by Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, especially their concept of institutionalization. In this sense, the type presented here reflects how the labor experience of a collector, especially in the informal labor market, as well as other biographical experiences, contributed to the constitution and management of his waste collection and separation company. A discussion of the interrelations between biographical and organizational experiences is thus central to this study. Concerning the methods used, biographical case reconstruction is a method of data analysis developed by sociologist Gabriele Rosenthal, in Germany, from the perspective of interpretive sociology. In this way, the biographical approach used here allows both an analysis of the socialization processes experienced by my interviewee, as well as an understanding of the mechanisms of institutionalization and legitimation of waste collection practices in the reality in which this individual is inserted.

RC01-44.5

RINALDO, ANDREA* *(Military Academy at ETH Zurich, Switzerland)*

Perception of Inclusion and Experiences of Minority Groups in the Swiss Armed Forces

With the beginning of 2009, the Swiss Armed Forces (SAF) introduced measures for diversity management that are based on a command of the chief of the SAF from 2008. Implementing this management strategy can be considered as a response of the SAF to the more and more diverse society as well as increasingly complex and specific missions of the armed forces. However, various studies have shown that many diversity support programs do not conform social realty and that the chosen organizational measures are often inadequate and not expedient[1]. And even though legal bases and policies exist, the practical implementations sometimes bring some challenges that have to be overcome in order to promote an effective diversity management.

One way to find out in what way these diversity measures affect the inclusion and equal treatment of minority groups is to ask the affected persons themselves. This study is based on qualitative interviews with individuals and focus-groups that evaluate the perspective of different minority groups in the SAF and pursues the following questions: What are their attitudes towards the existing HR-policies and military guidelines which regulate the cohabitation and collaboration in heterogeneous groups? What is their opinion towards the importance of diversity management as an educational element in their military education cycle? Do they feel integrated, included and given equal opportunities? Where do they see potential for improvement?

[1] Bonnet, Iris (2016): What Works – Gender Equality by Design. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

RC08-175.4

RINDZEVICIUTE, EGLE* *(Kingston University London)*

Systems Revolutionaries: Making a Transnational Expert Community during the Cold War

In this paper I analyze the origins of the concerns with global complexity and uncertainty among Soviet social and economic planners. While the failure of the Soviet planning system as well as the limitations of the idea of centralized control have been widely analyzed by historians, we know little about the role of the ways in which the idea of global systems influenced Soviet governmentality. Tracing the emergence of global modeling communities in the Soviet Union, I will discuss the discursive, institutional and social strategies mobilized to deal with uncertainty in the Soviet system from the 1960s to the late 1980s. Drawing on archival documents but also oral history this paper charts the hitherto neglected aspect of Soviet governance and puts it in a dialogue with the growing literature on governing complexity and uncertainty in the Global North. Particular focus is on the Soviet debates on systems analysis and computer-based global modelling that took place at the Academy of Science's Computer Centre, the All-Union Institute of Systems Research (VNIISI) and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria. In the main, this paper will assess the strength and limitations of ideas of global complexity and the long term in the modernization of the Soviet governance.

RC17-331.1

RINGEL, LEOPOLD* *(Bielefeld University)*
WERRON, TOBIAS *(University of Bielefeld)*
BRANKOVIC, JELENA *(Bielefeld University)*

From Ranking Individuals to Ranking Organizations

Rankings are a specifically modern practice of comparing performances. We look at the long-term historical careers of rankings in four fields – the arts, competitive sports, universities and nation-states – before their proliferation in the 1990s. By comparing the different trajectories of rankings in those four fields, we aim to contribute to the understanding of a more general historical trend in modernity: From rankings by and of individuals towards rankings by and of organizations.

RC35-631.3

RINGEL, LEOPOLD* *(Bielefeld University)*

The Nexus of Transparency and Secrecy

Transparency has become a buzzword of our modern times, denoting the idea of making social actors - especially organizations - visible and thus accountable to external audiences, which, in turn, is supposed to increase their legitimacy and efficiency. While most research on transparency takes an affirmative stance and puts all the effort into refining existing concepts, critical studies focus on the performativity of transparency. My presentation I add to the latter by drawing attention to the nexus of transparency and secrecy. Conceptually, I use Erving Goffman's frontstage/backstage-theory according to which actors vie to maintain boundaries of visibility between these two types of social situations. Against this backdrop, the emergence of new types of secrecy in reaction to the implementation of transparency measures can be interpreted as efforts to create and/or resurrect boundaries of visibility between front- and backstage. This perspective is applied empirically to an extreme case: The Pirate Party of Germany, a political party that tries to render itself as open as possible to the public and vows to uphold such standard once elected. A qualitative case study on the parliamentary group in the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia demonstrates that an organization deprived of boundaries of visibility between frontstage and backstage runs into problems and thus subsequently introduces such boundaries.

RC49-831.4

RINGOE, PIA* *(Aalborg University)*

Exploring Ontological Models and Forms of Exclusion in the Field of Psychiatry

Exploring ontological models and forms of exclusion in the field of psychiatry
Pia Ringø, PhD, Assistant Professor. Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University
The presentation takes its starting point in an ongoing research project: "Views of Human Nature in Social Work – welfare policies, technologies, and knowledge of man, AAU" (www.menneskesyn.aau.dk). A part of the project deals with the historical development in the relation between welfare policies I Denmark, scientific knowledge and diagnostic tools and presents an analytical use of what I define as ontological models (Ringø et.al 2017). Ontological models, underpinned by the

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prevailing forms of knowledge of the time, represents ideas and understandings of the generative mechanisms of vulnerability and mental illness, which through history has led to different welfare political efforts and restructurings of our understandings and explanations of mental illness and the dialectics between man and society.

The presentation discusses the concept of ontological models as an approach to understand and explain the historical development in our knowledge about generative mechanisms and social determinants of mental illness. An analytical focus on how ontological models can be used as an analytic tool to identify the social factors or determinants for mental illness also points towards broader discussions about how welfare policies (and solidarity) becomes dependent on integrative knowledge about the structural, collective, biological, psychological and social mechanisms that generate or produce vulnerability and mental illness. In a relation between man and society.

References:

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Productive potentials or protected individuals? The concept of disability and mental illness in advanced welfare states (2017) Ringø, Pia; Høgsbro, Kjeld. In: *Social work and research in advanced welfare states. Routledge*

RC01-47.1

RIVERA, SAMUEL* *(Escuela Superior de Guerra)*
GONZALEZ-SAIZ, ANDRÉS* *(Rutgers University)*

Representaciones Mediáticas De Las Fuerzas Militares En Colombia (1985-2017)

Después de más 50 años de conflicto armado, el gobierno colombiano y las FARC-EP, el grupo guerrillero más antiguo del continente, firmaron un acuerdo en el 2016 para la culminación del conflicto interno. El conflicto colombiano ha sido causa y efecto de profundas implicaciones sociales, políticas y económicas; afectando principalmente la gobernabilidad por parte del Estado colombiano en la totalidad del territorio nacional. Las Fuerzas Militares de Colombia han sido uno de los principales actores dentro del desarrollo del conflicto armado y su participación ha sido documentada en diferentes medios como: a) Prensa escrita, b) Noticieros de televisión y, c) Otros medios como novelas y películas. A partir de un enfoque de análisis de discurso mediático, este artículo explora las representaciones sociales acerca de las Fuerzas Militares elaboradas en Prensa y Noticieros, abordando tangencialmente otros medios. Hemos estructurado el objeto de análisis en tres periodos: (i) 1985-2001 - derrotas militares como consecuencia de acciones armadas de grupos guerrilleros, (ii) 2001-2012 - victorias militares y golpes críticos a las guerrillas y (iii) 2012 - Presente - inicio y culminación de las conversaciones de paz con las FARC en La Habana. En el transcurso de este tiempo los medios de comunicación han influenciado la opinión pública acerca de las Fuerzas Militares y el conflicto interno. Proponemos que el análisis de las representaciones mediáticas acerca de las Fuerzas Militares en Colombia, permite entender mejor las expresiones de militarismo y anti-militarismo que afectan las relaciones civiles - militares en el país.

RC37-662.3

RIVERA VOLOSKY, IGNACIO* *(Goldsmiths, University of London)*

Lifestyles and Performativity in the Experience of International Musicians Inspired By Victor Jara and the New Chilean Song

In this paper, I will reflect on the influence of Víctor Jara's music and New Chilean Song (NCS) in the life of amateur and professional musicians who have participated in El Sueño Existe Festival (ESEF) in Wales. ESEF is an illustrative case about the influence of Víctor Jara's music and the NCS outside Chile and Latin America. During the festival is possible to see and listen to a variety of international musicians who have been influenced by, and incorporated in their repertoires, the music of Víctor Jara and the NCS. In a methodological level, this paper focuses on the subliminal dimension of the ESEF. Following Bennet and Woodward's (2014) argument, festivals bring into existence a collection of elements such as texts, images, and sounds in order to create a sense of collective identity. Festivals are liminal events in where a group of individuals shared their lifestyle culture that is generally articulated in a subliminal, non-conscious level. I will include interviews with seven musicians from six different nationalities: Chile, Bolivia, Spain, Italy, New Zealand and the UK (x2). In a theoretical level, I will use the performative approach (Fortier 1999; Duffy 2001; Yúdice 2003; Butler 2011) to understand music as a discursive practice that contributes to identity formation processes; in dialogue with theories focus on everyday music practices (DeNora 2003; DeNora 2004). I argue that Víctor Jara's music and the NCS is experienced as a subversive modality of expression that challenges the values of mainstream music. The subversion of Víctor Jara music is lived as an act of attempting to overthrow the capitalist regime and its consequent way of living. I define mainstream music performativity as the regulatory frame in which the subject is constrained to quote a series of music practices oriented to achieve commercial success, fame, and entertainment.

RC15-282.25

RIVERA-NAVARRO, JESUS* *(University of Salamanca)*
FRANCO, MANUEL *(Social and Cardiovascular Epidemiology Research Group. Universidad de Alcala, Madrid)*
SANDIN, MARIA *(Social and Cardiovascular Epidemiology Research Group. Universidad de Alcala)*
GUTIERREZ SASTRE, MARTA *(Salamanca University)*
CONDE ESPEJO, PALOMA *(University of Alcala)*

Design of a Qualitative Study of Health Inequality in Madrid Neighborhoods. Hhh Project.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To build a qualitative methodological design for a rigorous study of the social differences related to cardiovascular health in Madrid neighborhoods.

Method: Three neighborhoods in Madrid with different socioeconomic levels were selected for the study using Semi-Structured Interviews (SSIs) and Focus Groups (FGs). The selection process for these three neighborhoods was as follows:

• Classification of all Madrid's neighborhoods (129) according to a high or low socioeconomic level. An ad hoc index was created for this classification, considering such criteria as level of education and unemployment.
• After arranging the classification according to this index, nine neighborhoods were short-listed. Each neighborhood was classified into different socioeconomic levels.
• A non-participant observation technique was used for the final selection of the three neighborhoods, judged by criteria such as social heterogeneity within the neighborhood, size, and gentrification process.

Results: After selecting the three neighborhoods (Nueva España -high level-, El Pilar –medium level-, and San Diego –low level-) thirty SSIs were held with residents and twenty-eight FGs were formed, and six SSIs were held with key informants.

Conclusions: The proper choice of neighborhoods is essential for the qualitative study of health inequalities in big cities.

RC49-820.3

RIVEST, MARIE-PIER* *(Université de Moncton)*

Patienthood Today: Exploring Normative Injunctions and Resistance in Two Ontarian Psychiatric Services

Based on the results of my doctoral research, this presentation explores what it can mean to be a "patient" in two Ontario mental health institutions.

The shift towards deinstitutionalization of mental health services and socio-normative transformations towards a society based on ideals of autonomy, individual responsibility and personal initiative that occurred in the mid-late 20th century serves as a background for this study. In contrast with earlier, passive conceptions of the patient, patients nowadays are expected to play an active role not only in their own treatment, but in a broader sense within the system. These ideals are encouraged by approaches such as empowerment, recovery and patient participation. This shift towards a more "active" patient was the focus of this ethnographic research informed by Goffman's (1961) concept of the moral career and Foucault's (1975) works on social norms.

My research was conducted within two research sites: an inpatient acute mental health unit, and a "client advisory council" of a tertiary mental health institution. In the inpatient unit, patients must work towards becoming autonomous in regard to their mental health, while at the same time conforming to expectations of adherence and collaboration with the mental health team.

In the advisory council, a small number of past and current patients take on an emerging role representing patients' interests. While the council expressed that their contributions led to some changes in the institution, they also experienced situations in which institutional constraints prevented them for effecting larger changes. Council members were implicitly and explicitly expected to support institutional objectives and values, notably through the construction of a legitimizing narrative promoting the image of an "ideal" patient. These two sites will allow me to depict two possible "figures" of the contemporary patient which can be placed on a spectrum between individual activation and collective/systemic activation.

RC09-191.5

RIVOIR, ANA* *(Universidad de la República)*

Balancing Human and Informational Development in Latin America

In this presentation the relationship between human development and informational development is analysed, in the understanding that this link can take several forms according to the development models or strategies assumed by societies. Based on an investigation of several Latin American countries in

the decade of 2005 - 2015, coordinated by Dr. Fernando Calderón, we analyse in depth the case of Uruguay. We integrate two concept discussion: human development (Amartya Sen, 1999) and; informational development (Castells, 2000). Informational human development (Castells and Himanen, 2014) was studied as different forms of balance between human development (which without informational development does not produce economic growth and generates fiscal deficits) and informational development (which without human development produces increasing inequalities and exclusion)

The Uruguayan model is analysed with a holistic approach including different dimensions of development (economic and productive, social, cultural and political) in the Latin American context. The research uses statistical and documentary data and 20 interviews with qualified informants (development actors). Our main findings describe a model of human informational development in which traditional production structure, based on the export of primary products, an economic growth based on "commodities comfort" is recorded. At the environmental level, a change from an energy matrix based on hydrocarbons to a sustainable one. Informational development through the universalization of new technologies but with a slow inclusion in the productive structure. Progress in human development and reduction of inequalities and exclusion but with deficit but also consumerism. Consolidation of social and political rights with cultural changes (legalization of marijuana, homosexual marriage, legalization of abortion) and the country emerges as a "social and political laboratory". The results stimulates new theoretical reflections about informational and human development.

RC34-619.4

ROBARDS, BRADY* (Monash University)

Co-Constructing Identities through Digital Traces: Scrolling Back on Facebook with Young People

For many young people, entire lives are played out through, made visible on, and archived across social media. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat are not just channels of communication and connection, but they have also become important sites of memory, reflection, and nostalgia. These 'digital traces' of lives are often co-constructed by peers (through tags, comments, likes, erasures) and also through the algorithms that order news feeds, privilege certain posts, and shape disclosures. These socio-technical, collectively produced digital traces can reveal rich life histories. This paper draws on qualitative research with young people in their twenties who had been using Facebook for more than five years (n=34). Interviews involved 'scrolling back' with research participants through their Facebook Timelines to reveal changes in disclosure practices over time, to reflect on Facebook as a record of life, and crucially for this paper, to explore how the digital traces inscribed onto the Facebook Timeline are collectively constructed and shared. While Facebook is just one trace with limitations among other personal histories (such as curriculum vitae, photo albums, and diaries), and also exists within an increasingly complex 'polymedia' landscape (where audiences are segregated and disclosure practices differ across social media platforms), this study points to the enduring significance of Facebook as a site of collectively co-constructed memory and identity-work.

RC16-321.1

ROBERGE, JONATHAN* (INRS)

Structuring Artificial Intelligence: A Network Analysis of AI Development in Canada and France

"Geoffrey & Yann & Yoshua" is a label that can be seen on a fashionable new T-shirt. For those who get the joke, it refers to the rise of professors Hinton, LeCun and Bengio as iconic figures of the Artificial Intelligence community, a.k.a the "Deep Learning Conspiracy," a.k.a the "Canadian Mafia." The question we want to answer here relates to the conditions that have allowed this particular configuration of this particular field, somehow outside of the US. First, we seek to archeologically reconstruct the scientific ties among the actors (for instance, the fact that LeCun was Hinton's post-doctoral student in Toronto), as well as the network of institutional support provided in the 1990s-2000s, especially the critical contributions from CIFAR (Canadian Institute for Advanced Research). Second, and in line with the "triple helix" of universities intertwined with governments and corporations, we want to focus on the role of the latter by examining, for instance, how instrumental the Google-Hinton relationship has been in the sub-field of image recognition, or how LeCun's association with Facebook has greatly facilitated the emergence of Paris as a new AI powerhouse (FAIR Centre, Station F, Collège de France, etc.). Third, it is important to note that none of the above developments would be possible without cultural cues in the form of particular beliefs, hopes, and narratives. Specifically, we want to discuss the symbolic handling of the disruptive aspects of AI by major Canadian and French actors (research institutions, business, and government)—how, for example, the "Silicon Valley of the north" narrative is promising to create rather than threaten jobs in the Montreal Region—, and what is at stake in such a framing of the debate with regards to the ongoing overall structuration of AI.

RC04-99.2

ROBERT, PETER* (TARKI Social Research Institute)

At the Right Place, at the Right Time. Who Can Avoid Education-Occupation Mismatch? a Comparative Analysis.

Education – occupation mismatch is typically present at the labor market in the modern societies. Educational investments and occupational outcomes do not correspond; the school system is unable to provide the right skills, employers require; both over- and under-education is present. From the perspective of the job holders, under-employment (over-education) is the real problem which may hurt economic rationality as well as individual justice if proper returns to educational investments fail.

The paper investigates the match between education (in terms of ISCED categories) and job (in terms ISCO main groups) from a comparative perspective. For this purpose, European Social Survey data are used; seven rounds between 2002 and 2014 are merged together for 16 countries, which participated in all rounds (total N is around 200,000). The match is operationalized by the degree how education and job correspond, e.g. jobs with ISCO main category 3-9 are considered as under-employment for respondents with tertiary education. Since the linkage between the school system and the labor market varies in the different countries, the countries are grouped to five regimes based on the character of this relationship: Flexcurity: DK, FI, NO, SE, NL; Corporative: BE, CH, DE (West), FR; Liberal: UK, IE; Mediterranean: ES, PT; Post-communist: DE (East), HU, PL, SI.

In addition to the concrete job title, further features of employment are also considered, like type of contract, full- vs. part-time work, degree of autonomy, etc. in order to determine the degree of precariousness in the occupation. Probability of precarious employment is investigated in the light of the level of schooling.

The whole analysis put large emphasis on the variation by gender, age and ethnicity. The education – occupation mismatch is studied for men and women separately, by distinguishing age cohorts and majority and minority groups in terms of ethnicity.

RC04-101.2

ROBERT, PETER* (TARKI Social Research Institute)

Occupational Gains through Education in Comparative Perspective

Returns to human capital investments in terms of wage premium are typically investigated by economists. This paper takes a similar approach of sociological kind; it analyzes occupational gains achieved by having higher level of education. The dependent variable of the study, occupational gains, is measured by Treiman's prestige score. The basic assumption is that people with higher level of schooling end up in jobs with higher social prestige. A further postulation is that those in jobs with higher prestige accumulate other social benefits (better social circumstances, higher respect, stronger inclusion in the society, better position in networking, social contacts including partnership, etc.). Thus, the study regards occupational prestige as an indicator of the wide range of social gains. The paper applies multivariate analysis; the effect of education on occupation is measured by prestige gains from primary to secondary and from secondary to tertiary level of schooling, also by increase of classes completed. The models control for gender, age, urban-rural difference for the respondents.

European Social Survey data are used; seven rounds between 2002 and 2014 are merged for 16 countries, which participated in all rounds (total N is around 200,000). While the positive impact of education on occupational gains is not much debatable, the paper focuses on exploring the international variation in gains in the various regimes, the 16 countries form. Based on the regime differences in the contextual conditions for the links between the school system and the labor market (occupational structure), the following five groups will be distinguished: Flexcurity: DK, FI, NO, SE, NL; Corporative: BE, CH, DE (West), FR; Liberal: UK, IE; Mediterranean: ES, PT; Post-communist: DE (East), HU, PL, SI. The occupational (prestige) gains are expected to be higher in countries (regimes) where the link between education and occupation is stronger, structurally more determined.

RC02-62.2

ROBERTS, ADRIENNE* (University of Manchester)

Golden Credit: Pawning Gold Assets in Gendered (Productive-Reproductive-Financial) Economies

There has been growing interest among scholars about the ways in which relations of production traditionally associated with 'the formal economy' are integrally connected to relations of 'social reproduction', which range from domestic labour to welfare state provisioning. I argue here that there is a need to further connect production and social reproduction to a third set of social relations: the social relations of finance. Drawing on the work of Spike Peterson, Diane Elson and others, I suggest that a feminist analytical framework that considers the intersections of production, social reproduction and finance historically and in the present era of 'financialization' is needed to fully capture the complex totality of gendered, classes and racialized social relations that constitute the (global) political economy. Using this framework, I go on to

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explore two examples of credit provisioning that serve to (1) elucidate the links between these three spheres of activity and (2) show how they work to reproduce inequitable gender relations. The first example focuses on the active engagement of women in pawnbroking in early modern England while the second example focuses on a recent trend whereby women in Pakistan are using their gold jewelry as collateral for microcredit. In both instances, the provisioning of credit is part of the attempt of women to support social reproduction in the context of limited alternatives in the 'productive' economy and weak state support. In the former case, an historical analysis reveals the gradual recasting of pawnbroking and other forms of household credit as 'informal', 'feminized', and not 'valuable' in the context of a formalizing global financial system. The latter case exemplifies how such forms of household credit are once again becoming important sites of accumulation as financial capital has immersed itself in reproductive economies in order to appropriate household earnings and highly gendered assets.

RC28-516.3

ROBERTS, ANTHONY* *(California State University - Los Angeles)*
KWON, ROY *(University of La Verne)*

The Financial Wage Premium in Postindustrial Countries: A Comparative Distributional Analysis

A persistent finding in the emerging literature on financialization and income inequality is the growth and prominence of the financial industry exacerbates wage inequality by increasing the relative wages of the highest paid workers and managers in the financial sector. More recently, several studies have shown the impact of financialization on wage inequality varies according to institutional, political, and economic differences between these countries. This study extends on this new line of research by examining whether the structure of financial systems explains differences in the wage premium received by financial workers and managers in a representative sample of postindustrial countries. We argue wage differences across the earnings distribution is exacerbated in countries where financial activities are primarily coordinated through market mechanisms rather than through formal institutions. This study tests this theoretical argument by estimating the financial wage premium across the earnings distribution of 12 postindustrial countries using nationally-representative and harmonized data from the Luxembourg Income Study and re-centered influence function (RIF) regression. Estimates from RIF regression models of 19 wage percentiles show the size of the financial wage premium in the earnings distribution varies across countries, but is generally concentrated in the upper-end of the earnings distribution in most countries. More importantly, estimates show the financial wage premium in countries with market-centered financial systems is greater in the upper-end of the distribution compared to countries with bank-centered financial system where the financial wage premium gradually grows across the earnings distribution. The findings indicate cross-national differences in the financial wage premium is partially accounted for by the market coordination of financial systems and points towards how restructuring financial systems may alleviate growing wage inequality in postindustrial countries.

RC34-620.1

ROBERTS, STEVEN* *(Monash University)*
FRANCE, ALAN *(University of Auckland)*

The Centrality of Class Analysis for Research on Youth Collectivities

Interest in collectivities has a long history in youth sociology. While collective experience was for a long time the core business of the sub-discipline, it is our contention that this focus has been disrupted by (until very recently) a lack of sustained focus on social class. In this presentation, we argue that this diminishing centrality of social class analysis arises from two trends in youth research, both of which undermine the possibility for a renewed focus on collectivity. First, we concur with the idea that youth sociology has in recent times often emphasized the individual, but this usually occurs at the expense of structural analysis *rather* than an omission of a discussion of peer interaction or intersubjectivity, per se. The absence of a focus on collectives that emerges from moves towards understanding the heterogeneity of young people's biographies and subjectivities is, however, augmented by its polar opposite – the homogenizing of youth experience. In recent years, calls to understand young people's lives through lenses like 'social generation', precarity, and even the political economy approach of understanding 'youth-as-class', have intersected with public discussion on inter-generational 'wars' in ways that inadvertently marginalize differences within and between young people, such that youth is painted as an inherently difficult phase of the life course at the collective level. Retaining a constant focus on shared conditions of existence (at the level of both the material and cultural) would, we argue, provide a better frame for understanding the existence of a *variety of collectivities* among the youth population. These collectivities differentially experience and negotiate *similar* but not identical realities in a contemporary hostile economic landscape marked by growing underemployment, unemployment and rising housing costs.

RC17-334.3

ROBERTSON, JUSTIN* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

How a Global Network Integrates Asia into Offshore Economy and Is Responding to Tightening Global Rules on Tax

In a global financial system, financial processes assume a relatively common form across jurisdictions and are used by a diverse set of actors, not simply Western actors. During the last decade, these conditions have been met in the case of offshore finance and a very specific network has come together to manage offshore capital flows. This network now primarily operates to connect Asian demand for offshore services with financial products in investor-friendly jurisdictions. Following earlier Western practice, Asian firms and individuals are seeking to maximize the benefits of offshore companies and trusts. This global network now confronts a changing regulatory landscape. The most serious international steps ever taken to rein in offshore finance are being translated into national policy. This paper has two aims. First, I will document the network underpinning the offshore economy by asking how Asian actors have been able to reach the offshore economy and who holds power in this global network. I will demonstrate that the most powerful offshore practitioners are based onshore, rather than in well-known offshore locales, such as the British Virgin and Cayman Islands. Particular attention will be paid to offshore practitioners based in Hong Kong and Singapore that direct a network that includes participants in Mainland China and throughout offshore financial centres. Second, I will assess the extent to which this global network is threatened through an analysis of how emerging regulatory frameworks are being implemented within Asia. Research will be presented on whether changes are discernible within the offshore network, specifically the financial services demanded by and offered to Asian clients. Data will be drawn from elite interviews in Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Singapore, as well as attendance at industry gatherings, especially the China Offshore Summits. The findings will be relevant to the study of corporate power amid tightening global rules.

RC14-262.3

ROBINEAU, ANNE* *(Institut canadien de recherche sur les minorités linguistiques)*

Cosmopolitisme Et Médiation Numérique De La Culture Chez Les Minorités Linguistiques Au Canada

Cette communication a pour objectif de présenter un cadre théorique s'appuyant sur le concept de « cosmopolitisme esthético-culturel » (Cicchelli et Octobre, 2017) pour cerner le lien entre les pratiques culturelles et les compétences linguistiques chez les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire au Canada. Ce concept permet de dégager une approche qui tient compte de la circulation des œuvres et des produits culturels à l'ère numérique, des préférences « nationales », « communautaires » ou « internationales » dans les modes d'appropriation de la culture chez les minorités linguistiques. La présentation de ce cadre théorique sera accompagnée d'une analyse des données quantitatives issues des enquêtes nationales au Canada (recensement, enquête postcensitaire, etc.) qui apportent des éléments de réponse sur la consommation culturelle en lien avec les variables linguistiques disponibles dans ces enquêtes (langue maternelle, première langue officielle parlée, langue parlée à la maison, etc.). Dans un premier temps, le but de cette présentation est de mieux cerner les limites des cadres conceptuels actuels (y compris statistiques) qui servent à dresser un portrait des pratiques culturelles pour des populations en situation linguistique minoritaire. Dans un deuxième temps, nous chercherons à établir un cadre conceptuel plus pertinent pour expliquer la transformation des pratiques culturelles en lien avec la diversification de l'offre culturelle et linguistique dans un contexte d' « insécurité linguistique » observée chez certaines minorités, notamment celles francophones au Canada.

RC39-688.2

ROBINSON, ORAL* *(University of British Columbia)*
MYRIE, SHERIA *(Humber Institute of Technology & Advanced Learning)*

Overcoming 'Uncertain Futures': Regional Cooperation, Migration Policies and Socio-Spatial Justice in Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean

The Caribbean Community, which comprises a third of the countries classified by the United Nations as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), is pummeled by earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes and the effects of global climate change. The recent passage of Hurricanes Irma, Jose, and Maria testify to the devastating effects of national disasters on the livelihoods and survival of these islands. These risks are exacerbated by their small sizes, fragile ecosystems, limited internal markets and limited abilities to experience economics of scale (UWI, 2002:1). The IMF's "Vulnerability and Debt in Small States" report proclaimed "many [SIDS] face an uncertain future" (CMC, 2017). As in other parts of the world, when disaster strikes, Caribbean people use migration as a strategic tool of coping with uncertainties. Under the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) project,

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the Caribbean has been harmonizing migration policies. However, the CSME is economically driven (Boxill, 2010), and better response systems are needed in disaster planning, mitigation, risk assessment and reduction. This paper draws on official and trend data to elucidate migration and other responses to disasters in the Caribbean, and uses the theoretical frame of spatial justice to make two arguments. First, at the regional level, anticipation of social dislocation arising from disasters must be met with proactive coordinated responses to provide people with options to relocate to safe spaces. Spatial justice calls for special attention to vulnerable groups such as the poor, elderly, women, children and rural people, who are often marginalized in policy, research and disaster planning. Second, SIDS need to mobilize in the global arena to demand recognition of their spatial vulnerabilities, and demand actions to support capacity-building and effective pre-and post-disaster response. We therefore propose a global project of cooperation utilizing research and action to address the intersections of disasters, social justice, mobility, and space.

RC02-60.1

ROBINSON, WILLIAM* *(University of California at Santa Barbara)*

Savage Global Inequalities and the Transnational Capitalist Class

Social polarization is internal to the dynamic of capital accumulation. At the system-wide level the contradictions of overaccumulation and wealth polarization were historically attenuated by mass worker struggles and the intervention of states at the national level in the circuit of accumulation to capture and redistribute surpluses downward. But the liberation of transnational capital from the nation-state has increasingly undermined the ability of individual states to redirect surpluses. The result has been unprecedented inequalities worldwide and spiraling crises of state legitimacy. More enlightened transnational elites have become increasingly alarmed that extreme levels of inequality will undermine the prospects for continued growth and generate revolt from below. Yet the transnational capitalist class, in its blind pursuit of profit, has to date been able to use its structural power - especially in global financial markets - to veto attempts at bringing about a global neo-Keynesian measures that could mitigate global social polarization.

RC02-64.1

ROBINSON, WILLIAM* *(University of California at Santa Barbara)*

Trumpism, the Crisis of Global Capitalism, and 21st Century Fascism

Part I of this paper will summarize the theory of global capitalism based on the rise of a globalized production and financial system, a transnational capitalist class, transnational state apparatuses, and new modalities of transnational social control and domination. Part II will analyze the crisis of global capitalism, focusing on two dimensions in particular: economic/structural and legitimacy/ hegemony. Part III, building on my earlier work in this area, will discuss the notion of 21st century fascism and its distinction from 20th century fascist experiences. It will argue that there is no legitimate social scientific reason to assume that fascist projects in the 21st century must be made in the mage of those of the 20th century. Both 20th and 21st century fascist projects need to be seen as right-wing responses to crises of capitalism involving an element of populism, and both involve fascist forms of social organization as well as fascist ideology in civil society. However, among other distinctions two will be highlighted: 1) 20th century fascism involved a fusion of reactionary and repressive state power with national capital, whereas 21st century fascism involves a fusion of this state power with transnational capital; 2) 21st century technologies of surveillance and repression allow for the reorganization of space and social control processes in new ways that may involve more selective as opposed to generalized coercion and the continuity of formal constitutional order. Part III will also examine Trumpism in the United States as a case study in the rise of 21st century fascist currents (although the argument is not made that the United States is fascist as of 2017), with special attention given to the role of spatial control rather than generalized repression.

RC05-120.2

ROCHA FRANCO, SÉRGIO H.* *(University of Barcelona)*

Favelas, Townships, and the Postracial

My aim with this paper is to engage with the notion of the postracial informed by two urban settings discernible by their relationship with race issues: Rio de Janeiro's favelas and Johannesburg's townships. The post-racial discourse became visible in the U.S. in the context of the presidential election of Barack Obama in 2008. The notion has been shaping public policies and rendering debates around race outdated. Even if the recent post-racial rhetoric has only barely echoed in Brazil and South Africa, both countries have bent comparable understandings – albeit differently configured –. Despite the existence of alternative views that do take racial discrimination and racism into account in both countries, Brazil and South Africa share, in their own ways, the project of a society where the

perception of race is somehow eliminated. In fact, the idea that Brazil is a 'racial democracy' dates back to the first half of the twentieth century, what perhaps makes it the utmost example that by merely avoiding racial categories we do not create a society free from racism. In South Africa, Nelson Mandela's election in the mid-1990s and the move away from apartheid's oppressive racial regime propelled a new national self-understanding, that one of the 'rainbow nation.' Based on my fieldworks in Rio's favelas and Joburg's townships between 2013 and 2015, I put these two discourses in relation to the experiences of favelas' and townships' inhabitants in order to signpost the significant discrepancy between postracial rhetoric and racialized everyday life in marginalized urban areas.

RC37-660.2

RODNEY, ALEXANDRA* *(University of Guelph)*

I Get Knocked Down, but I Get up Again: Calibration As Gendered Authenticity Work on Women's Healthy Living Blogs

Authenticity is considered an important personal trait and feminized cultural spaces offer opportunities to understand how authenticity construction is a gendered process. This study asks how authenticity is produced on women's healthy living blogs and involves a discourse analysis of 533 blog posts from six prototypical American blogs. Drawing from cultural and feminist theory, I argue that the process of producing authenticity on healthy living blogs is performed through calibration, a gendered form of self-presentation (Cairns and Johnston 2015). This calibration process on healthy living blogs involves ongoing self-positioning away from the dialectical extremes of failure and success in order to portray an authentic, healthy femininity. In order to develop their online persona, healthy living bloggers use coupled rhetorical strategies: confession/redemption and congratulation/self-deprecation. I argue that this authenticity work is shaped by historically-specific socio-cultural conditions relating to femininity, neoliberal ideology, selfhood and class. Key contributions of this paper include: 1) developing an understanding of authenticity as a gendered process; 2) identifying how calibration is used to construct an authentic healthy femininity; 3) extending understanding of how the performance of successful femininity involves the avoidance of extremes; 4) developing empirical understanding of authenticity construction in online spaces.

RC25-477.2

RODRIGUES, EMMANUEL H.* *(Universidade de Brasilia)*

Critical Discourse Approaches and Modernity: Some Reflection

This work brings reflections on the methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis applied in a sociological work that has an anchor different from the approaches to modernity. With a theory based on critical sociological perspectives, as well as critical perspectives on linguistics, the Critical Discourse Analysis is built on a number of concepts stemming from a modern tradition. Is Critical Discourse Analysis, as it is constituted, capable of absorbing perspectives such as those of multiple modernities, coloniality and postmodernity?

The speeches analyzed as example are from the Chamber of Deputies in the 54th legislature and their themes were egalitarian marriage; the speeches are related to the decision of the Federal Supreme Court and National Council of Justice on same-sex marriage. I make an analysis from the Systemic-Functional Linguistics, with the observation of the Appraisal System, which focuses on the observation of the attitude of the speakers to what is being said, as of the engagement and graduation of them with what they say.

In conclusion, this work provides a view of possible developments of Critical Discourse Analysis as an analytical tool to sociological investigation, reaffirming its possibilities inter and transdisciplinary. In a changing world, Critical Discourse Analysis is able to cover many sociological approaches, being a strong ally in order to comprehend the liquidity of the social and theoretical changes of contemporaneity.

RC22-404.5

RODRIGUES, EMMANUEL H.* *(Universidade de Brasilia)*

Parliamentary Discourses on Same-Sex Marriage: A Brazilian Case

This presentation brings a reflection on the religion in the public sphere in the Brazilian reality. The corpus presented and analysis presents here are developments of my mastering research. The speeches analyzed on this paper are from the Chamber of Deputies in the 54th legislature, specifically between 2011 and 2013, and their themes were egalitarian marriage. It is interesting to say that the three deputies that compose the corpus of this presentation have the religious title of pastor and composed the so-called Evangelical Bench; the speeches are related to the decision of the Federal Supreme Court and National Council of Justice on same-sex marriage.

In theory and methodology, there is a double anchorage: in linguistics and in sociology. I make use of a linguistic approach as a tool for a sociological analysis. I use Systemic-Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis, with the observation of the Appraisal System, which focuses on the observation of the atti-

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tude of the speakers to what is being said, as of the engagement and graduation of them with what they say.

From the linguistic analysis, it is possible to observe the religious behavior presented in the Brazilian political reality. I use, in order to investigate that, the approach of multiple modernities, that presents a vision of the world being modern but having diverse possibilities of modernities and its inner relations.

As a work affiliated in a critical perspective, with one of the purposes the reflection that help to deepen democracy in Brazil, this work observes how a religion under a fundamentalist scope effectively behaves in the Brazilian reality. The deprivatization of religion in Brazil is, then, one of the key points of the presentation of this investigation. This observation is intended to equip the academy and social movements for a more just society.

RC08-162.4

RODRIGUES, LIDIANE* *(Federal University of São Carlos)*

Brazilian Social Scientists in the United States of America: Conversion Paths (1970-1990).

Brazilian social scientists in the United States of America: conversion paths.
Lidiane Soares Rodrigues
Universidade Federal de São Carlos/Brazil

In the global sphere, economic and political inequalities structure the geopolitical order as well as the cultural and symbolic exchanges, although in this scope, the latter take specific forms and dynamics. The cultural experience and scientific production of the countries that became independent after the three centuries of modern-time colonization (XV-XVIII), are structured on the basis of an asymmetric relationship with foreign matrixes of symbolic domains, which political elites desire to give their societies. Concerning social sciences, it could not be different.

Johan Heilbron suggests that a transnational history of sciences should focus on the structuring mechanisms of a "global field". The present paper adopts this point of view and is divided into three parts. Firstly, it presents two different types of "peripheral internationalization" of Brazilian social scientists. Secondly, it addresses the convergence of interests of the three main agents of the Political Science genesis. They were: the American patronage (the Ford Foundation); the elites (who negotiated the political license for institutional enterprises, since it could not be done otherwise due to the fact that the country was ruled by a military dictatorship); and the creators of the new academic subject (young militants of radical left-oriented organizations that resisted the military dictatorship of the 1960's). Thirdly, the analytical focus shifts to the topics and issues related to the research conducted by them. We want to emphasize the selective principles that drove this import process, characterized, at a given moment in time, by the reconversion of militant activity into scientific life (while they were in the USA) and, at a later stage, by coming back to Brazil, which favored some innovation and posed barriers to others.

RC15-JS-17.6

RODRIGUEZ JAUME, MARÍA JOSÉ* *(University of Alicante)*
JARENO RUIZ, DIANA *(University of Alicante)*

Cross-Border Reproductive Care: The Impact of the Opinion and the Attitudes of the Society Toward Surrogacy in Women's Reproductive Rights

Gestational surrogacy is an assisted reproductive technique through which one woman (*surrogate mother*) will bears and gives birth to a child for another person or couple (intentional mother, intentional father, intentional parents) (IFFS, 2016: 70). In Spain, the *Law on Assisted Human Reproductive Technologies* (14/2006) expressly prohibits the contract of surrogate gestation agreement. However, it is estimated that around 1,000 children are born abroad every year through this method, which not only demonstrating their use, mainly to treat infertility of women by uterine factors, but also the emergence of the so-called phenomenon of cross-border reproductive care, considered today as a global industry (Lindheim, et al., 2014: 229-230). Research has emphasized that, in general terms, society disapproves of this practice and that surrogacy is perceived as the option less accepted among non-coital reproduction alternatives. It has been suggested that this social sanction is based on the fact that surrogate motherhood truncates the Western hegemonic and ideological models about family and motherhood. In this paper we present the results of a meta-analysis conducted in 22 studies, between 1988 and 2016, which have evaluated the opinion and attitudes of society regarding, specifically, surrogacy as a new reproductive practice. The purpose is to synthesize available scientific information in order to identify areas of uncertainty and processes of social construction, as these are key in the decision making process regarding women's reproductive rights and maternal health. The search of scientific literature was carried out in the databases WOS, SCOPUS and ProQuest, without temporal and geographical restrictions. This search was complemented by references cited in primary sources, in articles' reviews and in specialized manual search journals.

RC55-902.6

RODRIGUEZ JAUME, MARÍA JOSÉ* *(University of Alicante)*
JARENO RUIZ, DIANA *(University of Alicante)*
GONZÁLEZ-RÍO, MARÍA JOSÉ *(University of Alicannte)*

What and How Do We Measure the Population Attitude about Surrogacy? Process of Operationalization of the Scale of "Attitudes Against Gestational Surrogacy".

La subrogación es uno de los tratamientos de infertilidad más controvertidos entre la opinión pública, a pesar de que se haya convertido en una industria global (Lindheim et al., 2014: 229-230) y de que existan resultados positivos evidenciados, tanto en las revisiones sistemáticas (Söderström-Anttila et al., 2015) como en estudios longitudinales (Jadva et al., 2015) en torno a los factores médicos y psicológicos evaluados en las mujeres gestantes, madres-padres-parejas intencionales e hijos nacidos a través de arreglos de subrogación. Las encuestas que recaban las actitudes de la población ofrecen información relevante tanto en los procesos legislativos en curso como en su construcción social (fuertemente estigmatizada a pesar de que la subrogación se erija como una técnica de atención reproductiva transfronteriza). El objetivo de esta comunicación es presentar la "Escala de Actitudes frente a la Subrogación Gestacional" (ASG) que se ha aplicado en el estudio "Actitudes, motivaciones y disponibilidad de la población española hacia la adopción, el acogimiento y la maternidad subrogada" (I+D+i, CSO2015-64551-C3-R). El desarrollo de la escala ASG se realizó sobre la base de un estudio descriptivo transversal que incluyó: un meta-análisis de 22 estudios realizados entre 1988-2016 en 10 países; un pre-test con 15 personas; una consulta a panel de expertos/as; la medición de su validez (cualitativa y cuantitativa); y, la evaluación de su confiabilidad. A su vez, los ítems de la escala ASG se insertan en cinco sub-escalas que miden la opinión frente a: las cuestiones legales y religiosas de la subrogación; las condiciones en las que se acepta su uso; los niños/as nacidos por subrogación; las madres subrogantes; y, la tendencia al uso de la subrogación. La escala ASG permite avanzar en un área en la que la investigación realizada es sustancialmente exploratoria y con fines no sociológicos.

RC56-JS-32.4

RODRIGUEZ MARTINEZ, PILAR* *(University of Almeria)*
CUENCA PIQUERAS, CRISTINA* *(University of Almeria)*
GONZALEZ-MORENO, MARIA JOSE* *(Universidad de Almeria)*

Intimate Partner Violence in European Countries

In this communication, we will present the results of a research on violence against women based on data from the Violence Against Women Survey of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA, 2015). One of the most striking results from this survey is that in northern countries (such as Sweden) women report that they suffer more intimate partner violence than in the countries of the south (eg Spain). Our analysis will try to corroborate if in these countries the likelihood of women suffering intimate partner violence is similar if we consider other variables such as age, social status, level of education, suffering or not disabilities, immigration status, and sexual choice. We believe that deepening the sociodemographic profile of women who claim to have suffered violence may allow us to understand the extent to which the situation of women in the countries of northern and southern Europe resembles. And, as a consequence, the extent to which the same type of social policies can be used to combat such violence.

RC37-665.5

RODRIGUEZ MORATO, ARTURO* *(Universitat de Barcelona)*
ZARLENGA, MATIAS* *(Universidad Tres de Febrero)*

Arts-Led Urban Regeneration in the Iberoamerican Space

Processes of urban regeneration through culture and the arts have become a key strategy for the economic and social revitalization of many cities around the world. Driven by the public sector or public-private partnerships, these processes have pursued the economic, social and urban viability of obsolete industrial cities. In this kind of interventions, it is understood that culture and the arts can be used as a catalyst for economic development, urban improvement and social inclusion.

There is a standard narrative in academic literature that depicts these processes as inevitably producing negative effects like gentrification and displacement of lower income households or alienation of residents. On the contrary, an alternative literature conceives them in a very positive way as promoting economic development or urban renovation. Both interpretations use to be exclusively based on Anglo-Saxon cases and both tend to be rather simplistic.

Here we will try to offer a more nuanced perspective on the base of considering a different kind of evidence: the one accumulated in the Iberoamerican world. Actually, the Iberoamerican experience suggests the importance of a plurality of contexts and the processes dynamics in determining the influence that the arts

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can exert on the urban space. In this presentation, we will examine a series of cases of urban regeneration based on the arts in the Iberoamerican space that will allow us to show this new theoretical perspective.

RC04-85.6

RODRÍGUEZ ORAMAS, ALFONSO* *(Instituto NATURA)*

SERRADELL, OLGA *(Department of Sociology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Scientific Evidences and Social Transformation in Deprived Contexts: Impact and Transferability of the Successful Educational Actions (SEAs) to Spanish and Mexican Educational Centres

The scientific literature identifies a close relationship between low levels of education and greater risk of poverty and social exclusion. The Integrated Project of the 6th Framework Programme of the European Commission "*INCLUD-ED: Strategies for inclusion and social cohesion in Europe from Education*" (FP6 2006-2011) systematized and defined as Successful Educational Actions (SEAs) scientific evidence that contributed most to improve educational results and coexistence in the schools.

Therefore, SEAs focus both on improving the equity and efficiency of learning, contributing to overcome school failure and social exclusion wherever they are correctly implemented. This transformation is especially visible in schools and neighborhoods located in deprived areas. Such is the case of the two case studies from Spain and Mexico presented in this paper, which show how all the student body, particularly this in a disadvantaged situation, improve their learning outcomes at school and the necessary instrumental tools and knowledge to achieve success in our current societies.

This scientific knowledge has been implemented in different contexts and countries for more than 20 years. However, nowadays we have new evidences that allow not only to improve the social and political impact of SEA's, but also to transfer the success from educational to other important domains of human development (Sen, 1999) such as housing, work, health services or social participation, improving people's lives. The case studies and evidences presented in this paper show the relationship between the educational improvement and its impact on other social dimensions, and how SEAs are contributing to transform environments of exclusion and overcome poverty.

RC28-524.4

RODRIGUEZ-ESTRADA, ALEJANDRA* *(BUAP-ICGDE)*

VELÁZQUEZ LEYER, RICARDO *(Universidad Iberoamericana)*

Public Opinion, Social Policies and Poverty in Latin American Countries

Latin America is considered to be the most successful region in the fight against poverty during the present century. However, those achievements have not been uniform and whilst some countries effectively register considerable reductions of poverty rates, in other countries no significant changes can be observed. Variations in real wages, re-configuration of labour markets and expansion of social policies, among others, have been pointed out as possible causes for reductions in poverty levels in the region, but the effects of public opinion in the development of public policies and their outcomes continues to be a scantly researched topic. This article explores the relation between public opinion, social policies and poverty in Latin American countries. The research uses the *Latinobarómetro* database and data from ECLAC to understand the association between the priority that public opinion gives to the issue of poverty and levels of social spending, social policy architectures and variations in poverty rates in 18 Latin American countries during the period 2000-2015. Variables of public opinion on poverty and anti-poverty policy are correlated with variables of the redistributive potential of public policies, public social spending and poverty levels, and Brazil and Mexico are analysed as case studies. Findings show that whilst there may be an association between the priority given to poverty and the formulation of policies with a potential for poverty reduction, political factors like the role of policy entrepreneurs during processes of policy change may have a stronger influence on the surpassing of the normalisation of poverty as a social problem. One pending task is to identify the mechanisms that may enhance the potential of public opinion to open windows of opportunity during agenda-setting and policy formulation processes, for reforms that may increase governments' capacity to deal with the still severe problem of poverty in Latin America.

RC03-69.5

RODRIGUEZ-GARCIA, MARIA JESUS* *(Centre for Urban Political Sociology and Policies Pablo de Olavide University)*

GUERRERO-MAYO, MARIA JOSE *(Centre for Urban Political Sociology and Policies Pablo de Olavide University)*

Analysing and Validating Area-Based Policies' Design. the Case of Urban Regeneration Policies in Spain

The literature on public policies sustain that 'policy design' is a critical issue in order to analyse and evaluate them. Nevertheless, the analysis of urban policies normally pays little attention to this aspect. The aim of this paper is to introduce this important issue in the analysis and evaluation of urban policies. In this sense, we present a proposal to analyse the design of urban policies oriented to improve socioeconomic profile of neighbourhoods and reduce their imbalance regarding other neighbourhoods. First, different indexes are proposed and validated in order to measure three main aspects of policies: diagnosis, objectives, and policy tools designed to accomplish objectives. Second, these indexes are used to analyse two main aspects of policies design that normally help to explain their implementation, results, and impact: 'rationality' and 'coherence'.The analysis is applied by using content-analysis of documentation from projects of urban generation projects in Spain, in the frame of EU regeneration and social cohesion program. Results show the variability in the level of quality in the design of urban regeneration project that could affect the quality of their implementation, results and impacts.

RC01-42.6

ROELSGAARD OBLING, ANNE* *(Copenhagen Business School)*

The Training of a Comprehensive Self in Military Education and Culture

In light of the last two decades' war operations and future challenges, it is often said that what the army needs is leaders or commanders who are agile, innovative, creative and adaptive to be able to operate in what is understood as an increasingly complex and uncertain world. To fashion these commander dispositions and renew military organizations, the argument goes, military education and culture must reinvent its pedagogical methods and programmes. Through an empirical study of a newly reformed educational program for general staff officers in the Danish army, the paper describes the complex array of practices, interactions and knowledge that makes up the program, including critical reflexion methods and role performance in various war games. The paper illustrates the kind of reality that is produced and reproduced to the officers through the set of pedagogical techniques that characterise the education, and how the engagement in this particular setting configures the military personae. By doing so, it basically explores how the programs' methods and techniques come with the fashioning of specific types of personality and it asks: What kind of self is being cultivated through these practices? Decisively, the paper expands on Huntington's and Janowitz's original work on military professionals to argue that when new dispositions (e.g., agility, creativity, innovativeness) are added to the traditional curriculum of techniques it brings in new sorts of spiritual exercises of the self, which challenges the distinctiveness of the military mind.

RC18-343.4

ROGENHOFER, JULIUS* *(University of Cambridge)*

Antidemocratic Populism in Turkey after the July 2016 Coup Attempt

Under the leadership of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan Turkey's right wing, conservative Justice and Development Party (AKP) fundamentally transformed both itself and the Turkish political realm: The AKP acceded to power in 2002 on promises of economic liberalisation and accession to the European Union. Over the course of one and a half decades the AKP steered Turkey from being the Middle East's "model" of western-style democracy, via competitive authoritarianism, to autocracy. Instrumental for this transformation was Erdogan's use of a new form of right wing, religious populism that systematically undermined the institutions of Turkish democracy by polarising society, capturing the public discourse and disregarding constitutional principles.

This paper examines the emergence of the AKP's right wing, religious populism through three different analytical lenses: First, the historical development of democracy in Turkey and its shortcomings; second, an international comparison between the AKP's brand of populism with political strategies employed by the Bharatiya Janata Party in India, the Law and Justice Party in Poland and Putin's Russia; third, a study of the role of President Erdogan within the AKP and the corrupting effects of political power.

In undertaking this analysis, this paper sheds new light on the consistencies across right wing political movements throughout the world, particularly in their ability to instrumentalise religious conservatism, to challenge existing political institutions and to dominate the public discourse.

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

RC15-286.3

ROGERS, ANNE* *(University of Southampton)*
VASSILEV, IVAYLO *(University of Southampton)*

The Contribution of Sociology to Theorising Patient Systems of Implementation

Patient systems of health care are compared to formal health care systems under analysed and to date lacked sociological analysis informed by robust sociological theorising. We will show the contribution of sociological theory to the study of patient systems of health care drawing on capabilities theory and theories included under the sociology of everyday life (including social interactionism). Sociological theory has a major contribution to make to this nascent field by bringing a social relational network perspective to bear on **the broader set of contributions that contribute to patient system of implementation.** More distal elements that are not connected to formal health care systems relate to social relationships and the availability of social capital at the community level which are key to the mobilisation of resources needed to take self-management action and to act as providers of care. We will draw on two examples of the role of pets in the illness work and connectivity to social resources in illuminating how the following constructs are relevant to defining the contribution of sociological theory to patient systems of health care.

- **Social Wellbeing**, -social integration, coherence, actualisation, acceptance contribution
- **Capabilities (Sen)** promoting managing adequately through focus on people realising their capabilities and engaging in practices of subjective value.
- **Mobilising resources through relational work** undertaken in people's surrounding personal communities of support.
- O**ntological security** which sustains people's confidence in self-identity through dependability of proximate social material environments made up of possession of everyday routines, social interactions and relational interdependence with others.

We will discuss the future theoretical work that needs to be considered in this sub-field

RC14-267.1

ROGERS, PETER* *(Macquarie University)*

Appreciating Surveillance Cultures

This paper is a reflection on the importance of the electronic eye and the subsequent work in surveillance studies as a discipline growing from that book. It offers a mapping of one scholars encouter with surveillance studies, from exploring the implications of surveillance cultures embedded in the phsyical fabric of urban space to engaging with the surveillance imaginaries being constructed and experienced via emergent forms of citizenship, enmeshed in a distrustful world.

The work of David Lyon is of vital importance to this story, helping contextualise these encounters - for the author, for the discipline, and for surveillance as a subject, object and feild of enquiry. How this work has helped shaped this emergent discipline for the author (personally), but also for sociology as a whole is addressed; suggesting that the feild of surveillance studies has contributed to a kind of 'open ended pragmatism' in social sciences. By asking important questions at macro, meso and micro levels this has opened up a more nuanced understanding of surveillance in all its forms - though this paper emphasises surveillance culture and surveillance imaginaries. The contribution seeks to better illustrate how important this approach is to the development, experience and research output of a generation of scholars, and seeks to explore and discuss how the study of surveillance advances sociology as a whole.

RC57-921.3

ROGOWSKI, ŁUKASZ* *(Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan)*

Visual Diaries As a Form of Evaluating the Research Process and Creating the Self-Reflexivity of the Researcher

Self-reflexivity of the researchers is becoming important aspect of social science research. It is fundamental in international projects, especially those, where researcher conducts research in many different countries. In my presentation I would like to discuss the visual diaries research technique as a form of building and sustaining the self-reflexivity of the researcher and thus evaluating the research process. I will refer to research project „RurAction. Social Entrepreneurship in Structurally Weak Rural Regions: Analysing Innovative Troubleshooters in Action". This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No 721999.

Visual diaries are one three most important areas of visual data in RurAction Project, along with photo and video documentation. It is important that the diaries will be provided not by participants, but by Early-Stage Researchers. They will be created during the research secondments as well as in everyday scientific

work of ESRs. Basing on the primary results of the project, I will discuss such aspects of visual diaries as a form of self-reflexivity, as for example: everyday (scientific and non-scientific) routines of the researcher, relations in multinational research team, relations with participants of the research and other inhabitants of researched territories. I will also underline selected ethical issues of such visual diaries, as well as participatory forms of creating the diary tool during workshops with ESRs.

Thus the visual diaries will be described in three ways. Firstly, as a form of gaining knowledge on local visual and material culture, which will help in later stage of the research, while creating photo documentation and documentary film. Secondly, as a way of learning and integrating into unknown culture by the researchers. Thirdly, as tool helping to understand and renegotiate the assumptions and goals of the whole research proces.

TG08-1013.3

ROJAS MORENO, KARLA* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*
CAMARENA, MARGARITA* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Effective Access to Health Services, a Professional Perception in Chimalhuacán, México

The study of effective access to health services and equity by socioeconomic level like space of justice takes importance because, the poor population has been exposed in major proportion to structural factors that are injurious for them health. This situation provoke a poverty cycle, in addition the Health has been considered constitutional right in Mexico. The Chimalhuacán municipality located in the México state, shows 261,496 poor people (a proportion 62.7% of all municipality) and 201,935 hab. have any kind of absent in them health service according to the Social Politics National Evaluation Council (CONEVAL). In this way, the current research was done with the participation of a student group of bachelor´s degree in medicine and a group of urban administration and promotion work in Chimalhuacán. We have used the Encuentros Creativos Expresivos (ECE) methodology with the objective of expand the knowledge about the problems in the access to health services and it possible solution, through the use of footprint search about quotidian highlight indicators and variables. The study have took into consideration the perception of students that will be responsible of the health services distribution planation and that at the same time they are users in urban poor spaces; so they displayed the national and internationals parameters and standards; and the quality access that they perceives like users according with them experiences and expectative, which are in function of them framework reference, cultural, social and academic level, judges and prejudges, myths and rumors, etc. By this way, was captured the perception of health services distribution with the variables: service availability, physical access, provision capacity with quality and equity, with the use of techniques like a film, drawn, speech and collages to represent the feeling and background of the life framework.

RC52-868.7

ROJEK-ADAMEK, PAULINA* *(Pedagogical University of Kraków)*

From Ethics to Social Responsibility in Designer's Profession. Polish Perspective

„Design is after all a social activity carried out for social ends" claim Clive Dilnot (Dilnot 1982:1). What this term nowadays means and how can be described the contemporary designer profession in terms of ethics and responsibility, are the main questions of this presentation. The world of everyday life is usually "designed" and better or worse refers to the specific expectations of individuals. In a substantive sense, significant in this process is the kind of value attitude that designers can manifest in their work. They contribute to the creation of a specific order in the material world, influence the new shape of social network and new meaning of specific elements in the designed reality. Designers, however, create quite diverse environment in the range of professions and specializations. As well as there could be included architects, designers - builders, installers or specialists in the field of industrial and graphic design. Perhaps, it is an abuse to claim that poorly designed object, device or visual information system will be as damaging as improperly granted medical advice, but it is hard not to see that designers work has an extremely large force of impact on the welfare of individuals and groups. In order to deal with, it will be showed some empirical data from own sociological research conducted among Polish professional designers. This presentation will attempt to systematize the issue of determinants for designer's ethic attitude and their professional responsibility by refering to theoretical interpretation of "design" concept and network nature of analysis (with ref. to Bruno Latour). To bring more clarity to the matter, there will be also presented the definition of design, differentiation of roles undertaken by contemporary designers and their influence on shaping the material environment of human life.

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RC14-274.2

ROJO, RAUL* *(Université fédérale de Rio Grande do Sul)*

Les Salauds De La Démocratie Et La Représentation Médiatique Du Crime Au Brésil De Nos Jours.

La nouvelle et frêle démocratie brésilienne hésite à regarder ses crimes en face, car elle a prétendu tirer sa légitimité du citoyen, qui ne pouvait être que bon. Aux mieux, les délinquants seraient des révoltés, au pire, des malades. On peut dater ce discours de la *Constitution citoyenne* de 1988. Pourtant, ces dernières années, le crime a refait surface comme figure irréductible du mal. Scandales financiers, affaires de corruption, trafics d'influence, de stupéfiants et d'armes, faits divers sordides. Faute d'aborder frontalement la question du mal on essaye de la contourner en faisant du criminel un être d'exception dont les forfaits repoussent, mais dont l'audace, au même temps, séduit. L'intérêt pour le crime est coextensif à cet attrait pour les comportements exceptionnels. La représentation médiatique de la délinquance remplit ainsi une fonction anthropologique discriminante qui spécifie la limite entre l'anormal et le normal et une fonction sociale qui transforme des faits individuels exceptionnels en expérience socialement significative. Les médias contribuent à cristalliser l'inquiétude par rassemblement d'une masse atomisée de craintes sur des objets identiques : les violences emblématiques des *salauds* de la démocratie.

RC23-432.6

ROMANOVICH, NELLY* *(The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA))*

Imperatives of the Scientific Ethos of Robert Merton and the Dichotomy of Their Implementation Variants.

The paper is concerned with the stages of Robert Merton's life which the author connects with the conclusions about the place and role of a scientist and the correct use of the intellectual occupation results to which Merton came during his scientific work. The author presents a detailed study based on comparative historical and ethnographic methods and document analysis. The study deals with the problem of the options dichotomy for choosing alternatives which follow from the imperatives proposed by Merton. For example, it is shown that both opposite requirements are true: the need to be receptive to new ideas and at the same time the call to succumb to intellectual fashion. The dichotomy of these and other alternatives offered by Merton sets a difficult outline for the development of the ethical code for modern scientists. The author presents the most comprehensive analysis of Merton's imperatives, their reflection in the ICC/ESOMAR International Code as well as in the code of the Association of Russian sociological researchers "Group 789". The study examines the problem of a difficult choice between pairs of practically equivalent alternatives. It was found that the very fixation of ethical professional criteria has a positive effect on teams of researchers regardless of the sanctions application for violations of the code. On the one hand the study results promote the need for an ethical code in the work of a research scientist; on the other hand, they make obvious the challenge of the ethical imperatives implementation in connection with a given dichotomy of equivalent alternatives. The professional ethical code of a scientist, which Robert Merton contributed to, has a universal character not only relatively to a particular nation, but also regarding any specific scientific activity. This work is the most sensitive and topical search for sociology published to date.

RC44-738.4

ROMBALDI, MAURICIO* *(Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB))*

Mega Sporting Events: Innovative Trade Union Strategies at the Construction Industry in Brazil

This paper analyses international trade union campaigns in the construction industry for mega sporting events. It seeks to understand how the strategy developed by the Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI) during the preparations for the 2014 World Cup (WC) in Brazil achieved positive results in terms of mobilization and negotiations and its continuations in the actions performed for the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Based on a power resources approach, variegated achievements and results are identified for both campaigns. The BWI previous experience in negotiating with the WC organizers and a lack of national coordination among Brazilian unions contributed to the willingness of local unions to take part in the international campaign and strengthened ties with the international union federation. The main outcomes of the 2014 WC campaign included an unprecedented unified national bargaining agenda of the unions in the construction sector, which was supported by a series of strikes at the WC stadium construction sites and a massive move towards affiliation of Brazilian unions in the international trade union federation. The 2016 Olympic Games campaign achieved wage increases and had other positive outcomes such as the occupational safety protocol, which defines safety and security rules for construction work, and an agreement on the use of certified wood products. During the Rio preparations, however, there were significant

obstacles in developing coordination between the international and the national level as well as among unions at the local level, as local unions tried to enforce their local priorities.

RC07-157.5

ROMERO RIVERA, EUNICE* *(Open University of Catalonia)*

"La República Que Farem" Emerging Imaginaries of Migrantness and Nationhood in the Catalan Independence Movement

This paper presents the creative potential of the common future narratives within the Catalan pro independence movement; it focuses specifically on how the place for internal diversity is negotiated within Catalonia's nationalist narratives, along with the ongoing mobilizations. Catalonia combines a huge impact of immigration on its current demographic composition (70% of its population has a recent migrant background), and a national claim with growing domestic support. During the last five years, independence has centered the political discussion in Catalonia. Recent mobilizations and claims for independence have transformed the Catalan national narrative itself. Based on a long-term ethnography of the Catalan national movement, this presentation explores the potential of social movements for bringing about alternative imaginaries of solidarity in the interplay of nationalism and migration.

After Francoism, the Catalan national discourse was built upon a relatively homogeneous national imaginary, which did not reflect the diversity of its population at the time. The absence of immigration as a "place of memory" into Catalan national narratives left those who held a migrant background having to deal with their heritage, factoring it in their own way of living Catalan nationhood. Imagining an independent Catalonia stirs up deep passions among its population; fears and hopes for a new beginning are now at the forefront, showing the complexity that has been lived for the last half of a century and remained silent. Independence leaders -aware of the challenge that the absence of immigration and cultural diversity in Catalan national narrative poses to their political goal- have made a consistent effort to reshape their discourse to appeal those (in many cases) still considered immigrants. By stating their wishes and defining their strategies, (new and old) independence supporters are not only imagining a future Catalan Republic, but also shaping their current nation.

RC24-456.1

ROMERO-LANKAO, PATRICIA* *(Climate Science and Applications Program)*
DAVIDSON, DEBRA *(University of Alberta)*
MCPHEARSON, TIMON *(New School New York)*

The Food-Energy-Water Nexus and Urban Complexity

The Food-Water-Energy Nexus is an emerging paradigm that has received growing enthusiasm in the environmental science community, based on high expectations for improved integration of interdependent drivers associated with social and natural systems. As with all emerging scientific paradigms, it is important to consider carefully both the associated promises and the challenges. In this presentation, we discuss this paradigm and characterize the sources of optimism among its supporters. Then we go on to discuss three fundamental challenges that are sociological in origin: the feasibility of science-policy integration, cross-scale inequalities, and path-dependencies in infrastructure and socio-institutional practices. These challenges are illustrated with reference to recent research on two major urban systems in the Americas: Mexico City and Boulder, CO. While in Boulder, governance regimes fail only under low probability high impact risks, such as those unleashed by the September 2013 Boulder flood, for instance, Mexico City is vulnerable to high probability low impact risks, and faces huge challenges securing FEW infrastructures and services in sustainable and fair ways. Our exploration will serve as a basis to examine how, context specific conditions relate to differentiated capacities and options for sustainable responses to urban security challenges.

RC54-890.1

ROMO GONZALEZ, PRISCA ICELA *(Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit)*
VAZQUEZ SANCHEZ, SALVADOR *(Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit)*
NAVARRO HERNANDEZ, MARÍA DEL REFUGIO* *(Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit)*
HERNANDEZ CUETO, MARIA DEL CARMEN *(Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit)*

Body, Representation and Society

The body is the support of the sign and at the same time is residence of the significant and by the way is the true that closes the arbitrariness of the sign and that stablishes the necessary articulation among the elements of the reference of any representation; it means there is a logical relationship among the projection

of the body and its shadow (image), that constitutes the materiality of the sign inside of the context formed by the imaginary that gathers the productions of the social interactions that flings to the space of the signification in appoint norms and taxemes of the culture.

To work over the relationship body-representation is to stablish a vector that is diffused through of the imaginary and that determined a structure that builds the modulations of the assembly of the subject reflection. The social interaction is a transposition of displacement of the body with the reference of the meaning that the subject defines since of the individual biography and the form of the semantic groups, that allow to stablish the bridges among the bodies in general, and the object that are known such conviviality. Where is the voice of the body and when it talks? in the grain? (Barthes, 2013), simple texture or tissue of the inside (Jung, 1984)? Is the voice that betrays the cloak formalities of the body that are the basis of the representative processes of "herself" of the subject?

The analysis was done in a try to put on a level the three-dimensionality of the body, to unfold the scenography constitutive of the representation and the power of the communicative force that there is among the signac formation in the semantic horizon in which the showmanship of the displacement of the gestural of the body and the semantic horizon.

RC20-377.6

RONCEVIC, BORUT* *(School of Advanced Social Studies)*

Cultural Political Economy of East European Capitalisms: A Preliminary Analysis

Three decades of development since the beginning of historic transformations in Eastern Europe resulted in quite distinct manifestations of East European capitalisms. Both the (geographical) scope and (temporal) perspective of these processes provides us with ample empirical evidence to study specific mechanisms and processes of their emergence and the ongoing continuous transformations. In this paper I employ the Cultural Political Economy (CPE) approach, focusing on semiotic mechanisms of their constitution and material reproduction. With that in mind, I define an instance of (national) capitalism as a successful materialization of a specific economic imaginary, a semiotic order of specific discourses and the resulting set of social practices. After reviewing the main typologies of East European capitalisms I analyze the emergence of specific types of capitalisms by focusing on semiotic evolutionary mechanisms of variation, selection, retention, reinforcement, and selective recruitment, inculcation and retention. In this analysis I recognize, firstly, that for most East European countries past three decades are not a single period; in some cases we can identify a rapid succession of relatively distinct phases, shaped by both geopolitical challenges and opportunities, and volatile internal processes. This implies, secondly, that the (trans)formations of East European capitalisms are not finished and will continue well into the future, with uncertain outcomes.

RC09-182.2

RONCEVIC, BORUT* *(School of Advanced Social Studies)*

Sociology and Its Role in Post-Socialist Transformations: Towards a Critical Analysis

The role of sociology in the communist countries of Eastern Europe, its institutional development, specifics of national sociological traditions, its often controversial and ambiguous relationship with the political system, and (limited) debates with the international sociological community were the subject of extensive sociological research. We also have relatively good overview of the state of development of sociology and its institutional conditions in post-socialist Eastern Europe. However, the role of sociology in the processes of post-socialist transitions remains curiously under-researched, if not completely overlooked and we have relatively little structured and reliable information about the role of sociology in post-socialist transformations. Hence, we try to shed some light, analyzing both the role of sociology as a science and specific expertise, as well as the impact of individual sociologists through their different roles.

We adopt the Cultural Political Economy approach to post-socialist transformations and explore the role that sociology played in this process. First, we will explore the contribution of sociology to processes of variation of discourses and practices, which may lead to a variety of alternative paths. Second, we will scrutinize selection of particular discourses, a process in which sociology could play a role by privileging and interpreting some of them, e.g. by providing legitimization through interpretation of specific phenomena. Third, sociology can contribute to retention of specific resonant discourses, a process in which discourses and practices are included in individual and collective routines and identities, in widely accepted strategies, state projects and are even materialized in physical environment.

Analysis is based on 18 national case studies of Eastern European countries. Recent developments in Eastern Europe – notable shift towards nationalism and less democratic forms of governance – imply increased role that sociology may play in reflecting and moderating these processes, so the knowledge about specific mechanisms is of vital importance.

RC16-314.5

RONDINELLI, ELISABETH* *(York University)*

The Young Cosmopolitans: Silence and Speech in Cross-Cultural Encounters

Everyday or 'ordinary' cosmopolitanism is an important tool for examining the capacities people develop for living with difference. In education systems, cosmopolitan principles are making their way into the student profile, where students are called upon to practice openness to difference and to be curious and conscientious in the interaction. Drawing on fieldwork with young students ages 16-20 who are enrolled in an international school in Europe that accepts students from different ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, I argue that students use speech and silence, attention and tactful inattention, to enact an ethos of openness. Using the literature in cultural sociology and interactionism, I track the ways in which silence and speech are resources and strategies students use in the everyday negotiation of three particular challenges of cross-cultural encounters: competency, accommodation, and avoiding offence. I further examine how inequalities manifest in the subtle decisions of when to speak or remain silent, revealing the complex realities that characterize the cosmopolitanism of the young.

RC15-JS-83.4

ROOKS, RONICA* *(University of Colorado Denver, Department of Health and Behavioral Sciences)*

MCCARTHY, SARAH *(Fairhill & Company)*

Time-Banking and Health: Is It a Suitable and Sustainable Social Capital Building Model for Seniors?

Our community-academic partnership examined the relationship between time-banking and seniors' health. Time-banking is a social capital-building strategy (i.e., building trust and reciprocal relationships to facilitate neighbors helping neighbors) for seniors to age-in-community. We examined: 1) if time-banking is a suitable (i.e., members' socio-demographic characteristics and if/how they perceived participation benefits) and sustainable (i.e., members' perceived organizational assets versus barriers) model for seniors and 2) the association between time-banking and seniors' health. We surveyed national and international time-banks from TimeBanks USA and hOur World Exchange directories (n=33) by telephone and emails. We surveyed five Colorado time-banks' leaders and members aged 55+ (n=54), examining self-reported health, health service use, and the Lubben Social Network (LSNS)-6, Geriatric Depression-15, and Sense of Community Index-2 (SCI-2) scales. We used descriptive analysis to compare Colorado vs. the national and international and older vs. newer time-banks. For suitability, Colorado members were mostly women (78.4%), White (86.8%), in very good/excellent health (69.8%), aged 55-64 (37%) and 65-74 (40.7%), and college educated or higher (66.6%). The median SCI-2 score by time-banks was 38.44 (range 0-72). Colorado's vs. national and international time-banks were similar except for: the number of factors associated with success and perceptions that time-banking increased self-worth, contributed skills to benefit communities, and reduced dependence on the conventional monetary system. For sustainability, old vs. new national and international time-banks were significantly different on perceptions of: the nature of communities and a bad economy as assets and difficulties with the time-banking software and insufficient funding as barriers. The LSNS-6 was significantly different across Colorado time-banks by age, gender, and income. Our findings emphasize time-banking's potential to shift emphasis from aging-in-place to aging-in-community for seniors of varying socioeconomic statuses, potentially reducing seniors' social isolation, transportation difficulties, and healthcare use and costs.

RC23-425.16

ROQUE DANTAS, ANA* *(Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais CICS.NOVA - Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CICS.NOVA.FCSH/UNL))*

FERREIRA, ANA *(Centro Interdisciplinar de Ciências Sociais CICS.NOVA - Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova de Lisboa (CICS.NOVA.FCSH/UNL))*

Mapping out Innovation Practices in Knowledge Intensive Firms in Portugal: Is Failure an Indicator of Success?

For long, innovation has been understood as critical to generate competitive advantages for the companies that develop them. Still, being innovation processes future-oriented, and thus, inherently uncertain, they do not always lead to successful results. Despite this, literature has mostly focused on successful pathways, presenting innovative companies as the example others should follow, and innovation practices as linear, straightforward processes. According to these views, innovation failure is a severe setback to innovative practices, companies' financial performance and, eventually, survival. However, it has

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been recognized that innovation is not a simple sum of success after success. Rather, it is a cumulative path in which failure to innovate, creating potential learning opportunities through trial and error processes, can be central for firm's innovative and financial performance. This paper will specifically 1) map successful and unsuccessful technological innovation activities; 2) characterize these trial and error paths and their firm and environmental underpinnings, and 3) assess the relevance of failure to innovation outputs and companies' turnovers. For this purpose, this paper focuses on Knowledge Intensive firms, mobilizing the Community Innovation Survey data for Portugal (2012-2014) (n=2718). Our data shows that 49.9% of firms developed successful technological innovation activities, while 7.4% presented unsuccessful practices. Moreover, innovation failure was associated with firms' R&D activities and expenses; cooperation partners; and employees' formal education. Most importantly, there is a high probability that companies that abandon the process of innovation to *i)* develop products that are new to the market; *ii)* present innovation outputs such as patents; models; design and copyrights; and *iii)* have higher turnovers.

This study characterizes innovation activities and presents a first map of abandoned innovation in Portugal. Our results suggest that learning with ineffective innovative activity might ultimately be critical for firms' innovative and financial success.

RC31-558.8

ROSCA, DORINA* *(Center for the Study of Modes of Industrialization, School of Higher Studies in Social Sciences (CEMI-EHESS), Paris)*

GUZUN, DOINA *(Doctoral School of Economics, environment, society, civilization, critical thinking, political and social practices, University of Paris (DIDEROT), France)*

The Associations of Moldovan Immigrants in Paris Region: Social Elevators or Bridges of Transnational Solidarities?

Economic migration is a common phenomenon to many East-European countries, especially for Moldova. France represents one of the destinations of the Moldovan economic migration, hosting between 24,000 and 40,000 Moldovans. Most of them are concentrated in the Parisian region.

Following our research interest for the migrant's dynamics of life in the host country, as well as for the bridges built by migrants with the country of their origin, we carried out a qualitative survey among the Moldovan immigrants in France. This helped us to highlight the role played by the non-profit organizations created by Moldovan migrants, organizations which aimed to protect the immigrant rights and/or to respond to the need of solidarity among their community or between the host and the home countries.

In this context, we perceived that these associations do not fully correspond to the objective they have proposed. They rather represent social elevators, which ensure a dominant social position (within the Moldovan community from Paris region, as well as in the country of origin) for those Moldovan immigrants who create and manage them. Most of these "creators" of associations identify themselves as "leaders" of the community.

Graving around the Moldovan Embassy in France, these organizations are symbolically associated, in the social imaginary of Moldovan immigrants, with the delegates of the Moldovan state in France.

At the same time, these "leaders" maintain links with the structures of the state of origin, which provides them with the necessary resources to successfully implement their personal social mobility strategies in the home country.

Based on the results of the above-mentioned survey, we discuss in this paper about how these associations have taken away from the mission they have formally assumed (to respond to an imperative of solidarity) to transform themselves into social elevators for their "creators"/"leaders".

RC20-372.1

ROSENBERG, MICHAEL* *(Concordia University)*

Tradition, Authority and Change: The Interrelations Among Traditional, Charismatic, and Legal Types of Authority in Max Weber's Ancient Judaism.

In *Ancient Judaism* Weber identified three forms of traditional authority – the hierocratic authority of the priests, the patrimonial authority of the Kings, and the patriarchal authority of the clan leadership – in conflict with one another and with yet a fourth, the authoritative moral law of the Torah as understood by the peasants and other plebeian strata. This conflict was the wellspring out of which charismatic prophecy emerged, which was itself subordinated to the authority of the Torah. Later, with the destruction of Judea as a semi-independent state and of the Temple in Jerusalem, a new form of authority developed, the substantively legal authority of the rabbinate. But this latter authority, too, was understood to be an extension of the traditional law found in the Torah. We see, then, multiple forms of authority – traditional, charismatic and legal – all intertwined and in some ways each serving to underpin the other. Combined with historical contingencies imposed by outside forces, tradition in Israel was transformed into a processual force facilitating societal change. Contemporary scholars assert that Weber did

not succeed in getting all of the historical and theological details he provided in *Ancient Judaism* correct. Regardless, his comparative historical study serves as an illustration of how ideal types are applied to concrete historical circumstances. As Weber demonstrated, ideal types such as "charisma" and "tradition" only become useful for explanatory purposes when they are modified and extended to incorporate empirical societal variations and transformations.

RC20-377.7

ROSENKO, SVETLANA* *(Lesgaft National State University of Physical Education, Sport and Health, St. Petersburg)*

Comparative Characteristics of the Middle Class in Post-Soviet Russia rosenko1@Mail.Ru

There is an extensive body of sociological literature addressing how middle class was formed and developed in Western societies. However, relatively little research exists examining what are the avenues for middle class development in transitional societies that have appeared after the collapse of the USSR.

The paper tries to address this gap in existent social sciences literature. The study is based on the desk research, on the conceptual and theoretical analysis of data provided by the secondary sources: Russian state statistical agencies (Rosstat), public opinion polls, specific publications in professional journals.

The paper reveals that driven by contemporary increases in economic inequalities, there has been a recent renewal of a diverse series of approaches to the study of middle class and inequality. While these approaches, such as Bourdieusian class analysis, have made important contributions to understanding class formation, there is also a common baseline amongst these methodologies which our research finding problematizes. We proposes to utilize the multi-criteria approach to definition of middle class structure and to analyze how inequalities are emerging from the ability of some groups to benefit from systemic mismatches in the process of market building in Russian society.

The paper consists of two distinct parts: the first deals with statistical data and information analysis regarding middle class formation in contemporary Russia, it debates assumptions and basic conclusions that stems from official reports concerning middle class expansion in RF. The second part provides open-ended explanations and the qualitative analysis as well as discussion of policies implication for decision makers and state officials.

RC32-JS-74.5

ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN* *(UNICEF Germany, Cologne)*

BEHMER, KATHARINA* *(Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)*

BERGEDIECK, ALINA* *(Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)*

ZIMMERMANN, INGA* *(Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)*

Gendered Organizational Perspectives on Human Security of Refugees in Germany

This research analyses in how far the pressure on Germany's refugee regime affects the multilayered human security situation in refugee accommodations and its implications on gender. It closely examines the impact of factual, political and legal changes in Germany's refugee regime since 2015 upon the organizational field of public administrations and non-governmental organizations. Through empirical fieldwork in two municipalities including six organizational case studies, the research sheds light upon organizational perceptions and solutions for gender related security aspects along the human security dimensions economy, environment, food, health, personal, community and political rights. It argues that a thorough analysis of the interplay between organizational behavior and the institutionalization of political debates provides important insights on the attention given to specific needs of women, men, girls and boys as well as their intersection with other indicators creating vulnerability (such as health, age, sexual orientation, religion, and socio-economic status). The qualitative research project combines current debates in refugee studies with theoretical concepts from organizational sociology, gender studies and policy research.

TG03-958.1

ROSENOW-WILLIAMS, KERSTIN* *(UNICEF Germany, Cologne)*

BEHMER, KATHARINA* *(Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)*

ZIMMERMANN, INGA* *(Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum)*

Human Security Perspectives on Refugee Children in Germany

This research poses the question in how far the pressure on Germany's refugee regime affects the human security standards for refugee children. It is assumed that the awareness of the intersectional vulnerability of refugees – particularly women and children – has increased since 2015.

The research project identifies challenges and solutions for the situation of accompanied children in German refugee accommodations along the seven human security dimensions economy, environment, food, health, personal, community and political rights. Linking this to minimum standards, the research focuses on the organizational implementation of protection measures on the municipal level and identifies organizational perceptions and networks from an organizational sociological perspective. This involves a structural analysis of existing standards for protection of children and housing and their development since 2015. For instance, a cooperation between the German Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations involved in local refugee accommodation compiled non-binding minimum standards within their project "protection measures for women and children in refugee shelters".

While analyzing binding and non-binding standards, an in-depth understanding can be provided on the following questions: Which challenges do organizations face while guaranteeing refugee children's´ rights? Which value have children's´ rights in political debates? Which role do local organizational networks and circumstances as well as international organizations such as UNICEF play?

RC29-JS-73.5

ROSENSTRAUCH, JEAN-LAURENT* *(Titulaire Master 2 Sociologie EHESS)*

Les Associations d'Aide Aux Victimes Et Le Féminicide Au Portugal (2004-2015)

Depuis dix ans, le *féminicide* est devenu un problème public au Portugal. Cent vingt-sept crimes d'homicides ont été perpétrés durant l'année 2014 contre des femmes selon l'enquête de l'Association portugaise d'aide aux victimes (APAV) : la moitié d'entre eux étant commis au sein de la sphère domestique. Cette enquête s'appuie sur des données récoltées à partir de l'exploitation de cas cités par la presse et les médias audiovisuels. À ce sujet, 40% des homicides conjugaux se déroulent dans un contexte de séparation (Institut national de médecine légale, 2005-2007).

Notre enquête se fonde sur une analyse secondaire des données traitées entre 2007 et 2015 par l'Observatoire des femmes assassinées créé en 2004 par l'UMAR (*União de Mulheres Alternativa e Resposta*). Cette analyse sera enrichie grâce au travail d'enquête mené par le réseau d'aide aux familles et aux proches des victimes d'homicide (2013-2015) soulignant les difficultés d'accompagnement des femmes survivantes (par la voie de l'accueil téléphonique ou en présence de la victime) qui se cristallisent par un taux important d'abandon de dossiers d'aide. Ce réseau d'aide montre qu'en 2013, 96,3% des personnes condamnées sont de sexe masculin. Ainsi, à propos du *féminicide*, il y a lieu de distinguer la « perspective genrée » liée à la domination masculine et la « perspective de violence », intégrée à un cadre indiscriminé de violence (Kivivuori, J., Lehti, M., 2012).

RC12-245.5

ROSENSTRAUCH, JEAN-LAURENT* *(Titulaire Master 2 Sociologie EHESS)*

Peut-on Faire Une Sociologie Législative Et Judiciaire Critique Des Lois Françaises Et Espagnoles Concernant Les Violences Au Sein Des Couples ?

Le droit est un champ de lutte pour l'exercice des droits des femmes comportant des spécificités : « l'institution d'un monopole, le pouvoir de nomination et la force de la forme » (Pierre Bourdieu, 1986).

Les lois de protection contre les violences conjugales ont davantage fait l'objet de critiques de la part des féministes espagnoles que françaises : celles-là soulignant la fonction punitive de la loi (Maqueda, 2008) ou une défense ambiguë du droit pénal de la part du féminisne d'État. Tandis que d'autres féministes envisagent le droit comme « une ressource » (Laure Bereni et alli, 2010) susceptible de réduire les récidives en cas de condamnations judiciaires des hommes violents.

Aussi, le droit est-il au centre du conflit familial notamment pour l'attribution de la résidence séparée, de l'autorité familiale, ou de la garde des enfants. Le législateur français adopte d'ailleurs des mesures juridiques limitées avant l'instauration de la loi du 9 juillet 2010, cette situation continuant sensiblement postérieurement du fait que les juridictions n'accordent qu'un faible nombre d'ordonnances de protection aux femmes ayant saisi le juge aux affaires familiales : presqu'un vingtième de moins par rapport aux chiffres espagnols. Ce qui met en lumière les difficultés de porter plainte pour les femmes victimes (14% en France en 2014, 27,4 % en Espagne en 2011) : la présence de témoins dans le huis clos familial nuit à la divulgation des faits de violences (phénomène d'*underdisclosure*).

Nous tenterons d'ébaucher une synthèse comparée des données françaises et espagnoles mesurant les effets des lois protectrices durant la procédure judiciaire. Enfin, il s'agira de démontrer également que les victimes se heurtent dans ces deux pays non seulement au problème délicat de la preuve des actes de vio-

lence mais aussi aux juges enclins à promouvoir la médiation familiale pourtant légalement prohibée.

RC38-671.2

ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE* *(Georg-August University of Göttingen)*

Biographical Research in the Context of a Historical-Interpretative Sociology

In my paper I will first address the question whether the collection and analysis of narrated or written autobiographies is just one tool among others in sociological qualitative research – as was more or less the case at the beginning of biographical research. Often one gets the impression that claims regarding a diachronic or processual perspective and the interplay or mutual constitution of individuals and society as a specific theoretical foundation are neither recognized nor implemented on the methodological level in biographical research.

I will use this talk to show how combining social-constructivist biographical research with Elias's figurational sociology can help the researcher to overcome the strong tendency to focus on specific individuals, to look more closely at unequal power chances in different figurations within a particular social setting, and to consider the methodological implications of this approach.

RC38-673.4

ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE* *(Georg-August University of Göttingen)*

Creating a Good Balance between Detachment and Involvement in Biographical Research

How can we succeed in creating the necessary balance in biographical research between detachment and involvement (necessary not only for good *research*)? When conducting biographical interviews and during their subsequent analysis, we are constantly confronted with the problem of how to show sympathy and understanding in our interaction with the interviewees on the one hand, while at the same time maintaining the critical distance that is needed when reflecting on their individual and collective self-presentations, and formulating questions in the interview (or in the observation situation). We are faced with the same dilemma when analysing the interviews and when making a contrastive comparison with interviews conducted with a different grouping. Thus, in the case of returned child soldiers in northern Uganda, I was aware of a tendency to identify with them and their fate, and consequently failed to understand the attitude of their relatives, who often refused to let them live in their compounds or tried to exclude them from their local and social community of origin.

In very general terms, we can say that while empathy is important in our relationship with interviewees, this always involves the risk of accepting their presentations too quickly, and perhaps too naively, and of failing to ask important questions. By contrast, maintaining a critical distance makes it difficult to conduct a good interview and to establish a relationship of trust with the interviewee. This dilemma is particularly acute when conducting research on armed collective conflicts or intrafamilial violence.

RC57-922.5

ROSSANO, MARCO* *(Universidad de Barcelona)*

The Use of Video in Social Research: Young People and Emotional Distress.

This work paper describes the experience of a group of young university student of Barcelona making a documentary about the young people's emotional distress. The documentary is the result of a didactic project carried out at the University of Barcelona. The film follows the story of Maria, an Italian student during her Erasmus project in Barcelona, through the positive and negative aspects of the experience of the trip. At the same time, the story of the protagonist is inserted into a broader context of youth emotional. Then, this paper explains all the phases of the didactic project from the first meetings with the students to the presentation of the documentary in classroom.

In this paper we also provide an overview of the use of video methodology in education practice and social research. The work describes the use of video for data collection, the features and potentials of video as a research tool. The students, guided by the professor-filmmaker, use the video and change their way of observing and seeing the social reality. They verify in their environment the reason and the existence of emotional distress. Thus, the students become researchers and the camera becomes an actor in the research process. So the video and visual methodology offer different ways of practicing field research.

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RC17-332.6

ROSSI, PAOLO* *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*
COLOMBO, MONICA *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*

When a Practice Becomes a Contract (and vice-versa): The Construction of Inter-Organizational Partnerships for the Co-Design of Welfare Services

The aim of this paper is to analyse how a multi-faceted practice (the inter-organizational collaboration for the design and implementation of social welfare services) is transformed when it is inscribed within the norms of a formal contractual arrangement of inter-organizational cooperation. One of the implications of this shift is the rise of a set of organizational skills that transform the management of this cooperation into a new repertoire of practices.

These processes occur when the creation of a meta-organization (particularly in the case of the creation of project organization) is a requirement for applying to calls for the implementation of innovative welfare services funded by public or private actors. This is a growing trend in those countries, such as Italy, where austerity policies have sharply reduced the public funding of the social welfare system. The creation of project-organizations with the purpose of implementing innovative services is an opportunity for sharing resources and tackling emerging social needs more effectively and efficiently. A growing number of public institutions (Regions and Municipalities firstly) as well as private actors (such as private foundations) are encouraging this practice in order to overcome the limits that the traditional forms of design and provision of social welfare services are facing because of the socio-economic crisis.

From a theoretical point of view, our paper aims at joining the literature developed in the field of the practice-based studies with the studies on meta-organizations. The rationale of this framework is the idea that the management of a new meta-organization implies the development of new practices both at the administrative and at the managerial level. This reflection is supported by the analysis of three case studies of project-organizations created for the development of innovative social welfare services in Northern Italy.

RC51-856.2

ROTH, STEFFEN* *(Yerevan State University)*
VALENTINOV, VLADISLAV *(Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Central and Eastern Europe)*
AUGUSTINAITIS, ARUNAS *(Kazimiero Simonaviciaus University)*
MKRTICHYAN, ARTUR *(Yerevan State University)*

Was That Capitalism? a Culturomic Analysis of the English Language Area in 19th and 20th Century

This article tests whether the English language area may be adequately described as secularised and capitalist between 1800 and 2000. We are using the Google Ngram Viewer to chart and interpret time series plots of combined frequencies of pertinent keywords in the largest Internet book corpus, the Google Books corpus. The results suggest that the English language area is a secularised, politicised, scientificised, and ultimately also mediatised language area which has never been dominated by the economy. Thus, we turn social macro trend statements from assumptions into research questions and conclude that the sample period may not be characterised as capitalist if we associate capitalism with any form of over-average importance or even dominance of the economy.

RC37-663.4

ROTHENBERG, JULIA* *(Queensborough Community College, CUNY)*

Theaster Gates: Chicago's Entrepeneurial Artist

Theaster Gates stands at the crossroads of controversies surrounding arts and urban restructuring. These controversies include debates about the role of the creative sector and the "university industrial complex" in urban development, arts driven gentrification and the displacement of low-income community residents and the role of non-profits as partners with the urban growth machine. In addition, Gates' (who is himself African American) activities intersect with issues pertaining to race and culture in Chicago, one of the most segregated cities in the United States.

Gates, whose art engages the post-industrial fragment, racism, and the Black experience, is an international art star. He is also the director of Arts + Public Life at the University of Chicago, implementing the university's goal to create a thriving cultural life in Hyde Park, the Chicago South Side community which was once a center of black life and culture, but, due largely to the university's "Negro Removal Projects" throughout the 1950's and 1960's, developed a reputation as a staid academic outpost, surrounded by impoverished Black ghettos.

Gates has purchased properties with money from his art sales in the blighted, African American community of Woodlawn just south of the University's campus, converting them into studio and exhibition spaces and winning acclaim and funding for his "creative place-making" and community revitalization projects. Resi-

dents there continue to battle depopulation, gangs, violence and a steady drain of employment and social services.

My study of the "Gates Phenomenon" deploys participant observation and interviews with members of his organization, university representatives, artists, and other community members to shed light on how discourses concerning the arts, community, heritage, and culture are harnessed to legitimate and push forward economic development and at what costs and benefits to community members such agendas are put into place.

RC44-748.8

ROUTRAY, SANJEEV* *(Northeastern University)*

Labouring Poor in Delhi: The Meanings, Relationships, and Politics of Accumulation

The paper attempts to conceptualize informal and precarious labor markets through three overlapping analytical perspectives: a) hegemonic meaning constructions of work: 'dirty work', 'licit and illicit work', 'leisure work', 'time pass work' that reproduce forms of capital accumulation b) building and deployment of non-economic relationships in the accumulation processes, and c) modes of accumulation processes as a consequence of judicial interventions, political arrangements, and economic improvisations. Drawing on ethnographic research over two extended periods (between 2010 and 2011 and in 2017) in Delhi, I examine the gendered, caste, and working biographies over time and space. I will be attentive to the temporal and spatial logics by analyzing various forms of violence, cooption, and resistance improvisations inherent in the informal labor markets. Apart from caste and regional networks that shape labor market negotiations, I analyze the non-economic relationships with local actors and intermediaries that define accumulation through deployment of various forms of capital and the contours of working lives. In particular, I will explore how the poor survive precarity by a range of incremental accumulation practices. Further, I explore how judicial interventions (especially with respect to the overlapping concerns of industrial closures, pollution control, and street vendors), political involvement through mediations and rent seeking practices, and working improvisations operate within the sphere of informal and precarious work. My empirical findings will provide insights into the linkages between hegemonic meaning constructions of work, forging of social relationships, and political negotiations concerning informal and precarious work. I also explore the contingencies and the relative autonomy of various domains that interact and shape labor market, surplus accumulation, and the working lives of the poor.

RC37-656.3

ROVAI, MAURO* *(Federal University of São Paulo)*

The Film As a "Warning Device". Sociological Notes

The aim of this paper is to explore the notion of "warning device" (*dispositif d'alerte*), that appeared in an article written by Jean Cayrol in 1956 and whose subject was the film *Night and fog* (*Nuit et brouillard*, directed by Alain Resnais, France, 1956), a film for which Cayrol himself had written the text that has been read during the film. The intention is to discuss the possible conections between this notion mentioned above and *Muriel, or the time of return* (*Muriel ou le temps d'un retour*, France and Italy, 1963), a film in which both, Resnais and Cayrol, worked together again. The main methodological procedure is, first, viewing the films and, starting from them, to make a sociological analysis taking in account its expressive elements.

RC14-271.4

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* *(Bucharest University)*
IRIMESCU, ALEXANDRA *(Bucharest University)*

Gendered Discourse Strategies in Facebook Interaction during Electoral Campaigns

Blumler and Kavanagh (1999) divided political communication in Western countries into three distinct historical phases, starting with the post World War II which has been called the 'golden age of the parties'; the second phase, starting in the 1960s, was the 'era of television'. The third, more generally termed the digital era, characterized by an intense personalization, privatization and populism is now followed (since 2010) by the era of social media (in the opinion of most researchers).

Since gender has become one of the first languages of politics we decided to analyze the construction of women leaders' *ethos* in presidential campaigns (Roventa-Frumusani 2015), as well as the intermediality of verbal-iconic signs on facebook pages. This socio-semiotic approach will be complemented by a pragmalinguistic one, concerned with the "dialogue" of (masculine vs. feminine) conversational styles in the last Romanian parliamentary campaign (2016) and will be focused on the speech acts and politeness/impoliteness strategies encountered in the followers' comments on public facebook pages of three prominent women candidates.

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

The main research questions, following Nancy Fraser's quest for women's legitimacy (identity and statute legitimacy), are: 1. How does the plasticity of the online public sphere function in order to create the 'networked self' of women political leaders in search of visibility and recognition? 2. How does the audience consolidate, attack, reward the affective rhetoric of women politicians on Facebook? (emotion contagion, emotion induction).

RC14-262.6

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* *(Bucharest University)*

La Construction De l'Ethos Des Femmes Politiques Sur Les Pages Facebook En Campagne Électorale. Le Cas Des Élections Parlementaires Roumaines De 2016

La construction de l'identité digitale en tant que technique de production de soi avec son corollaire le tournant expressiviste demande une analyse du genre dans la double perspective du contenu disséminé ainsi que de la nature de la relation instituée.

Web 2.0 avec l'accent sur l'interaction et l'expression crée les conditions favorables pour le dialogue démocratique (Cardon 2012) tandis que la présentation de soi actuelle - *networked self*- (Papacharissi 2011) engage des formes nouvelles de visibilité et discursivité.

Concernant la communication politique dans les campagnes électorales, nous investiguons comment Facebook devient un instrument indispensable pour le marketing politique qui participe à la construction de l'*ethos* politique des candidat(e)s. Si dans la plupart des analyses réalisés jusqu'à présent les messages personnels et les engagements civiques ont mis en évidence l'ethos de l'acteur/actrice politique, il serait significatif pour la société de l'ère 2.0 le *feed back* de l'audience (amis, *followers*) sur les pages Facebook publiques,autrement dit le *pathos* du public

RC57-927.1

ROY, ALASTAIR* *(University of Central Lancashire)*
LARKINS, CATH *(University of Central Lancashire)*
KENNELLY, JACQUELINE *(Carleton University)*
ROWLEY, HARRIET *(Manchester Metropolitan University)*

A Critical Discussion of Participatory Research Projects with Young People Which Use Film: Stories, Narratives, Authorship and Ownership

This paper considers a series of issues that arise in participatory research (PR) projects with young people in which film is used for different reasons. We discuss three case examples, two from England and one from Canada. In each project film was used. In each film young people do a lot of the talking and their voices, stories and experiences are deliberately foregrounded in the final edits. After briefly introducing the three examples, we consider a series of questions which relate to the use of film in PR. Our focus is on exploring the reasons as well as unpicking the assumptions underlying the use of film in these projects. Drawing on Arthur W. Frank's (2010) work (which, in turn, draws on Anne Harrington's) regarding the distinction between narrative and stories, we consider two different possibilities about PR projects involving film. The first is that using film facilitates the involvement of young people, as well as publics beyond the academy, in discussions about a whole set of questions regarding issues such as recognition, youth identity and citizenship, by creating accessible modes of public storytelling. The second more uncomfortable possibility is that in such studies young people's contributions are edited (and, also, often screened) by adults, who provide the narrative frameworks into which young people's stories are inserted. If this is true, the public voicing of young people's experience generated in these PR projects might serve to ensure that the social problems and issues of inequality they face are rendered cosmetic, as they are used to serve other people's narratives and agendas. We finish by considering whether involvement in cultural production improves or worsens the already complex problems of involvement, ownership, authorship and ethics in PR.

RC09-194.3

ROY, DEVPARNA* *(Nazareth College)*

Land Resource Conflicts in India with Its Implications for Food Security and Food Sovereignty

As farmland is diverted to other purposes in a fast-developing country such as India, the number of land-related conflicts is on a steady rise. The current model of land takeover--which depends on closed-door bureaucratic decisions taken without project-impacted persons' input--may not be sustainable for India. Recognizing the unsustainability of the current land acquisition model has prompted me to ask: how much land is absolutely required to feed, clothe, house, and provide a life of dignity to some 1300 million inhabitants of India? Acknowledging that food, fiber, and animal feed are basic needs, this paper

focuses on three issues related to land and food production in India. First, I will examine the extent of farmland and common land acquisition in India during the period 1947-2016. Second, I will analyze the impact of land acquisition on food production in India. Third, I will examine two contrasting models of meeting food needs for India--the top-down model of "food security" and the localized, "bottom-up" model of "food sovereignty"--and spell out the implications of following each model for meeting the total food requirements of Indians at present and in the next twenty years. This paper builds on Gadgil and Guha's model of classifying Indians into three social groups depending on their circle of resource use: ecosystem people, ecological refugees, and omnivores. I argue that while land takeover by the Indian government from 1947-2016 has had a substantial impact on creating hunger and food-related dependency among some groups of ecosystem people (e.g. Adivasis), the government sponsored-agricultural revolutions have had the opposite impact on other groups of ecosystem people and especially on omnivores. Further, I will argue that a mixed model (combining features of "food security" and "food sovereignty" models) is necessary to meet urban and rural India's food needs, given the adverse population: fertile land ratio.

RC14-276.1

ROY, MELISSA* *(University of Ottawa)*

Ebola Heroes. Power Dynamics and Heroization Discourse in Social Media Conversations.

This communication will analyze power dynamics in social media, by exploring online conversations on the topic of Ebola heroes. Traditionally, social media has been used by public and global health authorities in a unidirectional way: they propagate knowledge, but infrequently consider the lay public's reception of this information and their understanding of epidemics, which is increasingly publicly accessible on social media sites.

This communication aims to analyze the lay public's understanding and appreciation of the Ebola epidemic response, by exploring which actors were cast as heroes. We will also reflect on power dynamics circulating within social media conversations that may influence who is - and isn't - valued through heroization.

This analysis of Ebola heroes will use international social media conversations as raw material. Data was collected from Twitter and Facebook using key word extraction, and the collected comments were divided into two corpuses: opinion-based data (primary data) and news-based comments (escort discourse data), each of which was submitted to a qualitative and quantitative lexical and content analysis.

From this analysis, the core of the communication will explore the influence of traditional "dominating" news media within social media conversations, as well as the tensions between "local heroes" (actors from west African communities) and "foreign heroes" (American and European individuals), and between "marginalized heroes" and "mainstream heroes". In doing so, we will discuss social media's role in molding and transmitting representation, and consider how historical and cultural power dynamics are (re)produced within heroization discourse.

As such, this communication will highlight how the analysis of online conversations in times of epidemics can allow health authorities to adjust their communication campaigns to foster a sense of agency in local actors, address ongoing tensions and conflicts, and encourage wider public engagement in fighting the epidemic.

RC15-288.2

ROY, MELISSA* *(University of Ottawa)*

Online Blame and Ebola. Exploring the Lay Public's Understanding of National and Global Health Authorities' Accountability in Times of Epidemics.

This communication aims to analyze the tensions between national and global health authorities during the recent (2014-2016) Ebola outbreak, from the lay public's perspective. To do so, we will explore the main target of blame in social media conversations. We will use this accusatory discourse to explore which health authorities the lay public initially held accountable for the Ebola epidemic response (and subsequently accused of having failed their duty).

We will draw upon the analysis of data which was collected from Twitter and Facebook using key word extraction. The collected comments were divided into opinion-based data (primary data) and news-based comments (escort discourse data), each of which was submitted to a content analysis.

From this analysis of online conversations, we will discuss what we call a "proximal blame trend", that is a tendency for social media users to cast blame "locally" (on the national state and nearby groups), while omitting "far away" people, places and authorities (including global health authorities). Understanding blame as a reaction from the lay public that results from perceived failures from actors in which hope and accountability had been previously invested, we will discuss the importance of national health authorities in the eyes of the lay public, and problematize the near absence of global health authorities in accusatory discourse. This will be situated within preexisting social, cultural and historical relations and scripts.

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As such, this communication will show how national and global health authorities can benefit from social media analyses on the topic of blame to gain greater insight into the lay public's expectations relating to epidemic responses. Drawing on our results, we will conclude by showing how such an insight can allow for better adjusted communication and management strategies in times of epidemic, in order to foster deeper collaborations between national and global health authorities.

RC56-914.3

RU, SUNG HEE* *(State University of New York at Binghamton)*

Bringing the Incorporated Comparison Method into Chinese Stagnation Studies

This paper aims to introduce an incorporated comparison method into Chinese stagnation studies. Comparative historical scholars of Chinese stagnation have faced methodological *culs de sac*, but, they still adhere exclusively to the comparison method. I argue that a practical application of the comparison method seems to be misguiding because the unconditional acceptance of the comparison method has led to the tendency to overlook multi-dimensional experiences in Chinese stagnation. The article is divided into two distinct sections. First, by problematizing the comparison method, this article attempts to debunk long-held problems hitherto neglected in Chinese stagnation studies. I introduce three types of comparison methods that have been widely used in Chinese stagnation studies and then disclose the drawbacks of each comparison-oriented approach. Second, as an alternative, I provide the incorporated comparison method not only to avoid Westernized historical standards in Chinese stagnation studies but also to deal with the dynamics between external impacts and China's responses to Chinese stagnation. This approach keeps the strong points of comparison methods by transforming the problems with them into advantages.

RC54-889.2

RÜCKERT-JOHN, JANA* *(University of Applied Sciences)*

Meat As a Waning Symbol of Superiority of Modern Masculinity?!

Nothing emphasizes superiority by eating like the consumption of meat. Because eating meat means first of all to kill and then to incorporate. Thus, meat as food becomes a symbol of power (Fiddes 1991). Superiority refers also to the nutritional characteristics of meat since proteins stand for strength and capability. This adds up to the symbolic superiority of meat-eaters, which is ascribed mainly to men in modernity. Indeed, this not undisputed cliché (Fischer 2015) corresponds with the nutritional behavior in everyday life.

However, the consumption of meat stagnates on a high level in Western industrial countries like Germany (or even slightly decreases). With that said, one can observe an increasing vegetable and vegan mode of nutrition – mostly women but also men. Interest organizations like the "Vegetarier Bund Deutschland" (German vegetarian association) as well as vegetarian and vegan food marketing address men by means of bodily fitness and capability.

This raises the **question**, if masculinity still needs to be symbolized in nutrition by meat. Are there rather other means for this purpose today? The paper bases on the **assumption** that meat has become too problematic in regard to the environment and health. It is also no longer a means for differentiation as a rather cheap mass product in Western countries. Capability as the core of male gender role attribution (represented as male habit) can be represented by nutritional means beyond meat. Nevertheless, one can observe counter-trends in the media as well, emphasizing a carnivore nutritional life-style. To answer the main question, the paper will discuss the actual symbolic means of meat as food for the reproduction of masculinity based on historic development and current nutrition trends. It becomes apparent, that meat is not primary about superiority, but rather about symbolizing capability as the core of male gender role attribution.

RC12-237.4

RUDNICKI, DANI* *(Centro Universitário Ritter dos Reis)*
COSTANZA, GRAZIELE *(Centro Universitário Ritter dos Reis)*

Le Manque De Respect Des Droits De L'homme Dans Les Prisons Au Brésil

Le système pénitentiaire brésilien est régi par la loi n ° 7210 de 1984. Ainsi, cette loi organise plus de 1400 institutions dans le pays. C'est une loi moderne, même si elle a plus de 30 ans et démocratique. Cependant, elle n'est pas obéi. Pour vérifier la raison de sa non-efficacité, trois commissions parlementaires d'enquête sur le système pénitentiaire brésilien ont été créées par la Chambre des députés depuis leur parution (entre 1993, 2008 et 2015). En raison de la dimension continentale du pays, il est impossible d'analyser l'ensemble du système pénitentiaire brésilien, mais, on se concentrant sur un seul état, en visitant plus de 10 institutions, en profondeur, on peut tirer des conclusions sur la situation de l'accès à la justice, la nourriture et la communication dans ce système, les soins de santé, l'éducation, le droit de visite des prisonniers. Et, en conclusion, on affirmé, en raison de la

corruption établie dans l'État brésilien et du manque de volonté politique des pouvoirs exécutive, législative et judiciaire, le système est en faillite et les prisons ne respectent pas les droits de l'homme des prisonniers et des fonctionnaires. Le système est basé uniquement sur la négociation («prisonisation») entre prisonniers et les directions institutionnelles.

RC15-283.2

RUDRUM, SARAH* *(Acadia University)*

Health Rumours and Global-Local Knowledge: Science, Nonsense and Resistance

Too often, an interest in health rumours stalls at a focus on their falseness and how they hinder health promotion or intervention efforts (Kaler, 2009). However, rumours that circulate about bodies and health are more than misinformation, falsehoods, or inconveniences. Such rumours are often politically and sociologically significant and can perhaps carry "moral truth" (Finnström, 2008). In this talk, I will trace two sets of health rumours circulating in sub-Saharan Africa, one in post-colonial northern Uganda and one in Swaziland in the context of HIV prevention. The rumours in Uganda centre around food provided as humanitarian aid causing various illnesses and body problems (Finnström, 2008, Branch, 2011), while in Swaziland, the disposal of the foreskin post-circumcision was the focus of rumours, also including one about health. I consider these rumours as sites of resistance to international humanitarian aid and to global health programming respectively. These health rumours, I argue, constitute critiques of, and resistance to the politics and biopolitics of aid and global health. As such they can be understood as counter-epistemologies (Kaler, 2009). While rumours are often looked to providing a lens on differences or indeed ignorance in 'other' cultures, they are also useful as a mirror, reflecting back to the global north some of the inconsistencies and assumptions of our international interventions. In reading health rumours as resistance, it is relevant to consider aid and global health as potential extensions of colonialism, and how their role in arbitrating authoritative knowledge contributes to their governance power. Vincanne Adams (2010) discussion of "Arbitrating Science, Non-Science, and Nonsense Through Health" and Amy Kaler's (2009) discussion of rumours about fertility as counter-epistemology contribute to such a reading of health rumours in relation to humanitarian and global health efforts.

TG06-987.3

RUDRUM, SARAH* *(Acadia University)*

Institutional Ethnography Texts Organizing Maternity Care in Northern Uganda: From Global Goals to Local Practices and Back Again

Drawing on a study of the social organization of maternity care and birth in northern Uganda, this talk traces the activation of two 'local' texts, a letter and a form. I identify their role in coordinating activities translocally on a micro-scale - between a rural health centre and patients' rural homes - as well as on a global scale - between global health paradigms formalized in the Millennium Development Goals and rural women's everyday experiences of care. I trace how despite global health norms around human rights, gender equity, and health care accessibility, a coercive approach to health care that developed in a remote rural northern Uganda setting can be traced via texts to the Millennium Development Goals. Consequences of the coercive approach include violence, barriers to health care, and added 'work' for women accessing care. Beyond a narrative of unexpected outcomes of well-intentioned interventions that is repeated in development circles, I suggest that poor outcomes are in fact predictable. Poor outcomes result from, among others, "vertical" implementation that places health outcomes on different issues or among different population groups in competition with each other, universal and technical approaches that ignore local social and political contexts, and framings of maternal health problems as primarily rooted in culture or tradition. Both the improvised local texts and the highly formalized international texts play a role in ruling relations. In trying to face in two directions at once, towards global health goals and patients, local health care providers fail both in particular ways. I suggest ways in which local social relations could be made more visible to global health governance, resulting in better translations of intentions to outcomes.

RC46-774.2

RUELLAND, ISABELLE* *(UQAM)*

La Participation Dans Les Réseaux Publics De Santé Et De Services Sociaux Pour Quel Projet De Démocratisation?

Contre une vision strictement scientifique ou bureaucratique de la recherche et de l'organisation publique des services sociaux et de santé qui amène son lot de division du travail, et du pouvoir décisionnel, de plus en plus de chercheurs, de gestionnaires, de professionnels et de destinataires de services proposent une vision participative de l'organisation. La participation au sein d'espaces institués

par la recherche ou par l'organisation de services permet de partager des savoirs et des affects. Elle ouvre des espaces de communication pouvant mener à l'expérimentation d'autres rapports à autrui ainsi que vers la construction d'un projet de démocratisation plus large. Par elles, les individus ont la possibilité de vivre des expériences révélant les tensions et les limites inhérentes à la hiérarchie de l'organisation. Dans les réseaux publics de santé et de services sociaux, c'est peut-être l'impossibilité de confronter de telles limites qui conduit à une instrumentalisation de l'idée de participation au sein de la recherche et de l'organisation des services, la réduisant, du même coup, à l'idée de consensus en petits groupes. Une telle instrumentalisation contribue à occulter les tensions inhérentes aux inégalités sociales ainsi qu'aux différences de pouvoirs, d'intérêts et de points de vue entre les individus de l'organisation. Comment en sommes-nous arrivés là? Quel éclairage la sociologie clinique peut-elle offrir aux individus qui cherchent tant bien que mal à « faire participer » ? Qu'est-ce que cette sociologie a à gagner ou à perdre avec le « virage participatif » ? Par un survol historique de ladite sociologie clinique, je cherche à saisir si, et si oui comment, ce champ permet de problématiser la « participation » vers une distribution du pouvoir au sein de la recherche et de l'organisation des services.

RC17-330.2

RUELLAND, ISABELLE* *(UQAM)*

Problematizing Social Inequality of Power within Self-Management Mental Health Services in Brazil

Increasing attention to individuals and groups, networks and systems, processes and evolutions suggests an epistemological shift that not only veils the social reality of inequalities within organizations, but also "deconstructs" the notion of organization itself. The transition from an understanding of the organization in terms of structure and functions to a more fluid conception of organizational practices and processes present new challenges in understanding the links between the organization and the social relations of power today. In order to overcome this impasse, our recent research on the networks of mental health services in the city of Campinas of the State of São Paulo in Brazil is based on a return to the concrete for a critical sociology of organizations. Integrating users of mental health services into organizational analysis opens a new path in the study of the social relations of power. As such, studies such as Guattari's work at the Borde clinic help to create a critical approach to the relationship between organization and the social relations of power. My research is inspired by this approach which seems to be the most likely to inspire the study of the socio-political dimension of organization. It is a question of shifting the sociological issue between the institution and the organization to the political issue between practices, individuals and political process of subjectivation (Rancière 1998). This critical and micro-sociological orientation is helpful in understanding, from an open perspective, how organizational practices act on social relations of power. The notion of "roda" (circle in Portuguese) used by individuals involved in our fieldwork was our guide to interpreting the meaning of organizational process within self-management mental health services in Campinas. This paper will problematize this epistemological choice focusing on roda as a *modus operandi* of a collective project to democratize the Campinas mental health network.

RC04-100.2

RUGGUNAN, SHAUN* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Changing Psychological Contracts of Academics: A South African Case Study

In recent years, the psychological contract in higher education has become more complex and challenging. In an attempt to understand the ways in which new policies shape the psychological contracts in the higher education context, I set out in a qualitative study to gather data on how new managerial practices influence academics. The psychological contract deals with implicit reciprocal promises and obligations; there has been what can be described as a dualistic approach in the literature over which parties (employees and/or managers) should be included under the analytical rubric of the psychological contract. Given the rapidly changing nature of work and management at South African universities, the case study provides an opportunity to explore the ways in which a new managerial context influences the psychological contract of academics at a Durban based institution of higher education. New managerialism refers to the establishment of a managerial system that overrides the autonomy and expertise of employees including highly skilled professionals such as academics. It is designed around managerial practices that increases performativity in an uncritical way, usually by deskilling employees through scientific management principles. Managers rather than employees become the core of the organisation. In the higher education context, new managerial principles have been imported from the private sector to increase performativity levels of academics. It has fundamentally reshaped the education sector including the reshaping of the professional identity of academics and their role in the psychological contract. Key findings are articulated in four themes: Adapting to shifts in the nature of the employment relationship, Self- monitoring through performance management

systems, Construction of students as clients (and academics as service providers) and the creation of Managerial Elites.

RC14-268.4

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, JOSE A.* *(Universidad Complutense Madrid)*
CACERES, DOLORES *(Universidad Complutense Madrid)*
BRANDLE, GASPAR *(Universidad de Murcia)*

Oportunidades Que Brinda La Sociabilidad Virtual a Los Colectivos Vulnerables

Esta comunicación pone en relación las reflexiones de nuestro equipo de investigación sobre el concepto de sociabilidad virtual con las dificultades comunicativas de colectivos vulnerables.

Las Tecnología de la Información y la Comunicación han generalizado la capacidad de establecer relaciones ininterrumpidas con los demás a través de artefactos conectados a Internet. El nuevo escenario ha transformado relaciones sociales y comportamientos individuales. Los planteamientos clásicos sobre los procesos de socialización están siendo reelaborados. Y la vida diaria, personal y laboral, de muchas personas ha cambiado radicalmente. Las relaciones personales y sociales líquidas, las identidades flexibles, las dinámicas diversas de las comunidades virtuales y todas las transformaciones que caracterizan lo que hemos denominado sociabilidad virtual afecta a cada ver más millones de personas. Sin embargo, en esta comunicación, reflexionamos sobre la influencia de la sociabilidad virtual en personas y colectivos vulnerables y hasta qué punto los nuevos escenarios suponen problemas y oportunidades no siempre adecuadamente identificados y afrontados.

RC10-205.3

RUIZ URIBE, MARTHA NELIDA* *(Universidad de Tijuana)*

Movimientos Ciudadanos:MICRO Fragmentaciones y Nuevas Configuraciones

Se aborda el análisis de algunos fenómenos que surgen en el contexto del panorama sociopolítico y tecnológico contemporáneo, articulados al neoliberalismo y al capitalismo voraz; entre los que se encuentran la transformación y reconfiguración de los movimientos sociales, que han pasado de la acción colectiva en el ámbito material e ideológico, a constituirse en movimientos sumamente fragmentados y específicos que incluso no requieren de la presencia física de los participantes ni de su lealtad absoluta y que al mismo tiempo son espacios abiertos que trascienden las fronteras y cuya membresía es fluida y muchas veces la suma de individualidades.

El trabajo se cuestiona finalmente la repercusión de esta micro fragmentación de los movimientos sociales en la composición y configuración de las sociedades del futuro y en el combate a la desigualdad, a la injusticia , a la pobreza y a la acumulación voraz de los recursos en unas cuantas manos.

RC44-748.1

RUNCIMAN, CARIN* *(University of Johannesburg)*

From Precariat to Permanent. How South African Labour Broker Workers Mobilised the Workplace and the Law.

Like elsewhere in the world, labour broker workers in South Africa face a challenging environment, the legislative framework effectively excludes or curtails their rights while at the same time the traditional union movement subjects such workers to hostile indifference. Across the world, there has been rising public resistance to the conditions of precarious work, leading some countries to attempt to control some of the practices associated with labour broking. In 2015 the Labour Relations Act was amended to curtail the use of contract labour to work of a 'genuinely temporary nature' and ensure that labour broker workers become permanent after a period of 3 months. These changes in the legislation were largely ignored by the traditional labour movement and in their absence community advice offices have begun to fill the gap. This paper will document the work of the Casual Workers Advice Office (CWAO) and the Simunye Workers Forum based in Germiston, Gauteng. Since the amendments came into effect in 2015, CWAO has assisted over 8,000 workers to gain their new rights through the new legislation. Furthermore, it has also assisted workers to organise in their workplaces into forums or workplace councils under the banner which led to the formation of the Simunye Workers Forum. While other scholars of precarious labour have analysed non-unionised organising as a form of 'insurgent unionism' due to the way in such organising falls outside of the legislated labour relations framework, this paper takes a different point of departure. This paper analyses how the amendments to the LRA opened a space for contract workers to organise both within and outwith the labour relations framework. It analyses how labour broker workers have mobilised the law, setting new conditions under which precarious workers can continue to fight for their rights.

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

RC38-677.3

RUOKONEN-ENGLER, MINNA-KRISTIINA* *(Institute for Social Research at Goethe University Frankfurt)*

"Speaking like a Native"? Biographical Perspective on Language Performance of Migrant Students between Othering, Mimicry and Desire for Passing

By drawing on my research on educational biographies of migrant students enrolled in higher education in Germany, I discuss in my paper how the notion of "speaking like a native" is imbued with different societal, normative, hegemonic expectations that are encountered by migrant students not only with cognitive response of language performance, but with emotional ambivalences and negotiations of belonging. I focus on the clarification of these societal expectations and individual emotional responses by analyzing biographical, narrative interview sequences that indicate how the process of language performance consists of experiences of othering as well as of a desire of belonging to the hegemonic speaking culture. I use here the analytical concepts of mimicry and passing as concepts that help explaining the desire for a transformed language subjectivity as a contested performance in multilingual migration contexts.

RC53-886.1

RUSAKOVA, MAYA* *(The Sociological Institute of the RAS – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

ODINOKOVA, VERONIKA *(The Sociological Institute of the RAS – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

AVDEEVA, VLADA *(The Sociological Institute of the RAS – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

LYUBIMOVA, ALEXANDRA *(The Sociological Institute of the RAS – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

ERITSYAN, KSENIA *(The Sociological Institute of the RAS – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

ZAKHAROVA, YULIA *(The Sociological Institute of the RAS – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

Looking at Childhood Protection System through the Lens of Children's Life Trajectories

Based on life course perspective and empirical study "Social Trajectories of Childhood in contemporary Russia" we analyzed life events, turning points, and the role of childhood protection stakeholders (social care, NGOs, education, police and guardianship authorities) in children's lives. Children were recruited from families of two types: 1) officially registered as families with a risk of a threat to the life and health of the children; 2) families in a difficult life situation without a direct threat to the child. To collect data about children's life trajectories we used mixed methods, including qualitative interviews with children, their parents and social workers, drawing of timelines, eco-maps, quantitative instruments for evaluation of children's well-being and other. Data were collected on 100 children's life trajectories during March-August 2017. The study revealed a number of methodological limitations of application of life course perspective in research with children's participation. Some children were not prepared to discuss the life as a linear structure. Children with mild mental retardation and those who were absent from schools for years had much difficulties to work with concepts of "events", "turning points" etc. The majority of children had difficulties in recalling the timing of events. Despite the mentioned limitations, the study has collected the rich material showing significant differences in interpretation of life trajectories of children from all three perspectives (a child, a parent and a social care professional). Children's difficulties persisted across the life course through the progressive accumulation of behavioral problems, labeling, and unsolved family problems. Timely support from childhood protection system, NGOs and church played a positive role helping to neutralize the negative events in children's lives. This research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project № 16-18-10372).

RC28-509.1

RUSCONI, ALESSANDRA* *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*
FINGER, CLAUDIA *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*
SOLGA, HEIKE *(WZB Berlin Social Science Center)*

The Role of Information Biases for Higher Education Enrollments Evidence from a Randomized Field Experiment.

Nowadays in Germany many school leavers from non-academic families obtain a university entrance qualification, yet first-generation students remain underrepresented at German universities. Instead, many opt for vocational education and training. Information biases are considered an important source of social inequality in post-secondary-education transitions, even among college-eligible school leavers. We analyze if providing additional (and correct) information on the costs of and returns to higher education, as well as funding opportunities increases the likelihood of college-eligible students from non-academic background to apply to and enroll in college. We use an experimental panel design with a randomly assigned 25-minute information treatment at Berlin (academic-track) schools. Our analyses confirm that biased information about the costs of and returns to HE contributes to social inequality in post-secondary transitions. First, biased information diverts college-eligible students from non-academic background from developing college-intentions. But while our information treatment leads to a short-term (3 months after treatment) "intention upgrading", it is not sufficient to change the application behavior of those students without initial college-intentions. Possibly the treatment took place too late in the school career (at the end of the penultimate year) when academic performance, learning motivation, and parental support cannot be quickly (and completely) revised. Second, biased information may divert also those students from non-academic background who had initial college-intentions from pursuing their plans and apply for higher education. The analyses show that our information treatment substantially increases the likelihood to apply and enroll to college directly after high school. Students with initial college-intentions from the control group (without treatment), however, partially catch up one year later. Besides differences between students with and without initial college-intentions, further analyses also reveal differences in the information treatment effect for men and women and for students with different parental educational aspirations and migration background.

RC24-445.2

RUSER, ALEXANDER* *(Zeppelin University)*

Mapping Networks of Denial and the Spread of Climate Skepticism in Europe – Evidence Form Germany

Climate Skepticism and denial have been regarded as a US American phenomenon. Perhaps the *one* situation symbolizing the utter denial of climate change came in February 2015. Oklahoma Senator and author of the bestseller *The Greatest Hoax: How the Global Warming Conspiracy Threatens Your Future* Jim Inhofe tossed a snowball to the Senates Floor to 'prove' that climate change is a hoax. Senator Inhofe´s dramatic gesture not only got a lot of media attention but also set the stage for the next round in the ever more fierce controversy on climate politics in the US. The towering importance of conservative think tanks in creating the impression of scientific dissent and political dispute over the existence and the implications of anthropogenic climate change is well documented for the US. But also in Europe, self-appointed trailblazer in climate protection, climate skeptics are on the rise – not least due to the growing success of nationalist and climate sceptic parties in recent years like the democratic Unionist Party in the UK. With the latest electoral successes of right-wing party "Alternative for Germany" (AFD) a party made into the federal parliament that promises to abandon the decarbonizing the economy and to "remove the stigma of a pollutant from CO2" (AFD Manifesto 2016).

The rise of climate sceptic parties and their strategies to challenge scientific authority and the role of the media is beginning to influence climate skeptic action groups. The contribution outlines a conceptual framework for analyzing and pro-vides some empirical evidence for mapping emerging networks of climate skepti-cism in Germany thus contributing to a better understanding of the prospects of climate skepticism and denial in Europe.

RC22-405.8

RUSPINI, ELISABETTA* *(University of Milano-Bicocca)*

Millennials, Gender and Interfaith Dialogue in Italy

Aim of this paper is to discuss some aspects of the relationship between Millennials, gender, religion and interfaith dialogue, with a particular focus on Italy. The Millennial generation, driven by a need for change, can shape social, economic, political and cultural life, especially with regard to intercultural understanding. Even if, both in the Northern and Southern Mediterranean, young men and women are often the primary victims of fundamentalism, social instability and extremism, they are also key protagonists in terms of promoting intercultural

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

and interreligious dialogue. Alternative spaces in which women and men can be agents of peacemaking and peacebuilding are growing. Media technology has had a great impact on how to promote interfaith diaogue and Millennials, due to their peculiar characteristics, are key participants in this process.

Italy is a country where Catholicism, compared to other European countries, is still strong. However, we have witnessed a weakening of religious affiliation over the past 20 years and a growing trend toward personal spiritual inquiry. This trend is particularly strong among women. Italy is also a country deeply challenged by migration flows that needs intercultural and interfaith institutions and actors to confront growing challenges. In order to understand to what extent Millennials women and men support interfaith dialogue, a survey among university students on religiosity and interreligious dialogue is being carried out in a number of Italian Universities (more than 5,000 questionnaires have been collected). This survey is part of an ongoing interdisciplinary research project carried out within the "Framework Convention (FC) Gender and Religions". The FC, launched in 2016 by the University of Milano-Bicocca, is a confederation of 30 Italian Universities and nearly 25 Research Centers across Italy which banded together to study, using an interdisciplinary perspective, how contemporary processes of change are affecting religious identities for women and men.

RC02-65.1

RUSS, DANIELA* *(University of Bielefeld)*

The Political Institutionalization of Resource-Comparing Practices and the Emergence of a Politics of Energy Development (1950 - 1970))

When looking at recent developments in climate politics, it cannot be understood without a thorough study of the socio-political constitution of categories and concepts, such as climate, environment, resources, or energy. In this paper I seek to shed some light on the political institutionalization of resource-comparing practices and the emergence of a politics of energy development, which can be considered the precondition of today's political struggels.

Coal resources where for a long time considered one among other vital natural resources. Over the twentieth century, however, coal, petroleum, gas, and water power came to be seen as kinds of the same resource – 'energy'. This paper explores the emergence and consequences of this new category by examining the sites and practices in which different resources became comparable and compared as 'energies': electrification,, vertical and horizontal integration of industries, as well as political regulation of natural resources. By studying the concrete case of 'energy resources' this paper also sheds light on the technical, statistical and organizational infrastructures under which resources can appear as being global.

This research draws primarily on archival documents of the World Energy Conference (WEC)) from 1960 - 1980 as well as the UN technical assistance programme in the 1950s; both representing key cases for the socio-political construction of contested categories of today.

RC25-JS-90.4

RUSSELL, ELLEN* *(wilfrid laurier university)*
BONNIS, BRITTAINY *(Queen's)*

What Do Workers' Deserve? Depictions of Wages in Canadian Newspaper Editorials

Media coverage concerning wages, strikes and other labour issues helps to shape public debate about what constitutes fair and feasible wages. Our research follows the editorial coverage of wages in the Globe and Mail between 1970 and 2015 to ascertain how the depiction of wage entitlements evolved over this historical period in which real wages stagnated and economic inequality increased markedly. Using critical discourse analysis and framing theory our team has analyzed over 300 editorials over the 45-year time-period to ascertain trends in the editorial assessment of what constitutes appropriate and feasible wages in Canada. Our research suggests that editorial opinion has changed substantially over this time-period, reflecting a shifting perception of workers' entitlements.

RC20-372.3

RUST, JOSHUA* *(Stetson University)*

Patrimonialism and a Literary Education: Exemplars in the Non-Rational Modes of Authority

'The Confucian,' Max Weber tells us, 'was a person of literary education, or more precisely, a bookish education, a man of the script and molded by it' (Weber 2003: 51). Weber contrasts these traditional, patrimonial attitudes with those of the Puritans, who 'rejected philosophic-literary education … as a temporal vanity and as religiously dangerous. (For the Puritan, the Bible was a kind of middle-class law book and doctrine of enterprise)' (Weber 2003: 51). What difference does a literary education make to the creation of the kind of agent patrimonialism requires? Amy Olberding offers a hint: 'Where we look to the [Analects] as a

manual, the guidance it offers often consists in the recommendation that we seek to emulate notable others or, in the alternative, avoid emulating notorious others. … Many of the text's more abstract moral recommendations, moreover, come to vivid life in the text, as the authors present us with narrative accounts depicting the text's various dramatic personae engaged in moral activity' (2012: 10). Both the Analects and the Bible features an exquisite combination of abstract ethical claim-making and rich narrative detail. So, the difference between the Confucian and the Puritan must be found in the way they approach these respective texts. When Puritans approach the Bible as a 'middle-class law book' they emphasize the abstract recommendations, whereas the Confucian emphasizes people and their stories; where the Puritan is oriented towards *rules*, the Confucian is oriented towards imitable *exemplars*. I argue that traditional modes of authority in general, and so patrimonial modes of authority in particular, are individuated by the role that exemplars play in moral cultivation and understanding. The pre-theoretical capacity to imitate exemplars not only helps explain the difference between the rational and non-rational modes of authority, but also traditionalism's relation to charismatic authority.

RC24-452.4

RUTJES, HENRIETTE* *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ)*
DAVID, MARTIN *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)*
BLEICHER, ALENA *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)*

Opening the Black Box – the Creative Role of Environmental Expertise in Co-Designing Mining Technology

Development of environmental technologies usually happens in the context of their application. This means that it takes the form of what has been called "collective experimentation" by engaging non-scientific actors such as local people, authorities, or civil society organizations in scientific knowledge production.

Taking the case of developing less invasive and environmental friendly technologies for exploration and exploitation of so called critical raw materials in Germany, within this presentation we will focus on the role that expertise of environmental administrations plays within technology development. This expertise is a combination of different forms of knowledge: scientific and administrative knowledge as well as knowledge related to a specific place (local knowledge). It is actively integrated into processes of scientific knowledge production when it comes to permitting activities of research projects such as sampling, or testing of technologies and methods. This is a common practice and usually it is not assumed that administrative expertise strongly impact research results. We will request this assumption.

Decisions of experts in environmental administration who are not part of the respective research project shape not only the organizational structure (e.g. budget calculated for sampling) but also the content of research projects (e.g. taking up questions to the research agenda posed by experts from administration) and lead to rather unintended co-production of knowledge in projects of technology development. Thereby processes such as the definition of proximity or distance of environmental expertise and mining expertise or the identification of strategies in administration to deal with nonknowledge caused by research questions, come into play.

By relying on conceptual ideas from practice theory and organizational theory we will reveal mechanisms that underlie collective experimentation in which scientific and administrative environmental knowledge are brought together.

RC54-894.2

RUZZEDDU, MASSIMILIANO* *(University Niccolo Cusano Rome)*

Migrant Bodies and Social Representations: A Theoretical Framework

Management of contemporary migration crises -especially those that, in the very last years, have been taking place in the Mediterranean context both from East and South- characterize for a high number of variables: as a matter of fact, very little information is available, especially in the early phases of any migration crisis, about the migrants' histories, juridical condition and actual needs. Even more blurred is their health condition: the objective problems in facing large masses' clinical risks, turn heavier due to the communication gaps among actors with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

One more cause of uncertainty is the interaction with hosting populations: very often natives show attitude of deep rejection and fear for their own safety and their families.

While it is quite clear that the deep reason of this hostility is essentially economic, most social representations of migrants openly refer to the bodily dimensions and involve two main domains: health and violence.

Health: rough displacement conditions, as well as accommodation in badly equipped centers, has often generated the belief that migrants and refugees are more likely to contract illness and generate epidemics, which might involve even local populations.

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Violence: the idea that migrants and refugees stems from patriarchist, non-democratic and archaic cultures, generate the belief that they are more likely than natives to be responsible for violence deeds, especially against women.

This paper aims at describing the most common representations about bodily aspects of migration phenomena and comparing them with medical, epidemic and criminal data. Furthermore, systemic notions will be proposed, that might help tackling this gap of information in the management of migration crises.

RC26-482.3

RUZZEDDU, MASSIMILIANO* *(University Niccolo Cusano Rome)*

Occupations and Social Economy: Between Political Engagement and Economic Activity

While in the last decades the occupation of abandoned buildings was a mere political action, related to capitalism fight, in the very recent years, new kinds of occupations have happened, with a major economic characterization.

The main idea is to use the occupation to gather local workers (both high and low-qualified), that were expelled from the labor market, set-up networks to match skill and competencies, carry out training activities and, where possible, start new business.

For example, occupied buildings have often become spaces for coworking, with exchange of ideas and information.

Within this framework, the main goal of this paper will be to assess how this social evolution is reshaping the attitude of radical groups toward Globalization: while, traditionally, those groups characterized for an attitude of strong closure from outer groups (see No-global, N.I.M.B.Y. movements), it is possible to hypothesize that the need for producing income for themselves and their communities, might be yielding a Social Economy open to a global scope.

With this aim, I will analyze a case study: Officine Zero. This is a group of workers, both craftsmen and high qualified professional that have occupied a train workshop located downtown in Rome. They are using this space both for producing craftsmanship to be sold worldwide, and as a coworking place, where to start ethical business.

This paper will focus both on the organizational issue that characterize Officine Zero, which are quite peculiar and reflect both their adaptation to the current economic, global scenario and their own vision of the world.

RC46-767.1

RYAZANTSEV, IGOR* *(St.Tikhon's Orthodox University)*
EROKHOVA, NATALIA *(People's Friendship University of Russia)*
KALASHNIKOVA, MARGARITA *(St. Tikhon's Orthodox University)*

Clinical Sociology and Social Practices of Religious Organizations and Communities: Integration Points

This paper focuses on the analysis of practices of Christian Orthodox Church organizations and communities using in the work with the most vulnerable groups and people in hard life conditions (homeless, migrants, unemployed, under-aged criminals, drug-addict people and etc.) For instance, Christian Orthodox communities of soberness were functioning in Russia since the end of 19th century. Nowadays programs of drug-addict rehabilitation, migrant adaptation, prevention of suicide, crisis female support, care for the elderly, palliative assistance and etc. are successfully being accomplished in Christian Orthodox centers. Moreover, in some authoritative international data research is pointed out that religiosity is the factor of positive influence on physical and mental health of a human and that traditional religions' approaches are highly effective in resolving rehabilitation issues [Koenig, 2004].

The following questions will be considered in this paper: (1) What kind of different confessional organizations social practices' experience might be useful for clinical sociologists in resolving aims of social therapy as on individual so on group levels, and in supporting people in hard life conditions? (2) What are the perspectives of realization co-projects both of clinical sociologists and representatives of different confessional organizations in the field of the mentioned activities? (3) How do clinical sociologists and representatives of religious organizations understand social justice in working out different programs aiming to reduce social tension, to minimize social inequalities in society, to improve the quality level of life and finally to humanize social relations? How does this understanding of justice correlate with fundamental principles of official social policy of liberal states and transit democracy societies?

WG05-941.2

RYSAEV, ILSHAT* *(Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the Head of the Republic Bashkortostan)*
AKHMETIANOVA, RIMMA* *(Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the President of the Republic of Bashk)*

Municipal Democracy in Russia: Modern-Day Challenges and Development Trends

This paper treats the issue related to the formation and development of local self-government in modern-day Russia. Consideration is given to objective and subjective reasons for reducing the effectiveness of current methods and practices in the development of municipal democracy. In particular, the article discusses the influence exerted by the authoritarian state-management paradigm on the execution of municipal reforms in modern-day Russia. Monitoring the development of the local government system in Russia and the Republic of Bashkortostan between 2003 and 2017 makes it possible to reveal tendencies towards state-controlled local self-government. This can be traced in institutional and legal as well as in financial and economic spheres. At present the absence of financial self-reliance in the development of the majority of Russia's municipal units hinders the use of the potential of local democracy to the full extent. Today's Western municipal technologies (participative management, direct election, self-organization of the population, etc.) are used under Russian conditions to the extent that they do not contradict the prevailing management paradigm. The globalization of international relations leads to rethinking the present-day theories and practices of local self-government in the developed countries that contributes to further non-determination and turbulence in the local self-government system of Russia. From this angle the article analyzes three trends in the development of local self-government in Russia.

RC18-337.6

RYSAEVA, ELMIRA* *(Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the head of the Republic of Bashkortostan)*
RYSAEV, ILSHAT* *(Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the Head of the Republic Bashkortostan)*

Features of Germany's Participation in European Integration Processes

The theory and practice of developing integration are becoming very topical in modern conditions due to the growing complexity and inconsistency of the processes taking place in the European Union. In the processes of European integration at all its stages Germany's participation has always been very active. The article analyzes the main approaches to the study of the phenomenon of political leadership of the state in the theory of international relations. There is given the author's definition of the concept of "political leadership of the state". The main features of the political leadership of Germany in the EU at various stages of the development of European integration are identified. The main forms, quantitative and qualitative indicators of Germany's leadership in the modern EU have also been determined. The author has also identified the current trends in the development of German political leadership in the Eurointegration processes and determined the role of Germany in the crisis of European integration. The article describes the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the problem of political leadership of Germany in the European Union, examines the political leadership of the state in the theory of international relations, the concept of European integration as a methodological basis for the study of the problem of political leadership of Germany. In addition, the main stages and peculiarities of the evolution of the political role of Germany in the EU, the political prerequisites for the transformation of Germany into the "locomotive" of European integration, the features of the political leadership of Germany in the EU during the first and second chancellorship of Angela Merkel (2005-2013), modern trends in the development of the Germany's policy in the European Union (2013 — present time).

RC49-822.2

RYU, HANSO* *(Chung-Ang University)*
LEE, MIN-AH *(Chung-Ang University)*

Eating Alone and Depressive Symptoms in Korea: Differential Effects According to Age

It has been recognized that *Honbop* (Eating Alone) is an emerging social phenomenon in Korea and reflects increased social isolation. In fact, having a meal alone could be considered a type of individual lifestyles or a matter of personal preference. On the other hand, it may indicate a lack of social relationships influencing psychological well-being especially in more collective socio-cultural contexts like Korea. We sought to examine associations between eating alone and depressive symptoms with the 2014 Korea National Health and

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Nutrition Examination Survey(KNHANES), a nationally representative sample. The findings show that eating alone is positively associated with depressive symptoms. As the frequencies of having a meal alone a day increase, the level of depressive symptoms also increase. In addition, the effects of eating alone vary according to meal time among breakfast, lunch, and dinner. It appears that not only whether eating alone but also when to eat alone are associated with level of depressive symptoms. Significant interactions between eating alone and age are also detected, which shows that associations between eating alone and depressive symptoms differ by age. Eating alone is more deleterious for mental health as age increases. The findings of the study suggest that eating alone could be an indicator of social isolation, which is more critical for older adults.

RC11-213.4

RØNNING, ROLF* *(Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences)*
MAGNUSSEN, SIV *(Centre for care research, NTNU Gjøvik)*

Digitalisation and the Dark Side of Innovation

Rolf Rønning [1] and Siv Magnussen[2] :
[1] Centre for Innovation in Services (CIS), Inland Norway University of Applied sciences
[2] Centre for care research, NTNU Gjøvik
Digitalisation and the dark side of innovation
Ken Loach`s brilliant movie « I, Daniel Blake» illustrates the dark side of innovation, seen from the perspective of an elderly person. The same technological solution may be to the better for some and to the worse for others. This is the main topic in our paper. The authors work with service innovations in Norwegian municipalities, and the paper will present findings from our ongoing projects about the development of innovation.

Most Western countries have a growing elderly population and declining birth rates. Innovation is a buzzword in many White Papers. For elderly care, more use of volunteers and new technological solutions seem to be the main innovative grips in many countries. Public innovations are part of the political struggle in society, but because technological innovations are seen as improvements and non-political, the political consequences are seldom mentioned - and frail groups may be losers.

A branch within public service innovation theory is using a public service dominant logic (PSDL). Here, the user is recognized as an active co-producer of services (Osborne, Radnor & Nasi 2016). Developing digital services this way is quite contrary to the situation today where most digital services are introduced top-down. Thus, more user involvement can be an important step for reducing the number of Daniel Blake's in the future. The paper ends with a discussion of how a PSDL-approach can be to the better for the digital illiterate elderly, together with an acceptance of digitalisation as part of the political struggle in society.

S

RC41-710.6

S, MRINALINI* *(GANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE, GANDHIRAM)*

Sexual Behaviour of Transgender: Empirical Reflections

Prelude: Transgender exhibit the full range of possible sexual orientations and interests including the potential for a lack of sexual attraction. Sexual behaviour and gender roles vary by culture, which has an effect on the place of gender variant people in that culture. In most cultures transsexuals are stigmatized and sexual activity is considered shameful, especially in cultures with rigid sex roles or strictures against non-heterosexual sex. **Reviews: *McConahay SA & McConahay JB (1977),*** Transgender have more heterosexual than homosexual experiences. ***C C Ryan et al. (1999),*** mental health care, stigma, lack of cultural sensitivity, unconscious and conscious reluctance to address sexuality may hamper effectiveness of care. ***Minto et al., (2003),*** People with non-normative sex development may identify as bisexual, lesbian, gay, heterosexual or any other sexuality. Regardless of partner preference, sexual difficulties are more common compared to general population norms. **Objectives:** To understand the sexual behavior of transgender, to know the orientation towards SRS and to find out the health complications related to the sexual behavior of transgender. **Design of the study:** Descriptive research design. **Methods of study:** FGD and Interview guide. **Findings:** Majority of transgender were seeking sex reassignment surgery for attracting and satisfying men. More than half of the transgender have involved in sex work for their livelihood. Around 75 percent of transgender have regular sexual intercourse with men i.e. customers including their partners and also infected by HIV/AIDS due to unprotected sex with multiple sexual partners. **Conclusion:** the sexual behavior of transgender, almost all transgender are engaged in sex work with multiple sexual partners. The behavior of sex with multiple sexual partners is contributing health issues like HIV/ADS, Syphilis, gonorrhea, etc. So the sexual behavior of transgender is a risky one.

RC04-84.3

SA'AD, FATIMAH* *(Federal College of Education, Yola)*
SA'AD, ABDUL-MUMIN *(Federal College of Education)*

Inequalities in Higher Education in Nigeria: An Analysis of Public and Private Universities in Adamawa State

In Nigeria the goals of the Ministry of Education is access and quality at all levels of education in the country. This is to say that quality education must be provided to all Nigerian citizens at all levels irrespective of economic social cultural and political differences. For this reason the Federal Government declared free education for all its citizens at all levels of the educational system. Unfortunately however beyond this it has not done anything tangible to ensure these goals are achieved. For examples it has not been able to establish enough Public (government) schools to meet the demand of her huge population – Nigeria is about 180 millions. This led to the proliferations of private schools at all levels. What is more, it has also failed to fund the public schools to the level that high quality can achieved. These problems are much more pronounced at the higher education level, where you have poorly funded less organised tuition free public tertiary institutions running side by side with well-funded and better organised very expensive private tertiary schools. Consequently, in Nigeria the rich are getting better quality education while the children of the poor are left with less quality education in the public schools and therefore better prepared to compete in job market. Inequalities in Nigeria social order are then perpetuated. In this paper we shall bring out the dynamics much more clearly and in more details with reference to two universities in Adamawa state; one public (Modibbo Adama University of Technology) and the other private (American University of Nigeria).

RC02-JS-48.1

SAAD-FILHO, ALFREDO* *(SOAS University of London)*

Marx 200: The Abiding Relevance of the Labour Theory of Value

Marxist political economy (MPE) is alive and well, and not just because of the habitual turn to Marx in response to any crisis of capitalism. Both through *Capital* and through the continuing evolution of Marxism, MPE offers unique, and uniquely valuable, insights that can illuminate the modalities of social and economic reproduction, and the relationships between (different aspects of) the economic and the non-economic. Marxism's presence has been felt through its own internal debates and debates with other approaches to political economy, and even through the influence on those reacting against Marxism. The key to the continuing relevance and analytical strengths of MPE lies in its capacity to provide a framework of analysis for unifying disparate insights and critiques of the contradictions of capitalism across the social sciences. The instrument for forging that unity remains Marx's theory of value (MTV). The potential of MTV to do so is examined and illustrated in this article with reference to two key concepts, the

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value of labour power (VLP) and financialisation. They are explored and shown to have common as well different specificities in terms of key processes of commodification (C), commodity form (CF) and commodity calculation (CC) that are introduced and explained.

RC47-JS-22.12

SAADI, MOHAMED* (Mohamed first University)

El Hirak Popular Del Rif Estrategias De Movilización y Resistencia

El Hirak Popular del Rif
Estrategias de movilización y resistencia

En comparación con las protestas anteriores de la «primavera árabe", la movilidad del Rif en el norte de Marruecos, con su icono Nasser zafzafi, ha puesto en marcha estrategias de organización y de resistencia sin precedentes. A lo largo de los nueves meses pasados los activistas mostraron gran capacidad y creatividad cuando protestan de manera pacífica y civilizada para exigir la justicia social y la dignidad, lo que impresionó a todo el mundo.

Era notable y significante las formas espontáneas y nuevas de protesta que superaron fuertemente los mecanismos tradicionales de los partidos políticos y la sociedad civil y pusieron en marcha las llamadas para la organización de estas manifestaciones en los sitios de redes sociales. Los activistas del Hirak tuvieron gran éxito en la creación de una comunicación eficaz entre los espacios de las tecnologías de redes sociales y el mundo real de la protesta en las plazas públicas, lo que cristalizó una conciencia política aguda entre los jóvenes del Rif .

En el plano metodológico, además del análisis teórico vamos a confiar en el trabajo de campo directo en el corazón del Hirak a través de la observación y testimonios de los jóvenes activistas del Hirak. Hemos realizado frecuentes visitas y realizado entrevistas individuales en el dialecto rifino amazigh , eso, en varias áreas, incluyendo la ciudad de Alhucemas, Imzouren, Al Aroui , Temsamane, ...

La hipótesis de este papel consiste en que la fuerza de la resistencia del Hirak contra la opresión violenta de las autoridades marroquíes reside en la legitimidad de las reivindicaciones, su espontaneidad, y la ausencia de una estructura de jerarquía y de cualquier tendencia hacia el liderazgo, por consecuencia todo esto ha dado una destacada presencia del Hirak en la esfera pública.

RC06-137.8

SABAH, MAHA* (Haifa University)
KAPLAN, AMIT (THE ACADEMIC COLLEGE OF TEL AVIV-YAFFO)
HERZOG, HANNA (Tel Aviv University)

Making Women's Invisible Work Visible

Making Women's Invisible Work Visible

For many years, tremendous efforts have been invested in attempting to define what is meant by the term invisible work. Its scope has been expanded and refined to include unpaid care work and housework both in the private and public spheres. However, most research to date, however, has confined itself to one axis or another of invisible work (e.g. care work, housework, voluntarism). Based on nine group interviews -- eight of them including women from diverse social positions in Israel (religiosity, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status), and one group interview with Israeli men -- the current study explores first, a range of invisible work at home and in the workplace and the interpretations associated with this labor, by women and men. Second, it reveals how invisible work is seen as an obstacle to the equitable incorporation of women into the labor market.

The research rests on two theoretical premises. First, the examination of the creation and preservation of invisible work requires taking into account both the institutional-structural and the micro-interpretative levels. Exposing various interpretations is critical in comprehending what women think about their invisible labor and what influence they attribute to this work on various facets of their life. The second theoretical premise is that of intersectionality, since the perceptions and influence of invisible work on the status of women in the labor market may vary according to their different social positions.

The findings expose that although much variation exits among women from diverse social positions, the gendered patterns of invisible work cross along these social lines. We found that although the neo-liberal context puts much pressure and tension on women and men, interviewees hardly undermine the existing gendered and economic order, supported by the high value attributed in the Israeli society to motherhood and family.

RC09-187.3

SABBI, MATTHEW* (University of Bayreuth)

'I Only Need a Second Term': Young Councillors' Strategic Adaption to the Ambivalence of Everyday Local Politics

Young local councillors in Ghana often articulate somewhat 'alternative politics'. Vibrant, urban-educated, vocal and actively engaged with communal self-organizing, they aspire to amplify a voice for the youth that is absent in local politics. However, their optimism at once confronts the ambivalence of everyday

local politics—survival in the councils must prevail over any alternative vision of local politics. This ambivalence leads these young and inexperienced politicians to despair. Yet, most of them resort to 'survival politics'; a strategic adaption of their prefigured ideals to everyday political practices as they struggle at once to deal with the expectations from their electorates and everyday life in the local administration. Drawing on recent fieldwork from different local administrations in Ghana, this paper sheds light on why these young councillors must adapt to both the narrative and challenges faced by their 'old' colleagues albeit in an arena with young and largely inexperienced politicians. They attribute their despair and everyday tactics to barriers imposed by local elites, poor remuneration, and unrealistic demands from electorates. However, their optimism is not only unrealistic but also fails to link local political processes to regime preferences and interests that shape the very design of the local political space in which the councillors serve.

RC57-927.4

SABELIS, IDA* (Vrije Universiteit - Faculty of Social Sciences)
NENCEL, LORRAINE (Vrije Universiteit - Faculty of Social Sciences)

When Collaboration Stops and Vulnerability Takes Power: Intentions and Unexpected Outcomes in a Participatory Project of Visual Methods with Sex Workers in Ethiopia

When collaboration stops and vulnerability takes power: Intentions and unexpected outcomes in a participatory project of visual methods with sex workers in Ethiopia.

Ida Sabelis, Lorraine Nencel, Bisrate Markos

We will sue you if you dare publish our pictures! – we will not agree to have you, and the organization, and the project profit, and not us.[1]

This sentence summarizes the feelings of a group of sex workers, members of a self-led sex workers organization in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, some time after we finalized a participatory visual methods workshop. It expresses the feelings of this group with whom we were aiming to produce a photo exhibition about their daily lives. Until then, we assumed the project had gone relatively well. We present this case to reach fuller understanding of what went wrong. We review the steps we took, dig out our blinds spots, and ultimately connect and confront our findings to question the assumptions of '*participatory*' visual methods' concerning their potential to empower and produce reflexive spaces. It will become clear that, while the methods were appreciated and enjoyed, the difficulties experienced were partly due to the high degree of (self) stigmatization and vulnerability the sex workers experienced in their lives. These daily lived experienced are entangled in the context and contingencies of sex work in Ethiopia, sex workers' position within the NGO world, and the objectives of our "participatory" project. Hence, in analysing what went wrong, we critically question, on the one hand the relationship between participatory visual methods, "empowerment" and stigmatization/marginalization; and on the other hand ethically consider which dimensions favour, and which impede visual methods in current day fieldwork studies.

[1] fieldnotes IS – 09-2016.

RC13-258.2

SABHARWAL, DESRAJ* (MD University Rohtak)

Emerging Pattern of Leisure Among Scheduled Caste in India :a Case of Haryana.

The Leisure is essential for everybody, however every society is heterogeneous so the case of Indian society. There is a group of high caste, high class, lower caste and lower class, women, men, youth so and so forth. Traditional Hindu society in India is divided into numerous caste and sub caste numbering in thousands. These caste have traditionally been ranked in a ritual hierarchy. The upper castes at the top of hierarchy were the dominant castes. The scheduled castes at the bottom of the hierarchy can also be described as the marginal castes. These castes acted as menial workers, laborers, servants and watchmen. Lower castes leisure have been always neglected. The present paper tries to find out the types of leisure opportunities and constraints among the deprived section of the society. It is not only because of their economic constraints but also due to hierarchical division of the society. The pattern of leisure is deeply influenced by the social transformation, its social structure, economy, technology, cultural and political process in society. Now technology has brought improvement in the agriculture and industry. The print and electronic media emerged as a strong arm for diffusion and orchestration of information, cultural symbols and recreational packages of various kinds.

The political process of democratic participation set into motion among social groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women groups. Its emergence as radically, though not wholly, distributed the traditional pattern of leisure and leisure institutions in society. Institutional form of culture to which leisure in the past was oriented, is now increasingly exposed to forces of what is known as mass culture or popular culture. This is happening in the urban setting of our society.

RC26-489.1

SACCA, FLAMINIA* *(Università della Tuscia, Italy)*

Migrations and the Young Citizens: The Role of Educational Institutions

Europe is facing a social, cultural, economic and political challenge due to the rise in migration flows . European Countries are dealing with the phenomenon through different approaches. For the Mediterranean Countries this is a relatively recent challenge that they feel is straining their capacities to adequately plan their refugees and migrants reception policies and to culturally absorb and accept the change. Educational institutions are a vital turning point in building the conditions for social integration, exchange and growth of a common sense of citizenship. This paper will focus on how the Italian educational system is succeeding or failing in contributing to acknowledge and appreciate the cultural differences and in building a common ground for the young and sometimes new Italian citizens of tomorrow.

RC25-474.5

SACHDEVA, ASHOK* *(MATA JIJABAI GOVERNMENT GIRLS P. G. COLLEGE INDORE)*

Emerging Creative Trends in English Communication and the Need for Neologisms

An incessant floods of Neologisms have swept in and the need is linked up to float a thought and invent an idea and communicate new concepts. Neologisms will be examined morphologically, etymologically, phonetically, semantically, contextually and to create, recreate, construct and reconstruct fresh contexts and also to suggest emerging future concepts. The creative writers, scholars, academicians, journalists and teachers are always on the lookout for new words, phrases and expressions to express and communicate new concepts, lend colour to their thoughts. Language, corpus-based but not corpus-bound, is a creative process with the immense potential to produce infinite number of words and sentences. A creatively geared writer can write different types of fiction, memoir, poetry, novel, non-Fiction, science-fiction, lyrics, play, script, travelogue and romance, features, interviews, criticism and reviews for newspapers, magazines and journals that require plenty of imagination, observation and the innate ability to paint word-pictures out of anything under the sun. If there is a Wordsmith dwelling inside the confines of one's heart, that can be set free so as to engage the ingenuous talents in creative writing either to use a liberal sprinkling of words or to use the imaginative power in order to make the work of art an enjoyable experience. An incessant torrential floods of Neologisms have swept in due to technological communication and intercultural development. The need for Neologisms is linked up to provide a hypothesis, float a thought and invent an idea Old familiar words acquire new meanings that include many different structural word formation types, novel derivations, clippings, back formations and various compounding processes which exemplify a wide range of semantic/pragmatic phenomena such as metaphor, metonymy, euphemism, and eponymy.

RC55-902.4

SACKMANN, REINHOLD* *(Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg)*

An Analytic Model for the Comparative Degree of "Eliteness" in Education Systems: Mechanisms, Inequality and Indicators

Currently, the comparison between countries on the importance of separate elite education is rare and mainly qualitative and descriptive. The aim of the paper is to present an analytical model of elite formation and to suggest indicators to measure it. The empirical material used is on the one hand a cross-comparison of mechanisms of elite formation in different levels of education systems (preschool, elementary, secondary school, higher education), on the other hand a longitudinal quantitative analysis of elite formation in higher education in Germany and France.

In a parsimonious analytical model, the degree of eliteness is set by mechanisms of a) choosing an educational Institution; b) organisational formation of profiles; c) selecting a group of students and d) forming cohesive groups of students. Comparing the mechanisms reveals that the institutionalised form of selection is by far the most essential stratifying mechanism. State-authorised publicised indicators (of choice, selection, profile and cohesion) valorise procedures of single educational institutions to proceedings of education systems.

New forms of quantitative measurement of eliteness in education systems (e.g. Gini coefficient; regional disparities) are tested in the comparison of Germany and France. It is shown that elite stratification can concentrate high achievers either vertically (in organisations) or horizontally (in disciplines).

The results demonstrate that new models explaining and measuring inequality of separating the top decile in education systems add to our knowledge on stratification processes of societies.

RC08-172.5

SACKMANN, REINHOLD* *(Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg)*

World Sociology at Its Making: The Reception of Weber 1920-1937 in Germany, the US and Japan

The traditional history of sociology uses the concept of "national traditions" of sociology. The analysis of the presentation examines the alternative thesis that central ideas of "classical" sociology were coproduced in the early multi-national translation process of texts and authors: Especially a higher degree of generalization is achieved by a certain type of recipients, called translators (people with knowledge in different languages and scientific traditions).

Material I used concentrates on the early reception of Max Weber in Germany, the US and Japan after his death in 1920.

Analysis of Lukács, Freyer, Mannheim, Mises, Walther and von Wiese reveals that a heated discussion on the fruitfulness of Weber's approach took place in the 1920s and early 1930s. Characteristic of the *German* discussion was that many criticised Weber's break with philosophy of history, his methodology and his probabilistic concept of society.

The debate in *American* shows by looking into Sorokin, Abel and Parsons that the latter two functioned as crucial translators of the Weberian way of thinking. Whereas Abel's path-breaking interpretation is nowadays forgotten, Parsons' "structure of social action" set the stage for canonizing "classic sociology" for post-war world sociology (ignoring American sociological traditions).

In analysing the work of Ōtsuka and Maruyama, one sees that in *Japan* a new reading set in of Weber as an author relevant for reflection on processes of catch up- modernisation. Already at this early stage, both universalisation of Western ways (Ōtsuka) and search for multiple ways to modernity (Maruyama), were spelled out. The lack of translators from Japanese into Western scientific languages delayed the world-wide perception of this Eastern reception of Weber.

Comparing the three cases, one can conclude that the "Weberian tradition" was formed in the 1920s and 1930s in a multi-national translation process, however distorted by power-relations.

RC31-564.8

SACKMANN, ROSEMARIE* *(Forschungsinstitut Betriebliche Bildung)*

Financial Support for the Costs of Professional Recognition Procedures – a New Stepping Stone within the German Recognition Act

The German labor market is highly regulated. Beside occupations with legally regulated access large parts of the labor are structured by the system of professional education with its strong emphasis on accredited vocational certificates. Within this culture migrants need the recognition of their professional qualifications. Thus, professional recognition is considered desirable for individuals (who can find better jobs with better payment), for companies (who can appreciate the qualifications of foreign applicants), and for the society as whole (because it fosters social integration).

In 2012 the German Recognition Act set the basis for the development of an encompassing support infrastructure for professional recognition procedures. Everyone holding a foreign formal vocational qualification has the right to get his/her qualifications accessed. The Recognition Act has been a success right from its beginning. However, Monitoring reports on the Recognition Act have shown that overall costs of recognition and a lack of financing opportunities may be a severe hindrance for recognition seekers. Particularly persons who work (below their level of qualification) to earn a living, often via casual jobs or other poorly paid employment, are in a problematic situation: In many such cases, their financial means are insufficient to pay for a procedure and all its associated costs, but as long as they earn a living, they can't apply for social funding.

In December 2016, a new instrument has been added to the Recognition Act: the recognition grant. The presentation offers a brief overview of the instruments of the Recognition Act, it describes the implementation of the new instrument and it reports on an evaluation which answers the question, if this instrument works. First findings (September 2017) show: It works to a remarkable degree.

RC32-591.2

SADAMATSU, AYA* *(Keisen University)*

Migrant Domestic and Care Workers in Japan: Workers' Rights and Contradictions Migrant Domestic and Care Workers in Japan: Workers' Rights and Contradictions

This paper aims to contribute to the examination of the rights of transnational migrant domestic and care workers in Japan. Dozens of female migrants began to work as housekeepers in the Japanese National Strategic Special Zones of Kanagawa prefecture, and the cities of Osaka and Tokyo in 2017 for the purpose of furthering the state's promotion of Japanese women's labor force participation. The female migrants' labor contracts are not direct employment, instead, housekeeping service companies hire them under the same conditions as those

of Japanese workers. More than two thousand care workers and migrant nursing care staff from South-East Asia work in Japan to compensate for the shortage of caregivers in the ultra-aging society. Most of these migrants are women. Although it is inevitable that Japanese society has to depend on female migrant domestic and care workers, their contracts are limited to short-term because of the government's immigration policy. These migrant workers enable Japanese families' and social reproduction to continue. However, they work in relatively harsh conditions in order to support their families economically and sometimes to repay pre-existing debt. Nonetheless, they have some opportunities to decide on their destination and to exercise their subjectivity. This study will analyze the motivation of migrant women's decisions to take on domestic and care work in Japan and also to clarify three contradictions of 'the equality of people who support each other' in the process of acquiring their autonomy.

RC53-885.1

SAEED, SHEBA* *(Institute of Business Administration, (IBA) Karachi)*

Positive Indicators of Well-Being: The Child Protection Welfare Bureau (CPWB), Lahore

Positive indicators of well-being: The Child Protection Welfare Bureau (CPWB), Lahore

Lahore can be described as a "primate" city which translates as a city that is dominant, socially, economically and politically. Mumford (1937) writes of the city as a social institution and describes the concept of opportunities. It could well be the case that many rural migrants in the hope of a utopia of opportunities are met with a dystopian future instead, often to the extent that they find themselves begging. The obvious reason for migration would be for better prospects perhaps even to the extent of an envisaged "Lahore Dream", in line with the concept of an American Dream as espoused by James Truslow Adams. (Saeed, 2013)

Amongst those who beg, one can also find a number of children begging. The Child Welfare Bureau (CPWB) is an institution created by the Punjab government, to eliminate child beggary by helping destitute and neglected children with the co-operation of the police. It is, therefore, a formal response by the Punjab government to eliminate child beggary within the province.(The Nation, 2005) The pilot project began in Lahore and has since expanded throughout the Punjab.

This paper will explore conceptual and practical frameworks that are in place by the CPWB in Lahore in understanding children's well-being and will attempt to measure those indicators of well-being (Lippman et al, 2009) through a didactic approach of the perspectives of both those running the bureau and from a sample of fifteen 11-14 year old youths. The paper will therefore take into account various dimensions of children's well-being within society taking into account dimensions such as gender, class, race, ethnicity, caste, religious background.

RC32-575.1

SAEIDZADEH, ZARA* *(Örebro university, gender studies)*

Sex Change Surgery in Iran: Socio-Legal Policies and Practices

Paper abstract: Sex Change Surgery in Iran: Socio-legal Policies and practices

The first sex change surgery in Iran dates back to the 1930s, and was permitted under Islamic law by Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic juristic legal opinion (fatwa) after the Iranian revolution in 1979. As a result, the legal change of name and gender in Iran occurs via a medico-judicial process. Despite its long practice, the flux of mainstream western (Anglophone) media coverage and literature on sex change surgery in Iran during post millennium period is heightened portraying sex change surgery as the product of Iranian state's sexism and homophobia.

In this paper, I show that such commentaries and publications involve significant misconceptions of sex change surgery in Iran, besides being misrepresentations of trans persons' bodily knowledge and experience. Based on the information I have collected through forty semi-structured interviews and other materials in Iran between 2014 and 2017, I argue that sex change surgery is not obligatory in Iran, contracting those who maintain that sex change surgery is forced on Iranian homosexuals. Moreover, I elucidate the divergent legal opinions on sex change among Islamic jurists in Iran and demonstrate how these have created space for different legal practices by judges and legal misrecognition of trans persons and non-recognition of transsexuality/sex change in most parts of the country. The lack of legislation has generated difficult and in some places impossible conditions for trans persons to undergo sex change surgery. Finally, I examine trans persons' experience of going through the process of transition in interaction with law, medicine and family in terms of; self-recognition; passing; and rebirth. This shows that transition does not happen at once or suddenly; rather it takes a long time and continues until or after the sex change surgery itself.

RC31-554.13

SAENZ, ROGELIO* *(University of Texas at San Antonio)*

Latino Interstate Migration in the United States

Over the last several decades much attention has focused on the international movement of people from Latin America to the United States. Much less attention has focused on the migration of Latinos within the United States. There are important reasons to examine the interstate movement of Latinos in this country.

This paper examines the interstate migration of Latinos during the 2011-2015 period using the American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Sample. The analysis is based on the estimated 874,126 Latinos who migrated across states during the previous year. The analysis aggregates individual-level data to estimate the number of Latino out-migrants and in-migrants for each of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. These data are used to compute the net-migration for each of these areas. Further analysis are conducted on the basis of nativity status to assess similarities and differences in migration patterns across U.S.-born and foreign-born Latinos.

The results show that 37 states experienced a net in-migration (more in-migrants than out-migrants) of Latinos during the 2011-2015 period. Texas (36,486) and Florida (30,975) experienced the greatest net in-migration levels. In contrast, of the 14 states experiencing a net out-migration (more out-migrants than in-migrants) of Latinos, California (-39,879) and New York (-27,948) sustained the highest levels of out-migration of Latinos. The results also show differences between native- and foreign-born Latinos. In particular, the number of states (23) experiencing net out-migration among foreign-born Latinos is larger than the number having net out-migration among U.S.-born Latinos.

The analysis also assesses the relationship between economic and political factors and the Latino net migration rates across the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the results for understanding the social and economic position of Latinos in the United States.

RC27-497.3

SAFAI, PARISSA* *(York University)*

Kin Games? the Complicity of Universities in the Depoliticization of Health in Sport

Scholarship on the interconnections between sport, medicine and health has steadily grown in the sociology of sport and physical cultural studies in the past few decades such that there is now a (somewhat) defined body of knowledge on the interconnections between sport, medicine and health. Scholars from all across the world have turned their attention towards problematizing the commonplace assertion that 'sport is good for one's health' and contextualizing the sport-health paradox against a backdrop of larger politico-economic, historical and socio-cultural forces. This established and growing body of knowledge is very encouraging for our disciplinary area more broadly, and is also notable since most of the scholars who have contributed to this body of knowledge are situated in academic departments that are management-centric, performance-oriented and/or which prioritize the applied sport sciences. In these departments, it is not uncommon to see scholars who criticize the health-compromising nature of sport systems working down the hall from colleagues focused on transforming the human sporting body into (an ever better) performance machine. The technocratic reconstruction of university physical education departments into Kinesiology, Human Kinetics, Kinesiology and Health Sciences or whatever mutation or combination of like words, as well as the alignment with and ascendance of health promotion, is not a new phenomenon and many have written about the specialization of academic disciplines within Kinesiology, and the transformation of physical education departments into units that de-emphasize the philosophical, ethical, social and cultural study of sport. This paper continues in this vein by focusing on the tensions for researchers, instructors, and students, with specific attention to the Canadian university context, that arise around the de-/politicization of health in sport in academic units that have embraced or are embracing "technicist [tendencies]" (Aronowitz & Giroux, 1985, p. 197, as cited in Macintosh & Whitson, 1990, p. 134).

RC24-450.13

SAFFORD, THOMAS* *(University of New Hampshire)*
HAMILTON, LAWRENCE *(University of New Hampshire)*

Shifting Perceptions of Scientists and the Climate Change Debate in the United States

Debates about climate change in the United States have polarized the American public. Numerous studies have shown the increasing politicization of this issue, and in particular, skepticism about climate science among those with conservative ideological views. These trends appear to have eroded confidence in science more broadly, raising questions about the social role of scientists. Nonetheless, how Americans perceive scientists, and whether those views shape the climate debate, is less clear. Drawing upon data from two surveys, the national POLES survey and the Granite State Poll in New Hampshire, this study examines how Americans perceive scientists and climate change. These surveys questioned respondents about the way scientists develop findings and communicate them to the public. Results show that more than 40% of Americans believe that scientists sometimes adjust their findings to get the answers they want. A similar number also indicate

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that scientists need to do a better job informing the public about their results. Regression analyses were then used to establish how views about the practice of science relate to climate beliefs. These models controlled for known predictors of climate-related beliefs (gender, age, and political ideology). Two dummy variables were created to determine whether beliefs about the integrity of scientists and science communication predict views about climate change. Results confirm that women, younger people, and those with liberal political views are more likely to believe climate change is occurring and is the result of human activities. However, individuals who believe scientists adjust their findings and those who think scientists need to improve their communication are less likely to think that climate change is caused mainly by human activities. These results suggest that debates about climate change may not only revolve around Americans' beliefs about climate science but also their views about scientists themselves and the practice of science.

RC24-452.7

SAFFORD, THOMAS* *(University of New Hampshire)*
VIEIRA, PAULO HENRIQUE *(Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)*

The Science-Government-Stakeholder Interface and Access to Appropriate Expertise for Coastal Environmental Planning in Brazil

The rapidly changing marine environment is affecting coastal communities around the world. Declines in fisheries, new pollutants, and increasing ocean temperatures necessitate innovative environmental planning strategies. With its extensive coastline, Brazil is one of the countries grappling with these challenges. Brazilian policy makers have prioritized implementation of socially and environmentally sustainable coastal development alternatives. To achieve this objective, ensuring access to wide-ranging scientific expertise will be critical. Nonetheless, how social forces affect scientific engagement and the use of different data within planning and management efforts remains unclear. Drawing on insights from environmental sociology and the sociology of science, we investigate how different conceptions what are appropriate data and scientific expertise shape coastal development planning in Brazil.

 Our project is an in-depth case study of the planning and management of a development activity often promoted as a socially and environmentally sustainable alternative for coastal communities, marine aquaculture (mariculture). Data consist of 62 interviews with public officials (marine resource, seafood safety, and public health), scientists, and growers in Santa Catarina, Brazil conducted in 2014-2015. Findings show key differences in the way social and institutional forces influence conceptions of what is appropriate scientific expertise and data during the planning of mariculture development versus its on-going management. At the outset, a government-university partnership formulated a production science-based rationale emphasizing the simplicity, sustainability, and economic benefits of mariculture, facilitating adoption of mariculture among coastal communities. However, once mariculture was well-established the production science emphasis deterred broader scientific engagement and constrained growers ability to access different expertise and understand more complex data related to myriad risks (economic and environmental), increasing their vulnerability. These asymmetries in the way science and scientists shaped the development process in Brazil suggest a need for additional sociological research investigating how the science-government-stakeholder interface shapes conceptions of appropriate expertise within environmental planning.

RC28-JS-82.1

SAHA, LAWRENCE* *(Australian National University)*
KEEVES, JOHN *(The University of Adelaide)*

Still Leading the Way: The Development of Analytical Techniques in the Study of Educational Inequality

The purpose of this paper is to trace the contribution of the sociology of education to the study of educational inequality, which is a key contributor to, and consequence of social inequality. We build on our previous paper (Saha and Keeves, in Torres and Antikainen, *The International Handbook on the Sociology of Education*, 2003), and provide supportive evidence, that sociological researchers, who study education inequality in its various manifestations in society, continue to make a significant contribution to the development of sociological research methods, and in particular, methods of data analysis.

Our discussion focuses on a select few of the significant new analytical developments which are coming to dominate sociology. In particular, we argue that some of these analytical techniques have developed as a response to the unique challenges that are posed by research in education, and in particular research in classrooms and schools. Some of these techniques involve complex multivariate models, new scaling challenges, nested data, selection and tracking, multi-level effects and the availability of longitudinal data. They have also been facilitated by the emergence of more powerful computers and programs that have made possible the complex analysis of larger comparative data sets, which also demand new analytical techniques. As a result, we argue that sociological research in education inequality has been a major driving force for many of these important analytical developments which have now become part of general sociological analysis.

RC11-225.8

SAHA, SUMITA* *(Presidency University)*
SENGUPTA, SOMRITA* *(RABINDRA BHARATI UNIVERSITY)*

The Depressed Class of Elderly: Case Studies of Elderly Populace Among Lower Income Households

ABSTRACT
India is often interpreted as a country which is still influenced by the values of gerontocracy as well as joint family households. However, modernizing trends are affecting the nooks and corners of every part of the society, and India is not left behind. The present paper seeks to explore the domain of physical and mental well being of the elderly population among the lower income households in the country. The findings of the paper show that in lower income households, nuclear families values are gradually penetrating, which is transforming the elderly- family interactions. It is seen that the elderly population which were previously acknowledged as the head of the household or one of the major decision maker are gradually sidelined or excluded from the household affairs. Awareness of being excluded is often a primary reason behind the degrading physical and mental well being of the elderly populace. They are often treated as an unwanted liability, which will be relieved only with their deaths. Case studies of 50 elderly respondents have been taken to explore the physical and mental health of the elderly populace among the lower income households.

RC54-888.3

SAHARSO, SAWITRI* *(University of Humanistic Studies)*

'Harmful' Cultural Practices in the Consultation Room: General Practitioners' Moral Views and Dealing with Issues of Gender and Culture.

General practitioners (GPs) are most likely the first health professionals migrant women turn to when seeking help with questions related to gender and culture. For instance, Dutch GPs receive requests to issue a virginity certificate. They may have female patients in their practice who are genitally cut and may wonder whether these women intend to have their daughters cut also, or suspect forced (child)marriage or honor related violence. In all these cases GPs have to decide on prevention and intervention.

We wanted to know what kind of so-called harmful cultural practices ('HCP's) GPs encounter in their consultation room, whether they experience moral conflicts (personal and professional) and how they balance personal and bioethical principles to make a decision.

In dealing with 'HCP'-related interventions medical ethical principles (autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice), that should offer GPs moral guidance, are insufficient. For instance, an individualistic notion of the person that is presumed by the classical notion of autonomy does not match the women's socially embedded lives. In communities that practice female genital cutting the practice is not experienced as harming the body, but as perfecting it. Yet, how does this differ from European women's desire for a perfect vagina that makes them turn to cosmetic surgery? It is not clear how health workers should take into account the way migrant women themselves, based on their cultural backgrounds, give meaning to concepts like autonomy, harm, well-being or bodily integrity, especially when these run counter to Western medical beliefs.

Based on in-depth interviews with fourteen GPs in the Netherlands, we discuss how they dealt in their practice with the above-mentioned questions. In our discussion, we will also compare between 'HCP's that take migrant women as their object with Western 'HCP's, like anorexia and 'HCP's that take men as their object, like male circumcision.

RC40-702.9

SAHOO, UMESH* *(KISS University,Bhubaneswar)*

Agriculture Policy and Farmers' Right: A Study in Odisha State, India

For centuries, agriculture is the main stay of Indian economy and as well primary source of livelihood of common masses. In past, agriculture was based on self consumption than commercialization. Since mid sixty, under Green Revolution, agriculture growth turned demand driven to market following modern technology, high yielding varieties of seeds and other know how. Since nineties, after liberalization, privatization and globalization process, the agriculture oriented more to export, food security, employment opportunities, etc. Some academic studies idealize such policy as sustainable to agriculture and paving way for eradication of poverty, inequality, promoting rural livelihood, maximizing benefits, etc. Some other studies perceived new agricultural policy as counterproductive to farmers` development. As it has caused loss of farmers own autonomy, self-reliant, self-dependant, using own indigenous knowledge, application of organic farming in production process, rising cost of cultivation, high indebtedness, tendency of suicide and overall agrarian crisis because of inability to cope up with new system and failure of marketing mechanism on

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receiving value of their product. Over the years , many farmers organizations have staged demonstration and protested government agricultural policies and programs but apathy of state continues unabated without redressing their grievances. In light of this fact, a study has undertaken in backward eastern state Odisha of India which has witnessed above 1500 farmer suicide cases in last five years and their violation right relating to life, food, loan, livelihood, production, receiving remunerative price of their product etc are in dead end. The study follows structural approach of dialectical perspectives linking farmers' socio-economic conditions, agriculture pattern, irrigation facilities, per capita income, dependency nature on trader, money lender and supportive credit facilities, indebtedness, constraints of repayment, counseling by agriculture department and civil society organizations on adoption of modern method of agricultural application, etc to comprehend the issue in totality.

RC18-340.3

SAHOO, UMESH* *(KISS University, Bhubaneswar)*

Local-Self Government, Democratic Decentralisation and Devolution of Power with Reference to Tribal Women's Participation in Village Panchayat

Unlike many of the modern nation states in the World, India has adopted the path of democratic decentralisation to realise the principles of equality, fraternity and prosperity. Especially, since 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 such process develops more people centric approach with incorporation of women participation in all development programmes say water, sanitation, health, education, child development, environment, etc under three tier Panchayati Raj system (PRIs) of local governance i.e. District, Block and Village level. A study of a village panchayat located in Scheduled Area of backward Sundargarh district, Odisha, India reveals that tribal women participate in any developmental activities as 'manipulative' rather than 'authentic' because of centralised bureaucratic system, influence of remote controlled political master and above all domination of patriarchal structure in socio- cultural system. Besides, tribal woman in village struggle for survival absorbs much of their time and energy that minimises their chance of participation. Of course, their active participation largely depends upon their belongingness of community, clan, educational attainment, income, employment opportunity, holding assets and position in local social structure which appears dismal. During panchayat election they are mobilised in pretext of gender justice to come out to public life as matter of right. But no policy, so far, guarantee their minimum subsistence round the year. Unless and until tribal women are independent of earning their livelihood and least or no dependant on their men folk, no policy of empowerment could ease the problems of their life. Hence, need for improvement of fabrics of human development system within which they live and survive, alertness tribal women, political will of the State, equity in grass root governance, social justice and holistic approach could ease the problem of tribal women life situation, otherwise, the women empowerment system, objectivity of democratic decentralisation and participation will be in dead lock.

RC48-805.10

SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* *(University of Lucknow)*

State, Community and Social Movements in Eastern India

Social movements and protests in contemporary India is the reflection of socio-political instability, emerging voices of dissents and rising aspirations of the people. Contentious collective issues triggered many violent 'cycles of protests' which had shown enormous repercussions on almost all the spheres of public life, sometimes emanating complete breakdown of order. Volatile movements, sluggish nature of the state, and sometime proactive temperament of communities often aggravate the problem. The state cannot accommodate all the demands, often competing demands by communities. The relationship between the state, communities and social movements in various parts of India require comprehensive understanding of protests and movements through which one can assess the broader socio-political structures in various sites of India. The present paper makes an attempt to review various movement studies and their theoretical standpoints and tries articulate the dynamics of existing relationship between the State, communities and social movements in eastern part of India. Further, it also tries to articulate the role of caste, class, gender and ethnicity in the process of mobilization.

RC19-362.4

SAIKKONEN, PAULA* *(National Institute for Health and Welfare)*

(Im)Possibility of Sustainable Wellbeing in the Nordic Welfare State?

The Nordic welfare states are more equal societies than many others but their ecological footprint is too large, especially from the global perspective. Understandable all sorts of economic growth cannot be infinite on the finite planet. Yet, the growth is presented as it would bring wellbeing for all. Indeed, the different political aims are contested continuously. However, environment or climate issues are too often handled as their own branch in the policy-making without the connection to welfare or wellbeing. A theory of human need gives a ground to examine the role of the institutions and communities when aiming at more sustainable welfare systems.

The paper scrutinizes the capacity of the welfare system to fulfill the needs of social assistance recipients in Finland. The means-tested and last-resort social assistance sets the minimum level for living standard. The theoretical framework bases on Max-Neef's categorization of needs. According to him, there are two categories: existential and axiological needs. The first one means needs like being, having, doing and interacting; latter refers to nine universal needs. As does Ian Gough, Max-Neef points out that the needs are universal but the satisfiers that fulfill the needs are culturally dependent.

According to the preliminary findings, it seems that the welfare services target-ed the social assistance recipients emphasizes needs like *having, doing (existential) and subsistence (axiological)*. At the same time, it fails to support or fulfill the needs of the vulnerable groups as there is lack of understanding about the complexity of wellbeing in the welfare systems that restrain more sustainable alternatives to social policy. The eco-social transformation of the welfare system requires a better understanding about wellbeing. Then conflicts between social policy and climate objectives can be identified more accurately which gives a possibility to formulate legitimate pathways towards the more sustainable welfare state.

RC19-357.4

SAIKKONEN, PAULA* *(National Institute for Health and Welfare)*
YLIKÄNNÖ, MINNA* *(Social Insurance Institution of Finland)*

From Universalisms to Universalism or Vice Versa? Finnish Social Assistance Reform and the Equality of Citizens

Nordic welfare states are characterized by strong emphasis on universalism with an idea of equality promotion as a character of the welfare systems. Universal social policies are found to be more effective than selective ones in creating equality and social trust among citizens, i.e. building social citizenship. Departing from the idea of British universalism that focuses mostly on the benefit system, the Scandinavian idea extends universalism to the policy outcomes by emphasizing the role of public services in diminishing poverty and increasing equality i.e. financial aid is not always enough to enable participation in the society. At the beginning of 2017, the social assistance was centralized to the Social Insurance Institution of Finland, which is against the current decentralization trend in Europe. In spite of the fact that the connection between social work and financial aid was disconnected, the reform was largely justified by the claim that it increases equality.

The paper scrutinizes which client groups were excluded and which advantaged and in what way, when the reform was implemented. Further, it asks how the reform revised universalism and an idea of social citizenship behind it.

The research material consists of data based on surveys targeted to municipal social workers, the management of municipal social services, social assistance receivers and the benefit handlers in the Social Insurance Institution of Finland.

Based on our empirical findings, people with cumulated social problems and need for social services are in more risk of exclusion than before the reform. There seems to be shift from "universalisms" to "universalism" in the Finnish welfare system. The reform has led to the increasing exclusion of the most vulnerable groups and increasing inequality among all clients. In the long term, this will erode social cohesion in the society.

RC03-73.4

SAITO, ASATO* *(Yokohama National University)*

Urban Community Formation in Central Tokyo: A Case Study of Chuo Ward

Since the late 1990s Japanese major cities have witnessed a shift from decline to growth of their population in the city center area. Among them, Chuo Ward in Tokyo experienced a particularly dramatic increase in its population. This study examines its impact and implications upon the local communities by analyzing the questionnaire surveys we conducted for the residents in high-rise condominiums and the surrounding areas. They reveals that the growth of population was mainly caused by relatively young adults who live in the condominiums and working as urban professionals. It also shows that their social class is significantly higher than the surrounding area in terms of the average income, occupation, and educational attainment. They seem to have a distinguished characteristics in consumption behavior, social and political consciousness, and the types of human networks they formed in their neighborhood. The author argues that this new trend of urban community formation is a significant part and parcel of contemporary urbanism which is driven by globally oriented neo-liberal state strategy. In the 1960s and 1970s, Japanese government contributed to form a relatively coherent and homogenous mass middle class society by its suburban public housing program. It has, however, in the last 20 years, shift her policy orientation to encourage more private condominium development in the city

center, which in turn created more class-divided urban landscape. The neo-liberal urban project is not limited to the buildings and urban forms, but people's mind and attitude toward themselves and the neighborhood community. In that sense, the new trend of urban living in the central core of Tokyo exemplifies a changing relationship between the statehood, built environment and urban community, and can be seen as an attempt by the state to create a society which is more in tune with the global neoliberalism.

TG03-962.1

SAITO, HIRO* (Singapore Management University)

The Limits of Transitional Justice

Today transitional justice has been institutionalized at the global level to address past violations of human rights. The globalization of transitional justice, however, contains a peculiar contradiction: although transitional justice typically addresses past human rights violations within a single country, the causes of these violations are often transnational. To understand how this contradiction of transitional justice developed, I first trace the historical evolution of transitional justice from the end of World War II to the early 2000s. Specifically, I argue that the contradiction was caused by the dominance of nationalism and imperialism. On the one hand, nationalism legitimates the division of the world into discrete nation-states. Given the persistence of nationalism in the theory and practice of transitional justice, transnationally caused injustices are delineated along national borders. On the other hand, imperialism legitimates a hierarchy of nation-states, allowing some nation-states to dominate others. Such hierarchical thinking has consistently influenced the theory and practice of transitional justice, shielding powerful nation-states from their shares of responsibility for transnationally caused historical injustices. To illustrate various ramifications of nationalism and imperialism in transitional justice, I then examine the so-called "comfort women" issue in South Korea as part and parcel of the chain of transnational historical injustices—the suffering of victims of Japan's past aggression and of atomic bombings and other atrocities by the Allied powers, to name but a few—interlocked across Asia-Pacific that remain unredressed to date. In conclusion, I explore how the contradiction of transitional justice as well as its ramifications might be resolved, or at least mitigated, in light of transnational and cosmopolitan approaches developed by Ulrich Beck, Nancy Fraser, and other theorists.

RC40-702.6

SAJJA, SRINIVAS* (WISDOM Farmers Trust)

From Agrarian Crisis to Sustainable Agriculture: Case Studies from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, India

Agrarian crisis is sweeping through the newly formed Telugu speaking states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with a number of farmers committing suicide due to crop failure and indebtedness. Small and marginal farmers of rain-fed areas are in a losing battle with agriculture as their material conditions keep deteriorating year on year. According to the National Sample Survey (NSS) data released in December, 2014 more than sixty percent of agrarian households in India are in debt trap ranging from 92.9% in Andhra to 17.5% in Assam.

In this scenario, it is pertinent to note that the benefits of highly extractive agriculture, which goes by the name of green revolution and based on 'high input technology' was cornered by the rich and affluent farmers operating in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The poor and marginal farmers primarily in the vast rain-fed areas of India are the worst sufferers. Apart from the indebtedness, many farmers are unaware of the minimum support price and often, resort to distress sale to clear their loans which were obtained at exorbitant rates.

While the situation appears to be gloomy with thousands of farmers committing suicide in the Telugu speaking states and other parts of the country, there are ways to combat agrarian crisis. This paper aims to present evidence of sustainable agriculture practices with case studies from the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in India. The farmers were able to overcome agrarian crisis to some extent by discarding neoliberal agrarian practices.

RC31-566.3

SAKAI, CHIE* (Kansai University)

Japanese Expatriation in China Since the 1990s: Gender, Nationalism, and Changing Status As a Migrant

This presentation shows the diverse and changing nature of the Japanese expatriate community in China, mainly using collected life-story interviews of Japanese expatriates in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Japanese companies have expanded operations into overseas markets and production bases since the 1970s, and it has pushed Japanese people in investment-led communities overseas [Glebe et al. 1999]. The tendency has accelerated since the 1990s, especially in Asia. Before the 1990s, Japanese companies were hesitant about localization, and they transferred predominantly male employees to overseas offices as management staff. It was difficult for local staff to be in-

volved in important decisions [Sonoda 2001], [Kopp, 1999] , and expatriates and their families tended to focus on Japan rather than their host country [Trevor 1983], [White 1992].

However, along with the globalization of Japanese business in Asia, Japanese expatriation has changed. Dispatched male managers are still at the center of management, but there are also Japanese workers who move abroad by themselves, entrepreneurs and those who migrate to their spouse's country of origin. Their experiences and future prospects have become diverse, reflected by their different backgrounds, motivations, and positions among Japanese expatriates. In addition, the economic recession in Japan and the growth of Chinese and other Asian economies has changed the dominant position of Japanese companies.

I have conducted life-story interviews and field research in Hong Kong and Shanghai since 1996, when Japanese companies expanded their businesses there. In the presentation, I mainly discuss three points. 1) Has the gender imbalance of the Japanese expatriate community in Asia changed? 2) How has the competition between Japan and other Asian countries influenced the lives and thoughts of diverse Japanese expatriates: Have they become more cosmopolitan or transnational? 3) How do expatriates manage the increasing gap between their realities abroad and the ethnocentric ideas in Japan?

RC20-JS-79.1

SAKAKIBARA, KEIKO* (Toyo University)

Have Working Women's Stressors Decreased Under the Policy of Promoting Women at Work?

Purpose Promoting women at work is a critical issue in Japanese society, and the Japanese government and corporations have made efforts to address it. Prior research identified two unique stressors for female Japanese corporation workers: work-family conflict and workplace discrimination, which also prevented women from being promoted. This study aimed to examine if such stressors still exist and identify additional stressors for working women.

Method I conducted one-to-one semi-structured interviews from October 2016 to March 2017 with working women (five managers and six professionals in corporations) aged between 30's and 50's, as this age bracket is associated with stressors such as responsibilities at work, childcare, elderly care, and sickness. Information on current job, position, career history, faced work stressors, and coping strategies was collected.

Results No interviewees mentioned a discriminatory work climate. Three stressors were identified: work-family conflict, pressure to succeed as female manager, and difficulties to maintain good relationship with partners. Work-family conflict was observed among interviewees with children under 18 years old. However, the impact of this conflict depended on the workplace. Supervisor's understanding, family-friendly climate, and flexible work arrangements through IT helped working mothers to cope with work-family conflict. Women managers reported often facing pressure to be successful. In addition to heavy workloads, female managers needed to produce high-quality work to obtain positive evaluations and succeed, otherwise companies may hesitate to promote more women. Some female managers reported difficulties to maintain a good relationship with their partners because of lacking time to spend with them. They also mentioned that if promoted to higher positions, their partners would have mixed feelings because the wife's social status might be higher than the husband's.

Conclusion Working women face stressors in relation to promotion to higher positions and their private lives. Interviews need to continue to increase the limited sample size.

WG01-936.1

SAKAMOTO, CRISTINA* (The University of Chicago)

Global Forms, Local Contents: Cultural Expressions and Cosmopolitanism in American Cities

How does cultural diversity relate to amenities and industry structures in major American cities? Are we becoming more cosmopolitan? In this dissertation, I explore the global and local dynamics relating to the growth of cosmopolitanism and industries in cities. More than just the influence of corporations and foreign investments, globalization develops faster as people participate in this process in their everyday life, by consuming ideas produced somewhere else, and by exporting their own. Immigrants are the most active participants of globalization, as they express their cultures in the form of businesses, arts, community activities, social media, and more, which locals notice, discover, participate in, and enjoy. Thus, people may become cosmopolitans by exposure without traveling too far. Cities with more diverse populations tend also to attract more diverse industries and amenities, in order to cater to different tastes. So, does diversity attract diversity? While this may be seen primarily as a result of large populations, preliminary results show that foreigners tend to concentrate in areas of high diversity, lower crime, and high industry diversity. Some ethnicities also tend to concentrate around ethnicities of similar culture or close countries of origins, while others tend to assimilate with other more distant cultures when they migrate. There are different trends concerning different ethnic groups in the way they concentrate in American cities. Using data science and mapping methods, and

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the American Census' data, I analyze how cosmopolitan cities attract migrants and industries. American cities have shifted from manufacturing and retail towards health, education, and professional and technical services, as the influences of globalization, automation, and the internet grow.

RC49-820.5

SAKAMOTO, TOSHIO* *(Nanzan University)*

Suicide and Face: Suicides and Society in Japan from Goffman's Point of View

In 1998, the number of people who committed suicide in Japan increased 1.35 times from the previous year. The high-rate of suicide continued for the next 14 years. This study analyzes this trend in terms of personal faces. The term "face" was developed by Erving Goffman as a sociological concept; it is a key term in his studies. Although Goffman did not research suicides, he was influenced by the sociology of Émile Durkheim, author of *Le Suicide*. Today, suicide is apt to be discussed in terms of solidarity, integration, or social capital. These perspectives arise under the influence of Durkheim's Le Suicide, written in the 19th century, and a valid question is whether these perspectives are currently relevant. According to Christian Baudelot and Roger Establet, trends in suicides changed in the 20th century. Contrary to Durkheim's conclusion that excessive individualism increases suicides, Baudelot and Establet found that a type of individualism (creative individualism) developed in the 20th century and had the power to suppress suicide rates. Their study suggests that the framework of *Le Suicide* is not entirely applicable to contemporary suicide. This suggestion is very interesting and important, but these authors did not clarify the influence of social relationships on suicide rates. This study examines suicide through Goffman' perspective, using it to clarify society's influence on individuals. Goffman's use of the term "face" is very important. This study suggests that contemporary suicide can be seen as a "face-loss" problem. From this point of view, the rapid increase of suicides in Japan can be related to its delayed transition to a gender-equal society: today, the faces of young people are seen as problematic.

RC39-684.6

SAKIC TROGRLIC, ROBERT* *(Heriot-Watt University)*
WRIGHT, GRANT *(Heriot-Watt University)*
ADELOYE, ADEBAYO J *(Heriot-Watt University)*
DUNCAN, MELANIE J *(British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council))*
MWALE, FAIDESS *(Polytechnic Blantyre, University of Malawi)*

Community Perceptions of Local Knowledge for Community-Based Flood Risk Management: The Case of 'Zamakolo' in Malawi

In the developing world, community-based disaster risk reduction (CB-DRR) presents a well-established approach for reducing vulnerabilities of rural communities. CB-DRR interventions have emerged as a way to foster community participation, create empowerment and integrate local perspectives. The premise that local knowledge (LK) constitutes an important determinant of community resilience to disasters has been increasingly promoted in scholarly work and international policy arenas. However, despite the 'promise of inclusion' of CB-DRR, realities from the ground imply that participation, and consequently, inclusion of LK, is often limited. In addition, existing literature is largely focused on the documentation of LK, without a deeper understanding of how communities, as creators, holders and users of this knowledge perceive its' usefulness for disaster risk reduction. This paper explores the realities of LK in community-based flood risk management (CB-FRM) in the Lower Shire Valley, the most vulnerable region affected by annual flooding in Malawi. Through a thematic analysis of a series of focus group discussions, key informant interviews and field visits in 12 rural communities (conducted April 2016-September 2017), the study explores the prominence of LK in existing approaches for dealing with flood risk. The results indicate a vast array of methods, embedded in the local tradition, understandable by community members and not requiring any formal educational or external support. However, participants also reported a perceived decrease in the role of LK, driven primarily by climate change and environmental degradation, which threatens its' future use. Accordingly, participants expressed a general preference towards the type of "modern" CB-FRM approaches, introduced by external organisations, that do not explicitly integrate LK. Overall, experiences from Malawi suggest the need for a system for documenting and preserving LK, better integration of LK into the work of development partners, and finally, rethinking how communities' confidence into their own capacities could be increased.

TG08-1013.1

SAKIYAMA, HARUO* *(Ritsumeikan University)*

Mobilization through Emotional Labor:How to Do "Good"Emotional Labor

I will try to show some aspects of emotional labor supported by the neo-liberalism in contemporary Japanese society.

When the idea of Emotional labor was invented in 1980' at the U.S., a lot of scholars have criticized new style of alienation by using this idea. Then, this idea mainly focused on mental exhaustion, considering that the structure of works had become under the service industry. So, a lot of human labor had become emotional labor, so, many people feel fatigue to do emotional labor.

Since the 1980', many theoretical and empirical studies have been proceeded to find out the effects of alienation in the emotional labor. Some research emphasized some negative incidents influenced emotional labor, others suggested some positive factors relieved workers.

Among them, some concepts (length, supervision, gender, autonomy,) have been discussed around the positive/negative aspects of emotional labor. However, these studies have slightly considered the social changes around the emotional labor today. So, I will try to show them by analyzing neo-liberal state in 2000' Japanese society.

At first, almost all of works become emotional labor, and people become to be mobilized to be a "good" emotional workers. A lot of industries have become automation, or shifted oversea. Moreover, manually emotional labors have done by the lower-class, or foreign workers.

So, people want to get more high communication skill not only at the company but at the schools to get good job, social status, and recognition . Then, some activities, books, and Japanese traditions are praised as s source.

Secondly, AI has been a tool of the "good emotional labor". Some companies use AI robots as emotional workers directly, and other companies use them as supporting tools for predicting clients' hearts.

Through them, I will show why people will do emotional labor .

RC15-295.1

SAKS, MICHAEL* *(University of Suffolk)*
ALMEIDA, JOANA* *(Royal Holloway, University of London)*

Complementary and Alternative Medicine: Theories of Marginality and Precarity

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners have long been regarded theoretically as occupying a position of marginality in Western healthcare, particularly in face of the power of the medical profession. The contours of this marginality, based in part on the exercise of professional self-interests, are outlined in this paper from a neo-Weberian perspective as they have developed in particular socio-historical circumstances. Here it is acknowledged that there are differences in the standing of specific CAM therapies, ranging from subjugated medical incorporation to total exclusion, and that their situation has been subject to change over time and variability across different socio-political milieu. CAM has not been analysed as yet, though, in terms of the interlinked precarious position that some constituent groups of its practitioners can be seen to occupy. With illustrative reference primarily to Britain in the context of other Western societies, this paper also considers in novel fashion how far CAM therapists fulfil aspects of precariousness alongside parallel members of a putative precariat working in health and other public and private services – such as low pay, short-term contractual positions and high rates of part-time employment. In so doing, it further examines theoretically and empirically how far CAM practitioners might develop a common consciousness as recent neo-Marxist theorists on the precariat have suggested – as part of a new class of workers involved in regime challenge and change.

RC52-873.3

SAKS, MICHAEL* *(University of Suffolk)*

The Reverse Politics of Professionalisation in Britain and Russia: A Counterposed Volte-Face By the State

This paper explores the varied relationship between professions and the state over time and place from a neo-Weberian perspective. In this respect, in Britain there has been a volte-face in state policy over the professions in general and medicine in particular since the 1970s/1980s. From being an untouchable and much extolled group, professions became subject to attack following the counter culture and the main political parties in a neo-liberal society thenceforth sought to rein in their independent self-regulatory powers. This was particularly the case in relation to medicine following a series of scandals in medical care, most significantly involving the serial killing Dr Harold Shipman. Perversely, a reverse policy volte-face took place in a parallel time period in Russia where professions had been politically disestablished by the state as class enemies under a socialist regime up to the 1970s/1980s. Since that time there have been attempts to re-establish professionalisation, not least in medicine, following glasnost, perestroika and the deconstruction of the Soviet Union. The political backcloth to these counterposed changes in the two societies concerned is highlighted in this paper, accentuating that trends in professionalisation in medicine and elsewhere involve more than just assessments of the technical expertise involved in knowledge work as they are managed in different ways in different social-political contexts based on diverse conceptions of legitimated power and justice.

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As a postscript it is intriguing to note that both of the state policy directions in British and Russian medicine have recently stalled to some degree for diverse political reasons, related in part to the willingness of the state to fully take the respective reforms forward.

RC04-89.7

SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, SANNA* *(Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)*

POTZSCH, TOBIAS* *(Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)*

Seamless Inclusion. a Study of Best Practices from Integration Educations in Canada and Finland

How can integration educations facilitate the more seamless inclusion of migrants into working life and civil society? At present this process is time-consuming and many migrants assert that they lack opportunities of fully participating in society before having completed years of language studies resulting in an atrophying of professional skills and feelings of frustration. This paper discusses our forthcoming comparative study of integration educations as organized by two vocational schools in Finland and a LINC program in Canada. The aim of the study is to identify best practices of inclusion of refugees and migrants in the labor market and civil society of the receiving countries. Our paper will discuss key contested terms such as diversity, inclusion and integration, how these concepts are defined and shaped by the institutional structures within both societies, and how these in turn frame the planning and implementation of integration educations in the partner vocational schools. Our assertion is that supporting students' own interests and competences should become central points of departure in the realization of integration educations, as well as in the creation of contacts with the labor market and civil society. Our data consists of background documents and preliminary interviews with teachers, planners and support staff involved in integration programs.

RC06-140.6

SAKSELA-BERGHOLM, SANNA* *(Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)*

Transnational Bonding: Social Ties and Resources Among Filipino Families

This paper discusses the significance of social resources in the lives of both Filipino labor migrants in Finland and their family members in the Philippines. Social resources are framed in terms of social networks and ties providing both social and economic support for the families. These resources can encompass the exchange of information, guidance and emotional support, for example. The paper illustrates how different kinds of resources are interwoven in the migrants' networks. Furthermore, it shows how and by whom these resources are transformed into useful forms of capital or remain as constraints in the actors' lives. By taking the actors in both the sending and receiving states into account, it is possible to obtain a clearer picture of how resources, networks and forms of capital shape the migrants' settlement into their new surroundings without forgetting those in the home country. The paper argues that transnational activities work as supportive, bonding resources particularly during the early settlement period for the migrants and the ones left behind. However, the significance of the informal social support cannot be fully grasped without taking into consideration the formal social protection, such as the social security systems of both countries.

RC33-604.1

SAKSHAUG, JOSEPH* *(University of Manchester)*

WISNIOWSKI, ARKADIUSZ *(University of Manchester)*

RUIZ, DIEGO ANDRES *(University of Manchester)*

BLOM, ANNELIES G. *(Collaborative Research Center 884 "Political Economy of Reforms", University of Mannheim)*

The Feasibility of Obtaining Valid Inferences from Nonprobability Surveys

Survey data collection costs have risen to a point where many survey researchers are abandoning large, expensive probability-based samples in favor of less expensive nonprobability samples. The empirical literature suggests this strategy may be unwise for many reasons, among them probability samples tend to outperform nonprobability samples on accuracy when assessed against population benchmarks. Nevertheless, the attractive cost properties and convenience of nonprobability samples suggest they are here to stay. In this talk, we present recent empirical research on the strengths and weaknesses of nonprobability samples for survey inference. We present results from various sources of probability and nonprobability data and attempt to establish some middle ground between these two sampling streams.

RC16-310.1

SAKURAI, YOSHIHIDE* *(Hokkaido University)*

How Do Rationality and Empathy Deal with "Well-Being" and "Well-Dying" in Organ Transplant and Life-Prolonging Medication?

Weber's typological theory of means-end rational, value-rational, affectional, and tradition has so far been taught as major sociological theory at university education. However, present behavioral economics and evolutional psychology teach us that means-end rational decision is also based on heuristics and emotion which have innately been constructed in human evolution. If we looked at various aspects of our life and death in secular and religious lives, we would know the interactive boundary between rationality and empathy.

In this paper I will first illustrate the brief history of organ transplantation and its current condition in Japan, in which most Japanese people hardly recognized the medical and legal definition of brain death and felt conflicted over donating families' living organ and staying with dying family until they stop breathing and suffer cardiac arrest. Medical experts and mass media revealingly tried to convince the public about the means-end rationality of altruistic organ donation. However, a few Japanese religions opposed organ transplantation from their religious perspectives. The second example is life-prolonging treatment relying on artificial breathing and nutrition by gastrostomy tube and central vein infusion at hospital and nursing care home for the elderly. Increasing longevity in Japan may cause a rise in anxiety among Japanese people, as they are getting more worried about taking care of their elder parents, exhausting own living expense in their 80s and 90s, and suffering from dementia. Recently, the concept of dignified death and national death have been discussed among ordinary people who begin to prepare in advance for the directive of medication and funeral in the end of their life time. "Well-dying" could be an important topic in both private and public sphere, involving rational and empathic decision and interaction among concerned people in Japan.

RC33-600.1

SALA, EMANUELA* *(Universita di Milano Bicocca)*

ZACCARIA, DANIELE *(Istututito Golgi Cenci)*

Older People and Data Quality in Surveys. Does Measurement Error Increase with Age and Deterioration of Cognitive Abilities?

In an aging society, the availability of good quality survey data is key. In particular, longitudinal surveys of older people are very powerful research resources to study social inequalities and monitor older people's health conditions. It is not surprising that a number of longitudinal surveys of older people has been conducted in recent decades, both in the U.S. and in Europe. The relevance of these surveys is undisputed. However, there are very few studies that systematically assessed data quality in longitudinal surveys of older people (Kalwij, 2010; Gaertner et al., 2015).

This paper aims to evaluate the quality of the survey data in the Survey for Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We draw on Lynn and Lugtig (2016)' theoretical framework to assess the effect of aging, and in particular, of changes in respondent cognitive functions, on a number of indicators of measurement error, including heaping and don't know answers. Our working hypothesis is that aging is associated with poor reporting. Controlling for age and educational level, we expect to find a positive relationship between a deterioration in cognitive functioning (measured with two indicators of short term and long term memory and mathematical skills) and the occurrence of heaping and don't know answers.

We use Wave 1, 2, 4 and 5 of SHARE data. We intend to employ a set of multilevel models and, in particular, to use growth curve models (GCM) which are appropriate statistical techniques to model change in a dynamic framework. Results from a preliminary analysis have shown that the relationship between aging, cognitive functions and survey data quality and quite complex. E.g. For heaping, cognitive skills do not seem to play a role whereas for don't answers they seem to have a negative impact.

RC18-336.6

SALAMEH, BILAL* *(Bethlehem University- Palestine)*

The Social Actor: A Critical Appraisal of the Palestinian Context and Its Challenges

There is no doubt that the arrogance and political violence Palestinians are forced to endure is unmistakeably one of the most pronounced and harrowing experiences of the 21st century. Numerous forms of psychological damage to Palestinians are perpetrated against this population under Israeli occupation and colonialism.

he colonial context generates psychological and political repercussions that create a fertile environment for psychological disorders and mental illness that

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are expressed, in the most severe cases, through anger, rebellion, and tension. The environment of violence rebounds on Palestinian society in the absence of an inclusive liberal vision.

Accurate psychological diagnosis is ineffective since it is devoid of the value of cultural and national content. Deciding the treatment for psychiatric patients is impossible because the policies and practices of Israeli colonialism continue, and therefore, the causes and factors leading to the mental disorder, as well as the problems and challenges Palestinians face, are not included in the appraisal of their cases. Moreover, psychosocial and traumatic conditions and adaptation are measured solely by exaggerated quantitative digital statistics. Psychological trauma, behavioral and emotional disorders are unable to respond to the techniques associated with Western diagnosis and treatment.

This article is based on a critical vision that attempts to highlight the importance of the social actor in the Palestinian context as a whole. It includes basic ideas about the author's understanding and expectations of all the aspects associated with the role and profession of the social actor, as a transforming mechanism of issues in the Palestinian context.

If we accept that Palestinian society is vulnerable to psychological setbacks, its recovery, according to Fanon (1972) lies in the resistance against the colonizer.

Keywords: Mental illness in Palestinians; Detrimental social factors in Palestine; effects of Israeli colonialism on Palestinian mental health

WG05-947.1

SALAZAR LÓPEZ, CÉSAR* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Efectos De La Apertura Comercial Sobre La Distribución Del Ingreso y El Crecimiento Económico En México, 1990-2016

El modelo de crecimiento liderado por exportaciones, implementado en México como respuesta a la crisis de la deuda de la década de los ochenta, tendría que catalogarse como un modelo exitoso, ya que durante el periodo de 1995-2016, los acuerdos comerciales firmados por nuestro país se multiplicaron, las exportaciones crecieron a una tasa promedio anual de 7.64%; y actualmente éstas representan una tercera parte del PIB. Sin embargo, este éxito no se refleja en un sólido crecimiento de la actividad económica de nuestro país, que a su vez incentive mejores niveles salariales y una distribución más equitativa del ingreso; además de que se da en un contexto de déficit crónico en la balanza de cuenta corriente.

En este trabajo se analizan las causas del fenómeno antes descrito, un exitoso modelo exportador con un pobre desempeño económico de largo plazo, y se explica que esta paradoja es resultado de la forma en que la economía mexicana se insertó en las cadenas globales de valor, y que el deterioro de la participación de los salarios en el producto, provocado por un modelo de *crecimiento dirigido por beneficios* (profit-led growth), condiciona un lento crecimiento del producto y, en consecuencia, una mayor desigualdad del ingreso.

RC21-397.3

SALCEDO, ANDRES* *(Universidad Nacional de Colombia)*
FORERO, ANA *(Universidad de los Andes)*

Enclosing Beauty and Privileges: Disputes over the Production of Exclusive Urban Spaces in Bogota, Colombia

Over fifty years a group of upper class residents in Bogotá have organized and relied on their association to create a beautiful and secured neighborhood surrounded by nature and principles of good taste and high standards of living. The production of such an exclusive space with zero levels of criminality and violence contrasts with the 60 years of armed conflict that Colombia endured until the recently signed peace agreement and with decades of strikingly high rates of homicides. The traditional founders of this model see it a civic and moral legacy that they are willing to defend with determination against the city hall and newcomers that do not share their codes of manners. The previous city administration, though, considered it an unviable privatized pattern of dwelling that should be intervened since it reproduced privileges, an unequal enjoyment of space, and the exclusion of others. In this paper we will discuss how these disputes and tensions over of the meaning and uses of urban space pose many dilemmas to face the democratic principles of justice and equity that should prevail while facing the limits of the city growth.

RC24-442.4

SALEHI, SADEGH* *(University of Mazandaran)*
FATTAHI, NASER *(Azad University,Noor)*
KHOSHFAR, FEREYDOUN *(Golestan University, Gorgan)*
ESLAMI, YASER *(Islamic Azad University)*
KHAZAIE, RAZIEH *(University of Tehran)*

Driving Forces of Social Institutions on Climate Change Policy Support in Iran

Previous research has examined the role of individuals' beliefs, knowledge, the NEP, etc. on climate change policy support (Takizi, 2015), but comparative work on social institutions has remained largely understudied. To address this gap, the present study resorts to institutional theory to investigate the impact of societal institutions on climate change policy support. Our empirical context is Iran. The Iranian government has launched a national strategic plan aimed to adapt and mitigate the risks of climate change as the country is increasingly facing multiple environmental challenges. In certain areas such as the Golestan and Ghazvin provinces, people are experiencing water shortages and desertification. As such, the government has been trying to gain local people's support for its climate change program; yet, applying a top-down (Command and Control) policy has not yielded positive results (Ebrahimkhani, 2016). In our study, we used a mixed method approach. We carried out semi-structured qualitative interviews with 26 people to explore the major social factors that shape people's behaviors. We also collected quantitative data from 240 people selected randomly. Interviews and data collection were carried out in 2017. Our comparative findings show that while personal factors (e.g., environmental knowledge, personal efficiency and information resources) and government institutions do not play a significant role in shaping people's behaviors, the institutions of religion and family in both province do generate support for climate change policy. The results of the study suggest that to make an effective agency-structure relationship (Giddens, 1984) in Iran, policy makers should consider the structural factors like religion and family to encourage climate change policy support.

RC03-76.6

SALLAWAY-COSTELLO, JAKE* *(Birmingham City University)*

Meat As a Material of Food Activism: An Ethnographic Investigation of the Relationship between the Consumer and the Consumed.

Facilitating social interaction, integration and even empowerment, food is a commodity of community (Vivero-Pol, 2017). Public health nutrition research typically focuses on either the consumer or the consumed; the intricate relationships between the individual, their dietary practices and the food they eat is seldom explored. Further considering the role of food premises, equipment and transport, the diet is a complex entanglement of physical materiality and social phenomena.

Community, Culture and Meat Consumption is a doctoral research study investigating the cultural meanings of meat consumption. This highly immersive ethnography saw the researcher spend a year of fieldwork with the Birmingham Foodie Community; a network of food activists across the West Midlands (United Kingdom) working to address the social and environmental injustices of the global food system. From what initially appeared to the researcher to be a small group of engaged activists emerged a fast-growing community; a busy assemblage of thousands of individuals, premises, foodstuffs and community facilities. Physical materials were central to the sense of social inclusion, perceptions of authority in volunteering work and questions concerning the "ownership" of both the material assets and the community as a whole. It became apparent that the community was not merely a social network, but a unique entanglement of people, food and the many material resources that bought the two together. The researcher felt a strong sense of community membership and belonging, challenging the perceived dichotomy of materialism and inclusion.

This paper will examine the critical role of materiality in the Birmingham Foodie Community, with a focus on the function of territoriality and perceptions of ownership in the third sector. The value of food, and meat in particularly, as a commodity of community will be explored in relation to the complex sociocultural meanings of the diet.

RC52-860.2

SALLING OLESEN, HENNING* *(Roskilde University)*

Professional Identification, Social Responsibility and Democracy

The paper will consider the historical relevance of the notion of profession in a post industrial society and discuss a possible new constitution of professions, with a particular view to dynamic factors of new work domains (e.g. human services) and changes in the specific nature of work (technological shifts).

Taking for granted that the privileges and power of professionals based in closure and monopolized skills are being undermined the concordat with the rest of society will have to change if professionals should play a key role in future labor relations and knowledge based work. The vision of the paper is a new professionalism, in which the particular specialist knowledge and skills are executed on the basis of the professional identification and social responsibility, and in an interactive and more democratic relation with clients/users. The question raised is if and how professionals can identify with such a new professionalism and how they could reconfigure specialized knowledge and develop democratic (dialogic, social) competences to build such a new legitimacy of professionalism.

In order to illuminate this general question the paper will explore the subjective aspects of professional work and professional practice on microlevel: How is professionalism based in the identifications of individual professionals? How are the responsibilities of professions (re)negotiated in everyday life of professionals? How are enactments of responsibility embedded in everyday practice and inter-

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twined with knowledge – the formal and political responsibilities of professionals with their specific knowledge?

The paper will draw on empirical research of learning and identity processes of individuals in several professions which are in a process of societal change (general medical practitioners, nurses, engineers, teachers, priests). Wherever possible it will draw attention to the importance of gender relations

RC38-672.5

SALLING OLESEN, HENNING* *(Roskilde University)*

Psycho-Societal Interpretations in Life History Research

The paper will present a development of life history research in education and learning research, in which psycho-societal interpretations play a key role. The horizon of the approach is the lifelong subjective engagement in intended as well as unintended learning, in formal education as well as in everyday life. The paper will describe the reasons for adopting and developing life history approaches by summarizing how a political and practical engagement in adult education and learning led to a critique of the horizon of academic pedagogy. In order to understand learning and education from the perspective of learners the need for empirical studies in the situation and life experiences emerged, and the tradition of (auto)biographical research offered a proven experience for a societal understanding of learning processes.

Life histories represent lived lives past, present and anticipated future. As such they are interpretations of individuals' experiences of the way in which societal dynamics take place in the individual body and mind, either told by the individual him/herself or by another biographer. The Life History approach at Roskilde University was developing from interpreting autobiographical and later certain other forms of language interactive material as moments of life history, i.e. it is basically a hermeneutic approach. The paper will present two different ways of handling biographies and life histories, and then go deeper into the epistemological and methodological aspects of psycho-societal interpretation. The psycho-societal interpretation of biographical accounts aims at breaking the theoretical and empirical dichotomy of the social and the psychic, both in the interpretation of learning processes and more generally in the theoretical understandings of language, body and mind. Finally it presents examples how such interpretations organized by the concept of (life) experience can illuminate professional and vocational identity building as well as adult learning in general.

RC49-825.3

SALLING WEBER, SØREN* *(Roskilde University, RUC)*

Professionals' Experiences Integrating Workers with Mental Health Problems on the Danish Labour Market

Mental health problems are apparently a persistent barrier for labour market participation. However, an increasing political-economical pressure to activate workers and ensure labour market participation in the Danish welfare state aligns with users' appeals for inclusion in a strong call for contextualized and non-dogmatic understanding of the relation between labour and mental health problems. This paper analyses what welfare professionals' experiences integrating people diagnosed with mental health problems on the Danish labour market means for their understanding of the interplay between wage labour and mental health problems.

I draw on biographical and thematic interviews from an ongoing investigation of professionals' work with the method Individual Placement and Support in the Danish welfare system, which I construe as an extreme case of the societal attempt to integrate people with a diagnosis on the ordinary labour market.

Theory of Hartmut Rosa and Claus Offe is used to conceptualize the tensions in the work between socio-cultural acceleration of the differentiated welfare institutions, the socio-political attempts to activate the workers and the incessant changes needed in the conduct of life when participating on the labour market. The concepts of experience ('erfahrung') and biographical learning ('biographicität') are employed to show how the professionals process these contradictions.

The analysis focuses on the paradox that the activation of the 'workers' further convolutes the relations between the 'user', 'client', 'citizen' or 'patient' and the various professionals. This, in turn, generates learning potentials for a changed, contextualized understanding of participation in wage labour with a psychiatric diagnosis. However, in spite of an increasing suspicion that mental unrest is socially co-determined and mediated, the inter-professional collaboration is anchored in an individualized psychiatric diagnosis. I discuss what this means for the learning outcomes of the involved professionals.

RC04-89.6

SALMAN, MOHAMMAD* *(Free University of Brussels)*

The 'Welcome Student-Refugees Program': An Analysis of the Interviews

The Vrije Universiteit Brussel developed 'The Welcome Student-Refugee' in 2015-2016 as a response to the great arrival of refugees. Its main purpose is to help recognized refugees start or proceed their studies at the university. It allows them to start a regular university programme by applying on a separate online registration application . In the academic year (2016-2017), 45 recognized refugees started a bachelor or a master's course at VUB: 40 Masters and 5 Bachelors. The majority follow the courses in English (41/45). The VUB desired to have an idea of the main difficulties these students encountered during their first semester at VUB. Therefore, Dr. Mohamad Salman (Head of the program) and Dr. Florian Trauner started a small investigation in collaboration with five students (political sciences and teacher training). They created a main questionnaire which would be used to conduct interviews with every refugee student that started his/her studies at VUB this year. The 45 students were contacted from February until May 2017. Although the number of respondents is small (13), it can give an idea of the challenges these refugee students encountered during their first semester at the university. This paper gives a summary of the social, financial and administrative difficulties based on the input of the interviews. Each refugee student is different and encountered different complications, nevertheless, some challenges are general for a big part of the interviewees or for all of them.

RC44-738.7

SALMIVAARA, ANNA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Back to the Basics? Labour Rights Institutions and Associational Power in Cambodian Labour Strategies

The analysis of new power resources has made an encouraging contribution to the understanding of possibilities of labour revitalization, particularly in the context of the Global North and middle income countries with relatively strong institutions. However, in labour-intensive industries such as the garment sector, globalization has implied the transfer of production away from these countries, into contexts where low salaries are guaranteed by weak legal and institutional frameworks.

This paper contributes to the discussion on labour strategies by examining the potential and limitations of new power resources in a low-income context characterized by a weak rule of law, namely Cambodia. Based on interview data collected during 13 months of fieldwork, the paper shows how Cambodian unions have successfully used institutional and societal power resources to build strategies that draw on innovative regulatory institutions such as the Labour Arbitration Council, buyer's social responsibility commitments and mobilize international networks to pressure employers. These resources were also used in the 2014 minimum wage campaign that led to unprecedented salary gains for Cambodian garment workers. However, this show of union power triggered an important judicial and political backlash by the government, risking to undo labour's newly built power. The paper suggests that a more careful analysis is needed to assess the replaceability of labour's traditional power resources, structural and associational power. Associational power – understood as political leverage - emerges as a key resource to guarantee the sustainability of pro-labour institutions and their impact. Furthermore, it draws attention to the potentially negative impact that private regulation can have on labour movements, if it promotes a depoliticized conception of labour rights that downplays the centrality of trade union rights and labour's political role.

RC47-788.5

SALMIVAARA, ANNA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Defending Labour and Land. Challenges in Finding Common Ground in Cambodia.

Alliances between trade unions and other social movements would be essential to resist neoliberal hegemony and oppose policies that prioritize the needs of corporations over the well-being of citizens. This paper contributes to the discussion about these alliances by examining the case of Cambodian civil society, where joint mobilization between trade unions, social movements and the political opposition in the aftermath of the 2013 national elections brought unprecedented gains to workers. However, this alliance was unique and short-lived, which is what the paper aims at understanding, drawing attention to the compartmentalized understandings of land grabs and labour rights violation, as aspects of neoliberalism .

Based on interviews conducted during 13 months of ethnographically oriented fieldwork in Cambodia, the paper focuses on the relationship between labour and land rights movements, pointing to the importance of understanding labour struggles as political. Social movement unionism has been largely absent in Cambodia, and for the most part, unions are characterized by industry-focus and male-bias. The paper points to the authoritarian political context, but also to certain tendencies of labour's international allies, in contributing to this situation. The focus of labour strategies has shifted outside the country, to international buyers, which contributes to a separate understanding of the forces behind land grabs and violations of labour rights in garment factories. Similar tendencies of compartmentalized understandings are also present at the global level, between labour and environmentalist advocacy groups. While the business and human rights agenda might provide a platform for bringing together movements that defend workers and natural resources against the interests of multinational companies, wide political framing of the problems is central.

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RC23-435.5

SALOMA-AKPEDONU, CZARINA* *(Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University)*

Universities and Social Innovation: The Human Dimension of Scientific Work in the Philippines

In countries marked by a poverty gap, universities often face the challenge of combining academic and professional culture – the culture knowledge production, and the humanistic culture, which is focused on responding to the common good and needs of society. This paper examines select cases of university-based social innovations in Metro Manila, the capital region of the Philippines, in order to understand the human dimension of scientific work. Using both quantitative and qualitative data, it analyses these social innovations during their scale up and institutionalization phases and how they combine scientific vision and social commitments. Placing university knowledge mobilization in social context will show the diverse reality of social innovations in terms of barriers such as regulations; support systems, especially multi-level policy support; and power structures and hybrid cultures.

RC22-409.18

SALONEN, ANNA* *(University of Helsinki)*

Studying the Content and Construction of Ethical Lives in the Context of Affluent Society. a Case of (im)Moderation in Everyday Food Consumption

Foodways reveal fundamental aspects of us as humans, including our attitudes towards and relationships with others and the environment as well as the most pivotal individual, social and ecological problems of our time. This paper provides preliminary insights from a study that explores how people who do not necessarily identify as religious and who live in diverse or secular societies construct their identities in relation to and in cooperation with other people and the non-human world, by taking foodways as a starting point. The study starts from the premise that even in non-religious settings, as "secular spiritual disciplines" (Grummet, 2014:4), foodways constitute a sphere of everyday life where meanings, significance, purpose and order are constructed and maintained. In everyday food consumption, we are constantly invited to pose the question of how to lead an ethically sound life in the midst of culture characterized by excess and waste. They thus provide a window into analysing how the question of how much is enough is posed and dealt with in today's affluent world. The study focuses in particular on the virtue of moderation: What is considered as adequate, suitable, sufficient or reasonable with regard to food consumption in an affluent society? By doing so, the paper provides food for thought into theoretical reflection on ordinary ethical conduct and lived (non)religion in the secular contexts.

RC02-58.2

SALVERDA, TIJO* *(University of Cologne)*

The Double Movement's Continuum

Karl Polanyi's double movement continues to provide a useful concept for understanding different forces in the organisation of capitalism, even though he himself was relatively pessimistic about the successes of the countermovement. In reality, outcomes appear more varied and often less apocalyptic than Polanyi envisioned. To better understand the limits and potential for transforming capitalism, I argue that portraying the double movement as a stark dichotomy between market representatives and its countermovement may not be very helpful. Instead, the double movement is often a continuum from pro-market fundamentalists, to more liberal market representatives, to actors that are only marginally critical of market society, to the fiercest anti-capitalist critics. To understand the (lack of) transformation, it is important to acknowledge the varieties and interactions within and between actors on the different sides.

Starting from my research on large-scale land acquisition in the Global South, yet also discussing many other expressions of market society, I argue that to explain outcomes we have to particularly include the (potential) impact of 'extreme' forces on both sides of the continuum – i.e. market fundamentalists and anti-capitalist critics. These forces may often not accomplish their aims, yet due to their vocal presence they may pull outcomes towards more *or* less equal distribution. In a strict sense, Marx's and Hayek's hopes may not have become realities, yet they have strongly influenced past and current realities of capitalism. With Hayekian thinking having the upper hand in recent decades, transformation will accordingly only come from fierce opposition able to persuade large parts of the continuum of letting capitalism work for the many and not for the few. This opposition, I furthermore argue, needs continuous attention, because countering capitalism will probably always remain ambiguous and unfinished – yet we may nevertheless accomplish fairer outcomes than we currently do.

RC09-JS-39.6

SAMA, THOMAS* *(University of Helsinki)*
HIILAMO, HEIKKI *(University of Helsinki)*

Influence of the Alcohol Industry on the Overall Reform of the Law on Alcohol in Finland

This is a qualitative study whose objectives were first, to find **why the initial alcohol laws were changed** in Finland to the proposed ones which will instead lead to an increase in the sale and consumption of alcohol and second, **what means were used by the alcohol industry to make the change possible**. To explore these objectives, the following were the two **research questions** of the study: (1) why were the initial alcohol laws changed to the proposed ones which will instead lead to an increase in the sale and consumption of alcohol? and (2) what means were used by the alcohol industry to make the change possible? To answer these research questions, the data collected for this study was divided into primary and secondary data. **Primary data** was collected through **interviews** with experts who had participated in the preparation of the Alcohol Act namely: politicians, civil servants, researchers and industry actors. The experts were selected on grounds that as members of the parliament or senior officials, they had first-hand knowledge of the influence of the alcohol industry on the overall reform of the law on alcohol in Finland. The **data** was **analyzed** through qualitatively **content** and **thematic analyses** since the two are often used interchangeably. The findings revealed that the original purpose of changing the law on alcohol in Finland was to modernize it because the existing law was too old and had been amended many times. On the other hand, the findings revealed that there were two strategies used by the alcohol industry to lobby for the change in the proposed law. They were active public information lobbying campaign, and personal lobbying contacts with members of parliament (MPs) and other politicians who had positive attitude towards the alcohol industry.

RC52-863.4

SAMARSKY, ELENA* *(University of Oxford)*
ANTOSHCHUK, IRINA* *(European University at Saint Petersburg/ Saint Petersburg State Univerisity)*

Foreign-Born Scholars in the UK and Their Integration into the Host Country: Comparative Analysis of the Experience of German and Russian Scientists

Increasing internationalization of science is accompanied by the rising level of transnational cooperation and intensified academic migration and spatial mobility. Movement from one place and position to the other is considered not only a desirable but almost a necessary element of an academic career and is typically associated with higher scientific productivity and impact. As a result, science and higher education system in the research-leading nations such as United States and United Kingdom accommodate much greater number scholars from different regions across the world, and scientific community becomes much more heterogeneous in terms of cultural and ethnic background of its members. But under the pressure of the dominant discourse on scientific mobility as a highly valuable experience indispensable for the realization of one's professional ambitions, the process of adaptation and integration of foreign-born scientists in the new academic environment is assumed to be smooth and unproblematic. In contrast, existing research reports that immigrant researchers encounter a variety of tensions and difficulties in moving and integrating into the host country. Studies also reveal that scientists of non-European origin generally experience more stress and hardships in migration to another country, but tend to explain it by reference to language and cultural distance between the host and home country. Thus, there is a lack of systematic and comparative analysis of the migration experience of European and non-European scholars in English-speaking destination countries. Our paper seeks to fill this gap by exploring the narratives of German and Russian scientists who live and work in the UK: we characterize and compare the difficulties they face, both in everyday life and professional activities, identify key similarities and differences, and address the question of the role of the home and host country context in shaping their migrant experience.

RC30-540.1

SAMARSKY, ELENA* *(University of Oxford)*

Is Every Job Good Enough for Moving Abroad? Motivations and Desires of German Highly-Skilled in the British Labour Market.

It is not surprising that reasons behind labour mobility may vary across individuals (e.g., for some, higher salary or unemployment in the country of origin would stimulate relocation, while, for others, a desire for occupational mobility). This paper explores the meaning of work for the highly-skilled Germans employed in Britain focusing more explicitly on attributes contributing to job satisfaction/dissatisfaction, the role of work in person life as well as workers` expectation at the workplace. Using in-depth interviews with these migrants provides a unique

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case, not only because the majority of the participants had a job-on-job transition, but also because many were contemplating several employment proposals. Analysis indicates that the prospects of a satisfying and exciting job which allows self-realisation was the primary attribute of a desired job. These findings provide support for the relevance of the postmaterialistic values for explaining labour mobility of the highly-skilled. The analysis highlights the interplay between several attributes in the desired workplace abroad, such as direct economic benefits, general atmosphere at the workplace, relations with co-workers and geographic location. Exploring labour migration through the lenses of the sociology of work, contributes to the classical labour migration framework, as it allows taking into account various aspects of job quality beyond pure direct financial rewards which play role in evaluation of jobs abroad.

RC19-364.1

SAMMET, KORNELIA* *(Leipzig University)*
ERHARD, FRANZ* *(Leipzig University)*

Foodbanks and Tafeln: Faith-Based and Secular Institutions of Food Provision for People in Need in Germany, the UK and the Republic of Ireland

In our talk, we will present major findings from our research project that compares different European welfare models on various levels. In this project, we assume that welfare state regimes are rooted in religious traditions and therefore develop different 'cultures of poverty'. Based on qualitative data, we analyse worldviews of people depending on social support in various national contexts.

Our paper will have a look at the impact of religious concepts of poor relief on different levels: a) general semantics of welfare, b) the implementation and appropriation of these ideas on an institutional level in faith-based as well as secular organisations, and c) on how deprived and impoverished individuals perceive their living conditions and options within these structural circumstances. Our explanation starts at the institutional meso-level, using interviews (group discussions, biographical and expert interviews) we conducted at foodbanks in the UK, the Republic of Ireland and Germany in order to make our presentation more vivid. Based on these considerations about the general logic of different foodbank systems, we then also investigate how the users of the foodbanks deal with these structural defaults. We show how different and yet entwined the two perspectives on neediness are and reflect on the general understandings behind it of how poor relief should be designed, on semantics of deserving and undeserving poverty, etc.

RC14-262.4

SAMMET, KORNELIA* *(Leipzig University)*

Irish Travellers: The Identity Construction of an Indigenous Ethnic Minority within the Irish Society

Irish Travellers are a minority of about 30.000 people (Census 2016) in the Irish Society, which became only recently acknowledged as an indigenous ethnic group. However, until today, many Irish travellers live in deprived conditions and are socially excluded from many services and parts of the Irish society. They experience individual and institutional racism and are affected by higher rates of unemployment than the Irish majority, e.g. by health inequalities and low educational attainment (Irish Traveller Movement Report 2014). For centuries, travellers were an essential part of the rural economy in Ireland before they were forced to settle in the second half of the 20th century.

In my presentation, I will analyse the identity construction of Irish travellers based on qualitative data collected in different sites in Ireland. The main reference of the travellers' identity is still the binary drawn between travelling vs. settled people. I will reconstruct different aspects and dimensions of this binary and discuss their implications and consequences. A special focus will be laid on the boundaries between travelling and settled life, on the difficulties of living on its threshold and especially on the possibilities and consequences of a 'crossing of the boundary'. Additionally, I will discuss the problems of a minority to keep and transform traditions in changing life conditions.

RC31-574.2

SAMPAIO, PAULA CRISTINA* *(University of Minho)*
CARVALHAIS, ISABEL *(University of Minho)*

Post-Calais As Translation of Institutional Violence: Assessing the Mechanisms of Reception and Relocation of Migrants from Calais

The national policies in regard to the management of migration within the EU context, often reveal the State as repressive and selective, as much as absent. Omission as an option is itself a form of Institutional Violence, as one that, in result of its diffuse nature which involves the actions of institutions and agents at the service of the State, is not always perceptible to those who "construct" it, but also to those who "resist" to it. Calais represents a strong case of Institutional Violence,

as much for the absence of a full response to the problem, as for the dynamics of "resistance" of local civil society and migrants in suppressing the State's deliberate absence. In structural violence, inequalities emerge from society's stratification at the economic, social and political level. Several elements facilitate society's legitimation of these inequalities. The socio-economic hurdles and terrorism events in Europe, for instance, have been easing the path for a strong nexus between migration and security. By the same token, the nexus between security and migration legitimizes several forms of institutional violence, both against migrants and native citizens. This paper focuses on the mechanisms of resettlement of Calais, implemented by the French government after the camp's dismantling in October 2016, and how those translate a language of institutional violence. The narratives of relocated migrants in Paris are very relevant, since our approach is more agency-based than structure-oriented. In parallel, we analyze the role of civil society, often ignored by the media, and how it has responded in more or less spontaneous ways, to the absence of the State in providing for migrants. Thirdly, we explore the rationale underneath the French behavior, trying to explain the apparent paradox of a driving-country of asylum and migration policies in the EU, which acts weakly though vis-à-vis the United Kingdom.

RC30-548.3

SAMPSON, HELEN* *(Cardiff University, School of Social Sciences)*
RAMALHO, JOSE RICARDO* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Addressing the Complex Challenges of Globalisation: Union Strategies in the Shipping and Automotive Industries

In the context of globalisation, both the shipping and automotive industries have outsourced and off-shored production. In the case of shipping, this has meant registering vessels with 'flags of convenience' and outsourcing/off-shoring labour supply via the use of third party crewing agencies. In the case of the automotive sector, it has involved the relocation of factories to new areas of production such as Mexico and Brazil, in Latin America, with the implementation of flexible labour relations and low wages.

This poses challenges for trade unions seeking to protect workers and stave off the associated downward pressures on employment terms and conditions.

This paper explores the response of the ITF and national trade unions (representing seafarers in both the developed and developing world) to changes in employment practices within shipping. In parallel, it considers the implementation of International Framework Agreements (IFAs) across the automotive industry and the responses of trade unions in Brazil to downward pressures on terms and conditions in this kind of industry. In doing so, it sheds light on the discussion of the political success of such strategies in securing worker protection and in maintaining the capacity of trade unions to successfully negotiate workers´ demands.

RC30-538.3

SAMUEL, OLURANTI* *(Lagos State University)*

Unemployment and Life Course Parenting in Nigeria: Implications for Traditional African Social Security

The phenomenon of unemployment and its effects are not the same in every society. In most African countries and in Nigeria in particular, parents are responsible for the cost of education and/or skill acquisitions of their children, not only for the children to be independent of their parents in future, but for the children to be able to take care of their parents when they are too old or incapacitated to work. However, the rate of youth unemployment in Nigeria (42.24% or about 38.2 million) is making parenting a life course, a situation of 'till death do us path'. This study adopts both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The qualitative method uses in-depth interviews, while the quantitative involves the use of structured questionnaire. The respondents are stratified along parents and unemployed youth in Lagos State, Nigeria. Secondary data from National Population Commission and National Bureau of Statistics were used for the rate of unemployment. The result shows that parenting is a continuum as parents are not only investing in the training of their children, the investment continues even after graduation and skill acquisition, even at adulthood. Parents also take huge financial responsibility in the marriage ceremony of their children and continue to assist the family after marriage, due to unemployment. The supposed independent of the children of their parents are becoming unachievable and the pay-back period, the expected traditional social security, has become a mirage. The paper suggests adequate social policy measures, which include: adequate provisions of social facilities, improvement in educational curriculum, affordable housing scheme, free health care facilities for the aged, unemployment allowances, educational loan, skill acquisitions, diversification of the economy among others.

RC17-325.5

SANAGUSTIN-FONS, VICTORIA* *(University of Zaragoza)*
SAGAHON, FRANCISCO *(University of Guanajuato)*

Model of Social and Institutional Innovation. a Reflection from the Theory of Moral Agency and the New Institutionalism in Sociology

In this research, a reflection is made on how public administrations, considered as the instruments for the application of public policies, are increasing their transparent behaviour according to certain indicators. We propose a model of socio-institutional innovation for the implementation of a participatory and open government; also an effective control of agency problems in public organizations, aimed at individual and social empowerment by harnessing the generalization of information and communication technologies, social networks and incidental organizations.

For this and considering that during the last two decades have been applied management logic to public management, a theoretical review of the concepts used since the new institutionalism in sociology is done together with the description of secondary data and testimonies corroborating the theoretical hypotheses , structuring this communication in three parts; firstly, the thesis on the how and why of transparency and accountability in Spain is proposed, starting with the promulgation of Law 19/2013 on Transparency, Access to Public Information and Good Governance, which responds to a citizenship increasingly interested and concerned to eliminate corruption, socially trusted and with greater use of information and knowledge. Then, as a questioning of the above, in the day to day of certain organizations, we reflect on the problem of moral agency in public entities. Finally, a model of innovation is proposed taking elements of the different theories mainly those that come from reflections such as du Gay (2013, 2017) and Du Gay & Lopdrup-Hjorth (2014) about post-bureaucratic' Public Management perspective and Organizational and State Phobia.

RC21-392.2

SANCHES, TAÍSA* *(Pontifical Catholic University Rio de Janeiro)*

Housing and Citizenship: From Discrimination to Recognition.

What is the difference between living in a place and feeling recognized there? How does this affect people's social relations? How does this affect their access to rights? These fundamental questions mark the lives of those who on a daily basis must deal with issues of recognition within the urban environment. The aim of this paper is to analyse how individual trajectories involving access to housing affect the way in which they recognize themselves as citizens and how they decide to get involved into political activism regarding housing.

Using Dubet's (2013) work on discrimination I will attempt to understand how the lack of access to housing can be understood as a form of injustice and what this means for individuals who undergo such deprivation in everyday life. To develop an understanding of the ways in which individuals respond to spatial inequalities and discrimination against their neighbourhoods is to demonstrate how space is vital for struggles for recognition. Place in this sense is important not merely in terms of the idea of home, but as a space for bringing social conflicts out into the open.

The experiences of the individuals who suffer different types of discrimination are the focus of Dubet's (2013) work. The author explores experiences that people who suffer discrimination share, such as indifference, banalisation and dissociation. Regarding the experience on dissociation, the author argues that discrimination has an impact on people's reflexivity: self-understanding and self-recognition become difficult in the face of the different kinds of injustice that are a part of everyday life. The aim of this work is to discuss the validity of this argument, using Honneth's (2003) work on recognition as a contrast, considering that discrimination regarding housing sometimes lead to involvement into activism.

RC47-794.5

SANCHES, TAÍSA* *(Ponthifical Catholic University Rio de Janeiro)*

Housing Struggles: Integration, Recognition and Political Activism

The aim of this paper is to explore possibilities for understanding social movements, particularly those related to housing. It will analyse how housing can influence political action of individuals and how it affects the way these individuals recognize themselves as citizens. This will be done by engaging two different concepts – recognition (Honneth, 2003) and integration (Paugam, 2015). In doing this, I will shed a light on how housing and neighbourhood relations may affect the way citizens come together to act publically in search of more justice, specifically in relation to public policies and urban democracy. The discussion will be followed by an attempt to connect these issues to perspectives related to urban studies.

Literature on urban sociology tends to portray the experience of living in a city as an "experience of encounter". (MCDONALD, 1999: 45). Lefebvre (1991), for example, proposes that having the right to the city means participating in the decisions and the social life that go on within it. Space appears as a key factor that may encourage democratic participation, for which integration is essential. For Paugam (2015), integration can only be achieved when individuals' rights are

secured by laws or normative ties. For instance, weak citizenship ties may take material form as the absence of documents proving legal belonging to a city. The importance of having rights secured by institutions is also one of the major issues in Honneth's (2003) work. By exploring experiences of disrespect, he offers a new form of interpreting how they can unfold in social tensions that lead to conflict. Using both perspectives is an attempt to understand how individual experiences on housing could lead to collective action.

RC22-408.4

SANCHEZ, ESMERALDA F.* *(Holy Angel University)*

EL Shaddai Fellowship:A Public Sphere

EL SHADDAI FELLOWSHIP: A Public Sphere
EsmeraldaF. Sanchez, PhD
President, PASCHR
This paper discusses the El Shaddai Fellowship as a public sphere. It uses phenomenological ethnography utilizing participant- observant, storytelling, in-depth interview, and triangulation.Highlights of the findings are as follows: fellowship which started with only 12 people increases rapidly which reaches now in the national level up to 2 million members. The regular fellowship which is held every Saturday afternoon from 4p.m.-9pm attracted more Filipinos to engage in this gathering for it changes their outlook and attitude in life. Consequently, their changing lives made them live in harmony with God, with themselves, fellowmen and hopefully with the whole environment. The fellowship starts with the praise and worship songs , sharing of the members' living testimony in living the gospel, praying the holy rosary, celebration of the highest form of worship, the Holy Mass, praise and worship for Healing Message normally delivers by the founder of the movement, finally, the Healing Message. Attendees come to this fellowship primarily for the healing message, the source of their knowledge of God where they develop the virtues of faith, hope, and love. Faith and hope in all the challenges that they face in their everyday life but above all the love for God and others are most important in this public sphere. El Shaddai's fellowship public sphere uses radio, television, and internet. These means of communication reach people world-wide. Listeners over the radio give feedback to the radio announcers, request for prayers, consult their doubts and concerns in life. Those who use the internet, email their concerns and those watching television listens and follow the activities going on in the ground. In conclusion, El Sahddai Fellowship is an important public sphere for many Filipinos.
Keywords: El Shaddai, Fellowship, public sphere

RC30-547.4

SANCHEZ, FABIO* *(Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos)*

Unprotected Labour and New Fields of Conflict: New Political Subjects in Public Spaces in Brazil?

This work aims to examine the non-wage based labour relations and understand its implications for the State and Society. These kinds of labour relations have been referred to as "informal" or "non typical". In this sense, they have been viewed academically and politically as lacking or unviable. However, if it is true that from the perspective of the traditional labour institutions (Unions, State, and the juridical forms of labour regulation) these labour relations are aliens and cannot be characterized but for absence of the key attributes that traditionally have defined labour, in the context of political and economical changes that took place in the past decades, these labour relations are an important part of the accumulation model and have generated new fields of conflict and have been trying to get politically organized, building identity and pushing forward with their agenda. This work proposes to study social movements and organizations which represent unprotected workers - those who are not in the condition that they are employees and cannot be properly considered unemployed. Workers that are exercising gainful activities with work relationships that don't include the contractual relationships of employment (wage) - and the role they play in public spaces for the world of work in Brazil. It is intended to delineate the public invisibility of these workers, the (institutional, political and academic) discourse around these empty sociological subjects, public policies and regulatory frameworks built for these people in the last decade and the trials and possibilities of construction of new political figures and rights. We try to understand the emergence of this new reality and the development of new political subjects with their own agendas and identities. However, although these labour relations and its workers are not informal, they still not recognized in their relation with the State as having rights.

RC18-336.2

SANCHEZ, PHOEBE ZOE MARIA* *(University of the Philippines Cebu)*

Philippine's Duterte Administration in His Anti-Drugs War, Anti-Muslim War and Anti-Communist War

Duplicities rule. First, Duterte called for peace, so the left sat in the peace process but the armed forces continue their attacks at communities. He said he is anti-corruption but dictator Pres. Marcos of the 1970s was given a hero's

burial. He called to protect communities but orders the killing of the poor and the bombing of Lumads (natives). He said he will stop casualization of labor, but sustained Art. 106-109 of the labor code that allows business to employ flexible labor and justified it through a department order. When rido, a cultural dispute in Muslim society took place, he elevated it to ISIS and had aerial bombings even beyond the Marawi City where rido took place. He said land will be redistributed to the farmers, but subjected land reform to the concurrence of landlords in congress. He said government is anti-destructive mining but sustains massive mining.

Thousands of deaths sustain as the war in Marawi and the ever bolder anti-drugs war, killing particularly thousands of poor civilians and youths continue.

Six civil society political leaders and members were murdered at Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental from July 24, 2017 to Sept. 8, 2017. Hence, Mr. Leboy Tecson, Vice-Chair of PAMALAKAYA (fisherfolk organization), was murdred July 24, 2017, Mr. Danilo Salazar and Rene Faburada of PISTON (drivers' organization) were murdered July 28 and August 4, 2017 respectively, Barangay Captain Leodegario Benero, Jr. of Barangay Hinakpan, Guihulngan City murdered August 17, 2017, Mr. Oscar Asildo of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) (New Nationalist Alliance), was murdered August 30, 2017 and Mr. Luardo Yac of KAUGMAON-KMP (national peasants' movement) was murdered in Sept. 8, 2017 Hence, this paper shall look into the spate of killings and wars that the Duterte administration is engaging amid the socio-political, cultural and economic backdrop of Philippine society.

RC49-820.1

SANCHEZ ANTELO, VICTORIA* *(Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero - PICT2977/CUIT30685256068)*

Temporal Reconfiguration and Social Change: Time Flexibility and Acceleration As New Normative Order. Polydrug Users' Perspective.

This work analyzes temporal dimensions that modulate senses and practices of polydrug users of psychoactive substances (PS) in the Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The emphasis is placed on the various conceptions of time and temporal reconfigurations within the framework of reflective modernization. Social changes that have put everyday activities in tension and whose most outstanding attribute is the process of acceleration and social time flexibility.

From 29 in-depth interviews to poly drug users (legal and illegal) of middle sectors, analysis emerges that their practices require a special attention on the uses of the times to denote a flexible subjectivity that allows them to consume without being consumerist, to take drugs without being addicted.

There are a set of implicit rules, classifications and temporal hierarchies that are socially shared. Not sharing them, or not complying with the current social-temporal rules, makes the offender's behavior suspicious, and therefore deviant or problematic. Criteria based on hierarchical temporalities (employment vs. leisure), divided into watertight compartments (from Monday to Friday vs. Saturday and Sunday) and sequential (do not recognize simultaneity of practices) are used to define problematic consumption.

From the perspective of drug users we assume that time is a classifier of practices as normal/adequate and deviant/inadequate. But their everyday experience shows that there is a temporal reconfiguration in terms of time flexibility and acceleration. Thus it is worth asking: In this context of social change, are redefined the ways of classify as problematic or non-problematic the drug use?

RC17-335.5

SANCHEZ DE ROLDAN, KAREM* *(Facultad de Ciencias de la Administración - Universidad del Valle)*

VÁSQUEZ, OSCAR IVÁN *(Facultad de Ciencias de la Administración Universidad del Valle)*

Beyond Enterprise: Organizations and Meta-Organizations As a Form of Collective Action in Colombia. 1950-2015

Since its inception, organization studies in Colombia have assumed enterprises, firms, and corporations in the productive economic sectors as its units of analysis par excellence. So far, the research made have contributed to a deeper understanding of the managerial and administrative dimension of this particular type of organizations. However, the theoretical and methodological approaches embedded in the managerial thought have diverted attention from the broader organizational phenomena. From an empiric perspective, the current organization's typology (for-profit, not-for-profit, public /state sector) set rigid boundaries not allowing the appraisal of those features pointing to the fluid and adaptive nature of contemporary organizational entities. Such characteristics make of organizations and meta-organizations social actors in their own right able to meet economic, social and political needs. This paper, drawing on a sociological theoretical approach, presents an analytical and empirical map of organizations and meta-organizations in Colombia in the time span of 1950-2015 and studies their role as actors in collective action. Using an historic-document analysis, it identifies a wide array of existing organizations and establishes their field of action –economic activities; social goods and services provision; politics

and culture; socio-demographic groups; and civic organizations. Furthermore, it characterizes types of meta-organizations assessing the differential power they can exert from their social and political location. Not surprisingly, the meta-organizations with greater influence in the economic and the political are those that originate in the economic activities: Chambers of Commerce, Associations of merchants, professional associations, guilds, and unions. Finally, the paper concludes that in the Colombian context meta-organizations play a strategic role as social actor in collective action. The success or failure achieving the goals of such actions mirror the capacity of exercising economic, social and political power by the individual organizations composing the meta-organizations.

RC34-613.8

SANCHEZ GARCIA, JOSE* *(Universitat Pompeu Fabra)*

De-Constructing Arab Youth Stereotypes: Youth Street Sociability's and Violence in North Africa

De-constructing Arab Youth Stereotypes: Youth Street Sociability's and violence in North Africa
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In the multiple generalised exclusion of young people in Arab countries the economic situation is not the main factor in this exclusion: in fact, marginalisation from social and political life is its most striking dimension. The frustration and lack of life chances produced not only by limited employment opportunities but above all by exclusion from political and civic processes dominate the lives of young people in the Arab Mediterranean countries (Silver, 2007).

In these contexts, youth in North Africa are producing a very dynamic peer groups associations. A good example is the increasing presence of many football fan associations in North Africa. For young people in these cities, becoming a supporter is a "modus vivendi". In societies with few possibilities to construct a collective identity through other cultural artefacts, being a fan of any of these clubs or play rap, mahragan and electric chaaby is a key factor in defining a "we" in relation to adult society. All these young cultural manifestations could be a double generational gap -facing the State and parental cultures at same time- and a way to take benefit from their marginalized social position.

However, adult hegemonic discourses in Arab countries try to confront these kinds of young initiatives according to their view of their potential danger to wider society and of the representation of young people as a "problem" (Swedenburg, 2012). Accordingly, the communication will explore the behaviours and conducts related to violence (victim or perpetrator) through an analysis of the data obtained on this issue from a European Project entitled SAHWA to challenge classical theoretical perspectives in gangs to apply in youth streets association in North Africa.

RC18-342.10

SANCHEZ GAYOSSO, RAMIRO* *(Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana)*

The Role of the Citizen in the Political System: Access to Information and Political Participation in Mexico.

In Mexico, the political alternation of the year 2000 resulted in an opening of the political system that has allowed a greater involvement of citizens in it. The first opening of the system was the creation of laws on access to government information from 2003. The laws of transparency and access to information that have been created and reformed since 2003 have been the demand of citizens to know what his government does and does not do. Under the basic premise of "more information, greater political participation", the opening of information from public entities was thought to encourage political participation by citizens in the same electoral processes. After 13 years of entry into force of the government transparency system, we can analyze whether citizens have been motivated to participate politically or the information and transparency themselves are not sufficient tools to empower the citizens of a country. The main question of this work is: does free access to government information imply greater political participation of citizens? This paper aims to show the current state of citizen participation in the Mexican political system through the correlation of government information transparency with political participation in the four federal electoral processes from 2003 to 2015.

In the end, it is intended to show if what we have in Mexico are more participative citizens or if, on the contrary, there are still disinterested citizens of the public affairs of our country. Even when citizen participation in electoral processes is not a sufficient condition to speak of participatory citizens, it is a minimal condition that exists and does so overwhelmingly.

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RC14-265.8

SANCHEZ RAMOS, MARIA EUGENIA* (Universidad de Guanajuato)

CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, DIANA DEL CONSUELO (Universidad de Guanajuato)

BARROSO GARCÍA, CARMEN DOLORES (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Contribuciones Contra La Violencia En Niños De Educación Básica En México

Actualmente la violencia es uno de los grandes problemas en México, mucho se ha hablado de las conductas aprendidas en el entorno familiar, en los medios e incluso en las escuelas. Sin embargo, la concientización de este problema en la sociedad mexicana es una tarea difícil de emprender, debido a que es multifactorial y se ha incrementado en la niñez el bullying refiriéndose en este sentido a todas las formas de actitudes agresivas, intencionadas y repetidas, que ocurren sin motivación evidente, adoptadas por uno o más estudiantes contra otro u otros.

Como antecedente el estudio elaborado por el Consejo Ciudadano para la Seguridad Pública y Justicia dos ciudades de Guanajuato se encuentran entre las 50 con mayores índices de violencia en el México; Celaya ocupa el lugar 38 y Guanajuato capital el sitio 43 (periódico am, 2015). Los datos anteriores manifiestan una preocupación en las instituciones educativas por la creación de programas que atiendan al sector infantil considerando que la educación es la alternativa para la reflexión y el reforzamiento de valores que incidan en una cultura de la paz.

Esta investigación es de carácter cualitativo, descriptivo, exploratorio y experimental, derivada de los casos reportados cada vez con mayor frecuencia de acoso escolar en el Estado de Guanajuato, México. Se muestran los resultados obtenidos en un pilotaje a través de la estructuración de talleres en un centro de estudios federal con alumnos de primero y segundo año del nivel básico con un total de 265 educandos, a través de dinámicas lúdicas y representación gráfica, los cuales reflejaron que un 37% de estos estudiantes presentan violencia familiar y psicológica lo cuál indica que en su entorno directo formativo las actitudes de abuso y conflicto están presentes desde su primer infancia.

RC47-795.4

SÁNCHEZ-BARRÍA, FELIPE* (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

La No-Violencia Para Combatir La Violencia. Las Experiencias De Organización y Resistencia En Chile Durante La Dictadura De Pinochet.

Este trabajo explora la relación entre la represión estatal bajo un régimen autoritario y la capacidad de organización colectiva de la sociedad civil, en particular de los familiares de víctimas de violaciones a los Derechos Humanos, los estudiantes, y los sectores populares. Para lo anterior se examina el caso de Chile durante los años de la dictadura de Pinochet (1973-1989). Se observa que durante los periodos de aumento de la represión, los niveles de protesta no desciende de forma importante, sino que modifican tanto el repertorio de la protesta como el contenido del discurso de la movilización. En este sentido, las formas de acción colectiva que más destacan en momentos de alta violencia estatal son las huelgas de hambres colectivas llevadas a cabo por los familiares de víctimas de violaciones a los DD.HH, los "sittings" masivos al interior de las universidades, y masivas "Marchas por la Vida" organizadas por organizaciones populares cristianas. Cada una de estas acciones se caracterizaron por ser formas no-violentas de protesta, lo cual estaba directamente vinculado al rechazo de cualquier forma de violencia, independiente de su procedencia. En tal sentido, durante este periodo no sólo se reclamó por la represión estatal, sino también por la actividad terrorista del Frente Patriótico Manuel Rodríguez (FPMR) la guerrilla urbana ligada al Partido Comunista de Chile nacida a fines de 1983. El éxito en términos de convocatoria de estas acciones, se debió a la existencia de una extensa red de organizaciones sociales, que otorgaron la posibilidad de experiencias de aprendizaje de auto-gestión y participación colectiva. En suma, este trabajo examina una experiencia socio-histórica reciente para contribuir a la discusión entre experiencias de organización y participación, y repertorios de acción colectiva, en el contexto de un régimen autoritario con alta capacidad represiva.

RC35-636.7

SANCHEZ-FLORES, MONICA* (Thompson Rivers University)

Transactional Autopoiesis: A Pragmatist Lens on Maturana's and Luhmann's Theories of Language.

It has been proposed that the Dewyan notion of transaction ought to be reconstructed in light of the theory of autopoiesis (McReynolds, 2017). This theory was originally developed by biologists Humberto Maturana and Francisco Varela, and later embraced by sociologist Niklas Luhmann. I argue that looking at transaction through the lens of autopoiesis allows for a clearer definition of the processes whereby the knower and the known are mutually constitutive of one another, and I focus on the realm of language. According to Maturana and Varela, living systems are organizationally closed and structurally coupled to their environment at the same time (synchronically). Their closure allows them to react to outside triggers on the basis of their inner constitution; their coupling permits what can be interpreted as co-constitutive transaction. In this paper, I explain Maturana's theory of linguistic autopoiesis and how it converges with Luhmann's theory of language where social systems are construed as a nexus of communications, autonomous from conscious direction. I criticize his functionalist interpretation, but also rescue his explanation of the production of meaning in demotic (descriptive) language structures, most legitimate in modern communication—but not the only language structure that humans use. Maturana says that human beings distinctively create a separate domain of language (organizationally closed) that is structurally coupled and sustained autopoietically by a complex network of human physiology, experience, habits, and emotion. Thus language can be seen as a system that displays growth in a transactional autopoietic co-constitutive relationship with human beings and their environment.

WG05-JS-47.1

SANDAKER, SOLVE* (County Governor of Oslo and Akershus)

Government and Financing Arrangements Concerning Education and Elderly Care in Switzerland and Norway. A Comparison of Welfare Solutions and Levels in Relation to Local and Central Administration and Democracy.

Government and financing Social welfare and education have roots in earlier history of religion and political movements. In what way are the different solutions in the two countries a result of earlier history? Are the levels of compensation and the overall solutions, good and just outcomes for the people who are dependent upon them? How good and effective are the public and private bodies involved in the governing and supporting systems? Are the half-direct democracy in Switzerland and the representative democracy in Norway important in determining the outcomes?

Are the outcomes and experiences useful also for the further international society?

Education In Switzerland is education largely the responsibility of the Cantons and the municipalities, although there have been taken steps for coordinating education on a national level. In Norway, the content of the education system is mostly a state responsibility, but the allocation of resources to the primary and lower secondary schools is a task for the municipalities. The counties are running most of the upper secondary schools in Norway, but their freedom of acting are limited by strict national rules.

Elderly care In Switzerland, the pension system is mostly private, so Swiss inhabitants will often have to save to their pension in private bodies although in an organized way. Financing their older days is to a high degree a responsibility for the individual, so the situation for the elderly is a result of their priorities and earlier situation. In Norway, the situation for the elderly is mainly a public responsibility. Never the less it is resulting in differing levels of welfare because of earlier income and years in working life. As the number of older people is rising steep, there are consequences for the pensions in the future.

RC11-230.1

SANDBERG, LINN J.* (Department of Culture and Education, Södertörn University)

MARSHALL, BARBARA (Trent University)

Queering Aging Futures

This paper explores the potential for cultural gerontology to extend its ideas of diversity in aging experiences by opening space to rethink conceptions of successful aging futures. We propose a 'queering' of aging futures that disrupts the ways that expectations of a good later life and happy aging are seen to adhere to some bodies and subjectivities over others. Drawing on feminist, queer, and crip theories, we build on existing critiques of 'successful aging' to interrogate the assumptions of heteronormativity, able-bodiedness and able-mindedness that shape the dividing lines between success and failure in aging, and which inform attempts to 'repair' damaged futures. Conclusions suggest that recognizing diversity in successful aging futures is important in shaping responses to the challenges of aging societies, and presents an opportunity for critical cultural gerontology to join with its theoretical allies in imagining more inclusive alternatives.

RC15-293.6

SANDERS, CAROLINE* *(University of Manchester)*
NAHAR, PAPREEN *(University of Manchester)*
SMALL, NICOLA *(University of Manchester)*
HODGSON, DAMIAN *(University of Manchester)*

Constructing and De-Constructing Patient Experience Via Big Data and Small Data

Sociologists have increasingly offered critical reflections on the ways in which patient experience is shared in digital formats, and commodified and harnessed as forms of usable data. Some have commented on the methodological issues and potential for such Big Data sources to be used for new social research insights. However, there has been a steady and growing interest in the routine use of such data to inform service improvement underpinned by policy goals to enhance the quality and safety of healthcare services. Existing sociological research has considered some of the tensions inherent in drawing upon Big Data sources to generate in-depth insights regarding patient experience that has traditionally been researched within sociology using in-depth qualitative and interpretative methodologies. However, there has been a lack of research focused on the construction and deconstruction of patient experience data in terms of how it is generated and analysed to create new knowledge on patient experience within specific healthcare contexts.

In this paper, we draw on qualitative research conducted as part of a project to develop and evaluate new digital tools, in order to critically reflect on the construction and deconstruction of digital knowledge on patient experience within four service delivery areas for people with long-term conditions. Computer scientists developed text mining programmes within the wider project for analysing large volumes of free text comments within the NHS Trusts. Responses to these new methods were also considered within the qualitative research.

The findings highlight the scope and limitations of applying a Big Data approach that was perceived to have value at higher levels in large organisations. There was a perceived need to generate and use Small Data based on interactive and highly contextual mechanisms in order to generate more meaningful (and useful) data.

RC43-731.5

SANDLIE, HANS CHRISTIAN* *(University College of Oslo and Akershus)*
SANTIAGO, ANNA MARIA *(Michigan State University)*
NORDVIK, VIGGO *(University College of Oslo and Akershus)*

Family Structure and Sibling Effects on Timing of Nest Leaving

Leaving the parental home to start an independent household is considered an important life event in the transition to adulthood. This life event is characterized by diversity in timing. Existing literature indicate that one factor influencing this diversity in age of nest leaving is family structure. In this paper, we add this literature by exploring the effects of siblings. We study the correlation between sibling position and timing of nest leaving. In addition, we examine whether individual household formation vary by gender of both the individual at risk and nest leaving and siblings.

The analyses are based on data from public registry data. We apply a dynamic life course perspective and OLS regression modelling to trace patterns of independent household formation using a sample of Norwegian women and men born between 1956 and 1996 (N=721,827 for women and N=850 783 for men) during the period between 1994 and 2014 when these individuals were between the ages of 16 and 38 years.

Preliminary findings suggest that individual household formation among Norwegian young adults correlates with characteristics of family structure and siblings: leaving the nest and forming an independent household increase if they share the nest with siblings. However, we find no effect of sibling position or gender.

RC29-527.2

SANDOVAL ROBAYO, MARY LUZ* *(Universidad de Caldas)*

Factores Obstructivos Del Avance Electoral De La Nueva Izquierda En Colombia

Factores obstructivos del avance electoral de la nueva izquierda en Colombia

Colombia no hizo parte del denominado "giro a la izquierda" en América Latina (1998-2010) junto con México y Perú. La presente ponencia busca dar una respuesta a la pregunta ¿cuáles fueron los obstáculos que han impedido a la izquierda democrática colombiana avanzar como lo hicieron en su momento las izquierdas del llamado "giro a la izquierda" en el resto de América Latina? Su propósito es explicar las causas tanto estructurales como agenciales que impidieron el ascenso de la nueva izquierda colombiana al poder presidencial de forma inmediata, luego de haber llegado tres veces seguidas al poder subnacional de la ciudad de Bogotá, como sí sucedió en países del giro como Brasil y Uruguay.

Se entienden como causas macroestructurales aquellas arraigadas en la historia nacional y que lograron generar patrones de dependencia (*path dependence*) difíciles de revertir y como causas agenciales, aquellas que dependen de la voluntad de los propios grupos de izquierda. Además, busca testear varios de los presupuestos de las teorías del giro a la izquierda a propósito de los procesos de paz con las guerrillas.

RC24-444.14

SANE, NEETA* *(University of Mumbai)*
NARGUDE, PRASHANT *(Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, Maharashtra, India)*

Rethinking of Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project: An Social and Ethical Issues

ABSTRACT
India is constantly facing the problem of electricity storage. In fact there is great necessity of energy production as the demand for energy is increasing day by day in the state of Maharashtra along with other states in India. At present there are some proposed nuclear power plants, which the Indian government is thinking about. Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project is one of them, which is proposed at Jaitapur village of Rajapur, taluka in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra state. As a contribution to the growing public debate about nuclear power development, this paper offers a set of insights into the social, environmental and ethical aspects of nuclear power development. The Paper also provides the basic idea about the nature of nuclear power. Finally, the criterion for evaluating sustainability is suggested by the authors who will help in rational decision-making and to ensure better good of all.

RC27-500.1

SANFELICE, GUSTAVO* *(University Feevale)*
DIEDER, JANAINA ANDRETTA *(Feevale University)*
MACHADO DE SOUZA, FRANCIELI *(Feevale UNIVERSITY)*
KUHN JUNIOR, NORBERTO *(Feevale University)*

The PRE-Coverage of the Folha De São Paulo Newspaper of the Olympic Games Rio/2016

Sporting events in Brazil made possible the "so-called" decade of the sport. From 2007, starting with the Pan American Games in Rio, then the Soccer World Cup in Brazil/2014, until the Olympic Games (OG) in Rio de Janeiro/2016. Brazil was on the international media agenda due to the coverage of the events mentioned above. Millions and sometimes billions of people around the world were following the Olympic Games via the press. The Olympic Games in Rio 2016 alone had a 3.5 billion of viewers (half of the global population) who watched at least a minute of the Olympic events (Source: COI, 2016). This research aimed to analyze the coverage of covers of the Folha de São Paulo/Brazil newspaper about the pre-Olympic Games Rio/2016 period. This is a qualitative and descriptive study, having as corpus the covers of the Folha de São Paulo newspaper from July 1st to August 4th, 2016 (representing the pre-event period until its opening date). The analysis was performed using the Content Analysis of Bardin (2011). The qualitatively analyzed data formed five categories: "Cultural Aspects"; "Event Costs"; "Organization of the Event"; "Athletes training/sports performance" and " Political and Social Issues." We concluded that during the pre-event the Folha de São Paulo newspaper emphasized aspects related to public money and organization and preparation for the event, for instance, security plan, financing of the games and problems with the Olympic Village.

RC38-679.2

SANGALLI, LUCAS* *(PUCRS)*

The Social Construction of Belonging in the Life of Haitian Migrants in Brazil: The Case of Alain and His Family

In my paper, I will discuss the case study of a family that migrated from Haiti to Brazil. I will focus on the biographical case reconstruction of the older son, I call him Alain, whose dislocation process from the Haitian countryside to Southern Brazil came with changing positions in various social figurations. The case represents a type in my sample of Haitian migrants where the attachment to religious and ethno-national constructions of belonging increased during the process of migration. These belongings played an important role in determining Alain's recurrent attempts to return to Haiti in order to fulfill a religious prophecy about his life.

This study is a part of my PhD thesis on the life stories of migrants in Brazil and their constructions of belonging. It is the continuation of the research initiated during my Master degree in Social Sciences. It is theoretically grounded in the Sociology of Knowledge (Peter L. Berger / Thomas Luckmann) and Figurational Sociology (Norbert Elias). With the help of biographical case reconstructions (after Gabriele Rosenthal), I investigate the life history and life story of migrants within

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the social figurations of their families and different milieus, in different local and national settings.

RC23-425.4

SÄNGER, EVA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Ontological Politics and Medical Maternity Care in Germany – Prenatal Decision Making from a Praxeographic Approach

Annemarie Mol argues that medical knowledge production in health care is a form of ontological politics because the production of facts is shaped within the practices of health care itself (Mol 1999). In my talk I will illustrate in which way medical maternity care in Germany is a form of ontological politics. In Germany, maternity care is performed almost exclusively by obstetricians. Check-ups and ultrasound examinations are directed at detecting risks or jeopardized health in pregnant woman and fetuses as early as possible in otherwise healthy pregnancies. From the point of medical ethics it is argued that the offer of diagnostic testing helps women to make better and more informed choices about their future life as parents. In my talk I would like to highlight how the offer of prenatal testing procedures is embedded in the routine processes of medical maternity care and ultrasound examinations. Drawing on praxeographic perspectives and empirically based on participant observation of maternity care and ultrasound examinations in obstetricians' offices I want to call into question that more choice is a source of empowerment and freedom. I will explore *how* the assumption of informed consent and autonomous decision making is framed in the routine practices of maternity care and how "choice" comes to represent a specific form of ontological government. I will also discuss Annemaries Mols (2008) suggestion to switch from a "logic of choice" to a "logic of care" and how this approach might be more in accordance with how prenatal decisions are actually made.

TG08-1011.5

SÄNGER, EVA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Showing Sonograms Around. Visuality, Affect and Prenatal Sociality

According to Arjun Appadurai (2003) the meaning of an artifact is inscribed in its use and its trajectory and not in the artifact itself. Pregnant women in Germany as well as in other countries where ultrasound screenings are common show prenatal sonograms around, glue them in prenatal baby-diaries or circulate them via Facebook. Even if these visual artifacts stem from medical screenings they count as pictures of a baby-to-be. Showing them around is commonly supposed to create pleasure. In my talk I argue that the sonogram does not evoke pleasure naturally but facilitates highly gendered norms of prenatal parental behavior and is part of practices that constitute prenatal communities. My talk is based on ethnographic observation of ultrasound screenings in medical maternity care and interviews with pregnant women gathered in the ethnographic study "Enacting Pregnancy. The Role of the Sonogram in Prenatal Diagnosis", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Drawing on praxeographic perspectives I want to highlight how in the practices of showing and circulating sonograms forms of prenatal sociality are constituted through the display of emotion and affect. I will show in which way the "visual persuasiveness" (Burri 2012) of the sonogram as a visual artifact is performed within these practices and which affect norms regulate the kind of emotions that count as legitimate for pregnant mothers and fathers-to-be and for their significant others in Germany.

RC04-93.2

SANJAKDAR, FIDA* *(Monash University)*

Beyond the Classroom: The Role of Controversy and Real World Ethics in Education

Current issues such as extremism, racism, marriage equality, violence against women and civil rights, are seeped with underlying issues of a controversial and ethical nature. Various global geo-political processes of these issues have perpetuated violence against minority communities worldwide and have fuelled racism, nationalism and xenophobia. Such issues and their associated geo-political reactions and processes, have also increasingly found their way in our classrooms reshaping curriculum content, teacher pedagogies and student learning. Ongoing debate in educational discourse that students, as democratic citizens in the twenty-first century, must be prepared to deal with 'real-life' issues, has seen a demand in educative responses to enhance the relevance of teaching about controversy in schools. However, despite research supporting the value of teaching controversial issues as a way to promote critical thinking, the teaching of controversial issues and real world ethics in many Australian classrooms is shrouded in controversy and public concern because these issues can become eclipsed by comingling concepts of values and morals. This paper reports on data from a recent project exploring secondary school Humanities and Social Science teachers' perspectives about the intersections between teaching controversial issues and creating new thinking in education for democracy, civic citizenship,

understanding human rights and real world ethics. Using interview data, this paper presents insights into teacher's beliefs about their role in teaching about controversial issues as well as the role of school and other institutional power relations to promote in students a deeper understanding of their social world. Classroom teaching observation notes also presented in this paper, demonstrate how teachers use effective pedagogies to mobilise their students in the powerful role of disrupting fear, ignorance and prejudice embedded in controversial issues. Essentially, this paper invites discussions about the hard curriculum, pedagogical and ethical challenges that confront our schools and teachers today.

RC39-684.4

SANSOM, GARETT* *(Institute for Sustainable Communities)*
BERKE, PHIL *(Institute for Sustainable Communities)*
COOPER, JOHN *(Institute for Sustainable Communities)*
GHARAIBEH, NASIR *(Texas A&M University)*
HENDRICKS, MARCCUS *(University of Maryland, College Park)*
MASTERSON, JAMIE *(Texas A&M University)*
NEWMAN, GALEN *(Texas A&M University)*

How Transdisciplinary Teams, Participatory-Based Research, and Community Engagement Work to Improve Outcomes and Build Local Capacity for Hazard Resilience

Recent research has demonstrated many benefits of engaging community members and interest groups in the conduct of research and the development of interventions to improve local conditions and build community capacity. The Institute for Sustainable Communities at Texas A&M University has brought together a transdisciplinary group of researchers from landscape architecture, urban planning, public health, engineering, sociology, marine sciences and geosciences in conjunction with community engagement staff to collect and synthesize data and co-learn with communities about flooding risk, toxic exposure, and climate change impacts. The work is focused on two socially vulnerable and Environmental Justice neighborhoods in inner-city Houston, Texas; both neighborhoods are low-income and majority minority, and both are located near the highly industrialized Houston Ship Channel.

Since 2014 there have been several participatory action research projects conducted with local community organizations and high school students including: 1) a storm-water infrastructure assessment that incorporates citizen science data collection, 2) an urban landscape design project to improve community resilience to hazards, 3) sampling of standing surface water and within-home samples assessing for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and heavy metals, 4) a community health survey, and 5) participatory GIS to identify flooding issues. Findings from these endeavors revealed a population that is at particular risk of health impacts from exposure to hazardous substances and natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey in 2017 and the na-tech impacts from the resultant chemical releases. All aspects of these were co-led and organized with local residents and local advocacy groups and stakeholders. This presentation will discuss how using the knowledge of residents within local areas strengthens every step of hazard, climate change, and public health research and best practices and insights into conducting this type of disaster research. We will also discuss the importance of transdisciplinary research and engagement teams to address hazard issues.

RC44-745.5

SANSON, DAVID* *(Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) - Lyon)*

"Balancing the "Gig Economy" Spirit? How Local Labor Unions Cope with Workforce Atomization & Entrepreneurial Culture "

Amongst numerous disruptions, the usually-called "gig-economy" strikingly reinforced the development of individualized working relationships. This is particularly salient in traditional industries, where "up-to-date" managerial instruments deeply affect the well-established social order, based on power of collectives and the prevalence of unions in social contestation. In this study, we highlight some consequences of new forms of appraisal developed in a factory after a recent merger. We focus on the reshaping of power-resistance relationships, shedding light on the processes through which performance reviews restrain collective contestations from traditionally mobilized and unionized workers, while enhancing individual commitment and "consent" at work.

We therefore question factory workforces 'modalities of "fighting", while unions, collectives and solidarities have been deeply affected by these individual assessments. We focus on the varied and differentiated nature of *conflictualities* and labor movements, all the more ambiguous as they react to new types of domination, challenging local unions in their traditional ability to lead and canalize mobilizations. This presentation will draw on an ethnography conducted since 2014 in a French industrial company, "working-class bastion" with historically well-established "politicized" unions. Our data consist in 67 interviews with a broad panel of employees, numerous observations and diverse archive documents.

The study suggests how, behind a rhetoric of freedom and autonomy, the competitive context leads to a "constrained compliance" containing collective actions

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through workforce atomization and the slow erosion of solidarity. We also study the "gig-economy" spirit simultaneously endorsed by management promoting flexibility and producing consent by shaping workers as *entrepreneurial selves,* acculturated to individual reading grids of organizational reality, thereby de-legitimizing conflicts, social demands or protests. We therefore analyze the differentiated forms of resistance they can collectively oppose to these constraints, to understand whether unions can still mobilize and unify dispersed workers, so as to produce effective counter-speeches channeling fragmented complaints against management.

RC30-550.1

SANSON, DAVID* (Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) - Lyon)

"Convertir Les Travailleurs En « Entrepreneurs » Individuels : (re)Penser Les Actions Collectives à l'Aune Des Logiques d'Autonomisation Du Personnel"

Parmi les nombreuses évolutions qui traversent les mondes du travail, l'essor de «zones grises» entre indépendance et salariat a profondément renforcé l'individualisation des relations professionnelles. Ceci est particulièrement frappant au sein même d'industries traditionnelles, où la diffusion de dispositifs managériaux «modernisés» affecte profondément les collectifs salariés habituellement solidaires et «mobilisés». Nous montrerons les conséquences de l'enchevêtrement entre formes salariales usuelles et logiques d'autonomie dans une usine où, à la suite d'une récente fusion, le recours à de nouvelles pratiques d'évaluation favorise leur «hybridation».

Nous nous intéresserons alors à la recomposition des logiques et des modalités de résistance au travail des populations ouvrières, jusqu'alors portées par une présence syndicale forte et «politisée». Nous interrogerons tout particulièrement la nature variée et différenciée des *conflictualités* actuelles sur le site, au répertoire d'autant plus hétérogène qu'elles agissent en réaction à des formes de domination nouvelles. Cette présentation s'appuiera sur une étude ethnographique menée depuis 2014 dans une usine pétrochimique d'une grande entreprise française – «bastion protestataire» historique- composée de 67 entretiens avec un large panel de salariés, de nombreuses observations, et d'un vaste corpus documentaire.

Tout en abordant la singularité de notre enquête (terrain «familier» où notre père est ouvrier militant CGT), nous montrerons comment l'atomisation des collectifs et l'*autonomisation* des salariés, dans un contexte concurrentiel individualisé, tend à éroder leurs réseaux traditionnels de défense et de solidarité face à la direction. Nous étudierons également comment les nouveaux dispositifs d'évaluation des performances contribuent à l'acculturation des travailleurs -incités à développer un *ethos gestionnaire* en devenant de véritables «*entrepreneurs*» indépendants, responsables et flexibles*,* acteurs de leur carrière- tout en discréditant ainsi les actions et les revendications collectives. Nous tâcherons alors de saisir les logiques et les modes d'actions différenciés des contestations que ces derniers peuvent aujourd'hui collectivement opposer au sein de cette nouvelle configuration imposée.

RC43-732.3

SANTIAGO, ANNA MARIA* (Michigan State University)

Neighborhood Contexts Associated with Internalizing Behaviors of Latino and African American Youth: Evidence from Denver, Colorado

National and local studies in the United States report that more than one in five children exhibit behavioral health problems falling in the borderline or clinical range. Previous studies have focused on exposure to interpersonal and community violence as antecedents to such problems; more recent literature has focused on other neighborhood factors that might lead to the development of internalizing behavioral problems (depression, anxiety and PTSD) -- among the most common behavioral health problems during childhood. These studies find that children residing in neighborhoods of concentrated disadvantage, limited institutional resources, high fractions of unsafe or poor-quality housing, and high levels of social disorder are more likely to experience childhood depression; anxiety; and PTSD . Yet, numerous questions remain as to the magnitude and mechanisms of purported neighborhood effects and the extent to which they might vary by ethnicity.

In this paper, data from a natural experiment in Denver (CO) are used to assess the relationships between neighborhood contexts and internalizing behaviors for a sample of 600 Latino and African American youth aged 7 to 18 who spent a significant part of childhood residing in subsidized housing. We use instrumental variables and accelerated failure time (AFT) models with frailties to estimate variations in the timing of internalizing behaviors diagnoses during childhood.

Findings suggest that 10% of all youth were diagnosed with internalizing behaviors after initial random assignment to neighborhood. Accelerated failure time models show that several dimensions of the neighborhood—safety, socioeconomic status, nativity, and residential instability—were strongly predictive of the acceleration or delay in being diagnosed with one or more internalizing be-

haviors. Results differ markedly by ethnicity with models being most predictive for African American youth.

RC05-109.4

SANTIAGO GARCIA, ROSANA* (Sociologia)
FALCONI URBINA, AMADOR* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)
GRAJALES GARCÍA, GABRIELA* (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)

Poder y Resistencia En La Convivencia Intercultural De Estudiantes Universitarios

Las universidades representan un espacio importante de convivencia, en estas las expresiones de aceptación o rechazo al diferente se expresan con mayor claridad. Indiscutiblemente son espacios permeados por el proceso globalizador que se caracterizan por la convergencia de individuos de diversas localidades, regiones y nacionalidades, es decir, estudiantes provenientes de diferentes culturas. Debido a ello cada contexto escolar es distinto y tiene sus propias particularidades, es el caso del campus III de la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas, ubicado en la ciudad de San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas, en donde se imparten licenciaturas del área de las ciencias sociales y al que en función de su ubicación acuden para formarse estudiantes indígenas (provenientes, en su mayoría, de comunidades que corresponden a diversas regiones del estado) y estudiantes no indígenas procedentes de diversas regiones del estado, del país y en algunos casos estudiantes extranjeros. Debido a la variedad de estudiantes presentes en las aulas y la particular convivencia que se da entre ellos, pretendemos conocer: ¿En qué circunstancias se da la convivencia entre estudiantes? y ¿De qué manera el origen de los estudiantes determina el ejercicio de poder y resistencia al interior de las aulas?

El objetivo de esta ponencia es dar a conocer desde la experiencia vivida de los jóvenes de la universidad, su experiencia de convivencia en contextos multiculturales para establecer, si la universidad es un espacio que promueve o limita los procesos de desarrollo multi o intercultural, indispensable para generar la convivencia respetuosa de los individuos sociales contemporáneos.

Para realizar la investigación se utiliza una metodología de corte cualitativo basada fundamentalmente en entrevistas en profundidad, lo cual permitirá conocer desde la voz de los estudiantes, cuáles son las estrategias de convivencia, poder y resistencia utilizadas al convertirse en estudiantes universitarios chiapanecos.

RC16-313.2

SANTINELE MARTINO, ALAN* (McMaster University)

The Erotic Habitus of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities in Ontario, Canada.

The intersection of disability and sexuality remains a taboo topic (Shakespeare 2014). Along with this taboo, a limited body of literature specifically addresses the sexual desires and interests of people with intellectual disabilities as well as how they make sense of and reflect on their own position as sexual actors. This paper investigates the romantic and sexual experiences of adults with intellectual disabilities in Ontario, Canada, by putting into conversation theories from the sociology of sexualities, sociology of culture, and critical disability studies. It uses a sexual fields analytic framework (Green 2014) to explore the consequences of sexual stratification on the experiences of people with intellectual disabilities. More specifically, this paper demonstrates how a lack of access to opportunities for sexual exploration, experimentation, and relationships, accompanied by the devaluation and invisibility of their sexuality, has an impact on the erotic habitus of people with intellectual disabilities, including their willingness and ability to auspiciously "play the field." Drawing on in-depth interviews with adults with intellectual disabilities, this paper examines the consequences of disenfranchising the rights of adults with intellectual disabilities on their desire to be active sexual actors within sexual fields, strategies and choices for sexual partners, and sexual practices. Examining these questions as well as language will shed light on the stratification that takes place due to erotic habitus, the common habitus of individuals with intellectual disabilities, and how their erotic habitus affects their sexual practices.

RC38-672.2

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Pontifcal Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul)

On Relevance, Experience and Knowledge: A Schutzian Perspective to Biographical Research

This presentation aims to discuss the main contribution of the sociology of Alfred Schutz for the interpretative biographical research. Schutz handles with biography at least in two different ways: as a manner to investigate the "because" motives for ones action and as a way to exemplify his theoretical considerations. The first step will be to discuss the biographical experience as a key aspect to understand the motivation for action. It will be argued that for Schutz, biography

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is not exclusively an individual life' trajectory, but results of both individual and social experiences, synthesized on the individual relevance systems, which are embedded by the relevance systems of the community in which one has been socialized. In the second step the paper verifies how Schutz deals with his own biographical experiences to discuss theoretical and empirical aspects of his sociology. Examples of the first kind of use of biography by Schutz are, for instance, "The Stranger" and "The Homecomer", which will be considered in this paper. The third step will be dedicated to establish a dialogue with some of the most influential approaches in the biographical research field, as those proposed by Daniel Bertaux, by Bernard Lahire and by Gabriele Rosenthal, pointing out their advantages and limitations from a Schutzian analytical perspective.

RC29-531.6

SANTOS, MYRIAN* *(UERJ)*

The Social Construction of 'Vagrants' in Brazilian Prisons of Ilha Grande

Much has been written about violence in prisons in Brazil. There is a consensus among those who study the Brazilian penitentiary system on the distance between laws, norms and rules and ongoing practices. This research is based on interviews with former prison guards who worked in prisons in Ilha Grande, Rio de Janeiro. The starting point of this work is the distinction made by a former prison guard between the 'vagrants' and the 'brave' prisoners. It will be also examined the presence of the term 'vagrant' in laws criminal anthropology, and in the memories left by political prisoners. From the data collected, it will be highlighted the presence of a punitive culture focused on social groups that are mostly black and live in poor conditions.

RC30-549.2

SANTOS, RODRIGO* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ))*
MONTEIRO, CRISTIANO *(Fluminense Federal University)*
LIMA, RAPHAEL *(Fluminense Federal University)*
DULCI, JOÃO *(State University of Minas Gerais)*

Corporate Strategy and Territory: Modalities of Territorial Embeddedness in the Volkswagen's Gpn in Brazil

The paper is aimed at discussing the territorial embeddedness of the operation of a German- origin transnational corporation (TNC) in two Brazilian localities. Based on Global Production Networks (GPN) and Varieties of Capitalim (VoC) approaches, it analyzes the social and political conditions for Volkswagen's corporate strategy, which combines elements of its original institutional setting of a Coordinated Market Economy to the organizational and institutional variations in the TNC coordination capacity under greenfield (Sul Fluminense) and brownfield (ABC paulista) conditions, within a Hierarchical Market Economy (EMH), Brazil. We analyze the interactions between the GPN key economic actor, Volkswagen, and the economic and non-economic actors performing on a regional scale between 1996 and 2014. We typify these relationships based on the effects of the exercise of corporate, institutional, and collective modalities of power. Partial results support an interpretation of non-economic social action as economically relevant, with levels of influence and roles of collective actors significantly divergent as regards the establishment of Volkswagen's corporate strategy and the GPN architecture. Notwithstanding, multi-scalar, state and trade union actors are recognized as key drivers in framing both dimensions. In the article, we employ the comparative method, and mobilize primary and secondary data on the corporation and on both regions, focusing on semi-structured interviews with managers, public officials and trade unionists, as well as public statistics and official documents.

RC12-236.2

SANTOS, SUSANA* *(ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa)*

Work-Life Balance in Large Law Firms: A Case Study on Young Female and Male Lawyers

Work-life balance had become a major topic of research on organization studies and professions and also an aspect of concern to managers and directors. The combination of these two aspects had resulted in several discussions and conferences and opened a public debate in several countries around the world. The new generations of female and male lawyers are entering professional life with more awareness and information and so is particular relevant to know how they experience their transition. Do they understand work-life balance as a problem? What kind of strategies they develop in order to gain control on their life's? Are they opened to the idea of sacrificing their private life's in order to achieve professional goals? Young female and young male have different opinions about the subject?

To answer these questions, we developed nineteen biographical interviews with both men and women, all from large law firms with ages between 24 and 32 years old. We focus our analysis on emotions, the words and expressions they

use to describe the entrance in the profession, the socialization process and the expectations about being lawyers or moving out in the near future. In order to capture the richness of the testimonies we use breaking point events like having a child and/or getting married to explore the links between private and professional life.

The Portuguese case as some interest to the global community, although it's a small country in the European Union as several large law firms, some of them global law firms. These firms work in a global context in particular with Portuguese speaking countries or regions in Africa and Asia (Macau) and Brazil.

RC39-695.3

SANTOS-HERNANDEZ, JENNIFFER* *(University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras)*
MÉNDEZ-HEAVILIN, ASHLEY *(University of Puerto Rico-Río Piedras)*

Power, Politics, and the Distribution of Aid in Puerto Rico: Understanding Emergency Response in the Wake of Hurricane Maria

On September 20, 2017, Puerto Rico was directly impacted and devastated by hurricane Maria; the 10th strongest hurricane ever recorded. As it is the case of other Small Island Developing States, Puerto Rico has most of its infrastructure and a significant portion of its population located in coastal areas, is highly susceptible to disasters and climate change, has a limited resource base, and imports over 75% of the products consumed. In addition, for more than a century Puerto Rico has been a territory of the United States and has undergone a paradoxical process of assisted development. Although great advancements have been achieved, the island is confronting its longest and most profound economic crisis with over $74 billion in public debt, and a resulting unprecedented wave of emigration. The effects of the profound economic crisis translate into, a deteriorated public infrastructure, reduced and impoverished basic services, and increasing fissures in the local social fabric. Therefore, Puerto Rico was in a socially produced condition of vulnerability when the hurricane occurred and the catastrophic results of the event are often not surprising to residents and authorities. This paper presents the findings of quick response research in Puerto Rico after hurricane Maria that sought to explore and contextualize the immediate response of authorities at all levels and citizens to meet basic and emerging needs. Developing a framework to understand the social, political, economic, and cultural forces that mediate disaster response decisions is vital to elicit the effective coordination of emergency response, the dissemination of culturally informed messages, and the distribution of aid and relief in disaster situations.

RC02-65.2

SAPINSKI, JP* *(University of Victoria)*
DREILING, MICHAEL *(University of Oregon)*
EWING, JEFFREY A. *(University of Oregon)*
GREINER, PATRICK T. *(University of Oregon)*

Fossil Fuel Divestment, Higher Education Institutions, and the Corporate Community: Corporate Influence on Institutional Environmental Policy

Climate change campaigners have made a strong moral and financial case for universities and other institutional investors to divest from fossil fuels, even though the argument remains contested. Reflecting the ambiguity of whether divestment would concur with trustees' fiduciary mandate or would contravene to it, several higher education institutions have divested from fossil fuels whereas others have decided not to. This paper develops a structural perspective of divestment decisions among higher education institutions in the United States. Building on studies showing that the embeddedness of colleges and universities within a web of interlocking corporate directorates impacts on policy decisions through various mechanisms, we analyze how these board-level connections with the corporate community influences institutional decisions to divest or not. Using social network analysis tools, we map out the patterns of corporate connections maintained by college and university board members and trustees, with special attention to connections with the fossil fuel industry. Analysis uses quadratic assignment procedure regression to determine how the structural embeddedness of higher education boards within the intercorporate network affects the probability and level of divestment commitment by universities and colleges based in the United States. This analysis will shed light on some of the mechanisms of corporate influence in higher education, and on institutional-level environmental policy.

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RC06-132.6

SARAÇ, MELIKE* (Hacettepe University)
KOC, ISMET (Hacettepe University)

Whose Marriage Is More Resistant to the Risk of Divorce in Turkey: Self-Choice Marriages or Family-Choice Marriages?

Although during the last 10 years, the number of marriages has decreased by 6 percent, almost 97 percent of women still marry by age 50 with a slight delay the timing of the marriage. Analysis on the basis of marriage cohorts from pooled data set puts forward that self-choice marriages are on the rise and family-choice marriagest are on the decrease significantly in Turkey. On the other hand, number of divorces has increased by 41 percent during the last 10 years. The study focuses on marital stability in Turkey, and asks the question on which type of marriage is much more resistant, self-choice marriage or family-choice marriage, to the risk of divorce. Analyses suggest that family-choice marriages are less resistant to the risk of divorce compared to self-choice marriage. Our finding confirms Goode's classic thesis about the social diffusion of divorce. Divorce in Turkey appears to be getting much more frequent event among couples in lower segments of the society. In this regard, the risk of divorce is 1.5 times higher among couples married with family decision as opposed to couples married with self-choice under the control of all possible covariates. The higher risk of divorce may be related with the (1) the duration between söz kesme (positive response of the female's family with a small celebration) and nikah (official marriage at the registry office) is shorter; (2) the contact between prospective couples is limited in family-choice marriages than the frequency of contact observed in self-choice marriages. Furthermore, as literature points out that the conflicts on marital issues between couples in family-choice marriages are significantly higher than the couples in self-choice marriages, as we found higher emotional violence against women in family-choice marriages. All these factors seem to be negative impacts on the marital stability of couples in arranged marriages.

RC34-614.4

SARAVÍ, GONZALO* (CIESAS)

The Experience of Youth Transition in Disadvantaged Sectors: Vulnerability and Social Exclusion in Urban Mexico

This paper develops a twofold argument: a theoretical reflection and an empirical exploration of the processes of social exclusion in the transition of young people to adulthood. On the one hand, I discuss the possibility of thinking about youth transition beyond a normative perspective, focusing on the lived experience of this period of the life course; that is, the "experience of transition". In order to develop and operationalize this concept some preliminary levels of analysis are identified, pointing out the relevance of some meso-escenarios of interaction like the family, the neighborhood, or the school. On the other hand, and based on this theoretical framework, I explore the experience of youth transition in disadvantaged sectors of urban Mexico City. This exploration focuses on vulnerability to social exclusion and three different sources of risk for contemporary youths: transitional, biographical and societal risks. Drawing on an extensive corpus of semi-structured interviews with disadvantaged young people and from a biographical perspective, I analyze the unfolding of a process of cumulative disadvantages in the transition to adulthood.

RC24-444.5

SARBU, MIHAI* (University of Ottawa)

Defining the Transition to a Post-Carbon Economy: Complexity, Urgency, and Effective Action.

The transition to a post-carbon economy is generally conceived as gradual and linear: It is assumed that the green energy sector will continue to develop until it will eliminate the use of fossil fuels, and that any eventual obstacles along this way will be manageable. However, the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to grow, and recent research indicates that keeping the global temperature increase below 2°C, as stipulated by the Paris Agreement, is unlikely. We may need to change many of our social and economic arrangements, while at the same time facing the increasingly serious consequences of climate change. For these reasons, I think it is unrealistic to envision a gradual and uncomplicated transition to a post-oil era. I will therefore analyze this transition using a theoretical framework based on *complexity*, with the purpose of defining what could inspire our society to abandon the comforts offered by fossil fuels, and muster the courage to deal with an uncertain future.

Using a framework based on complexity could allow us to better understand how entities that function on different timescales influence one another, which can be useful when analyzing the interactions between natural systems and man-made ones. Also, by using the concept of *threshold*, complexity theory can help us understand the transitions between different system configurations; these transitions can be characterized by periods of nonlinear behavior, when small stimuli can lead to very large effects—something that can be relevant in the context of climate change.

The urgency to act effectively on these matters cannot be emphasized strongly enough, and the social dynamics that could help our society transition to a post-carbon economy are likely to be defined outside the current structural arrangements defined by economic growth—in the domains of morals and culture.

RC24-460.1

SAREEN, SIDDHARTH* (University of Bergen)
HAARSTAD, HÅVARD* (University of Bergen)

The Multiple Justice Dimensions of Low-Carbon Energy Transitions: Towards a Comprehensive Approach

Transitions to low-carbon systems entail environmental benefits through emission reduction. Socioeconomic aspects of sustainability demand further essential characteristics of sustainability transitions: equity, access and affordability. We derive these dimensions by mapping existing framings of justice that comprise variants of distribution, recognition and procedure on to the specificities of energy justice. Equity concerns distributional justice through allocation, access targets universal inclusion through coverage, and affordability attends to justice-in-practice through logistical feasibility. To examine the interplay of these dimensions in recent low-carbon transitions scholarship, we study how they are addressed in the case of solar uptake in Portugal, whose high solar potential complements its impressive hydropower and wind energy profile. Our treatment seeks to capture the breadth and depth of relevant scientific outputs with significance for these aspects of energy justice. We bring forth how the agency of actor networks interfaces with resistance within the energy sector, and how the regional political economy drives its trajectory, drawing on multiple types of sources. This task shows what specification of pertinent attributes remains pending in recent social science research. We then analyse what these shortcomings in addressing energy justice concerns within such a case imply for researchers' approaches to cases of low-carbon transitions in general. Based on apparent relevance in the energy sectoral context studied, we abstract out numerous sub-factors of equity, access and affordability that must be addressed to enhance scientific contribution to sustainability transitions. Pointing out some common forms of slippage between low-carbon transitions and sustainability transitions, we conclude by arguing for social scientists to help ensure that socioeconomic aspects of sustainability receive sufficient play in informing emergent understandings of low-carbon transitions. The weight of this responsibility is magnified by prevalent inattention to the socioeconomic sub-factors we identify as being energy justice-relevant in the prominent instance of Portuguese solar uptake.

RC48-809.5

SARGIN, AYSE* (University of Essex)

Role of Existing Identities and Networks in Anti-Dam Movements Built in Conflict Settings: The Case of Dersim in Turkey

In line with the liberalization of energy markets, the 2000s witnessed the vigorous promotion of hydroelectric dams and plants by the Turkish state across the rivers of Turkey. The 2000s has also been a period of heightened struggle for recognition by the historically marginalized and discriminated Alevis and Kurds - the largest religious and ethnic minorities of Turkey respectively. This novel policy of hydropower production undertaken by private companies and regulated by the state prompted a number of grassroots resistance movements by predominantly rural communities diverse in terms of ethnic, religious and political identities. One such site of resistance is Dersim (officially renamed as Tunceli in 1935, followed by the bloody suppression of a local Alevi Kurdish uprising against the newly established republic in 1938). There is a strong tradition of leftist thought and political action in Dersim, dating back to the 1970s. While Alevism was not the focus of political struggle back then, with the emergence of identity politics and the rise of political Islam in Turkey in the 1990s, there has been a revival of Alevism as a cultural and religious identity. Dersim is currently a major center of democratic opposition to the Turkish state, and the area also hosts a number of active Marxist-Leninist and Maoist armed groups. In view of the long-contested relationship between the Dersimis and the Turkish state, this paper explores the role of existing social and political identities and networks in Dersim in the building of the current movement against dams, both discursively and materially, and in what ways, the anti-dam resistance (re)shapes the relationship between the Dersimis and the state. The research is based on a fieldwork with an ethnographic approach, involving semi-structured interviews with the participants of the anti-dam resistance, as well as the study of texts produced by the movement.

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RC31-560.6

SARIKAKIS, KATHARINE* (Vienna University)

BELINSKAYA, YULIA (University of Vienna)

KORBIEL, IZABELA (Vienna University)

MANTOVANELI, WAGNER (University of Vienna)

Refugees Shaping Communicative Spaces in Institutions: The Case of the Open Learning Initiative at the University of Vienna

One important dimension of power in institutions is control, a central problem in Sociology since its beginnings. Institutions, according to Berger and Luckmann (1966:72), "by the very fact of their existence, control human conduct by setting up predefined patterns of conduct, which channel it in one direction as against the many other directions that would theoretically be possible". Refugees are forced to interact with 'fortified borders' of institutions *ad hoc*, finding hurdles in the process of 'home making'. We explore refugees´ efforts to redefine the future, their personal and community aspirations and their role on the constitution of dialogical institutional spaces in society through the case of two Higher Education programmes to prepare these groups for University study. We draw upon refugee and forced migration studies and history "from below" (Elie, 2014:30; Sigona, 2014). The problem that control imposes from an institutional point of view to a history from below is directly associated with creating communicative spaces in which this control is negotiated. Our case to observe the ways in which these communicative spaces may emerge from an institutional approach is the Open Learning Initiative (OLIve) at the University of Vienna, Austria, a programme designed to receive refugees from all nationalities who have an interest in pursuing and/or continuing tertiary education. Our question proposed is, then, how, besides the intrinsic control characteristic of institutions, a communicative space could emerge to make the refugee voice effectively heard? For this matter, the paper assesses/examines documents produced inside the programme where both the teachers and refugees register their experiences on a regular basis and in a systematic way so that the symbolic dimension can be identified, compared and scrutinized against the institutional boundaries imposed.

RC15-282.23

SARKAR, TANNISTHA* (University of Calcutta)

Work Environment of Nurses in a Metropolitan and Suburban Hospital - a Comparative Study in West Bengal

Patient satisfaction and outcome with healthcare settings depends on nursing care. The nurses encounter varied occupational hazards specific to their work settings which pose obstacles in performing their duties. Also, workplace violence is a growing problem in healthcare settings in India and has a direct relationship to stress, decreased work productivity and quality of patient care (Gates, et al., 2014: 65). There is a great deal of differences in the work settings of Metropolitan hospitals and suburban hospitals, in terms of infrastructure, environment, manpower, medical staff, financial aids or salary systems and in the way workplace violence is addressed. This working atmosphere plays a crucial role, although may not be the sole factor, in determining how much effort a nurse can give in caring for and helping patients to recuperate. Since nurses are tasked with identifying these problems and controlling them, their job satisfaction is important to address these problems and improve patient outcomes. The purpose of this paper is to study and investigate the factors that might act as hindrances for nurses in fulfilling their responsibilities.

This study will utilise a comparative explorative methodology. Nurses will be divided into two groups, one belonging to the Metropolitan hospital (Kolkata, West Bengal, India, ~ 14.3 million population) and the other to the Suburban hospital (Katwa, West Bengal, India, ~ 1 million population). Therefore it will be appropriate to use the stratified random sampling for conducting the study. Data for this research will be collected using the survey method involving the use of questionnaires having both close ended and open ended questions that will elicit the required answers from the respondents.

RC13-259.2

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India)

Leisure Opportunities and the Aged Folks of Dimasa Tribe : A Sociological Analysis

'Leisure' generally involves any pleasurable activity related to free time. Leisure activity of the aged Dimasa tribe is the focus area of this paper. The 'Dimasa Tribe' belongs to Kachari family of the Indo-Mongoloid group. They are mainly the inhabitants of Dima Hasao District of Assam.

We have interviewed 75 aged folk (age 60 and above), 25 each from three Dimasa villages- Purana Hajong (traditional village), Khejurbond (modern village) and Donzenraji (industrialized village); three 'Gaon Bura's (village head man) of the respective villages and 25 leaders of the community. A total of 103 respon-

dents have been taken into consideration and an analysis is drawn by using different sociological perspectives of aging.

The major findings are:

1. The elderly have comparatively more free time in Dimasa Society then the youth and adult. Ways of spending leisure time are different in the three villages- traditional, modern and industrial.
2. Different leisure activities among the aged were found in terms of gender, life cycle, changing nature of leisure and its varying roles in social change and class patterns.
3. Playing games, singing, playing the flute and drum, basket making, etc by aged men and child rearing, cooking, weaving etc by aged women are some of the leisure activities.
4. Different religious, cultural dimensions along with structural aspects of Dimasa society have tremendous influence on leisure and its activities.
5. Consumer culture and capitalism have influenced the Leisure activities.
6. In the traditional village the aged are more integrated into the family and community life than the modern and industrialized
7. The prestige, form and nature of leisure of the aged is influenced by their advisory and contributory role, their kind of control and their previous status.
8. Sociological interpretation on leisure activities can be drawn from multiplicity of sociological approaches of aging.

RC13-259.5

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India)

BHATTACHARYYA, IPSITA (DHSK Commerce College, Dibrugarh, Assam, India)

Leisure Opportunities for the Aged in Missionaries of Charity (MOC) (Mother Teresa), Tinsukia, Assam, India

Missionaries of Charity(MOC) (Mother Teresa) Tinsukia is a charity home under MOC Calcutta which was established in 1950 by Saint Mother Teresa, one of the 20th century's greatest humanitarian with the aim to provide 'wholehearted free service to the poorest of the poor'. The organization has 4,500 members who run different charity centres, orphanages, nursing homes etc. for the aged, the poor and the homeless, sick children, abandoned children, and so on regardless of their religion.

MOC Centre at Tinsukia, Assam is one such home where especially thirty five aged (60 years and above) are residing. Few of them are mentally sick, blind, physically challenged as well. All of them were poor homeless people rescued from the streets.

This paper highlights the leisure opportunities for the aged residing in MOC Tinsukia home. We have interviewed the thirty five aged, seven sisters, two Doctors, one Trainer, five Numbers of staff of MOC, Tinsukia and fifteen local leaders and senior citizens. Altogether there were sixty five numbers of respondents. Secondary sources are also used.

Major finding are:

1. Majority of respondents opined that they get lot of leisure time in the MOC home as they get satisfactory care and support.
2. In the morning and evening, they participate in prayers and do physical exercise under the guidance of a trainer.
3. At 3 or 4 pm they go for walks.
4. Gossiping, reading, playing games, watching TV, singing, playing and listening to music, drawing, cleaning their campus, etc are their leisure time activities.
5. Two respondents were found to be completely bed ridden and they pass their time in bed.
6. In a few cases psychological counseling and guidance by expert are offered as they have aggressive behavior and abnormal activities like throwing water in and around.
7. Some of them also assist the staff of MOC.

RC34-613.6

SARNOWSKA, JUSTYNA* (SWPS University)

Socialization Role of International Migration in School-to-Work Transition

The mail goal of the paper is to explain based on socialization framework what is the role of international migration in school-to-work transition and entering the adulthood.

School-to-work transition is more and more dynamic and time-consuming process (Furlong 1992, Hodkinson 1996). There is a life stadium in individual's

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career path (Hillmert 2002). People transit from school to work in various ways looking for own identity and influenced by macro socio-economic environments (Brzinsky-Fay 2007). Occupational stabilization is a key factor of the traditional understood adulthood (Settersen 2007).

After EU enlargement in 2004, many young Poles got the possibility of free movement within the EU. Migration became an integral part of the entering the adulthood process named as a *rite of passage into adulthood* (Eade et al. 2007). There is a lack of literature connected effect of migration in school to work transition after return of young migrants to Poland as country of origin. Most studies concentrate on motives and socio-economic decision-making determinants to move as well as economic and social integration aboard.

The main theoretical framework is based reflexivity socialization coined by Margaret Archer (2015) as the element of the social change. Socialization is understood as *long-life* and *long-wide* process connected with taking in the same time more and more complex social roles.

The paper seeks to answer two research questions:

1. What is the role of international migration by the first job abroad in entering the adulthood?

2. How does the socio-demographic profile of migrants determine school-to-work transition?

The study is based on Qualitative Longitudinal Study (QLS) (Neale&Flowerdew 2003, Adam 2008, McLeod&Thomson 2009). By QLS the study uses time as school-to-work transition as well as entering the adulthood explanatory variable. During two waves of the research, 44 semi-structured interviews with 30 university graduates were conducted. Research participants experienced migration in school-to-work transition.

RC26-482.2

SARRIS, NIKOS* *(National Centre for Social Research)*

The Role of NGOs and Civil Society in the Refugee Crisis: A Case Study of Lesvos in Greece

Local and municipal authorities, independently or in cooperation with other public agencies and non-governmental organizations are involved in migrant integration providing a large array of social services in the area of health, education, and social and child care. Regarding migration matters, municipalities played a very important role in the heightening migration and refugee crisis over the course of 2015 and in the beginning of 2016. During this period, Greece became a transit country for over 1,000,000 million migrants and refugees reaching the country through the Aegean islands.

Lesvos is one of the several Greek islands that function as the main gateway to Europe for migrants and refugees that are looking for a better life. The period between the summer of 2015 and early 2016 was the peak for crossings, with almost 500,000 arrivals to Lesvos, the most common point of arrival. Humanitarian aid organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, have worked to provide this basic assistance at many points on the path from the landing beaches. The contribution of NGOs and the collaboration with local authorities was of crucial importance.

The paper examines the role of NGOs, the ad hoc grassroots organizations and civil society during the 2015 refugee crisis. It outlines the evolution of humanitarian response, which started with various spontaneous initiatives and the cooperation with NGOs and international organizations in the provision of humanitarian services. It also discusses the anxiety of the local society considering that the presence of unregistered NGOs is more disruptive than useful. Overall, this paper will attempt to answer the main critical questions of how top-down and bottom-up models can co-exist in the implementation of public policies at a local level.

RC37-665.3

SASAJIMA, HIDEAKI* *(Osaka City University)*

States' Interventions and the Transformation of Urban Art Worlds: Comparative Studies of Western European, North American, and East Asian Cases

How do states affect urban social networks of the arts? This paper focuses on the organizational and institutional transformations of art production, distribution, and consumption from the 1960s to the 1980s, a time when welfare states actively promoted the arts. Existing studies such as those by White and White, Becker, and Bourdieu have respectively examined institutional transformations of the arts. Although these studies have made critical contributions to understanding the structural changes of art production, they focus mainly on the differences between premodern and modern society in Western countries, or as White and White described it, the transition from "academy system" to "dealer-critic system." Yet few studies examine structural transformations in the twentieth century.

The greatest factor changing the art world in the twentieth century was an expansion of global primary and secondary art markets, but states' interventions, such as promotion by subsidies or censorship, are also critical. In particular, after WW II, welfare states that developed in Western European, North American, and East Asian countries implemented various cultural policies to promote the

social welfare of their people and national prestige. Cities were the main sites for such interventions. Central and local governments constructed museums and subsidized artists and non-profit art organizations in urban areas. My question concerns the relationship between such state interventions and the organizations and institutions for the arts in cities.

In order to pursue the research question, I compare three visual art worlds in London, New York, and Tokyo during the postwar period. In particular, I select case studies from the 1960s to the 1980s because they represent a highly important period for welfare states' initiation of cultural policies and the establishment of their cultural bases. Utilizing mainly primary and secondary sources, I examine the historical contours of urban art worlds.

RC27-495.1

SASSATELLI, ROBERTA* *(University of Milan)*
LO VERDE, FABIO MASSIMO *(University of Palermo)*

Bodies on the Spot. Commercialization and Performative Rationalization Among Italian Runners

This paper addresses the interface between sport and fitness, considering that commercialization has worked in two directions: while competitive, professional sport is becoming a global media phenomenon, with increasingly global and yet fragmented audiences, ordinary sport practice is being individualized in the Global North and shaped by the logic of therapeutic leisure. The latter has given way to the diffusion of a variety of active leisure activities aiming at providing individual consumers meaningful experiences of body transformation as well as health and fitness Apps apparently extending consumers' self-surveillance capacities. Based on semi-structured interviews with runners in two Italian cities, from the North and the South of the country, we explore how running practices and relevant Apps function as commercial disciplinary body techniques. Looking at runners' fitness and sport scripts and exploring how they use Apps to assist in training, we show that these devices take on some of the functions previously carried out by trainers, both further individualizing sporting and fitness practices, and allowing for the construction of relevant online communities. We analyze the variety of fitness and sport scripts collected on the backdrop of the broader discourse on active leisure, and consider how these interface with commercialization and market culture. We further discuss the emotional code which are deployed by runners in managing their running practices and illustrate their increasingly rationalized modes of relation with their bodies. The paper proposes that spectacularizing and individualizing self-surveillance are the staple of running practices as monitored through running Apps, and shows how gamification of practice situates running at the crossroad of fitness and sport practice colluding towards the increasing performative rationalization of active leisure consumers.

RC02-59.1

SATGAR, VISHWAS* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

The Climate Crisis and Just Transitions

Author meets Critic: The Climate Crisis and Just Transitions

RC44-741.1

SATGAR, VISHWAS* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*
WILLIAMS, MICHELLE* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

The Crisis of National Liberation Nationalism in South Africa: The Response of the National Union of Metal Workers (NUMSA) and the Role of Worker Education

Abstract
The Crisis of National Liberation Nationalism in South Africa: The Response of the National Union of Metal Workers (NUMSA) and the Role of Worker Education
In the post-apartheid period national liberation nationalism has degenerated. Since 1996 it was neoliberalised and of late has become increasingly authoritarian. While it continues deep globalization, it is linked to massive state level corruption and a new resource nationalism. In popular rhetoric the latter is referred to as 'radical economic transformation'. At the same time, the squeeze on labour has induced greater precarity, high structural unemployment, retrenchments in the context of industrial restructuring and widening income inequality. The Marikana Massacre of plantinum mine workers in 2012 was a turning point for the national liberation alliance in South Africa. It has fed into the split of the largest and most militant labour federation in South Africa, COSATU, but has also given rise to the 'NUMSA Moment'. This refers to the decisions taken by the National Union of Metal Workers (NUMSA), one the largest unions in South Africa with over 300 000 members, to withdraw from the ANC-led Alliance, withdraw support for the African National Congress in the 2014 elections and work towards building a movement for socialism and workers party. These historic decisions were couched in the language of renewing revolutionary nationalism. This paper explores the understandings of the NUMSA Moment, its political significance, its

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commitments to alternatives for South Africa and its limits by also drawing on a survey done of leading NUMSA shop stewards and worker leaders involved in a social theory course taught for six years at the University of Witwatersrand. This social theory course continues a tradition of radical worker education in South Africa and had its own consequences for shaping the 'NUMSA Moment' as a conjunctural shift in class politics.

RC15-JS-86.1

SATO, AKIHIKO* *(Kwansei Gakuin University)*

Discourse Analysis of Drug-Induced Sufferings in Japan

"Drug-induced sufferings (DISs)" is a term to refer to medical, pharmaceutical, and social problems in Japan. The original Japanese word is "Yakugai" which refers to serious troubles caused by medicines or any other medical materials such as Thalidomide, Quinoform, blood products contaminated with HIV. The word "DISs" became popular and has been used in mass media since 1970s, whereas the meaning of it is still ambiguous. Such ambiguity sometimes causes troubles even today especially when discussing advocacy for victims of DISs.

The purpose of the paper is analyzing the discourses of DISs to clarify the historical change of the meanings of it and prove the contemporary meaning along with people's usage of the word. The paper adopted Discourse Analysis that has developed in UK (e.g., Potter and Wetherell 1987) in order to analyze almost all DISs discourses that can be found in the news papers and magazines, the academic journals, the minutes of the National Diet, the books that discussed about DISs, and the autobiographies by victims.

The result was that four interpretative repertoires were identified: Causality repertoire, Responsibility repertoire, Structuralism repertoire, and Solidarism repertoire. People including medical doctors, lawyers, journalists and even sociologists have used the first three repertoires to construct their temporal versions of DISs, depending on the contexts. The victims of DISs have also used these three repertoires to describe their experiences, however only victims have used the last repertoire to express how they have been suffering from social exclusion.

We can well understand with these four repertoires the reason why and the process whereby the debates and the institutions on DISs in Japan have been organized. The existence of them indicates that DISs are not just impairments and physical troubles caused by the adverse reactions, but social sufferings with social exclusion and disability.

RC45-763.2

SATO, YOSHIMICHI* *(Tohoku University)*

Mind the Gap between Rational Choice Theory and Social Theory: Toward a Meta Rational Choice Theory

I propose a new theoretical framework to bridge the gap between rational choice theory and social theory. Rational choice theory is a strong tool with which to study social phenomena focusing on the macro-micro linkage. However, it does not dominate sociology; its influence in sociology is rather limited. One of the reasons for this, I would argue, is that rational choice theory has not adequately dealt with meaning and reflexivity, important concepts in social theory, which is influential in sociology. Rational choice theory assumes that actors choose alternatives that they believe will realize their goals. What is important in this assumption is that their goals are given. Actors are not assumed to change their goals. However, people sometimes reflect the meaning of their goals and find new goals. A textbook example is the creation of the concept of "sustainable development." When people enjoyed economic development by exploiting natural resources, their goal was just to pursue the development. However, once they began to realize that such development will damage the natural environments, they reflected the goal, tried to make a balance between economic development and ecology, invented the concept of sustainable development as their new goal, and have been trying to realize it. Rational choice theory has not seriously considered this process of changing goals via reflexivity. I proposed a mechanism in which actors move from backward-looking to forward looking rationality (Sato 2016) and a theory that assumes that agents find a new goal in agent-based models, which represents a process from forward-looking rationality to reflexivity (Sato 2017). I will proposed a more general theory that deals with the triangular move from backward-looking rationality to forward-looking rationality to reflexivity. Finally, I will argue that the new theory will make rational choice theory more vibrant in sociology.

RC24-444.3

SATOH, KEIICHI* *(University of Konstanz)*
YLA-ANTTILA, TUOMAS *(University of Helsinki)*

International Organizations and Domestic Climate Change Policy Networks in Australia, Finland, India, Japan, Sweden and the United States

Addressing the problem of climate change requires international collaboration. International organizations – scientific organizations, environmental NGOs and the United Nations – have long strived to create global norms on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In this paper, we argue that an important channel through which these global norms affect national policy processes are connections of collaboration and information exchange between international organizations and national climate change policy networks.

We use methods of social network analysis on organization-level survey data from Australia, Finland, India, Japan, Sweden and the US. The respondents include the roughly 100 most important organizations in climate change politics in each country. We analyze measures of collaboration, information exchange, influence and policy opinions, focusing on the role of international organizations in each national policy network.

The results show that international organizations, especially those that are known for providing scientific information and policy advice, have influence on domestic climate change policies. The effects of international organizations on national organizations are twofold: First, the information obtained from international organizations affects the policy preferences of national organizations. Second, national organizations gain more reputational power in the network by having ties with international organizations, especially with those that do not have ties with other national organizations. This distribution process of information from international organizations to domestic policy domains can be seen as a mechanism which brings about global convergence on climate change policy ideas.

However, we show that there is also a homophily effect: domestic organizations tend to form ties with international organizations based on their existing policy preferences. As a result, the information from international organizations is filtered through domestic organizations in the network. This is one likely reason bringing about the national differences in climate change policy.

RC48-812.3

SATOH, KEIICHI* *(University of Konstanz)*
NAGAYOSHI, KIKUKO *(Tohoku University)*

Milieus, Demonstration and Party Support: Why Is Anti-Nuclear Public Opinion Represented Poorly in Japanese Policy-Making?

Following the Fukushima nuclear accident, Japanese citizens have called for nuclear energy to be phased out in the country. In fact, over 60 percent of the population has expressed support for the immediate abolishment of nuclear power plants or, at least, for shutting down a significant number of power plants. As a result, the country has witnessed an upsurge in anti-nuclear social movements. The results of the recently concluded elections, however, do not reflect the growing anti-nuclear stance. In fact, the ruling government regards nuclear energy as a core source of energy. In this research, we seek to address this contradiction—a majority public opinion against the use of nuclear energy, on the one hand, and the ruling government's continued backing of nuclear energy on the other.

To this end, we analyzed the data gathered from a 2017 survey of twenty-thousand residents of the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan area.

Our analysis is divided into three steps. First, we classify respondents "milieus" based on their attitude toward nuclear power plants, social status and lifestyle. Second, we examine the relationship between the milieu and their support to the political party. Third, we also examine the relationship between the milieu and their stance toward the anti-nuclear movement. We found that middle-class residents with a liberal ideology tend to support anti-nuclear demonstrations but do not actively identify with a political party. In contrast, the so-called conservatives do not participate in or support the demonstration. They also support the ruling parties regardless of the latter's stance toward nuclear energy. They are also discouraged from expressing their political views publicly by the organizations they are affiliated to.

There is a structural conflict between the rapidly changed public opinions crossing over the traditional ideological cleavage (liberal and conservative) and the conventional constellations of the political parties.

RC49-831.2

SATTLER, SEBASTIAN* *(University of Cologne)*
MEHLKOP, GUIDO *(University of Erfurt)*
BAHR, VANESSA *(University of Erfurt)*
WOERN, JONATHAN *(University of Cologne)*
BETSCH, CORNELIA *(University of Erfurt)*

Social Influences in Parental Decisions to Give Prescription Drugs to Healthy Children

One third of *Nature* magazine's readers would feel pressure to give their children prescription stimulant drugs (e.g., Methylphenidate) if classmates were taking such drugs to enhance their school performance (Maher 2008).

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In the ethical and societal debate, opponents and advocates of such so-called "Cognitive Enhancement" (CE) discuss the benefits and challenges associated with this practice. Advocates argue that using CE can solve social problems, as poor schooling and bad teaching can threaten children's mental health by exposing them to stress or restricting their intellectual and emotional potential. Opponents of CE stress the dangers of such medically supported solutions to social problems. Potential stigmatization, coercion processes, unknown medical effectiveness, and side effects might negatively impact children's mental health, e.g. by exposing them and their vulnerable brains to the risk of addiction, depression, or anxiety.

Parents are important stakeholders in the decision to medicate their children. However, little is known about how parents make decisions for or against giving CE-drugs to their children and how their proximate and distal social environment influences their decisions. We currently conduct a series of experiments using vignettes that explore social influences. These experiments examine different mechanisms of social influence (e.g. social control, moral evaluations, and imitation) as well as moderating influences of the source of the information (peers or media). In our presentation, we will also discuss the social implications of our results.

RC17-331.2

SAUDER, MICHAEL* (University of Iowa)
CHUN, HYUNSIK (University of Iowa)

Rankings and the Rise of the Logic of Quantification

This paper examines how rankings contribute to the rise of a "logic of quantification" in higher education. Drawing on an intensive qualitative study of universities in South Korea, we show how the growing influence of rankings paved the way for the development of new ways of conceptualizing how these schools should be managed and the types of outcomes they should produce. We identify six processes through which this quantification logic has become dominant and, importantly, entrenched itself in organizational structure and process. This entrenchment, we argue, buffers these organizations from future challenges to the now dominant logic. We conclude by discussing the implications for these findings in settings beyond Korea and in realms other than higher education.

RC48-JS-42.3

SAVA, IONEL* (University of Bucharest, Romania)

"Popular" and "Citizens" Movements in East Central Europe. the Case of Romania

Since early 2010 democratically held elections have generated new political majorities and relatively stable governments in East Central Europe. Hungary, Poland and Romania are among the countries in the region that follow this path. However, a number of authors have pointed out that against this apparently democratic change illiberal civil societies and public policies have actually developed. This paper tries to assess what is the impact of the newly emerged social movements. It starts with a review of the political process theory and explores to what extent a paradigm shift from contention to convention has been occurred in the former communist countries. Whereas the governments have had to balance between being domestically responsive and internationally responsible, civil societies have become more divergent and a certain polarization between left-wing (occupy) and right-wing (populist) movements has occurred as well,

RC24-453.6

SAVALE, SANJAY* (K. T. H. M. College, Gangapur Road, Nashik, Maharashtra, India)

Environmental Justice Vs Livelihood Justice: A Case Study of Forest Land Grab Movement in Tribal Belts of Nashik District, Maharashtra

In India, the construction of environmentally good has been vastly based on the rules and regulations influenced by the colonial forest and nature related laws. However, the change has observed in the recent legislations like Forest Act of 2006, which grants recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities. But still, what the policy based environmental values consider may not be contestant to the idea of environment justice but it surely hampers the livelihood justice of the rural poor. The forest land grab movement started in the late 1970s by the *Kisan Sabha*, a leftist party, in the tribal belt of Nashik district has been considered as issue of encroachment of forest land and a matter of environmental harm. The movement on the other hand opened up livelihood securities to them. Present paper, based on field work and cases, analyses the paradox of justice on the lines of protection from environmental harm on one hand and securing livelihoods of the tribal poor. The 'justice' involved in environmental justice oscillates between the rights and needs of the local marginal sections and policy based conceptions of environmentally good. The paper also sees the possibilities of inclusionary participatory interventions.

WG05-944.1

SAVALE, SANJAY* (K. T. H. M. College, Gangapur Road, Nashik, Maharashtra, India)

"They Wanted Wages in Cash, We Wanted Wages in Foodgrain": Women's 'Other' Issues While Working in Rural Employment Programmes in India

In India, women workers working in earlier EGS (Employment Guarantee Scheme) or present MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) are equally needy; they earn similar wages and do similar manual work like the men working with them. These are the programmes known for gender sensitized outlook and framework. However, women workers have different survival strategies to mitigate famine. Their perspectives, their aspirations are always different than the male workers. This paper is based on field work data from Nashik, Maharashtra and explores the forms of discrimination based on gender, age, region and its implications on the marginalized from the marginal sections. The paper narrates the different livelihood and survival strategies of the women workers. The discrimination they face while working on the schemes and their abilities and inabilities to fight the discrimination involved in the wage based poverty reduction programmes are also analyzed in the paper.

RC20-JS-78.9

SAVAS, GOKHAN* (Social Sciences University of Ankara)

Attitudes of Women's NGO Members Towards Gender (In)Equality

Men and women have traditionally been subjected to unequal social roles in almost every society. In addition, their attitudes and behaviors in most cases are expected differently. Women are usually expected to be weak, kind, naive, emotional, sensitive, and dependent while men are generally expected to be strong, rude, rational, and independent. Those expected attitudes and behaviors mostly become gender stereotypes that in turn hinder gender equality in society. The purpose of the present study is to investigate what women's NGO members in Turkey think about gender roles. In doing so, the study utilizes a survey having a Gender (In)Equality Index with almost 1000 women from over 200 women's NGOs in Turkey. The study analyzes the factors affecting the attitudes of women on gender (in)equality. This research is a part of a research project titled "Evaluation of Women's Policy in Turkey from the Perspective of Women's Associations" which has been supported by the Coordination Office for Scientific Research Projects of Social Sciences University of Ankara.

RC54-895.3

SAVAS, GOKHAN* (Social Sciences University of Ankara)
YOL, FATMA (TOBB University of Economics and Technology)

Gender Double Standards in Turkey

We have different rules guiding men's and women's sexual behavior. In addition, their attitudes and behaviors in most cases are judged differently. Women are usually stigmatized for engaging in any sexual activity outside of marriage, whereas for men such behavior is expected and even rewarded. Social construction of masculinity and femininity plays an important role in these understandings, and both females and males learn how to behave in society within the cultural norms of masculinity and femininity. Elements of masculinity and femininity are commonly set up as binary opposites, and people's sexual behaviors have clear gender stereotypes. For example, men are usually expected sexually active, aggressive and independent whereas women are taught to be passive and dependent throughout lifelong socialization process. The purpose of the present study is to investigate gender differences in the use of double standards in ethical judgements about virginity and premarital sex. The study investigates if people are more critical towards women's sexual behavior. Also, the study analyzes how the gender of the respondents along with other variables such as education and religiosity would influence the gender double standards. The study utilizes a nationally representative survey conducted by Social Sciences University of Ankara in 2015.

RC25-467.3

SAVELA, TIMO* (University of Turku)

Things Matter: Landscapes of Education As Spheres of Influence

Research in linguistic landscapes of education or schoolscapes (Brown, 2005, 2012) is a relatively recent development. The research is best described as transdisciplinary, operating in the margins of multiple disciplines, namely sociolinguistics, educational studies and geography. My research focuses on mediated interaction between various landscape participants who not only experience the landscape as recipients, but also as shape it as active agents.

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As landscapes schoolscapes are not merely static institutional spaces where education takes place. They not only are, but also do; they are processes that shape people and in turn are shaped by people. On one hand, they reflect the top-down socializing processes of education and language policies. On the other hand, they are shaped by bottom-up processes, namely by the landscape participants who have the potential to shape the environment that shapes them. One key aspect of my research is to evaluate the role of landscape participants in shaping the learning environment.

Evident from the issued items, the results of my research conducted in a school unit in Finland indicate that the use of language differs between the landscape participants. Similarly to external participants, students use more languages than the institutional participants whose use of language reflects the top-down education and language policies. Furthermore, the use of language by students varies considerably on different levels of education. There is a clear shift from high use of Finnish on the primary level to high use of English on the secondary level. Nevertheless, while the students are able to participate, the institutional participants dominate the educational landscape. Moreover, student participation declines on the secondary level, indicating that students become more passive as they grow older, further emphasizing the role of the institution in the landscape.

RC30-542.5

SAVUL, GUVEN* *(CONFEDERATION OF TURKISH TRADE UNIONS (TÜRK-İŞ))*

The Economy Politics of Robotization and Digitization: The Myth of Indusrty 4.0

Industry 4.0 as a brand new concept has been discussed in different milieus effecting the world of labour for seven years. Especially, the employer associations claim that the digital and the robotic technologies have the capacity to transform the working relations and production patterns within the scope of the concept of Industry 4.0. The rooted companies of the mode of capitalist production are racing each other to take a leading position in order to benefit from the prospective outcomes of the concept of Industry 4.0.

Industry 4.0 as a concept containing different sub-components in itself deserves to be analysed by the researchers who are interested in the sociology of work and the recent developments in the world of labour. Since the concept of Industry 4.0 can cause a new destructive gale of unemployment and more deregulated labour market, it should be taken into account by the labour sociologists. So, the EU institutions, the labour organisations such as the ITUC, the ETUC etc. contribute to the concept as well. The claim that the ICT based production processes have become more crystalized for forty years and that they are distinguished from the previous technological developments are two focal discussion topics revolving around the concept. Particularly the question such as "Can the robots appropriate the jobs of mankind?" and the other fundamental ones regarding the working principles of working life are raised within the concept of Industry 4.0. Following the beginning of the practices categorized under the concept of Industry 4.0, the job opportunities will be limited in labour market.

This paper will analyse the concept of Industry 4.0 with a critical perspective. Following the brief information about the general framework of the concept, its prospective outcomes will be assessed in term of the world of labour and organized labour movement.

RC07-153.5

SAWARD, MICHAEL* *(University of Warwick)*

Democratic Design: Modelling Political Futures

Democracy's potential futures can be modelled in a manner closely informed by design thinking. Methodologically innovative and interdisciplinary, this task takes the bearings of democracy's shaping *and* attends – contextually and reflexively - to its reshaping.

By exploring democracy as a critical design challenge rather than a received set of institutions, 'Democratic Design' both builds on and departs from received wisdom, not least democratic theory's tendency to 'silo thinking' and downplaying the importance of temporality. The core question of democratic design is: now and in the future, what combination of institutions, sequenced in what order, at what levels of a polity, may maximise a distinctive combination of democratic principles? At the idea's heart is detailed consideration of a set of key design and modelling concepts, notably: *enactment of principles*, such as equality and freedom; institutions, from city councils to citizens juries, as *assemblages of action and value*; *system and sub-system boundaries*, such as central and local government interactions; *hybrid and mixed systems*, for example ones that combine direct, representative and deliberative devices; and the different *incentive effects* arising from ordering institutions. This work will enable responses to practical design questions, such as how can we to tailor democracy in the face of distinctive governance challenges such as climate change?

An innovative focus on a design paradigm promises to bridge the theory-empirical divide, draw flexibly on different models (by actively modelling , e.g. mixing and matching practices belonging to supposedly separate 'models'), and create new avenues for rethinking democracy in a pluralistic and fast-changing political world. The paper will draw on a range of resources including social anthropology of design (Appadurai, *The Future as Cultural Fact*), design studies (e.g. Cross, *Design Thinking*), and the author's own earlier work on democracy (e.g. 'Enacting democracy', in *Political Studies* 2003).

RC11-233.2

SAWCHUK, DANA* *(Wilfrid Laurier University)*

Older Women's Reading(s) of Women's Magazines

Older women in Canada are often faced with challenges relating to both ageism and sexism, along with a resulting social, economic, and cultural marginalization. In our media-saturated culture, moreover, how we view and treat older women is related in part to how we see them represented in the mass media. On this note, women's magazines have been critiqued for conveying an anti-aging message through their images, stories, and advertisements. Cognizant of the rich scholarly tradition of content analyses exploring such media representations, this paper reports on a study that begins from a different vantage point – the magazine reader herself. We already know what scholars argue about representations of older women in magazines, but what do older women who read these magazines for non-academic purposes think? And, especially significant given that magazine portrayals are argued to influence not only how others see older women but also how they see themselves, how important are magazines and magazine reading to older women in the first place? Based on semi-structured interviews with Canadian women over the age of 55, this paper explores when, how, and why these women read women's magazines, and what they think of the representations of aging these media forms contain. Initial interviews reveal that, although these readers are clearly aware of certain problematic messages about aging contained in the magazines, this awareness interacts with the readers' instrumental and escapist uses of magazines in complicated and sometimes unexpected ways. The findings are discussed in the context of the broader empirical, theoretical, and methodological characteristics that have informed previous studies of women's magazines and magazine reading.

RC28-525.4

SAWERT, TIM* *(University of Potsdam)*

Mind the Gap: Gap Years Abroad As a Form of Socio-Structural Differentiation

In the last decades, taking a gap year after completing secondary education has become increasingly popular in Germany, and everywhere in the Western world. Before starting to work or continuing to tertiary education, an increasing number of young people decide to take a year off for doing something which does not relate directly to their future careers. Beside activities in their home country, it is common to go abroad. The activities available are numerous: Spending a year as an au pair in Canada, doing work and travel in the Australian outback, volunteering at a rural school in Ecuador, doing an internship at a UK based company, taking a language course in France or backpacking in Southeast Asia are among the most popular activities. Even though these activities all take place abroad, there are considerable differences between them: While it is rather cheap to work as an au pair, traveling through Asia for a year requires the availability of considerable financial resources. Additionally, for some volunteering assignments or internships, there are competitive selection processes. As a consequence, the different transnational activities differ in their social selectivity. Based on the premises of Bourdieu's socio-cultural class theory, the research develops assumptions about the social selectivity of different transnational gap year activities and offers first empirical evidence on the processes of social differentiation and the making of symbolic boundaries through different transnational activities.

RC06-138.1

SAWYER, VIRGINIA* *(University of Delaware)*
TRASK, BAHIRA *(University of Delaware)*
SETTLES, BARBARA *(University of Delaware)*

Work-Family Reconciliation in Global Contexts

Significant social changes in societies have led to the intersection of gender, work and family becoming a hotbed of argumentation. Critical of biological and/or functional approaches, feminists have identified the ideological construction of the 'breadwinner-homemaker family' with its accompanying gender role constructs as particularly oppressive to women. This view has been exported by feminists to non-Western parts of the world where social unrest, the incorporation of large numbers of women into the workforce, and the revival of fundamentalist movements have re-focused attention on the role of women and men in families and societies.

Thus, concurrently, globalization has led to multiple ideological and economic constructs and models being available to individuals. Social policies have not kept up with these ideological and economic transformations. In general, most

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social and economic policies that focus on these issues specifically address keeping women in the labor force while discounting their roles in families. This paper will address the discourses on families, gender, and work environments and will provide some policy examples from Western and non-Western contexts.

RC06-136.9

SAZONOVA, POLINA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)*

Work-Life Balance through the Prism of Biography: A Case of Russian Middle-Class Women

In contemporary society, built on the idea of labor, the individuals' lives, and especially women's lives, have become the crossroads of work and family, career and care, income and household, and can, therefore, be regarded as an arena for balance or imbalance in the life tasks set by the individual. The collapse of the Soviet Union and further transformations in the economic and the social spheres influence everyday life of Russian families and the repertoire of typical women biographies. The break of the state-sponsored gender contract of 'the working mother' forced women to form more independent strategies that would allow combining paid labor with family-related duties and mothering. This affected to a greater extent middle-class women, who study longer and set more ambitious career goals. The research draws on the combination of the structural-functionalist and biographical research methods and aimed at finding a social typology of reproducible biographical patterns of a combination of public and private self-realization, which depend on the pre-given circumstances (including institutional frameworks and cultural stereotypes), but also can be indirectly attributed to the self-management of biography. Empirical evidence for the research is the analysis of the biographical interviews that were conducted in 2015-2017 in the middle-sized Russian cities of Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Irkutsk.

RC29-536.7

SCALIA, VINCENZO* *(UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER)*

I Have Been Working a LONG Time. the Justification of Violence By Italian Police

Italian public pinion has grown more and more aware of police abuses, particularly about those ones committed against young "alternative" youths, women, migrants, political activists. This paper will discuss the case of Federico Aldrovandi, a young man beaten to death by four police officers in 2005. In describing the declarations the policeman made during the trials, I will analyse the Italian police culture through two main theoretical focus: the isolation culture proposed by Robert Reiner and the strategies of denial worked out by Stanley Cohen. I will show how Italian police culture is shaped by these two aspects, which must be set within the specific Italian social and historical background which enhances the authoritarian structure and functions of police, so that any attempt to reform is vain and makes police forces refuse the idea that they are accountable to public opinion. As I will develop my point, I will argue that there exist two models of policing: the Nordic one, which is typical of Northern European and Anglo Saxon countries, and the ethic one, which is typical of Continental Europe and Latin American countries. Whereas the former model is more community oriented, but in the end will follow the classed based and racist input of mainstream public opinion, the latter module relies on a top-bottom structure, which sees citizens as subjects to be governed and directed in the name of superior state ethics. I will conclude by arguing the necessity of creating a new model of policing, focused on diversity, as well as on the equality of citizens.

RC15-281.5

SCAMBLER, SASHA* *(King's College London)*

Dis-Embodied Habitus in a Disabling Field: A Tentative Framework for Thinking about the Complexity of Disability, Symbolic Violence and Ableism

Long running structure/agency debates have been complicated by ideas of embodied agency, highlighting both the structural disadvantage faced by those with non-normative bodies and the impact of dis-embodied habitus on identity, agency and social power. Drawing on examples from disability research this paper outlines a tentative framework for rethinking the links between social oppression and embodied experience and bringing together the, often disparate, research on disability undertaken across disability studies and medical sociology. Bourdieu's concepts of habitus, hexis, and symbolic violence are the starting point for exploring the impact of non-normative bodies on embodied agency. If, as Bourdieu suggests, dispositions which shape habitus are embodied and physically realised through the ways we preconsciously display our habitus, then the body is the materialisation of class and taste. This is where the personal combines with the social and becomes visible. It is also where bodies which do not conform to the norms of the field, or are unable to perform the expected hexis become visible. For those with non-normative bodies the seemingly most natural features of embodiment may themselves be rendered unnatural. I further

argue that the tacit assumption of the pre-eminence of scientific knowledge and biomedicine results in symbolic power, and has led to an unthinking acceptance of the medicalisation of bodies, with attempts to normalise disabled people accepted as rational. Symbolic power becomes symbolic violence when those who have bodies which do not fit these norms unknowingly accept their place of subordination in their failure to meet them. This in turn impacts on identity, agency and the accumulation of capital and social power. Dis-embodied habitus and symbolic violence can help explain some of the ways in which disabled people are systematically disadvantaged at the individual, institutional and structural levels.

RC24-JS-89.4

SCANU, EMILIANO* *(Sociology Departement, Laval University)*

Climate Change and Urban Transformations: Towards a "Climatisation" of the City?

The quantitative and qualitative growth of urban climate actions represents probably one of the most concrete and promising efforts in the global fight against climate change. What is interesting about this phenomenon is not only its contribution to a resilient and low-carbon society, but also its reflexive impacts on the city itself. In fact, the climate issue is increasingly being institutionalized within urban planning and governance, and it is consequently transforming urban spaces and societies. In other words, the climate is changing, the city too. Starting from these considerations, this paper offers theoretical and empirical insights in order to understand the transformations taking place in cities and metropolises engaged in the fight against climate change. The results are based on field research in Canada and Italy, as well as on the extensive literature on cities and climate change. First, the paper situates urban climate action in a framework which combines a constructivist perspective on ecological issues with urban studies interested in governance and planning. Second, it develops a typology to grasp the nature and scope of current urban climate actions. Finally, the paper argues that a "climatisation" of the city is underway, and sketches the contours of the transformations and the implications it involves. Besides wanting to improve sociological understanding of urban climate action, this paper wishes to shed some light on how and why contemporary societies are being reconfigured in a context of global environmental change.

RC07-157.3

SCHACHTNER, CHRISTINA* *(University of Klagenfurt)*

Digital Counterpublics. Femal Arab Network Actors As Producers of Critical Discourses

This lecture is about the discursive practices of female network actors and bloggers from the Middle East. The discourses which they initiate are a reaction to antagonisms in societies which see themselves as homogenous and closed. In such societies, gender is a key heteronormative category of order which does not only draw a clear dividing line between men and women but which also exploits this dividing line to define the boundaries of the public and the private as well as the distribution of human rights. The network actors' discourses are critical of the public sphere as defined by the ruling powers. They can be understood as counterpublics, which typically originate in groups whose positions and interests are marginalized or oppressed. They do not only expose social antagonisms but also address political alternatives, signalling the possibilities for new conceptual spaces. The political sphere does not have a fixed location in the online discourses which were analysed but rather a wandering existence, turning up in various digital networks and blogs (Mouffe 2007).

The protagonists of these critical discourses are young women between the ages of 21 and 27 who were interviewed as part of the study "Communicative publics in cyberspace". The lecture takes empirical data from the study to explore answers to the following questions:

1. What features are typical of the network actors and bloggers' critical discourses?
2. Which structural conditions do they arise from?
3. What does the visionary substance of these discourses consist of?

Digital media are seen as the main instances and instruments for initiating, shaping and disseminating discourses, the contents and forms of which are not unaffected by the chosen medium. It would therefore also be interesting to ascertain whether cyberspace would be a suitable space for a "subversive remapping" (Roth 2013) of social order from a feminist perspective.

RC38-668.1

SCHAEFER, MIRIAM* *(Georg-August-University Goettingen)*
HAAS, MARITA* *(Vienna Technical University)*

Biographical Research in the Context of Organizational Research: How Biographical Experiences and Narrations Interrelate with the Organization.

People are involved in organizations in diverse ways and in different phases of life. These are public institutions of socialization, such as schools, professional organizations in the economic, academic or public sectors, but also organizations of religious groups or associations for leisure activities. Individual trajectories, in this context, underlay the social and institutional setting of organizations.

Vice versa, individual biographies influence organizations in various ways: People enter organizations with a specific biographical background: their specific history related to their individual – biographical and professional – experiences. We argue that organizational members interact with each other related to their specific biographical background and the experiences they made in the course of their life. Only through the course of a biography, are we able to understand what led to the evolvement of attitudes and opinions that organizational members use in their daily interaction with others. We thus state that organizational members co-construct organizational decisions on the basis of their biographical experiences. On the other hand, (career) trajectories are subject to social and institutional settings and co-constructed through existing structures, processes and master narratives of organizations.

The police is an example of a strongly hierarchical organization. Careers in the police follow an established path, and yet are very different. Careers in academia, are as well structured but subject to informal networks and personal mentoring with senior supervisors.

On the basis of these two different research fields, we will discuss how biographical experiences can widen and/or limit occupational careers in hierarchically structured settings, and how experiences in the police or in academia structure biographies. We will further show that being part of a certain professional field and organization does not influence biographies in a one-sided way, but that certain biographical opportunities can only be realized within a setting that fits to the biographical structure.

RC20-370.1

SCHAFER, FRANKA* *(Department of Sociology, FernUniversität in Hagen)*

There Is No Such Thing As Practice Theorie without Comparative Sociology

The intended talk affiliates on the call for discussing theoretical and methodological issues. Initial point is the fitting accuracy of methodological consequences in theories of practice with comparative sociology. The theoretical approach of social practices has been enjoying great popularity for several years, offers a new perspective on the social, but is still reduced on routines of practices. That could be treated with a strong consolidation of comparison within sociologies of practice. The talk centres the concept of practice within a discurse oriented poststructural materialism with its methodological consequences for doing sociology and discuss especially the practice-theoretical principle of a necessary comparative analysis by recommend first findings produced by the method of practice-theoretical filmanalysis with the methodological focus on moving body-object-associations. During the argumentation I will show how to overcome the ongoing limitation on routines within theories of practice by focusing on the special dynamics of practice in their own quality of enforcement and by methodologically controlled comparison of associations and interplays of different phases of formations of practices. The benefit of the analytical framework will be exemplified on a comparison between initial *Yippie* practices of protest during the *Chicago Festival of Life 1968* and a same same but different formation of practices of protest in the 1980s during the so called *Neue Deutsche Welle*, also known as 'german new wave'. Concentrating on the novel elements and different associations of specific formations of practices of protest respective music helps to carve out the continuous dynamic of transformation of practice to stay effective. These examples will show the synergetic cooperation of practice theory and comparativ sociology by switching not only different timeframes, but geographical and social fields of practice for comparative sociological research as well.

TG08-1011.2

SCHAFER, FRANKA* *(Institut of Sociology FernUniversitat Hagen)*

"Throwing a Bunch of Banana Peels All over Chicago" - on the Relationship of Affective Artifacts in Outrageous Yippie Tactics of Moving Protest from a Practice-Theoretical Perspective.

The intended talk highlights the question, how we can investigate the relationship between artifacts and emotions by introducing an ongoing research project on the relationship of affective discourses and practices of moving protest forms and will present first findings related to the affective dimension of artifacts. From the initial assumption, that not only terrorist destruction of restaurants, discos and airports seem to be activating the emotional carrier of artifacts but also the symbolic emergence of artifacts during different formations of protest cause emotions, enlarge protest and initiate social change, the unfinished discussion of the affective and respective emotion in sociological theory will be addressed. I argue for an active and positive connotation of the decentering of the subject, like in an discourse-analytically informed sociology of practice which borrows ontologically from Massumi, whose concept of the affective applies empirically in the tradition of Grossberg and Clough. That will be tested against a sociology of protest by borrowing from Stäheli's concept of the collective. The Chicago Festival of Life 1968 gives the example how to do a practice-theoretical sequential filmanalysis with the methodological focus on artefacts and their careers from unimpressive to impassioning elements of protest practice. Transformations often occur when conflicting artefacts, with deviating symbolic content, are integrated into practices and transform the social sense or the logic of practice. With the recommended research design one needn't with the subject in focus throw the affect and subsequently the emotion as such overboard as well, but could rather implement the affective turn in a way that it refers to the discontinuity of the subject and conceives physicalness and materiality in general as constituting moments of sociality.

RC07-148.2

SCHAFFER, SCOTT* *(The University of Western Ontario)*

Theses on a Speculative Sociology

This paper represents an intervention into a recently burgeoning field of study — namely that of speculative sociology (cf. Wilkie, Savransky, and Rosengarten 2017; Wilkie, Michael, and Plummer-Fernandez 2014; Cordero 2013, 2016, 2017a, 2017b, *inter alia*). While one of the originary intents of sociology was, according to Auguste Comte, the *prevision* of dramatic forms of social change in order to attempt to stave them off (Comte 2000), the professionalisation — perhaps even the *industrialisation* — of academic sociology in the ensuring two centuries has in the main led sociologist and social theorists away from the prescriptive and prognosticatory aspects of the endeavour that are in many ways baked into our intellectual DNA.

While the versions of speculative sociology proferred by Cordero and Wilkie are grounded in the Marxist conception of the moment of crisis, I wish to contribute a version that is rooted in the moment of *the normal* — that is, founded upon the assumption that the situation from which we engage in speculation will, barring some kind of crisis, continue unabated into the future, and thus needs to be the rooting moment for speculation.

The form of speculative sociology I propose here is rooted in the critical works of Marxism and the Frankfurt School, as well as anticolonial, postcolonial, and decolonial critical theory. It takes seriously the work done on public sociology, ranging from Bourdieu's public interventions to Burawoy's theoretical contributions to our understanding of the work of sociology. This paper seeks to develop an anticipatory analysis of the future of extant social problems, and to develop a normatively-grounded framework for their evaluation and for developing solutions to these problems *in the here and now* so as to stave off their manifestation as crisis.

RC02-JS-44.6

SCHAIGORODSKY, EMILIA* *(National Scientific and Research Council-Universidad Nacional de Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina)*

Elites' Perception of Inequality: The Case of the Province of Córdoba, Argentina

Elites' perception of inequality: the case of the province of Córdoba, Argentina

This proposal aims to show the first results of an ongoing research (part of a future doctoral dissertation) about the economic elite in the province of Córdoba, Argentina. Its main goal is to characterize the practices of local businessmen nucleated in the chambers of commerce and industry (Cámara de Comercio de Córdoba and Unión Industrial de Córdoba, respectively).

In this instance, we will analyze the perception of the local elite about social inequality and the economic policies taken upon by the government. The events in Argentina and the region in the last couple of years are useful to study elites in the way proposed in the session. Since the end of 2015 Argentina has seen an abrupt shift in the tendencies of the government, with the ascent of a new political coalition (Cambiemos) that brought upon a change from a populist economic policy centered in "redistribution" to an open-market policy. This scenario has been characterized as many analysts as a "CEOcracy", on which members of the economic elite have pressured to limit public policies aimed at reducing social inequality and have increased their voicing of opinions and interests in public and sectoral issues.

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This context is a privileged opportunity to look at the way the perception of elites regarding inequality unfolds, particularly in regions like Latinamerica, tipically marked by strong socioeconomic disparities. To reach this goal we will analyze public allocutions and the content of dissertations given in the cited bussinesmen organizations on which the researcher took part from 2015 to present times. With this work, we pretend to make a contribution to the discussion in the session taking into account that local expressions of elites in different countries are key to understanding changes that exceed national borders.

RC55-902.5

SCHAIGORODSKY, EMILIA* *(National Scientific and Research Council, Argentina- Universidad Nacional de Villa María, Córdoba)*

Reflexiones Sobre La Investigación Comparativa De La "Desigualdad Mirada Desde Arriba"

Nos proponemos mostrar reflexiones pertenecientes a una investigación en curso[1] respecto de la elite económica en Córdoba, Argentina. Aquí nos interrogaremos sobre los alcances y limitaciones del empleo de herramientas del estudio de la desigualdad para dar cuenta de sus particularidades en la indagación de "la desigualdad mirada desde arriba".

El punto de partida será el trabajo presentado en un evento científico auspiciado por la red INCASI[2] donde se discutieron las implicancias del empleo de instrumentos cualitativos y cuantitativos en la construcción de objetos de investigación en torno al polo más alto de la distribución de recursos de diversa índole. Allí, se observó, desde el estudio de Benza y Heredia (2012) sobre las clases altas de Buenos Aires, la dificultad de homologar la estructura social de dicha provincia a Argentina en su totalidad, y la necesidad de construir caracterizaciones en diversas localizaciones de los sectores privilegiados.

En esta instancia, proponemos contrastar los resultados de dichas autoras con la Provincia de Córdoba y Argentina en su conjunto desde tres fuentes de datos: Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, Censo de población y los resultados del Programa de Investigación sobre la Sociedad Argentina Contemporánea. Luego, se intentará establecer comparaciones con trabajos de autores de otros países a fines de ahondar más profundamente en los alcances de estudios sobre clases altas. Para ello se tomará un primer punto de lectura en Espinoza (2010) y Espinoza y Barozet (2013) para el caso chileno, y luego se buscarán otras líneas de contacto. Se espera que estos pasos hacia un análisis en Latinoamérica permitan luego realizar comparaciones con otras regiones como la Unión Europea.

[1] Financiada con una Beca del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina.

[2] IV Seminario Internacional Desigualdad y Movilidad Social en América Latina, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Junio de 2017.

RC04-101.1

SCHARF, JAN* *(University of Luxembourg)*
GRECU, ALYSSA *(University of Luxembourg)*

How Classroom Composition Impacts Alienation from Learning Among Different Student Groups: A Study of Secondary Schools in Luxembourg and the Swiss Canton of Berne

School alienation, and alienation from learning in particular, appears to be a major cause of deviant behaviour in school, school failure and even school drop-out. Research indicates that students of low social origin and boys show a higher level of alienation, while students with an immigrant background are less alienated from learning. This paper aims at analysing how classroom composition impacts alienation from learning and differences in alienation from learning along the axis of gender, immigrant background and social origin. While the education systems in Luxembourg and Switzerland are both externally differentiated (several parallel secondary school tracks), and thus, prone to educational inequalities, they differ in their school landscapes: Luxembourgish secondary schools are characterised by homogeneous classrooms regarding different school tracks or levels are more common, more integrative schools and, thus, heterogeneous classrooms, are common in the Swiss canton of Bern. Based on conceptual considerations on the role of classroom contexts, we will study the impact of classroom composition regarding the proportion of low-social origin students, immigrants and boys on alienation from learning among certain groups. We will distinguish between vulnerable immigrants, immigrants with a privileged social origin and non-migrants of low and high social origin. Analyses are based on quantitative panel data gathered in the framework of the international mixed-method project SASAL – School Alienation in Switzerland and Luxembourg. To analyse the outlined research issues, multilevel models will be employed allowing to separate individual level from context level mechanisms. Preliminary findings show that alienation from learning is lower in classrooms with a higher proportion of immigrants and higher in classroom with a higher proportion of students of low social origin.

RC42-725.1

SCHARF, JAN* *(University of Luxembourg)*
HADJAR, ANDREAS *(University of Luxembourg)*

The Concept of Values of Education and Its Role in the Reproduction of Educational Inequalities

While rational theories on educational inequalities focus on expected utilities and perceived benefits of education in regard to (monetary) labour market outcomes and status attainment, our concept of values of education tries to broaden this view. Based on the Social Production Function (SPF) theory by Lindenberg and colleagues (Lindenberg, 1986; Ormel et al., 1999), we developed a concept and measuring instrument of "Values of Education". Central are perceptions of how schooling contributes to the production of stimulation, comfort, status, behavioural confirmation, and affection as instrumental goals. Objectives of our paper include I) introducing and theorising the concept and the dimensions of value of education, II) an empirical validation of the measuring instrument, and III) an inquiry into how values of education contribute to the reproduction of inequalities considering social origin, gender and immigrant background. Empirical analyses are based on panel data of the international project SASAL – School Alienation in Switzerland and Luxembourg. This study – carried out between 2015 and 2018 – follows Swiss and Luxembourgish school students from grade 7 to grade 9 in secondary school. Results indicate that the "Value of Education" measure appears to be a valid measure across different groups of students. The five instrumental goals outlined by Lindenberg and colleagues are easily identifiable in the data. Comfort and status seem to be strongly related and cannot be separated from each other. While comfort/status and affection do not differ along the axes of inequality outlined before, there are gender differences in stimulation, and class differences in behavioural confirmation to be noted in both the Swiss and the Luxembourgish sample. Regarding outcomes, stimulation shows a negative correlation with school deviance.

RC38-675.5

SCHAUM, INA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

When I Disliked My Choice of Topic

During the research for my M.A. thesis entitled "Being Jewish (and) in Love" for which I interviewed young Jewish adults about their "dating stories", I suddenly found myself seriously disliking my choice of topic. I had set out to analyse dating as an embodied gendered and racialized process of orientation, guided by the question "[w]hat difference [it makes] "what" or "who" we are oriented towards in the very direction of our desire" (Ahmed 2006:1). Through a reconstructive and sequential analysis of the dating narratives I thus retraced the course of action during the search for a partner to have sex with and/or live, dwell, and share your body and life with, towards understanding how an embodied 'being Jewish' is constructed in the process. However, I had turned a blind eye on my 'being German' and a non-Jewish researcher. Did I continue a legacy of a dubious 'scientific interest' in 'Jewish bodies' as unequal 'other' in German society – exercising the "conquering gaze" (Haraway 1991: 188) of a German who studies Jews to know what and who they are, what they do and with whom they do it? I remembered Elie Wiesel's (1979:241) observation on the violence inherent in modes of knowing in relation to Shoah survivors: "What do they feel when *you* tell *them* their story? When you claim to know more about it than they?" How could I bridge the chasm between "this woman who is writing about others, making them vulnerable" and those who are "more likely to be the ethnographized"? And "[w]hat, as she blithely goes about her privilege of doing research, is the story she isn't willing to tell" (Behar 1996:27; 20)? In my contribution, I will try to tell this story.

RC38-JS-3.9

SCHAUM, INA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

'Being Jewish', 'Being German' and Being in Love

Intersectionality enhances constant alertness and sensibility to (new) omissions and exclusions within modes of knowing in relation to embodied categories of difference (Lutz 2001; 2014). Next to being a tool for (narrative) analysis, intersectionality can be practiced as creative and critical methodology of feminist analysis and the production of accountable theory (Davis 2014). Within my research about 'Jewish dating', intersectionality as critical analytic perspective and methodology allowed me to complicate and deconstruct the assumption of essentialized and distinct realms of 'Jewish' and 'non-Jewish' experiences of love, and instead lay the focus on the constant shift of boundaries, of relations of proximity and distance and ongoing processes of what I term biographical conversion(s). I use the term 'conversion' to denote the constant boundary crossing between difference and commonality; not in a conventional sense of (religious) status change, but as a narrative and biographical process of positioning and negotiation of unequal distributions of mobility, visibility and vulnerability. Moreover, a biographical strategy of conversion may manifest as appropriation (the desire to be Jewish), as denial or suppression of guilt or as strategy to overcome the past of Nazi violence.

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In my contribution to the session, I will delineate how my interview partners and I engaged in dialogic/performative interviews in which stories were co-produced in a "complex choreography in spaces between teller and listener, speaker and setting" (Kohler Riessman 2008: 105) and which I link to the dialogic analysis of interaction as Lutz and Davis (2005: 241-242) propose it. This embodied co-construction is linked to the topic of my biographical research: gendered relational life and intimacy – and the shifting gulf between 'being Jewish' and 'being German' as complex axis of difference, itself comprised of the intersection of religion, culture, ethnicity, 'race', and cultural/social memory related to the Shoah.

RC28-505.4

SCHEIBELHOFER, ELISABETH* *(University of Vienna)*

Migrants' Access to (transnational) Social Protection and Its Consequences for Social Inequalities

Transnational social protection has received more attention within migration research as well as within social policy and welfare studies. Based on a comparative three-year project TRANSWEL (2015-2018, https://transwel.org/) I will discuss results from qualitative fieldwork of EU citizens moving within the EU in terms of securing their (transnational) social security and resulting social inequalities. Starting out from the assumption that social inequalities are (re-)produced in any kind of migration, the case of EU internal migration is considered specifically important in terms of citizenship within a multilevel governance of the EU. Comparing four EU country pairs (Hungary-Austria/E. Scheibelhofer, Poland-UK/E. Carmel, Bulgaria-Germany/A. Amelina, Estonia-Sweden/A. Runfors) in a mixed methods approach we analysed the implications of 'free movement' in terms of social inequalities. We found that educational backgrounds and employment situations per se are not as decisive for whether EU migrants access social benefits (we focused on the areas of family, unemployment, health and pension) but that patterns are more complex leading to specific kinds of stratification induced by inclusion and exclusion from (transnational) systems of social protection. Our interpretative analysis brought specifics of the country pairs to the fore. Also we see that attitudes towards welfare state provisions, self-perceptions, experiences of discrimination, and barriers resulting from multi-level regime within the EU and the nation-states are decisive for the resulting inequality experiences in respect to accessing social protection transnationally.

RC32-597.2

SCHEIBELHOFER, PAUL* *(University of Innsbruck)*

Educating the Male Other. Pedagogy As a Means for Restrictive Asylum Politics.

Focussing on the Austrian context, this paper analyses how the mode of pedagogy is used to introduce new restrictive asylum laws and the role that images of problematic foreign masculinity play therein. Rather than being outright punitive, these measures draw upon a discourse of the problematically archaic refugee in need of training and instruction of alleged "Austrian values" such as gender equality or LGBT-rights. This discourse was used to introduce new compulsory measures such as "value courses" that refugees have to attend or otherwise they face cuts in social benefits. Drawing upon postcolonial and intersectional approaches and integrating them with theories of critical migration studies, this paper discusses the contradictions that occur when emancipatory, feminist knowledge and pedagogy is integrated in compulsory and restrictive refugee politics in the name of educating the problematic male other.

RC38-JS-3.8

SCHEIBELHOFER, PAUL* *(University of Innsbruck)*

Precarious Masculinity in the Context of Refugee Migration.

Not just since the „long summer of migration" of 2015, dominant representations of male refugees in Europe have centered around imageries of an archaic, dangerous and deceitful hyper male. While these depictions are useful for legitimizing anti-immigrant politics, they say little about the actual life of male refugees. But also opposing depictions of male refugees as passive victims of their circumstances are stereotypical in nature. Employing an intersectional approach, this paper analyses the complex and contradictory processes of constructing masculinity in the context of refugee migration. The paper presents the biographical analysis of a male refugee who travelled from Syria to Austria in the course of three years. Integrating critical masculinity studies and migration studies, the analysis shows how the young men's experiences of social marginalization and institutionalised exclusion have both masculinizing and emasculating effects. But the analysis also shows moments of resistance to marginalization, practices of "caring masculinity" and solidarity across social boundaries. The intersectional biographical analysis thus not only documents how multiple social hierarchies interact to create a precarious masculinity in the context of refugee migration, but also how this situation is navigated, confronted and subverted.

RC06-135.3

SCHEIBLING, CASEY* *(McMaster University)*

"Ambassadors of Involved Fatherhood": Exploring Online and Offline Discursive Practices in the North American Dad Blogger Community

Over the past eight years, a growing number of men have created online parenting blogs where they write about their experiences of fatherhood. Known now as "dad bloggers," this group has expanded into a cross-continent social network of fathers who interact regularly on the Internet and meet annually at a conference called the "Dad 2.0 Summit." Despite increasing membership and media publicity, academic researchers have paid scant attention to dad bloggers. The purpose of this paper is to address this gap by closely examining the North American dad bloggers group. I am guided by questions about how and why this online community has developed. More specifically, I am interested in exploring and understanding the collective interests and intentions of these fathers. To do so, I am involved in an ongoing "virtual ethnography" (Hine 2000, 2015) and make use of three types of data – a sample of blog posts, field notes from annual conferences, and interviews with bloggers themselves. Based on a qualitative analysis, I highlight three discursive practices that speak to the shared goals of the group. First, dad bloggers wish to further establish and enlarge a supportive community of involved fathers. Second, they produce counter-discourses aimed at correcting misrepresentations of fatherhood in popular culture. Third, many use digital media to engage in social and political debates, particularly surrounding issues of gender, work, and family. In closing, I discuss how dad bloggers operate as a "tiny public" (Fine 2012) and the ways in which they are redefining aspects of fathering both on and offline.

RC16-318.2

SCHENDZIELORZ, CORNELIA* *(German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies)*
HESSELMANN, FELICITAS* *(Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)*

"Was This Review Helpful to You?" Creation and Re-Creation of Value through Measurement

In our contribution we want to tackle the question how valuation and measurement procedures are intertwined, in order to gain more detailed insight into the entanglement of value and measure. What happens to value in the course of measuring? We argue that measurement is always an act of value creation and re-creation, insofar as it rests on the assertion that something is potentially of value or valuable: Measurement always presupposes that something is, in principle, relevant. This creation and re-creation of value, however, does not yet say anything about the actual value it refers to, it asserts *that* something has value, but not, *which* value it has.

This is evident for example regarding the multiplicity of evaluation and measurement procedures in the peer review system in science. The quantification of citations through impact factors and other indices, the further evaluation of impact factors concerning their correlation with other performance metrics establish chains of measurements, where it becomes more and more obscure which value they actually express. Hence it is only through the concrete practices of evaluation and measurement that this value becomes fully conceptualized.

We conclude that value is created and re-created through the actual practices of measurement and discuss possible discrepancies, e.g. a hegemony of measurement over value in the depicted phenomena in peer reviewing in science. We finally reason that there is a considerable value diffusion through a multiplication of measurements and evaluation procedures insofar as these operations ceaselessly re-create, transform and modify values, which remain in constant flux and are steadily overthrown, while at the same time they set up, claim, and configure more and more values, whose reference measure become increasingly obscure.

RC55-906.3

SCHIELE, MAXIMILIAN* *(IRSEI-Institute (University of Luxembourg))*

Subjective Well-Being Differentials and the Decision of Migrants of Different Origin to Stay in the Host-Country: Evidence from Germany

Studies which try to explain return migration are rare, especially using utility function framework. This might be due to the large variety of factors that shape the utility of return migration. This study proposes subjective well-being (SWB) differentials between migrants living in the host country and the mean SWB in their country of origin as a way of capturing the utility function of re-migration. Using data from the German Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) and the World Database of Happiness (among others), a sample of 9.712 migrants between the years 1998 until 2015, coming from 81 countries (overall 32.003 observations), is studied. The analysis is carried out in two steps: first, SWB differentials are calculated and their systematic variation across the countries of origin are explored in a

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comparative setting. Then, these SWB differentials are used as a proxy of utility gains to predict intentions for a permanent stay in Germany using a three level random intercept logit model (migrant-country-year) and controlling for a wide array of individual level and country level variables (income, education, age, GDP in country of origin, and more). The results indicate that the estimated SWB differentials perform in accordance with the utility-based theory. The proxy for utility is a strong predictor of intentions to permanently stay in Germany before and after a multitude of control variables on the individual and country level was included. The existence of a significant contextual effect is evidence that utility of living in Germany is linked to the country of origin and further shape a migrant's intention to permanently stay. The results suggest that return-migration can be conceptualized with a utility framework and subjective well-being differentials are an appropriate way of capturing the utility function at work.

RC42-722.3

SCHIEMAN, SCOTT* *(University of Toronto)*
TAYLOR, CATE *(Indiana University)*
NARISADA, ATSUSHI *(University of Toronto)*
PUDROVSKA, TETYANA *(University of Texas, Austin)*

Underpaid Boss: Gender, Power-Status Combinations, and the Association between Under-Reward and Depression

Under-reward is associated with depression—but is that association contingent upon power at work? As Hegtvedt and Parris (2014) assert: "Research on 'moderating factors' has made inroads, but falls short of the types of structural situations involving differences in power, status, and legitimacy…" (p. 120). In his call for greater theoretical integration, Turner (2007, p. 290) sharpens this point: "How does justice intersect with power and status dynamics, as well as expectation states associated with power and status?" Our paper address this basic call for new analyses, blending diverse theoretical traditions related to distributive justice, reward expectation states, status, and gender. Our analyses of data from the 2005 Work, Stress, and Health study reveal that the link between under-reward and depression depends on the ways that job authority combines with other forms of work-related status: income, skill, autonomy, decision-latitude, and demands. Moreover, these power-status combinations manifest only among women. We first document a significant two-way interaction for job authority such that under-reward is more strongly associated with depression among women with higher levels of job authority. We then demonstrate that this observed two-way interaction effect is significantly stronger when other forms of status are higher. These patterns are observed net of sex composition of the occupation, interpersonal conflict, and work-nonwork interference. Our findings provide new insights about the gendered ways that workplace power intersects with other forms of workplace status to shape the association between under-reward and depression. In doing so, we speak to diverse theoretical traditions related to distributive justice, and extend the scope of reward expectation states theory. Our efforts also dovetail with recent interest in the gendered implications of the status-power nexus and mental health inequalities.

RC16-317.3

SCHIERMER, BJØRN* *(Oslo University)*

Durkheim on Imitation – from Holism to Interactionism

The paper has a double aim. On the one hand, I seek to demonstrate the explanatory potential lying dormant in the late Durkheim's theory of the relation between the social and the material in religious experience; on the other hand, I want to show that the concept of imitation plays an all-important role in this relation.

I take as my point of departure the debate between Durkheim and Gabriel Tarde. I seek to show that Durkheim's strong reaction to Tarde – inseparable from his attempt to circumscribe the new science of sociology – leads him into a radical and untenable holist position. His insistence on the social *sui generis* leads him to overemphasize the "exteriority" of the social and its "constraining" character, which, conversely, leads him to marginalize collectivity and "decollectivize" both the social and the individual. He ends up with a sole individual facing a normative "societal" structure; i.e. a typical schism between actor and structure.

Yet, as I will demonstrate, the interactionist turn of the late work also implies a reconfiguration of the role of imitation. Here it enters the work in a modified and positive shape, in the form of a dynamic of collective entrainment which now takes center stage. The concept of imitation thus plays a crucial role in Durkheim's theorizing of religious experience; it helps to account for the very coming into being of the sacred object.

The last part of the paper seek to investigates the empirical potentials of this template in the present context, it seek to generalize and extent it to new cultural areas and it discusses why Durkheim (largely) overlooked this potential.

RC19-349.4

SCHILLIGER, SARAH* *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Basel)*

(Self-)Organizing of Migrant Live-in Care Workers in Switzerland

Due to privatization of care services, changing migration patterns and transformations in the gender regime, the home care market in Switzerland has expanded in recent years. In private households of elderly people in need of care, a highly gendered and racialized low-wage sector has emerged. Especially around the clock care is increasingly organized by transnational for-profit agencies. Women from Eastern European countries work as live-ins and regularly commute between their family back home and their workplace in a Swiss household. Their work is characterized by low wages, long working hours and blurring boundaries between work and non-work.

Despite political and trade union efforts to regulate this labor sector, there is a general difficulty to enforce legislations in private households due to strong power hierarchies and lack of controls. In my paper, I ask about the possibilities and challenges of the politicization of commercialized care work through migrant (self-)organizing. Taking the example of the network Respekt@vpod in the city of Basel (Switzerland), I investigate how migrant care workers' empowerment can succeed despite a situation of social isolation, limited citizenship and insufficient institutional support by conventional unions. I therefore identify different enabling factors: a) 'sociabilities' and (virtual) networks within migrant communities; b) 'space/place-making activities' in sites like churches and public places; c) strategic law suits and practices to raise legal consciousness; and d) successful collaboration between migrant networks and trade unions at eye level. Based on my empirical work, I draw the conclusion that the private sphere is more and more contested by the commercialization of care work and the emergence of for-profit care agencies. This development is also caused by the fact that it is easier for the concerned workers to organize themselves and claim their rights when facing a care agency rather than a private employer.

RC47-796.4

SCHILLIGER, SARAH* *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Basel)*

Urban Citizenship Struggles As Transformative Politics

In liberal democracies, access to fundamental social and political rights is strongly linked to national belonging. This results in a stratification of rights according to legal status as well in (partial) exclusion of certain populations from political and social participation. As a result, 'sans-papiers' (illegalized migrants) are particularly deprived of the fundamental 'right to have rights' (Arendt). In recent years, non-citizen migrants and refugees got involved in practices of claim-making, even when lacking formal citizenship status. Various examples of 'urban citizenship' such as the 'sanctuary cities' movements in Canada and the US show possibilities of cities to challenge not only the nation-states' ability to draw and uphold national boundaries, but also the fundamental meanings of citizenship. A multitude of European movements and initiatives have been inspired by such engagements in citizenship movements. Due to the rising presence of refugees in European cities, the concept of urban citizenship has become more relevant.

In Germany and Switzerland, the 'Solidarity City' network is imagining cities as spaces where no one can be deported and where everyone has access to education, health care and possibilities to participate actively in the cities' cultural and political life. In my presentation, I will discuss the possibilities and potential pitfalls of the concept of urban citizenship by examining how urban protests and activist practices can transform the city's material structure and redefine boundaries, membership and rights at the municipal level. Empirical examples of initiatives within the 'Solidarity City' network in Berne (Switzerland) will be illustrated to show the strengths and limitations of urban citizenship struggles, in particular regarding illegalized migrants. While the possibilities to bypass restrictive immigration law are limited so far, new political spaces have been created in which variously excluded groups of urban inhabitants empower themselves and create new understandings of belonging and citizenship.

RC30-538.2

SCHILLING, HANNAH* *(Humboldt University Berlin)*

Beyond Informality – Young Call Box Workers and Smartphone Traders in Abidjan and Their Making of Livelihoods.

Mobile phones are devices of crucial importance to young dwellers in urban Africa (Matlon 2014; Archambault 2012), and are interesting starting points from which to study relations of debt and credit in the making of urban livelihoods - and are constitutive part in new urban work arrangements that the digital transformation give rise to worldwide. This paper looks at ways in which young men in Abidjan utilize mobile phones to make a living in the city, on the basis of participant observations and in-depth interviews with young call box workers and smart phone traders in two popular neighborhoods in Abidjan. The sale of airtime and mobile phones constitutes for young Abidjanese men a way to navigate core social spaces of urban life – such as households, the street, and the nightlife. In the fabrication of their relationships to other dwellers, these earnings gain different

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meanings, depending on the politics of value at stake, and the moral economies in play (Guyer 2004; 2012). At the same time, the young men's practices represent important nodes in an infrastructure of communication that constitutes the backbone of a growing global market (Cheneau-Loquay 2012).

The study of mobile phone economies reveals thus dynamics in cities in which consumption emerges as a privileged site for the fabrication of self and society and the role of labour gets more and more labile (Comaroff/Comaroff 2000). 'Dealing with credit', then, becomes a daily condition for making urban livelihoods - a condition captured by social policies and urban development programs, with social costs that need to be assessed carefully (i.e.Ferguson 2015). These new forms of income generation also urge us to rethink African urban labor markets beyond the divide in informal and formal work.

RC44-749.1

SCHILLING, HANNAH* *(Humboldt University Berlin)*

Dealing with Credits, Gambling with Data: Digital Piracy in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire and Its Potential for Urban Labor Struggles in Digital Capitalism.

The spread of new information technologies is praised as tool for development, centered in urban hubs worldwide. The digital transformation produces work arrangements that are characterized by their temporariness and ambivalent work status (Nachtwey/Staab, 2016). Scholars in African urbanism stress the creative appropriation of these technological devices by the population in informal activities (Cheneau-Loquay 2012). This paper goes beyond a discussion of the inventiveness of "the African dweller" and uses recent debates on the gig economy (Scholz, 2016) as lenses to understand the political economy of these new forms of informalized work. Starting from here, this paper problematizes the potential for struggles that popular digital economies in cities give rise to, on the basis of an empirical case study of practices of young dwellers in mobile phone economies in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. It suggests the notion of piracy (Simone 2006) to embed these "workers'" mundane practices in the political economy of digital capitalism. To what extend does their reassembling of materials and resources illustrate forms of "quiet encroachment" (Bayat, 2010) and an appropriation of these infrastructures (Hentschel/Angelo, 2015)?

At the one hand, the phone credit sellers, online scammers and smartphone traders in Abidjan rely upon the multiplication of ID's and recycling of numbers and data, which can be understood as techniques to re-insert themselves in circuits of wealth by hijacking logics of capital and conventions of work and exchange (Newell, 2012; König, 2014). At the same time, these 'workers' enable through their practices an infrastructure for ICT firms to diffuse their services and devices. These capitalize on the precarious workers' labor and capital and make use of their social infrastructure as dwellers to increase benefits (Mann/Meagher, 2016). To reveal this tension is an important step to understanding workers' struggles that take place beyond registers of legal rights and formal organization.

RC25-470.1

SCHLEICHER, NORA* *(Budapest Metropolitan University of Applied Sciences)*

„ ... Do Not Try to be Anything Other Than What You Are" : Tactics of Authentication and Denaturalization in the Construction of Digital Identities on Facebook

Bucholtz and Hall[1] in their article on identity and interaction outline three different „tactics of intersubjectivity": adequation and difference; authentication and denaturalization; authorization and illegitimation. The paper discusses how these tactics are applied in the process of digital identity construction on Facebook.

Social network sites have become increasingly important public spheres where identity constructions take place. Identities on these sites are intersubjectively and dynamically constructed with the help of content provided by the profile owner, his or her social network and the system itself.

The analysis is based on data coming from a representative survey, whereby more than 600 Hungarian teenagers were asked about their social media use. As part of the survey, students' FB profile pictures were also collected resulting in a pool of 359 profile pictures. A smaller portion of the pictures also includes self-comments and comments by others.

The choice of the profile picture and the potential self-comment, together with the comments it received from others construct digitally, visually, linguistically and intersubjectively the identity presented for the audience of this public sphere. The paper presents multimodal analysis of some of these pictures focusing on tactics of authentication and denaturalization. It looks at a number of contextualization cues, like location, clothes, body posture, gaze, etc. indexing different aspects of identity and studies how these identities and confirmed or challenged by onlookers. It also looks at statistically significant differences among different user groups, focusing especially on gender, ethnicity and class, to answer the question: how the degree of freedom and agency in constructing one's identity is dependent on the wider social structure and its unequal distribution of power. It is concluded that offline inequalities re-appear in the online world.

[1] Bucholtz, M. and Hall, K. (2005) Identity and interaction: a sociocultural linguistic approach. *Discourse Studies*, Vol. 7(4-5), 585-614.

RC22-409.11

SCHLERKA, SEBASTIAN* *(Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology, Bielefeld University)*

Secularization As Struggle

This paper aims at presenting a new approach on secularization that is applicable in empirical research and avoids the historical teleology of most classical secularization theory. These goals are achieved by basing the approach on Bourdieu's theory of practice and treating secularization as the result of struggle.

Regarding the meanings of the term secularization, Casanova speaks of differentiation, privatization, and marginalization. These meanings can be understood as dimensions of secularization. From a critical assessment of secularization as well as desecularization approaches from all three dimensions (Luhmann, Habermas, Luckmann, Casanova, Thomas, and Riesebrodt) I have developed two aspects for each dimension. Differentiation can mean the autonomy of religious actors as well as the expansivity of religious worldviews to other fields than the religious. Privatization not only refers to the public-private dichotomy, but also to the individualization of religious beliefs. And marginalization can be the result either of societal change or of competition by non-religious actors.

Looking more closely, one notices that all these meanings of secularization describe aspects of religious praxis. In Bourdieu, which praxis counts as legitimately religious is always the object of struggle, with each actor trying to impose his own praxis as legitimate. Speaking in theoretical terms, it is the religious field's *nomos*. Since, as Luhmann states, speaking of secularization only makes sense in the context of the relation between religion and non-religion, in order to return to secularization we have to get back to non-religion. Non-religious actors have their own ideas of what religion ought to be, and they try to impose their view on religious actors. Building on Wohlrab-Sahr, Asad and Luhmann, we can define these non-religious ideas of religion as secularism. Secularization, then, can be defined as the (forced or deliberate) adaptation of religious actors to secularism. Put differently, secularization is the result of struggles.

RC31-555.4

SCHLIMBACH, TABEA* *(German Youth Institute)*
HEMMING, KAREN *(German Youth Institute (DJI))*

"I Would Not Have Done It on My Own." Peer Experiences in Cross-Border Group Mobilities

Cross-border mobilities taking place in the context of German vocational educational training (VET) are largely dominated by group mobilities which represent a unique peer setting: They imply a transfer of existing peer groups from one context (VET) to a new setting and make mobility a shared experience.

This work examines the implication of this specific setting on old and new peer relations, on individual development and on the mobility experience itself. Starting from an action-theoretical approach that looks at how young people engage with the structures and actors they face in their biographical maneuvering (Pohl et al. 2011; Coffey/Farrugia 2013), we examine their individual perceptions of, and responses to group mobilities as structural element within mobility programmes, and to peers that shape their mobility experience. The empirical basis for this contribution is provided by the HORIZON 2020-funded research project MOVE that looks at youth mobility in Europe via a multi-methods approach. Data has been analysed from qualitative, problem-centered interviews with mobile German apprentices (the subsample comprising 16 interviews) and will be critically discussed against the backdrop of a wider picture (altogether 206 interviews in six mobility fields and six countries).

Empirical evidence reveals intensive peer experiences due to the extreme spatial and timely closeness with accompanying peers. While the group element is reflected as decisive inducing moment for VET mobilities and contributes to positive experiences abroad (e.g. through prevention of homesickness, reduction of anxiety), it lowers agentic behavior and has a hindering effect on maturing due to the shared coping and the delegation of developmental tasks (Havighurst 1972, Fend 1998). Moreover, the interviews suggest displacement effects on the development of peer relations to youth in the host country. This ambivalent fostering as well as hindering character of group mobilities becomes even more visible in comparison across countries and mobility fields.

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RC53-875.5

SCHMEECKLE, MARIA* *(Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University)*

LYNN, EMMA *(Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University)*

Intersectionality Mapping, Children's Agency, and Rebellion Against Parents

This paper uses intersectionality mapping to retrospectively explore children's agency in the context of rebellions against parents, using a sample from the USA.

Children's marginalization has long been recognized in childhood studies, but only recently has this marginalization been considered from an intersectionality theory approach (Konstantoni & Emejulu, 2017; Rodo-de-Zarate, 2017). Children's lack of power by age exists alongside other areas of marginalization and privilege, and multiple inequalities intertwine to shape children's trajectories (Choo & Feree, 2010). Intersectionality theory provides a useful framework in which to situate how contexts of marginalization and privilege shape children's experiences of agency in their families, and recent work on children's agency notes that it is not separate from the relational/interdependent contexts of children's lives (Esser, Baader, Betz, & Hungerland, 2016).

To get at these dynamics, we present our methods, preliminary analyses, and lessons learned from of a portion of our study of children's rebellion against parents, drawing on 40+ qualitative interviews with adults looking back on actual and desired childhood rebellions against parents. We conceptualize rebellion as "repeated cases of opposition to the rules, values, norms, or established power of one's parents or guardians (either overt or covert) before age eighteen."

We utilize a "relief map" created for the interviews to capture how the time periods related to rebellions and the control participants felt they had over their lives connected to eight social categories of age, race/ethnicity, education, income, sex/gender, religion, sexual orientation, and nationality. The relief map enables multiple categories of difference to be considered jointly, and gives a sense of their relative importance. We have modified Rodo-de-Zarate's (2017) intersectionality tool; she mapped social categories alongside geographic locations, while we map social categories alongside time periods related to rebellions.

RC24-443.5

SCHMIDT, LUISA* *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)*

GOMES, CARLA *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)*

ALVES, ADRIANA *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)*

MOURATO, JOAO *(Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)*

Adaptive Governance in Portugal: Breaking New Ground in Stakeholder Engagement

The challenge of climate adaptation has brought to the fore governance hurdles that have long plagued public institutions and policies. Lack of cross-sectoral communication, ineffective implementation, and weak engagement of citizens are some of the most critical, which have been recurrently highlighted in policy reports. This paper discusses the results of two projects that contributed to launch a climate-induced institutional change in Portugal, over the last seven years.

From 2010 to 2014, "Change" initiated a process of adaptive governance in three coastal areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This project engaged public officers across the national, regional and local scales, in a combined effort to envision future scenarios (2025, 2050, and 2100) and develop adaptation strategies. "Change" involved a series of focus groups discussions and workshops where regional and municipal officers interacted with the coastal communities at large, including local businesses, non-governmental organisations and fishermen.

In 2015-2016, the project ClimAdaPT.Local pioneered the creation of Municipal Adaptation Strategies in Portugal, in close collaboration with 26 municipalities across the country. The project aimed to increase the capacity of these municipalities to incorporate adaptation measures into their planning instruments. Multiple methodologies were developed, including an innovative strategy for the engagement of local stakeholders.

Both research projects involved an interdisciplinary team from the University of Lisbon, combining the approach of natural and social sciences. This paper will discuss how "Change" and ClimAdaPT.Local have broken new ground in stakeholder engagement, contributing for a shift in how institutions cooperate and manage the territory.

RC28-504.2

SCHMIDT, REGINE* *(University of Bamberg)*

Educational Selectivity and Immigrants' Labor Market Performance in Germany

Having experienced ongoing immigration since the early 1960ies, Germany yields an important case for the investigation of labor market incorporation of immigrants'. Thus, a large body of research examined ethnic inequalities in the labor market integration of immigrants'. In the German context it was often assumed that immigrants' were negatively selected in terms of their human capital. We want to investigate this assumption and raise the question how educational selectivity on an individual level affects immigrants' integration into the German labor market. Based on arguments which specify how selectivity might translate into migrants' labor market performance - for example via individual differences in motivation, skills and competences or (cultural) resources - we empirically examine this relationship. Combining data from the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample with international data on educational attainment distributions from 1950 to 2010 in 146 countries (Barro/Lee 2012) we create a measure of immigrants' relative level of educational attainment. This index captures the individual position in the educational distribution of the country of origin. Based on previous analyses with cross-sectional data on different Western European destination countries we expect the following results: First, immigrants' who came to Germany are mostly positive selected in terms of education. Second, regarding occupational status, immigrants' profit from a favorable position in the educational distribution of the country of origin. Analyses on longitudinal data with detailed information about the German labor market should enable us to gain further insights into how the positive effect of educational selectivity on labor market outcomes is influenced by labor market characteristics.

RC07-JS-34.3

SCHMIDT, VOLKER H* *(National University of Singapore)*

Global Modernity and Its Repercussion

This paper proposes the concept of global modernity, presented in a recent book (Global Modernity. A Conceptual Sketch, Palgrave Macmillan 2014), for mapping both recent historical trends and anticipated future developments that will in all likelihood profoundly affect the living conditions and life chances of human beings around the world. Starting from the observation that the past four decades or so have seen what arguably amounts to the greatest and most dramatic transformation in human history, and showing that the social and technological conditions to which this transformation has given rise provide the springboard for even more radical change, I will outline some of the theoretical and practical challenges this entails. On the theoretical plane, I argue that we need to transcend the confines of methodological nationalism and epistemological conservatism that mislead us by tying our representations of society to a past which has been surpassed by the realities of globalization. If we are to come to terms with these realities, we have to build a genuinely global sociology that treats the whole world as a singular social system, rather than a multitude of relatively self-contained societies (conveniently equated with nation-states) with the capacity to shape their own destinies independently of the others. That has never been a realistic assumption for the Global South, but has now also become untenable for the erstwhile leaders of modernity in the West. On the practical plane, I will explore three realms of change – those of world order; work and social policy; and our biological constitution – to show that and how orientation to the past may prove not only uninstructive, by misleading when thinking about policy responses for tackling the challenges they present.

RC29-531.3

SCHMINCKE, IMKE* *(LMU Munich)*

The Role of Sexual Moral Panics in the Emergence of Right Wing Populist Movements in Europe

Since the mass protests against the "marriage for all" in France in 2013 it has become clear that the politization of sexuality is one of the central features of emerging right wing populist groups and parties in Europe. Especially protests against sexual diversity and sex education present significant mobilizing factors for new conservative social movements. In the new right wing sexual politics, as I would call it, the notion of the endangered and vulnerable child is used for a specific kind of affective politics that builds on the force of sexual moral panics. My argument in this presentation is that sexual moral panics have become an important mobilizing tool for right wing populist discourses and movements. The focus of my analysis will be sexual moral panics around the 'endangered child' and sexuality. Right wing sexual politics try to defend conservative values and heteronormative hegemony. Whereas in Eastern Europe liberal values are equated with neoliberalism and are rejected on this ground, in Western Europe conservative groups also argue for an exclusively heterosexual marriage with respect to identity and the social order albeit without the anti-liberal twist. Apart from specific regional differences we can observe that the new right wing sexual politics succeeds in forging new alliances between different right wing groups and fractions. In my presentation I will primarily focus on right wing populist movements in Germany and their relation to sexual moral panics. For my case study I use the notion of moral panics in order to delineate a specific form of affective politics. In my conclusion I shall discuss the potentials and problems of this concept with respect to how we can understand the current success of right wing populist discourses.

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RC03-73.3

SCHMITZ, SARAH* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Characteristics of Solidarity within the Commons

Practices and theoretical approaches of Commons can be described as strong related to „Communities of Solidarity". I define Commons as an approach in which goods are used and administered in community ownership. Although the economic character is highlighted often, I argue that Commons base on solidary practices, which differ fundamentally from capitalist modes of socialization and can be seen in three aspects:

1. Transformation of private property to community property. Through this "Commoning- Process" resources and goods become Commons, which have no longer the character of market goods. Commons offers access to the goods for every member of the community, apart socio-economic status, race or gender.

2. User rights are not based on the monetary resources, but on the needs of the community. These rights are defined in basic-democratic decision making processes.

3. Dissolution of capitalist individualization by constructing Commons as spaces for solidary interaction and social responsibility. This differs fundamentally from anonymous market exchanges in which people are only united by modes of indifference and completion.

Although Commons can be defined as an approach to solidary practice, I would like to name two critical points:

First, the purview of this solidarity practice must be illuminated. At present, the focus of Commons is on Commoning of goods and resources, but less on Commoning of different forms of labor (wage and reproductive labor). How, for example, could the labor power – which is central for capitalist structures – be communicated and labor processes created in solidarity?

In addition, I consider it important to take these aspects into account in order to make the practice of solidarity permanent and not to become a neo-liberal form of the adoption of state services by communities. Solidarity is not just a side-effect of Commons, but of great importance to experience alternative form of socialization beyond modern-capitalist structures.

RC48-813.5

SCHMITZ, SARAH* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Commons As Spaces for Social, Cultural and Political Actions

In recent years the approach of Commons gained a strong growth. In a grand plurality many practical and theoretical projects emerged, trying to implement a social practice which is based on collaborative actions, need satisfaction for all and differs fundamentally from capitalist modes of socialization. In Western societies Commons can also be defined as an answer to the deconstruction of welfare state structures. People react to this policies not only with loud critique and demonstrations, but also by working on and implementing new forms of economic and social practices. The basic idea of Commons is the transformation of private property into community property. By this every member of the community has access to the Commons. Underneath this economic practice of using resources and goods for physical and psychological need satisfaction, lie multiple forms of social practices and interactions.

Commons are more than just a practices of sharing resources and goods. Commons offer opportunities for alternative forms of socialization. This means that it can less be described as a social movement, but a form of collaborative action, which tries to overcome the economic, cultural and social structures of capitalism.

Commons over a space or maybe spaces for more than just access to resources. They over spaces for social interaction, democratic participation and reflection. My interest lies in analyzing these spaces as important institutions, which have to be created, reproduced and defend towards capitalist enclosure not by state institutions but by social interactions of the Community members. Because of this spaces Commons (as a theoretical and practical approach) have got potential for implementing new or different forms of society, which base on solidarity and equality.

RC01-49.5

SCHNEIDER, OLIVIA* *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*
MOEHLECKE DE BASEGGIO, EVA *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*
SCURRELL, JENNIFER VICTORIA *(Military Academy at the ETH Zurich)*

Effects of Social Media on the Communication Model and Legitimacy of the Swiss Armed Forces

In a democracy, political processes and decisions need transparence which can be realized by communication. It is also a prime means to gain legitimacy, reputation and trust (Deverell et al. 2014). In recent decades there has been a change in communication behaviour and models.

Therefore the Military Academy at the ETH Zurich is analyzing the social media behaviour and impact of the Swiss Armed Forces by using the method of qualitatively oriented quantifying content analysis. Three different models are analyzed:

The old public administration (OPM) provides information about government decisions without protectorate or preferential treatment. Citizens get relevant information by top-down and one-way communication in order to align the government with its citizens (Brainard & Mc Nutt 2010).

The New Public Management (NPM) seeks marketization and outsourcing of core services like in the private sector (Möltgen & Pipke 2009). Perception and impression count more than objective facts. Citizens are considered as costumers. The aim of the NPM is to work on its particular brand and its reputation. The focus is on single demands and individual interests. Thereby the public administration endangers democratic values like transparence and impartiality.

The New Public Service (NPS) does no longer rely on reputation but is oriented towards participation, collaboration and deliberation. The citizens should be supported in articulating their common interests in a pluralistic society. By facilitating participation, democracy and a responsible government are fostered. Citizens discuss common values cooperatively to find answers for relevant problems of the public interest (Robinson 2015). As a result democratic legitimacy of political processes increases. The armed forces should be open for public deliberation. Social media provide a chance for this as they facilitate information and participation simultaneously.

RC35-636.8

SCHNEIDERHAN, ERIK* *(University of Toronto)*

Transaction and the Crowd

With the increasing reliance of society on the internet as a way to organize social relations, sociologists are (re)focusing their attention on the crowd as a unit of analysis. Big data collection techniques and ever more sophisticated statistical analysis make it possible to look at how enormous groups of individuals relate to one another. However, social theory has not kept pace with these empirical and technical developments. In this paper, I draw on Dewey and Bentley's (1949) concept of *transaction* to engage in (re)theorizing the crowd. I show how thinking of the crowd as a *transaction* shifts the focus from interactions between individuals to mutually constitutive relations that are reciprocal and ongoing, part of a social "stew pot" (Sullivan, 2001). I then use the case of internet crowdfunding to put these ideas to work, asking how a transactional theory of the crowd might get us to think differently. The paper concludes with a general discussion of the generative potential of *transactional theory* for sociological inquiry.

RC20-370.5

SCHNEIJDERBERG, CHRISTIAN* *(University of Kassel)*

Analytical Framework for Researching Doctoral Education and Training Based on a Comparison of the Australian, German and US Models

Comparative studies about doctoral education and training mostly focus on disciplinary differences within a country or on analyzing cross-country commonalities and differences on the policy level. A common challenge faced by comparative studies of doctoral education and training is the methodological approach due to empirical diversity, and, as a consequence, analytical depth of results. Accordingly, despite the many studies we know little about effects and mechanisms determining the outcomes of doctoral education and training, as for example the ongoing debates about completion, attrition or drop-out, and time-to-degree show.

In the presentation it is argued that a better understanding of the design of doctoral education is the key to better understand the complex interrelationships of individual and structuring features. Based on a comparative case study of the three distinct types of the Australian, German, and US models of doctoral education and training an analytical framework was generated, composed of seven characteristics: 1) admission and recruitment, 2) primary status, 3) study load (differentiating between curriculum and tailored courses), 4) work/study obligations, 5) completion requirements, 6) quality (evaluation and assessment), and 7) future employment and career. The analytical framework can be used as a multidimensional grid for the study of determinants and outcomes of doctoral education and training.

RC52-870.5

SCHNELL, CHRISTIANE* *(Institute of Social Research at the Goethe-University Frankfurt)*

Professional Authority and Corporate Capitalism

The paper addresses the question of the rise and fall of professional authority with regard to corporate capitalism. Corporate capitalism isn't a new phenomenon, but during the last decades, in the shade of globalization, digitalization and financialization, the power of international corporate groups

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has risen enormously. Hence, it will be examined how professional knowledge and judgement relates to this environment. Beyond the aspects previously debated with regard to the relation between professions and organizations, huge corporations operate on the basis of a multi-level technocracy. Professionals have to deal with the logics of business administration, quantification and close monitoring, which further aggregate over the diverse organizational levels of large companies. Resulting from my empirical work on professionalism within such structures (e.g. media, banking, pharmaceutical industries) the effect of corporate capitalism on professional authority and in how far professionalism might still act as a counterbalance and systematic critique of technocracy will be discussed.

RC57-922.2

SCHOBER, ANNA* *(Alpen Adria University Klagenfurt)*

Doubles for Everyone: Transit Characters As Tactics for Involving the Public in Dutch Documentaries Since the 1960s.

This paper investigates the appearance of transit characters such as tramps, taxi drivers or urban passers-by in documentaries produced by Dutch filmmakers since the 1960s. It analyses these figures in their function for the public as kinds of doppelgangers, to re-direct affect and attention and to stimulate interest in and reflection about social and geographical milieus far from everyday reality for most viewers.

The paper locates these "everybody" figures in a genealogy and historical iconology of visual figurations addressing and involving the audience and constituting public authority that takes account of the *longue durée* of such visual figurations as well as of the specific transformation and forms of appearance of these figures that has emerged in postmodern, globalised societies since the 1960s. In doing so, it focuses in particular on the role these figures assume in constituting authenticity and in convincing and in persuading the spectator and in popularising visual research and social and anthropological knowledge as well as political positions. It identifies the particularity of the Dutch documentary tradition in this respect, but also shows that these films and the "faceifeit" (*visagéfeit*) images they present are part of transformations happening on a transnational and increasingly globalised scale. In addition, the transmedia transitions of such everybody figures – for example between film and photography or film and the internet – are also an issue. These questions will be approached by combining a genealogical discourse-analysis methodology with iconological visual-studies and film-studies methodologies. Finally, the "everybodies" appearing in Dutch documentaries since the 1960s are investigated as figurations stirring the public, political imagination and providing an experimental site for the interlacing of similarities and singularities in respect to contemporary practices of lived democracy.

RC15-282.20

SCHOGER, LAURA ISABEL* *(University of Wuerzburg)*

Stress Level Along Professional Groups and Educational Indicators

There are different types of stressors. Eustress is positive stress that is motivating and improves one's performance while distress is negative stress that causes anxiety, decreases one's performance and can lead to mental and physical problems (Hurrelmann 2010).

Stressors can be stressful life events as well as chronic strain (e.g. familial and job strain). A central area of human life in which both positive and negative stress can affect a person's health over a long period of time is the working world (Siegrist 1996). Stressors at work can be the employment relationship (e.g. temporary contracts, more than one employer), the positioning and amount of working hours (e.g. work at weekends) and the workplace (e.g. outside the private area) (Garhammer 2003).

The contribution describes the stress level along professional groups and educational indicators. Depending on the level of education, people select themselves in professions with different health chances and risks. While a higher level of education is associated with occupational stress and a lack of physical activity of 'office workers', professions that don't require a degree are associated with noise and pollution, as well as accident risks and health-related shift work (Beyer 2002). The contribution deals with the question whether jobs that require or jobs that don't require a higher level of education are generally characterized by greater stress levels by using data from the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS[1]; starting cohorts 6: Adults (SC6)).

[1] NEPS collects longitudinal data on education processes and competency developments in Germany.

RC31-566.4

SCHÖPF, CAROLINE* *(Hong Kong Baptist University, Max Weber Foundation)*

The Terminological Division between 'expatriates' and 'migrants': Sorting Migrants By Skill and Form of Employment or By Race and Nationality?

Even though the term 'expatriate' or 'expat' enjoys frequent popular usage, there is a lack of sociological research on the groups identified by it, and an ever greater scarcity of attempts to critically investigate and deconstruct what this term is signifying. This study uses in-depth interviews and fieldwork to analyze how the terms 'expat' or 'expatriate' are adopted, assigned and negotiated in Hong Kong by receiving society members as well as highly educated migrants of various ethnicity from Western and South Asians countries. It is found that interviewees profess to use the term in color-blind, meritocratic ways to signify attributes such as white-color or professional employment, high amounts of education and expertise, temporary mobility, positive, enriching impacts to receiving societies and an absence of associated social problems. However, in reality, race and nationality, along with class, tend to strongly pattern categorizations, individuals associated with the Global South being frequently categorized as 'ethnic minorities' or 'immigrants,' while those linked to the Global North are being viewed as 'expats'. White migrants, even those who are low-skilled, unemployed or come from a society with a lower level of development than Hong Kong, report being automatically categorized as 'expats.' Highly skilled, professionally employed migrants of color hailing from Western and non-Western societies tell of shifting, situational categorizations that depend on factors such as their perceived social class or enactment of Western cultural capital, the individuals they are accompanied by, and the venue or even city quarter they happen to be in. I argue that a conceptual division between and separate study of 'immigrants' and 'expatriates,' or 'migration' and 'mobility,' may obscure and reify deep inequalities based on racialization and nationality, and that there is much to gain from a systematic comparison of the migration experiences of those labeled 'expatriates' with those labeled '(im)migrants.'

RC05-119.3

SCHÖPF, CAROLINE* *(Hong Kong Baptist University)*

Unequal Racialization and Divergent Career Outcomes of Skilled Migrants in Postcolonial Hong Kong

Scholars have called for an increased focus on racialization processes that channel migrants towards divergent social positions in receiving societies, creating highly paid 'expats' on the one hand and de-skilled, discriminated 'immigrants' on the other.   This study investigates the mechanisms that structure the career outcomes of differently racialized migrants in Hong Kong. 34 in-depth interviews were conducted with university educated migrants from South Asian and Western countries racialized as South Asian, Black and White as well as receiving society colleagues and superiors. Migrants were asked to provide detailed information on pre-and post-migration employment spells, including increased and decreased valuation and utilization of skills, and obstacles and facilitating factors to career success.   Racialization as 'White,' Western nationality or possession of Western cultural capital is found to connect to career advantages and upward occupational mobility. Such migrants have the choice to utilize existing skill sets in well-paying jobs linking regional production sites with Western markets, in globalized industries following Western standards, or to convert their real or ascribed 'native' cultural capital into craved 'Western' goods or services. Their Whiteness is strategically displayed by employers to signify 'authentic Western' expertise and cosmopolitanism. Their career success is aided by the ease of networking with influential co-ethnics and by receiving society members' familiarity with and affinity to Western culture in racially stratified, postcolonial Hong Kong. Conversely, migrants who do not possess Whiteness, Western nationality or Western cultural capital face subsequently more career obstacles, devaluation and discounting of human and cultural capital, racial discrimination, networking difficulties and pressure to acculturate, and often experience downward occupational mobility. These mechanisms can channel individuals with same amounts of human and cultural capital towards substantially different careers. The findings show how ongoing coloniality, economic structures in the world system and global cultural stratification contribute to divergent socioeconomic outcomes for unequally racialized migrants.

RC11-215.3

SCHORCH, MARÉN* *(University of Siegen)*
MUELLER, CLAUDIA *(University of Siegen)*

There Is No Such Thing As "the Elderly": Results and Reflections of Three Co-Design Research Projects with Elderly Participants from a Socio-Technical Point of View.

In our contribution, we present and reflect findings from our long-term experiences in co-designing ICT and sensor technology for and with elderly people. We will particularly refer to three projects ("City Quarter", "TOPIC" and "Cognitive Village") that were realized in the context of designing supportive technologies for the well-being and staying independent as long as possible (ageing at home), carried out from our research team of socio-informatics at the University of Siegen (Germany) during the last five years. Our research approach is based on qualitative methods of sociology (mainly ethnography, participant observation, interviews, photos etc.) as well as Participatory design (e. g. Crabtree 1998). An important aspect of all the projects is our long-term engagement with

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the elderly participants, our support for the appropriation of the technologies and the implementation in the everyday life and homes of the participants. In our reflections, we would like to emphasize issues around the underlying images of age/ageing that have impacts on the visioning, design, implementation and appropriation of technologies in IT design projects, for instance the multi-facetted and *dynamic* aspects of ageing (age as a "transition" stage) and the discrepancies between imposed images of ageing (for instance by institutions, organizations, but also funding agencies etc.) versus the self-images of elderly people. This is especially important due to the high diversity of elderly people in respect to their life styles, experiences, socio-economic and educational backgrounds and interests in engaging with new technologies that is often overlooked. Thus, we aim to foster visibility and thus critical reflection and deconstruction of images of ageing which explicitly and implicitly contour IT design projects embedded in societal discourses on the micro, meso- and macro level.

RC33-609.4

SCHORCH, MARÉN* *(University of Siegen)*

"Exactly What They Need...": Ethnography in Informal Care Settings.

In my contribution, "culture" refers not to a different ethnic group or national context, but to the setting of informal caregiving and the challenges that came along with doing ethnography in such a context and with elderly informal caregivers. I will present and reflect insights from my own ethnographic experience in ten families in a rural area in Germany that I carried out over more than a year in a completed research project. The challenges of the project were multifaceted and not only expected due to the intimate character of caregiving in the homes of the people, but also largely connected with the given framework of the research funding agency (their political interest in the topic) as well as the expectations and claims of the participants (the caregivers) and other involved project partners (from other disciplines and professional care institutions). Generally, the most challenging part was building up a relationship and maintain it with the elderly informal caregivers who were often long-term caregivers for their sick spouse with dementia, Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease for at least four, mainly ten years. Most of them were 24/7 caregivers, under a lot of timely, emotional and psychological stress. The misbalance between this situation and our claim to carry out ethnography in this setting created ethical issues that accompanied me up until now. Along with this goes the experience of death and dealing with it (which stimulated a revisit of the work of Glaser/Strauss 1967). That is also interrelated with the more methodological question of the status of involvement and applied social research. Last, but not least, I would like to share experiences in respect to the different involved researchers, their personalities, individual skills, but also aspects such as seniority principle that caused a lot of trouble in the beginning of our project.

RC15-JS-72.8

SCHRECKER, CHERRY* *(Université Grenoble Alpes)*

Old People and Suicide: An Empirical Study in France

Over the last century life expectancy in France has greatly increased and large numbers of people live well into their 90s. But this increase in longevity often includes a long period of ill health or physical impairment during which it becomes difficult or impossible to maintain previously normal physical, mental and social activity, this may be accompanied by a feeling of exhaustion, social isolation or estrangement. Under these circumstances many old people resort to suicide, in France in 2012 1868 people took this way out (39.84% of suicides in that year).

This paper will discuss the results of a study on old people and suicide which began in 2015. We have carried out 50 interviews with health-care professionals and members of the families of old people who have committed suicide. We have also taken part in training courses and observed meetings on suicide prevention. I will present the results of the interviews carried out with family members and with one old person who has survived two suicide attempts. The situations vary, not only by the diversity of the acts, but also with respect to the ways in which families react to suicide threats and attempts. We will examine the narratives by which families try to explain the suicide and the ways in which they situate this act in the person's life seen as a whole. It would seem that being surrounded by family and community (or not) is not a sufficient explanation of suicide in the aged. Many of the people concerned were not socially isolated. Our interviews suggest that the incapacity to conform to social norms of beauty and activity is at least as important as an explicative factor.

RC31-JS-13.6

SCHREYER, FRANZISKA* *(Institute for Employment Research)*
FENDEL, TANJA *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Legal Discrimination within Integration Policies? Paradigm of Activation and Educational and Work Experiences of Female Refugees in Germany

Activating integration policies with the paradigm of being challenging but also supportive have been enforced in several European countries. The Integration Act for forced migrants, introduced in Germany in 2016, is based on this principle. Before the law came into force, accepted refugees in Germany received a residence permit for three years and afterwards - when the protection reasons continued to exist - a permanent residence permit. Due to the paradigm of activation, today a permanent residence permit is only granted if refugees have sufficient German language skills and are able to secure most of their own livelihood.

The study addresses the question whether for female compared to male refugees it is on average more challenging to meet the new requirements. We give empirical evidence about gender differences in educational and employment participation as well as in language skills. The used data is based on qualitative interviews with 123 and quantitative Interviews with 4.800 adult forced migrants who came to Germany between 2013 and 2016. Theoretically, our study refers to concepts of legal discrimination and civic stratification.

Due to human rights violations, women have often been excluded from education or paid work in their home countries. In Germany their labor market participation is on average lower than the male one's and working conditions are more often precarious. Thus we argue that female refugees have on average a higher risk to fulfill the new requirements for a permanent residence permit only together with a partner, only later or not at all. Their chances to move up within the hierarchy of the civic stratification are lower. To prevent the assumed legal discrimination within activating integration policies, it is very important to support female refugees during their integration process. Our findings indicate that currently gender inequalities in Germany rather seem to be proceeded.

RC25-JS-40.2

SCHROEDTER, JULIA *(University of Zurich)*
ROESSEL, JOERG* *(University of Zurich)*

Transnational Spaces and Linguistic Capital

The ongoing transnationalization of societies has changed the social conditions of migrants and non-migrants alike. For both groups research demonstrates the existence of social relations and exchanges beyond the country of residence. However, for migrants, there is an ongoing debate about the relationship between processes of integration and especially acculturation into host societies and the maintenance of networks into home countries. It has even been assumed that transnational relations undermine the integration into host societies. In contrast, in empirical research about non-migrants the prevalence of transnational social relations and exchanges was usually discussed as a form of transnational social and cultural capital, attributed to elites or higher classes, enabling them to profit from the processes of transnationalization and Europeanization.

In our paper we want to test both assumptions with respect to linguistic capital, as one form of transnational cultural capital, in Switzerland. On the one hand we study the determinants of linguistic capital in general (languages spoken) and on the other hand of Swiss-specific linguistic capital. Thus, we capture on the one hand the acculturation of migrants in Switzerland and on the other we are able to study language proficiency as an indicator of transnational linguistic capital, which is often attributed to upper-middle class and elite persons. We mainly focus on different transnational relations and experiences as determinants of linguistic proficiency. Our main assumption with respect to Swiss-specific capital is, that relations to countries were national languages of Switzerland are spoken, should increase linguistic capital, relations to other countries should have a negative effect on linguistic proficiency. Thereby, we are able to test if and which transnational networks and experiences (a) have a negative effect on migrants' linguistic acculturation in their host country (Swiss-specific linguistic capital) and (b) have a positive effect on transnational linguistic capital in general.

RC03-77.6

SCHUBERT, CHRISTOPH* *(Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg)*

Civil Society, Social Innovations and the Coping with Demographic Change. Three Case Studies of German Shrinking Rural Communities

In several countries around the world, rural areas are confronted with major shifts in the composition of the population. Most of all aging and the population decline in rural communities are the consequences, which often lead to a reduction of social infrastructure, a lack of communal finances and a restructuring of local administrative institutions. These phenomena are evident in many modern societies like Canada, the United States of America, Germany or even Japan.

The central question of my presentation is:

How do rural communities cope with the consequences of demographic change, and which possibilities do the civil society have to reform, restructure or redesign lost local institutions?

To answer these questions, I will present results from a research project that focusses on coping with demographic change in different small shrinking villages in Germany. With ethnographic case studies, the project examines promoting and inhibiting strategies and factors to empower civil society actors.

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The members of civil society react in different way to cope with demographic challenges in the three observed villages. In one case, they had to deal with the closure of the last primary school, which led to a restructuring of the local landscape of associations to become more powerful in future challenges and to keep the attractiveness of the village. In another case, the local mayor established a group of retirees to support local municipal tasks. Moreover, in the third case, local associations had to deal with a decreasing number of memberships. For this reason, they initiated corporations with associations in surrounding villages to continue together the associations work.

With these three case studies, my presentation describes promoting and inhibiting factors how social innovations initiated by civil society actors can help to cope with the consequences of demographic change and to reform rural communities for future challenges.

RC16-299.5

SCHUBERT, TINKA* *(Universitat Rovira i Virgili)*
SOLER GALLART, MARTA *(Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona)*

A Framework for Solidarity in the Achievement of Social and Civil Rights

Over the last decade we have experienced both an economic and social crisis, involving a crisis of transnational solidarity in Europe, along with mistrust of institutions and rising antidemocratic and populist movements. However, we have also seen increasing civil society and citizens' initiatives acting in solidarity, helping people to manage difficult living conditions, cover their basic needs or guarantee their social rights. The Horizon2020 research project *SOLIDUS -Solidarity in European Societies: Empowerment, Social Justice and Citizenship (2015-2018)* analyses these solidary actions by the citizenship in different social spheres (i.e. employment, housing, health, education and civic engagement). In the present paper, we will discuss solidarity within the framework of a theory of justice and ethical commitment. Reviewing the debates between Habermas and Rawls on guaranteeing civil rights and liberties, we will discuss the basic moral foundations that lie behind the analysis of these solidarity initiatives. Whereas Habermas argues that Rawls focuses on the political nature of justice and equity as a mechanism to understand pluralism in current societies, Rawls' concept of moral subject involves equitable collaboration between citizens who are politically autonomous. Similarly, Rawls emphasizes the political dimension that Habermas' conceptualization has in his analysis of justice and equity, although he states that it is a mistake to subordinate citizens' wellbeing to their involvement in public life. Beyond this normative theoretical discussion this paper will also discuss a framework of analysis for grassroots organizing, social movements and subopolitics (approaching authors such as Beck, Tilly, Ganz or Touraine) and their contribution to understanding paths to strengthen civil rights from below.

RC39-697.2

SCHUCHARDT, AGNETHA* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Social Resilience of Emergency Responders

In order to deal with disasters, emergency responders have to be capable of acting and prepared at all times. This quality is closely related to the concept of resilience thatcovers the abilities to withstand adverseness and to recover more quickly from disasters (Cutter, Burton &Emrich 2010; Adger 2000; Berke and Campanella 2006; Norris et al. 2008).Resilience is influenced by several multifaceted factors. In this contribution, we want to highlight social factors promoting the resilience ofboth professional and voluntary emergency responders working in aid organizations that play a major role in disaster management. Focusing on emergency responders, we conducted both a qualitative and a quantitative study and inquired about social (and psychological) resources that are important for coping with negative experiences from different disaster situations.

While the results of the quantitative study are still pending, the qualitative, semi-structured interviews with over 25 experts as well as professional and voluntary fire and rescue, police, and ambulance services were interpreted (using a qualitative content analysis; Mayring 2010) and showed that social support within the organization, a person's social network and former experiences are useful resources. Emotional support from within the organization seems to be one the most valuable resources and several emergency responders reported that they avoid sharing negative emotions with their families – unless their families are part of the aid organization as well. Moreover, many organizations offer either informal or formal preventive programs or follow-up care. Access and acceptance of such programs vary greatly.

The data serve as a starting point for the improvement or development of education and training tools for emergency responders. Furthermore, we want to propose guidelines for the development of more resilient emergency management policies.

RC55-901.7

SCHUCHARDT, AGNETHA* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

The Social Production Function Theory for the Analysis of Subjective Well Being

The Social Production Function Theory (Lindenberg 1996; Esser 1999; Ormel et al. 1999) connects the achievement of universal needs of all humans (social and physical) with an increase in subjective well being (Diener et al. 1993). For this end, instrumental needs have to be fulfilled othrough different activities and resources. Comfort and stimulation are instrumental goals that are necessary for physical subjective well being whereas status, affection and behavioral confirmation promote social well being. Activities leading to these goals and respective resources can be substituted according to costs and benefits (Nieboer and Lindenberg 2002).

The substitution of the sub-dimensions of well being was tested in a qualitative study with voluntary emergency responders. This target group was chosen because their commitment is not based on payment while they have to bear immense burdens. The research question was: Why do voluntary emergency responders accept decreases in their subjective well being while doing their work? The results from semi-structured interviews (analyzed with the qualitative content analysis; Mayring 2010) showed that decreases in some instrumental goals were accepted for an increase through the fulfillment of other goals. These results offer interesting insights into the interconnections of the sub-dimensions of subjective well being. Negative effects on its social component include a lack of understanding for the importance of their work from both society and social networks of the emergency responders, resulting in a lack of appreciation. Moreover, conflicts within the aid organization cause extreme stress. But all these factors can be accepted by emergency responders – even impairments in their physical well being such as a lack of sleep or injuries – as long as stimulation (fun and excitement during missions), behavioral confirmation (doing the right thing and giving something back to the community) and affect (friendships within the aid organization) are guaranteed.

RC07-156.7

SCHUELL, ELMAR* *(Salzburg University of Applied Sciences)*

Current Trends and Future Challenges of the Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences

As in most European countries, the higher education system of Austria is characterized by a binary system consisting of Universities and Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS). The ideal type distinction between the two links the older Universities with the unity of research and teaching, with basic research and with a general scientific orientation, while practice orientation, applied research and a focus on professional education are ascribed to the much younger Universities of Applied Sciences. However, the developments of the last decades led to a situation that corresponds with this notion only to a certain extent. In fact, the dynamic changes experienced in both sectors create the necessity to re-evaluate their individual profiles and the binary divide.

This background of blurring boundaries between the two sectors was the starting point for a series of interlinked foresight studies on the perspectives and challenges of the Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences. The contribution presents main results of these studies and discusses them in conjunction with the outcomes of the process 'Future University' launched by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy of Austria in 2016. More presicely, the contribution includes

- a basic description of the higher education landscape in Austria;
- selected results of a literature-based analysis focusing on the trends that affect the Austrian UAS and the environment in which they have to act;
- main results of a delphi study which aimed at identifying those future developments that the most relevant actors and stakeholders of the Austrian UAS sector considered as probable;(probable futures) and those developments that they considered as preferable (preferred futures);
- a short summary of three explorative scenarios which integrated the individual results of the aforementioned research steps, as well as an evaluation of their validity in the light of the most recent political developments.

RC09-184.1

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* *(University Rennes 2 - LiRIS EA 7481 and EHESS)*
VILLETTE, MICHEL* *(AgroParisTech)*
KHONDKER, HABIBUL *(Zayed University)*

Business Management in Africa and the Arab Countries: Global Standards and Local Practices

The academic literature on enterprises in Africa and the Arab countries has focused on local management and governance considerations as obstacles to development. This negative and pessimistic view of societies in Africa and

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the Arab countries deserves to be carefully re-examined and this is the object of the investigations that we propose to carry out within the framework of the ManaGlobal research project. In this project, we study a sample of industrial and commercial plants operating in five countries: the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Senegal, Ghana and Cameroon. These plants are either subsidiaries of western multinationals, local companies or subsidiaries of a local group in the process of South-South internationalization. Our main question is: How can each of these establishments be particularly profitable and have exceptionally rapid growth?

To explain this quantifiable dependent variable, we develop in-depth qualitative analyzes that highlight the gap between globalized management standards as taught and prescribed in business schools, head offices and consulting firms, which tend to impose a Western way of doing business everywhere, and the most effective ways and means of doing business in each of the countries studied.

This research project aims to anticipate evolutions in progress. This is achieved through cooperations between junior and senior researchers from the various countries concerned and a team of European researchers. This cooperation takes place mainly during doctoral seminars organized in the partner countries. Focusing on the ethnographic approach to business practices, these seminars aim to promote endogenous and diversified management research and teaching, which is an alternative to the dominant model imported from the USA.

RC07-161.1

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* *(University Rennes 2 - LiRIS EA 7481 and EHESS)*

Communication, Media, Technology, and Global Social Change

The acceleration of social change, linked to technological innovations, is now a global phenomenon. Technology influences the direction and the forms of global change. Capitalism and competition contribute to the development of new technologies and their global spread.

Technology permits to act upon the social and physical environment and to solve problems. As Moore (1972: 5) wrote: "(Technology is) the application of knowledge to the achievement of particular goals or to the solution of particular problems." It includes physical objects (e.g. a smartphone); a way of doing something (e.g. communicating by written language); and, an organization of practices (e.g. housing loans) (Massey 2012: 139). According to Rudi Volti (2001: 6, 11), technology is "a system based on the application of knowledge, manifested in physical objects and organizational forms, for the attainment of specific goals (...). (It is) not just material artifacts (but includes) human skills, organizational patterns, and attitudes."

Technology is created, supplied, adapted, used, and affects the life of people. They use these resources, possess skills, and understand this cultural element. If one regards computers and the Internet, one recognizes that this technology has meant new manners of interactions that are adapted to the interests of its users.

Technology signifies to apply scientific knowledge to solve specific problems. Technological advances such as automobiles, airplanes, radio, television, cellular phones, and computers have brought major changes to world societies. In fact, 20th century technology has fundamentally changed the way people meet, interact, learn, work, play, and travel.

Massey, Garth (2012) *Ways of Social Change: Making Sense of Modern Times*.
Milan, Stephania (2013) *Social Movements and their Technologies: Wiring Social Change*.
Moore, Wilbert E. (ed.) (1972) *Technology and Social Change*.
Schuerkens, Ulrike (2017) *Social Changes in a Global World*.
Volti, Rudi (2001) *Society and Technological Change*. 4th ed.

RC16-311.9

SCHULZ, JEREMY* *(University of California Berkely)*
STAMM, ISABELL* *(Technical University Berlin)*

A New Empirical Object for Relational-Processual Sociology: Elite Multigenerational Enterprise Families

This presentation will apply processual and relational frameworks to better understand an understudied yet empirically important and theoretical revealing social formation, namely elite multigenerational enterprise families (EMEFs). In most countries, business ventures owned and operated by families play a substantial role in formal economy. The families behind these businesses, however, represent a small portion of the total family population. And an even smaller one, which we refer to as elite and multigenerational, owns assets valued at over $100 million or employs over 1,000 direct employees in the second generation or later. When viewed from multiple theoretical standpoints, EMEFs stand out because they embody seemingly contradictory and paradoxical features. From a neomarxian perspective, they are structurally geared towards the freedom from commodified labor (Gorz 2011, Fridman 2017), while expecting the next generation to engage in commodified labor within the family business. From the viewpoint of neofunctionalist theory, they merge two institutional spheres typically considered separate, namely kinship and formal organizational structure (Swedberg 1998, Abrutyn 2014, Schluchter 1981). Finally, EMEFs point forward to voluntaristic principles of contemporary "liquid" modernity (e.g.

Bauman 2013 or Giddens 1990, while pointing backward to principles of duty and obligation. While these theoretical perspectives feature the paradoxical and contradictory features of EMEFs, they are not able to illuminate how an EMEF is reproduced despite these features. In our presentation, we show how a relational sociology based on tenets such as the "primacy of process" (Emirbayer 1997) and "co-determinism" (Depelteau 2008) can play an invaluable role in rendering EMEFs comprehensible and theoretically tractable as critical actors in contemporary capitalist economies and societies. It is only by analyzing EMEFs as constantly reproduced configurations of relations (Desmond 2014) that we can understand how they transcend these tensions and become stable social entities in a social world full of flux and instability.

RC39-694.5

SCHULZE, KATJA* *(Disaster Research Unit (DRU), Freie Universitat Berlin)*
JUNGMANN, ANDREA *(Disaster Research Unit, Freie Universität Berlin)*
SCHANDER, JULIA *(Disaster Research Unit, Freie Universität Berlin)*

Age, Gender, and Care-Dependency – What Makes Us Vulnerable in Crisis Situations

Many studies have found that older individuals are more likely to suffer adverse physical consequences from natural disasters (Cherniack 2008). One explanation can be found in their worsening health constitution, which leads to an increased need for care or help in daily life as they age (Schneekloth 2005). In Germany, for example, half of all care-dependent people living in private households were above 80 years of age (Heusinger et al. 2014). Within this group, women outnumber men (Statistisches Bundesamt 2015:10) and are disadvantaged in many ways, i.e. they need to seek formal help more often (ZQP 2013a: 88), as they usually live alone (BMFSFJ 2001: 123). Therefore, the elderly, and especially elderly women, are already in a very precarious situation and vulnerable in everyday life. This vulnerability increases in extreme situations such as disasters. At the same time, these people may have developed resilience strategies, which could help them to cope with disasters.

This presentation displays empirical results from the research project KOPHIS (Strengthening the context of people in need of care and/or help), which analyzes, amongst other things, the needs and resources of care-dependent people both in daily life and in a disaster scenario. Three different surveys were conducted: 1) qualitative and 2) quantitative interviews with people in need in the region "Willich" in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, as well as 3) a quantitative representative poll of 2000 German citizens. In combining the results, we explore the interrelation of age, gender, and the need for care as well as how these aspects relate to coping with and preparation for disasters. Furthermore, we are able to show what the interviewees requested from different actors and how milieu may correlate with the above aspects.

RC48-812.5

SCHUSTER, FEDERICO* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

Mobilization and Politics during Neoliberal and Posneoliberal Times

Is social change a result from politics? Is it an embedded property of society itself? Which is the role played on it by social mobilization? This paper aims to analyze these questions from a theoretical perspective, but illustrated by an empirical consideration of a case, namely the Argentinian events from 1989 to the present. What happened in Argentina during those years is quite a laboratory for social and political studies, as the consequence of neoliberal policies on the increase of unemployment, poverty and indigence rates. Due its complexity during that period, we are to state the mutual imbrication between political and social. Within social mobilization, empirical research shows how labor mobilization descends from 1993, being replaced, since 1996, by the unemployed. During 2001 and 2002 a huge economic crisis derived in social and political effects, including the mobilization of unemployed and urban middle classes. People questioned political institutions and society experienced a process of weakening of its structural patterns. Nonetheless, most citizens renewed their expectations on political system and during 2003 almost 80% of the authorized population voted in the elections. Since then, political order was rebuilt and social and economic indicators went better. Nevertheless, social mobilization did not decrease. We'll try to explain why this happened, establishing the connections between social mobilization and political action, underlying the way in which social structural conditions and agency potential are mutually implied, including class, social mobilization and politics. We will focus on protest cycles during the period and consider both the possible connections between social mobilization and political participation of social movements on one hand and between the first and elections, on the other. Empirical basis is built upon secondary data taken from a data basis of social protest events from our own research group and other data from colleagues' research writings.

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RC49-824.4

SCHUTT, RUSSELL* *(University of Massachusetts Boston)*
ELLISON, MARSHA *(University of Massachusetts Medical School)*
CHINMAN, MATTHEW *(Pittsburgh VA Healthcare System)*
MITCHELL-MILAND, CHANTELE *(Pittsburgh VA Healthcare System)*
MCCARTHY, SHARON *(Pittsburgh VA Healthcare System)*

Homeless Dually Diagnosed Veterans' Service Preferences: Do Needs Explain Wants?

Consumer preferences are a key influence on help-seeking behavior, but may be discordant with clinical need. We analyze the service preferences of formerly homeless Veterans diagnosed with substance abuse and psychiatric problems, after enrollment in a 9-month randomized trial of peer support and living in a VA-supported housing program. Prior research suggests that service preferences will reflect self-assessed treatment needs and personal resources, but may not concur with clinically assessed need. We test these predictions at baseline (N=167), mid-project (N=151), and final follow-up (N=141). At each time, preferences for alcohol, drug, and mental and physical health treatment were associated independently with indicators of self-assessed problem severity, and often with recent symptoms of dual diagnosis, but the experience of mental health problems in the last 30 days independent of substance abuse problems tended to reduce interest in receiving help for alcohol and drug problems. Clinician assessment of Veteran need for services at baseline predicted interest in treatment for help with alcohol problems at the final follow-up, but otherwise was not associated with treatment interests. Higher levels of current social support also predicted more interest in alcohol and drug treatment, but were not associated independently with interest in treatment for mental health or physical health problems. Sociodemographic characteristics were not associated independently with interest in treatment for the health problems. The roles of social support and mental health further help identify those amenable to treatment and those needing special efforts to encourage treatment or to find alternatives to socially-oriented treatment.

RC25-JS-20.3

SCHUTTER, SABINA* *(University of Applied Sciences Rosenheim)*

What Is a Child? Concepts of Children's Ontological Status in the German Political Debate about Children's Constitutional Rights

After full ratification of the UNCRC there is an ongoing debate on the legal anchoring of children's rights in the German constitution. An in-depth analysis of the debates around this topic show, that the ontological status of children is an important discourse either supporting children's constitutional rights or rejecting their rights. Both parties are recurring on concepts of children and childhood. Discussing the contents of children's constitutional rights - following the UNCRC conception of provision, participation and protection, there is a focus on child protection as an constitutional right which leads to discussions about a collision of children's and parents rights.

My work analyses the political debates about children's constitutional rights an tries to show a historical development in the discourses on children and child-hood as well as their status as family members. The material consists of minutes of the debates in the German Parliament and other written documents in the context of these debates. Concluding these discourses I discuss several Options of anchoring children's rights in the German constitution and the differing consequences.

RC44-742.4

SCHWARTZ, GREGORY* *(University of Bristol)*

Labour and the Political Economy of EU Peripheralisation: The Case of EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA)

European integration through a unified-but-structurally-asymmetrical free market has been reshaping work, employment and social reproduction in Europe's core and peripheries. It is doubtless the nature of integration has reshaped property rights and class relations, strengthening the power of capital vis-à-vis labour, and allowing core EU economies to achieve politically sensitive reforms via seemingly 'natural' changes in product markets and labour mobility associated with EU fundamental freedoms. The benefits of Europeanisation accruing to the ruling class have gone hand-in-hand with the greater subordination of labour and commodification of social reproduction, especially in the acceding or adjoining regions. In this sense, the *widening* of the EU has proceeded by means of the *deepening* of the specific social form of production and crisis tendencies of capital resting on the constitutionalisation of uneven-and-combined labour across Europe. While this makes the EU politically fragile, it makes coherent labour solidarities and alternatives formidable nonetheless, as right- and left-wing euro-scepticism demonstrate.

The EU-Ukraine DCFTA agreement is designed to accomplished the next phase of such harmonising laws, norms and regulations in trade. These are meant extensively to reshape the regulation of labour, land and property, setting in motion changes in the social constitution of Ukrainian production. By constitutionalising the externalisation of economic governance the expansion of EU's frontiers of capital deepens the operation of the law of value in the core of the EU while securing the fealty Ukraine as Europe's periphery. The latter become that external engine that is both dependent on the core for the protection of capital gains and whose dependence facilitates accumulation in the core. This process of *European peripheralisation*, labour (its spatial, social and technical unity-in-segmentation) represents not only the core of the explanation for uneven-and-combined European capitalism, but a renewed political attempt to stay the multiplying crisis tendencies of European capitalism.

RC20-381.1

SCHWARTZ, MILDRED A.* *(University of Illinois-Chicago)*
TATALOVICH, RAYMOND *(Loyola University Chicago)*

Public Opinion and Morality Policy: Lessons from Canada and the United States

The relation between public opinion and public policy remains in dispute over whether or not there is any impact and, if so, to what extent. Conclusions vary, depending on researchers' disciplinary perspective and methodological approach as well as on the subject matter of the issues studied (e.g., Achen and Bartels 2016; Burstein 1998; 2014; Erikson, MacKuen, and Stimson 2002; Erikson and Wlezien 2012; Page and Shapiro 1992). We examine the possible role of public opinion in affecting policy by comparing the life histories of eight parallel issues in Canada and the United States. Issues selected all involve morality policies and include abortion, capital punishment, gun control, marijuana legalization, physician-assisted suicide, pornography, same-sex relations, and same-sex marriage. Because of the moral content of these issues, they are expected to be highly salient, easy to understand, resistant to compromise, and tied to collective action. When they enter the policy arena, they are typically associated with high levels of conflict. Particular issues are selected because their attributes could be expected to make public opinion about them a significant factor in explaining how they are processed by the political system. Our research aims at answering three questions: To what extent does public opinion involving moral conflicts affect the trajectory of issues, from the time they emerge to their possible resolution? Does the evolution of issues over time affect how and when public opinion reacts? How does the national setting have an impact on the relevance of public opinion?

RC50-837.3

SCHWARZ, KAYLAN* *(Nanyang Technological University)*

To Post or Not to Post, That Is the (Research) Question: Representing Volunteer Tourism Experiences on Social Media

This paper will draw upon two qualitative research studies (one completed and one in-progress) which chronicle the various ways British and Singaporean undergraduate students visually represent their international volunteer experiences to a public audience on Facebook and Instagram. Through a thematic analysis of photo-elicitation interviews and visual content uploaded to social media, and drawing on multiple theoretical re-articulations of Urry's (1990) 'Tourist Gaze,' this paper will elucidate the framing decisions volunteers faced at the moment of snapshotting and during the album editing process, including debates over which images were discarded and why.

Taken together, these research projects seek to answer the following research question: How have the informal protocols which govern international volunteers' self-presentations online changed over time, and in response to what broader cultural influences (for example, public backlash against the 'shock effect' imagery utilised within charitable aid campaigns; or viral blog posts, opinion pieces and YouTube videos created to mock or disparage international volunteering)?

In short, study participants took measures to avoid 'stereotypical' volunteer photography (including selfies and portraits of emaciated children), determined not to perpetuate the voyeurism and paternalism they associated with 'voluntourism.' Overall, participants appeared to err on the side of caution, striving toward an uncontroversial or innocuous documentation of their time overseas, and opting instead for 'touristy' photography which exemplified the 'family gaze' (Haldrup & Larsen, 2003), the 'romantic gaze' (Urry & Larsen, 2011), and the 'gutsy gaze' (Schwarz, 2016). In charting the rise of cautionary and sceptical stances within volunteer tourism practice, my scholarship elucidates the dynamic social context in which international volunteers operate, as well as how they police themselves online in response.

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RC15-286.7

SCHWARZ, PATRICIA* *(Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET))*

Protección De Datos Personales En Salud En Argentina. Derechos y Desafíos En La Era De La Información Digital

En este artículo analizamos los derechos vinculados a la protección de datos personales en salud en Argentina, sus contextos, desafíos y horizontes necesarios de aplicación en su relación con el avance de las tecnologías de información. Para ello se analiza la legislación vigente y entrevistas a responsables del área en el ámbito público y privado de salud.

Si bien la generación y administración de datos de la ciudadanía en los Estados Nación es parte constitutiva de éstos, de las lógicas y estrategias de gobernabilidad y de los dispositivos de control social; en las últimas décadas se ha asistido a una transformación del paradigma de la información. Las nuevas tecnologías han integrado al mundo en redes globales de instrumentalidad, un mundo interdependiente, dando origen a una nueva lógica espacial dominante del poder.

En la legislación argentina en la actualidad, el concepto de protección de datos puede definirse como el amparo debido a los ciudadanos contra la posible utilización de sus datos personales por terceros, en forma no autorizada, para confeccionar una información que, identificable con él, afecte su entorno personal, social o profesional, en los límites de su intimidad; o como la protección de los derechos fundamentales y libertades de los ciudadanos contra una singular forma de agresión: el almacenamiento de datos personales y su posterior cesión.

En el país existen iniciativas recientes respecto del control de datos en salud, es por ello que es relevante desarrollar un análisis crítico del camino que emprenden. En el área de salud esto es especialmente sensible ya que se presentan problemáticas asociadas a situaciones de discriminación –laboral, social-, estigmatización, vulneración de derechos, entre otros.

Es necesario tener en cuenta que las Nuevas Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación no solo permiten trasladar información sino también tomar acciones en función de ellas.

RC31-568.1

SCHWENKEN, HELEN* *(University of Osnabrück)*

Gender Knowledge in the Labour Market Inclusion of Skilled Female Refugees in Germany

The paper asks for the normative foundations of labour market inclusion projects for skilled female refugees in Germany. It hypothesizes that often less a traditional understanding of gender roles amongst refugees is the barrier to their adequate labour market inclusion, but indeed a traditional gender knowledge on the side of German institutions and career advisers.

After the institutionalized refugee reception and civil society's 'welcome culture', labour market integration currently dominates refugee reception efforts. Besides projects designated to refugees in general, many target female refugees. Some have been designed for women migrants before (e.g. 'Stark im Beruf') and began including female refugees, others are tailored for female refugees (e.g. 'Perspektiven für weibliche Flüchtlinge – PerF-W'). Some are also directed towards skilled refugees (e.g. 'MySkills' or 'ValiKom' on recognition of informal skills; the gender-specific coaching project 'Betriebliches Mentoring für qualifizierte geflüchtete Frauen').

The existence of this plethora of gender-specific projects indicates that state and non-state actors are well aware that gender-specific efforts are necessary to promote equal opportunities for female refugees. It is equally important to critically assess these labour market inclusion measures. This paper therefore assesses the normative foundations of such projects. Despite the focus on gender equality, especially skilled female refugees and mothers are placed in low-skill and feminized sectors and experience a devaluation of their skills. The question is why. The paper does not presume bad intentions, but the unintentional effects of deeply-rooted gender knowledge (Dölling; Wetterer) that implicitly drives counseling and placement processes. Gendered norms might be understood as part of cultural capital. 'Assessing it' (as mentioned in the CfP) is not only 'difficult', but more complex given its tacitness.

The paper is based on expert and participant interviews and documents from an ongoing research project on the gendered labour market inclusion of refugees.

RC57-935.4

SCHWERTNER, SUZANA* *(Univates)*

Photographs in Discourse: The Functions of the School According to Senior High School Students

How do young people understand the functions of the school today? Such question has guided the investigation 'The school and the configurations of contemporaneity: The voice of senior high school and elementary school students" (MCTI/CNPq/Universal 14/2014), which was carried out from 2015 to 2017 in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. This paper aims to discuss the results of a research involving the production of photographical images by students attending the last grade of High School. From studies by Sibilia (2012) and Masschelein & Simons (2014), the theoretical framework of this investigation includes the notion of discourse (FOUCAULT, 2002; 2012; 2015) besides the theory of photography (BARTHES, 1984; DUBOIS, 2012) and its potentialities in social and human sciences. The methodological design comprehends focus groups and photo elicitation (TORRE; MURPHY, 2015; BANKS, 2009; BANKS, 2001), from a qualitative perspective. The focus groups consisted of 55 students from two schools. In one of the meetings, after debating on the functions of the school, the students were asked to produce photographs with captions explaining the functions of the school today. From the enunciative visibilities and possibilities enabled by Foucauldian discourse analysis, the results have evidenced that the school performs pedagogical, political and social functions in contemporaneity, according to the young students. Although discipline and both time and space norms restrict the students' capacities, they still mention the possibilities of expression and the meetings enabled by the school. The library and other living spaces were also pointed out as teaching and learning environments, and articulations between pedagogical and social functions by means of friendship were highlighted. The participants think it is important to provide hearing spaces to the students at school, and their creative, argumentative and questioning potential should be considered.

RC31-JS-84.2

SCHWIERTZ, HELGE* *(University of Osnabrück)*

Political Subjects at the Border: Rethinking Democracy from the Perspective of Migration

Debates about the crisis of representation and post-democracy are calling for attempts to develop new concepts of democracy. Furthermore, the national form of democratic regimes does increasingly not correspond with transnational forms of the social in the context of globalization and the diversification of local communities in the Global North. This paper argues to rethink concepts of democracy from the perspective of migration, and therefore from the structural margins and borders of contemporary societies. It develops a post-migratory theory of democracy that draws on the political interventions of non-citizens by articulating theoretical approaches of radical democracy with empirical research on the political organizing of migratory youth.

Theoretically, this paper refers to approaches of radical democracy by Jacques Rancière, Etienne Balibar, Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe. According to these approaches, democracy is not identified with the national institutions of representative democracy. Democracy is understood as an always-contested process, in which democratization should be understood as an infinite challenge. This allows for a theoretical reflection, which conceives those fighting for equality and freedom as political subjects regardless of their citizenship status. Thereby, the perspectives, demands, and desires expressed in migratory struggles prove to be decisive for the actualization of democracy. Empirically, the paper draws upon research on the organizing of migratory youth with precarious legal status in the US and Germany. Building on document analyses, participant observations and qualitative interviews, it perceives their fight against deportations and for a right to stay as practices of democracy.

By combining approaches of radical democracy as an analytical prism with the perspectives of migratory youth, this paper aims to contribute to current debates about democracy, political participation and social justice. Whereas illegalized migrants are excluded from national citizenship, their struggles actualize the radical meaning of citizenship and democracy and are therefore instructive for its reconceptualization.

RC31-JS-10.2

SCHWIERTZ, HELGE* *(University of Osnabrück)*

The Radical Democracy of Migratory Youth Organizing for a Right to Stay

Since anti-migrant movements, parties and governments are on the rise in Europe and the US, migratory struggles are playing a crucial role as never before. This paper analyzes self-organized struggles, in which migrants organize themselves according to their positions in migration regimes to fight for their right to stay and social inclusion. I argue that these self-organizations are crucial for contesting dominant migration regimes, but also for pointing to new forms of democracy.

The paper draws on my research on grass roots organizations of migrant youth with precarious legal status in the US and Germany. Accompanying their movements since 2012, I conducted document analyses, participant observations and qualitative interviews. By combining two case studies, I investigate the different and common aspects as well as specific challenges of their initiatives. Their self-organization creates relatively safe and autonomous spaces and facilitates processes of empowerment. In practices of political intervention, they furthermore create strategies of political subjectification as well as self-representation in public spaces and discourses for making their claims heard. Whereas the groups in Germany work closely together with non-migrant allies from anti-racist move-

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ments, the groups in the US are more independent. However, through their work on criminalization, the intersections with movements of queer folks and people of color have been focused recently.

Referring to approaches of critical citizenship studies and radical democracy, I argue that these self-organizations of migrant youth challenge the anti-migrant hegemony in both countries by becoming political subjects despite their lack of formal citizenship. I describe their political interventions as radical democratic practices that combine rather invisible politics of organizing with visible politics of public interventions. The challenge of the movements is to advance both, short-term improvements in the precarious situation of their communities as well as social justice in the long run.

RC25-472.2

SCOLLAN, ANGELA* (Middlesex University in London)
FARINI, FEDERICO (University of Northampton)

Children As Storytellers. Migrant Narratives in Primary Schools

This presentation discusses the results of a research aiming to promote children's narratives of personal and family memories in intercultural ed multilingual classrooms, in collaboration with an adult expert in the use of facilitation, to enhance dialogic intercultural learning. The learning activities observed are part of the SHARMED (Shared Memories and Dialogue) project, funded by the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union and coordinated by the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy) in partnership with University of Suffolk (UK) and University of Jena (Germany).

The methodology of SHARMED is centred around Project-Based Workshops (PBWs), applying dialogic teaching to engage children in extended narratives originating from memories elicited by visual materials. As storytellers, migrant-background learners are given a voice, towards their inclusion in the educational context. Dialogic teaching is based on the acknowledgment that children are active participants in constructing social practices (James,Jenks&Prout,1998; Baraldi&Iervese,2014), creating conditions in which all participants can contribute, mutually encouraging each other to participate actively (Mercer&Littleton, 2007).

The presentation focuses on children's narrative concerning experiences of migration and inclusion in the English education system, in particular with concern to the interrelation of language adaptation and participation in the education system. The promotion of children's narratives support a phenomenological description of their life-world. The discussion will develop around the main themes emerging from children's narratives: 1) the ambiguous status of native language vis-a-vis the language of education and peer-relationship; 2) dynamics of marginalisation based on system's expectation of failure, and children's rejection of sch categorisation through active participation in peer-groups, 3) the multicultural classroom as a social space where migrant (and non-migrant) children become agents of cultural hybridization and social. The presentation concludes by asking how far these narrated experiences challenge hegemonic representations of children as inhabiting spaces of marginality in society.

RC17-323.3

SCOTT, ALAN* (University of New England)

Prodigal Offspring: Sociology and Organisation Studies

Academic disciplines are defined not primarily by their object, but by their (theoretical and methodological) approach to that object, and by their claim to a monopoly over it. Even where that monopoly claim has been highly successful, it remains contestable. For example, economics, perhaps in this respect the most successful social science, finds its object – the economy – contested by political economists and economic sociologists. Whereas economics has successfully marginalized potential competitors, sociology has remained a broad church. Attempts to impose theoretical and methodological order on the discipline – e.g. the current efforts of rational choice theorists within the German Sociological Association – have met with resistance, and eventually failed. Moreover, sociology has never really reached consensus on what its object is; 'society', 'social facts', 'social action' where the classical options, with the list growing over time (social networks, rational action, actor networks, etc.). Thus, while we can speak of 'heterodox economics' there is insufficient orthodoxy to speak of 'heterodox sociology'.

This has an obverse side. Precisely because of the weakness of its monopolistic claims, sociology has been very productive in spawning new disciplinary fields, which, rather than remaining within sociology's weak gravitational pull, successfully establish themselves as separate disciplines or 'studies'. Criminology, industrial relations, urban studies, and Organisation Studies are the most obvious examples.

In light of this, this paper will address two questions: (i) what happens to these new fields when they break free of the parent discipline, and to the parent discipline when they do? (ii) If one effect on the 'offspring' is a loss of disciplinary orientation (as the rationale for this special issue suggests) what, if anything, has contemporary sociology to offer OS as a potential source of reorientation?

RC18-337.3

SCOTT, ALEXANDRA* (The University of Edinburgh)

Cross Border Law Enforcement: Transgovernmental Counterdrug Cooperation in Central Asia.

About a quarter of the heroin produced in Afghanistan travels north to Central Asia and the Russian Federation along the Northern trafficking route. Intelligence agencies in the region are starting to update their strategies to put more emphasis on collaboration in order to adapt to the growing trend of the proliferation of transnational crime. As a result, new international regional policing organisations are emerging. Using semi-structured interviews with officials from Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), former national law enforcement personnel and former Interpol officials, I try to gain a sense of the topic from the perspective of those directly involved with decision-making, transgovernmental cooperation and coordination of the law-enforcement response. Legal differences, lack of trust, lack of cooperative leadership and lack of knowledge about the other jurisdiction can hinder transgovernmental and transnational law-enforcement cooperation. On top of the abovementioned difficulties, the existing dynamics in the region show certain political tensions with regard to maintaining control over the northern trafficking route. The preliminary analysis of findings around cooperation over drug control in Central Asia, shows that even the necessity for common interests in anti-drug security cooperation among the regional states is not enough to overcome sociopolitical volatility in the region.

RC51-846.1

SCOTT, BERNARD* (International Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, Bonn)

Sociocybernetic Understandings of Cultural Transmissions and Transformations

This paper uses sociocybernetic concepts to address issues concerning cultural transformations and transformations. Here, by "culture" is meant the attitudes and values, often tacit, of a particular collective or community as expressed in individual behaviours, interactions and productions of "artefacts" in the broadest sense (for example, encompassing spoken and written texts and other symbolic forms and found or constructed concrete objects) It is intended to be distinguished from "social institutions" that are explicitly constructed to guide and control said behaviours and interactions.

Topics addressed include:
· Conceptions and definitions of "culture".
· Relations between culture and "personality" and other individual differences.
· Interactions between different cultures, including studies and commentaries on what some authorities refer to as the "clash of civilisations" and others as "intercultural conversations".
· Culture and exposure and susceptibility to "counterknowledge" (pseudohistory, pseudoscience, pseudomedicine).
· Attempts by self and others to change culturally transmitted attitudes and behaviour (for example: counterterrorism, rehabilitation of criminals, alienation and problems of mental health).
· Reference to case studies of cultural transmissions and transformations, including 'gender politics' and 'spiritual politics' and the role of 'power'.
· Reflections on and critical appraisals of the culture of the sociocybernetics community itself and its similarities and differences with other disciplinary groupings and "communities of practice".

RC54-893.2

SCOTT, SUE* (University of York)
JACKSON, STEVI (University of York)

Understanding Embodiment, Consumption and Taste in the Context of Everyday Sexual Practices

In our past work (Jackson and Scott 2010) we have engaged in a feminist re working of interactionism in order to develop an understanding of everyday sexual practices. More recently we have explored what it would mean to take a practice theoretic approach, making a comparison between sexual practices and practices relating to food and eating (Jackson and Scott 2017), and have further explored questions of embodiment and consumption (Scott 2017). In this paper we will continue the focus on sexual practices, as they relate to everyday embodied consumption, through an exploration of the ways in which habitus and cultural and social capital interplay with gender, generation and sexuality to shape consumption and taste. We will discuss the ways in which habits, routines and practices come together to produce sexual scenarios through the relationship between ideas about the exotic erotic and more prosaic sexual interactions. We will explore the tensions between established routines and the pressure of expectations, especially as this relates to gender and generation, before going on to discuss the social dimensions of the development of sexual

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tastes and how these lead to the appreciation of particular settings, objects and practices as an integral part of our everyday sexuality. We take Warde's (2010) understanding of acquisition, appropriation and appreciation as a starting point for the development of research to better embrace the multi-dimensionality of sex, bodies and consumption as historically, socially and culturally located. We will address the following question: how are the differences between the classic signifiers of the erotic and the actual tastes of sexual actors in negotiation with sexual partners played out in a specific contexts?

RC38-670.2

SCOVIL, JONATHAN* *(University of Warsaw)*

Overcoming the Trauma of Mass Violence: Museum of the History of Polish Jews and Its Attempt to Bring One Thousand Years of Polish-Jewish History out from the Shadow of Holocaust

The paper analyzes the ways in which the creators of the main exposition of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw (POLIN), opened in 2014, tried to impact collective memory about Polish-Jewish relations, deeply marked by the images of XX-th century cases of mass violence. The author describes three originating from this tension targets of the Museum's main message, which are: 1) bringing one hundred years of Polish-Jewish history out from the shadow of Holocaust; 2) presenting the main actors of Museum's exhibition not as "Jews from Poland" or "Jews, who once lived in Poland", but as trully "Polish Jews", who have unique Polish-Jewish identity, which can't be simply reduced just to Polishness or Jewishness; 3) showing a balanced vision of Polish-Jewish relations, which was comapred by one of the authors of the exposition to a "marriage of conveniance" and which contains both episodes of violence and peaceful, fertile cohabitation, not favorizing any of these aspects of the image. The paper provides also a wider background to all of these targets, by showing the beliefs and the stereotypes – common among Poles, Jews and other nations – creators of the exposition wanted to deal with: e.g. a stereotype of a "Pole-antisemite" linked with wrongful image of "Polish death camps", or, on the contrary, a belief that as it comes to Polish-Jewish relations during the World War II Poles have nothing to feel guilt about (still surprisingly popular among Poles, as the results of contemporary researches show).

RC30-542.1

SCRIBANO, ADRIAN* *(CONICET-IIGG-UBA)*
LISDERO, PEDRO *(CIECS (CONICET y UNC) / UNVM / CIES)*

Digital Labour, Commodification and Expropriations Processes: Contributions from the Sociology of Bodies and Emotions

The expansion of phenomena linking work and new media has resulted in, among other the emergence of debates that cut across different knowledge areas. In this context, the notion of digital labour has revitalised discussions around the connexion between metamorphosis of labour relationships and everyday life of subjets.

Digital labour studies have encompassed a variety of definitions and problem areas, including the understanding of value creation, alienation, and audiences in social networks (Fuchs and Sandoval, 2015). The complexity of the debate is related to the heterogeneity of work experiences that entail diverse labour organisation arrangements, different work environments, and a wide array of contractual relationships, among others. The mere existence of these work positions/ workers suggest questions about the impact of digitalisation of human activity, that is, the social consequences associated to the connections between digital media technologies and emerging forms of labour. In this sense, the "digital revolution" applied to the "world of work" has influenced both value assessments as well as the transformation of valorisation processes through which the individual is connected to the informational context.

Addressing questions emerging from those insights, this paper **explores some contributions of the sociology of the body/emotions to understand practices associated with digital labour**. To do this, (i) explores theoretical debates around the definition of digital labour; (ii) develops arguments from the perspective of sociology of bodies and emotions, which allow understanding in what sense the technological mediation linked to the expansion of ICTs constitutes a reconfiguration of "the policies of the senses" (look, see, observe, touch, etc.); (iii) analyses cases of workers in ICT industries (based on testimonies and records of virtual ethnography) that allow us to connect their daily experience with certain mechanisms of expropriation and commodification of the vitality of bodies.

TG07-1004.2

SCRIBANO, ADRIAN* *(National Scientific and Technical Research Council)*

Instamcreando: Una Experiencia Creativa En Instagram

Instagram fue creado en el año 2010 y en su nombre de marca hace alusión a tres factores que claramente constituyen sus particularidades distintivas:

la evocación a lo instantáneo (insta) de la cámara Polaroid (el formato de las fotos y los filtros del programa la toman como referencia), la sensación de estar elaborado un grafo, gramática, dibujo (gram) y la potencia comunicativa del telegrama.

Desde el año 2014 tengo un usuario de Instagram cuya finalidad original fue realizar una etnografía digital sobre creatividad/expresividad usando a la red social como etno-espacio y vehículo de indagación. Los millones de usuarios, la popularización creciente de Instagram y mis propias inquietudes con colores, dibujos y fotografías fueron convirtiendo mi meta original y la Red devino un espacio de creación personal.

El presente trabajo pretende discutir desde una perspectiva auto-etnográfica cuáles son las sensaciones y sensibilidades que se performan cuando se crea en y a través de Instagram.

Para lograr dicho objetivo se ha seguido la siguiente estrategia argumentativa: a) se expone brevemente que se entiende por investigación social basada en la creatividad/expresividad en tanto encuadre teórico de la presentación, b) se expone, de acuerdo a los lineamientos de una auto-etnografia, las experiencias tenidas en Intagram al crear/expresar y c) se reflexiona sistemáticamente sobre el cruce entre creatividad y sentidos en la era digital.

Se termina discutiendo algunos de los rasgos centrales de lo que se ha denominado "cultura touch" desde una sociología de los cuerpos/emociones

RC09-186.3

SCULLY, BEN* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*
BRITWUM, AKUA *(University of Cape Coast)*

From Anti-Development to Rural Development: The Challenge of Economic Transformation in the Former Labour Reserves of Ghana and South Africa

This paper evaluates a challenge for rural development in Northern Ghana and the Eastern Cape of South Africa, drawing on fieldwork conducted by the authors in both regions in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Both regions are among the poorest in their respective countries, and both have been the focus of state efforts at rural development. However, both regions share a history that presents an obstacle to contemporary rural development efforts. Both were historically labour sending areas for the mining sectors which were central to the 20th century economies of the two countries. To establish these areas as 'labour reserves', both were subjected to 'anti-development' policies in the colonial and apartheid eras that aimed to undermine non-wage sources of income in order to ensure a steady supply of migrant labourers. As such, the rural economies of both places have long historic ties to the urban labour market. In the contemporary period, the urban labour market has become more precarious and unstable, increasing the importance of the rural area as a source of informal social protection. Rural land also serves as a resource which can facilitate successful urban migration. This dual role of the rural areas as a safety net and a springboard has important implications for potential rural development strategies. Any efforts that do not recognize, and protect, this key role of land in rural livelihoods are destined to face problems.

RC47-JS-22.7

SCULLY, BEN* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*
ZHAN, SHAOHUA *(Nanyang Technological University)*

Land, Labour, and Capital in South Africa and China: Rural and Urban Struggles in the Post-Apartheid and Hukou-Reform Periods

This paper explores a paradox in the political economies of China and South Africa. In both countries, rural residents have become increasingly dependent on migration for wage labour over the past few decades, as the volume and stability of rural non-wage sources of income have declined. However, at the same time conflict over rural land has become more acute, despite its decreasing material value in rural residents' livelihoods. This paper presents an analysis of the changing relationship between land, labour, and capital in both countries to explain this paradox. It argues that, while the accumulation regimes of the mid-20th century privileged urban capital and workers over rural dwellers, in the contemporary period, the precaritization of urban labour has eliminated the functionality of rural production for urban capital accumulation. Restrictions on rural to urban mobility have been relaxed or removed, but rural areas have become resources that rural residents use in order to access the precarious urban wage market. This link between rural and urban livelihoods also has important implications for the connections between rural and urban political struggles in both countries.

TG08-1010.5

SEAL, LIZZIE* *(University of Sussex)*

Capital Punishment and the Emotional Public Sphere in Twentieth-Century Britain

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Capital Punishment and the Emotional Public Sphere in Twentieth-Century Britain

Lizzie Seal, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sussex

The death penalty provokes strong emotions. As a highly symbolically rich punishment, it is a focus for the expression of emotions in relation to crime and punishment, as well as wider issues related to identity, order and the state of society. High profile capital crimes are cultural 'talking points' through which shared public emotion is demonstrated. As the public sphere expanded in mid twentieth-century Britain, the expression of emotion was reconfigured, with greater acceptability of the public expression of emotion (Langhamer, 2012). Capital punishment was one of the issues around which this reconfiguration took place. Certain capital cases were constitutive of the emotional public sphere - the emotional life of the nation.

In 1950s Britain, the hangings of Derek Bentley and Ruth Ellis were intensely emotional public events. These cases reveal grounds for public expression of empathy with the condemned, particularly in relation to class and gender. Crucially, perceptions of injustice were also highly significant to public reactions. There were, however, other cases with potentially similar grounds for controversy but which received very little public attention. Through analysing archival sources such as newspapers, letters and case file material, this chapter will examine the conditions for, and limits of, the expression of emotions such as empathy in the public sphere. In particular, it will explore the relevance of 'race' and nationality to the emotional public sphere around the death penalty.

Reference: Langhamer, C (2012) "The Live Dynamic Whole of Feeling and Behaviour": Capital Punishment and the Politics of Emotion, 1945-57. Journal of British Studies, 51(2): 416-441.

RC22-412.5

SEALY, THOMAS* (University of Bristol)

Religion, Culture and the Double Stranger: British Converts to Islam and Dynamics of Belonging

As has been documented in a number of studies, converts to Islam very often face discrimination and ethnicization from both majority society and born Muslims. As a result, these studies suggest that British converts to Islam are conceived as 'bridge builders' and as existing in 'liminal' space or a 'third space' of hybridity. Yet these frameworks leave converts out-of-place and positioned as *double strange*. Drawing on narrative interviews with British converts to Islam this paper argues that such conceptions do very little to understand their experiences as Muslims and as British, instead confining them to the existing terms of the debates, and as such leaves them in something of a conceptual wilderness. Taking Simmel's *Stranger* as a starting point, I argue that converts, who both explicitly and implicitly draw a line between 'religion' and 'culture' with regard to Islam and Muslims, offer a challenge and different perspective on what these terms can mean in Britain today and thereby contribute to discussions of identity and belonging. This divide is contentious, complex, and problematic. Nevertheless, by taking the culture-religion divide as a prism through which to explore ideas and aspects of identity and belonging, moves can be made towards viewing converts in-place. The divide suggests the need to put the religious at the centre and it is in this way that varying horizons of ways of being can be brought into conversation. In this paper I trace the various lines of this religion-culture divide to explore how British converts to Islam do and do not relate to Islam, Muslim communities and wider society. This involves consideration of the dynamic interplay between the personal and the social, as well as, importantly, the Divine.

RC52-867.1

SEDDON, EMMA* (Newcastle University)

Translation: The Deprofessionalization of a Female-Dominated 'Emerging Profession'

Translators work within the language industry, defined as the sector dedicated to facilitating written and oral multilingual communication. Translation plays a major role in the circulation of cultural and economic capital necessary in a globalized world. Translators are largely female (70%) and work on a freelance (74%), part-time (60%) basis. Translation work has been called an "emerging profession" by the European Commission, the largest employer of translators in the EU. Translators face threats from 'non-professionals' and the emergence of translation software and machine translation. But do translators fit into the category of 'professional' in the first place? Is this an occupation facing deprofessionalization before it has even earned the label of 'profession'? This paper will use the theoretical framework of the assemblage to question the relevance of definitions of profession in researching translators as a (professional) group. It will then focus on how assemblage can provide a new theoretical angle to explore the impact of looming deprofessionalization and the female-dominated nature of the industry on the (professional) identities of translators.

RC28-520.1

SEEHUUS, SARA* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Social Class Background and Gendered Educational Choices

Conceptualizing social class in terms of both vertical and horizontal class divisions, the present study investigates how the impact of gender on educational choice varies by social class and whether certain class fractions are more gender-typical or -atypical in their choices than others. Higher education in large parts of the western world remains horizontally segregated by gender, despite the fact that the gender gap in educational attainment has been reversed. Previous research has shown that higher education is also segregated by social class. Within the research field of gendered educational choices the interaction between gender and social class background has received little attention, even though sociological theory gives reason to expect that individuals from lower social backgrounds are more likely to make gender-typical choices than individuals from higher social backgrounds. Furthermore, studies that do examine the relationship between gender and social class background has mainly focused on the vertical dimension of social class. By employing a Bourdieu-inspired class scheme that defines class both in terms of volume and composition of capital, and by analyzing Norwegian register data for birth cohorts 1987-1992, this paper examines the relationship between social class background and gender-typical and –atypical choices of higher education. Preliminary results show that focusing solely on the vertical dimension of social class background can conceal how the impact of gender on educational choice may vary within classes.

RC06-136.2

SEERY, ANNABELLE* (Université de Montréal)

Family-Work Balance in Low-Income Couples in Quebec

Quebec (Canada) is perceived, at least in North America, as a "paradise for families". Its family policy, currently articulated mostly around two main programs implemented since the mid-1990s, the Québec Parental Insurance Plan (RQAP), and the Network of Childcare Centres (CPE), is often given as an example. Despite these programs, the issue of family-work balance is still at the heart of many parents' lives, especially mothers and even more mothers in low-income couples. Our presentation aims to highlight the specific realities of couples of parents with precarious socio-economic status in terms of family-work balance. From a qualitative study based on 30 semi-directed interviews with heterosexual low-income parents in Quebec, we will show that their socioeconomic status is an additional obstacle to reconciliation between the different spheres of their lives. Their situation on the labor market appears to retain their use of the main programs of Québec's family policy. We will particularly highlight the consequences of occupational segregation as well as gender expectations on parents generally, but especially on mothers.

RC55-904.1

SEEWANN, LENA* (University of Vienna)
FRITSCH, NINA-SOPHIE (Institute for Sociology and Social Research)
RIEDERER, BERNHARD (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences)

Singles in the City: A Comparison of Vienna Five Years before and after the Crisis Year 2008

Since the 1970s new forms of living arrangements, non-conventional modes of cohabitation and alternative family forms emerged (e.g. non-marital partnerships, couples living apart together). In line with that, the number of singles and individuals living alone are rising – especially in urban areas. Theoretical debates attribute this development to changing social values as well as new economic insecurities (Hradil 2003). Therefore, our main research question is: What types of singles are prevalent in Vienna and which changes can be observed within the last decades? Our data consists of a large representative survey conducted in Vienna in 1995, 2003, 2008 and 2013 (8,400 respondents in each wave), thus spanning a period of several years before and after the crisis in 2008. Vienna is a dynamic city that grows older and younger at the same time as it becomes an increasingly international metropolis.

In a first step we want to disentangle and clarify commonly used definitions of singles (e.g. referring to individuals living alone vs. individuals not having a partner nor children). We contrast different types of singles and describe them alongside important characteristics such as gender, education and age. Besides describing size and composition of these types, we want to highlight differences and dynamics within the last 20 years. In a second step we are interested in the impact of the economic crisis on quality of life. We examine trends in the satisfaction with living conditions, use of the city's cultural and leisure facilities, subjective assessments of several dimensions of life satisfactions as well as changes in income and poverty risk. First results indicate, that in single households, women

face higher risks of living below the poverty line or in manifest poverty (e.g. 29% of women over 60 years who are living alone vs. 13% of men in the same group).

RC32-575.5

SEGAL, EDWIN* *(University of Louisville)*

Gender Variations across Cultures

This paper is concerned with gender expressions in relatively small scale, sub-national ethnicities. These peoples represent a major focus of strain in the processes of national development and consolidation and a concomitant decolonization of these processes. Gender and ethnicity are two major intersecting variables. In the world of primary socialization gender is a transformative process.. Ordinary expectations are that it will be the only process of transformation. Individual experiences will blend with variations in the normative complexes in a particular society. Ethnographic evidence indicates that in every socio-cultural system some people do not find a fit with ordinary expectations, or in some instances ordinary expectations are inadequate. The same material also indicates the known range of culturally based gender paradigms, some of which fit the western binary, many of which do not, either because they use a different binary or are not binary at all. Historic ethnography also documents the impact of western oriented colonialism in distorting indigenous concepts of gender and gendered activities. My approach here is broadly comparative, based on an analysis of secondary sources. Much cross cultural research tends to be based on statistical analysis. Such an approach reduces each culture to a check box, and in that way reduces examination of culture details. It is not enough to simply say that the Bugis people of Sulawesi recognize five genders, and so put them into the multiple gender box. Bugis gender constructs are much more complex (and also simpler) than that. Part of our problem may rest in our understanding of the relationships among the parts of culture and the behavioral models they create. Another part may rest in the Western gender biases that promote a colonialist orientation to gender constructs.

RC32-587.4

SEGAL, MARCIA* *(Indiana University South East)*
DEMOS, VICKY* *(University of Minnesota, Morris)*

Gender Panic, Gender Policy

Using diverse theories and methods the 13 chapters of original research in this collection explore gender panic and policy in the United States as well as in Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Japan, Russia, Sweden, and subnational populations. Authors consider a range of issues including the place of women in the military and of transwomen in women's colleges, the meaning of learning to play the traditional female role in order to develop a contemporary heteronormative romantic relationship, the difficulties of fairly accommodating non-binary people in traditionally gendered settings and the problem of implementing a gender-neutral rape law in a prison system that is structurally gendered. Gendered policies pertaining, particularly, to women and their fertility as a result of panics over low birthrates are explored as are issues pertaining to the validation of and problems with binary gender categories in elite sports. The impact of UN gender equality initiatives including LGBT equality on nation-states is also examined. The volume is divided into three parts: Tradition, Women, and the Place of Reproduction; Questioning the Gender Binary; and Policing Gender: Rules, Regulations. and Laws. An introduction identifies dominant themes and provides a summary of each chapter.

RC09-186.6

SEGAL, MARCIA* *(Indiana University Southeast)*

Toward a Gendered and Intersectional Sociology of Development

The sociology of development has begun to incorporate gendered perspectives, but is not fully transformed. Gender scholarship is characterized by intersectional perspectives, but its gender, race and class focus is less useful in the development context. In this paper I begin to develop and illustrate a mature gendered and intersectional sociology of development. I explain the concepts and draw examples from my own work and that of others.

A gendered perspective takes into account that both individual lives and social systems are gendered. In various cultures women and men play different roles whether by custom or by choice. At the same time, the structures within which they interact make assumptions, allocate resources, award status and control behavior in ways that reflect gendered norms and ideology. Examples relevant to development include allocation of parenting duties and inheritance rules. An intersectional perspective takes into account how various attributes interact with gender. For example options open to an urban woman with a secondary school education differ from those open to a rural woman with a primary school education and those options impact not only the woman, but also her family members and, if they are representative, tell us something about their communities.

What western gender scholars know about how corporations, universities and metropolitan communities are gendered may be less applicable to market stalls

in unincorporated urban settlements or *harambe* schools in rural villages. The gender/race/class intersectional paradigm is not always broad enough for development work and may not include the most relevant attributes. For example ethnicity or religion may be critical in racially homogeneous populations, sexuality or gender identity may be more salient than gender per se in contexts where gender is not considered binary and status may be measured in ways that do not map to socioeconomic class.

RC25-470.5

SEGERSVEN, OTTO* *(University of Helsinki)*

Native Finns, Finnish Somali and Finnish Swedes – Group Formation in Interaction

The Finnish Somali arrived in Finland in the 1990s as the biggest influx of refugees at time. In 2016, there were about 7000 Somali citizens and almost 20 000 (less than 1 % of the general population) Somali speaking people in Finland, making them the fourth largest foreign language speaking population and the biggest African, Muslim and Refugee immigrant group. Despite the group size, the Finnish Somali are at the bottom of the so-called ethnic hierarchy in Finland, which indicates a relatively high exclusion from the social life of the Finnish majority population (Liebkind, 2000). On the other side of the spectrum is the relatively privileged Finnish Swede minority (5.4 percent of the population), who's share of elite positions in Finnish society is twice as high as the general population (Ruostetsaari, 2015). It is officially a language minority, although it meets the four major criteria of ethnicity, i.e. self-identification of ethnicity, language, social structure and ancestry (Allardt & Starck, 1981). Group size, political power, race, ethnicity, language and class are variables which contribute to patterns of intergroup behaviour, making the Finnish Swedes and Finnish Somali salient cases for studying how socially constructed categories of differentiation interact to create a social hierarchy in a national context.

We apply the Imitation Game (IG) approach in which participants, via typed questions and answers, intend to distinguish group members from pretending non-group members. By focusing on the participants' interactive methods of distinguishing group membership, the Imitation Game sheds light onto processes of group formation and maintenance (Arminen et al. 2017). This paper presents the preliminary analysis of two IG experiments organized in Helsinki with 40 native Finns, 20 Finnish Somali and 20 Finnish Swedes.

RC14-280.1

SEGERSVEN, OTTO* *(University of Helsinki)*

The Native Finns and the Finnish Somali – Imitation Game Experiments

The Finnish Somali arrived in Finland in the 1990s as the biggest influx of refugees at time. In 2016, there were about 7000 Somali citizens and almost 20 000 Somali speaking people in Finland, making them the fourth largest foreign language speaking population and the biggest African, Muslim and Refugee immigrant group. Despite the group size, the Finnish Somali are at the bottom of the so-called ethnic hierarchy in Finland, which indicates a relatively high exclusion from the social life of the Finnish majority population (Liebkind, 2000), making them a salient topic for the study of group relations. We apply the Imitation Game (IG) approach in which participants, via typed questions and answers, intend to distinguish group members from pretending non-group members. Current IG analysis is based on the notion of interactional expertise: The ability to grasp the conceptual structure of another's social world, which comes out as an ability to speak fluently the language spoken in the social world (Collins & Evans 2014). Successful pretending in the Imitation Game is therefore considered to reflect a high amount of interactional expertise. Interactional expertise is gained through cultural immersion in the social world of another. Therefore, the ability to pretend another social group in the imitation game is a proxy for the open or closed character of the group. IG experiments (Collins & Evans, 2014) have supported this argument, and shown that minority populations are better at understanding and reproducing the discourse of the majority populations than the other way around. This paper presents the preliminary analysis of two IG experiments organized in Helsinki with 20 native Finnish participants and 20 Finnish Somali participants.

RC44-744.1

SEIDMAN, GAY* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

: Divided Loyalties: Migrants, Refugees, and Fragmented Labor Markets in Post-Apartheid South Africa

Since the end of apartheid, democratic South Africa has generally welcomed refugees; the post-apartheid government has allowed those fleeing conflict and persecution to live freely in South Africa's cities, to use public services like hospitals and schools, and to work. But when urban unemployment rates often reach 25 percent, asylum-seekers compete with South Africa's citizens, often

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finding themselves pushed into precarious and underpaid employment. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Cape Town, this paper explores the resources on which asylum-seekers draw, the opportunities they find, and the tensions they confront at work. How have refugees entered the local labor market – which is already deeply divided, and where urban unemployment rates already hover around 25 percent? In the context of recent outbreaks of xenophobic violence, how have South Africa's unions responded to growing tensions between South African workers and foreign migrants/refugees?

RC09-184.5

SEIGN-GOURA, YORBANA* *(University of Neuchatel, Institute of Sociology.)*

The Marginalization of Local Communities in Oil Projects in Chad

Oil extraction requires the participation of many stakeholders with divergent interests sometimes. It's the case of oil extraction project in Chad for over a decade for which the common aim for the parties was the use of oil rents to end poverty. This study intend to seize the different stakes facing the stakeholders involving in those extractive projects , namely the state, the corporations and local communities and others stakeholders through the stakeholder theory. This last theory refers to any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the corporation's objectives .

We use the content analysis methodology to review the data collected via the interviews of the main oil projects actors views, the reports related to the projects, and some field observations in Chad tree oil corporations namely ExxonMobil, China National Petroleum Corporation and Glencore in Chad

We find that the strategic approach of the corporations toward others actors has resulted into unequal treatment of stakeholders and the marginalization of the resourced-based communities in the project participation and sharing of oil benefits. Those findings question the effectiveness of the growing role of the private sector participating into the energy nexus sustainable development in the oil producing area.

RC25-471.5

SEILHAMER, MARK* *(National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University)*

Ideological Debates over Municipal Soundscapes: The Case of Mandarin Chinese Station Announcements on Trains in Singapore

The Singapore government, since independence, has steadfastly attempted to maintain the appearance of equality for each of its three official 'mother tongue' languages (Mandarin Chinese, Malay, and Tamil) while positioning English as a neutral language for inter-ethnic and international communication. In keeping with this ideology, signs in train stations were only in English until 1991, when, after a great deal of parliamentary and public debate, all four official languages began to appear on municipal signs in train stations and other public places. Onboard the trains, station names were announced only in what is widely regarded as 'English' (a controversial characterization since various languages are actually represented in the station names themselves). But in 2012, SMRT Corporation, a public transit operator partially owned by the Singapore government, began broadcasting station announcements in Mandarin Chinese in addition to 'English'. This change resulted in a fierce debate in newspapers and online forums, with many non-Chinese Singaporeans reporting that the move left them feeling deeply alienated and Singaporeans of all ethnicities questioning the motives of SMRT and government officials. SMRT defended its actions, claiming that this was just a temporary trial aimed at assisting elderly Singaporean passengers that understand little English. This explanation, however, failed to assuage the concerns of many Singaporeans that feel their sense of belonging in their home country is threatened by a recent influx of Chinese PRC immigrants, who they accuse the government and SMRT of pandering to. In this talk, the presenter will deconstruct this debate, examining letters to newspapers and online forum posts, highlighting the ideological positions of Singaporeans disgruntled over the government's shift in recent years from the cultivation of an imagined national community to encouraging Singaporeans to conceptualize the city state as a global city serving as a cross-roads for a larger global imagined community.

RC45-762.3

SEIYAMA, KAZUO* *(Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)*

How Was the Cooperative Relationship in Trench Warfare Brought about? a Sociological Analysis of Equilibrium in Repeated Game

The cooperative relationship called "the Live-and-Let-Live System" which existed in trench warfare in World War I has been understood, especially by Axelrod, as Nash equilibrium of TFT strategy pair in repeated PD game. But, the actual interaction described by Axelrod himself contains truth inconvenient to this popular understanding. That is, there had been occasional attacks by snipers and artillery as well as retaliations, and, nevertheless, these retaliations

had been effectively controlled and the escalation did not driven further. This contradicts the property of TFT Nash equilibrium, because, under the equilibrium, no defection (attack) should occur and, if it ever occurs, an unlimited chain of retaliations should arise.

This problem has been investigated as "noise problem" in evolutionary game. Axelrod has shown that revised strategies "Generosity TFT" and "Contrition TFT" which incorporate flexible response to noise (mistaken defection) are advantageous. However, analysis by evolutionary games is not appropriate for the cooperative relationship in trench warfare, since it was born by players' deliberate choice,

In this presentation, we investigate this cooperative relationship analytically focusing on player's subjective choice logic in repeated PD game. As a result, we show; (1) When disturbing noise occurs under a sufficiently high discount rate, the expected payoff of simple TFT strategy decreases and becomes lower than that of revised TFT strategies incorporating tolerance or contrition; (2) The superiority of those revised strategies is based, not on a mechanical application of Nash equilibrium, but on the subjective reason for keeping on those strategies; (3) And exchanges of "message" through individual choice of "moves" by both sides during the interaction play an important function for keeping the cooperative relationship.

These show that a certain cooperative relationship in trench warfare should be understood as a sociological relationship, not just as a mechanical application of game theory.

TG06-989.4

SEKI, MEGUMI* *(Kyoto Koka Women's University)*

Sexual Harassment in Intercollegiate Football Teams   in Japan: Ethnography of Female Workers

Sexual harassment has been a topic of special interest to social scientists. Based on my previous study (PhD dissertation 2016), this study, first, compares three ethnographies in intercollegiate football teams in Japan to show the sexual harassment that women working as "*manêjâ*" (Unlike the English word "manager", these *manêjâs* are usually female students who assist the team) experience daily. As an ethnographer, I employed participant observation, interviews and questionnaire survey.

Here I found that *manêjâs* are unaware of the sexual harassment or pretending that she hasn't noticed it. *Manêjâs* are pressure to socialize with the male players, and in fact it strengthened and maintained the dominant power of the male players. To analyze this phenomenon, I look at the similarity between the club activity system and "membership-based employment" system in Japan.

The Japanese style of regular employment is one under which there are no limits on the duties, hours, or location of work and the employment contracts rarely include detailed job descriptions. In contrast to the style seen in other countries, where the duties, hours, and location are ordinarily limited known as "job-based employment." Because even the intercollegiate varsity teams won't require try-outs, students need no skill to join the team, so as *manêjâ* positions. The gender binary notions, "boys=players" "girls= *manêjâs*", plus heterosexual norm make the positions vulnerable to sexual harassment.

In this particular paper however, I attempt to reexamine the method of my data collection of the above study by applying Institutional Ethnography. As a newcomer to Institutional Ethnography, by reviewing the way of my data collection - i.e. how I approached to my "objects" of my investigation, for example, I intend to show that these *manêjâs* actual lived experience and activities are embedded in the institutional relations.

RC40-707.3

SEKINE, KAE* *(Aichi Gakuin University)*

The Impact of Geographical Indications on the Relationships between Producers and Agri-Food Corporations: A Case of Powdered Green Tea in Japan

In recent years, a number of Asian countries have introduced new legislation on geographical indications (GIs), coinciding with an increasing adoption of trade agreements and a more general tendency toward market liberalization. Following this trend, Japan also introduced the Geographical Indication Act in 2015 based on corresponding European Union schemes of Geographical Indication. This act promises the revitalization of declining local agriculture and rural communities, the support of traditional practices and food cultures and the increase of exports of local traditional agri-food products. This legislation is also likely to affect the relationships between agricultural producers of GI products and agri-food corporations that purchase, process, sell and occasionally export those products. This raises the question of how the systematization of the GI policies will impact existing relations of power between these actors, will it lead to more equal or democratic relations, or rather shift the balance in favor of one party?

Employing the case of powdered green tea or "Matcha" produced in Nishio City, Prefecture of Aichi in Japan, the paper probes the manner in which GI systems influence this relationship and whether these systems contribute to processes of democratization. The relevance of the case rests on the fact that, on the one hand,

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local aging, small-scale green tea leave farm operators and their cooperatives face the consequences of the agricultural crisis and, on the other, transnational agri-food corporations produce powdered green tea for food industries and the international market. In an era in which "Matcha" Latte is a globally consumed commodity in ubiquitous Starbucks' coffee shops, the paper discusses what potential roles the newly introduced GI system in Japan can play as a tool for the development and democratization of agriculture and heritage food.

RC35-636.10

SELG, PEETER* *(Tallinn University)*

To Relate Is to Constitute, Not Just Cause: Bringing Relations Back to Social Science Methodology

In the paper I outline two major understandings of "relational approaches" in the social sciences, which I refer to as "inter-actionalism" and "trans-actionalism" with reference to Dewey and Bentley's distinction between three understandings of social action (self-action, inter-action, trans-action). I argue that the major difference between these understandings is not in their emphasis on the centrality of social relations in making sense of social phenomena but in their implicit understanding of the *form* of those relations. In addition to outlining the major differences between those two understandings I also discuss possible dialogue between them and illustrate it with examples from sociology as well as political science and governance. I argue that the major difference between inter-actionalism and trans-actionalism is that the former sees the *form* of social relations to be *causal* in nature, whereas the latter sees them in terms of *constitution*. By bringing out this distinction between causation and constitution (and their interconnection) that leads back to at least Immanuel Kant, and articulating the methodological consequences of causal and constitutive theorizing/explanation I aim to clarify in a concise vocabulary the core of deep relational or trans-actional version of relational sociology (promoted among others by Emirbayer, Dépelteau, and the author of the current paper) and put forth some concrete guidelines for conducting trans-actional empirical research. I also argue that even though trans-actional approach might not be necessary for untangling every social problem, it is of special relevance for approaching hyper-complex problems (often referred to as "wicked problems") that we ever increasingly encounter in our everyday political scene.

RC41-711.1

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* *(Gandhigram University)*

Crimes Against Elderly and Social Justice Implication: A Study

Prelude: Crimes and Violence against elderly are increasing in contemporary Indian Society due to dis integration of joint family structure and negligence of children in family. They are faced with alienation, marginalization, deprivation, discrimination, exclusion and atrocities in the form of torture both physical and mental. A recent survey conducted in metropolitan cities revels that only 23% crime gets reported and out of which 72% gets registered. **Objectives:**1.To study the circumstance led to the crimes against elderly 2. To expose the nature of crimes committed against elderly 3.To highlight the role of GOs and NGOs in prevention and control crime against elderly.4.To suggest programmes of justice to the elderly with appropriate care and support.**Methodology:** Qualitative Research methodology is adopted and focus to group discussion and case study were conducted to collect primary data. **Area of study:**Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu and certain cluster of panchayats in Pollachi Block. **Research Design:**Descriptive Design.**Findings:** Elderly persons lived in nuclear families which is vulnerable to crime and violence against them. Intolerance of young towards old sparked violence. Generation gap further intensified the intolerance that led to atrocities against elderly. The elders were subject to ill-treatment in the form of wounding feelings through usage of rubbish and filthy words. The senior citizens had been put to mental agony due to disrespect by young in families. Government welfare schemes are not reaching the elderly people. NGOs are providing care and support to the senior citizens through hospice. Justice: **Conclusion:** The elderly people are needed a dignified life with justice. Obviously this necessitates a collective action by GOs, NGOs to provide care and support so as to protect social justice in contemporary Indian Society.

RC41-710.7

SELLAMUTHU, GURUSAMY* *(Gandhigram Rural Institute)*

LGBT and Human Rights Violations: Some Reflections

LGBT stands for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgender. LGBT has become a widely accepted designation for minorities based on sexual and gender orientation. It has helped very much in bringing sexual minorities under one umbrella to fight against the atrocities, harassments and human rights violations. LGBT, as a social minority group, are suffering from various forms of socio-economic and cultural injustice. In the labour market, majority of LGBT continue to hide their sexual orientation or to endure harassment out of fear of losing their job. This discrimination not only denies LGBT equal access

to key social goods, such as employment, health care, education and housing, but it also marginalizes and makes them one of the vulnerable groups who are at risk of becoming socially excluded. **Review:** Mason (2001) observes that violence in the inter-locked systems of gender and sexual identity is not bound by the immediate injury due to the act of violence. As Mason argues, violence is partially contingent on the 'visibility' of the transgressed sexual subject. That is, since people are normatively 'presumed heterosexual', only those who indicate otherwise (through their clothing, behaviour, speech etc.) are vulnerable to direct violence. **Design of the study:** Descriptive research design. **Findings:** Among the LGBT people transgender are facing more violence than other categories because of their visible gender identity. They do face atrocities and human rights violations frequently which affect their dignity and honour in social life. **Conclusion:** All over the world the sexual minorities experience dehumanizing in the aspects of their sex and gender. They face extreme forms of violence and harassments for none of their mistake. They need care and support from all concerned for their dignified place in society.

RC04-99.7

SEMENOVA, TATIANA* *(Member of the Russian Society of Sociologists)*

Additional Education As an Instrument for Successful Employment and Competitive Benefits in the Labor Market

During professional activities, people are faced with the need of professional development and acquisition additional skills and knowledge for successfully career promotion or for obtaining a new profession or for another reasons.

This article examines the role of the additional education in the process of obtaining successful employment and getting competitive benefits in the labor market.

This article draws on study results and analysis of such indexes as:
Motivation for obtaining additional education;
Drivers and barriers in obtaining additional education;
Trends and professional fields of additional education;
Benefits from additional education.

RC04-84.6

SEMENOVA, TATIANA* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

Mooc and Inequality in Society: The Chance to Overcome Inequality or Transfer It into Online Environment

There are different and at the same time opposite points of view about massive open online courses (MOOCs). Some researchers believe that MOOC is a way to break national borders and expand democracy among developing countries as well as a means to overcome inequality [Jewitt, 2017]. Since this is an open source of knowledge for everyone despite race, gender, socio-economic status, educational background etc. Nevertheless studies have shown that the majority of MOOC participants are citizens of developed countries with higher education [Hansen, Reich, 2015; Kizilcec et al., 2017]. That is why other researchers consider MOOC as a means of supporting and increasing inequality in society. In our research, we determine firstly whether MOOC participants have an equal chance of successfully completing the course, and secondly, to what extent achievements of MOOC students may be predicted at the start of the course (when researcher has only survey data on socio-demographic, psychological characteristics of students and data on reasons for choosing the course). We use clickstream and survey data gathered from participants of MOOCs offered by National Research University Higher School of Economics on the National Open Education Platform from 2015 to 2017. The results of our research show that students have unequal chances of successfully completing the MOOC at the start of the course.

RC55-903.7

SEMENZA, RENATA* *(University of Milan Dept. of Social and Political Sciences)*

SARTI, SIMONE *(University of Milan, Dept. of Social and Political Sciences)*

Labour Market Inequalities:Self-Employed Professionals in Europe and Latin America

Labour market inequalities: self-employed professionals in Europe and Latin America
                Renata Semenza, Simone Sarti (University of Milan)
The paper focuses on the conditions of self-employed professionals, both in the European and Latin American labour markets, whose increase is linked to the expansion of on-demand service economy. Moving from a critic to the insider-outsider theory, this group of high-skilled self-employed, expression of post-industrial work, can be considered halfway between market and hierarchy and between strategies of HR internalization and outsourcing.

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The research question, dealing with social inequalities, is whether the conditions *of* self-employed professionals (namely "self-employers without employees" – "cuenta propia profesionales" with a high level of education and working in the qualified service sectors) are comparable than that of employees and whether the two contexts (specifically Italy and Argentina) have similar trends. From a comparative perspective we use social indicators coming from the Labour Force Survey (ISTAT for Italy; INDEC-EPH- ODSA-EDSA for Argentina). The paper presents empirical evidence related to income (as objective variable) and perception of the quality of work (as subjective variable) to measure how these two aspects -economic performance and job satisfaction- change with respect to the employment characteristics (independent variable), namely self-employed or wage-worker. Despite limitations due to comparative problems in the job classifications, the analysis seems to highlight differences in the proliferation of independent professionals in the two national contexts, arising from the dissimilar degree of expansion of the service economy and the outsourcing of specialized skills that, in Latin America is at an early stage. Moreover, in one case they retain a high level status, while in Europe there is a process of impoverishment, precarization and weak social protections.

RC43-729.3

SEMI, GIOVANNI* *(Università di Torino)*

HOME As Rent. Platform Economy, Short-TERM Rentals and the Commodification of Housing in Contemporary Italy.

The commodification of housing has always been considered a specific problematic in early sociological analysis, especially central in Engels analysis of 'the housing question'. While the Twentieth Century had a major role in decommodifying housing via the provision of public estates for mass citizens, thus creating specific national equilibriums (also known as 'postwar social contracts'), the neoliberal turn that started in the late Seventies and the recent development of the so-called 'platform economy' dramatically alters post WWII equilibriums.

In order to provide a deep analysis of the shift towards homes as real estate, we will select a specific case-study allowing to take into account the financialization of housing through platform economy: the Italian way to Airbnb and similar home rental providers. Drawing on the peculiar nexus between homeownership, social stratification and generations, our aim is to sketch the longstanding historical process that put actual middle-class households in condition to use their estates as income providers. After 2007, both global financial straits and economic recessive and fiscal policies pushed Italian households to embrace the sharing ideology becoming home renters. Relying on a fieldwork started in 2013 in several Italian cities we will provide a detailed, qualitative analysis of the nexus between class, housing and the shaping of new social inequalities.

RC21-397.5

SEMI, GIOVANNI* *(Università di Torino)*
TONETTA, MARTA* *(University of Turin, University of Milan La Statale, Italy)*

'Gentrification? I'm Absolutely Pro!' Homeownership, Middle Class Attitudes and Short-Term Rentals.

Platform economy is rapidly changing the shape of the urban fabric and its emergence parallel to the last financial crisis shed a light on the relationship between capitalism and urban transformations. In order to grasp the nexus between gentrification and platform economy, we look at the motives of the supporters of such transformations, namely the 'shrenters' via AirBnb and similar platforms. Investigating the life histories of urban households renting out their properties, we are able to detect some of the strategies that enable middle classes to: use rent as income, maintain a stable class identity in time of relative deprivation, foster further urban inequalities via the ideology of sharing. The data we rely on are qualitative and based on a ongoing fieldwork in Italian cities on lower middle classes started in 2017. A special place will be accorded to homeownership as both an ideology and a class tool that made possible the political construction of Italian middle classes and their pro-gentrification attitude.

RC06-132.2

SENDA, YUKIKO* *(Tohoku-Gakuin University)*

Changes in the Family Life Course in Japan from a Birth Cohort Perspective

Fewer children, and the concept that "the husband works and the wife stays home," are the characteristics of the modern family. Generally, along with the disappearance of gender division of labor, diversity in the family life course, such as dual-career couples with or without children, singlehood, and so on, increases according to the social conditions of each country.

This study investigates if this is also true for Japan from the viewpoint of birth cohorts per the National Census, Vital Statistics, and National Fertility Survey. Standardization of the family life course is seen in women of the 1950s birth

cohort. The women of the 1960s birth cohort show a decrease in childbearing rate due to their delaying marriage. Among women of the 1970s birth cohort, a decrease in the incidence of marriage and an increase in the number of couples without children occur. The 1980s birth cohort reveals a new tendency in the timing of marriage and childbearing. Although these women marry even later in life, the cumulative rates of both marriage and childbirth are not lower than those of the 1970s cohort.

The practice of gender division of labor in the workplace, and the positive perception toward it in general, still exists in Japan. Instead of breaking it, the younger cohort finds various solutions to counter it. Some women choose to stay single and show that they have no family responsibilities in order to obtain better opportunities in the workplace, while others choose to continue working but move to "mommy track," or quit working after becoming a mother in order to balance work and family.

What are the characteristics of the diversity of the family life course in harmony with the division of labor by gender? The answer to this question will contribute to increasing the well-being of people.

RC06-137.3

SENDA, YUKIKO* *(Tohoku-Gakuin University)*

The Barriers of Gender-Equal Work-Family Reconciliation in Japan

The increase of women with a high educational background is one of the drivers in the increase of their workforce participation and breaks the ideology of the gender division of labor. It brings about the legislation of work-family balance in policy and promotes men's participation in domestic duties, which actualizes a gender-equal society.

This study investigates whether this is also true for Japan per government statistics, surveys, and notices. They show the following: the labor participation of the productive female population increases; the female workforce utilization is polarizing among workplaces; the work hours of regular employees are quite long, especially in their 20s and 30s; singlehood increases while childbearing decreases; more women view their life course pattern as "to marry, to have a child, but to continue working"; the ratio of woman continuing to work before and after their first childbirth rises after 2010; half of all people are affirmative of the gender division of labor, even today; and the government is actively helping women balance work and family but is negative about helping men to do so.

In summary, the ideology of gender division of labor by both policy makers and the general public as well as the long hours of work are the two main barriers that interact with each other to actualize a gender-equal work-family reconciliation in Japan. To access better opportunities, employees have to show their eagerness by working long hours, while there is no establishment of measures to cut long work hours on the policy side. Additionally, the work-family reconciliation policies are mostly directed at and utilized by women. Wives often spontaneously give up promotions, move to a "mommy track", or quit working entirely after childbirth to balance their work and family because they give priority to their husbands' career formation.

RC12-243.3

SENDROIU, IOANA* *(University of Toronto)*
LEVI, RON *(University of Toronto)*

Recognition and Accessing Legality: Discrimination, System Avoidance and Legal Cynicism across the European Roma Experience

Research on access to justice generally focuses on the availability of institutions to address legal needs. This paper instead investigates when individuals avoid law as a mechanism for redress — precisely because they do not believe legal institutions are fair or effective. We draw on a unique survey of 30,000 Roma and non-Roma households across twelve Central and Eastern European countries. We find that Romani individuals living in towns where discriminatory stereotypes are more prevalent are more likely to be cynical and pessimistic about legality. Importantly, this legal cynicism has broad effects for inequality, since this cynicism reduces Romani willingness to engage with state institutions more broadly. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that experiences of discrimination may undermine confidence in legal institutions for stigmatized communities (cf. Lamont et al 2016). By training our lens on how discrimination can shape minority communities' engagement with legal institutions, we elaborate a cognitive sociology of access to justice.

RC52-857.2

SENGHAAS, MONIKA* *(Institute for Employment Research)*
KUPKA, PETER *(Institute for Employment Research (IAB))*
FREIER, CAROLIN *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Power Relations in the Welfare State: Mechanisms of Power in Caseworker-Client Interactions

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

Following Michael Lipsky's well known argument that policy is made in the daily encounters between frontline workers and citizens, a growing body of research emphasises that actors and organisations delivering social and labour market policy play a crucial role in welfare state politics. Our paper examines the role of the professional group of caseworkers in the context of activation policies in Germany. Building on the theoretical perspective of street-level bureaucracy, we point out that relations between caseworkers and clients are characterised by a structural power asymmetry, resulting from the fact that welfare agencies provide services which citizens cannot obtain elsewhere. Based on that assumption, our paper explores how caseworkers interpret their relations with clients and what resources they develop in the process of policy delivery. Empirically, the analysis draws on qualitative data (interviews and group discussions) collected in three local employment agencies in Germany.

The findings show that in the context of activation policies, it is essential for caseworkers to achieve client compliance. In order to keep control of the work situation and to bring client behaviour in line with requirements, caseworkers regard coercive and disciplinary elements as an important element of their work. However, strategies relying on persuasion play an equally prominent role in frontline interactions. Caseworkers in particular refer to building relationships of trust as a strategic instrument in overcoming possible barriers to information exchange and cooperation in caseworker-client interactions. Motivating the client to become a *trust-giver* in the caseworker-client relationship may help frontline workers to steer the client and to consolidate the structural power asymmetry between street-level bureaucrats and their clients. We conclude that caseworkers in welfare agencies use power in different ways. Apart from coercion, persuasive strategies such as trust building are mechanisms of power in caseworker-client relations.

RC42-727.2

SENGUPTA, LOPAMUDRA* (Bangabasi College)

A Disabled Child at Home: Looking into the Possibilities and Challenges in Parental Caring of the Children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (PwIDDS)

Birth of a child in a family is usually associated with happiness and joy. It strengthens the bond between spouses and also with other members in the family. However a child born with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (PwIDDS) subverts this equation and the parent of the child lapses into mental agony, pain and trauma leading to a lifelong process of anxieties, tension and grief. The question that haunts the parents day and night is the responsibility and well being of the child in their absence ie who will take care of this child after their death. It is in this context my paper will explore the initiation of a residential project named "Swapnaneer" in the vicinities of Kolkata. Located at Langalberia Gram Panchayat, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal this residential project is a dream nest to many who seek to provide lifelong support to the children born with PwIDDS. "Swapnaneer" is based on the concept of "Community Living" towards providing lifelong shelter and care, economic support and developmental opportunities for PwIDDS even after the demise of their parents. The objective of my paper will be to look into this exemplary model and analyse how this concept can be made viable in terms of association amongst families, civil society and the State. The paper questions the role of the states in the era of globalisation and tries to find out how far these local initiatives can act as an alternative to the states failures in meeting the responsibility to provide basic resources and welfare services to the vulnerable citizens.

RC06-126.6

SENGUPTA, LOPAMUDRA* (Bangabasi College)

Gender Dysphoria and the Politics of Difference: Re(locating) Marginalization of the Trans Persons in Urban Kolkata, India.

Social discrimination based on gender is an age old phenomenon in the socio cultural milieu of South Asian countries. In a country where sex is considered as a taboo, and heteronormativity the order of the society, non confirming gender identity persons have been a victim of constant attack, leading to humiliation, deprivation of basic human dignity that leads to violence and gross human rights violation. By borrowing from the narrations of the real lives of the transpersons in Urban Kolkata, this paper tries to address the conceptions concerning sex and gender identity in South Asia. It also explores a broader understanding of violence which is not limited to the understanding of direct physical assault but also involves the whole paraphernalia of a larger socio cultural practise that promotes day to day violence towards these people who are non confirming to the accepted notion of the gender binary. The paper tries to arrive at the fact that contrary to the politics of difference, attempts have been made to bring them back into the main flow of the society. The author draws attention to the drawbacks that prevent to bring the transpersons into the main stream and questions the role of the State towards these vulnerable communities. Reflecting on the recent changes that have taken place in the legal framework of the country (NALSA Judgement 2014 and Protection of Trans(person) Bill, 2016) the author tries to grasp a holistic

notion of human rights and social justice cutting across intersectionality, time, space, caste, class and geographical location.

RC34-621.17

SENOO, ASAMI* (Ritsumeikan University)

Japanese Job-Hunting Event "Shukatsu" Makes a Female Student Woman; Female University Students' Future Visions for "Marriage and Child-Rearing" and the Choice of Their Jobs

The purpose of this presentation is to examine how Japanese life event for job-hunting affect female university students' future visions and the choice of their jobs. Since 1980s, female university students can get managerial jobs; however, the number of women holding managerial jobs has not increased. In 2016, Japan ranks 118th for economic participation and opportunity on a global inequality ranking report. Japanese women are expected to marry, produce babies, and over see the household.

Some studies on the job-hunting process point out that female university students choose secretary jobs. However, previous research overlooks how the activities affect their own future vision and the choice of their jobs during the job-hunting process. Therefore, this study investigated the mechanism of the choice of their jobs through interviews.

The mechanism is as below. First, they choose managerial jobs and don't imagine their future to be doing housework and child-rearing. Second, in job fairs, some recruiters of personnel inform them a secretary job, on which they can continue working. And, they guess their own future vision, in which they work and do housework and child-rearing or work hard.

In result, they must choose either a secretary job or a managerial job during the job-hunting process. This choice is difficult for some students because they acknowledge they have to give up their career in Japan when they get married. In sum, female university students are compelled to decide either sacrificing their career over marriage and child-rearing or a single life during the job-hunting process in Japan.

RC30-545.7

ŞENTÜRK, BURCU* (EGE UNIVERSITY)
KAYMAZ, YUNUS KAYMAZ (EGE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION)

"a Woman's Voice on the Phone Matters": Gendered Nature of Worklife in Logistic Sector in Turkey

Transport and logistics have been mentioned among the male dominated industries in all over the world. However, the global increase in the ratio of women in labor market and paid work influences the logistic sector and women has begun to make significant inroads to this sector. On the other hand, literature on the gender compositon of employment in the logistics sector clearly shows the persistence of disadtantegous position of women compared to their male colleagues in terms of career opportunuties, payment and salaries and building business networks. This presentation is based on a field research hold with female employees from different departments and positions and employers in logistic firms in Turkey. Focusing on the Turkish logistics sector which is barely discussed in the literature on the subject, our research shows that, it is not only the overall increase of the number of women in the general work force, but also the need for employees in customer services and sales open up more career opportunities for women as the logistic firms are emergingly institutionalized, prioritize customer relations and preserving/increasing global connections. In addition to confirming the constant inequality between men and women in the sector in terms of opportunities for higher managerial positions and network building, the results of our research suggest that as the emotional labor is inextricably linked to the logistics work, firms tend to employ more women and women are expected carry on traditional gender roles in workplace. Drawing from the results of our research, this presentation will discuss the place of emotional labour in gendered nature of worklife , women's strategies of balancing family and work life, and the tension between the growing number of women and women's disadvantageous position through the logistics sector in Turkey.

TG03-956.3

SÉPULCHRE, MARIE* (Uppsala University)

Understanding the Shrinking Social and Economic Rights of Persons with Disabilities through the Lens of Citizenship

Social and economic rights are being jeopardised in times of neoliberalism and austerity. The erosion of the welfare state affects a wide range of citizens and has a particularly negative impact on the lives of persons with disabilities. Scholarship has documented these impacts and highlighted that the present situation is at odds with the formal recognition of persons with disabilities as 'full citizens'. The situation varies across countries but changes are palpable even in Sweden,

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a country known for its generous and universal welfare benefit system (Esping-Andersen 1990).

However, the historical processes through which persons with disabilities, like other previously excluded groups, have obtained 'full citizenship rights' in the first place and the arguments put forward by disability rights activists to protect their shrinking social and economic rights have received less attention in the literature.

This paper suggests that citizenship theory offers a useful lens to consider these aspects. Drawing upon T.H. Marshall (1950) who conceptualised citizenship as a 'developing institution' in a context of social and material inequalities, it analyses the changes relative to the social and economic rights of persons with disabilities. Although the state is the only authority that can formally decide upon citizenship, Cohen (2009) argued that citizenship is informed by competing doctrines of liberalism, democracy and administrative rationality. This paper suggests that, as a democratic movement, disability rights activism participates in (re-)shaping the contours of citizenship. Drawing upon the content analysis of a selection of historical and contemporary claims of Swedish disability rights activists, the paper shows how the citizenship for persons with disabilities is being (re-)imagined through their claims. It concludes that citizenship theory enables gaining a deeper understanding of the societal issues at stake in questions relative to the social and economic rights of persons with disabilities in contemporary society.

RC28-507.2

SEPULVEDA, DENISSE* *(The University of Manchester)*

Educational Mobility Experiences of Mapuche Indigenous People, Who Are First Generation University Students

My research is centred on how social mobility transitions impact on the racial and class cultures of Mapuche indigenous people in Chile with higher education, and how these affect their identities. My methodological goal is to examine the role of social mobility discourses of the Mapuche (indigenous people), producing narratives of inequalities legitimisation and ethnic discrimination.

For that reason, the methodological perspective is qualitative and I am focusing on the university and works experience of my interviewees. I conducted 40 life histories. The sample were women and men that identify as Mapuche people between 21 and 59 years old and were the first generation that attended university.

Mapuche population is characterized as a disadvantaged group, because since the period of the Spanish conquest, indigenous groups in Chile have faced economic, social, territorial, cultural inequalities, positioning unequal to the rest of the population. Moreover, the proportion of indigenous people who complete their higher education is less than a third of the proportion of non-indigenous people in the same situation (INE, 2002). However, an emergent group of Mapuche population have experienced social mobility, thanks to integration policies for indigenous population from the 1990s until now. Nevertheless, preliminary data suggest that they deal with class tensions, ethnic boundaries and racism.

The data suggest that there is a re-signification of Mapuche identity, as the interviewees are trying to construct or find a new identity from a non-traditional Mapuche position, because they are the first generation who attend university. On the other hand, the data suggest that migration play an important role related to the identity formation, because according the place they born, grew up and how their trajectories were developing, their identities and experiences are changing in terms of authenticity, discrimination, class identification, gender relation and their relation with the Mapuche culture.

RC22-405.22

SERAJZADEH, SEYED HOSSEIN* *(Kharazmi University)*
RAHMANI, JAMIL RAHMANI *(Kharazmi University)*

A Qualitative Study of Ethnocentrism and Nationalism Among Sunni and Shiite Kurds of Iran

The present study aims at investigating the relationship between ethnocentrism and religion among Iranian Kurds. The research methodology is qualitative and the data was obtained via in-depth interviews. Grounded theory was used for analyzing the findings. Based on qualitative-purposive sampling method and the theoretical saturation criterion, 31 Sunni and Shiite Kurdish residents of different cities of Kermanshah province were interviewed and their perception and interpretation of ethnocentrism, and its relationship with their religion were investigated and analyzed.

The collected data were categorized into 53 basic concepts, 14 major categories and eventually 2 core categories. The data infers Shiite and Sunni interviewees had some similarities and differences in their understanding of ethnicity, religion and Iranian nationality. The major categories in which Sunni Kurds expressed their ideas include integrated Kurdish identity, dissatisfaction with government, secular interpretation of religion, preference of ethnicity to religion, alienation to the Iranian identity, self-determination right, and the role of ethnic elites. While Shiite Kurds expressed their ideas by the words and concepts categorized into 7 categories, including Kurdish ethnic identity, Iranian national identity, dissatisfaction with government, compatibility of religion and ethnicity, emphasis on the cultural rights of Kurdish ethnicity, secular interpretation of religion, and the lack of historical consciousness of Kurds. Accordingly, "secular Kurdish nationalism" was inferred as the core category for explaining Sunni Kurds interviewees' understanding of the issue, while "cultural ethnocentrism" was suggested for that of Shiite Kurds.

A comparison of different categories obtained for the two interviewed groups, Shiites and Sunnis, revealed that they show similarity in two categories "dissatisfaction with government" and "secular interpretation of religion", however, in other cases such as their interpretation of Kurdish identity, Iranian identity, and the relationship between religion and ethnicity they show major differences. These similarities and differences are illustrated and discussed in the paper.

RC21-390.5

SERBULO, LEANNE* *(Portland State University)*

(Put your) Hands up, Don't Shoot! Exploring the Social Dynamics of Police Shootings in Portland, Oregon 1992-2017

The protest movement that emerged in response to the deaths of Michael Brown, Eric Garner, Sandra Bland, Philando Castile, and others focused international attention on police shootings in the U.S. Despite the contemporary primacy of this issue, there is a surprising dearth of information about the size, scope, impacts, and policy outcomes of police-involved shootings, due in part, to a lack of reliable data reporting by local and national police agencies. Portland, Oregon has seen its share of police-involved shootings and subsequent movements advocating for police reform and accountability. The city is currently under a federal consent decree for systematically violating the rights of mentally ill residents. In 1992, Portland Copwatch, a grassroots organization that was founded in response to the police shooting of a 12 year old hostage named Nathan Thomas, began compiling a database of all police-involved shootings in the city. This study uses information from Portland Copwatch database supplemented with data collected from local newspapers to explore the social dynamics of police shootings in Portland from 1992-2017. The research will examine whether African American, mentally ill, and people perceived to be homeless are disproportionately likely to be shot by the police. It will also look at which types of calls and encounters led to police use of deadly force and will explore how community responses to police shootings and/or policy changes impacted law enforcement's use of force in ensuing years.

RC29-528.2

SERGIO, PADILLA* *(El Colegio de México)*

Los Exámenes De Control De Confianza y Las Consecuencias No Deseadas De La Depuración Policial En México

Hace casi dos décadas que el problema de los altos índices de homicidios, desaparecidos y víctimas de delitos violentos en México, ha ido en aumento. En muchos de esos crímenes se han visto involucrados miembros de las fuerzas policiacas de los tres niveles de gobierno, lo que provocó que se desarrollaran políticas para contar con policías "confiables". Se crearon centros de evaluación y control de confianza, en todas las entidades federativas, con el fin de evaluar a los policías y determinar si eran aptos para el desempeño de sus funciones. Lo anterior implicó el inicio de un proceso de depuración en las policías mexicanas y la creación de un filtro para formar parte de las fuerzas de seguridad pública. A casi una década de la implementación de dicha política, se hace un recuento de los alcances, las limitaciones y las problemáticas que ha traído la creación de un sistema para depurar a las policías y reclutar a aquellos con las capacidades necesarias para el ejercicio de sus funciones. Las hipótesis de trabajo que aquí se formulan apuntan a que la implementación de los centros de control de confianza al no ir acompañadas de un fortalecimiento de las instancias del régimen disciplinario de las instituciones policiales han generado violaciones sistemáticas a los derechos humanos de los policías. así como la generación de nuevos procesos discrecionales de despido de policías. Por otro lado, se discute también como los sistemas de mejora institucional siguen estando centrados en la vigilancia, castigo certificación de los individuos pero no en las instituciones.

RC06-125.5

SERIEUX, JOHN* *(University of Manitoba)*
IGBO, EDDIEFLOYD *(Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University)*
AHMAD, NORA *(Brandon University)*
ORANYE, NELSON *(University of Manitoba)*

Differentials in Men and Women's Perception and Justification of Gender-Based Violence in West African States.

Many acts of domestic violence are gender-based, with significant ramifications for both children and adults in the household or family. Domestic violence can be defined as intentional, interpersonal violence, whether actual or threatened, which involves any one of a combination of acts such as: verbal abuse, physical assault/abuse, forced sex/sexual abuse, economic deprivation, psychological/emotional abuse (torture), or even spiritual abuse. Such violence is typically directed toward women and girls (and less often against men and boys) and

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very often results in harm or injuries, or even death of the victim. Prevalence of gender-based violence can be influenced by wider social contexts such as race, nation, ethnicity, religion, education, socioeconomic class and age factors. The form and extent of justification of gender-based violence among men and women can vary within and between these sub-groupings. Using the DHS data from 2007 to 2008 for four West African countries, we performed a comparative analysis to determine differences between men and women's perception of gender based violence, and the relative contributions of social contextual factors such at family, as well as wider regional factors, to such attitudes. Multiple logistic regression analysis that was performed (using SAS 9.4 software) on a sample of 69,761 observations. Preliminary results indicate significant differences in the effects of social context on how men and women perceived and justified gender based violence. Some larger regional factors were also shown to have strong predictive values for perceptions of gender-based violence.

RC52-857.4

SERRA, HELENA* *(New University of Lisbon, FCSH)*

What Is New in Professions Theory? Contributions from Actor Perspective(s)

The impact of neo-liberal and New Public Management (NPM) health reforms on medical profession has undergone comprehensive changes. Although the underlying reasons are similar across western countries, concerning the Portuguese case the outcomes diverge, particularly due the influence of medical profession on shaping professional practices and regulatory mechanisms. In Portugal, doctor's influence on state regulation seems to counter the dynamics that have been described in sociology of professions, which points out the increasing criticism of medical autonomy, the growing managerial control over medical authority and the state regulation of medical procedures. Doctors have succeeded in developing strategies to protected their professional position in the workplace, by reconfiguring their jurisdictions and influencing organizational structures and decision-making processes.

The purpose is to provide a comprehensive explanation of how NPM health reforms impact on micro-level relationships on health organisations, namely the interplaying of doctors with other health professions, managers and patients. New questions arise concerning the understanding of how cooperation between different health professions is construct as they work together in the best interest of patients. As teamwork is a network of semi-independent professionals who tend to represent their professional organisations and groups, the impact of man-agerialism in healthcare may not improve the situation and brings new challenges to sociology of professions. Research on professions tends to analyse tension/co-operation problems among health professions ignoring the fact that multi-profes-sional cooperation as the same character as mono-professional cooperation, to preserve collegiality through co-existence. This idea challenges the three stands on professions theory: service ideal, discretionary power and professional domi-nance. My argument is that these three stands allow us only to explain part of the tensions/cooperation problems and that professionals are strongly influenced but not determinate by their professional logics. The actor perspective offers a useful interpretation in understanding individuals' cooperation problems among health multi-professional teamwork.

RC48-800.3

SERRANO, ADRIAN* *(University of Zaragoza)*
MEDELEANU, ANDREI CRISTIAN *(University of Zaragoza)*

"Europe Was a Party": A Theoretical Approach to Core-Periphery Political Relations in the Aftermath of the European Union (EU) Crisis

The relationship between core and periphery areas in Europe has changed since the 2008 economic and political crisis. In this study we present a new theoretical approach with the purpose of describing a political framework for the connections among the different areas in the EU. We argue that the EU is divided into five political areas: the Core area (France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Austria), the South area (Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece), the West area (United Kingdom and Ireland), the East area (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic and Slovenia) and the North area (Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark). In doing so, we have selected a political movement for each area that is representative of the changes in the liberal democracies in the EU: the French *Front National* (National Front) for the Core area; the Spanish *Unidos Podemos* (Together We Can) for the South area; for the West area we have not selected a political party but a political movement, such as *Brexit*; the Polish *Prawo i Sprawiedliwość* (Law and Justice) for the East area; and the Swedish *Perussuomalaiset* (Finns Party) for the North area. We explain how the different political changes in these areas have modified the reality of the situation in the EU. As a consequence of that we conclude that the EU will not be a political entity unless unless there is a substantial change in the political differences between core and periphery.

RC48-811.2

SERRANO-CAMPOS, DANIELA* *(CIDE)*

Anticrime Protests in Mexico: Emotions, Repertories and Social Organizations

Criminal violence in Mexico has been on the rise in the last decade. In reaction to it, civil society has taken many actions, street protests being one of them. Anticrime protests do not challenge authorities only, but armed criminals also. When victims are found, and reported by the press, it is not easy to tell who was the perpetrator of violence, civilians or public servants, which authorities are colluded with criminals, and which are not. It is also hard to tell if the victims of violence were innocent bystanders or gang members fighting among themselves for markets, weapons, money or drugs. Therefore, anticrime protests, face steeper collective action problems that the ones studied by the sociology of collective action, protests, and social movements. They have to overcome the fear, the spiral of silence, additional risks and framing uncertainties related with the diagnosis of the situation, the extent of organized crime, corruption, and the labelling of victims as "collateral damage" or as straightforward "criminals". In order to investigate the amount of anticrime protests and the tactics they use, I created a novel database of anticrime protests in Mexico between 2007 and 2014. According to my data, in this period there were 2,170 anticrime protests in Mexico. Only 106 of those protests were violent. Furthermore, I classified 39 different types of collective performances grouped into four major tactics: symbolic, violent, disruptive and conventional. Most of the violent protests were related to the 43 students who suffered forced disappearance on September 26th, 2014, in Ayotzinapa, Guerrero. Through multivariate regression models I test the determinants of anticrime protests' tactics in Mexico. My findings contribute to the literature on repertories of collective action, resource mobilization and anticrime protests.

RC29-535.2

SERRANO-SANCHEZ, ANGEL* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*

Mujeres Migrantes y Violencia Estructural: Las Historias Laborales De Migrantes Mexicanas En Los Ángeles California.

Los migrantes en Estados Unidos es uno de los grupos más vulnerables en aquel país. Ellos se enfrentan a condiciones precarias en la esfera laboral, de vivienda y en el acceso a servicios. Por ejemplo, en el área laboral se ha visto que los trabajadores migrantes enfrentan un mayor riesgo que los trabajadores "nativos" a sufrir accidentes y lesiones, esto como resultado de recursos políticos y económicos escasos, barreras idiomáticas, diferencias culturales y condiciones laborales precarias. Las mujeres migrantes se encuentran en un contexto especialmente adverso y vulnerable, ya que frecuentemente enfrentan discriminación por razones de género, en adición a la condición de ser migrantes. En este trabajo presento las narrativas personales de tres mujeres migrantes mexicanas que viven en Los Ángeles, California con un estatus migratorio precario y que han sufrido accidentes y/o lesiones laborales. El objetivo es evidenciar la violencia estructural que ellas sufren como resultado de la intersección de sus identidades como mujeres y migrantes con un estatus migratorio precario. Las participantes fueron entrevistadas para sus narrativas posteriormente ser analizadas cualitativamente desde una perspectiva fenomenológica interpretativa (IPA por sus siglas en inglés). Primeros resultados muestran la estrecha relación que existe entre condiciones económicas estructurales, condiciones laborales precarias y la violencia a la que las mujeres migrantes se encuentran sometidas en sus vidas cotidianas. El estudio resulta crucial para entender como la violencia estructural basada en jerarquías de clase, raza, género y estatus migratorio se traduce en sufrimiento y enfermedad entre las mujeres migrantes. El conocer los efectos que las condiciones de trabajo y de vida tienen en la salud de los y las migrantes es fundamental desde una perspectiva de justicia social y un primer paso para mejorar dichas condiciones y por lo tanto impactar el bienestar del grupo.

RC15-285.1

SERRANO-SANCHEZ, ANGEL* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*

Occupational Injury and Experiences of Suffering Among Latino and Latina Immigrants in Los Angeles, California and Returnee Migrants in Mexico.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) calculates that as a result of occupational accidents 220,000 deaths occur every year. In the United States, immigrant workers in general face higher risk than native workers for occupational injuries and illnesses as a result of scarce political and economic resources, language barriers, cultural differences and poor working conditions. Immigrants commonly have the most dangerous occupations and perform the riskiest tasks, and due to language difficulties and discrimination, they may receive inadequate safety training. Occupational injuries are disproportionately present among the Latino immigrant population: In 2002, the average occupational injury rate

among immigrant Latino workers in non-agricultural occupations was 12.2 per 100 full-time workers, compared to 7.1 injuries per 100 full-time workers in the U.S. population. In this work, I explore how Latino immigrant everyday lives and employment trajectories are affected by injury and disability in a context characterized by high vulnerability. The theoretical framework of social suffering and concepts such as structural violence and structural vulnerability are used to analyze the links among migration, health and employment. Based on the study of personal narratives, I propose a qualitative analysis to understand the effects of occupational injuries on participants' lives. Latino and Latina immigrants living in California and returnee migrants in Mexico who have experienced severe work related injuries in the United States participate in this study. Participants' narratives show a direct relationship among economic crisis, precarious working conditions and occupational accidents. Their personal narratives also give testimony that suffering is a salient part of their everyday lives. The study of the relation among employment, health and migration is crucial to understand how health inequalities are reinforced and become embodied in the form of suffering and disease at a time that hate sentiments against migrant populations seem to be increasing worldwide.

RC17-327.3

SERRANO-VELARDE, KATHIA* (Heidelberg University)

Bringing Organizations Back into the Study of Education

The paper contributes to the special issue by identifying new areas for the study of organizations in sociology: The Study of Education has much to gain from an organizational perspective on learning processes. Whereas most sociological research dealing with education issues emphasize the importance of classroom, cohorts, or educational districts in the making and unmaking of educational trajectories, little is known about organizational effects on individual learning strategies. This is especially the case for situations of so-called informal learning – that is, learning beyond traditional educational settings such as schools or universities. The paper addresses this gap by providing a theoretical and empirical account of the informality of learning situations in the framework of the German voluntary service. Our aim is to make the organization "reappear" as a critical unit of analysis in our sociological understanding of lifelong learning and secondary socialization.

By analyzing how and to what extent informal learning is structured by organizational factors, we explore both the social mechanisms behind the individual learning experience and the way organizations deal with learners.To access the complexity and plurality of informal learning environments and their impact on individual learning, we opted for a mixed methods design combining two types of qualitative data sets: First, we sampled twenty narrative interviews with German voluntary service participants. The interviews elicit information on the expectation framework of volunteers, typical learning situations in the host organization, and their contact to the wider organizational context (colleagues, superiors, and patients/clients). This database helped us to identify systematic variations in the organization's impact on the individual capacity to recognize and take advantage of learning opportunities. Second, we performed a multi-site ethnography in two types of organizations: hospitals and care centers for people with disabilities.

RC05-JS-63.5

SESHIE, ABIGAIL* (University of Saskatchewan)

Black Feminist Thought: The Need for an African Feminist Standpoint

Kimberle Crenshaw's proposition of intersectionality during the 1980s laid the foundation for understanding the concurrent analysis of multiple, intersecting sources of oppression and relative privilege within black feminist scholarship. Based on Crenshaw's intersectionality framework, Patricia Hill Collins (1989) emphasized the interplay of race and gender to explain the standpoint (experiences) of black women. This paper seeks to build on Colin's claim by introducing the element of culture as a significant factor for understanding the oppression and relative privilege of black women in addition to race and gender. Drawing on some cultural practices of West Africans, I will demonstrate the value of culture as a powerful concept that deepens the understanding of the experiences of black women in different spatial contexts. The rationale for what I call the *African Feminist Standpoint* is to highlight the need to consider the intragroup variations about the intersecting sources of oppression and relative privilege of black women based on a transnational perspective. The study contributes to advancing the debate of Black Feminist Thought by demonstrating the value of culture as an important factor that should be given attention when articulating the standpoint of black women, especially those in Africa or Africans in the diaspora.

RC40-702.2

SETIA, GUNJAN* (Bhag Singh Khalsa College for Women, Kala Tibba, Abohar)

Agrarian Crisis and Suicides in Post-Liberalized Era: The Case of Indian Punjab

Punjab state is known in India for its agriculture and hardworking peasantry, largely constituted of Jatt Sikhs. Green revolution of late 1960's through 1980's gave a major boost to agricultural production and brought radical transformation in the agrarian structure. Erstwhile peasants were transformed to farmers and subsistence agriculture suddenly was usurped by the market. Since early 1990's, the beginning of liberal era, Punjab agriculture was suddenly further opened up to the vicissitude of global market. With the linking of Punjab agriculture to global market, the already strained agrarian relations in rural Punjab came under fresh strain. The present investigation was envisioned in the light of frequent suicides occurring in rural Punjab. The data on 100 households was collected from five villages, namely, Bhutal Khurd and Chottian from the Sangrur District and Bhundarh, Chowke and Jethuke from the district of Bathinda. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis has been carried out for the empirical evidence on the phenomenon of suicides. Many factors acting as catalysts towards suicide came to light during the investigation. These factors varied in their intensity across cases and every single case was affected with many factors simultaneously. Majority of the cases had portrayed a very complex picture with multiple interrelated, interacting stressors acting upon the situation. Two basis for their classification emerged-a) Sphere of life affected by the stressor *i.e* economic, psychological, demography and social; b) intensity *i.e* dominant role played by the factor, whether it acted as the primary, secondary or tertiary factor. Perspectives were derived after analyzing the collected data and practical solutions have been suggested to contain the epidemic.

WG05-949.1

SETIA, GUNJAN* (Bhag Singh Khalsa College for Women, Kala Tibba, Abohar)

Marginalization and Alienation of 'Tillers of Land' in Post-Globalized Era, Seeking Resilience through Participatory Democracy: The Case of Rural Suicides in Punjab (India)

Karl Marx wrote about alienation of the proletariat from the production process, from the means of production, from the finished product, and eventually from ones' own being. This is the highest stage of alienation where the work done is perceived to be meaningless by the worker, and he feels incapacitated in meeting his needs. In the present analysis of suicide by 'tillers of land' i.e. Farmers, agriculture labour, land tenants can partially be explained with the Marxist theory of alienation whereby farmers have lost the autonomy of what and how much to produce on their own lands in the post globalized, liberalized era. The present investigation delved into the varied forms of inconveniences faced by the farming community which had led to the spurt of suicides and marginalization across two badly hit Districts of Bathinda and Sangrur. In the absence of alternative social and emotional support systems, the pressure of unfriendly market forces pushed the farmers to the wall and a stage came when they found themselves helpless and defeated by the impersonal market forces. The net outcome is heavy indebtedness leading to depression and family quarrels. The failure of governance is not limited to the excess burdening of the farming community. It is compounded with the failure of important social services mainly government education system and health services. In due course of time the youth found itself lost in the quagmire. Under such appalling conditions participatory democracy has been sorted as a way out and practical suggestions have been put forward to contain this social epidemic and empower rurality.

TG03-954.5

SETIA, SUSHANT* (Panjab University, Chandigarh)

Impediments of Sustainability and Alternatives for Inclusive Development of Workers in the Urban Informal Sector (A Case Study of Street Vendors in Chandigarh, India): A Human Rights Perspective

Massive rural to urban influx in developing countries due to push factors has forced the mushrooming of slums which usually lack basic amenities and indulgence of masses in low paying, exploitative and unhealthy jobs. Informal sector employment comprises of self employment and wage employment which usually lack secured contracts, registration, worker benefits or social protection. The present study focuses on the human rights violation and the hindrances in inclusion of this very informal sector into the urban sphere. Two occupational groups have been selected for the present investigation a) Fruit and vegetable vendors, as they have the longest working hours and deal with perishable goods b) 'Chai walas' who are considered the cornerstone of historical and cultural heritage of India. Chandigarh being the first

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

planned city of post-colonial India has been selected for the present study. Economic feasibility, living and working conditions of the target group, their awareness regarding rights and the social status of street vendors has been gauged using detailed interview schedule, personal observations and mobilizing secondary sources. The findings have been analyzed using the prism of available legal framework in India, safeguarding street vendors with special reference to the implementation of Street Vendors Act, 2014. Various facets of human rights infringement of the target group like violation of their right to livelihood, right to health, right to rest, leisure, social rights etc have been discussed and practical solutions for their inclusion have been put forward.

WG05-942.3

SETIA, SUSHANT* (Panjab University, Chandigarh)

Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Development of Workers in the Urban Informal Sector (A Case Study of Street Vendors in Chandigarh, India): Impediments and Alternatives

Sustainability is essentially the relationship between the environment and society which involve physical aspects as well as ethical attitudes. A mass level rural to urban influx in developing countries due to push factors has forced the mushrooming of slums which usually lack basic amenities and indulgence of masses in low paying, exploitative and unhealthy jobs. The present study focuses on the hindrances in the inclusion of this very informal sector into the urban sphere. Two occupational groups have been selected for the present investigation a) Fruit and vegetable vendors, as they have the longest working hours and deal with perishable goods b) 'Chai walas' who are considered the cornerstone of historical and cultural heritage of India. Chandigarh being the first planned city of post-colonial India has been selected for the present study. Economic feasibility, living and working conditions of the target group, their awareness regarding rights and the social status of street vendors has been gauged using detailed interview schedule, personal observations and mobilizing secondary sources. The findings have been analyzed using the prism of available legal framework in India, safeguarding street vendors with special reference to the implementation of Street Vendors Act, 2014. Various facets of human rights infringement of the target group have been discussed and practical solutions for their inclusion have been put forward.

RC11-JS-81.4

SETTELS, JASON* (University of Toronto - Department of Sociology)

The Effect of City-Level Changes in Home Prices upon the Well-Being of Older Americans

This study investigates how economic changes consequent to the Great Recession of 2007-08 impacted the well-being of older Americans. Using the first two waves of the National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP), I study whether changes in metropolitan statistical area (MSA) median home prices are associated with changes in an index of sadness. I furthermore study whether and to what extent these effects are mediated by changes in older persons' total household assets. I find that declines in MSA-level median home prices are linked with rising levels of sadness, and that this effect is not mediated by personal financial losses. My results thus imply that contextual economic declines have potent effects upon older persons' well-being, independent of the impact of their own personal financial losses. My results suggest that in efforts to protect older persons from economic shocks, it is worthwhile to focus on the effective provision of services, the availability of amenities, and the strength of social support within the cities in which older persons live. Perhaps even more important than helping older persons safeguard their wealth is maintaining the quality and the safety nets of the cities in which they reside.

RC22-409.5

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Curating Violence: An Interdisciplinary Reflection on Race and Violence in South African Student Protests

During 2016 South African university campuses experienced two student campaigns, #FeesMustFall and #DecoloniseTheCurriculum when staff and students witnessed, and were subjected to particularly racialized forms of violence and rationalizations of violence (Settler and Haugaa Engh). In the face of securatization of university campuses countrywide, ordinary mediums of teaching and learning, public gathering and commentary proved inadequate because of policing and surveillance. Through reflecting on the production of memorials and performances on our campus, I propose to interrogate the meaning of the aesthetic, as well as the relation to, and commentary on the context within which it is produced (Benjamin, Bourriaud, Lippard).

Drawing on the work of Mbembe, Fanon, Arendt, and Spivak we reflect on the ways that violence, often religiously sanctioned, can be understood and explained in contexts of protest, upheaval and social disruption. In an interdisciplinary effort, I reflect on how a group scholars from religion, drama and visual arts sought to not simply think together about what this meant epistemologically and ideolog-

ically, but also explore how curating violence raises pedagogical challenges and opportunities in a context of repression.

Through an interdisciplinary analysis, I propose to interrogate how the black body, violence, the context and the viewer were aligned to produce a public pedagogy on physical and representational violence. In this regard I will reflect on three curatorial moments that enabled a collective reflection on violence, resistance and the racialized self, that opened possibilities for a kind of public classroom where discussion about, as well as the articulation and critique violence is possible, and productive.

RC22-409.13

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

The Indigenous As Seductive and Disruptive: A Theorerical Revision

In the context of Southern Africa, the history of religions has been closely tied to the classification of of the indigenous as an explanatory category. Chidester (1996, 2014) along with King (1999) and Masuzawa (2005), have argued that the classification and manufacturing of religion in the postcolony relied on imperial ideas of the indigenous. Scholars such as Rattansi (1994), Mignolo (1999), Lugones (2008) and Maldonado-Torres (2007), respectively, point to the limits of postcolonial approaches, the crisis of canon, and the need to theorise decoloniality. Both postcolonial and decolonial scholarship draw on the indigenous to both disrupt hegemonic knowledge regimes, as well as a way to bolster anti-colonial movements and discourses.

Thus, I propose to explore what happens when the indigenous uncouples itself from not just from traditional taxonomies of religion, but also the methods of knowledge production. The particular manifestations of the indigenous that I explore are the recent uses of spirit possession among young, queer activists during protests related to decolonizing the university curriculum in South Africa, and public discourses related to the recognition of indigenous healers, and their healing practices. In these contexts, the idea of the indigenous relies (1) on the body as a site of knowledge production, (2) spirit invocation and possession as a mode of discernment and resistance, (3) the demand for recognition of indigenous healing practices while resisting being regulated by the postcolonial state. In centering the indigenous through embodied practices of social resistance, these activists produce a register that expels heteronormative patriarchs and white feminists, ultimately privileging their indigenous ways of knowing and being largely unaffected by hegemonic modes and methods self-expression. The indigenous as a religious category thus emerges as a necessary container and catalyst of resistance, recovery and self-authoring in postcolonial South Africa.

RC06-141.10

SETTLES, BARBARA* (University of Delaware)

Vulnerable Families: Understanding the Legacy of Property Rights, Spoiled Water Quality, Poverty, and Lax Regulation of Big Coal, Petroleum and Chemicals for Families in West Central Appalachia, USA

This review and analysis focuses on personal and public responses to the impact of powerful companies, legal regulation favoring development of resources, and nostalgia for a way of life in western Appalachia, USA with specific examples drawn from Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. A brief overview of the role of extraction and federal land and mining claims preferences and lack of enforcement in mining safety and will put these issues into context. Poverty in a region of low opportunity plays a role in how families respond to extraction options and proposals in terms of concepts of home and sentiment. Current mountain top removal for coal and fracking for gas and oil ventures are built on an extension of long standing public attitudes and legal policies favoring extraction. Chemical plants have also taken advantage of the lax legal climate. Jobs in impoverished areas are a high priority. The traditional coal-mining jobs that guaranteed a good family wage and did not require postsecondary education have shrunk to a minor influence in the region, but the myth of its potential return still holds political and familial attention. Many families have strong ties to localities and communities and when they migrate to find jobs, it is often seen as a temporary measure. Higher education may be seen as a mixed blessing, because it often leads to mobility away from the region. Family and community research in the region suggest that support for change and reform may be developing, but that the powerful corporations, normative traditions and legal structures remain important as barriers to family health and well-being. For the families living in these areas few will get enough from licensing and royalties to make a move or send children to college and improve their lives.

RC25-JS-45.2

SEURING, JULIAN* (University of Bamberg)

Ethnic Classroom Composition and Minority Language Use Among Classmates: Do Peers Affect Students' Educational Achievement?

International large-scale assessment studies commonly report an achievement gap between immigrant and majority students. These ethnic disadvantages are often linked to minority language use. The main argument here is that students who frequently use the minority language are less exposed to the language of instruction, which might hamper the acquisition of proficiency in that language and ultimately impede their educational achievement. While minority language use within families has repeatedly been shown to affect immigrant students' educational achievement, the role of other contexts, such as the school environment, is still unclear. Ethnically segregated classrooms are assumed to provide additional opportunities to use the minority language which might negatively affect students' language-related achievement, and, thus, reinforce existing ethnic inequalities. At the same time, students' who have ample contact to their minority language in school should profit from this exposure and acquire higher levels of proficiency in the minority language. In the light of research suggesting favorable effects of bilingual language proficiency on educational achievement, a higher proportion of minority language students in classroom, thus, might counteract ethnic inequalities.

The present contribution addresses suchlike arguments and examines the relationship between ethno-lingual classroom composition and immigrant students' language-related achievements. We employ multilevel models using data from a sample of ninth grade students of the German National Educational Panel Study to estimate ethno-lingual composition effects on students' German reading comprehension and their minority language proficiency. Our findings indicate that the proportion of minority language students in classroom is negatively related to students' German reading comprehension, yet the effect is small. Hence, influences of ethno-lingual classroom composition do not seem to reinforce the achievement gap between ethnic minority and majority students to a substantial degree. However, the ethno-lingual classroom composition positively correlates with minority language proficiency, which might foster their educational achievement and reduce ethnic inequalities.

RC28-507.4

SEURING, JULIAN* (University of Bamberg)
KRISTEN, CORNELIA (University of Bamberg)

Immigrant Students' Transition to Higher Education in Germany

In most societies, immigrant students often attain lower educational outcomes than their majority peers. However, previous findings indicate that once students achieve certificates that allow them to enter higher education, immigrant students are more inclined to enroll in college than majority students. In this contribution we aim to identify the factors that underlie suchlike ethnic inequalities at the transition from secondary education to higher education in Germany.

Emanating from a rational choice approach, we argue that immigrant students evaluate the outcomes of higher education more favorable than those of vocational training. More precisely, immigrant students expect higher benefits of college degrees, as a result of their parents' high aspiration for intergenerational upward mobility. Furthermore, they may be less familiar with the German system of vocational training and underestimate the labor market prospects that are linked to vocational degrees. Another argument suggests that immigrant students are more confident when assessing the probability to successfully achieve a college degree. As immigrant students often face additional difficulties in the school system, those who have successfully overcome the hurdles in secondary education tend to be more optimistic about their educational capacities.

Using a sample of 4,838 high school graduates who have participated in the German National Educational Panel Study, we employ logistic regression models to analyze whether the transition rates to higher education differ between ethnic minority and majority students. The findings indicate that Turkish students enter college significantly more when compared to majority students and other immigrant groups. Using the KHB decomposition method, we find that differences in parents' educational aspirations, expected returns from higher education, and probability of success largely account for Turkish students' higher transition rates. Turkish students and their parents do not seem to evaluate college degrees more favorable than other ethnic groups, but rather significantly underrate vocational certificates.

RC37-663.6

SEVANEN, ERKKI* (University of Eastern Finland)

Intellectual and Creative Work and Its Economic and Political Restraints in Contemporary Societies

What is nowadays characteristic of intellectual and creative professions? As Sheila Slaughter and Gary Rhodes (2009) remark, their degree of freedom is on the decrease. "Intellectual and creative professions" mean here academic research work, higher education, and creative arts. Their autonomy is, particularly, restricted by two interlaced procesess: *the marketisation of societies* and *the transformation of welfare states into competitive states*.

The former process has meant a demand that the entire society has to function in the same way as capitalist enterprises traditionally functioned. The laws of

capitalism have, thereby, increasingly spread into the areas of science, education and art.

In the current world, the states strive to be more competitive than the other states, and to promote the competitiveness of "domestic" enterprises by scientific research, innovation policy and technological development work. Likewise, they shape their national social systems as attractive locations of operation for business and investors. Here it is the task of art to produce positive images of the domestic economic life and its "dynamics", but in this politics art is also in itself seen as a source of innovation, economic growth and competitiveness. Furthermore, in order to promote their own attraction, several metropolises and cities elaborate on their systems of cultural services.

Thus, today artistic supply has, partly, changed into a special sort of entertainment, brand-constructing and tourist attraction. This supply can, like all art, offer "consumers" fresh insights into society and even change their ways of thinking, but it can hardly contribute to fundamental social changes. If artists want to achieve a more radical social role, they should try to practise their profession on a non-profit basis or, by their art, to promote radical social movements' goals. To be sure, the latter alternative is largely excluded in countries exercising authoritarian (China) or semi-authoritarian politics (Russia, Turkey).

RC37-654.1

SEVANEN, ERKKI* (University of Eastern Finland)

The Dialectics of Utopian and Dystopian Impulses in Contemporary Culture, in Particular, in Finnish Contemporary Art

Along the triumph of the neoliberalist politics and the collapse of the socialist world system, art seems to have increasingly lost the critical and utopian perspective that had been characteristic of it since the early 19th century or even since the 18th century's Enlightenment culture. A conclusion like this has, for example, come up in the first edition of Luc Boltanski and Éve Chiapello's *Le nouvel esprit du capitalisme* (1999) which stated that in the 1980s and 1990s the critique on capitalism was heading for a deadlock and also changing into a marginal phenomenon in societies.

Later we have, like Boltanski and Chiapello, witnessed the rise of the critical social movements that do not accept the contemporary world order dominated by the neoliberalist politics. To them belong, among others, the leftist World Social Forum and different, usually fundamentalist or neo-nationalist, globalization-critical networks that have elaborated on alternatives to the current world order. Thus, our era is not void of *Utopias* and utopian impulses.

The situation in contemporary art is, however, slightly different. As Don DeLillo's and Michel Houellebecq's novels, Pussy Riot's political-artistic activism and Ai Weiwei's works indicate, contemporary art may be critical of neoliberal capitalism and authoritarian regimes, but it does not usually offer clear-cut alternatives to them. This is also true of Finnish contemporary art of which this presentation offers an appraisal. Questions concerning contemporary capitalism, gender inequality and ecological themes occur rather regularly in it. Although Finnish community art and design in its different manifestations produce solutions to practical social problems, at a general level Finnish contemporary art does not usually contain explicit alternatives to the current societal order. Rather it shows what sorts of social and ecological risks or pathologies the current societal order includes. In this sense, a dystopian mood is common in it.

RC28-517.2

SEVERSON, MERYN* (University of Alberta)
MAROTO, MICHELLE* (University of Alberta)

Linking Housing Trajectories and the Transition to Adulthood Among Canadian Young Adults

Housing is the largest source of wealth for Canadian families, and homeownership is a major milestone in the housing trajectories of individuals, particularly for young adults. Although recognized as an important step in the life course, few studies integrate housing trajectories with the transition to adulthood. In this paper, we seek to rectify the lack of housing demography research in Canada with a study of transitions out of the parental home and into homeownership among 18-35 year olds in Canada. We analyze three waves of the Canadian General Social Survey (GSS), from 2001, 2006, and 2011. We first use these data to describe the living situations of young adults in Canada over a decade, focusing on homeownership. We then use logistic regression models to predict the likelihood of leaving the parental home and of homeownership. The findings show that although the proportion of young adults leaving the parental home has decreased since 2001, homeownership among young adults has actually increased across all three waves and all regions. We find that leaving the parental home and homeownership are intimately tied to other adult transitions in education, employment, relationships, and parenthood, as well as family background and the socioeconomic context surrounding young adults at the time. Our results also suggest there is growing socioeconomic and demographic distinction between young adults who are able to move out of their parental home and into homeownership and those who remain in the parental home, with important repercussions on lifetime wealth inequalities. As the first

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Canadian study to explore young adults' housing trajectories and the transition to adulthood since 2007, this research provides important understanding of the connections between housing and other life course transitions within a rapidly changing housing market.

RC06-138.5

SEWARD, RUDY* *(University of North Texas)*
RUSH, MICHAEL *(University College Dublin)*

Parental Leave for Fathers to Strengthen Families: Trailblazing Sweden and Japan; Reluctant Ireland and USA

Granting employment leave has become one of the primary policy and program efforts by governments and businesses to increase fathers' family involvement and reduce work family conflict. Most advanced capitalist high income nations have some form of employment leave available to parents in conjunction with childbirth and early child care but options vary by nation, gender, type, and funding. Most East Asian, Western and East European capitalist nations now offer some paid leave, on the birth of a child, as part of their modern social care infrastructures. Parental leave is widely understood to be an important part of the tool-kit for running a modern state but development and implementation varies a great deal. The United States of America (USA) and English-speaking welfare states, like Ireland, lag behind Sweden and Japan, among others, in the provision and individualization of well-paid parental leave and related program to promote work family balance and gender equality. The trail blazing and generous options in Sweden, a Nordic welfare state, and Japan, an East Asian Welfare State underscore underdevelopment of leave options in Ireland and USA. Lack of paid employment leave options related to birth of a child for USA fathers beyond vacation, sick, and personal days are in line with Irish fathers' options and for fathers in the majority of low income nations. Most research on long standing Swedish and Japanese social policies and programs indicate a profound positive effects on fathering and in turn families. Documentation of vast socio-economic and public health benefits of parents taking leave for children, themselves, families, employers, and societies is a clarion call for further development of leave options. Historical, cultural, economic, and geographical factors have all contributed to the USA and Ireland falling behind almost all other advanced capitalistic countries nations in the development of nationwide paid leave.

RC21-395.5

SHA, YEXING* *(Tsinghua University)*
SHI, RUANZHENGHAO *(Tsinghua University)*

Collusion of Interests Led By Developer: A Case Study of Rural Urbanization in China

The urbanization process in contemporary China is largely characterized by the development of rural land on the periphery of cities. As rural land in China is 'collective-owned', it must be expropriated by the state for urban development, so that the 'land use right' can be sold to developers. This process yields huge 'land revenue' for the government, and therefore is widely recognized to be driven by it, with developers acting as participant or colluder.

This study examines the development in Chenjiapu, a mountainous village on the northwest border of Beijing. The Great Wall nearby and its proximity to Beijing makes it a potential site for residential tourism. The case reveals that contrary to prevalent belief, the developer's role in the development process may be dominant, rather than secondary. Through investment in local welfare and gestures of good will, the developer 'hijacks' the township government and village committee, who become active supporters of the project; the village committee negotiate with villagers on behalf of the developer, crediting themselves with the aforementioned welfare, thus sustaining the trust and support of villagers; and the economic boost brought by the project is crucial to the promotion of township government bureaucrats. This three-way power game results in a mutually-beneficial collusion with the developer in lead, who smoothly obtains a larger profit with lower management costs. The villagers are excluded from the development process for lack of power and resources, and their interest are impaired by the conscious or unconscious collusion.

RC41-713.1

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* *(Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi)*

Single Parents in the Transformation Period: The Results of Qualitative Research in Kazakhstan

The growing prevalence of single parents makes it necessary to examine this alternative family forms and to study its strengths and weaknesses. According to experts, scientists, politicians and representatives of public associations, this trend has great impact on society. On the loss of the central role of the nuclear family in the changing world, the transformations in the families of the Western

world and their consequences for people and the well-being of children raised in single parents' families, studies were conducted, various data were analyzed and extensive literature published. Stand out post-Soviet countries of Central Asia, in spite of the uniqueness of each of these countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) they share a common Soviet past, the subsequent and ongoing transformation period. The former countries of the Soviet Union are still in transitional period, which affects the social well-being of the population and their life as a whole. Studies conducted in the Central Asian republics testify to the negative impact of the transformation on the satisfaction of the population of these countries. The collapse of the Soviet Union led to various changes and consequences, not only in the political, economic and social spheres of independent Kazakhstan, but also in the sphere of family-marriage relations. For the study of the former Soviet Union, including Central Asia, around the world set up research institutes and centers, but still do not have enough knowledge and first-hand information about the various aspects of life in this region. One of these little-studied topics is the situation, the socioeconomic status of single parents in the countries of Central Asia. This paper presents the results of study conducted by qualitative method, to study the life of single-parent families, their survival strategies and challenges faced by single parents in the biggest city of Kazakhstan – Almaty.

RC53-885.4

SHABDENOVA, AIZHAN* *(Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi)*
ALIMBEKOVA, GULZHAN* *(CSPO)*

Social Well-Being of Kazakhstan's Children: Results of Sociological Research

During the years of independence of Kazakhstan (former Soviet country), a national model for the protection of children's rights has been formed, based on institutional and legislative levels in accordance with international standards. International and domestic experts on children's rights note that Kazakhstan has made progress in ensuring the rights of children, their economic, legal and social well-being. However, international researchers point to the existing problems in the field of child protection: Despite impressive economic growth rates and a simultaneous increase in the overall quality of life in Kazakhstan over the past 15 years, children are a still vulnerable group. The researchers note the need for further comprehensive monitoring of the well-being of children, that further efforts should be aimed at expanding the set of indicators, in order to provide more information about the quality of services and their results for children. A number of results of the study conducted by the Center for the Study of Public Opinion are presented in this paper. The study showed: the majority of Kazakhstani children (85%) noted high marks (8-10) of happiness, the average value of happiness rating is 8.8 points out of 10. Children aged 8-12, children living in villages and children brought up in families with two parents feel happier. At the same time, it was revealed that the majority of children (58%) are experiencing, as they think, a problem, something worries them.

RC34-626.5

SHABNAZ, SAMIA* *(American International University-Bangladesh)*

Drives and Deterrence Influencing Entrepreneurial Intention: A Perception of University Students in Bangladesh

The employment situation of youth is globally characterized by high unemployment, underemployment and lower quality jobs. These aspects contribute to the risk of social unrest, detachment from labor market and loss of faith in social progress. In the context of Bangladesh, the unemployment rate of the age group of 15 to 29 with tertiary education is the highest. To facilitate the engagement of the growing number of young job seekers, entrepreneurship has gained attention. Entrepreneurship is a significant component of development concerns as it provides innovation, creates new employment opportunities, and leads to increased economic and social wealth in the country. Latest focus of research is on university graduates with the aim to predict their entrepreneurial behaviors in the future. The literature reveals that most of the studies in Bangladesh focused on the problems and prospects of young entrepreneurs but very few researches have been done to address the youth intention to become entrepreneur. Therefore, this study will uncover the perception of university students regarding the drives and deterrence influencing their entrepreneurial intention. To conduct the research the primary data was collected from 400 final year undergraduate students using non-probability purposive sampling technique through self-administered questionnaire. The drives and deterrence were reduced using a multivariate statistical technique like Factor Analysis. The analysis identified the significant factors which motivates as well as demotivates the entrepreneurial intention and categorized them accordingly. This paper will facilitate the policy makers, educational institutions and researchers by suggesting several implementable strategies in major areas for the promotion of entrepreneurship in developing counties like Bangladesh.

RC15-282.18

SHAFATI, MASOUMEH* *(PHD Candidate of Sociology University of Tehran)*

ZAHEDI, MOHAMAD JAVAD *(Faculty Member of Payame Noor University)*

A Sociological Analysis of the Doctor-Patient Relationship (A qualitative study in the city of Ahvaz, Iran)

Doctor-patient relationship is one of the most controversial kinds of social relationships. Despite the universal unity about this concept in general, there is a lot of discrepancy in this field, which differentiates the societies from each other. This research has been carried out with the objective of analyzing doctor-patient relationship from the patients' point of view with the approach of "grounded theory". The data has been collected through semi-structured interviews with 21 patients in obstetricians' offices in Ahvaz and also observations of the procedures of medical consultation in those doctors' offices and has later on been analyzed using the subjective encoding method. Based on the analysis under taken in this open and pivotal encoding, five categories, i.e. "multiple visits", "limitation of time", "high patient load", "lack of readiness of patients" and "avoidant behavior of the doctors" have been achieved as reasoning conditions of "non-cooperative and treatment-oriented relationship" that has been recognized as dominant communication pattern between doctor and patient in the scope of the current research. Intervening conditions also, have been analyzed in a larger scope in the form of culture, mental models, awareness and financial supporting actions among which "education" played a very significant role. The patients facing pivotal category regarding contextual and intervening conditions generally adopt approaches such as "compatibility", "tolerance", "self-help" and "conflict" that each of those behavioral strategies, have special consequences for patient most important of which are "medical errors", "financial and mental damages", despondency from cooperation" and "self-medication" and if nothing is done for improving this relationship, the production and reproduction cycle of an unequal relationship will survive. Since the multiple-visit phenomenon is increasing, especially in obstetricians' offices, more researches need to be done in this field because according to findings of this research it has drastic effects on doctor-patient relationship and the patients' performance.

RC23-433.5

SHAFFER, JONATHAN* *(Boston University)*

A Crisis of Care: Noncommunicable Diseases and the Biopolitics of Exclusion

The world is failing to adequately address noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), particularly amongst the world's poorest populations. In 2013 in low-income countries, NCDs killed eight million people before they turned sixteen years old. The World Economic Forum projects that NCDs will cause more than $21.3 trillion dollars of economic losses on low-income countries over the next twenty years. NCDs account for 70% of the total burden of disease globally. Yet, despite well-evidenced, cost effective interventions, financing for the care, treatment, and prevention of NCDs amongst the poor accounts for less than 1% of all development assistance for health. What is causing this political blockage?

This paper uses mixed methods including archival-historical research at the World Health Organization (WHO), citation network analysis, expert interviews, and a large survey of global health practitioners to shed light on this important empirical puzzle. I trace the historical emergence of the NCD category in the public health literature and discourse, demonstrate how NCDs are framed and discussed by policy experts and global health practitioners today, and finally, show evidence of the political effects of this historically constructed framing.

It is my argument that key shifts in the structure of the scholarly NCD citation network correspond with important changes in NCDs framing from global health practitioners and leaders at the WHO and other governing bodies. This narrow, scientifically-driven framing has limited the political opportunities that NCDs advocates have had in mobilizing new financing for these important global health problems. Drawing on a biopolitical theoretical framework, these findings could provide insights into why relatively little new policy or new financing have followed from high-level United Nations and WHO political action in recent years.

RC34-JS-75.3

SHAHROKH, THEA* *(Coventry University)*

A Search for Social Justice: Finding Belonging in the Textured Lives of Young Migrants

Young people aged 16-25 with migration-related life experience in South Africa hold complex identities. Their identities are entangled with their past, present and their future and contingent on their gender, race, nationality, age, sexuality and more. These social markers position them in relation to others, within power relations that structure society and that entrench some people at the centre, and others at the margins. These systems constrain the freedom, agency and dignity of young people who have experienced displacement, relocation, and movement within their lives. These constraints are reflected in how these young people are included, or made 'other', in processes of belonging.

This paper draws on research in South Africa which employs a participatory and creative approach grounded in a critical ethnographic inquiry to allow young people to narrate their own identities and reflections on belonging. The creation of counter-narratives by diverse young people with migration-related experience disrupts assumptions about who they are and how belonging plays out in their lives. Significantly, belonging is articulated through everyday experiences that are textured with the multiple identities that these young people embody. Young people's identities are found to be entangled with their sense of belonging, both are fluid, and both interact with unequal structures and distributions of power. This research shows that recognising complexity in the construction of belonging by and for young people can inform new pathways of change for social justice.

Hearing the multi-textured voices of disadvantaged young people sheds light on the infrastructures that construct boundaries of inclusion. Further research is needed to deepen this analysis and to build strategies to dismantle exclusionary systems. This includes exploring possibilities for new kinds of solidarities that recognise situated experience and work to identify shared struggles to address inequalities. In turn, new forms of belonging, across social divides, may become possible.

RC32-581.2

SHAHROKNI, NAZANIN* *(Syracuse University)*

Taking Difference Seriously: A Close-Up Look at Middle Eastern Feminism(s)

This presentation is about the formation of "Middle Eastern feminism." It traces the myriad of factors that helped shape and/or fundamentally alter Middle Eastern feminists (i.e. the growing significance and subsequent failures of Middle Eastern states; the heightening of the War on Terror; the spread and growth of religious movements/states across the region, the Arab Spring, etc.) The talk is divided into three sections: In the first section, I zoom out to offer a long-shot view of Middle Eastern feminism as different *from* other kinds of feminisms. Here, I will attend to cross national collaborations and solidarities. In the second section, I zoom in to offer a close-up look at Middle Eastern feminisms. Here, I will explicate the differences *within* Middle Eastern feminisms, and discuss the tensions that have developed both across and within Middle Eastern countries. I will end the presentation by discussing the implications of pursuing a "politics of difference" at local, national and international levels.

RC01-49.3

SHAIKH, RIAZ* *(SZABIST)*

Eulogizing the Military Role While Using Social Media in Pakistan (2013-17)

Normally military is considered as a conservative institution, depending on the conventional means of communication, but social media has accelerated the process of flow of information. In case of a post-colonial state like Pakistan, where maintaining secrecy and releasing very limited information has been an established policy, but in recent years, military has very successfully utilized social media to not only develop its image but to undermine civilian supremacy in the country. Because of this use of social media, at certain moments, country experienced political instability and regional conflicts. Excessive use of social media by military increased the Civil-Military gulf. Social Media was occasionally used as a tool to undermine the civilian supremacy.

This paper while focusing on the increasing use of social media by military since 2013 to influence public opinion will also discuss the effects and fallout of such excessive usage by military.

TG03-JS-70.2

SHAIKH, RIAZ* *(SZABIST)*

Perpetual Conflict in South Asia: Causes, Challenges and Way Forward

Unfortunately after seven decades of independence, Pakistan and India have remained at loggerheads and have not been able to resolved their conflicts. This has made South Asia as one of the most dangerous regions in the world. Both the countries have nuclear arsenals which further increases the risk factor.

In Pakistan there is a vivid difference of opinion in the Civil-Military leadership about India-Pakistan relations. Civilian leadership wants a peaceful resolutionof conflict between both countries so that military's influence may be brought under control. But, military leadership has been very rigid in its policy and never agrees to any concession offered to India. This difference of opinion hasnot only promoted conflict in South Asia, but Pakistan has experience political instability and military coups.

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

This paper will focus on the nature of conflict between India and Pakistan and how difference of opinion between civil and military leadership has further promoted the conflict. Paper will also discuss the various attempts by civilian governments to normalize such relations and such attempts were sabotage by the military.

RC56-JS-32.1

SHAJAHAN, BOHI* (American International University Bangladesh)

Married Working Women-Identification of Challenges and Strategies to Overcome Hurdles: A Study on Urban Women Workers of Dhaka City.

Women's increasing financial contribution became vital for economic development of the country and economic contribution to the family. Keeping this in mind Bangladeshi women obtain much attention to enhance their socio-economic condition and empowerment level. Though much attention is given on various aspect of developing women in society, not much has been done to support the married working women in urban areas of Bangladesh. Married working women in Dhaka city are intertwined in a social system that requires them to handle both family and work responsibility with special care and caution. This group of women faces various challenges that become a hurdle in their further advancement. The studies and initiatives in Bangladesh are heavily focused on rural women and haven't focused on providing solutions to this sector. The current study besides filling the current literature gap will also provide a solution to address their challenges. Thus the aim of the paper is to identify the intensity of different challenges and provide suggestions towards the women, the family members and the organization the women works in. In order to serve the objective, primary data has been collected from 200 married working women employed in various sectors of Dhaka city using purposive sampling method. Different challenges that will become part of the questionnaire have been identified from intensive investigation of existing literature. KMO test has been done before conducting factor analysis and the result is more than 0.6. Factor analysis has been done to identify factors. It has been observed that some factors are more significant as challenges. Suggestions have been provided on the basis of the results. This paper will help policy makers of different sectors of the society. These suggestions if properly implemented will help in utilizing the full potential of these working women ultimately positively impacting the society.

RC28-526.4

SHALLA, VIVIAN* (University of Guelph)

Shifting Class: Experiencing Labour Market Transitions and Downward Mobility

In the current context of economic restructuring and downsizing, many workers find themselves forced to move either between jobs, often of a precarious nature, or between periods of employment and unemployment and/or social assistance. This transition in workers= position in, and attachment to, the labour market clearly points to employment instability, insecurity and precarity, a shift that is compounded by downward mobility, often both individual and intergenerational. These dynamics have implications for individuals' class position and identity under neo-liberal capitalism. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews with workers in the Guelph and Wellington Region of Ontario, Canada, this paper focuses on the lived experiences and challenges of employment precarity and downward social mobility faced by workers undergoing labour market transitions since the 2008 economic crisis. It locates these changes in the context of transformations in the local economy set within the broader global economy. The paper examines transition pathways and processes, as well as different dimensions of individual agency in shaping outcomes. It also analyzes workers' understanding of social class both structurally and subjectively, as well as their changing perceptions of their own class status and identity flowing from labour market transitions and deepening precariousness. Finally, workers' struggle to maintain a middle-class status and identity is addressed. This paper contributes to our sociological understanding of work and social stratification under contemporary capitalism by bringing together scholarly literature on labour market transitions and precariousness, social mobility, and class identity to couch the analysis of the everyday lived experiences and decisions of workers struggling within broader structures and forces.

RC24-458.4

SHAMON, HAWAL* (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
SCHUMANN, DIANA (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
HAKE, JÜRGEN-FRIEDRICH (Forschungszentrum Jülich)

Are Information Campaigns Able to Influence the Social Acceptance of the German Energy Transition?

The transition of the German energy system towards a more sustainable energy system has already been decided by the German parliament. This decision is a necessary requirement to reach the EU's 2030 *goals* for *climate* and energy. However, in a socio-technical system such as the energy system, a "top-down" initiated transition process requires social acceptance, in particular for the installation of new energy infrastructure. To this extent, it is important to investigate measures that can be used to influence the social acceptance of energy transition among the citizens. In our study, we focus primarily on the role of information campaigns in influencing the social acceptance among the German population.

For the examination of this issue, we designed an experimental survey on the basis of the Elaboration-Likelihood Model of persuasion (ELM) of [Petty & Cacioppo, 1986] and administered it to a representative sample of the German population. In our quantitative study, we examine the influence of a large number of factors on the acceptance of energy technologies. For example, we study the influence of arguments for and against electricity generating technologies (coal power plants, gas power plants, offshore wind power plants, offshore wind power plants, solar parks, and biomass power plants) on the social acceptance of the technologies. The arguments used in our survey were developed by an interdisciplinary research team at the Forschungszentrum Jülich and scaled according to their persuasiveness in a previous study. The data is still to be analyzed in autumn 2017. A paper will be available by March 2018.

RC33-604.2

SHAMON, HAWAL* (Forschungszentrum Jülich)
BERNING, CARL (Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz)

Careless Responding: Rates and Reactions in a Quota Sample and a Voluntary Opt-in Sample

In recent years, internet based surveys have become a popular survey mode in social science. However, this survey mode is prone to careless responding (CR), the tendency to respond to a survey item by ignoring the item's content. CR might lead to incorrect factor structures as well as to attenuate associations between survey items such that type II errors may occur. Therefore, several detection methods for CR have been proposed and examined. However, the issue of CR has mainly been discussed among psychologists concerned about serious threats to data quality, when questionnaires are internet based and when the sample consists of college students who participate in exchange for a course credit or for remuneration. In this paper, we examine rates of CR based on two different samples utilizing different detection methods. First, we use a quota sample (with remuneration), a central data source for internet based surveys in sociological and political research. Second, we include a voluntary opt-in panel (without remuneration). The experimental setting in both samples allows us examining respondents' reactions to the detection methods.

RC31-565.4

SHAN, DESAI* (University of Ottawa)

Mapping the Occupational Health and Safety Challenges Arising from Employment-Related Geographical Mobility (E-RGM) Among Canadian Seafarers on the Great Lakes and St Lawrence River

Shipping on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway connects the trade between Canada, the US and the world. Meanwhile, these and other seafarers have to live and work with different scales of employment-related geographical mobility, including intra-provincial commuting movement every 6-12 weeks from home to port and vice versa, as well as domestic and international transport movement on a 24/7 basis between Canadian and the US ports (Cresswell et al. 2016). Based on twenty in-depth semi-structured interviews, this research examines how E-RGM and the related regulatory frameworks may create health and safety challenges for these Canadian seafarers. The regulatory frameworks involve multi-level international and federal legal sources, including international maritime conventions, the *Canada Shipping Act, Canada Labour Code* and *Maritime Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*, implemented by various agencies, including the Flag State (Canada), the Port State (the US) and authorized third parties, such as Classification Societies.

Their high-level of mobility makes ships a working environment temporarily disconnected from land-based society and services. The findings indicate that as a result of this disconnection, seafarers have to sacrifice to a certain extent their individual rights to ensure the overall safety of the ship. In addition, high-level E-RGM increases workloads on ships. Seafarers are not only required to navigate safely in narrow seaways, locks and canals between the lakes, but are also responsible for cargo discharging, and obliged to control and manage potential pollutants on board. Long working hours, shift works and the motion of ships can cause significant fatigue for the crew. Fatigue is reported to be a prominent cause of accidents and injuries among seafarers. Finally, new technologies are speeding up cargo operation in ports and strict security measures have reduced the chance for seafarers to take shore breaks, which further intensifies the isolation and fatigue suffered by seafarers.

RC47-795.2

SHANAAH, SADI* *(Aarhus University)*

Motivation for Countering an Extremist Social Movement: The Case of British Muslims' Activism Against Islamist Extremists

British Muslims have led a number of activities with the purpose of countering Islamist extremism. These activities represent a relatively rare instance of mobilisation and activism against what can be termed an extremist social movement. However, the social and political context, in which this activism takes place, is complex and arguably not conducive to counter-extremism mobilisation. To name but a few factors, British Muslims feel little efficacy and their primary grievances are less connected to Islamist extremism than to the reaction to it by the state, the media and some segments of the non-Muslim population. In this context of many factors speaking against "community-based" counter-extremism, why would many British Muslims still engage in countering Islamist extremists? This paper investigates the individual motivations of British Muslims for activism aimed at countering Islamist extremists. As the point of departure, it uses the theories developed in the collective action, social movement and social psychology literature and it extends them to the understudied case of activism against an extremist movement or groups, as the classical literature is overwhelmingly focused on the collective action against the state, authorities or another non-violent movement. The paper primarily draws on data collected in 20-30 semi-structured interviews with British Muslim counter-extremism activists and a survey of 800 British Muslims (both being conducted at the time of writing this abstract).

RC18-346.8

SHARIFI, MOHAMMAD* *(Jawaharlal Nehru university)*

Nation, Religion and Social Conflict

Key word: social identity, conflict, nationalism, religion
Religion and nation are the two controversial terms, both can be seen as the process identification as well as the basis for conflict and harmony among social groups. In some respect nation as traditional notion of self-determination is essentially the right of a people to determine their destiny and to govern their own affairs to fulfill the sense of pride and self-esteems. However religion is also what people were inspired by, it involved idea it has never been abstract, it animate individuals, communities and nations. In history of human kind both nationalism and religion have always contribute to conflict, off course that social conflict is the outcome of multi domination factors which always include the political and social identities. The centrality of national and religious identification into the social conflict illustrated that struggle over territory, power, and resource has always been taken place under the shadow of nation or religion. To an extend the struggle over identity can also take a similar meaning as the struggle over power and resources, both nation and religion as collective identity for social group plays a pivotal role in creating social conflict. According to sociologists and social psychologists; the ethno-national groups always categorizing themselves from the other who are consider as outsider, the intimacy in-group develop hatred toward out-group, and it is very common among the nationalist and other social groups who have the similar identity. The attempt of this paper is to look that how nationalism and religion cause and create conflict among social groups and what is the role of social identity from sociological and social psychological stand point.

RC21-JS-19.1

SHARMA, CHHAVI* *(IIT Bombay)*

Biography of Mumbai City through Its Taxi Drivers

Mumbai city has been written about as a cosmopolitan city, as a melting pot that has people from all walks of life, from different parts of the country to access better prospects of economic upward mobility for themselves and for the generations to come next along with simultaneous assertions of Maratha identity from past few decades. It has been written about extensively in terms of housing, its slums, its religious diversity, being the manufacturing hub to becoming the commercial capital, hub of Indian (Hindi) cinema, having an underbelly of smuggling and other criminal activities, etc.

My effort is to present biography of the Mumbai city through the narratives of taxi drivers who have been associated with taxi trade of the city that started in 1909. Taxi drivers of the city have mostly been migrants to the city, who moved from small remotely situated villages to a large metropolitan city that's ever expanding and have left an indelible mark on making of this city.

Drawing from interviews of taxi drivers detailing their lives as taxi drivers in the city and their constant touch with their native places in the rural hinterlands of the country along with interviews of their leader and archival material this paper would want to show the transformation of the city through the change of key practices- structural and operational of this century old taxi trade. Taxi that's both simultaneously symbolic and operational necessity of the city shall allow me to show how the macro makings of the city change the everyday at a micro, rather an individual level. It shall be an endeavor to make a biography of Mumbai through biography of its quintessential taxi and taxi drivers and the reciprocity of this process.

RC13-254.9

SHARMA, NAINA* *(University of Rajasthan)*

Parks and Livability: Exploration of Leisure Time Activities

Leisure is an important contributing factor in increasing livability. The free dictionary defines livable as suitable to live in. Research has found positive relationship between availability of leisure activities and enhancement of Livability. Well developed public spaces like parks are not only a tangible reflection of the quality of life of the community but also provide identity for citizens and are a major factor in the perception of quality of life in a given community. Parks and recreation services are often cited as one of the most important factors in surveys of how livable communities are. Parks provide gathering places for families and social groups, as well as for individuals of all ages and economic status, regardless of their ability to pay for access. The present paper explores the relationship between the park goers of central park (a public park in Jaipur) and the enhancement of livability for them. The Central park came into existence 12 years ago and attracts people from all parts of the city. The park functions not only as the lung of jaipur but also provides a place for interaction for the citizens.

RC13-250.3

SHARMA, ONIMA* *(D.A.V. (PG) College, Dehradun; Uttarakhand)*
PAL, ARCHANA *(DAV (PG) College Dehradun, Uttarakhand)*

Leisure in the 'less Known World': A Study of Leisure and Recreation Among the Van Gujjar Tribes of India

Van Gujjars are a pastoral semi nomadic community, practicing transhumance and are inhabitants of the Himalayan belt, stretching from Kashmir to the border between India and Nepal. Van Gujjars are most marginalized, non literate, not very well known pastoralists. Life for them is all about survival and perpetual movement.

Each culture has an impact on its society's leisure influencing to some degree what people do in their leisure time, which leisure activities take priority over others and how much time and money people spend in different leisure activities. The usual definitions of leisure are not adequate to explain the nature and experience of leisure and recreation of the tribes. Tribal people do not make the same sharp distinction between work and leisure that more technologically advanced societies do. The effects of modernization and globalization has blurred the already ambiguous boundaries between work and leisure. These forces are causing an overall commercialization of leisure, which denies access of leisure facilities to the money poor. The present study aims to understand the meaning and purpose of leisure to the Van Gujjars. It also attempts to examine the Van Gujjars value systems in general, with their relationships to leisure beliefs, attitudes and behaviours. The study is based on qualitative research with the use of both primary and secondary data and a combination of purposive and snowball sampling method. A sample size of twenty five 'deras' (households) living in Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand (India) has been used for the study. It was seen in the study that whatever the Van Gujjars do, whatever they have and whatever they earn for their livelihood is within the ambit of the forest they live in. They are technologically cut off in this globalized world and are isolated from the mainstream culture of the land.

RC13-260.5

SHARMA, PRIYANKA* *(Pearl Academy)*

Digital Jewellery: Innovation in Contemporary Leisure Activities

Leisure is necessary part of our lives and as its gives us an opportunity to develop sense of freedom, creativity, and satisfaction and also builds our skills and self-confidence. People involve themselves in different satisfying leisure activities. Jewellery is a universal form of adornment and jewellery made from shells, stone and bones survives from prehistoric times. From early times it was worn as a personal adornment or protection from the dangers of life or as a mark of status or rank but finally giving a sense of achievement and indirectly evidences role of jewelry for leisure. Technology has been enhanced spectacularly since the human kind made it and there is a paradigm shift in the way people spend their leisure time. One of the sizzling technological waves for leisure is "Digital Jewellery". Digital Jewelry gives the power of computers in a compact trendy wearable device. Whether it is checking mails or chatting with friends while relaxing in bath tub or having video call while jogging or connecting pendant pen drive to listen favourite music, recent innovations in digital jewellery gives you a playful environment for leisure activities. This paper presents how digital jewellery is emerging as one of the sizzling fashion trend for leisure activities. This study is mainly based on secondary collections from research papers, articles, journals and reports of reputable institutions and trend update from offline and online resources. This paper presents how the significance of jewellery has changed with time especially with the impact of technology. It also discusses the wide variety of inventions and

design concepts explored by different companies and manufacturers in recent times for shrinking the computers to wearable devices. The paper concludes with suggestions for use of digital jewellery and its advantages for leisure activities.

WG05-950.3

SHARMA, SATISH* (CORDIA INSTITUTES)

Political Economy of Resource Allocation: Emerging Issues of Sanitation in Urbanising Himalaya

Unequal allocation of municipal services and services maintenance resources in urbanizing Himalaya, resultant scenario of insanitation, people's deprivation of basic civic amenities including adequate quantity of potable drinking water land the Himalayan state in a paradox- pledge for a Swachh Bharat on the one hand and dwindling municipal services on the other. The qualitative transformation in the society therefore remains a far cry. This is substantiated by the fact that 52.1 rural and 7.5 percent urbanites by choice go for open defecation. Since most part of Himalayan region is rural and limitedly urbanized the problem is acute. While Himalaya is a perennial source of water to the people of plains the people in Himalaya suffer from acute scarcity of water, a key component in sanitation practices.

The paper stresses upon the need for comprehensive incisive strategies vis-à-vis sanitation in urbanizing Himalayan region. A workable strategy has to be formulated keeping in view the social structure and political economy of resource allocation. The underlying rationale of the proposed is to resolve the multiple unresolved paradoxes between increasing wealth of nation-state and declining state services, increasing sanitation needs of fast growing populations, especially in the urban areas and declining capacities of the municipal corporations to meet the unmet sanitation needs.

This paper, based on empirical study of Shimla city in north-west Himalaya argues that mountains have historically been the source of forest wealth and water to the peoples of plains but political expediency and political economy of the state its own urban structures have suffered on account of resource constraints. While the increasing population- both the permanent residents and floating population-tourists, labour force etc. considerably adversely affect the services, the unequal distribution of resources among different classes of population leave deep rooted perpetual effect on municipal services.

RC57-925.4

SHARMA, SATISH* (CORDIA INSTITUTES)

Visual Expressions: Culture Structure and Social Consciousness

Visual expressions with iconographic and stylistic representation reflect upon culture, social structure and a specific type of structure of consciousness. The perpetual representation of icons and styles in visual expressions along with culture and social structure, the three mutually inclusive and exclusive concepts suggest a dialectical relationship between the three. An understanding of the nature of dialectics, their relationship and operation is understandable through systematic analysis and interpretation of visuals as text and method in the given historical time and space context. The underlying assumption being the simultaneity of dialectical mutual influences reinforces reproduction of cultural and structural values resulting in indoctrination of specific structure of social consciousness. The historical and sociological causality of mutual influences reveal definitive role of economic and political structure on the nature and type of visual expressions.

This paper, while examining Indian art as a case study finds it is unique with deep rooted religious contents and values, which is neither accidental nor a representation of people's true consciousness. The similar is also the case of art elsewhere in the world. The fact, perhaps, remains art and visual forms are consciously and rationally designed as strategy to maintain *status-quo* to govern and manage all diversities and adversities. The combine of culture, structure and social consciousness have not only kept the Hindu icons, cultural symbols and form of ritual practices alive, the latter in turn has survived Hinduism till date despite the emergence of other religions and religious faiths all through the history. Given the historically dialectical nature of the relationship, objective analysis with appropriate theoretical and methodological tools is a challenging task. It is further compounded, with emerging diverse forms, quality of materials, vast geographic locale of their existence, and lack of archives with consistent historical records.

RC40-702.1

SHARMA, SHALINI* (PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY,LUDHIANA,PUNJAB)

Farmers' Suicides in Punjab:an Individual Act or a Social Fact?

Farmers' suicide has become a painful reality being witnessed haplessly by majority with no sure solution in sight. In spite of various state sponsored relief measures, suicides have continued unabated, since its onset in the neo-liberal phase. There has been disintegration between agriculture and agriculturist, a discontinuity between farmers' actual experiences and their normative expectations in rural Punjab. According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

thirty two farmers committed suicide everyday in 2013 which went up to 34 per day in 2014 & further it went up to 35 in 2015. Durkheimian theory suggests that the decision to commit suicide is irreducible to individual act and be viewed as a manifestation of social conditions. Though many agriculturally developed cotton growing states are reeling under this menace, the present paper focused on Punjab with a specific objective to gauge the chronology and overlapping of social events which had caused the present agrarian crisis. For this, study relied upon primary and secondary sources of data procured from NCRB reports, reports of ADRTC of ISEC, and studies conducted by the department of Economics and Sociology, PAU, Ludhiana. Primary data were collected through personal interview from victim's families. The study found that the post 1980s farm profitability not only declined but became negative. Number of factors like faulty political populism policies, raised aspiration level of farm families, incommensurate expenditure pattern, changing work culture and absentee farming with wide spread drug abuse, poor quality of education and health services & weather variability, has made agriculture nonviable especially, for marginal and small farmer who constitute more than three forth of farmers' suicides. The study substantiates the need to revisit Durkheimian orientation to better understand the social fact of farmers' suicides by eschewing economic and physiological reductionism in the light of the 'sui generis' trait of society.

RC53-884.7

SHARMA, UMESH* (University of Toronto)

Culture(s), Childhood(s), and Right(s): Theorizing the Right to Education in (Post)Colonial India

The purpose of this paper is to explore 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act (2009)' of the Government of India—which introduced the provision of mandatory elementary education for all Indian youth between 6 and 14 years of age—by situating it within a broader socio-historical context. With marginal adjustments (most notably those involving the prescribed age of formal education), the preceding amendment had its antecedent in Article 45 of the Constitution of India (1949)—specifically, in the provision that within a period of ten years of the commencement of the constitution, the newly conceived nation-state would provide free and compulsory education for all children until 14 years of age. In momentarily bracketing issues pertaining to 'practicality' as such—namely, the role of a public system of education in spurring economic growth, in manufacturing a 'literate' populace which possesses a common national identity grounded in a shared set of cultural ethos, while simultaneously providing an institutional mechanism through which an increasingly complex society is to be 'sorted'—this paper seeks to evaluate the socio-cultural implications of a universalist exhortation to education couched within a liberal-democratic discourse of 'rights' and 'equality'. It specifically pivots upon examining the question of the offer of mass standardized institutional compulsory elementary education from the vantage of three perspectives: (1) The institutional legacy of colonization and the postcolonial predicament; (2) Variegated expressions of social relations between adult and child across space and time; (3) The relationship/relevance of culture to the devising of educational institutions and/or practices. In meditating specifically on the themes of childhood, coloniality and rights, and therein, contributing to key areas of inquiry within the fields of the sociology of childhood and education, it aims to examine the complexities inherent in devising educational policy within a (post)colonial globalized context.

RC22-409.15

SHARONOVA, SVETLANA* (People's Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University))
EROKHOVA, NATALIA (People's Friendship University of Russia)

Jürgen Habermas and Russian Philosophers-Theologians: Dialogue through the Century

Russian philosophers-theologians criticized the criterial foundations of the sociology of religion in the era of the emergence of sociology as a science. They opposed the idea of socialism. Their counter-arguments turned out to be prophetic and the scenario of the development of the socialist society, which they predicted, was fully realized. However, their thoughts were not heard by European and by Soviet scientists especially. Platform of scientific atheism won, and it formed the methodological atheism of the sociology of religion.

A century has passed and Jürgen Habermas had to address again the analysis of the two worldview positions of secular and religious societies in his works. Authors are not going to find out the reasons prompting Jürgen Habermas to return to this analysis. In this presentation, the authors will try to compare the opinion of Russian scientists of the early of the 20th century and the modern scholar of the early of the 21st century Jürgen Habermas' approach, who is recognized as the world leader in this field of research. The purpose of such a comparative analysis is to understand how the views of the 21st century correlate with the theological platform of the vision of social reality proposed by Russian philosophers-theologians in the early of the 20th century.

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

RC06-138.8

SHEELY, AMANDA* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*
SUMMERS, KATE *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

Activation Policies and Job Quality Among Lone Mothers in the UK

Since the 1990s across Europe and North America, there has an increased policy focus on encouraging lone mothers to work. At present, In the United Kingdom, lone parents with children over the age of five can only get financial assistance if they agree to engage in job search and can receive financial penalties if they do not do so. Activation strategies for lone mothers are often justified with the statement that employment will improve the lives of mothers and children. However, these policies may not have fully accounted for the types of jobs these mothers obtain. Using data from Understanding Society, a longitudinal survey of around 40,00 households in the United Kingdom, this article will assess how activation policies have changed the quality of employment of lone mothers with children. We build on the current literature by moving beyond overall employment rates to consider both between- and within-work instability. Additionally, to ensure that differences in employment quality are due to activation and not unobserved individual characteristics, we use a modeling strategy that combines propensity score matching with difference-in-difference estimation. Initial results suggest that activation policies do lead to increases in employment. However, mothers also report lower job satisfaction.

RC18-346.4

SHEIKHZADEGAN, AMIR* *(University of Fribourg)*
NOLLERT, MICHAEL* *(University of Fribourg)*

Between Religious and National Identity: (Re-)Converts to Islam in Switzerland

Conversion (adoption of a new faith) and re-conversion (re-embracement of one's own neglected faith) as two facets of "spiritual transformation" (Paloutzian, 2005) also imply a reshuffling of the one's social identities (Travisano 1970; Gooren 2010). Hence, (re-)converts are often assumed to lose their loyalty to the nation-state (Moosavi 2013). In extreme cases, they even break democratic rules and favor a universal theocracy (Phares 2007).

Whilst the linkage between religion and nationalism at the macro-level is well-researched (see e.g. Brubaker, 2012; Byrnes 2005; Deol 2003; Kunovich 2006; Mavrogordatos 2003; Rieffer 2003), research on the microdynamcis of this relationship is relatively new (see e.g. Hopkins 2007; Jensen 2008; Özyürek 2014) and under-researched.

Addressing this deficit, we apply the method of *reconstruction of narrative identity* (Lucius-Hoene & Deppermann, 2004) to analyze the autobiographies of a selected number of Swiss (re-)converts to Islam. Of special interest is thereby to understand how such an identity transformation affects the sense of belonging to a nation-state characterized by several cross-cutting cleavages. Four autobiographic narratives illustrate the variety of relationships between religious and national identity: Hamit, a second-generation migrant form Turkey, and Urs, a Swiss national, both adopt an orthodox reading of Islam and prefer the global Umma to their respective national identity. Vincent, a Swiss national and convert to Islam, manages to espouse his social identities as a Muslim and as a Swiss. Selma, a marriage migrant, suddenly decides to observe Islamic codex, including wearing of hijab, in order to underscore her national pride as Syrian/Arab woman.

Comparing narratives of (re-)converts the study shows how biographical background, the kind of Islam one has (re-)embraced and social networks interact to shape the individual's post-(re-)conversion national identity. The study also discusses the similarities and the differences between converts and re-converts to Islam regarding their national identity.

RC12-246.2

SHELDON, TESS* *(Osgoode Hall Law School, York University)*

Reflections of Canada's Eugenical Past: Contemporary Accounts of Structural Violence(s) Against Persons with Disabilities

This paper explores Canada's eugenical legacy, and draws on accounts of social murder and social apartheid as relevant to the rights experiences of persons with disabilities in Canada. These accounts are reminiscent of the evidence of widespread institutional violence and structural violence against persons with disabilities in Canada. Its underlying legal questions are also reminiscent of public health law's dark history, including the Supreme Court of the United States' decision in *Buck v Bell* (1927) upholding a Virginia law that authorized the involuntary sterilization of "feeble minded" persons. The law was found to serve the public's health because "[t]hree generations of imbeciles are enough." This paper adopts a broad understanding of the State's eugenical authority beyond coercive sterilization. It also attends to the eugenical impact of neoliberal policies, oppressive living and working conditions, barriers to health care or disability supports, and the trauma caused by the (interlocking) operation of ableism, sanism, racism and poverty. The paper will offer four examples to

illustrate the lingering of Canada's eugenical past: immigration decisions about the inadmissibility of persons with disabilities including expectations of their "excessive demand" on health or social services, the police killings of racialized persons with (mental health) disabilities, Canada's failure to adequately respond to the opioid epidemic, and the exacerbation of the Indigenous suicide crisis on- and off-reserve by the defunding of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation. While the term "eugenics" is largely absent from current public discourse, the legacy of Canada's eugenical history persists.

RC42-724.2

SHELLY, ROBERT* *(Ohio University)*
SHELLY, ANN *(Ashland University)*

Implications of Task Type on Emergence of Social Structures

Task types are organized in four categories: 1) Generate ideas and/or plans; 2) Choose right answers or issue discussion; 3) Negotiate conflicts of viewpoint or interest; 4) Execute tasks and resolve conflicts of power. Traditional studies of emergence of social structures have focused on tasks with the assignment for the group to select the right answers to a task (e.g. Lost on the Moon). These exercises result in a truncated pattern of behaviors in terms of cognitive behaviors, organizing behaviors, and status behaviors/cues. Our work has focused on a task that has no correct response and the group is to arrive at consensus on an action. Participants are asked to respond to a scenario that posits the group is in a bunker during a violent, war-like event. There are people outside who want to come in and there is no way to determine whether they are friend or foe. Each participant is asked to make an individual decision with rationale. The group is then asked to reach consensus and a rationale for their decision. We examine the levels of cognitive behaviors, the emergence of organization and related organizing behaviors, and the sequence of the emergence of hierarchical structures (particularly status cues). Initial studies indicate that the level of differentiated behavior within the group is stronger and more varied. The nature of the path to task sequences appear to become richer and more varied.

RC55-JS-55.1

SHEN, JING* *(Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), University of Mannheim)*
KOGAN, IRENA *(Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES), University of Mannheim)*

Birds of a Feather Flock Together? Own-Group Concentration and Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in the UK, 2009-2016

The local living environment matters for an individual's life satisfaction, and this is particularly so for immigrants living in the host country. While socioeconomic factors have commonly been examined at various aggregated levels, cultural coherence between an individual immigrant and the environments he or she lives in has drawn less scholarly attention. This study thus aims to contribute to the literature on the importance of cultural coherence between individuals and the local environment in life satisfaction. With focuses on ethnicity and religion, this study aims to address the following research question: To what extent does the match between an immigrant's characteristic and the composition of the local environment influence the immigrant's life satisfaction?

Data were drawn from Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) (waves 1 to 6) between 2009 and 2016. Using the individual identifier, each individual case is directly linked to the geographic area of Local Authority (LA) in each wave. Ethnic and religious compositions of the LA level are thus computed by weighting corresponding frequencies using the cross-sectional weight variable in each wave. Multilevel modelling is used in the analysis, with time-varying observations nested in individuals, which are in turn, nested in the LA. Preliminary findings show that in the dimension of ethnicity, Black immigrants' life satisfaction increases, and Indian immigrants' life satisfaction decrease with the percentages of their own-ethnic groups at the LA level. Regarding religion, religious composition seems to matter only for Christians, who feel significantly more satisfied with their lives when living in Christian-dominant LAs. This may be because ethnic boundaries are more important than religious boundaries for immigrants from African and South Asian regions, while religious boundaries are more important than ethnic boundaries for immigrants from Christianity-dominant regions.

RC27-493.5

SHEPTAK, RICHARD* *(Baldwin Wallace University)*
BELKIN, SAM *(University of Leicester)*

Living to Coach? or Coaching to Live? the Commodification of Youth Sport

Sports fields, open grass, and gravel areas, once occupied by children at play, are now part of a space that can be described as the 'youth sport industrial com-

plex'. In this space, the child-centered activity of random sports play has been replaced by an adult-centered, rule-bound, and organized system of training that comes with a hefty price tag; what we refer to as professional youth coaching. Even within organized youth sport, the role of coaches has shifted. In order to justify the hefty price tag, coaches are now forced to focus on filling rosters, recruitment of athletes, winning at all costs, and maximizing profits which detracts from the emphasis on young athlete development, respect for the game, and sportsmanship. In fact, one could argue that youth coaches have become collectors of talent instead of developers of talent. Further, in a space once filled by community based recreation programs, private for-profit commercialized entities have risen to create a place in which parents can fulfill their need for vicarious competition and winning. This autoethnographic study analyzes over 25 years of coaching in youth soccer in the United States and delineates the shift from, what the lead researcher observes to be, player-centered coaching to a profit-centered coaching model based on selling deception and false hope. As such, the paper navigates the lead researcher's attempt to make meaning of his own personal biography within the historical and contemporary context that has seen shifting patterns in the landscape of youth coaching. Additionally, using Norbert Elias' ideas of figurations as a framework, the research explores a new currency of power and shifting chains of interdependencies in the coach/player, coach/parent, parent/player, and parent/parent relationships and examines the effects that these changes have had, and still have, on the traditional teaching and mentoring role of the youth coaches.

RC02-JS-44.3

SHERMAN, RACHEL* *(New School for Social Research)*

The Contradictions of 'Entitlement': Elite Common Sense about Merit and Moral Worth

This paper draws on 50 in-depth interviews with affluent and wealthy New York parents to look at how they talk about "diversity," especially in relation to their children. I compare the diversity talk of white to African-American and Indian-American interviewees, looking especially at how they think about their children's schools and other social environments. Both parents of color and white parents see "exposure" to a range of social others as serving two functions: to help children situate themselves in the world and recognize their advantages, which is a moral imperative, and to help them get ahead in a cosmopolitan world, which is an instrumental one. But white parents tend to talk in general terms about "diversity" (implicitly conflating race and class in their portrayals of social others). Parents of color talk in more nuanced (though varying) ways about helping their children navigate the relationship between race and class. The paper reflects on the implications of these differences for the social reproduction of privilege and privileged identities.

RC39-695.1

SHETTIMA, ABBA GANA* *(University of Maiduguri)*

Boko Haram Insurgency and Internal Displacement in North-Eastern Nigeria: An Assessment of Humanitarian Responses in a Challenging Environment

Since the onset of insurgent activities by of the Nigerian grown terrorist group known as *Boko Haram* in 2009, the North-East of Nigeria has been seriously devastated by the insurgency. By 2014, the insurgency had reached its peak with an estimated 2 million people displaced from their towns and villages, in addition to tens of thousands of deaths. Public infrastructure particularly schools and hospitals as well as civilian dwellings were destroyed across the region. Livelihood activities including farming and commerce were disrupted. However, beginning from the second half of 2015, the insurgency was gradually contained and *Boko Haram* was pushed out of large territories it had hitherto controlled. Yet, *Boko Haram* remains largely undefeated despite claims to the contrary by the Nigerian government and the huge and foreboding humanitarian crisis created by the insurgency is still ongoing. It is considered as one of the greatest prevailing humanitarian crises in the world today. In Borno State, the epicentre of the insurgency, hundreds of thousands of people are still in offically designated Internally Displaced Camps, informal camps and host communities. These Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) including widowed women and children orphaned by the conflict, are largely catered for by international humanitarian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and agencies of the United Nations, in collaboration with local and federal emergency relief agencies. Despite the efforts of both the local and international humanitarian agencies, many of the internally displaced people are still exposed to debilitating hunger and disease conditions. The paper assesses the key factors affecting the effectiveness of the humanitarian agencies within the context of global and local level challenges including shortfalls in global financing of humanitarian activities. Local specific factors, in particular, the prevailing warped public opinion about international NGOs in the North-East and poor governance are also interrogated.

RC48-JS-42.5

SHEVCHENKO, YULIA* *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*
HELMAN, SARA* *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*

Anti-Neoliberal Protest and Neoliberal Outcomes: The Appropriation and Translation of the Tents Protest By the Trachtenberg Committee

This article examines the ways in which the Trajtenberg Committee report diagnosed the causes underlying the 2011 protest (tents protest) in Israel, the identity of its carriers, and the policy instruments it suggested to address the protesters' claims. We use a critical discourse analysis method to disclose the policy paradigm – the construction of social problems, target population and policy instruments – that was used to give meaning to the demands of the protesters and to translate them into policy proposals (agenda setting). Our argument is that the Trajtenberg Committee appropriated the rhetoric of the protest, but it translated this rhetoric into policy proposals through a combination of a neoliberal economic and social policy that was softened at its margins with insights of the social investment model – a European policy heartening the development of human capital in the context of knowledge economy. We further suggest that the Trajtenberg Committee's report reconstructed the Israeli hegemonic project in the neo-liberal era. Our analysis combines insights from the ideational turn in institutional analysis and the literature on the outcomes of social movements This combination makes it possible to understand a. How social movements' outcomes may contradict the protesters' motivations; and b. how the knowledge and discourse deployed by state agents (underpinned by policy paradigms) play a central role in the dilution of the protesters' demands and their demobilization.

RC48-JS-51.6

SHI, RUANZHENGHAO* *(Tsinghua University)*
SHA, YEXING *(Tsinghua University)*

Submissive Resistance: An Empirical Study on Student Movements of Peking University Post-1989

Student movements have persisted in mainland China since the 1989 protest, especially in elite universities, contrary to the lack of studies. The participants' repertoire, mobilization, and interaction with authorities have vastly changed. Prevalent theories emphasizing organizing capacity, resource mobilization, or professional leadership would indicate a step-up in their scale and tension, for the past score in China has seen turbulent transition, rising resent and dissent, less pervasive control over students, and new interspace and instrumentality for resistance facilitated by social media and mobile technologies; yet the reality proves otherwise.

This study observes 11 appreciable collective actions from 1996 to 2014 among students of Peking University, a top-tier university in China and the origin of the Tiananmen Prodemocracy Movement. These actions were generally limited within the campus, not public and widespread; their themes self-interested, not value-oriented; the agents' mobilization fragmented, not extensive; the interest subjects isolated, not integrated; usually ended in compromise between students and authorities (the University); and were fraught with anonymous mechanism. These characteristics of **submissive resistance** were non-existent in the 80s.

I propose the concept **'cognitive restraint'** to illustrate the aforementioned characteristics of student movements in China, as a counterpoint to the political process model. Agents, cognizant of the high cost of action and their vulnerability to the state and authorities, curtail certain repertoire or themes of resistance to reduce action and discourse into the dominant institutional field, in hope of obtaining legality and averting suppression. After the reverberant bloodshed, state not only inhibits action, but also affects agents' volition, cognition and expectation. Such institutional structure creates irresolute participants. "Bring the state back in" would shed light on the vicissitudes of student movements in non-democracies, where civil society is undeveloped, liberty is lacking, and hegemonic political system and severe social control could easily eliminates perceptible, autonomous, organized force.

TG03-965.1

SHICK, SARAH* *(Case Western Reserve University)*
SVEINSSON, SIGURJÓN *(Centre for Disability Law and Policy, NUI Galway, Ireland & Organization of Disabled in Iceland (ÖBÍ))*
GRAN, BRIAN *(Case Western Reserve University)*

Doing Disability Right: A Socio-Legal Comparison of Brazil, Iceland, Ireland, and the United States.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) is a treaty adopted in 2006 to address human rights for persons with disabilities. The UNCRPD advances discussions of disability by recognizing social barriers faced by persons with disabilities (PWD), highlighting needs for justice

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overlooked in previous human rights treaties. This paper examines efforts of four states in advancing rights of PWD. It selects two countries whose national governments have ratified the UNCRPD, Iceland and Brazil, and two countries whose national governments have not ratified the UNCRPD, Ireland and the USA, to examine whether "ratification matters" in reaching the Convention's goals. These countries share similarities and differences that may influence human rights advancement, as well as UNCRPD decoupling. This study contrasts UNCRPD implementation with concurrent national disability laws, human development index (HDI) ranking, social welfare approaches, and population characteristics. In addition to the rights outlined in the UNCRPD, each country has laws that vary in their enforcement of equal access, anti-discrimination, and other rights for PWD that are outlined in the Convention. The variation in socioeconomic, legal, social welfare, and population characteristics of each of the countries creates noteworthy differences in the human rights status for PWD, as outlined by the UNCRPD. This paper examines how countries take a human rights-based, inclusive equality approach, and highlights areas where researchers, governments, international organizations, and individuals can focus efforts to improve the lives of persons with disabilities and enhance human rights outlined in the UNCRPD.

Country	Welfare State Type	UNCRPD Status	Human Development Index (Rank)	Diversity	Population	Net Migration
United States of America	Liberal	Signatory	0.920 (11)	Diverse	High	
Ireland	Christian Democrat-Liberal	Signatory	0.923 (8)	Limited	Low	
Iceland	Social Democrat	Convention Ratified	0.921 (9)	Limited	Low	
Brazil	Christian Democrat-Social Democrat	Convention & Protocol Ratified	0.754 (79)	Diverse	Moderate	

RC15-289.9

SHICK, SARAH* (Case Western Reserve University)

The Disability Tax: A Novel Tool for Supporting the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Disability Tax is a model that addresses impairment-related and socially-driven burdens for persons with disabilities, which in turn can create barriers to full participation in society. People with disabilities (PWD) face hidden burdens, existing in addition to the challenges faced by their non-disabled peers, which can tax their interlinked material, social, internal and health resources. As a theoretical and operational model, the Disability Tax situates disability in social structures and can be employed to make comparisons across societies and disabilities, or within a subset of disabilities. It allows for broad and specific examinations of how societies and individuals deal with disability, and ways it may affect health trajectories. The Resource Wheel is at the center of the Disability Tax. Depending on how a social structure creates barriers to an individual's ability to fully access and use linked resources, the wheel can function proactively or cease to function. This paper highlights the ways that the Disability Tax relates to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, how it can be used as a tool to support the realization of the human rights outlined in the treaty. It also discusses ways that the model can be used in cross-sectional or longitudinal, qualitative and quantitative studies by researchers, NGOs, Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs), and governments to highlight barriers, health disparities, and areas for improvement. The Disability Tax model can also be used as an educational and self-assessment tool for PWD and their families to identify taxed resources to then be addressed through individual effort, support services, and/or advocacy. Pilot research demonstrated that each one unit increase in the Disability Tax burden decreased subjective life expectancy by nearly six years, indicating both a profound hidden burned faced by PWD, and the utility of the model as a comprehensive tool.

RC34-615.1

SHILDRICK, TRACY* (University of leeds)

Reflections on the Changing Dynamics of Youth Disadvantage and Social Exclusion: The Legacy of Andy Furlong

This paper reflects on the legacy of Professor Andy Furlong on the field of youth studies and in particular, his contribution to how we understand youth exclusion. The paper looks at the breadth of Andy's contribution but also reflects on some of the detail. In particular the paper, will reflect on the concept of the 'epistemological fallacy' of late modernity first published in the classic text, *Young People and Social Change* authored with Andy's long-standing colleague Fred Cartmel (initially in 1997); a book which even today remains core reading on many youth degree programmes. In particular, the paper explores the continued utility of the concept in helping us to unravel the increasingly complex relationship between social structures and young people's agency and decision-making in determining contemporary youth life experiences. At a time of increased anxiety around the prospects of the current younger generation and amidst serious economic and social challenges, and growing inequalities in countries such as the UK, these issues are ever more pressing. The paper revisits the concept of 'epistemological fallacy', assessing its strengths and potential weaknesses in the context of growing intra-generational and inter-generational inequalities. The paper concludes with some reflections on Andy's wider contribution to the field of youth studies.

RC26-485.3

SHILOVA, VALENTINA* (Institute of Sociology Russian Academy of Sciences)

Communicative Practices of Rural Youth in Russia in the Light of «Cellular De-Urbanization»

In the last ten years in Russia demographers noted a massive outflow of young people from rural areas in order to obtain an education and search for a highly paid and prestigious job (in the Russian Far North figures reach 70% of the youth cohort). At the same time, prone to trends about a healthy life in nature, urban youth leaves megacities, with the aim of finding other life reasons in rural areas. We can observe counter migration flows and differently directed life vectors «from village to city» and «from town to village». Of course, the flows of rural youth to the city exceed the flows of returning youth and urban youth moving to the countryside, but the existence of the second allows us to speak (by analogy with the theory of Professor N. E. Pokrovsky of the «cellular globalization» of Russia) about «cellular de-urbanization».

In our opinion, «cellular de-urbanization» in Russia is firmly connected with the labor market and professional trajectories of young people.

The data obtained during the survey on Russian employment on a representative national sample in 2015 allowed us to compare the individual communicative practices of rural and urban youth in the labor market and shpere of leisure, check a number of hypotheses and draw the following conclusions: the professional employment of rural residents implies less autonomy in the formation of the pace of work, the content of labor, the quality of the product or service, requires a lesser degree of creativity and communication skills. Communicative practices of rural youth in the search for work are based on interpersonal communication and informal contacts, the Internet and recruiting agencies are practically not involved. Leisure of rural youth is connected to work on the ground and recreational practices in nature.

RC38-669.4

SHIM, YOUNG-HEE* (School of Law, Hanyang University)

The after-Effects of Gwangju Incidence after 37 Years: An Analysis of in-Depth Interviews of Those Who Experienced It

Thirty-seven years have passed since the Gwangju Democratic Movement occurred in May, 1980. At that time many innocent students and citizens were cruelly beaten and/or shot to death by the army of their own nation. Even though the citizens of Gwangju have regained the damaged reputation as 'commie' later, the trauma of the terrible experience of being attacked by their own soldiers were very severe. This paper tries to show the after-effects of those people who observed and/or experienced the May massacre at Gwangju, Korea in 1980 by analyzing their biographies based on in-depth interviews of them in accordance with their life-course. The theoretical perspective to be used is Ulrich Beck's theory of emancipatory catastrophism and the three conceptual lenses of violation of the sacred norms, anthropological shocks and catharsis or cosmopolitan morality. Meaning work through which they redefine the situation and themselves will also be analyzed, since meaning work might be able to lead them to cosmopolitan morality, not apocalyptic catastrophism.

RC16-317.9

SHIMANE, KATSUMI* (Senshu University)

Outsourcing of Death Treatment Under Modernization ; Comparative Studies for Funeral Ceremony

Conducting funeral ceremonies has been one of the most important and sacred rituals in collective life. Corpses have been treated either as something sacred or something impure since the pre-historical period.

In this paper I argue that the interaction orders of life and death which funeral ceremonies reveal have been transforming rapidly in modern society and this means the mutual help function of community life has been weakened and reciprocity has been outsourced to the market in the modernization process.

The sociological approaches to studying funeral ceremonies are not so many. Mitford (1963) criticized the commercialization of American funerals. Harbenstein and Lamers (1994) argued that funeral customs are strongly resistant to change, and when change does come, it comes slowly. I emphasize that transformation is "not" so slow under modernization.. I will make this clear with both quantitative and qualitative surveys.

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Senshu University conducted research surveys in seven countries of East and Southeast Asia. The results show that the higher a country's GDP is the lower attendance rate of neighbors is. In countries which have a lower Infant Mortality Rate, people also tend not to take part in neighbor's funerals. This means the funerals are carried out by neighbors only in underdeveloped countries.

I conducted participant observations and interviews in seven countries, Uganda, Mongolia, Vietnam, China, France, USA and Japan. I found that funerals are commercialized in the developed countries and that the traditional styles are lost. The funeral services moved away from local communities, relatives and even family members, with the funeral industries taking their place. And communities are losing mutual help function.

Each country had diverse funeral rituals in the past. Now the funeral is rapidly transforming due to modernization with what looks like the outsourcing of death treatment from the family and community.

RC03-70.1

SHIMIZU, CHIHIRO* *(Nihon University)*

The Changing "Face of the City": Homogenization and Accumulation of Amenities

A city has various faces, and those faces change along with the era. The various faces include a young face when a city has just been born by development and the like, a lively and radiant maturing face, and face that has matured with the passage of time but now features many wrinkles. So by what is it that these faces are differentiated from one another? What is the face of the city composed of? Our faces are composed of a contour, eyes, a nose, a mouth, ears and hair. The contour of a city is defined by the things that it is born with, like the shape of that city and the neighboring cities, and nature, such as the sea, mountains and the river that flows through the city.

In this study, I set out from the similarity and heterogeneity of the amenities for the whole of Japan with individual data from the "Yellow Pages" to clarify how to be able to classify these in types of faces of cities. Moreover, based on such a classification, I clarify empirically what kinds of faces the regions where population has been accumulating have by superimposing the small region data (500 meter mesh) of the national census. In other words, I will show what kinds of cities have popular faces.

Based on the above analysis, I estimate by the framework of hedonic theory the extent of the effects that such an accumulation of population has on pushing up land prices. That is, the purpose of this study is to measure the economic value accompanying the accumulation of amenities through the above series of analyses.

RC13-257.5

SHIMIZU, KOKI* *(Hokkaido University)*

Practice without Faith As Leisure: Analyzing Multiple Dimensions of Religiosity and Those Effects on Happiness in Japan

In the sociology of religion, it is often reported that individual's religiosity is positively associated with subjective well-being in Western societies. In the case of Japan, where its religiosity is characterized by "believing without belonging" as its religious cultural context and "behaving without believing" as the consequence of secularization, the positive association between membership of religious organization (or religious denomination) and happiness are not confirmed. However, by analyzing survey data, we can still observe a positive effect of customary religious behavior on happiness, such as doing the first visit to the shrine after the new year (Hatsu-mōde), participating local festival, and visiting ancestors grave on the equinoctial week. The effect maintains its consistency even if controlling the variables for sex, age, education, household income and social capital. When considering individual's happiness, it seems rather customary behaviors are important than being a member of institutional religions.

In this paper, we attempt to disentangle the multiple dimension of religiosity within Japanese people and to examine the mechanism of customary religious behaviors effecting on happiness. We look at (1) structural changes in individual's religiosity which took place in Japan after 1970's through analyzing the data of "Survey of Japanese Value Orientation" which had been conducted by NHK since 1973 to 2008, and (2) the characteristics of religiosity which are highly shared by today's younger generation in secular-rational Japan. After looking at these overviews, the main question of this paper is (3) what dimensions of religiosity are positively associated with individual's happiness. To examine this, we conducted the other survey with randomly chosen 1,200 samples.

Our results imply that customary religious behaviors are accepted by individuals as leisure mediated by their social capital. These behaviors are positively associated with trusts and membership of voluntary organizations, and function to increase its effects on happiness.

RC40-707.4

SHIMIZUIKE, YOSHIHARU* *(Hokkaido University)*

The Roles for Geographical Indication in Strategic Alliances of Small-Scale Food Processors: A Case Study of Natural Cheese in Japan

The purpose of this study is to clarify how Geographical Indication (GI) plays roles in strategic alliances of small-scale food processors. The study focuses on regionally typical natural cheese in Japan and two systems of GI, the local foundation's GI and the Japan GI of central government.

Dairy farming is one of the most important agricultural sectors in Japan, especially the northern area, but has faced difficult problems (e.g. unintended decrease in domestic production, tariff elimination in the foreseeable future) for the last one decade. On the other hand, high quality cheese manufactured by rural companies or dairy farmers has attracted much attention of consumers.

At the beginning, cheese producers tried to build the co-brand with the help of the local foundation's GI, the aims of which are to develop food sanitation management and identify a product's geographical origin. However, only a few relatively large processors have remained in the partnership because it could not give the majority clear economic benefits. In 2015, these large members organized the another strategic alliance in the form of joint maturing and bargaining of cheese on the Japan GI, deriving from EU's Protected Geographical Indication (PGI). This alliance has made it possible to stabilize product quality and prevent opportunity loss, as well as certify regional typicity of product. As a result, widespread types of producers in the region are joining it.

Directions for strategic alliances basically depend on GI selected by food processors, so it can be said that GI leads to smooth and well-ordered collective coordination among members joining a alliance. Successful alliances on GI strengthen small rural companies' competitive position in markets, and contribute to sustainable rural development.

RC30-544.2

SHIMODA, YUKIMI* *(University of Tsukuba)*

Searching for the Balance between Paid and Domestic Work: Cases from Less-Developed Countries

The globalising economy has forced both men and women to seek and engage in paid work outside the home. This is not only the trend in developed countries, but can also be observed in the rural areas of less-developed countries. These areas have been included in global value chains in recent decades; while discussions on the relationship between work and family tend to focus on the former setting. In less-developed countries, the increasing opportunities for engagement with paid work will (or even now) require concern over issues related to work and family balance that developed countries have already experienced.

This paper is based on qualitative research into the experiences of female workers, those who produce the handicrafts that are ordered by a Japanese transnational retail and manufacturing company, in the rural areas of two less-developed countries—Kyrgyzstan and Laos. Women generally take responsibility for most domestic work, such as child rearing, care of elderly parents, and housework. The introduction of paid work in rural communities is gradually, and certainly, changing the previously blurred boundary between work and family in the process of involving women in global value chains. The strategies of women/families for managing paid and domestic work reveal both the possibilities and limitations of business activities as a development approach, which international donors have been promoting under international initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals. Findings derived from case studies in the two countries suggest that issues related to the intersection between work and family spheres affects people in less-developed countries; as well as those in developed countries. Finally, this paper concludes by discussing the necessity to be aware of the socio-cultural consequences that the development approach using business activities might cause.

TG06-987.2

SHIMODA, YUKIMI* *(University of Tsukuba)*

Whose Knowledge Support Development Programs?

International donors have conducted various development activities in less-developed countries. Their activities have been formed within their institution's policies (and national policies in the case of bilateral donors), and these often closely resonate with global development initiatives. Looking at donor documents, these programs seem to be smoothly implemented, and often support the creation of so-called good practices. However, in practice, development activities are supported and implemented by the accumulated hands-on knowledge and significant effort of development practitioners. Their struggles and efforts in bringing about and adjusting development programs in local contexts are rarely documented in donors' reports or in the development literature, as these generally focus on the outputs and effectiveness of programs. Also, in the field of technical cooperation, practitioners often act as a kind of mediator, linking the

programs designed by the organisations they belong to, and local stakeholders in recipient countries.

This paper explores the experience of highly mobile development practitioners from Japan, who regularly or temporarily work for organisations (e.g. aid agencies, consulting firms) that deal with various issues in less-developed countries. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews, which were mainly conducted face-to-face during the subjects' temporary return to Japan, or sometimes by telephone or Skype. I also followed some of their activities through social media. Following their mobile working lives between Japan and recipient countries within their career trajectories, this paper aims to reveal the ways in which they have accumulated and utilised (or not utilised) the rich experience and knowledge they have gained when working as practitioners who must carry out activities within the limited timeframe of each program. Finally, this paper highlights the importance of the accumulated knowledge of individual practitioners; a process that is usually unseen behind "good practices" and the trend of strongly emphasising recipient ownership of programs.

RC19-361.4

SHIN, JIN-WOOK* (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)
CHOI, JIN-HEE (Korean Women's Development Institute)

A Neoliberal Government Approaching to Universalistic Social Policy? Institutions, Social Movements, and Political Mediation in the Development of South Korean Childcare Policy

With the transformation of the welfare states during the past few decades, there is growing recognition that the expansion and retreat of the welfare systems cannot be fully explained as a result of political competition between the left and the right (Haeusermann 2010; Schmidt and Thatcher 2013; Schnyder and Jackson 2013). In this context, the question of finding the key to welfare politics in East Asian societies, where class-based political cleavages have not developed, draws particular attention. South Korea is an interesting case in this regard because after the democratic transition in 1987, there is considerable continuity in the progress of welfare expenditure and institutions both under liberal and conservative governments. This study explores why the government and the ruling party have steadily expanded childcare policy and moved toward universalism since the late 2000s, when the conservative forces took control of both the administration and the legislature. Childcare policy is one of the fastest growing social policy areas in Korea over the past decade. The liberal Roh Moo-Hyun government (2003-2007) has laid the institutional basis and started to expand its budget. Interestingly, however, the childcare policy has continued to develop under the following conservative governments and is approaching to universalistic concept. The Lee Myung-Bak government (2008-2012) pushed forward with neo-liberal reforms in economic and labor policies, but in the childcare sector, it introduced free childcare policy and a limited childcare allowance. The Park Geun-Hye government (2013-2016) extended these systems to all income strata. Why did this happen? In addition to institutional factors such as the presidential system (Estevez-Ave and Kim, 2014) and the state bureaucracy (Goodman and Peng, 1996), we analyze the processes and impacts of the interaction between social movements, stakeholders, and institutional political actors on the basis of the political mediation model (Amenta 2006; Amenta et al. 2005).

RC47-JS-5.3

SHIN, JIN-WOOK* (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)
JEONG, BOYEONG (Chung-Ang University)

How Do Young Precariats Make Their Voices Heard? Strategies, Symbolic Practices, and the Impact of South Korean Youth Movements

Today, the youth are experiencing with particular intensity the problems of precarity in many aspects including income, employment, housing, and welfare. However, they greatly lack the financial, organizational, and political resources for drawing public attention to their suffering and claims. Therefore, what strategies, action methods, and symbolic practices may help them overcome such limitations is a crucial question for social movements of the young precarious people. South Korea has a very high level of income and job insecurity, limited social security provisions, weak working-class organizations and left-wing parties. In this sense, Korea is a case where the precarity and political weakness of the youth are particularly salient. What attracts scholarly attention is, however, that over the past few years, the youth movement has been able to draw great media attention and to influence public policy far more successfully than in the past. This study attempts to establish the factors that explain such movement impacts by investigating selected youth movement organizations such as the Youth Union, the Part-time Workers' Union, the Slug Union for Housing Welfare, and the Korea Youth Confederation. These SMOs not only attracted great attention from mainstream media, but also achieved immediate policy shifts of the government and corporations, or even became an actor influencing policy formation within the governance bodies of local governments including Seoul Metropolitan City. By combining the cultural approaches and the political mediation model in social

movement research, this study analyzes the varieties and temporal changes in the relationship between the strategies and discursive repertoire of the SMOs, on the one side, and the media coverage and policy change of local governments, on the other side. We expect this research will contribute to finding an effective way in which the precarious youth themselves can influence public discourse and public policy.

RC19-368.4

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo)

Protecting Socially Vulnerable People in Japan, the World's Most Aged Society: Focusing on Multi-Generational Co-Residence

Japan is the world's most aged society. According to the 2016 report of the Statistics Bureau of Japan, people aged 65 and over make up 27.3 percent of Japan's population. The generational gap between the working-age population and the old-age retired population has been expanding rapidly. In particular, the number of those who have never been married has increased. Consequently, the number of those who have not formed a family has grown. However, the family has traditionally provided basic livelihood security to the people of Japan. In this study, I discuss how to reposition intergenerational relations, which have formed the basis of various social systems in Japan.

The data I will analyze for this study are from the Comprehensive Survey of People's Living for Japan. I will occasionally present comparative figures from those of the Luxemburg Income Study in the early 2010s.

According to our preliminary analyses of the Japanese data, we discovered that co-residency has had more impact on poverty prevention than that of social security benefits. The observed poverty rate for three-generation families containing elderly members whose children act as the head of household is 12.0 percent. However, supposing the elderly do not live with a younger generation of family, the hypothetical poverty rate is 67.5 percent. Similarly, supposing that there are no social security benefits paid, the corresponding figure became 14.0 percent.

Thus, we have confirmed the significance of intergenerational co-residence with regard to the prevention of economic hardship for the elderly. Similar situations can be found in single-mother families and with single-adult children. We argue that there is an urgent need to re-design the social system so that basic livelihood security can be guaranteed for all. This can be accomplished by transforming the basic framework of intergenerational relations in Japan.

RC28-510.2

SHIRAHASE, SAWAKO* (University of Tokyo)

Transmitting Social Advantages to the Next Generation: Focusing on Educational Advantages in the Multigenerational Perspective

The pattern of intergenerational mobility has been at the center of social stratification studies, and recently active discussions have been held about the importance of both parent-child and grandchild-grandparent relations in examining social stratification (Mare 2011; Mare and Maralani 2006; Song and Mare 2015; Lawrence and Breen 2016). I will examine the impact of the educational attainment of grandparents and parents on the probability of children from those families receiving higher education in Japan.

The main data I have analyzed for this study are from the 2015 National Survey of Social Stratification and Social Mobility (hereafter, 2015 SSM survey). The survey is nationally represented and cross-sectional. It has been conducted every ten years since 1955, and this is the seventh one. The respondents of the 2015 SSM survey are aged between 20 and 79, and the sample size of the survey is 7,817. The survey provides information on the educational attainment of the respondents as well as of their parents and their children.

We obtained two important findings based on our primary analyses. First, the coefficient of grandparents' education is smaller for children of the younger cohort than for that of the older one. Second, the effect of grandparents' education is indirect on children from the younger cohort. The gross effect of grandparents' education has been statistically significant overall, but it becomes indirect through parents' education on children of the younger cohort.

Thus, the mechanism in multigenerational relationships has changed over time, and the critical point in multigenerational relations appears to have been during the mid-1970s. This is when the total fertility rate fell below the replacement rate in Japan. I will further discuss whether the pattern of multigenerational relations in transmitting social advantage in Japan is different from that of other societies.

RC02-54.2

SHIRE, KAREN* (University Duisburg-Essen)

Intermediaries in the Creation of a Market Order in Cross-Border Labour Exchanges

The paper attempts to theorize cross-border labour markets from an economic sociological perspective. Cross-border labour markets are seen as facing the

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

same sets of coordination problems as do nationally bounded markets in creating a market order. Yet crossing borders generates unique sets of uncertainties specific to *labour* markets, which I argue, in many cases are addressed by delegating employment responsibilities to private intermediaries. Thus, private intermediaries take on many of the employment risks specifically posed by cross-border labour. These include risks posed by the irregularity of labour mobility and/or employment contracts, uncertainties surrounding skill matches across nationally bounded educational and training contexts, and uncertainties concerning the cultural integration and work commitment of foreign labour. Drawing on two sets of empirical research, the first about cross-border temporary staffing and the second about illegal labour exchanges in the form of human trafficking, the analysis focusses on the practices of market actors in addressing the uncertainties common to market exchanges in general, and those specific to contemporary cross-border labour markets.

RC02-JS-56.3

SHIRE, KAREN* *(University Duisburg-Essen)*

The Transformation of Conservative Gender Regimes

This paper discusses the relevance of Walby's varieties of public gender regimes for understanding the transformation of conservative welfare states, which according to her comparisons, are either historically lagging (a case of incomplete transformation of domestic gender regime) or hybrids, located somewhere along the continuum of liberal and social-democratic types. Neither understanding is sufficiently adequate for capturing change, since classification as a domestic gender regimes ignores the advancement of women in the public sphere, while the latter tends to assume that reproductive labour has either migrated to the market economy as paid labour or become socialized. The paper approaches a re-conceptualization by looking at the intersection of commodification/decommodification of the paid employment of women with the familialization/defamilialization of their unpaid domestic and care labour. The analysis yields a more nuanced understanding of the transformation of conservative gender regimes and suggests alternatives to the dominant role of the state or the market in the social organization of care.

RC41-712.2

SHIVANANDA, JAYASHREE* *(Karnatak university)*

Hermeneutic Phenomenology: An Approach to Understand Oldest-Old

Oldest –old (90 + years) are the vulnerable segment among aged and this segment lived long years and experienced all sorts of life patters. Reduced mobility, susceptible to illness, disability, multiple health problems, dependency, loneliness, frustration, increased spirituality are commonly seen among these segments.

Hermeneutic Phenomenology is both a philosophy and a methodology which is used to understand and analyse the meaning of everyday life. It focused on human actions, activities and interactions and it explains how these human actions, activities and interactions are interpreted by various people.

The study concentrated on how oldest –old lived and also to know their interpretations of their experiences of daily living. Study also focused on everyday activities of their life and its impact on their health and wellbeing. Study tried to find some adoptive mechanisms initiated and followed by the respondents

Only women were included in the present study because of feminization of ageing. Respondents who have crossed 90 years were taken for the study. By using latest voter list respondents were selected. Through face to face interview, data has been obtained.

Some of the respondents were not happy about their longevity. Majority of the respondents unfolded their old memories and they felt that, olden days were good. Inclination towards spirituality was commonly seen among respondents. Everyday life pattern of the respondents in core issues were more or less same for majority of the respondents. They also revealed their special needs which can be taken for policy recommendations. Study revealed their past life pattern and they face lot of challenges in everyday life they find it difficult to face present fast changing life.

RC52-863.3

SHMATKO, NATALIA* *(National Research University - Higher School of Economics)*
VOLKOVA, GALINA *(National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE))*

Mobility and Career Opportunities in a Globalized Academic Market: Evidences from Russia

The study examines reseachers' mobility and migration, including "brain drain" and "brain circulation". The mobility is considered as one of the most important driver of research career on academic and nonacademic labor markets. As an empirical source we used data from the study of Russian doctorate holders (project "Monitoring of the Labor Market for Highly Qualified R&D Personnel", that is Russian part of the international project "Careers of Doctorate Holders" (CDH). The rates of domestic (intrasectoral and intersectoral) mobility of Russian researchers are relatively low: two-thirds of employees have not changed their workplace over the past 10 years. Intersectoral mobility is not the same for different types of organizations: the greatest outflow occurs from the research institutes. Special attention is paid on the international mobility of Russian researchers: 15.8% of all surveyed doctorate holders had experience in studying or working abroad for three months or more. Mobile researchers are mostly men (63.4%) and are from Moscow and St. Petersburg. Mobility rates of Russian doctorate holders are compared with those obtained in the international project "Careers of Doctorate Holders". The results indicate that the main trends inherent in the Russian academic labour market are similar to those in the European and global labour markets. The findings of study indicates that mobile Russian researchers are more demanded in the national labor market, and are also involved in the "synchronous mobility", when the scientist can have multiple affiliations and work simultaneously in several countries. Participation in international mobility significantly increases the publication activity of a scientist.

RC36-652.4

SHMIDT, MAYYA* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

How Do Networks of Mutual Aid Extinguish Poverty in Russia: Intergenerational Perspective

Due to current economic crisis, the supply of resources that State can targetly spend on social transfers, diminishes. Targeting is disturbed, transactions are often directed to categories rather than households. Furthermore, the information about population incomes (judgments about who falls under the definition of poverty are based on this information) are often fictitious due to the shadowiness of labor activity. State can select the only operational definition of poverty, based on economic poverty measure. Networks, however, support families in need without taking into account their degree of recognition as such by the State. This paper departures from the assumption that actual wellbeing lies in the possibility of both social capital accumulation and inclusion in the social networks that provide 'collective survival', rather than in income level.

The objective of this contribution is to describe the patterns of extinguishing poverty by addressing reciprocal exchanges within social networks. Study provides explanatory models of legitimation of getting aid in the intergenerational perspective. Related to the general purpose, the main tasks to be accomplished could be confined to: (a)determine composition of resources, that circulate within the network of mutual aid and heterogeneous composition of donors and recipients; (b) determine differences in mobilization of networks to conquer poverty of its members depending on their age and causes of becoming poor (c) determine how does young adults and seniors legitimize eligibility for getting assistance. Thus, by presenting the qualitative descriptive model of exchange practices within contrasting age groups,this study gets a relatively novel picture of "web of reciprocity" that accompanies the daily life of the poor.

RC03-73.7

SHMIDT, MAYYA* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics)*

Sharing Economy in Russia. Sociological Analysis of Emerging Communities

Over the past decade we observed the enormous rise of alternative forms of organizing economy such as sharing economy. Terrains of the phenomena which are widely discussed are peer-to-peer accommodation and transportation, on-demand services, collaborative finance.Since origins of sharing economy activities can be traced back to foundation of eBay and Craigslist as marketplaces where buyers and sellers meet to recirculate goods, by 2010 platforms amounted to some thousands, provided goods and services from clothes-swap to peer-to-peer banking services. While ones argue that sharing economy address anti-capitalist rhetoric and strive for inventing novel means of resource allocation, others assume that this "label is either strategically or unwittingly employed to expand the market" (Widlok 2016, p.193). Thus, sharing economy is quite contradictory in its fundamental reasoning and remains undertheorised, since the focal point of interest was switched to technological composition of Web platforms, attempts to set legislative agenda, assessing market size and presence of collaborative consumption platforms and estimating revenues generated by platforms. Present contribution conceptualize sharing economy as non-commercial organization of exchange, brought in existence by digital platforms, where users which are strangers to one another organize peer-to-peer networks, thereby creating a community in which no one knows each other by name, but has the right to invest their resources and use the resources of others. General and specific features of formation of social communication were specified by comparing two cases of sharing economy platforms in Russia: darudar (sharing goods) and timebank (sharing time and services). What is the motivation underlying participation in

sharing economy activities? How is egalitarian idea of sharing is contested: are sharing practices of wealthy and deprived categories of participants demarcated? Thus, by presenting the qualitative descriptive model of exchange practices within two community ,this study gets a relatively novel picture of sharing economy functioning in Russia.

RC16-320.5

SHOJI, KOKICHI* *(University of Tokyo)*

Proposing a New Social Theory to Counter "the New Normal"

There is a view that regards global realities such as "Brexit", the Trump Administration, etc. as 'the new normal'. This view comes from considerations that these are not simply accidental, but might be becoming normal, because they have the backgrounds of events such as terrorist attacks, massive refugees, and others. North Korea's development of nuclear missiles also has similar roots that extend back to the past five centuries.

Since the end of the 15th century, European big powers launched campaigns to conquer the world, colonized almost all of it, and created an order of dominance, the modern world system. The United States and Japan joined this order by the late 19th century. Struggling against this order, however, colonized and subordinate peoples in Latin America, Asia and Africa began movements for independence and nation building and succeeded by the end of the last century. In this post-colonial world, some newly emerging nations such as China, India, Brazil and South Africa have achieved substantial economic development and now exercise influences in world politics. While the colonialist rule of the world by the ex-imperialist powers has been overturned, a new world order dominated by the main newly-emerging nations has been being formed. The spread of terrorism and North Korea's reckless development of nuclear missiles are results of the failures of ex-imperialist powers in dealing with problems in the aftermath.

Since the late 20th century, the "ontological turn" has been being proposed in and out of anthropology as a way to look again at nature, human beings and society from the standpoint of peoples' own ontology and perspectives. Similar movements might be proposed on much higher levels in China, India and others, because they have their own histories of civilization. Contemporary social theories should be re-built and be created again from their very bases.

RC16-299.3

SHOJI, KOKICHI* *(University of Tokyo)*

Social Theory to Synthesize Problems, History, Structures, Meanings, Strategies and Subjects of Our Contemporary Society

Our most serious *problems* are the possibility of an incidental explosion of nuclear missiles and the frequent attacks of terrorism. Both are problems that have been passed on as unsolved from the 20th to the 21st century. Inquiring into their *history*, they set in relief the failures in dealing with problems of ex-colonialist global rule. Terrorist attacks have come about from the failures in dealing with conditions in the Middle East. The possible incidental explosion of nuclear missiles is a result of the Japanese and American imperialist rule.

Meanwhile, world *structures* have been evolving into ones led by the newly emerging powers such as China, India, Brazil and South Africa. No one can deny the possibility of a near future when the increasing newly-emerging nations will form a hegemony in both the economic and political worlds. The *meanings* are clear. The colonial rule of the world has been overturned, and the "advanced" nations have no other way than to obey the "grammars" of a new world.

Japan was defeated not only by Western imperialist powers but also by Asian national liberation struggles. The only way for Japan to make progress is to keep an accurate recognition of history, apologize to neighbor nations for regaining trust and take concrete actions to establish peace in East Asia and the world. This should be the only presumable *strategy*. The Japanese sovereign people, as the *subjects,* should do their best to invite North Korea into negotiations.

In this presentation, I will try to create a new social theory to synthesize these six key elements; thereby aiming toward a new global society overcoming the old order of global dominance, based on civilization potentials of the newly emerging nations such as China and India, using the "ontological turn" as a fulcrum to gain a new perspective.

RC15-291.9

SHORT, STEPHANIE* *(The University of Sydney)*
MARCUS, KANCHAN *(The University of Sydney)*

'Children of a Common Mother': Strengthening Health Workforce Migration to Australia and Canada

This cross-national, sector-specific comparative sociological study aims to make an empirical and theoretical contribution to the field of health workforce governance research. Improved governance is essential for countries to work towards achievement of Universal Health Coverage, yet developed countries still rely on skilled migrant health professionals. This cross-national study examines the processes and mechanisms used to attract, integrate and retain migrant health professionals and pathways used by migrant doctors, dentists and nurses to work in underserved sectors. Qualitative interviews in aged care and rural sectors were undertaken with key informants and migrant health professionals who were either a doctor, dentist, or registered nurse. Canada, too, competes for migrant health professionals through comparable permanent, temporary and study pathways from near identical source countries. This paper compares and contrasts Australian and Canadian migration policies as they affect migrant health professionals as a basis for strengthening workforce migration to Australia and Canada.

Crichton, A (1998) *Children of a common mother: a comparative analysis of the development of the Australian and Canadian health care systems to 1995*, Kensington: University of New South Wales.

TG03-JS-11.3

SHRARY, NAHED* *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*

The Challenges of Islamic Feminism Among Muslim Women in Israel

This study examines the development of a new feminist discourse among Islamic women in Israel and the challenges it poses in Muslim society. The pioneer research conducted in this context is the first to reveal the religious feminist school of thought, that promulgates its ideas among Muslim women in Israel, describing the challenges inherent in a feminine religious awakening of this type and proposing coping methods accordingly.

Development of feminist discourse among Muslim women is dependent on regionwide political, social and religious conditions. In Israel, it is taking shape under the dual control of the Israeli hegemony and patriarchal-religious leaders. The study examines the challenges encountered by these feminists women, in the shadow of the Israeli hegemony and the Islamic patriarchal leaders. Critical Feminist interpretation of religious texts conflicts with the patriarchal version. The Islamic religious activism these women espouse came about following a long period of collusion between the Islamic religious patriarchy and the Israeli establishment to control Sharia law, thereby entrapping women and depriving them of their civil rights.

Based on the qualitative paradigm and semi-structured interviews with ten of the organization's male and female activists, the study revealed that the Feminist *Islamic* "dialect" addresses several repression structures: (1) State institutions, such as Israel's Knesset (Parliament). (2) Muslim patriarchal religious politicization that entrench patriarchal control. (3) There is an alliance between State officials and patriarchal and religious establishment gatekeepers, such as Islamic Movement clerics, Sharia court judges.

RC29-535.6

SHRIVASTAVA, PRITANSHU* *(Bar council of India)*
SHRIVASTAVA, DEEPTI *(Govt. Girls Autonomus College Bhopal)*

Menace of Child Abuse in India

Child abuse cuts across boundaries of geography, race, class, religion and culture. It may occurs anywhere. Perpetrators include parents, family members, teachers, caretakers, law enforcement authorities and other children. Some children are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin, disability or social status. And no country is immune, whether rich or poor. The consequences of abuse can be devastating even children who survive must cope with terrible physical and emotional scars.

Research on Child Abuse is indeed a neglected area. The Constitution of India mandates the state under Article 39 to ensure that "Children are not abused and are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment". Unfortunately, the children in India are subjected to various forms of abuse. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child abuse and child maltreatment as "all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. The problem of child abuse is a clear replica of human rights violation and is a matter of worst forms of "child exploitation and abuse". India records 19% of the world children and 1/3rd of the country's population i.e. 440 million children are below 18 years and nearly 40% of the children are in need of care and protection and out of this 1,51,59,950 total children between 6 and 14 years leaving in Madhya Pradesh Of these, 19.63 lakh children never attended any educational institute while other 5.13 lakh dropped out at different levels. Present paper is based on secondary data. It will discuss problems and solutions for victim's rehabilitation.

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

RC32-576.9

SHRIVASTAVA, PRITANSHU* *(Bar council of India)*
SHRIVASTAVA, DEEPTI *(Govt. Girls Autonomus College Bhopal)*
SHRIVASTAVA, BHAVNA *(Government Girls college Bhopal)*

Socio-Psychological Problems of Women Prisoners in Indian Prisons

The UN Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners adopted more than 53 years ago, did not draw sufficient attention to women's particular needs. However, with the increase of the women prisoner population worldwide, the necessity to bring more clarity to considerations, which should apply to the treatment of Female prisoners, has acquired importance and urgency. Though, these rules and principles contain only a handful of provisions specifically directed to women and girl prisoners.

In recent decades, the number of women under criminal justice supervision has increased dramatically. As against 11094 women detained in the Indian prisons during 2001, there are 17930 women prisoners in 2015, indicating a 61.61 % increase in women prison population over the year 2001in 2015.Innocent accompanied children are also leaving with these women prisoners. These women facing several problems. Women offenders typically come from economically and socially disadvantaged segments of society. Typically, they are young, unemployed, have low levels of education, and have dependent children. Many have histories of alcohol and substance abuse. A high proportion of women offenders have experienced violence or sexual abuse before incarceration.

Present Paper is based on some problems faced by women prisoners
Methodology: Present Study is an Empirical study. Women Prisoner Of five Indian states are included as the universe of this study to make sample most effective at national level viz. Utter-Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh And Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal. State Selection is based on Subject to the maximum number of women prisoners.

RC16-299.4

SHRIWISE, AMANDA* *(University of Oxford)*

Field Theory and Welfare State Regimes: Moving Beyond the Domestic

A key challenge in both social theory and social policy research is to revise theoretical and conceptual tools designed for use within a national context for appropriate use in transnational and global research. To contribute to this broader project, this paper explores how field theory might expand our understanding of why and how welfare state regimes operate beyond their domestic borders. In particular, it explores the degree to which field theory helps to explain: (i) the relationship between social policy and foreign policy; and (ii) state involvement in welfare provision beyond the domestic domain, with a particular focus on foreign aid dedicated toward welfare. In so doing, I argue that dominant understandings of welfare state regimes perceive the state and its behavior as a product of power resources, enabling particular types of capital accumulation, with insufficient attention given to the power *relations* that underpin the 'meta-field' of the state. This gap in theory becomes apparent when trying to explain the external behavior of national welfare state regimes in a global context. Using foreign aid dedicated toward welfare as an example, the paper then illustrates how a field approach contributes to a more nuanced and thorough understanding of the transnational nature of welfare state regimes by illuminating: (i) how national welfare state regimes extend their approaches toward welfare in the global space/sphere; and (ii) how they have contributed to the emergence of a global field of welfare provision and distribution.

RC09-195.4

SHRIWISE, AMANDA* *(University of Oxford)*
BRUZELIUS, CECILIA* *(Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford)*

The European 'Migrant Crisis' and Shifting Geographies of Official Development Assistance

In recent years, European countries have received asylum-seekers on a scale not seen since World War II. Concurrently, an increasing amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from European countries has been directed 'inwards' to cover costs of accommodating asylum seekers and refugees in country. In this paper, we examine how ODA channelling and flows have changed in relation to the arrival of large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers in Europe and explore the implications of this 'inward' turn of ODA for development theory and practice. We argue, first, that a 'people-centred' approach to development (as opposed an economic-growth/modernisation approach) is the primary way of understanding 'development' in relation to refugees and asylum seekers entering Europe. Thus, development assistance spent in donor countries to accommodate refugees is also understood as a form of transnational social

protection. To assess this argument, we use mixed methods, examining changes in the form and flows of ODA by sector in key donor-recipient relationships in the four European countries with the strongest inward turn of ODA – Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Italy – from 2010 to 2015. Second, we consider to what, if any extent the challenge to long standing geographic divisions between 'developed' and 'developing' countries brought by this inward turn of ODA has led to change, or a 'post-colonial turn', within in development institutions themselves by examining changes to ODA channelling in the same four country cases.

RC15-288.12

SHUEY, KIM* *(University of Western Ontario)*
WILLSON, ANDREA *(University of Western Ontario)*
HACKSHAW, TRAVIS *(University of Western Ontario)*

The Association of Parents' Health and the Health of Their Children in Early Adulthood

To date, the majority of social science research on health has focused on the individual life course and has only implicitly addressed the intergenerational transmission of health inequality. At the same time, research on processes of intergenerational transmission has focused largely on class mobility, while often overlooking the persistence of poor health across generations. In this research, we examine potential explanations that have been identified in multiple literatures for health persistence across generations within families, including the role of childhood disadvantage, the role of poor childhood health, and low educational attainment. Our analysis utilizes data from the U.S. National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States during the 1994-95 school year who were age 24-32 in the latest wave of available data. Information on the family context, including socioeconomic status and health, also was collected from a parent during the first wave of the survey. We use multivariate models to examine multiple indicators of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage and health across adolescence and early adulthood with a focus on intergenerational continuity in poor health within families. Results from preliminary bivariate analysis indicate that parents' poor health significantly increases the likelihood that their children will report poor health in early adulthood: 15% of parents who reported fair/poor health in Wave 1 have children who report fair/poor health in their early adulthood, compared to approximately 9% of parents who reported good or better health during their offspring's childhood (p<.001). Our ongoing research will examine the extent to which the intergenerational transmission of health operates through childhood socioeconomic status and health and educational attainment.

RC14-279.7

SHUKLA, MAHESH* *(Govt. TRS College For Excellence, Rewa (M.P.) India 486001)*

The Challenges of Suicide and the Problems of Intra-Family Communication : A Study from Rewa Division,Madhya Pradesh, India

The sociological studies and its formulations on suicide have attracted the attention of scholars since Durkheim wrote about it. His study has opened the ways not only new sociological formulations, but also suggested a new methodology to approach this problem. The present paper is based upon an empirical study conducted in the Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh,India.the data were collected through an interview- schedule (n=600) administered on the respondents-mainly the family-members. These families were identified with the assistance of police department and hospitals. The main findings of the paper like:(i) the cases of suicides were found to be more in the non- tribal areas than in the tribal areas;(ii) women (aged 20-40 years) committed more suicides than men;(iii) adolescents have also became the victims of suicide;(iv) several cases of suicide could have been prevented (v) ways and means are suggested to prevent the cases of suicide attempts in future.

RC23-440.1

SHUKLA, RAHUL* *(Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati)*

Sustainable and Socio-Technological Systems in Biofuels Production in Central India

Biofuels are not only promised with ecological sustainability, energy security and accessibility, and better economic returns for small farmers but also promoted as a "scientific" way of doing agriculture and managing the land. However, such promotions and promises need to be understood that a non-commercial crop—Jatropha Curcas—constructed into a commodity through the National Mission on Biodiesel in India; and traversed and expanded in networks between state policies, corporate influence, farmers' interests, regional aspirations, and the technological accessibility. Following sociology of science and

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technology perspectives, an attempt has been made to identify and understand the presence of socio-technological conditions responsible for different or even contradictory trajectories of Jatropha cultivation and biofuel production in India. What are the local agricultural practices and knowledge; and, whether techno-scientific interventions, in the name of scientific way of doing agriculture, are contributing to sustainability in ecological and economic dimensions. An extended field study was conducted at two blocks in Chhattisgarh – one is located in an Adivasi region and another in an industrial region. Data were collected through a combination of literature review, discussions, key informant interviews, and personal observation. An attempt is made to understand the impediments and risks involved in the cultivation of biofuels and its implications emanating from the cultivation.

RC42-720.4

SHWED, URI* *(Ben Gurion University of the Negev)*
KALISH, YUVAL *(Tel Aviv University)*
SHAVIT, YOSSI *(Tel Aviv University)*

Multiculturalist or Assimilationist Education: A Comparison of Contact Theory and Social Identity Theory in Israeli Arab-Jewish Integrated Schools

We compare the predictions of contact theory with those of social identity theory (SIT) as pertaining to intergroup contact between Jews and Arabs in multicultural and assimilationist schools. We propose that in accordance with the scope conditions suggested by contact theory, multicultural schools ought to promote interethnic friendships by comparison to assimilationist schools where scope conditions are not met. According to SIT, multicultural schools in which ethnic identity is constantly acknowledged and therefore salient, ought to hinder interethnic friendships. We collected and analyzed student networks in 61 integrated classrooms, estimated the extent to which Arabs and Jews prefer ethnic homophily over inter-ethnic friendships, and compared homophily in multicultural and assimilationist schools. We analyzed the data using graph-level segregation and homophily indices and Exponential Random Graph (ERG) models. Contrary to expectations, findings reveal a minor degree of homophily in assimilationist schools and a much larger degree of homophily in multicultural schools, results that are robust to various methods of analysis and alternative explanations. Our results challenge the assumptions that multicultural education is conducive to intergroup contact. The policy implications of these findings are discussed.

RC31-563.3

SIARA, BERNADETTA* *(University of Suffolk)*

LGBT Sexualities and Migration

My paper will focus on LGBT sexualities and migration. It is based on research done with Poles who arrived into the UK within the recent time. Poles migrate from a rather nationalistic and religious context, where particular versions of gender and sexuality are promoted and as a result many sexual rights are not accessible including the possibility to register a same-sex civil partnership or to adopt a child by same-sex couples. Moreover, homophobia is still prevalent and such 'sexual context' is also influenced by the state and the Catholic Church. However, the lesbian and gay movement is actively working to change this situation. Poles migrate to a context which is more secular and where some sexual rights mentioned above are accessible and where religious institutions have lesser impact on sexual policy making even though homophobia is still prevalent to some extent. Therefore, it is interesting to look at how this migration influences views of Poles ad how they experience a new sexual environment in the UK. The research showed that for many straight Poles migration to the UK provided an opportunity to observe different sexual arrangements that provoked reflection and in some cases led to progressive changes in views on lesbian and gay sexualities. Some saw sexuality context in Poland as taboo and restrictive, whilst in the UK it was considered to be an openly discussed area of social life and this was appreciated. Moreover, some gay Poles gained an opportunity to 'come out' once in the UK and live their sexuality out in the open.

RC24-457.3

SICOTTE, DIANE* *(Drexel University)*

Fracking, Gas Liquids and Global Production of Plastics: Implications for Theorizing Political Ecology

Currently, the U.S. and Canada are the world's top two producers of unconventional (fracked) gas and oil. But despite growing opposition to fracking operations sparked by increasing evidence that it is destructive to the environment and threatens both human health and human rights, and the growing evidence of similar threats from plastics production, the connection between fracking and plastics production remains obscure. In this paper, I examine this connection to refine the meso levels of two competing theories: the theory of the treadmill of production, and the theory of ecological modernization.

Treadmill of production theorists Schnaiberg, Pellow and Gould (2015) argue that competition within the global capitalist economic system forces continual increases in the production of goods, which entails continual increases in both withdrawals of natural resources, and pollution and wastes. Ecological modernization theorists Mol and Spaargaren (2009) argue that highly developed industrial economies will prosper by adopting new industrial practices, such as "industrial symbiosis," in which the byproducts from one industry are supplied to another industry instead of being discarded as wastes.

Examining the role of gas liquids in global supply chains helps to contextualize and focus both theories. Before being refined, fracked "wet" gas contains gas liquids including propane, butane and ethane, the gas liquid most commonly used to produce plastics. The abundance of inexpensive ethane has fueled global investment in plastics production. These developments suggest that there is, at the least a close alliance between the gas and oil and plastics industries (or at most, that they are actually the same industry), rather than competing industries. It also suggests that the industrial use of byproducts does not always result in environmental protection: it can also be used to stimulate production of environmentally destructive materials.

RC32-576.5

SIDDIQUI, SAIRA* *(GC University, Faisalabad)*
ASLAM, SYEDA KHIZRA *(GC University, Faisalabad)*

Gendered Violence and Health across the Life-Course: A Psychological and Social Perspective in Pakistan

This paper will discuss gender-based violence on the basis of empirical findings from the data of 2015 from different communities of Pakistan, its power on the health and happiness of women that can aggravate mental health problems. The results show that across the life-course, women who suffer from the pain of violence have weaker health rather than those who do not. Violence takes the shape of an independent variable where there is a chance that either a person is continuing to commit violent acts or is a victim of violence. In Pakistan, it is estimated that from 60 to 90% of women have suffered from some kind of gender violence in their lifetime. Prevention of domestic violence is therefore, a priority for improving women's health. This paper will also speak of the psychological developments and methods that are a factor to the 'power imperative' and its playacting in women violence. The psychological, social, and cultural influences controlling this conduct will be evaluated. Earlier life experiences and exposures will be focused, avoidance, shame and control variables, inflicting pain on others, longing for affection and safety without violent control, will be considered in healing efforts. The development and implementation of interventions that bring up and cover social support can be beneficial to women who have been subjected to domestic violence. Feminist geographers' arguments will be taken to understand that violence has notably been suffered; an individual has undergone it in person, so is profoundly and intensely personal. The truth is that the gendered violence is ingrained in patriarchal power relations. Violence, is given its 'own material reality: it simply exists'. This paper intends to present the effectiveness of psychological and sociological measures and focuses for prevention of gender-based domestic violence incidents within the country. 'What Went Wrong'? How to rectify?

RC26-484.2

SIDORINA, TATIANA* *(Higher School of Economics National Research University (Russia, Moscow))*

A New World – New Working Practices - New Actors in the Labour Market - Labour and De-Urbanization

Industrial civilization as a civilization of labour is a thing of the past, the question is, which society is replacing the labour society. The attitude towards labour, the sphere of labour and its professional structure are changing. Polarization in the sphere of labour demonstrates the emergence of new social groups that implement labour practices that are in demand by post-industrial civilization. The alignment of forces in the labour market, habitual life stereotypes that have evolved over the centuries are changing, new life styles are formed in conditions when life loses the character of labour-centeredness. The focus of the article is the trajectory of changes in the nature of the labour of modern man.

RC51-846.3

SIDOROVA, KSENIA* *(Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán)*
PENICHE PAVÍA, FRANCIA *(Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán)*
RIVERO PÉREZ, ASTRID KARINA *(Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán)*

Languaging to Trigger Change: Second-Order Intercultural Conversations with Urban Youth of Maya Descent

The paper presents an applied research project that looks into whether the Maya language can become an identity factor and not a mere epiphenomenon for the urban youth of Maya descent, but not Maya speakers, inhabitants of a marginal urban area in southeastern Mexico, against the enthropic tendency towards the Maya language loss in the urban environment. Our starting point is Maturana's (1989, 1990) idea that through languaging and emotioning human worlds are built and maintained; our lives are intertwined in interactional networks, therefore we only exist as human beings through conversations we hold with other human beings.

Firstly, we explore how the lifeways of the urban youth of Maya descent are constructed through communicational interactions within the family, including the intergenerational memory transmission, and with other members of their personal networks. The second step corresponds to the second-order intercultural conversations, whose participants (the young men and women and the researchers) reflect on the role of languaging and emotioning within the personal interactional networks in shaping their attitudes and representations of the Maya language and culture. These conversations are seen as potential triggers of changes in their attitudes and representations.

We also maintain that for the changes to be sustainable, the rest of the local society, viewed as a cultural multiverse (Krotz, 2003, 2004), is to recognize Maya speakers as legitimate others (Maturana, 1990); therefore the non-Maya groups are also to engage, so that the structural coupling between different parts of the multiverse can be ensured. Our role as researchers, then, is not that of external observers, but of co-producers of the cultural multiverse, who through languaging and emotioning, participate in intercultural dialogues and seek to contribute to a broader acceptance and respect towards the minorized language and its speakers.

RC17-JS-18.1

SIEKKINEN, TARU* (University of Jyväskylä)
PEKKOLA, ELIAS (University of Tampere, Faculty of Management)
CARVALHO, TERESA (University of Aveiro and CIPES)

Academic Profession Hubris or Hybrid - the Case in Finnish Universities.

The academic profession is changing because of internal and external pressures, such as the influence of the global economic recession. Due to the requirements for more efficiency and also the invasion of managerial practices from private-sector to public-sector organisations, academics are increasingly more managed inside their organisations – universities. Traditionally, professional values have been confronted with managerial ones; to professionals, managerial values and practices have meant increasing the amount of control and emphasizing accountability, profitability and efficiency, for example. However, recent research is emphasizing the hybrid model, where professional and managerial values and principles come together. In our paper, we are considering if the academic profession is changing towards being a hybrid profession. In this study, we have a survey data from a Nordic project, focusing on the effects of management reforms in the Nordic countries. The Finnish data includes responses from 956 senior academics. The initial data analysis implies that in Finnish Universities there are hybrid models of coordination, authority, and values. Academics' attitudes towards performance evaluation are quite positive, for instance. This study is important when aiming to understand the nature of the academic work in changing and unpredictable environment, as well as the academic professionals adapting to those changes in contemporary universities. Moreover, we need more knowledge on what the managerial values and practices actually mean and how they emerge in universities and how academics could be managed well inside their working organisation – in the university.

RC48-814.1

SIELERT, DEBORAH* (Leibniz Universität Hannover)
PEECK-HO, CATHARINA* (Leibniz Universität Hannover, Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel)

A Researcher's Intentions – Nuancing the Question of Outsider-Insider Relationships in Social Movement Research.

Methodological debates on social movement research deal with ethical dimensions and tensions of outsider–insider relationships in a certain way: researchers frequently feel a sense of solidarity with the goals of the movements they research. Social movements, considering the risks associated with political dissent, may expect or even demand such affinities with its ideas. Consequently, decisions relating to research design and methodological approaches are considerably linked to the political beliefs and intentions of the researcher(s). We propose to include them as research strategies into a self-reflexive approach to the question of insider-outsider relationships in social movement research.

Insider relationships range between a position of "Outside but Along-Side" (Haiven & Khasnabish 2015) and potential role conflicts arising when members of a group conduct research on the very same (e.g. Corbin Dwyer & Buckle 2009). Outsiders are less affected by role conflict but may lack trustworthiness from the

point of view of the social movement. Researchers navigate this highly contested field that touches on basic normative and theoretical assumptions of social scientific research. We draw on our empirical research on anarchist activists in the Netherlands and Germany, as well as on Muslim women activists in Britain, to show in what way research on social movements is influenced by the intentions researchers bring to their work. Our examples, guided by feminist theory and methodology, present different methodological programs as a result of our specific positions towards the groups. In the analysis, the poles of insider and outsider positioning do not appear to be mutually exclusive, but as a dialectic ambivalence that ought to be actively handled. We thereby go beyond ways of approaching the topic as a question of choosing (quantitative and qualitative) methods and the understanding of a specific process involved in the interaction of researchers' social positions and research projects.

RC35-633.3

SIELERT, DEBORAH* (Leibniz Universität Hannover)

The Construction of Cultural Heritage in Migration Societies: Symbolic Boundaries and the Production of Trust

This paper explores the production of trust in processes of symbolic and ethnic boundary making in German migration society. More specifically, it will be argued that a conceptualization of cultural heritage as an array of situated practices of (e)valuation (Lamont 2012) can serve as a fulcrum through which specific modes of the production of trust, such as collective and materialized imaginations of the past or processes of ethnicization, can be studied.

Cultural heritage is an arena of negotiations and struggles over resources, belonging and recognition. As a strategy of cultural production actors employ and reconstitute cultural repertoires of evaluation and, thereby, produce symbolic boundaries. As such, it is a production of history in relation to an (ethnic) group. Reconstructing processes of how specific groups generate value of cultural objects, places and practices can, firstly, open up new perspectives on ethnic membership formations in nationally constituted societies. Secondly, such an understanding of 'cultural heritage as a resource' challenges dominant grasps on the role of culture by institutionalized actors like nation states, the EU or UNESCO: a critical-deconstructive perspective uncovers a diversity of logics of (e)valuation; from productions of history in the everyday using the language of heritage, via its use as symbolic capital or the heritage industry.

This paper will be based on the research program and design of an empirical research project titled: "Cultural Heritage in Ethnoheterogeneous Societies". It aims to contribute to the debate on alternative, situated and relational notions of trust (Garfinkel) by bringing them in conversation with a critical understanding of cultural heritage as a form of sense-making and a provision/appropriation of shared values and norms in everyday life. Just as symbolic and ethnic boundaries, trust becomes more or less relevant or takes differing forms depending on social conditions and situational contexts.

RC28-526.6

SIENKIEWICZ, JOANNA JADWIGA* (Bielefeld University)
STOCK, INKA* (Bielefeld University)

Unpacking the Social and Spatial Mobility Nexus: Migrants' Mobility Trajectories and Their Perceptions of Social Positions

The migration literature often assumes cross border mobility as a strategy to improve life chances and social positions. Quantitative studies predominately focus on the social position and mobility of migrants either in the country of origin or in the receiving country. These approaches presume that migrants' social positions can be described in (inter-)national stratification systems. However, such a view neglects the possibility that migrants may position themselves transnationally in multiple, and sometimes also ambiguous ways, as qualitative research has shown (e.g. Nieswand 2011; Voicu & Vasile, 2013).

In our presentation we address migrants' own interpretation and sense-making of their social mobility trajectories. We also link this to the development of dynamic criteria for assessing social position across national boundaries. We draw attention to multiple subjective frames of reference for self-positioning (economic, social, political and cultural), which often span national borders.

Drawing on mixed-methods data from a large scale sample on migrants (n=5.000) from the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) in Germany and a nested subsample of 30 qualitative interviews with migrants in different ascribed social positions, we will present findings on the role of different heterogeneities (gender, legal status, migration experience) for the subjective perception of migrants' own position and changes over time. Particular attention will be given to the role of transnational social comparisons in respondents' accounts of their social position in order to assess their views on the nexus of social and geographical mobility. We link these findings with a quantitative analysis of migrants' social mobility trajectories before and after migration. Our data lead to a preliminary assessment of social position as a multifaceted concept beyond working position, income, and prestige. It includes social and emotional dimensions as well as ideas about the own life course.

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RC01-39.5

SIGRI, UNSAL* *(Baskent University)*
VAROGLU, KADIR *(Baskent University)*

Professionalism Journey of the Turkish Military before and after the July 15 Attempted Coup

The Turkish Military has faced a tough mission of reducing its size while increasing its effectiveness and transitioning from a citizen army to a professional one by reducing the number of conscripts and bringing partially "contractual soldiers system" in recent years. The military has started to recruit professionals in limited numbers for years and informed the public about the benefits of contractual soldiering, but so far it did not go well because of the hard working conditions in military and counter-terrorism efforts of military. Turkey has experienced, for the first time in the Republic's history, a coup attempt by a religious community, known as the Fetullahist Terrorist Organization (FETÖ), who secretly flourished in the cadres of the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF). This attempt also damaged institutional reputation, affected the TSK's combat effectiveness, and created problems in filling critical posts and finding new professional soldiers as well. The military is now trying to find personnel in a competitive marketplace and has to emulate the techniques used by private sector firms. Intensive counter-terrorism efforts of Turkish military made working environment tough for years. The situation with the attempted coup after July 15 made it even harder to repair bad reputation of the military and surely, the institution has to recognize that thousands of young people no longer wait in line to join the army and the military needs and must modify its organizational culture preserving its own core values. The implications of July 15 attempted coup are much bigger than just Turkish domestic politics. Turkish military will continue to fulfill its international engagements while implementing democratic norms at home while restructuring itself with crucial and immediate reforms focusing not only the tangible factors but also dealing seriously with intangibles like "organizational culture, values and organizational politics".

RC03-72.3

SIHTO, TIINA* *(University of Jyväskylä)*

Ideals of Old Age - Constructing Ageing and Care in Local Strategy Documents

Care is currently one of the central issues of social policy. Due to ageing of population the need for care is rising, whilst it is expected that formal care services will in the future be available only for those who are the oldest and the frailest. Both care research and care policy are facing the question of what should be done to the widening care gap, and where lies the responsibility for patching up the gap.

In Finland the practical level of care policy takes place primarily at the local level. Currently municipalities have the responsibility for care provision. Consequently, it is essential to do analysis of care policy not only at the national, but also at the local level, and reflect on how the changes taking place at the local level are similar and different to those taking place at the national level.

The focus of my analysis is on how ageing and care are constructed in Finnish local level strategy documents. My data consists of documents that have been published between the years 2008 and 2016. Through the viewpoint of discourse analysis, the aim is to is to explore what kind of reality of ageing and care is constructed in these local strategy documents, and how this reality constructed in the local strategy documents plays part in the shaping of local care policy.

The preliminary analysis shows how in local strategies, the provider and organiser of care is first and foremost the ageing individual who, via self-care, leads active, independent and autonomous life. If the ageing person has any care needs, the needed care is provided by family, next of kin and community. The role of public sector and welfare state is constructed as diminishing and secondary in the local strategies.

RC33-608.5

SIINO, MARIANNA* *(University of Enna "Kore")*

From Representation to Attitude: A Quali-Quantitative Approach to the Detection of the Attitudes about the Representation of Bullying at School

The paper describes the process of building an attitude detection tool, starting from item identification to recomposition and synthesis. A combined use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches is proposed: a qualitative research aimed to bring out the representations of the phenomenon and the main meaning dimensions according to which the items to be inserted in an attitude detection scale are built; a quantitative step envisaged the implementation of the Rasch model to calibrate the above-mentioned tool.

This paper, specifically, analyzes representations and attitudes of the teachers on bullyng. The latent concept is the level of non-involvement perceived by the teachers in relation to bullying at school and the consequent relevance attributed to their own role regarding the possibility of "concrete intervention". The data collection was carried out in some secondary schools in a Southern Italian city and was repeated ten years later.

It starts from the assumption that the teacher's response to bullying at school unfold into several levels: from *representation*, which defines the substance and creates around the phenomenon a "patina" of common sense, to *attitude* towards the phenomenon, that is mediated by that in relation to the representations circulating on it, to the *propositional attitude,* that evaluates the possible interventions to be put into practice, to the acting *behavior*, which is a concrete expression of how the representations are rooted and a expression of the "stabilized" attitude in relation to bullying at school.

The paper highlights how recognizing specific attitudes (micro level)strongly linked to a representation of a phenomenon (macro level) requires, on the one hand, a quantitative approach that identifies the process that connects representations and attitudes, and on the other, a longitudinal approach that shows how the evolution of the social representations of a phenomenon causes the change of the attitude itself.

RC57-JS-28.6

SIINO, MARIANNA* *(University of Enna "Kore")*

The Power of the Image: The Narration of Life Experience between Creativity and Reflexivity

The paper aims to highlight the potentialities of self-expression through images, particularly when dealing with "sensitive" topics and when the verbal communication or introspective ability of the target group is compromised. More specifically, this paper reports the results of a research project carried out in a Southern Italian city about the perception of family roles, forms of relationship between the sexes, and how violence is experienced within the family.

The target group was made up of Muslim young men and women living in Palermo. In most cases, they had been living in the hosting community for a short and were in a permanent "emergency" situation regarding job, housing and sometimes even health. Since they had considerable difficulties to understand or speak Italian, I decided to frame the data collection within a visual sociology perspective.

The use of collage or drawing/painting was the tool through which the migrants unconsciously conveyed their emotions. When the product was ready, a verbal setting was created with the aim to understand its content, allowing the author to become more conscious of his/her emotions. As such, the most interesting aspect of using the collage technique is not the aesthetic quality of the work, but the great evoking value actualised by the author in his/her choice of different images and their particular and unique combination. All of this becomes a small window on the author's personality and life experiences. Through the collage technique participants were able to "delegate" to images the expression of their deep emotions without directly putting themselves on the line, except for the crucial moment of their choice or when creating the drawing.

The visual method triggers, starting from the first creative choice, a reflective process that facilitates the expression of emotions and the narration of life experiences, even in case of "painful" biographies.

RC04-87.1

SIKORA, JOANNA* *(Australian National University)*
EVANS, MARIAH *(University of Nevada, Reno)*
KELLEY, JONATHAN *(University of Nevada, Reno)*

Benefits of Scholarly Culture: Comparative Evidence from over 40 Societies over 50 Years

This presentation reviews the scholarship devoted to the theory of scholarly culture which stems from the critique of Bourdieu and explicates why coming from a book-oriented family benefits children's educational attainment, achievement and occupational standing. A growing body of evidence supports the proposition that book-oriented socialization, indicated by home library size, equips youth with competencies, skills and knowledge that are valued in formal education and by employers across the world and over time. This presentation reviews evidence supporting the theory from the World Inequality database, comprising mostly ISSP surveys, PISA surveys and PIAAC surveys for over 40 societies going back in time to 1950s. Scholarly culture enhances various forms of cognitive assets over individual life, in particular, adult literacy, numeracy and technological problem solving. Parental libraries boost adult skills in these areas net of the effects of adult education, occupation and parental schooling. The advantageous effects are loglinear, with greatest gains for the most disadvantaged although they tend to decay with age. Scholarly culture benefits equally and directly men and women and these benefits accrue in different economic systems and historical settings. We finish with the discussion of whether electronic forms of literacy are likely to wipe out the universal advantages of bookish upbringing.

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RC28-514.19

SIKORA, JOANNA* *(Australian National University)*
PITT, DAVID *(Macquarie University)*

Gendered Returns to the Study of High Level Mathematics and English for the Australian Tertiary Admission Rank

To enter a university program of their choice most applicants in Australia need an Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) calculated by the Universities Admission Centre from a variety of inputs, including Year 12 high stakes tests. This study combines the NSW Education Standards Authority administrative records for 46,000 students in New South Wales (NSW) who completed secondary education in 2011 with the data for the same cohort from the Longitudinal Survey of Australian Youth. We demonstrate how students' individual choices interact with their institutional contexts to reproduce horizontal gender segregation in field-of-study specializations.

We focus on a previously unexamined stratification mechanism: ATAR-related returns to the study of advanced mathematics and advanced English courses taken towards the end of secondary education. First, we find, when holding prior achievement in mathematics constant, that girls boost their university entry rank (ATAR) more than boys by studying advanced mathematics in Year 12. However, the relative gain they obtain through the study of advanced mathematics over their same-sex peers in lower level courses is four times smaller than the advantage of boys over their peers. Using rational choice and vocational identity theories we propose two explanations of this pattern and discuss its potential to effectively discourage high-achieving girls from opting for higher level mathematics. Second, we examine the gendered patterns of ATAR returns to the study of basic and advanced English courses. The paper closes with two discussions. The first concerns the potential that within-gender differentials in ATAR returns to the study of advanced mathematics and English contribute to the reproduction of gender segregation at university.

The second reviews the reasons why understanding gendered returns to ATAR-related secondary study is impossible without the use of administrative data, which, in turn, on its own, is insufficient to consider the full range of sociologically relevant factors.

RC34-627.4

SILHOUETTE-DERCOURT, VIRGINIE* *(Université Paris XIII, CEPN, Centre Marc Bloch Berlin)*

Cosmopolitism from below ? Immigrant Female Youth in French Banlieue As Powerful Agent of Change of Beauty Practices and Consumption

Immigrants today constitute a growing share of Metropolitan youth in Western Europe and are helping to transform cities like Paris into world-cities. In a period of massive flows of transmigration, consumption and material culture become vehicles for the exchange of meaning between groups. They also perform, affirm, and manage the conception of the self in relation to others. For young adults with migrant background, the act of consuming is particularly important for beauty products. This is to be expected insofar as these products contribute strongly to "identity performance" across the intersectionality of the self's experience of gender, race, and class.

The objective of this paper is to understand how young female migrant consumers living in French Banlieues are adjusting to these changes. Based on ethnographic interviews conducted with second-generation female youth and their mothers, it examines this particular dimension of the adaptation process. In today's post-modern, globalized world, consumption has become an increasingly important medium through which society communicates. Everyday objects such as beauty products are embedded in a system of meaning that immigrant youth manipulate to express who they are. In turn, these immigrant female youth are transforming mainstream consumption in unexpected ways. This can be traced to their « in-between » identities that straddle two cultures--the surrounding culture and the culture of their parents. This double role (as European citizens and as global citizens connected to far-reaching diasporic networks) makes them powerful agents of change. It is argued that this new form of cosmopolitanism builds on the practices of the local, the everyday and the familiar. It nonetheless imbues a politics of hope that stretches the boundaries of the everyday in a variety of political directions. It is driven by the exigencies of exclusion rather than by the privileges of inclusion (Appadurai, 2011, p. 32)

RC27-499.1

SILK, MICHAEL *(Bournemouth University)*
JACKSON, DAN *(Bournemouth University)*
PULLEN, EMMA* *(Bournemouth University)*

Trivialisation, Fetishization and New Modes of Sexualisation: The (re-)Constitution of the Paralympic Athlete

This presentation draws on early findings from a large-scale, multi-methodological, project that focuses on the media production and consumption of the Paralympic Games and the impact this has on addressing current political challenges of equality for, and representation of, disability. The findings are drawn from an integrative methodological approach that combined elite media para-sport production interviewing, multiple and theoretically informed textual readings of Channel 4's (the UK's Paralympic broadcaster) Rio 2016 Paralympic broadcast content, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with the general public, document analysis, and, analysis of archival materials and footage. In the context of the rapid commercialisation of the Paralympic games and the power of corporate media in constructing social realities, our analysis explores the ways in which neoliberal inclusionary strategies manifest specific forms of representation and whether such representations provide sites of empowerment for everyday people living with disabilities. In so doing, we contribute to on-going theoretical debates (and media practice) around mediasports celebrated and idealized embodiments of neoliberal economies: healthy, fit, sexual, hetero-normative, and attractive bodies (Andrews, 2006; Miller, 2001). With the antithesis being the pathologisation of ageing, death & *disability* (Turner, 1988), our discussion focuses on the increased hyper-commercialisation and hyper-visibility of disability—via Paralympic coverage—and is suggestive of movement in the representation of disability. Indeed, previous research conducted has highlighted the ubiquity of the 'supercrip' or 'superhuman', representing the para-athlete as the self-made hero, technologically productive / functional, but largely asexual, accommodated within limited modes of neoliberal regimes. Our data however, suggest a nuanced shift in these dominant narratives, especially around the increasing sexualisation, eroticisation and devised bodily aesthetics of the para-athlete. We suggest this shift has important implications for representing alternative modes of embodiment and empowerment, understanding para-sport narratives as sites of resistance, and with respect to the 'boundaries' of neoliberal inclusionary practices.

RC01-31.4

SILLITTI, NICOLAS* *(Indiana University)*

Aprendiendo a Ser Ciudadano. Notas Sobre Los Manuales Escolares Para Conscriptos En Argentina (1910-1940)

En 1909, el Consejo Nacional de Educación de la Argentina, por entonces presidio por José María Ramos Mejía, decidió otorgarle renovado impulso a la educación en los cuarteles. A partir de los años siguientes, textos especialmente dedicados a la alfabetización de los conscriptos fueron publicados y distribuidos entre los reclutas. Además, desde entonces, se designaron más maestros, se delinearon nuevos planes de estudio y el trabajo de los inspectores fue jerarquizado.

Esta ponencia se propone analizar, a través de los manuales, relatos oficiales y materiales gráficos, los discursos y prácticas que constituyeron ese universo educativo. Una mirada cercana a la sociabilidad en las escuelas militares durante la primera mitad del siglo veinte, se sostendrá, es fundamental para comprender el despliegue del proyecto nacionalizador de las clases dominantes tanto como sus reapropiaciones por parte de sectores subalternos.

La escuela ha sido una institución fundamental en la constitución de imaginarios sociales respecto del temprano siglo veinte en la Argentina. La alfabetización juvenil fue concebida como una función del del servicio militar obligatorio e integrada a un plan educativo que incluía campañas en fábricas y cárceles. No obstante, hasta el momento, los vínculos entre escuela y ejército ha recibido escasa atención por parte de la historiografía. Este trabajo se propone indagar en dichos vínculos con el objeto de repensar las relaciones entre Fuerzas Armadas, hegemonía y sociedad en los albores el siglo xx argentino.

TG04-974.4

SILVA, DEREK* *(King's University College at Western University)*

A New Politics of Terror: The Making of Radicalization and the Casting Away of Islam

In particular, this study engages with theories of governmentality, literature within critical policing studies and the othering paradigm traced back to the work of Edward Said, to explore the global diffusion of radicalization discourses across three Western liberal democracies – the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada – from 1969 to the present. More specifically, utilizing critical discourse and case study analysis of over 10,000 documents, I explore how social institutions of law, politics, media, and science conceptualize radicalization and investigate the material practices of risk, security, and policing for which such discourses give rise. Following the analysis of thousands of publicly available governmental and non-governmental documents, this study finds that not only has radicalization become a dominant framework for understanding terrorism, but that modern discursive labeling mechanisms associated with preemption disproportionately affect certain cultural and ethnic minorities. The data illustrate this trend across social institutions in all three countries. The findings also highlight how notions of risk and security are increasingly embedded in the daily lives of citizens through discourses of radicalization in order to more efficiently govern the threat of

terrorism. The study therefore broadens sociological and criminological debates on processes of social exclusion, social control, and cultural change in the context of terrorism and highlights some of the ways in which social distance is constructed and represented in the public sphere.

RC09-180.3

SILVA, KALINGA* *(International Centre for Ethnic Studies)*

Ethnicity As a Prism for Conceptualizing Social Injustice in Sri Lanka

Ethnicity and nationalism have become the grand narrative of inequality and social injustice displacing social class, caste and gender in Sri Lanka. This can be seen as an outcome of colonial encounter and anti-colonial struggles, state-led development and democratization combined with identity politics. Processes of social inequalities resulting from neoliberal globalization as well as failures of the welfare state are increasingly understood in ethnonationalist terms where one group's gain is typically understood as a loss for the other group. Using the same logic widespread poverty in one's own ethnic community is readily attributed to unfair appropriations by privileged layers in a different ethnic group deploying social capital, political power and a variety of other means. While nationalist politics and rhetoric have in fact served to undermine the welfare state, particularly when it comes to ethnic minorities and marginal social groups, ethnic mobilizations have only served to conceal the larger processes of social polarization driven by neoliberal globalization.

This paper examines the role of ethnicity in conceptualizing social injustice in post-war Sri Lanka, with a focus on Northern and Eastern regions. The paper will use qualitative information gathered as part of a strategic social assessment conducted by the International Centre foe Ethnic Studies in selected communities in the Northeast region. Even though the war ended in May 2009, the affected people continue to use the ethnonationalist framework in conceptualizing their existential problems and grievances. One outcome of this situation is that it has taken away the drive and energy of the people and their agency so much so that they do not respond to incentive structures and market signals in the way they are expected to within the neoliberal policies and programs. This, in turn, highlight the need to transcend the ethnonationalist prism in promoting social justice in South Asia.

RC24-450.6

SILVA, LUIZ HENRIQUE* *(Universidade Vila Velha - UVV)*
MOZINE, AUGUSTO *(Universidade Vila Velha)*

The Solid Waste Management Policy of the City of Vitória, Espírito Santo-Brazil: An Analysis from the Perspective of Political Ecology and Citizen Participation

It discusses the regulations promoted by the "National Solid Waste Policy" according to its reflections on the local environmental role of Brazilian´s cities. In this context, this article proposes a critique of the environmental approach presented in Law nr. 10.305 published in 2010 under the prism of Political Ecology, from the analysis of the institutional tools of the policy in relation to the question of sustainability in an ecocentric perspective, from the environmental paradigm put forward by the Federal Constitution which declares as a fundamental right the Environment Ecologically Balanced for all generations. Thus, based on an exploratory research of documentary nature, it discusses: the reduction of solid waste production; environmental education focusing on public measures to control this unbridled and growing production; the creation of reverse logistics rules imposed on manufacturers and suppliers; as well as the implementation of eco-efficient measures for the shared management of irregular waste, under the prism of citizen participation. Thus, it is verified that after more than 07 years of the effective publication of the National Solid Waste Policy, Brazil shows little evolution in relation to the policy that it created, leading the Public Administration to a managerial collapse averse to environmental management efficient. In the case of the City of Vitória, in the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil, this scenario is materialized in the establishment of a Metropolitan Plan for Solid Waste Management and a Municipal Plan for Selective Collection, which results in the appropriate treatment in terms of recycling only 180 tons of waste per month. In this context, considering the universe of 11,000 tons of municipal solid waste produced in the city of Vitória, it is clear the unsustainability of the current practice of this policy and the need to expand its management tools in an administrative and participatory scale.

RC06-141.9

SILVA, MANUEL CARLOS* *(Interdisciplinar Centre of Social Sciences (CICS.Nova_UMinho))*

Emotion and Interest in Marriage and Domestic Power: Some Results of a Research in Portugal

Having as a framework the reality of household and family relations, this paper focus on the marriage as part and as strategy in the process of reproduction and eventual social mobility. In marriage, to a greater or lesser degree or in a more latent or manifest manner, two elements have been present in various types of societies: emotion and interest. Connected is another phenomenon that is even less openly recognized than the emotion-interest binomial: domestic power. This has been increasingly institutionalized over time and subject to the norms and prescriptions of the moral, religious and/ or state order.

This presentation is based on the project "Gender Inequalities: between the laws and social practices", which considered for analysis both a survey with 800 people, from rural and urban areas, and with diverse age groups, education levels and occupations, and 20 semi-structured interviews, in the Portuguese context. After a brief initial reflection on marriage and its components – emotion and inter-est – the motivations and the resources, the importance attached, then domestic power will be subject of analysis based on data collected. It will be revealed the marriage property regime, the value of the spouses before marriage's assets, the division on decision's making by sex on certain matters (e.g. children's activity, purchase of home or car, place of vacation), the organization of money, types of relationships with the spouse, forms of communication and types of initiatives by sex. Finally, some conclusions will be presented in the light of the mentioned problem.

RC40-701.3

SILVA, TANIA* *(Universidade Federal de Sergipe)*
ENGELMANN, WILSON *(Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos)*

What Do We Eat? What Are We Going to Eat? New Challenges in Terms of Technological and Scientific Advances in Food Production

Advances in techno science focused on food production have fostered a race among investors in this field, in view of future markets, especially in relation to the use of transgenics and nanotechnologies. New proposals and possibilities for increasing productivity, as well as the promise that hunger can be decimated from the planet, are undoubtedly an attractive discourse that ends up co-opting several sectors of society and making it difficult and / or delaying the elaboration of a normalization and regularization about what is produced and how it is produced. Due to the advertisement made for these new foods, a fertile social imaginary has been created in front of this "new world". Transgenic foods and the use of nanotechnology in food production, which results in foods called nanofoods, are the spearhead of this modernization of food production, as they seem to be able to solve numerous problems in this field, creating a new conception of food and modernity in the field of food supply. Based on the results of the research "Nanotechnologies applied to food and biofuels: recognizing the essential elements for the development of risk indicators and regulatory frameworks that protect health and the environment" (Projeto Nanobiotec / CAPES / 2009), developed in from 2009 to 2014, this communication discusses what lies behind this wave of optimism and the challenges that are posed to the social sciences, including the Law, in the face of these innovations in the food field, to the new conceptions of the future that and the contradictions that accompany these achievements, as well as the fact that we do not yet have regulatory frameworks for food products from nanotechnology, which makes the population vulnerable to the possible negative effects they may have on human health and the environment.

RC12-236.3

SILVEIRA PAMPLONA, ROBERTA* *(UFRGS)*

Teaching in Ufrgs's Law School: A Gender-Specific Analysis

This study examines teaching profiles and practices in a law school from a gender perspective inside the brazilian educational context, using the case of one of the highest-ranked brazilian law schools - UFRGS - as the object of analysis. This case was chosen based on the school's quality and on the recent expansion of the school (2012 - 2017) that allowed more women to get in, both as students and as professors. Brazilian law schools encompass two fields from Bourdieu's theory - the juridical and the academic -, since the faculties are majorly composed not only by full-time faculty members, but also by professionals working within the legal world. Both the juridical and the academic fields, according to Raewyn Connell (2006), are determined by a gender regime. The gender regime defines the way in which gender fundamentally determines any workplace dynamic. The main hypothesis of the study is that men occupy the positions of power and are also able to teach the main courses because they can slide easier between the two fields (juridical and academic). Women, however, must focus on one field to achieve a similar position and equivalent faculty participation. The fieldwork employs a quantitative and a qualitative approach, using secondary data about the law course, taken from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). In line with the sources, the main aspects analyzed are the power positions, the academic qualification and the research area of the faculty.

RC03-68.2

SILVER, DANIEL* *(University of Toronto)*
KEIDAR, NOGA* *(University of Toronto)*

City Building As a Boundary Object: Lessons from Toronto's Public-Art Ecosystem

The growth of public art has emerged dramatically in the last century, and particularly through the 1980s with the entry of Percentage for Art ordinances in many cities. Today, thought public art is identified with different values, like community building, enhancing the aesthetics of the built-environment and more (Cartiere & Zebracki, 2016), its integration into policy frameworks across the globe is seen mainly as an economic tool to compete to attract business and capital (Speight, 2016; Saukkonen, 2013). However, in practice "city building" is a heterogeneous process, and the operation that takes place during the production of public-art involves multiple stakeholders, who embrace different sets of perspectives and professional tools. Instead of assuming that aesthetic, social and cultural values, are being washed-out and trumped by economic logic alone, we suggest analyzing public-art as a Boundary Object (Star and Griesemer, 1989; Leigh-Star, 2011), an entity which is plastic enough to be used independently by different parties, while maintaining a common identity among them. We explore Toronto's public-art ecosystem by using 30 interviews and two focus-groups with main players, including public-art officers, planners, city councilors, developers, not for-profit stakeholders, artists, architects, art consultants, and the public itself – who are all operating together to produce public-art in the city. By mapping their positions regarding the way public-art should be operated and the way they translate their perspectives to one another, we show how stakeholders with diverging interests and perspectives operate together without necessarily reaching a consensus.

RC07-157.1

SILVER, DANIEL* *(University of Manchester)*

How Everyday Radicalism and Contemporary Municipalism Can Create More Democratic Futures

The need for radical democracy to transform the political economy and urban governance feels as urgent as it does distant. Recent scholarship and activism has located the 'everyday' as a prime site of radical politics. This is a critical sociological perspective of the everyday, in which the social becomes integral to political struggle. Pre-figurative politics imagine the future through practising it in the present in order to advance change. It holds much potential for providing immediate improvements in peoples' lives and a shift towards a more just society through re-invigorating the imagination of radical democracy. The promise has not been fully realised.

This paper aims to explore the potential of pre-figurative politics through articulating the concept of 'everyday radicalism' and how this can be connected this with contemporary forms of radical municipalist public policy and institutions. Drawing on an action research project with a women's group in Manchester, England, the paper will argue for democratisation of the concept and practice of pre-figurative politics by opening it up to include DIY social action. It will argue that evidence of alternative practices can be connected to democratic institutions through the development of a more radical form of evaluation alongside contemporary innovations in municipalism. It is hoped that this can contribute towards the aim of creating a new political purpose for sociology (Back and Puwar, 2012).

RC03-78.4

SILVERMAN, EMILY* *(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)*
SHMARYAHU-YESHURUN, YAEL *(Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)*

Urban Kibbutz: A Framework for Social Sustainability in Rapidly Urbanizing Countries?

The term 'urban kibbutz' describes a phenomenon in which young adults, searching for a meaningful way of life, commit themselves to living communally in a disadvantaged urban neighborhood. Seeing themselves as catalysts for social justice, they share an ideological mission to reduce social gaps through work in education, environment, arts and social services. There are over 200 of these communities today in Israel, with about 11,000 members and children, and differing levels of ideological, economic and social collaboration. Under what conditions might this practice contribute to sustainable urbanism in other countries? This paper reviews the characteristics of the urban kibbutz and the factors correlated with their social impact and stability. We then present new findings about the role of the municipality and the state, identifying four key avenues of support: land allocation and land-use planning; mediation with local populations; fundraising, employment and leadership training; and housing policy that reduces the risk of displacement from gentrification. Adaptations of the urban kibbutz framework may be appropriate in rapidly urbanizing countries with national civic youth service and a communitarian or nation-building orientation.

RC06-141.1

SILVERSTEIN, MERRIL* *(Syracuse University)*
BENGTSON, VERN *(University of Southern California)*

Intergenerational Transmission of Religiosity and Soacil Values over Historical Time

This paper examines variation in the strength with which religiosity and social values are transmitted across family generations as a function of historical time, cohort membership, and age, as well as change in family structure. Using data from the Longitudinal Study of Generations, we examine more than 3,000 intergenerational dyads consisting of parents and children surveyed betwwen 1971 and 2016 to discover whether rates of transmission have declined across time and between three cohorts of generational pairs. An important explanatory variable is whether parent-child relationships are biological or step. Religiosity is measured in terms of beliefs, attendance, and denomination. Social values are measured as those representing individualism and collectivism. Multilevel models are used to predict variation in parent-child correlations based on time varying metrics, and differences between cohort pairings and bio-step type of relationship. The analysis expands our understanding of whether intergenerational continuity in fundamental value systems has weakened, and offers possible explanations for this trend.

RC32-581.4

SIMOES, SOLANGE* *(Eastern Michigan University)*

What Does Feminism Mean to You? Are You a Feminist?Brazilian Activists Defining Feminism, Gender Inequality, and Women's Empowerment

We look into the various ways activists from a wide range of civil society organizations and state agencies define feminism, see themselves as feminists or not, and perceive gender inequality. The paper draws on two surveys of representative samples of delegates – representing trade unions, political parties; environmental, black and indigenous NGOs and LGBT and women's and feminist organizations – to the III and IV National Conferences for Public Policies for Women organized in Brazil by the Special Secretariat for Policies for Women in 2011 and 2016. The conferences brought together delegates from all over the country - large metropolitan areas, small towns, farms and remote areas in the Amazon rain forest - representing civil society as well as the public sector, and elected through local and regional meetings that drew the participation of over 200.000 activists to draft the National Plans of Policies for Women. We analyze the answers to the surveys' open-ended as well as closed questions that probed into the ways the respondents defined feminism, their first contact with feminist ideas, and the space they saw for feminism within a wide range of social movements and civil society organizations as well as within the public sector. In addition to the descriptive analysis of the definitions of feminism by activists in a wide range of organizations, the paper also explores possible correlations and causality between those definitions of feminism and factors such as the activists' gender identity, sexual orientation, education, religion, age, race, marital status, number of children, work situation, class, political orientation, party affiliation, civic engagement and political activism in a very wide spectrum of political parties, trade unions, NGOs and social movements (black, indigenous, environmental, LGBT, religious, student). In sum, the paper explores links between activists' views of feminism and emerging intersectional locations for feminist praxis.

RC51-855.1

SIMON, KARL-HEINZ* *(University of Kassel)*

A Brief View on Systems Approaches in Human Ecology

In several conferences organized by the Germen Society for Human Ecology (DGH) and in sessions in conferences of the Society for Human Ecology (SHE) different paradigms regarding knowledge integration and responsibilities are considered. There are several approaches, that can be organized in a system of system methods (Keys) having their roots in different scientific disciplines. Especially the social science context and the natural science context bring forth different views on the role of the observer. An important issue is whether the endeavour aims at systems engineering or systems intervention.

In Human Ecology, some „schemes" are of influence, e.g. the POET-scheme (Population, Organization, Ecology, Technology) or the Steiner triangle (Environment, Society, Human Beings), with which the complexity of problem situations in human ecology could be handled. Other well-known approaches work with the System Dynamics methodology. In all these conceptions, the role of the observer is either ignored as an independent entity, included as an inherent part of the system, or conceptualized as an influential system component, e.g. on a meta-level, responsible for necessary differentiations, like, for example, the fundamental divide between system and environment.

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We will start with the variety of system approaches and discuss how they are related to concepts of the observer and the challenges that second-order cybernetics is raising.

RC51-847.4

SIMON, KARL-HEINZ* *(University of Kassel)*

Dror on Actors and the Capacity to Govern

From the very beginning the role of the actor was an important concept in cybernetics. Whereas classical approaches, first-order cybernetics, kept up to externalize the actor, second-order cybernetics tries to include the actor into the (material or epistemic) feedback loops. In first-order cybernetics the definition and adjustment of goals in control behavior is not part of the control structure. Only the activities of an actor in changing the actuating variable (stellgröße) are included. Second-order cybernetics is based on a much broader picture of the interactions between problem, feedback loop, and goal-seeking processes. In social system theory the concept of the observer plays a similar role. Complexity is increased by introducing 2nd and 3rd order observers when trying to explain social situations.

The role of actors is an important issue in sustainability research and politics. Suggestions for agency alternate between appeal to individual, concerned people, and attempts to design new technical and social frameworks. Change agents, for example, are addressed as those to have the crucial influences on future strands of development. Up to now, these are conceptualized in a first-order mode, reflecting neither the origin of their ideas nor the function they have for adjusting social systems to changing framework conditions. A second-order perspective could contribute to approaching these questions in a wider perspective.

There is an important report, yet widely ignored, by Y Dror on the Capacity to Govern. Cybernetic theory and epistemology does not play an important role in his conceptions. However, it seems helpful to re-interpret some of his suggestions applying cybernetic concepts. Especially the differentiation of actors and their role in change processes will contribute to a better understanding of sustainability strategies.

RC55-900.3

SIMONA-MOUSSA, JEHANE* *(University of Neuchâtel)*
BRULÉ, GAËL* *(University of Neuchâtel)*

Measuring the Impacts of Resilience on the Level of Subjective Wellbeing of the Elderly in Switzerland.

People aged 60 or older are often considered as being economically and socially vulnerable. Most of them are out of the labour force and their economic resources (e.g. pensions, rents and cumulated wealth) are sometimes too scarce to maintain a good level of quality of life. In addition to this, many individuals experience a reduction in their social capital when they retire because they have fewer contacts with colleagues and friends. Consequently, a clear majority of this group experience more often feelings of loneliness, isolation or depression compared to those who are still active on the labour market. Therefore, resilience to possible negative life events, such as the death of a closely related person, the occurrence of a severe health problem or the onset of a disability status, is crucial to preserve a decent level of subjective wellbeing for these people.

This paper aims at identifying which resources (i.e. presence of a closely related person, family and friends, economic assets) allow people aged 60 or older to buffer the negative effects of a critical life event. This study provides insights on the resources that can be mobilised to overcome a negative event, and resilience is evaluated from the perspective of subjective wellbeing.

For the analyses, we use the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Data are available since 2004, and six waves are currently at our disposal (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2013 and 2015). Models are estimated for each individual, before and after the occurrence of a negative event, using fixed-effect regressions.

RC36-651.4

SIMONOVA, OLGA* *(National Research University - Higher School of economics)*

Capitalist Heart: Rationality, Emotion and Alienation in Late-Modern Societies

My main question is whether sociology of emotions can say anything new in understanding the ratio of rationality and emotionality in modern society? Do modern societies promote affective neutrality, thereby creating alienation of a person from his/her own feelings and from other people? How does he/she adapt? Is the demand to be rational in all spheres of life turned into irrationality and violations of social norms?

Based on the analysis of works on the sociology of emotions we can conclude that sociologists argue the rationality of thinking and action is impossible without emotions. Also in according to the values of capitalist society individuals restrain their emotions in order to appear more rational, that is, reasonable, normal. This trend becomes dominant and widespread, what T. Parsons called "secular instrumental activism": individuals control their emotions in both the private and public spheres of society in accordance with a rational and utilitarian worldview. This is evidenced by numerous sociological works on emotion management in sphere of intimate relationships and public sphere of work (and other contexts such as science, sport, social protests etc.) where individuals combine rational choice and their emotions. That's why this kind of capitalism was called "emotional capitalism" (Ellouz, 2007).

Thus the sociology of emotions describes the modern man as permanently controlling in accordance with the instrumental rationality. It seems that alienation from feelings is brought up in modern man, who develops in turn adaptation behavior strategies. However, there is still the possibility of irrational reactions both at the level of individual individuals and at the level of society as a whole: in the form of crimes, protests, moral panics, rejection of important activities for society. So the one of the tasks of the sociology of emotions to research the social consequences of rationality based dispositions on human emotions.

RC36-649.2

SIMONOVA, OLGA* *(National Research University - Higher School of economics)*

T. Parsons on Fascist Movements: Lessons of Classic and the Contemporary Moment.

A small work written by Parsons more than 50 years ago about sociological aspects pod fascists movements (Parsons, 1954) becomes actual and topical at the moment. There is reason to believe that today there are also conditions for the success of radical movements, and not only in Russia, but elsewhere in the world. In this paper Parsons tries to explain the success of fascist movements in Western Europe in the first third of the twentieth century, describing the rational and irrational aspects of the movements. Parsons explains the strong commitment of masses and elite groups to these movements by the combination of reactions to the development of industrial capitalism (and its consequences in the form of anomie, weakening traditions, exploitation, alienation and rationalization) and simultaneously to leftist movements, which led to the protection of the traditionalist and conservative political course, based on ideology of national superiority and hatred of others. Emotional reactions are also important here, which are often not always realized: fascist movements evoked a strong affective commitment, which is explained by the desire of ordinary people and elites to gain security, a normative support and a clear world image.

Parsons' analysis allows us to conduct many analogies with the modern world. The protection of the interests of capitalism and democracy can also be carried out in radical ways in modern risk societies. The uncertainty of the modern world and the resistance to globalization and westernization can generate strong conservative sentiments and, accordingly, new social associations, actionism, protests, social movements, based on the aspiration of the masses and elites to maintain social order in radical ways. Such sentiments and associations can arouse hatred not as an acute short feeling, but as a prolonged background mood, which can become quite strong in the pursuit of gaining social order and security.

TG06-995.3

SIMPSON, ALEXANDER* *(University of Brighton)*

Speed, Intelligence and Discipline: Embodied Strategies in Becoming the Market

Drawing on a three-year institutional ethnography of financial life in the City of London, this paper critically explores the performativity of market life to examine the way in which financial actors engage in a competitive struggle to embody and *become* the market. Entwining practice and symbolic power, the financial marketplace is a naturalising repetition of perceptions, aspirations and practices that impact on the body (Bourdieu, 1990; 1977a). The unending trial of market competition forms a naturalising force of economic progress and social development that ensures that the 'the most intelligent individuals' are 'continually selected', while weakness is punished. Placing the body at the centre of understanding financial life, individuals must control the unpredictabilities of the market by becoming 'at one' with its speed and flow. Those who succeed become part of a 'separate, sacred group' that ritualises their own exclusivity and adherence to the embedded values of the market (Bourdieu, 1996). Specifically, this manifests as a common internalisation and embodiment of a ruling system of market capital; *speed, intelligence* and *discipline*. Exploring each of these in turn, this paper follows Fiske (1993) by investigating the impact financial institutions have on the body. It is at the level of the body where social life is turned into lived experience and institutional culture is crystallised into a set of embodied practices. In the context of the City of London, the process of *becoming* enables market actors to fine tune their skills in order to hone in on and control the rapid fluctuations of the market in the pursuit of profits. This comes together to uphold the integrity of the market and engenders an internalised 'way of being' in which market actors share an 'inherent' ability to 'feel the market' as a 'basic connection rooted in their souls'.

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RC01-29.3

SINCZUCH, MARCIN* *(Military Office of Social Research, Military Center for Civic Education)*

WESELIŃSKI, MICHAŁ* *(Military Office of Social Research)*

Polish Youths' Motivations for Military Service

The new wave of discussions about relationship between military and society has started in Poland since suspending conscription and introduction of professional military service only. One of the two main issues was to have enough reserve troops for wartime mobilization. The second one is the problem of possible emergence of military "caste" and focuses on establishing the links between society and military. The main topic of our presentation is the attitude towards different forms of military service and military training among polish youths. The presentation will be based on the surveys conducted by or done for the Military Office of Social Research (Military Center for Civic Education), including representative research of university level students (N=2000) and other representative or all-population research projects on youths, including military training participants. The results coming from these studies show that factors determining interest in military service are difficult to identify. Traditional variables used for describing place in the social structure are only partly useful in predicting interest in military service. Traditional set of values composed of patriotism, conservatism and hierarchy are weak predictors of military service interest too. The hypothesis is we may face another set of motivations pushing young people towards some forms of military service. In our paper we will test two different ones: career orientation hypothesis and adventure orientation hypothesis.

RC16-305.1

SINGER, BRIAN* *(Glendon College, York University)*

Populism and the Separation of Knowledge and Power

Ernesto Laclau in his book *On Populist Reason* claims that a proper comprehension of populism provides a key to the intelligibility of democracy. And yet populism appears to trouble democracy. This is not so much a matter of its content (the claim to represent those who see their concerns as derided by an established elite) as a matter of form resulting from the torsion of characteristics central to democracy's symbolic order. Drawing loosely from Claude Lefort this torsion can be examined under four rubrics: the division of political representation between representatives and represented; the institutionalization of internal conflict; the separation of power from law and knowledge; and "the dissolution of the markers of certitude." Most analysis of populism concentrate on the first two rubrics: the populist leader seeks to close the division between representatives and represented by claiming to embody "*the* people," as constituted through the externalization of internal political debate. In addition, there is considerable discussion of populism's attempt to reduce the separation of the law from power as it seeks to overcome the limits placed by the former on the exercise of the latter. Much less has been written about the separation of power and knowledge, and the problem of uncertainty. With the campaign and election of Donald Trump, however, we are now faced with a "post-truth" world, and what Naomi Klein calls the "shock doctrine." Having established this theoretical framework, I wish to turn to a brief look at the relation of power to knowledge. Does it make sense to speak of "populist *reason*"? Does Trumpian populism have a relation to any form of knowledge beyond expressions of indifference or hostility? Can Trumpian populism be described as post-modern? Can we speak here of an "ideology"? And what are we to make of the resort to "conspiracy theories"?

RC44-738.2

SINGH, ARBIND* *(NASVI)*

KUMAR, SACHIN *(Government College of Teacher Education)*

Securing, Leveraging and Sustaining POWER for Street Vendors of India

While street vendors have always been there providing goods and services to millions at an affordable rate on their doorsteps since time immemorial, erosion of the rural livelihood base, growing informalization and unabated urbanization suddenly increased their numbers in Indian cities in the 1990s. Despite the fact that these workers contribute significantly to the urban economy, they have faced and often continue to experience humiliation, continual harassment, confiscations and sudden evictions. It became imperative to advocate for their rights through the formulation of appropriate policies, the enactment of relevant laws, and the provision of adequate social protection benefits. The National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) played a pivotal and catalytic role in transforming street vendors from non-entities to a formidable force to reckon with. Using the theoretical framework of power resources and capabilities, the paper aims to reflect on the process of this transformation. This paper is based on existing published works on the street vendors' movement in India, a series of key informant interviews and a national consultation with stakeholders, the paper

demonstrates that innovative organisational structures, distributive leadership approaches, andthe holistic understanding of the need of the vendors brought various social actors together which, in turn, developed associational power. A series of studies, media campaigns and advocacy activities advanced discursive power with the help of framing and learning capabilities which have helped to positively frame issues related to street vendors in the psyche of the public in general and policy makers in particular. Thus, increasing associational and societal power paved the path for establishing institutional power in the form of national policies such as the Street Vendors Act 2014. The paper sums key lesson learnt from NASVI's journey.

TG03-962.4

SINGH, BHUP* *(Dronacharya Government College, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak)*

Challenging Hegemonic Cultural Tradition of Ghurchari in Haryana

CHALLENGING HEGEMONIC CULTURAL TRADITION OF GHURCHARI IN HARYANA

Bhup Singh, Associate Prof, Sociology, D.G.C., Gurugram

Kathoupinishad describe the meaning of chariot and in marriage bridegroom riding female horse. The use of female horse not only suggests patriarchal intention to domesticate the wife but also control the women. On the commencement of the Indian constitution they become equal Indian, equal citizen in all aspects of life. They become aware of self respects, dignity and their nights enshrined in the Indian constitution. The upper castes or greater Indians still treat them as lesser Indians and expect them to stay at bottom of the society. Recent caste conflicts on marriage ritual of ghurchari i.e. Dalit groom and family member seriously injured during ghurchari (Jatu Luhari 2002) upper caste men prevented dalit groom from riding elephant, (2011), killed in (2013) (Devsar) upper caste men beat dalit groom and stopped him to perform ghurchari (2013, Ratera) upper caste youth barred dalit groom from carrying out ritual of Ghurchari (Sanjarwas, Ch. Dadri), violence broken out in village Sangha, Karnal after upper caste youth prevented dalit youth from performing ghurchari (2017) etc. clearly reflects social position of lesser Indian in India.

For present study, 5 atrocity cases i.e. Jatu Luhari, Ratera, Devsar, Sanjarwas, Sangha were selected and 100 respondents were selected on basis of their relationship with family and involvement in protest movement. Data was collected through interview schedule focusing on knowing social base of hegemonic power, protest ideology, role of police and social organization in these cases.

After data analysis we can say that mostly such atrocities are committed in Rajput dominated village not in Jat/Ahir/Brahmin dominated village. Role of other castes, influential people, police, administration is selectively biased toward lesser Indians.

Key words: Lesser Indian, Ghurchari, Hegemony, Protest Ideology
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RC13-256.4

SINGH, BHUP* *(Dronacharya Government College, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak)*

Social Consumption of Alcohol As Leisure Activity and It'S Role in Social Networking of Lesser Indians

SOCIAL CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AS LEISURE ACTIVITY AND IT'S ROLE IN SOCIAL NETWORKING OF LESSER INDIANS

Bhup Singh, Associate Professor, Sociology, D.G.C. Gurgaon, Haryana

Leisure time in leisure activity is generally characterized by liberation from constraints associated with job, domestic work and social obligations. Due to emergence of affluent middle class among lesser Indians who are beneficiaries of welfare policies of successive governments, social consumption of alcohol has increased since last decade among lesser Indians. Like other social bonding activities, social consumption of alcohol is leisure activity which helps networking, mentalising and socialisation lesser Indians with social issues and literature related to them to counter the onslaught of hegemonic forces and reconstruct their world view about themselves and society.

This study was planned to find social consumption of alcohol as a leisure activity and how this promotes social bonding, networking, and assertion among lesser Indians. 100 core members of various organizations of lesser Indian working in Rohtak were selected on the basis of their continuation for at least one year in such leisure activities. The data was collected through interview schedule and participatory observation on leisure time, consumption pattern, initiation, frequency, brand, reciprocal expenditure and interaction pattern during this period.

After data analysis it can be said that social consumption of alcohol as leisure activity has positive impact as other social bonding activity. Members of these groups feel more engaged, trusted and relaxed. No health problems were reported among these members. R.C., Black Dog, Teacher's Choice etc. are most favourable brands. Curiosity and peer group pressure was reason for initiation. Subaltern thinkers i.e. Lord Buddha, Guru Ravi Das, Saint Kabir, Jyotiba Phule, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Manyawar Kanshi Ram etc. are part of discussion.

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RC14-279.6

SINGH, BHUPINDER* *(Barkatullah University,Bhopal)*

Socio-Psychological Intervention in the Life of Cannabis sativa Users in Kashmir: A Study of Attitudinal Change

Socio-Psychological Intervention in the Life of Cannabis Sativa Users in Kashmir: A Study of Attitudinal Change

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Abstract

The present study tries to analyse how often social factors are responsible to manipulate the cannabis usage among Kashmiri youth. What are the causes in accord with society that lead the youth to its usage? Is it because of the sluggish attitude of their parents, family members and other societal ties? How often society takes it as serious concern? Has the usage of cannabis become a social acceptance in the Kashmiri culture? Are social agencies working towards providing a safe and suitable environment for the youth? Has the cultivation of cannabis sativa in Kashmir triggered an explosion of drug users ? Is the rise due to emotional instability or social rejection faced by youth? The study explores the effectiveness of socio-psychological intervention in changing the attitude of cannabis users. The sample (n=20) was taken from the Drug De-addiction & Rehabilitation Centre, Police Control Room, Srinagar Kashmir, India. The Pre and Post test was used for analysing the data on a single experimental group. The results indicate that the experimental group showed significant differences on the social and family relationship dimensions before and after the application of intervention program. It can be concluded that socio- psychological intervention can be used as an effective tool in bringing about attitudinal change in the life of cannabis users.

KEY WORDS: cannabis sativa, intervention, attitude change and family

WG05-949.2

SINGH, KHUSHWANT* *(Panjab University)*

Dalit Assertion and the Question of Land Acquisition: A Case Study of Malwa Region of Punjab

In Indian society, land is not only an asset providing economic gains but also pride, prestige and power. Those who are landless are not only dependent on the landlords for living nevertheless face oppression and atrocities much often from upper caste landlords. According to the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 Punjab has the highest Percentage (36.74%) of Scheduled caste households in the country. Punjab has 45.34% landless households where as national percentage is nearly 22%. In recent years Punjab, particularly the malwa region of the state, has witnessed political mobilization of this marginalized section of the society i.e small marginal peasants and agriculture labor. For equitable growth of all sections of society the government intervened at the policy level by introducing land reforms in the form of – abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, fixing ceiling on land holdings, consolidation of land holdings and distributing surplus land to landless households and reserving land for the dalits in the common village land. This paper tries to explore that how land ownership changed the socio- economic status of the dalits of malwa region of Punjab and the difficulties faced by them. This paper is divided into five sections; the first section is about the introduction. Second section deals with the socioeconomic profile of the dalits. The third section deals with the types of restrictions and difficulties faced by dalits for acquiring land share and feeling of self esteem, respect and economic gains associated with land. In the Fourth section, the role of various peasant movements and organizations and how effective they have been in all these years, also state's stand will be analyzed. The fifth and final section of the paper concluded the facts and findings.

RC18-340.4

SINGH, MUDIT* *(Social Science Research Institute Duke University)*

Participation of Schedule Castes in Panchayat: Field Study of a District in Uttar Pradesh

Abstract

In decentralized states of developing countries with large rural populations, local governance plays a key role in deciding policies that, in turn, affect well-being. But, despite its key role in governing resources within villages, community participation (especially of traditional caste based communities) in local governance decision making is yet a big concern. Prior research on decentralization in various states of India suggests that the social identities play a key role in deciding village polity and local affairs. But little is known about caste based social networks and their impact on participation in local governance (attending open meeting in villages). Over time, with introduction of reservation based decentralized institutions of panchayati raj (PRIs) have attempted to give a new power position to vulnerable groups such as women and schedule castes (SCs). Here, I use unique data from a novel mixed-method field experiment on seven villages (N=135 HHs) across seven villages in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh, India. This study comes up with quantitative evidence that though participation of SCs has improved (attendance in open meetings) yet active participation (giving suggestions in meetings) remains a concern for the lower caste groups. Additionally, it also assesses the caste based social positions shaping and controlling the social networks and, in turn, how these networks shape the local polity and community engagement. In these villages, households with larger networks significantly shape the local polity and local politicians use these network holders to favour during elections. The narratives and statistics suggest that social disparities of caste and occupation work through social networks. Reservation based system of local governance has given rise to the inter-caste tie-ups leveraging local politicians and doing a marginal favour to SC communities as whole.

RC14-263.4

SINGH, PANKAJ* *(Maharana Pratap Govt. PG College, Bilsi, Budaun)*

Globalization, Gender and New Media: A Study of Facebook Users in a Developing Country

Globalization is a process which is transforming developing as wells as developed societies of the world in last few decades. The new communication technologies play an important role in facilitating the process of globalization. The modern mass media have also been globalized by adopting new communication technologies. The new media differ from the modern mass media in two ways: firstly, it is based on computer and internet and enables the user to interact with other persons located in any other part of the planet earth in comparison to limited time and space dimension of modern mass media. Secondly, new media is global in nature and connects people on the principle of network. In this sense globalization and new media are interrelated. New media has been emerged as an important force transforming the people of the different societies in a variety of ways. Women, who have been dominated by the patriarchal structure and cultural milieu, are now exposed to the new media (also known as social media) in last two decades. The smart phone and other computer and internet based devices have revolutionized the social, economic and cultural sphere of women's life in the recent past. The exposure of the women to new media has empowered them to a great extent and now they are able to take their own decisions and express themselves in the wider society through different forums like, Facebook, Twitter and other social networking websites easily available to them through their smart phone/laptop/desktop/i-pad etc. The present paper makes an attempt to understand the role of social networking websites in the empowerment of the women in India. The paper is based on an exploratory study of the patterns of interaction of the women on the Facebook.

RC04-97.6

SINGH, PARUL* *(National Council of Educational Research and Training)*

Socially Just Teacher Education: Talis, a Way Forward

Teacher education in India is a rather young field, so this transitional phase is experiencing variety of new endeavours which fading soon. Result of developments and changes in last century, during colonial rule and post republic era, left various imprints on teacher education system throughout the country. Variability in the structure and function of teacher education in India poses a problem for the countrywide quality teacher education development process in the country.

Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) suggestions and conclusions along with directed research study can help in providing a common framework for teacher education in India. Suggestive measures and comparative understanding of the 2 cycles of TALIS, which was conducted in 2008 and 2013, together can enhance understanding about teacher education system, its nature and development.

A common teacher education system aimed at developing a quality infrastructure with better functioning to raise level of teacher education programme in the country. Composition of an alternative holistic approach may create barrier for individuality or regional diversity, therefore it seems a need of time for a common modal for teacher education enshrined with principle of equity and inclusion. The research is undertaken to ensure inclusion of regional and nativist voices with their beliefs, practices and socio-cultural-historical context which provide separate identity to a culture and its people.

The proposed study is mixed method in nature that includes voices of not less than 300 participants from the field of teacher education, both at beneficiary and facilitator level. Questionnaire, interview and focused group in a sequential manner is collected. TALIS suggestions along with field analysed data will be compared and combined to reach some understanding with pragmatic approach. To deal with policies, planning it deals with secondary data, literature and different policy framework of teacher education. The study is suggestive in nature.

RC14-278.4

SINGH, SITA RAM* *(GANPAT SAHAI PG COLLEGE SULTANPUR 228001)*

Communication, Rural Development and Technology: A Sociological Viewpoint

Improving quality of life and achieving desirable socio-economic well being of the people is the main objective of rural development. It becomes more and more pertinent with reference to the people living in isolated and remote rural areas. This process is strengthen by the effective use of communication technologies and imparting knowledge to the farmers at grass roots level. Hence, the agency of change for rural development is communication and technology. The key of agricultural development lies in the mind, heart and hands of farmers. It is the modern technology, which opens the door to innovative and productive agriculture. A steady flow of accurate, understandable, factual information to the farmers is most feasible way to bring development and well being. Effective communication system plays important role in the growth of agriculture. This can be possible by using channels of communication such as newspaper, radio, television, cable, internet, mobile etc. Thus media exposure has become one of the important indicators of modernization and brings rural development.

This paper argues that the effort to this end is possible through communication and it act as an agency for change. Imparting new agricultural knowledge requires channels of such agencies for effective communication to the farmers at grass-roots level. Further, it focuses on how mass-communication should be used and utilized for rural development. For better agricultural out put effective use of media and communication is essential. On the basis of exploratory and descriptive analysis the paper further argues that knowledge explosion can bring rural development, which is possible through mass media and technology. Besides this other effective and significant ideas pertaining to new agricultural technologies must reach at grass-roots level for use of the farmers.

Key words: Communication, Development, Knowledge expansion

RC14-279.1

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

Globalization and the Emergence of New Communication System and Culture: A Conceptual Framework

Globalization is closely linked with mass media communication which itself is transforming with the integration of various modes of communication into an interactive network. The formation of a hypertext and meta-language integrate into the same system the written, oral, and audio-visual modalities of human communication. The integration of text, images, and sounds in the same system, interacting from multiple points, in chosen time (real or delayed) along a global network, in conditions of open and affordable access, does fundamentally change the character of communication. Thus the emergence of a new (electronic) communication system characterized by its global reach, its integration of all communication media and its potential interactivity is changing our culture. One of the major components of new communication system, the mass media communication, structured around television which resulted into globalization and decentralization of mass media communications interplaying with culture and social behavior. It has transformed the media and helped in evolution of multi-media system in the 1990s. With advent of internet, different systems of communication organized around computer networking and the surprising, spontaneous development of new kinds of virtual communities. The merger of these two communication systems has far reaching consequences for the structure and culture of contemporary societies and the culture of real virtuality is now emerging whose contents, dynamics and significance have to be understood in context of developed and developing societies. In what ways this transformation is taking place is taking place in contemporary Indian Society is the major focus of the paper.

RC48-809.4

SINGHAROY, DEBAL* *(Indira Gandhi National Open University)*

Distribution, Acquisition and Reclamation of Land and Sustained People's Protests and New Alliances in Rural West Bengal, India

Distribution, Acquisition and Reclamation of Land and Sustained People's Protests and New Alliances in Rural West Bengal, India
Since late colonial period the agrarian society of West Bengal, India has been replete with sustained people's protests against land alienation, land concentration, and land acquisition on the one hand and for land reforms and distribution and land reclamation on the other. In the process it has borne witness to the outburst of several radical and reformative peasant movements over the decades. Significantly a vast segment of these people's movements have got transformed and now has developed alliances with state machineries, political parties, and civil society organizations having interface with caste, religion, regionalism, and linguistic etc identities. With the increasing migration of rural labour force

to the nonagricultural sector and in urban areas, fast expansion of education, road, transport, mass and social media, ICTs, etc in the rural areas the need and possibilities of new alliances both at the grass roots and with the wider society have emerged to be very explicit. These altogether have brought a new variety of emancipatory and transformative politics at grass roots. Hence against the backdrop this paper will examine the 1) roles of the populist politics in shaping new alliances for political movements in contemporary West Bengal, 2) the emerging nature of intersectionality between caste, class, gender, ethnicity, nationality etc identities in the process of realignment of rural forces, 3) emergence of new discourses, issues and practices generated out of new patterns of resistance, interactionality and alliances in this society, 4) forms of connectivity of these rural movements with the related local, regional, global movements.

RC42-725.5

SINHA (DAS), DHRUBA* *(Oklahoma State University)*

Saffronizing India: A Study of Hindutva from a Social Psychological Standpoint

The purpose of this project is to analyze how Hindutva organizations construct images of in-group and out-group. I argue that understanding the construction of these group images can guide us to understand how symbolic boundaries are drawn between these groups. The theoretical framework for this project has been drawn from the Social Identity Approach as well as boundary research. I use case studies of two Hindutva organizations—Rastriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Viswa Hindu Parishad (VHP). Hindutva organizations are those which believe in Hindutva ideology—uniting Hindus and establishing India as a Hindu nation. I use Qualitative Content Analysis method to analyze the contents of these organizations' websites. I find that both the in-group and the out-group are portrayed as homogeneous. Moreover, the image of the in-group is drawn as superior, tolerant, and compassionate, while the out-group image is cast in a negative, "infrahumanized" light. The out-group is perceived as a threat to Hindus and Hinduism. Finally, I find that symbolic boundaries are drawn between the in-group and the out-group on the basis of morality and national culture.

RC29-536.3

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* *(Federal University of Sao Carlos)*

The Anti-Racist Turn in the Struggles Against Violence in Brazil

Brazil is one of the most violent countries in the world. Facing different forms of violence, social movements denounce, protest and propose ways to understand the frames of violence and modifies them. This paper focuses on *anti-racist turn* in social struggles against violence, conducted by black and youth social movements, family members of victims of violence, but also incorporated by a part of the sociological and legal literature. This study points to changes in interpretations of the phenomena of violence and social control - in particular, homicides and incarceration – where the racial approach emerges progressively in articulation with the class approach. The methodology is based on two strategies: a) review of recent literature; b) case analysis of great social mobilization against violence, using interviews with human rights activists, public officials, as well as press material. The *anti-racist turn* means a change in classic terms of sociological interpretation, combining the racial dimension with the class analysis. It points to the inclusion of new bibliographies in Brazilian studies, intensifying the theoretical South-South dialogue and dialogue with black American intellectuals. Points also to the connection of Brazilian social movements with international anti-racist movements and the critique of punishment.

RC27-503.1

SINYUTIN, MIKHAIL* *(Saint-Petersburg State University)*

Russian World Cup-2018 and Corporate Power.

The paper investigates the corporate interests and strategies in promoting and organizing FIFA World Cup-2018 in Russia. Sport is viewed from the perspective of business that is, built on the logic of capitalism, and its impact on everyday social life and including sport and leisure consumption. The paper focuses on corporate sponsorship, advertizing campaigns and political lobbying, to highlight the logic of capitalist monopolies within the global sport industry, specifically sport mega-events. Increasingly leisure time, both globally and in Russia, influenced by the media, corporations and the governments who seek revenues from the consumption of sport both in terms of participation and spectatotorship. The main corporate sponsors of Russian sport are oil and gas companies (Gasprom, Lukoil, etc), metal companies (Severstal, Norilsky Nikel, etc), and financial and banking structures (Sberbank, VTB24, etc). Many of these corporations are deeply embedded in Russian political power, lobbying their business interests resulting in a tendency to merge state and corporate business interests. The sport industry, including football, is a rapidly growing sector of Russian business especially as sport becomes more global. This paper concerns the global developments and changes in geopolitics, focusing on the rising confrontation of the West with Russia. Following the recent global financial crisis there has been a tendency

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to locate international sport mega-events, particularly football tournaments, in countries with developing economies that often lack the power of financial capital, like BRICS states (China 2008 Olympics, Brazil 2016 Olympics, Russian 2014 Winter Olympics, South African 2010 FIFA World Cup, Brazil 2014 FIFA World Cup, India 2017 U-17 FIFA World Cup, Russia 2018 FIFA World Cup, etc). Despite the social inequalities within hosting states and even admitting the social value of developing sport facilities for mega-events, corporations use their power to subjugate sport to business interests.

RC08-171.2

SINYUTIN, MIKHAIL* *(Saint-Petersburg State University)*

Sociology and Power: Analyzing the Destiny of Nikolay Andreev, Who Bridges Pre-Revolutionary and Soviet Traditions.

The Russian experience of the1917 Revolutions and radical reshaping of the political landscape sharply influenced the trajectory of sociology as a discipline and biographies of Russian sociologists. Some like P. Sorokin went abroad, some like N. Kondratiev died in prison, but others made their carrier in soviet academic milieu. This paper presents an analysis of early soviet sociology opposed to conventional wisdom about the first Soviet decades. A recent surprising archival discovery provides new material for deepening and reconstructing the knowledge on initial stage of sociological tradition in the USSR Investigating the biography of Nikolay Andreev demonstrates that employing Marxist thought seriously and systematically in Soviet sociology was hard and risky road. Educated at Heidelberg University during the early 1900s he was among the founders of Russian sociological society in 1916. Although he was an active member of Russian Social-Democratic Party in combat against Tsarist power, after 1917 he broke with political life and focused on academic carrier that was not free from political pressure. During 1920-1940 Nikolay Andreev had given sociological lectures in various Universities of Leningrad. His publications were devoted mainly to the topics of sociological theory (particularly crossroads of history and sociology), problems of culture, religion and rural society in Russia. He suggested the original justification of the method of historical materialism and introduced on its basis the main problems of sociology. My paper will offer an account in rethinking the development of sociology in Soviet society.

RC38-671.1

SIOUTI, IRINI* *(University of Vienna)*

The "Frankfurt School" of Biographical Research – Theoretical Reflections on Reconstructive Research Methodology

Grounded in phenomenology, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology and hermeneutics, the biographical research approach was developed as an alternative to a positivistic research tradition that was basically interested in measuring social phenomena and the testing of hypotheses in the sense of a logic of subsuming data under preconceived theory.

In contrast, the biographical research approach made it possible to gain access to social life worlds and social phenomena through the reconstruction of narratives of experiences. It opened up a new theoretical and methodological way to research social micro, meso and macro structures as embedded in biographies and thus learn about the effects of societal structures on the lives of individuals. Additionally, the biographical research methods need to be understood as a part of a larger research stream of a reconstructive research tradition. A basic assumption of the reconstructive tradition is that it is possible to find traces of broader social phenomena already in a single case study. Methodologically, this means that a single case study has to be researched in its 'wholeness' in order to reconstruct the intermingling of agency and social structures.

The emergence of reconstructive research logics in the social sciences goes back to the Frankfurt School and to Adorno's critique of positivism as a social-scientific research approach. Adorno underlined the importance of analytical interpretation in order to go beneath the surface of phenomena. The reconstructive research tradition was developed further in Frankfurt in the 1980s and 1990s by Ulrich Oevermann, who integrated central concepts from Adorno's thought into what he termed "objective hermeneutics", which has also strongly influenced the methodological debate about biographical research.

In my paper I will discuss and reflect on the theoretical influence of the "Frankfurt School" for the methodological debate in reconstructive biographical research.

RC32-597.1

SIRI, JASMIN* *(LMU Munich)*
VILLA, PAULA IRENE* *(LMU Munich)*

Gender and Migration – Sexism and Racism: A Closer Look at Right-Wing Populist Dynamics in Germany

In the German federal election of September 2017 a new party, the (far) right-wing populist Alternative for Germany (AfD), made its way to the Bundestag, the

German National Parliament. Electoral studies have shown that the AfD is largely supported by German men. On the other hand, there is no one charismatic male leader. Instead, several women have 'successfully' shaped and still shape the public image of this right wing party (Berbuir et al. 2012). At the same time, regarding the programmatic dimension, the AfD uses "(anti-)gender" (Hark/Villa 2015, Kuhar/Paternotte 2017; Villa 2017, Siri 2015) rhetoric, stances, and campaigning as "symbolic glue" (Kovats/Poim 2015) to link heterogeneous ideological positions, reaching from economic neoliberalism, outright neo-nazism, fundamentalist catholicism and protestantism, and racist islamophobia as well as national conservatism. All these different ideologies are part of the mélange of the AfDs program, and while they seem to have little in common at the first sight, we will argue that '(anti-)gender' works as their shared ideological space.

In our presentation we include quantitative as well as qualitative data from different elections in Germany. We argue that the AfD is – much in contrast to the dominant media narrative – not a protest-party, whose basis are the working poor, and globalization losers. On the contrary, data shows that cultural aspects, such as precisely anti-gender and anti-migration rhetoric, aesthetics, and promised policies are highly relevant. Comparing speeches and party platforms we will also discuss how gender and migration are interwoven in the powerful construction of a migrant "other", i.e. the "Arab Man".

TG08-1012.1

SIRRIYEH, ALA* *(University of Liverpool)*

Saving By Drowning: The Politics of Compassion in Asylum Policy Discourse

There has been extensive discussion of the now all too familiar hostile attitudes expressed towards undesired migrants and refugees in many societies that receive them (Wazana, 2004; Anderson, 2013; Chavez, 2013; Jones et al, 2017). In this paper, it is maintained that in the context of the rise of a cultural and political script of humanitarianism (Berlant, 2004; Fassin, 2005; Ticktin, 2014) a discourse of compassion has also been present in political debates about 'undesired immigrants' and refugees. It is argued that a discourse of compassion has been used by both implementers and opponents of restrictive immigration and asylum policies, often building on the colonial origins of the use of this discourse in reference to racialised others. In doing so, these voices on both sides of the debate have grounded compassion within a relationship of power disparity, control and subjugation. However, there is also evidence of possibilities for alternative engagements with compassion that are grounded in solidarity, and which offer more promising modes of responding to, and resisting, suffering and social injustice. This paper draws on the case of the European, and specifically the UK response, to Syrian refugees discussed in my book Immigration and Asylum Policy: The Politics of Compassion (in press 2018), to explore the role of compassion and its relationship to other emotions in asylum and immigration policy discourse. It examines how these manifest in compassionate refusals (justifying deterrence through compassion), compassionate resistance (resisting immigration controls), and resistance to compassion (excluding people from being recognised as deserving subjects of compassion).

RC32-578.3

SISLI, ZEYNEP* *(Izmir University of Economics)*
LIMONCELLI, STEPHANIE *(Loyola Marymount University)*

Child Brides or Child Labor in a Worst Form?

The early and/or forced marriage of girls under 18 is an important problem that persists around the world and there is increasing attention to the harms that children experience as a result of it. Civil society groups have brought attention to the sexual, psychological, and physical abuse, loss of education, and health impacts that child brides experience. To date, however, scholars and activists have tended to overlook one important aspect of child marriage: labor. Child brides may be expected to perform household, agricultural, and/or other types of work and to care for disabled and older people in the home. Yet because of gendered notions of work and rigid ideas about what counts as formal, informal, and domestic labor, these activities have been seen as the "natural responsibilities" of girls and wives.

In this paper, we argue that child marriage should be understood, in part, as an exploitative form of child labor. We describe the types and conditions of labor that commonly occur in child marriage and assess the usefulness of current international laws, including slavery and trafficking laws such as the United Nations Trafficking Protocol, in adequately addressing the forced labor of child brides. We also make the case that child marriage should be addressed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as one of the worst forms of child labor and we suggest a legal mechanism, the ILO Convention No.182 (known as the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention) as one possible way to help to raise awareness in families and across societies about the harms of child marriage and provide for criminal and civil sanctions as tools to combat it.

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

WG01-938.1

SISODIA, MADHU* *(Dav Pg College (BHU))*

Role of New Communication Technologies in Transformation of Socio-Cultural Milieu: A Study in a Religious Town of India

Globalization refers to widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life. Mass media communication had been considered as one of the important variable for the modernization of traditional societies. However, the very notion of modernity is under challenge today. There are two sets of scholars on this issue. One set of scholars are those who hold the view that the project of the modernity is over and beginning of a new epoch of globalization is under process. On the other hand, there are scholars who are of the view that the modernity is not over. Instead it is now transforming itself into a high order. They conceptualize the new stage as *late modernity* or *high modernity* and new communication technologies (NCTs) are at the heart of globalization process. These new communication technologies, based on satellite technology and computer processing technologies facilitate 24/7 connectivity to the users at the planetary level and thus has blurred the time-space dimension and thereby transforming the socio-cultural milieu of both the developing and the developed societies. This proposes to undertake an empirical study to explore the role of NCTs in transformation of socio-cultural milieu of the developing society like India. If globalization is a process of transformation of modernity into a higher order through NCTs, it is important to examine its role in the transformation of socio-cultural milieu of these societies. The present paper is on the changes taking place in the life of the post-graduate girl students (N=50) in the religious town of Varanasi when they are exposed to modern mass media and gadgets of NCTs like smart phone, tablets, i-pads empowered with internet.

RC52-866.3

SISODIA, MADHU* *(DAV PG COLLEGE (BHU), VARANASI, INDIA)*

Social Background of Women Police Professionals in a Developing Country

The growth of professions in India has been a product of modern university education and British system of justice and administration. Indian police force was organized on modern line during the colonial period in order to rule over the local population. Even after independence (in 1947), the structure of police profession has not much changed. The entry of women in police service was neither legally nor socially approved. However, with the growth of modern education among the women and feminist movement, the entry of women at different levels has not only legally been permitted but also gets social approval to some extent. In the last three decades, the number of women in police profession has been increased significantly. This proposes to undertake an empirical study on the social background of women police professionals in a developing country like India. The present paper is based on an empirical study of women serving as police professional in Allahabad and Kanpur. The study is focused on their social background, role performance, working conditions and patterns of adjustment at work and home. The study reveals that there is a direct relationship between the caste and rank order of the women police professionals. They have been a victim of gender discrimination not only at their work place but also outside it. They also have certain problems of role adjustment not only at their work place but also in their family life.

RC22-407.3

SITHARAMAN, SUDHA* *(Pondicherry University)*

Antinomies of Religious Freedom: Some Implications of the Debates on Triple Talaq in India

In India matters concerning family such as marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance, succession, adoption and guardianship are governed by personal laws, that arguably fit the dominant emphasis of contemporary Indian secularism, namely, the accommodation of religious diversity and guarantees cultural autonomy, particularly, the right to religious freedom, especially for minority religious communities. The paper is an attempt to unsettle the assumption — so ubiquitous in popular and academic circles — that religious freedom is easily recognized and understood, and that the only problem lies in its incomplete realization. The plea is not for an improved definition of religious freedom but to grasp the ways in which this seemingly obvious and neutral right has yielded mutually contradictory and often discriminatory results. Taking the case of unilateral divorce (*triple talaq)* that elicited several protracted episodes of contestation challenging the practice among women's groups, legal entities, religious forces within Muslim communities, the mainstream media as well as the present government, requiring them to deploy arguments for religious freedom. The conundrum over the idea of religious freedom compels us to raise questions on where and how to draw the boundary between religion and secular, which in turn has consequences for the definition and distribution of the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens and subjects.What is missing when religious freedom is imagined exclusively through the language of liberal rights as a set of

discrete freedoms claimed by individuals or groups from an assumedly neutral and secular state? What claims can and cannot be made regarding religion, personhood, and freedom? In seeking answers to these questions, I shall attempt to show that religious freedom is not a singular, stable principle existing outside of history but is an inescapably context-bound, polyvalent concept unfolding itself within the divergent histories in differing political orders.

RC44-754.4

SIU, KAXTON* *(Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*

Labor and Domination: Worker Control in a Chinese Factory

China's export-led manufacturing model has been built on extensive exploitation of its migrant workforce under a despotic labor regime, but the methods of control have shifted considerably during the past decade and a half. This article examines new modes of domination over Chinese factory workers, based on fieldwork conducted while the author was living with workers at a foreign-invested garment factory in southern China. The article shows how mechanisms to control the workers are embedded today not only in directly coercive practices but also in a new shop floor culture with affective personal ties and implicit bargaining in wage systems. Against the scholarly literature of management controls that emphasizes rupture and discontinuity between labor regimes, this article argues that China's emerging labor regime, here referred to as "conciliatory despotism," inherits despotic features of the labor regime exercised in the 1990s but adds new normative measures of soft control that seek to conciliate worker resentments. This hybrid form of management control represents a stage in China's evolving labor-management relations in which workers possess more implicit power and can push management into greater concessions than previously.

RC31-554.7

SIVOPLYASOVA, SVETLANA* *(Institute of Sociopolitical Researches, RAS)*

RYAZANTSEV, SERGEY *(ISPR RAS; MGIMO-University)*

Russian Women at the International Marriage Market

Migration flows in modern Russia became widespread after the collapse of the Soviet Union. At that time, a multitude of people began consider of moving to another country. International migration took various shapes, such as labour migration, educational migration, family reunification etc. Numerous Russian women were involved in marriage migration that became one of the most characteristic features of the post-Soviet era.

At first, the high volume of marriage migration was stipulated by the fact that it was regarded as the simplest way of emigration from the country. Nowadays the reasons for moving are different. Women tend to move to their husband-foreigner for love, for inability to create a family in their country and so on. As a whole, over the last 26 years, marriage migration from Russia has seen various reasons that formed several stages. Each of the stages is characterised by a particular attitude to Russian wives abroad. In this regard, there seemed to appear the specific difficulties in adaptation and integration of Russian women in a foreign society.

Up to now, several sustainable directions of marriage emigration from Russia have been formed: North-American, Near East, European, and Asian.

This research is to be empirical. It will be devoted to analysing the scales of the marriage migration from Russia, defining its stages, examining basic directions, revealing the reasons for the marriage migration. It also focuses on detecting the main issues of adaptation and integration of women in a receiving society based on cases-studies. Thus, the research is aimed at outlining a quite full picture of the place and role of Russian women at the international marriage market.

RC41-716.4

SIVOPLYASOVA, SVETLANA* *(Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University))*

SIGAREVA, EVGENIA *(Institute of Siciopolitical Researches RAS)*

The Influence of a Religious Socialization of People on Fertility in Modern Russia

Modern Russia is a unique space for an investigation of the influence of the factor of religiousness on demographic processes. It connects with some reasons. First, mass atheistic worldview connecting with the communist ideology has changed to forming a primary and second religious socialization trending to increase. Second, the state system of the Russian Federation promotes a space-saving dense residence of certain ethnos practicing various religions in different regions of the country. It explains a mixed picture of a religious diversity and fertility. Third, increasing role of religious organizations in the sphere of demographic development is one of manifestations of growing influence of a religious factor on fertility in modern Russia. Leaders of religious organizations appear on television, in print, go on the air to talk about problem of abortions, spreading of families with many children, tradition family values. All these

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circumstances form background of increasing influence of religion on fertility and quicken a scientific interest in this theme.

This research deals with both investigating of theoretical notions of the correlation of religious convictions and reproductive behaviour and empirical data on changing of parameters of fertility depending on the level of religious socialization. It also focuses on detecting the factors testifying to the modification of general indicators of religiousness of Russian population, to the importance of interrelation fertility and religiousness, to the transformation of reproductive behaviour depending on a religious self-identification. An important result of this research will be working out a typology of Russian regions depending on the level of intercommunication of religious socialisation and fertility.

RC12-234.3

SKAPSKA, GRAZYNA* *(Jagiellonian University)*

Democratic Constitutionalism, Civil Society and the Wave of New Populism

The paper aims at the critical examination of the concept of democracy used in political sciences and political sociology. As it is argued, conceptualization of democracy in the ure statistical and formal terms (the "thin concept of democracy") is not helpful in explanation of the waves of populism in the contemporary world, and the transformation of democratic governments into populistic, oppressive and exclusionary ones. The paper prop[ose to broaden the concept of democracy and include into it the activities of civil society , i.e., the activities of citizens aimed at the defending of the democratic constitutionalism principles. Empirical background of this paper presents the case of East Central Europe.

RC49-822.6

SKÅRNER, ANETTE* *(University of Gothenburg, department of social work)*

Changing Relationships – Changing Life: The Role of Friendship during Recovery from Problematic Drug Use

Departing from a social network perspective this paper highlights the role of social relationships for recovery and mental health. Drawing on qualitative interviews with 50 Swedish long term drug users, the paper explores how friendship relations evolve during periods of drug use as well as during the recovery process. The analysis is guided by a social interactionist perspective. From this point of view, recovery processes can be seen as renegotiations of identity, which take place through interaction with those persons the individual encounters. The analysis shows that the transition from a subcultural drug context into a life without drugs presents a substantial psychological and social challenge. Absence as well as presence of friends is of the utmost importance when dealing with the insecure and marginalized situation that tends to take place when leaving the 'drug world', i.e. without fully having reclaimed anything old or established anything new. Compared to kinship relations, friendships can be described as more voluntary and more open to individual negotiation. If main bonds are in the 'drug world', non using friends may serve as valuable social capital for recovery and provide links to 'ordinary life'. Subsequently, close friendships in the social context of drugs may constitute problematic links leading to relapse. Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the consequences of drug use in Sweden being strongly associated with stigma. Recovery processes are thus complicated by stigmatization processes, i.e. by creating social barriers that shape the perception and responses of 'non using others' as well as by reinforcing a sense of shame, insecurity and low self-esteem of the (former) drug using persons. In other words, a classic catch-22 dilemma: in order to accessing a new life their past has to be hidden – but doing that is a constant reminder of the very identity they wish to abandon.

RC27-497.5

SKILLINGS, ALEC* *(University of Alberta)*

Cannabis Use Amongst Elite University Athletes

Cannabis, the arcane yet widely enjoyed resinous psychoactive plant, is presently undergoing a period of legal resurgence throughout North America. Eight states in the U.S. have passed bills to legalize recreational cannabis in the last five years, and in the summer of 2018 the recreational use of cannabis will be legal in Canada nationwide. Cannabis is the most popularly used illicit drug in Canada, and the most recent surveys indicate that university athletes in North America use cannabis. However, these studies go no further than to show that elite university athletes do, indeed, consume cannabis. Presently, the prohibition of cannabis in sports is due to its legal status. Cannabis' illegality puts its use in conflict with the 'spirit of sport', as defined by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). However, the rapidly changing legality of cannabis is now calling into question this rationale for its prohibition from sport. Many professional athletes such as Ross Rebagliati and Ricky Williams have advocated for the use of cannabis

in various capacities within sport, however it remains to be seen whether the current policies regarding cannabis use will change within sport.

This presentation will discuss the cannabis use of elite Canadian university athletes. *How do elite university athletes incorporate cannabis into their athletic lives? How do elite university athletes negotiate the stigmas associated with cannabis use and the perceived benefits of consumption? How will the changes of federal legislation (The Cannabis Act) impact the cannabis use of university athletes*. Through qualitative interviews with several elite university athletes these questions will be answered and the emerging discourse of cannabis in sport will be directed through the athlete's perspective.

RC18-339.3

SKRIPCHENKO, ANNA* *(University of Bonn)*

Legal Pressures on Civil Society: Emerging Strategies in Freedom of Information Activism in Russia

The political pressures on a number of NGOs in Russia during the last two decades have been described as "civilized oppression" of civil society organizations by the state (Daucé 2014), meaning that there has been a decline of direct violence against activists with a simultaneous increase in legal and administrative prosecution of organized activity. Some of the most prominent examples of legislation aimed specifically at NGOs include the so-called „foreign agents law" from 2012 and the law on „undesired organizations" from 2015, targeting foreign-funded Russian NGOs as well as their foreign donors. A crucial element of the self-conception and the basis of the legitimacy of NGOs in the eyes of the broader public lies in their accountability and contribution to the common good. By classifying some NGOs as "foreign agents", the Russian legislator denounces such organizations as providing their services for money to a foreign constituency.

In the presentation, I will discuss the findings of two interview-based case studies of Russian NGOs, active in the field of freedom of information both in the digital space and offline, that have to cope with the aftermath of the "foreign agents" law and the law on "undesired organizations". I will explore (1) the diverging survival and adjustment strategies the organizations are following in order to maintain their activities; (2) the logics of applying the restrictive laws in the face of the organizational specifics of the Russian court system; (3) and finally, some of the broader implications for freedom of information activism in Russia.

RC04-89.9

SKROBANEK, JAN *(University of Bergen)*
JOBST, SOLVEJG* *(Western Norway University of Applied Sciences)*

Migration and Inequality: Object Constructions in the Field of Social Science

The current debate concerning issues of the integration or non-integration of immigrants into the education system shows a marked reluctance to question the cultural and social embedding of scientific practice. However, overcoming this reluctance is essential for assessing the role played by science in the construction of relations of domination and subordination between different forms of cultural capital. Drawing on theory of symbolic violence (TSV) (Bourdieu & Passeron 1973; Bourdieu 1988) and critical race theory (CRT) (Matsuda 1991; Yosso 2005), the present study discusses the role of social construction of the hierarchy of values among forms of cultural capital in migration research. It employs a systematic content analysis of four selected journals in the social sciences to examine whether and to what extent symbolic and (origin-)specific cultural capital are discussed and what specific relation is established between both forms of cultural capital.

RC34-619.6

SKROBANEK, JAN* *(University of Bergen)*

Subculture Is Dead! Long Live Subculture!

Since Yinger's (1960) ground-breaking discussion of contra culture and subculture the concept of subculture has been the target of critique ranging from the "blurring of meaning" to the "empirical uselessness" of the concept. Against the background of critiques on the concept and the so-called post-subcultural turn (Bennett 2011) new concepts have emerged like scenes (Silver et al. 2010), neo-tribes (Bennett 1999) or resistance cultures (Johansson & Lalander 2012). Against the backdrop of the continuing controversy regarding the usefulness, or not, of these concepts the contribution reports findings of an effort to assess the spectrum of subculture, scene and/or neo-tribe orientations and practises among young people in the urban Kanton of Zurich area, Switzerland. Based on a representative quantitative study the results indicate that in reference to all three analytical frameworks orientations and practises can be found among the young. These findings illustrate the continuation of subcultural but also the emergence of new, individualised and reflexive youth orientations and practices like scenes and neo-tribes.

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RC25-475.1

SLADE, NATALIE* *(Massey University)*

Deconstructing 'Refugeeness': A Critical Analysis of Mediated Discourses and Refugee (self)Representation in New Zealand

A certain reality about who a refugee is has been produced and reproduced through political, humanitarian and media discourses, creating a stereotypical or universal sense of 'refugeeness' – an idea of what a genuine refugee should look like. In a Foucauldian sense, these discourses are deeply embedded within powerful relations of knowledge production and language, in which particular world-views and 'truths' are constructed. These discourses do not merely reflect reality but construct a reality, a form of knowledge and power that ignores the multiple experiences of those being represented. However, meaning is not infinitely fixed and dominant discourses can be deconstructed and challenged by individual actors, resulting in multiple contested realities. Refugees may be labelled and shaped by discursive practices, but they are also capable of restructuring those practices, using their power and agency to dispute and transform stereotypes. Drawing on media analysis and interviews with people from refugee backgrounds in New Zealand, this presentation reflects on the dominant discursive constructions of refugees in the New Zealand mainstream news media, and the various ways people from refugee backgrounds experience, contest, negotiate and transform these discourses, creating space for the construction of their own identities in the process.

RC06-137.5

SLANY, KRYSTYNA* *(Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Gołębia 24, 31007 Kraków Poland)*

RATECKA, ANNA *(Jagiellonian University)*

Gender Equality in Polish Families – Practices, Generational Shifts and Unfinished Gender Revolution

Based upon the results of a representative survey conducted in Poland in 2015 we will demonstrate the relations between the realities of labor market, work conditions and gender equality in contemporary Polish families and its impact on quality of life of men and women in families.

Using the concept of gender revolution (por Goldscheider et al. 2015) we will discuss continuity and change in Polish families as far as the reconciliation of work-life balance is concerned and the adoption of gender equal practices in Polish families in the context of post-transformation economy.

We will portray the "ordinary family" in the context of neoliberal character and the semi-peripheral position of Polish economy, the unstable working conditions and welfare policies oriented towards maintaining traditional gender order, as well as cultural context especially strong impact of the Catholic Church. We will do so by using intersectional approach, which considers the diverse factors influencing Polish families including place of residence, level of education, income, respondent age, having children, etc.

In our presentation we will focus on the following topics:
- The progress of gender revolution in Polish families.
- The economic resources allocation and its impact on the gender equality and power balance in families.
- Strategies of Polish families aimed at reconciliation of work and family life.
- Generational shifts and the change in the division of domestic tasks in families.

The research was realized in the GEQ Project, financed form Norway Grants.
Goldscheider, F. et al. 2015. The Gender Revolution: A Framework for Understanding Changing Family and Demographic Behavior. Population and Development Review 41, s. 207–239.

RC48-801.3

SLAVINA, ANNA* *(University of Toronto)*

BRYM, ROBERT *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Demonstrating in the Internet Age: A Test of Castells' Theory

In his highly influential work, Manuel Castells holds that demonstrators in the Internet Age tend to be young, unemployed, underemployed and/or students who are well connected to civic associations, use digital communications media often, are highly aggrieved economically and politically, and think of themselves as global citizens. Using data from the World Values Survey (2005-14), we estimate a generalized hierarchical linear model to test these generalizations. We find that some predictors of demonstrating behave as Castells leads us to expect while others do not. Furthermore, we show that the ways in which grievances get translated into demonstrating depend on a country's level of economic inequality and its citizens' sense that they enjoy strong democratic institutions. We draw two conclusions: (1) National context affects demonstrating, both independently and in connection with individual-level variables—a fact that Castells largely ignores. (2) The number of demonstrators with the characteristics identified by Castells may be increasing, but their prevalence is not sufficient to warrant Castells' claim that they predominate in the Internet era.

RC31-554.11

SLAVNIC, ZORAN* *(Linköping University)*

URBAN, SUSANNE *(Linköping University)*

Meandering Rides of the Swedish Taxi Industry: Flourishing Entrepreneurship or Ethnic Segmentation?

Abstract
Purpose: The study of the interplay between changes in policies, rules and regulations that have altered ethnic composition and incomes in the Swedish taxi industry since deregulation in the 1990s.
Design/methodology/approach: This is a mixed methods study, combining the qualitative interviews, scrutiny of relevant policy documents and statistical data of the Swedish population between 1992 and 2012. The analysis uses a mixed embeddedness perspective to show how the changed regulations resulted in new openings/closings in opportunities for individuals operating in the sector and how the proportion of immigrants in the sector, increased continuously between 1992 and 2012.
Findings:
- Policy changes have altered ethnic composition and incomes in the Swedish taxi sector
- Income differences between foreign-born and Swedish-born are decreasing
- It occurs however in the context of a general trend of lower wages within the sector
- New jobs are created, but these are low paid jobs with harsh working conditions.
Originality/value: What makes this paper original is the use of the mixed-method approach, combining the analyses of economic and ethnic changes in the sector with internal and external institutional changes in rules and regulations, which exemplify the essence of the mixed embeddedness concept. Additionally the quantitative part of the study uses register data - tax registers and population registers that includes entire population and is administered by Statistics Sweden in a database for REMESO.

RC04-83.4

SLAVNIC, ZORAN* *(Linköping University)*

Qualitative Data Preservation and Re-Use in Sweden – Neoliberal Courses, Forces and Discourses

The discourse of openness has proved to be very powerful instrument for promoting the new research policies and (neoliberal) reforms of the higher education in all so-called advanced economies. It has triggered positive democracy- transparency- and accountability-related associations when used in the context of politics, fair resource distribution when used in the sphere of public service, and free access to information and knowledge when used in the field of science and higher education.

At the same time, international research shows that of university's autonomy is increasingly being attacked, reduced and marginalized by the same policies. Non-academic (power) instances impose new, for the academy so far unknown, criteria such as 'accountability' 'performance', 'quality assurance', 'good practices'. They also impose ideas about what a good research is, which scientific method is to be prioritized and what the good data is. The process of de-professionalization and proletarianization of the academic profession is increasingly affecting the academy. All this obviously does not have much in common with the above described open access discourse.

The purpose of this paper is to show to what extent and in which way all this applies to Sweden. Courses, forces and discourses of the national research infrastructure development policy in general, and qualitative data preservation policy in particular are described and discussed. The preliminary results show that actual policy documents generally focus on competition rather than exchange. There is an obvious trend towards marketization and privatization of basic research. Regarding the policy related to preservation and re-use of qualitative data, the qualitative research community has been completely excluded from the policy creation and implementation, qualitative data has been treated essentially in the neo-positivist way, i.e. as if it is quantitative data and the whole process has been characterized by complete absence of any academic debate on these issues.

RC54-891.2

SLESINGEROVA, EVA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Bodies As Libraries of Bioparts/ Sociology of the Body Meets Life Engineering

Human bodies are treated at the level of molecules, genes, DNA, and cells in the current biotechnological context. The focus of life science research has shifted from genome description, DNA mapping, and DNA sequencing to active

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and profound reprogramming, making synthetic life on the genetic and molecular levels. At the same time, our bodies exist in liminal spaces between biology and technology. Bodies on both the material and symbolical levels embody the current cultural and social trend in which biology becomes technological and technology becomes biological. The body is seen as a kind of library filled with various bio-devices, body-like entities, biobricks, and synthetically fabricated genetic parts. Taking advantage of the analytical approaches of contemporary anthropology and the sociology of life and the body, the presentation shows the outcomes and results of fieldwork conducted in biological and IVF laboratories in the Czech Republic where the various technologies of molecular biology are used. The paper particularly focuses on life engineering technologies such as repairing DNA, CRISP/cas9, and PGD. The views, perspectives, and attitudes of scientists and laboratory technicians will be analyzed and presented with special regard for the concepts of body and embodiment.

TG04-985.4

SLESINGEROVA, EVA* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

In Risk We Trust/ Life Engineering - Among Uncertainty, Hope, and Hype

The focus of contemporary life science research has shifted from genome description, DNA mapping, and DNA sequencing to active and profound reprogramming, making synthetic life on the genetic and molecular levels. Taking analytical inspiration from the contemporary sociological view of risk and uncertainty, the presentation shows the outcomes and results of ethnographical research conducted in scientific (biological, biochemical) and IVF laboratories in the Czech Republic. The fieldwork is related to the social context in which the various technologies of molecular biology and life engineering are used. The paper focuses on technologies such as repairing DNA, using parts of DNA as tools for treatment, and CRISP/cas9. The views, perspectives, and attitudes of scientists and laboratory technicians will be analyzed and presented with special regard for the concepts of risk and hope. An analysis of media coverage and concrete laws will present the broader context. The paper concentrates mainly on the following questions: How do scientists tackle issues of risk, responsibility, and hope? How do they deal with the public's expectations? How do they cope with the stress of the marketization of biotechnological treatments? How do they interact with hype and media coverage?

RC48-801.15

SLEVIN, AMANDA* *(National University of Ireland Galway)*

Losing Legitimacy? Social Partnership, Irish Millennials and a Turning Political Tide

Ireland incurred widespread social, economic and political costs in the recent global crisis (Ó Riain, 2014). Irish millennials face unemployment, precarious work and migration, with younger people and new hires most affected (Healy, 2015). Considering the historical alliance of labour, employers and the Irish state since the 1960s (Allen, 1997), social partnership (corporatism) should have ameliorated privations, but it didn't. To explain why, this paper explores the dynamics of social partnership as a mechanism for institutionalising progressive social movements.

Social partnership included trade unions, business, community and voluntary sector representatives in national policy formation (Allen, 1997; Collins and Cradden, 2001). It may be interpreted as a 'positive sum game' (Hardiman, 2008) and 'joint problem solving' (O'Donnell and O'Riordan, 2000), however, critical appraisals regard social partnership as a strategy of co-option (Murphy, 2009), legitimising institutional approaches that discourage dissent and oppositional politics (Moran, 2010). The critiques of corporatism intersect with analyses of the 'flexible developmental state' (Ó Riain, 2000), 'competition state' (Kirby and Murphy, 2008), and 'neoliberal state' (Allen, 2007).

Generation What (GW) survey findings and secondary research illuminate impacts of youth unemployment and precarious work, juxtaposed against a decline in trade union membership. The GW online survey of 32,000 18-34 year olds in post-recession Ireland reveals distrust of institutions, particularly the state, political system and trade unions, and low levels of engagement in social and political organisations. This paper assesses GW data and whether it indicates a loss of legitimacy for key institutions and, contradictorily, the labour movement. GW attitudes to individualism and solidarity also raise questions about collective action and future forms of politics. Does the GW data suggest the emergence of 'subpolitics' a form of 'direct politics' entailing the 'global self-organisation of non-state politics...with the potential to mobilise all areas of society' (Beck, 2009, p. 95)?

RC24-463.3

SLEVIN, AMANDA* *(Queen's University Belfast)*

The Corrib Gas Conflict: More Than a 'David and Goliath' Type Battle

Located offshore Ireland, Corrib gas has become a byword for controversy, environmental damage and repression. Drawing on original data gathered between 2009-2017, this case study of the Corrib gas project illuminates environmental and social impacts of oil companies' activities in northwest Ireland.

Tracing the evolution of the Corrib gas conflict, this paper examines interconnections between the gas consortium and Irish state, problematizing a fragmented approach to environmental impact assessment and planning processes, which exacerbated tensions between oil companies and the community in which the project was located. Concerned with environmental, health and safety risks, resistance to the project grew from a 'loose network' within a rural community through to national and international levels (Garavan, 2007). Environmental impacts of the project include contamination of the regional water supply, imposition of a large industrial development in a rural area, damage to Special Protected Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (Siggins, 2010; Slevin, 2016), and a recent 'technical' error which resulted in €400,000 worth of gas being flared (Siggins, 2017).

Social consequences span multiple levels of analysis and include deployment of ideological and state coercive resources, violent actions undertaken by Shell's private security company (Barrington, 2010; Flood, 2009), and a myriad of physical, psychological and financial damage inflicted on people living in the region (Garavan *et al*. 2006; Slevin, 2016). As revealed in this paper, the Corrib gas conflict is more than a 'David and Goliath' type battle – it is a phenomenon that raises pressing questions about Ireland's socio-economic composition, its relationship with the environment, the state and its 'structural interdependence' with multinational corporations (Harman, 2009, p. 110).

RC48-814.2

SLOSARSKI, BARTOSZ* *(Adam Mickiewicz University)*

Material Artifacts and Contentious Politics. Methodological Sketches of Visual Study on Protest Movements

The main aim of my speech is to put forward methodological issues and results of the ongoing research project titled „Objects of Protest. Material Cultures of Contemporary Social Movements", which is focused on the materiality of contentious politics and performances on the street after 2008 (Tarrow, Tilly 2015; Tilly 2008). Especially I would like to condiser the visual ethnography (Collier 2001; Juris, Khasnabish 2016) – its legal, cognitive and theoretical advantages or limitations - in the area of social movements sociology (Della Porta 2014; Doerr, Mattoni, Teune 2013; Philipps 2012). In the research project there is employed the definition of material artifacts not only as representations of political ideology or identity, but as a part of the social mobilization processes too (Johnston 2009; 2014).

The first stage of the project was focused on the systemic mapping and interpreting the material cultures of street protests in Warsaw, Brussels, Berlin and London in the years 2008-2017 – the empirical ground for observing material objects of protest was based on press-photos of major agencies (N=600) (Koopmans, Rucht 2002). This mapping process of first stage is deepening by ethnographic observations of protest campaigns in the mentioned capital cities (nationalist, feminist and anti-austerity protests). A single act of street protest is considered as a complex medium, which was expressed by Charles Tilly (2006) as a „WUNC display" – where the public impact of demonstration is based on the accurate use of bodily, material and visual compontents. Material artifacts are taking part in diversive forms of protest communications – as a material interaction with the police, as an expression of political aesthetics and movements symbols (Sartwell 2010), and also part of visual communication (Fahlenbrach 2016) with its impact on diagnostic, prognostic and motivational framing of protest (Snow, Benford 1988).

RC27-499.2

SLY, JONATHAN* *(University of Leicester)*

Rethinking Football Hooliganism from an International Perspective: The Case Study of England and Russia

The World Cup summer of 2018 seems an appropriate place to revisit the issue of football fan violence in sport. Despite being a topic which has received plentiful academic commentary throughout the social sciences, recent events in the 21st century illuminate ever-broadening gaps within the predominantly Western European based literature which require further sociological exploration. Hooliganism is a global phenomenon that can be seen to mutate and adapt alongside changes related to both the sport of football and to the particular societies in which the game is played. This research looks at the development of contemporary hooligan cultures in the countries of England and Russia, and uses the case study of the spectator violence at the UEFA European Championship tournament in France in 2016 to demonstrate what can happen when two extremely different but high-profile fan subcultures collide on the international stage. The English and Russian case not only highlights the potential problem of sports fan violence at International Mega-Events, but also illustrates how key differences can form between football hooligan subcultures globally. This paper uses observational data from the Euro 2016 tournament and the Russian and English domestic leagues, interviews with English and Russian hooligans, and secondary data analysis of mainstream and internet media coverage of football

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hooliganism in both nations, to explore issues such as differences in contemporary hooligan identities, the impact of internet technologies on hooligan cultures, the role of nationalism, and the dissimilar ideological frameworks that hooligan groups create in order to legitimise their sports-related violence. Ultimately, this project aims to add to academic literature on this topic, to challenge the commonly held assumptions within the social sciences that hooligan cultures are the same globally, and to provide a rethinking of the use of the label 'football hooliganism' from an international perspective.

RC03-73.11

SMETS, PEER* *(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)*

Stigmatized Homes and Communities. Gentrifiers' and Non-Gentrifiers' Struggle for a Liveable Neighbourhood in Amsterdam

Today, much attention has been paid to the role of gentrifiers in ethnic-mixed neighbourhoods, but much lesser extent to non-gentrifiers. This paper will look at both groups in the Transvaal neighbourhood in Amsterdam East, the Netherlands. In the Transvaal neighbourhood, the combination of state-led gentrification and drug-related activities has stigmatized parts of the neighbourhood as a home of drug traders and users. To avoid decline in the housing values, the gentrifiers urge the local government and police to solve the drug-related problems; whereas, the non-gentrifiers of non-Western background often refrain to do so. These non-gentrifiers have their own strategies to improve the livability of the neighbourhood, which differ from the gentrifiers' way of reclaiming the public space. The drugs-related activities and police response to these activities have effectively polarized the interaction between different ethnic groups in the neighbourhood, which also reinforce the mechanism of exclusion. Apart from the disparity, one could also see that some gentrifiers succeed in bridging the different groups of residents. In sum, this qualitative study will highlight the inclusion and exclusion mechanism of different kind of communities in the built environment of the neighbourhood.

RC32-579.3

SMIDOVA, IVA* *(Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Sociology Dpt.)*

Reproductive Loss in the Medicalised Post-Socialist Context

Advancements in assisted technologies do not necessarily bring critical reflection of the practices and their impact on everyday lives of actors involved. Based on a research project analysing very specific liminal events of reproductive loss in the Czech Republic, particularly perinatal loss, the presentation targets the gaps and clashes in competing sets of knowledge claiming their perspectives as overall truths in dealing with death at birth.

The paper reflects the Post-Socialist context of the Czech Republic with its advancement as well as negligence in various spheres of human life, and paternalist approach to dealing with death and practices at birth. The ongoing study (2017 – 2019) is based on document analysis and in-depth interviews with bereaved families as well as with health professionals, social workers, policy makers and NGO representatives involved in providing assistance in case of the "empty cradle" contraposing the glorification of the progress in reproductive biomedicine, biomedicalisation and commercialization of heath and illness. Gender perspective is stressed in the analysis of power relations, symbolic violence and lack of institutionalized social responsibility of the health care and social service systems.

RC15-JS-72.6

SMIDOVA, IVA* *(Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Sociology Dpt.)*

The End at the Very Beginning: Perinatal Loss and Better Dying

Little is known about perinatal loss in the Czech Republic or in Post-Socialist countries more generally. The turn towards an "intimate death" is yet a rather experimental practice in maternity wards as institutions dealing with this liminal and often unexpected event. Institutionalised care for bereaved families or professional training for the healthcare staff is only emerging. One pilot perinatal hospice is being founded by a group of enthusiastic volunteers.

The efforts for better dying or dealing with stillborn children and obstacles (structural and cultural) these actors face are analysed in this work in progress presentation of an ongoing project (2017 – 2019) aiming at sociological reflection of perinatal loss in the Czech Republic. The "end at the very beginning" as a liminal experience can teach us also about more general approaches to death, dying (better dying) in other phases of human life and medicalisation of death, birth and other life events.

RC06-140.2

SMIT, RIA* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Reconciling Traditional Family Life and Individual Autonomy: The Case of Zimbabwean Male Migrants in South Africa

During the past two decades economic and political turmoil in Zimbabwe has led to a rise in the influx of Zimbabwean migrants to neighbouring South Africa. In this paper an attempt is made at shedding some light on transnational family life as seen through the eyes of Zimbabwean men involved in long-term skilled labor migration. The discussion is based on qualitative data collected among Zimbabwean men in their 30s and 40s who live as migrants in the inner-city area of Johannesburg, South Africa. The focus fell on how the research participants sustain generational ties and family life across transnational spaces and what impact their transnational migrant experiences have on their relationship with their wives/partners and children. Moreover, particular attention is paid to the way the participants structure their everyday lives in terms of 'here' (the country of destination, i.e., South Africa) and 'back home' (the country of origin, i.e., Zimbabwe). This 'bifocality' contributes not only to a sense of being anchored in two different geographical spaces but also embracing two different world views. On the one hand the male migrants emphasise maintaining a sense of self within the ambit of the family – particularly in an African context where families are traditionally embedded in the broader kinship network and where familial belonging and cohesion are essential. Here, repeated mention was made of the importance of traditional family values, meeting multiple family commitments and the significance of remittances. On the other hand transnational migration has created an environment - markedly in the host society - where these male migrants exercise autonomy. The participants' narratives provide a window into their lived realities as migrants with family ties across borders and paint a picture of the way in which they reconcile elements of the collectivist-individualist binary.

RC16-298.10

SMITH, DANIEL* *(Anglia Ruskin University)*

Stand-up Comedy after Abjection: New Left Hegemony and 'Millennial' Humour

British stand-up comedy, since the Alternative Comedy movement c.1979-1985, revolutionised stand-up by jettisoning traditional 'gag-driven' performance in favour of humour derived from an incongruity between 'the self' meeting 'society'. This revolution was an appropriation of Jewish-American stand-up, one whose humour arose from the cultural performance of abjection (Limon): an inability to assimilate to social and cultural values and expectations. British Alternative Comedy used the language of abjection for their New Left political rhetoric which opposed, politically and culturally, the dominant 'gag-driven' humour of mainstream British stand-up. This New Left sensibility has since been incorporated as the dominant representational mode of stand-up. Stand-up comedy, after abjection, is the performance of New Left hegemony: anti-racism, sexism, homophobia, green lifestyle politics alongside a 'checking' of material privileges. However, the demographic information on contemporary stand-up comedians shows them to be overwhelmingly young, white, male, middle-class and straight. At a time of rising material inequalities, demographic rifts and volatile identity politics, what does the humour of 'millennial men' tells us about the power their humour speaks to? Through an analysis of two 'millennial male' stand-up comedians and one double-act, this paper provides a sociology of the comedy art-work. The analysis is taken from, *Comedy & Critique: Stand-up comedy and the professional ethos of laughter*, a short book which seeks to provide a sociological theory of the stand-up as well as an analysis of comedic routines. The paper draws upon the literary theory of the Yale School and Russian Formalists as well as Maussian anthropology and Durkheimian sociology to provide an alternative sociological theory of art, culture and power in contemporary society. Through this lens one is able to historicise 'millennial humour' and decipher its peculiar mobilisation of cultural symbols and myths which transform their hegemonic subject positions into the art of evasion.

TG06-991.4

SMITH, DOROTHY* *(University of Victoria)*

Exploring Words As People's Practice

This presentation is to develop further a project given preliminary exposition in a paper published last year (2016). In exploring words as people's actual practices, we can discover something that people do in particular local settings and at particular times which generalises beyond the local particularities of the time and place in which they are uttered. In what people say or write, hear or read, we can find at least one important dimension of social organization as a local accomplishment. Conceptualising words as people's actual doings or practices proposes a direction of study into how words engage us, as practices, in ways that are quite ordinarily available to observation and description. I am interested in opening up a region for discovery that will be useful in learning how people are putting our worlds in common together in the ongoing of our everyday lives.

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RC47-789.1

SMITH, JACKIE* (University of Pittsburgh)
GEMICI, BASAK (University of Pittsburgh)

Shifting Inter-Organizational Relations & Insider-Outsider Strategies in Transnational Environmental and Women's Activism

Recent decades have seen dramatic changes in the global political economy, and these changes have been both shaped by and affect the activities and interventions of transnational activist networks. Activist framings of issues and the strategies they develop have changed over time based on both the escalation of conflicts over critical issues and activists' experiences engaging across geographical and other divides and working to affect global and national policies and practices. Drawing from a newly updated dataset of organizational records in the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (1983-2013), we examine patterns of transnational organizing around the highly polarized issues of women's rights and environmentalism to examine changes in how these different activist networks engage with inter-governmental organizations and with other international nongovernmental organizations during a period of heightened tensions and "critical balances" over the future directions of the international system. We identify three categories of TSMOs based on their connections to IGOs, which reflect their relative emphasis of insider or outsider strategies.*Multilateralists* are linked to a wide and diverse array of international agencies, while *pragmatists* are more specialized and selective in their ties. A third category of *isolationists* operates outside the formal inter-state arena, engaging an outsider strategy in relation to the inter-state system. Newer groups, and especially women's groups, were more likely than more established TSMOs to be isolationists, advancing their social change work outside the existing inter-state order. Yet many more recently founded TSMOs, especially environmental ones, are using insider strategies, maintaining ties to operational types of IGOs, specifically treaties and monitoring bodies. We interpret these changes in this population in light of the changing geopolitical, institutional, and social movement context.

RC47-782.1

SMITH, JACKIE* (University of Pittsburgh)

Trends in Global Human Rights Advocacy: Critical balances between global, national, and local, policy and culture

This presentation draws from research on transnational and local human rights advocacy over recent years, noting the expanding growth of local human rights initiatives that are shifting the balance between the global and the local as sights of human rights struggle. This localization of human rights also has implications for understandings of national politics and citizenship and for the role of institutional versus cultural change. These varied "critical balances" will be examined in light of concrete examples from local and national (U.S.) human rights cities organizing, and the relationships between these local struggles and the global human rights movement.

RC43-735.2

SMITH, JANET* (University of Illinois)

Converting US Public Housing to Real Estate: At What Cost and Who Pays?

Neighborhoods are real places where people live, work, and play. They also function as sites for launching policy interventions, providing a space to implement and study change—and hopefully improve things—over time. In this presentation, I examine current efforts in the US to promote economic and cultural diversity in public housing transformation through income mixing, as a means to reduce "neighborhood effects" associated with poverty. Even if with good intention, I argue these strategies are grounded in assumptions that continue to privilege homogeneity and specifically higher income spaces and people. The results are policies and programs (strategies) that restrict poor people when planning for intentional economically diverse neighborhoods, evident in how we redevelop public housing and integrate affordable housing into higher income development. Furthermore, I demonstrate how in these strategies these new "neighborhoods" function as critical urban commodities. As spaces that have always in some way mediated social reproduction and capitalism, this current period presents specific challenges for neighborhoods and their occupants, who are now both consumers and the consumed, as strategies intended to promote diversity create spaces that do both.

RC55-909.3

SMITH, JONATHAN* (Monash University)
LAUGHLAND-BOOŸ, JACQUELINE (School of Social Sciences, Monash University)
MURPHY, JENIFER (The University of Melbourne)
SKRBIS, ZLATKO (Monash University)

The Weight of Precarity: How Do Changing Experiences of Work, Study and Relationships Affect Young Australians' Risk of Developing a Mental Illness?

Young jobseekers in post-industrial societies are entering labour markets via insecure employment, whilst also engaging in tertiary study to secure their long-term employability. As a result, precarity and the need for flexibility increasingly features in the lives of both lower and more middle-class youth. Larger numbers of young people are struggling to resolve the conflicting demands of work, education and social/family life. While research shows poor mental health outcomes of unemployed and underemployed youth, the psychological toll of a more generalised precarity is less well understood. To address this, we explored the predictors of psychological distress - a key indicator of mental illness - amongst the first cohort of Australian school-leavers to enter the labour market in the economically volatile years following the Global Financial Crisis. Our analysis pooled comparable survey data from two concurrent youth cohort studies - the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY09) and the Social Futures and Life Pathways (Our Lives) study - with a combined sample of 7,121 young Australians aged 20-22. Being engaged in casual rather than ongoing employment predicted higher odds of psychological distress for respondents who combined this work with university study. Social support, particularly from one's parents and best friend, but also from neighbours and friends in general, helped to counteract young people's distress levels. Certain groups of young people, such as including females, those from migrant backgrounds, and those with an alternative sexual orientation, showed higher levels of psychological distress. The results suggest that, without adequate support, the demands of a changing labour market may further compound the risk of mental illness amongst such groups.

RC07-150.1

SMITH, JONATHAN* (Monash University)

Understanding Processes of Digital Inequality in Australian Society

The concept of 'digital inequality' emphasises the potential for differences in individuals' internet access, skills, and usage practices to factor in the broader reproduction of social inequalities. Despite growing recognition of its significance, digital inequality has proven difficult to accurately and reliably measure. This has been in part due to the challenge of how to quantify the tangible outcomes of internet use in people's lives, as well as a lack of appropriate longitudinal data with which to explore changes in these outcomes over time. To address this, this project assessed digital inequality using a multidimensional index (the Digital Disruption Index) indicating how affected respondents would be if they were unable to use the internet in a range of life domains. The DDI was cross-validated with a representative general population from the Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (n=1,238) and a large Australian youth cohort from the longitudinal Our Lives study (n=2,090) which has been regularly surveyed since 2006 (age 12/13) and 2017 (age 23/24). Results indicate that being male, having less post-schooling education, and living rurally, are factors which consistently narrow the degree to which internet use is embedded in the lives of members of both samples. Further longitudinal analyses with the youth cohort show that late adoption of broadband, particularly in rural areas, has a long-term negative association with young people's digital embeddedness, even after controlling for their access and skill levels a decade later. These findings suggest that digital inequalities have complex and enduring consequences for both older and younger generations of Australians.

RC40-699.2

SMITH, KIAH* (U. Queensland)
LAWRENCE, GEOFFREY (University of Queensland)

Asian Agribusiness Investment and the Global Sugar Supply Chain: Insights for Food Regimes

According to GRAIN, agribusiness expansion – increasing vertical and horizontal supply chain integration - has replaced agricultural land as the main focus for current and future financial investment into Australian agriculture. In this paper, we explore the intersection of finance and agribusiness strategic investments from Asia into the North Queensland sugar sector, thus contributing an empirical case study of the ways that agribusiness companies are positioning themselves to capitalize upon an increasingly financialised Third Food regime. The firms seek to profit by pursuing vertical integration of asset ownership (land, mills, transport, processing and manufacturing), commodity 'flexing' (sugar, fuel and

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feed) and controlling commodity trading and marketing. Sugarcane production is of particular interest for its capacity to generate profits via both real asset trading (i.e. sugar), capital appreciation (land, infrastructure) and futures speculation.

In this paper, I illustrate the consolidation of economic power through an examination of the financial vehicles involved in three recent foreign acquisitions of sugarcane-producing land in North Queensland, Australia, since 2010: Wilmar (Singapore), COFCO (China) and Mitr Phol (Thailand). Each of these agribusinesses combines a mix of Northern and Southern finance actors, with varying logics to owning and managing assets in the sector, in Australia and overseas. Each company has also met with very different public perceptions of its impacts and responsibilities for the sector, surrounding communities, and environments. In keeping with a 'food regimes as methodology' approach, our research presents evidence of contradiction, crisis, historical conjuncture, identifiable moments and capital accumulation, and considers the role of the state, corporate-social movement contestation, and public/private regulation. By 'following the money' from parent companies to Australian subsidiaries, via joint ventures and direct investment, this case study also illustrates the deep reach of the agribusiness giants ADM, Bunge, Cargill and Dreyfus.

RC47-JS-76.2

SMITH, KIAH* *(U. Queensland)*

Fair Food Utopias, Civil Society and the Sdgs in Australia

This paper aims to expand sociological scholarship around the theory and practice of 'food utopias': a concept coined to reflect how various actors are re-imagining what a better food system might look like, in light of multiple food, climate and economic crises. The study of 'utopias' aims not only to explore case studies of future 'visions' – such as those stemming from local food movements or alternative economics - but also uses action research to facilitate a more open dialogue between diverse stakeholders. Understanding the visions and activities of civic food actors around achieving the global SDGs (which themselves represent 'alternative futures') is crucial. Little research has explored this in Australia, despite the growing presence of a diverse 'Fair Food' movement.

This paper has two aims. First, I present a typology of the actors and activities that identify as part of the 'Fair Food' movement in Australia. Second, I describe a research agenda for action research with civic food networks in Brisbane, to consider how their visions and practices are associated with achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals. Within the SDGs, 'Zero Hunger' and civic participation are key themes, however little research has explored the intersection between local network priority setting and the concepts, policies and processes associated with the SDGs. A variety of methodological approaches is discussed. Finally, the paper presents preliminary insights into the capacity for diverse fair food actors (advocates, entrepreneurs, academics and policy makers) in South East Queensland to engage both conceptually and empirically with agenda-setting around the SDGs. *How are Fair Food actors in Brisbane (and beyond) re-imagining what a better food system might look like, in light of multiple food, climate and economic crises? How do these place-based narratives connect to global sustainability goals? What role can action research play in supporting their visions?*

RC16-312.9

SMITH, MARK* *(The University of West Indies at St Augustine)*

Populism and Practical Utopianism: Sociological Investigations of Reactionary and Progressive Formations

Populism is a disruptive social force breaking established relations and re-articulating them in many ways that can go beyond conservative and liberal formations. However, they can take reactionary and progressive forms as well as generate radical centrist populism. Sociology needs a combination of old and new conceptual tools to explain these events, including elite theory. We are witnessing the rise and spread of a 'new authoritarianism', one that has undone and undoing the third wave of democratization. The paper explores the different strategies and tactical responses (especially in a digital context) in specific cases, including Trumpism, Brexit, Brazil, the Philippines and Thailand. Particular attention is also be paid to the development of state structures designed to prevent left-progressive forms of populism from emerging and whether the state should be seen as a 'site of populist contestation'. This paper also explores the avenues available in the 21st Century for constructing progressive forms of populism that counter the appeal of rightist populist insurgencies in both developed and developing societies and regions. A progressive populism inevitably draws on the utopian tradition. Early utopianism constructed imaginative visions of social arrangements that directly addressed the problems of direct experience, from Thomas More through the Diggers to more contemporary movements such as deep ecology. Marxist strands of utopianism theoretically focused more on the division of labour between social classes although practical illustrations were much more than this, as with the political experiments of the Communards, early Soviets and factory councils. As a result, the radical-socialist antagonisms over utopian strategy have diminished the possibilities for a 'left populism', although the Corbyn phenomenon is potentially a useful exception. Such antagonisms need to be overcome socially rather than overcome either politically or economically.

As a conclusion, the paper offers a diagnosis and prognosis for both reactionary and progressive populism.

RC16-318.3

SMITH, PHILIP* *(Yale University)*

Musical Analysis, Modernity and Ambiguity: The Case of Wagner and the Tristan Chord

Studies of measurement and commensuration within sociology usually consider formal rankings and quantification. This paper broadens out the frame of reference to consider the more general problem of classification and calibration by experts and expert knowledge. The music of composer Richard Wagner, with its its shifting tonal ambiguities and propensity for deferred resolution, has been seen as both a revolutionary milestone on the road towards musical modernity and as a dead end of Victorian romanticism. The paper traces how broader moral-philosophical and musicological discourses diversely locate Wagner on the path to modernity. It also explores this issue at the capillary level in the astoundingly diverse range of deeply technical analyses of the four notes of The Tristan Chord.

RC16-298.1

SMITH, PHILIP* *(Yale University)*

Wagner, Durkheim and the Search for Transcendence: A Study of the Bayreuth-Festival

The annual Bayreuth Wagner-Festival is perhaps the most famous and certainly the most controversial event in classical music history. On the one hand Wagner's music is associated with humanism and a quest for spiritual and aesthetic transcendence. He likened attending Bayreuth to a pilgrimage and many concertgoers have also used this religious analogy. Yet any easy acceptance of Bayreuth's mission is compromised by the taint of Wagner's anti-semitism and the festival's profound connections to National Socialism. Drawing on historical sources, field observations and interviews the paper first looks at the various ways that individuals and institutions have managed this deeply polluted legacy of evil while continuing to seek aesthetic transcendence. It goes on to identify a number of routine and profane threats to Bayreuth's attempts to capture the sacred.

RC20-375.1

SMITH, TOM W* *(University of Chicago)*

The Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change across Time and Countries, 1993-2020

A scientific consensus accepts that global warming is occurring and that human activity notably contributes to climate change. Increasingly, it is recognized that the social sciences need to become deeply engaged in understanding the human dimension of global environmental change and crafting responses to climate change . Moreover, given the global nature of climate change, cross-national data are essential for studying this phenomenon. There are considerable cross-national and inter-regional differences in attitudes towards environmental issues in general and climate change in particular. Also, trend data are vital since both environmental conditions and public assessments of climate change are not static, but dynamic.

This paper examines 1) cross-national differences in environmental concerns in general and climate change in particular and considers regional and structural factors shaping the cross-national variation, 2) changes over time in attitudes towards climate change, and 3) individual-level correlates of concern about climate change. Data from the 1993-2010 International Social Survey Program Environment Studies and plans for the 2020 ISSP are utilized.

RC33-607.1

SMITH, TOM W* *(University of Chicago)*

Using the Total Survey Error Paradigm to Minimize Comparability Error in Cross-National and Cross-Cultural Surveys

Cross-national and cross-cultural research thus has not only great promise, but is an absolute necessity to understand contemporary human societies. To be useful comparative survey research needs to meet high scientific standards of reliability and validity and achieve functional equivalence across surveys. This is challenging because comparative survey research is a large-scale and complex endeavor that must be well-designed and well-executed to minimize error and maximize equivalence. This goal can be notably advanced by the application of the total survey error paradigm to cross-national/cultural survey research.

First, this paper examines the concept of total survey error, including interactions between the error components, its application when multiple surveys are involved, and comparison error across cross-national surveys. Second, obtaining

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functional equivalence and similarity in cross-national surveys is discussed. Third, the challenges of doing cross-national surveys are considered and how combining traditional approaches for maximizing functional equivalence with the utilization of TSE can minimize comparison error and maximize comparative reliability and validity. Fourth, attention is given to minimizing comparison error in question wordings in general and the availability of on-line resources for developing and testing items to be used in cross-national surveys. Special attention is given to dealing with differences in language, structure, and culture. Fifth, issues relating to evaluating scales designed to measure constructs in comparative survey research are examined. Sixth, the combined use of the multi-level, multi-source approach and TSE in cross-national surveys is considered. Finally, the importance of documentation is discussed.

RC17-327.1

SMITH MAGUIRE, JENNIFER* *(University of Leicester School of Business)*

Civility and the New Rich: An Eliasian Perspective on Emerging Markets

The paper explores the contributions of Elias's concepts of established-outsider relations and modes of civility (1978; 1994; Elias & Scotson, 1994) for making sense of emerging markets. In particular, I am concerned with how an Eliasian perspective might illuminate the organisational and macro-marketing dynamics at play in the emergence of new, affluent markets. Recent decades have witnessed the arrival of new cadres of super-rich on the global stage. Emerging from disruptions and developments notably in Russia, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, the 'new, new rich' are essentialized in the Western popular imagination by such figures as the Chinese *tuhao* shopper who brings a robot to carry his luxury purchases, or the Russian oligarch's wife showing off her 70 carat diamond ring aboard her super yacht in Dubai. These media representations become important components of established-outsider tensions within the figuration of the global elite, as the established upper classes and their upper middle class aspirants interact with the nouveaux riches. I explore these dynamics through a media analysis, examining the ways in which the nouveaux riches are represented by and to the established elite. The analysis focuses on how the discourse of civility and notions of cultural legitimacy are mobilised to evaluate, categorize and (de) legitimate nouveau riche practices and groups as less civilised. The paper suggests that such media representations form part of a geo-politics of consumption and mediation shaping macro-organisational forms such as emerging markets.

RC19-360.4

SMYTH, CIARA* *(Social Policy Research Centre)*
KATZ, ILAN *(Social Policy Research Centre)*

Supporting Settlement: Balancing Obligations with 'Putting Australia First'

Social and political upheavals around the world have resulted in the displacement of the largest volume of people on record. These migrations present significant challenges for the international community with different nation states adopting a range of policy responses. Migration to Australia is achieved through the Migration Programme and the Humanitarian Programme. The Australian Government funds a range of services and supports to assist Humanitarian Programme arrrivals' settlement in Australia. Among these is the Settlement Grants Program, which provides funding to organisations to support the settlement of humanitarian entrants and other eligible migrants in their first five years of life in Australia, with a focus on fostering social and economic participation, personal wellbeing, independence and community connectedness.

This paper draws on the findings of an evaluation of the Settlement Grants program. The evaluation was guided by six key questions relating to the program's appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency, to assess whether it had achieved its intended outcomes. While there were some suggestions for improvements, there was a strong consensus among clients, service providers, policy makers and peak organisations that the Settlement Grants program fills an important role in the range of services it makes available to humanitarian and other eligible migrants.

This paper reflects on the evaluation findings to critically examine how they tally with recent shifts in political rhetoric on immigration to Australia, reflected in the Prime Minister's recent pronouncement about 'putting Australia first'. Subsequent political developments include a review of the skilled worker visa program and citizenship reform, including more stringent English language requirements. It will discuss how Australia's obligations under the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees mesh with 'putting Australia first'.

RC12-245.2

SMYTHE, DEE* *(University of Cape Town)*

Lovers, Acquaintances and Strangers: The Relevance of Victim-Offender Relationships in the Attrition of Rape Cases in South Africa

In South Africa fewer than 20% of reported rape cases result in a prosecution. This paper reflects on the relevance of the victim defendant relationship in police investigations and case disposal decisions in South Africa and the definitional difficulties of categorising a relationship as "intimate". It draws on two empirical studies analysing discontinued police dockets at 8 rural and urban police stations and interviews with prosecutors, magistrates and traditional leaders. Teasing out the nature of the complainant's relationship to the accused and the relevance thereof can be problematic in practice, as well as methodologically fraught. The question of how well the complainant knew the perpetrator and assumptions made by the investigating officer about this relationship are two interlinked factors that make her credibility suspect. As such, one docket might contain a complainant's statement referring to the accused as an 'acquaintance', a witness statement referring to him as a 'friend' of the complainant, and speculation in the investigation diary that he was in fact her 'boyfriend'. Furthermore, much of the popular discourse, and some of the literature, equates 'acquaintance rape' and 'date rape', treating both as essentially resistant to policing or at least very difficult to prevent. Where the 'acquaintance' category includes men whom the complainant met just prior to the rape (those Estrich refers to as 'an almost but not perfect stranger'), or only knew by sight, as well as those with whom she may already have enjoyed a degree of intimacy, the category becomes a nonsensical catch-all. Collapsing these categories elides the extent of trust that might have existed in the relationship, the strategies that the perpetrator might have used to overcome resistance, and the pressures that the complainant would be subject to, either not to report or to withdraw the complaint.

RC44-739.3

SNELL, DARRYN* *(RMIT University)*
STEVIS, DIMITRIS *(Colorado State University)*

Deciphering Union Environmental Politics: The 'Greening' of Energy Systems in the United States and Australia

A growing body of research suggests unions are performing important environmental roles particularly in relation to climate change. Union environmental politics, however, is rarely straightforward and can be contradictory and variant between unions and the workers they represent, within the same union depending upon the level of the union organisation and often the geographical locations in which they operate. Energy policy and clean energy technology transitions is one of the major areas where unions have often struggled to articulate a clear vision. This paper examines how energy unions in the United States and Australia have grappled with energy questions in the context of climate change concerns. Global warming and associated climate change have called into question the heavy use of fossil fuels in the stationary energy systems in both the US and Australia. Shifts in energy production have significant implications for workers and communities and trade unions have sought to speak on behalf of these workers, communities and the environment in different ways. When jobs are threatened or potentially boosted by energy policy changes union positions at the workplace level, have not always mirrored the union's position at the national and international level. Drawing upon union policy documents, media statements and reports, and selected interviews with union officials, the paper adopts a multi-level and multi-union analysis that examines union positions at the international, national and local levels and identifies the membership and politics of scale challenges they confront in articulating a unified position. The paper concludes that union environmental politics are likely to remain complex and contested domains within the union movement but government and industry efforts to decarbonise the energy system must involve unions and address the social justice issues unions raise if we are to be successful in tackling carbon lock-in.

RC16-319.3

SOBOTTKA, EMIL ALBERT* *(Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre)*

Social Freedom, the Social Function of Property and Socialism: Revisiting a Classic Theme

Recently, in the tradition of Critical Theory the theme of socialism and its current perspectives have been taken up again, after a long silence. Hauke Brunkhorst, in a more sociological-legal approach, relates socialism with the question of the social function of property. Axel Honneth in turn has reconstructed the idea of socialism philosophically. The text, at first, analyzes the structuring central concepts of these two approaches looking for their contribution to a social theory of medium range in an intersubjective perspective. In a second moment, it discusses recent self-appointed socialist experiences in Latin America in the perspective proposed

by Brunkhorst and by Honneth, asking if they could contribute with an antidote to authoritarian tendencies of the recent experiences.

RC47-794.4

SOBOTTKA, EMIL ALBERT* *(Pontifical Catholic University at Porto Alegre)*

The Emancipatory Potential of Income Transfer and Political Participation in Contexts of Poverty and Violence

Autonomy and emancipation express the idea that individuals or social groups can choose for themselves how they want to conduct their lives. Both are at the root of central modern conceptions like subject, freedom, self-determination among others. Generally they, and especially their lack, are also part of the studies about democracy and citizenship, when they are qualified as protected, regulated, restricted etc. Autonomy and emancipation are also central in two important thematic complexes: social policies, especially the direct (cash) transfer of income, as well as political participation policies. Sometimes they are taken as a presupposition; in other cases they function as a goal to be achieved; they also can play as a regulative idea that, even distant, guides the social mobilization. Despite being present in public policies, as fighting flags of social movements and in social theories, there are a lack of studies that connect systematically these ideas. The paper analyzes the emancipatory potential of political participation and of direct transfer of income from the perspective of the biographical narrative of women. It will be analyzed in the political and economic perspective (associative involvement, job and income opportunities, access to policies and citizenship rights); it will also be analyzed in the perspective of private, interpersonal relations (possibility to create and realize the own life project, recognition vs. disrespect in family relations, community life). The research field is the *Morro da Cruz*, in Porto Alegre. This neighborhood has a long history of organization and political participation, and the region also has a high number of families awarded with direct income transfer, especially *Bolsa Família*. But it is also the scenario of very different forms of violence. The research will be theoretical oriented on the Critical Theory, especially the conception of radical democracy (Habermas) and recognition (Honneth).

RC01-46.2

SOETERS, JOSEPH* *(Dept. Organization Studies; Tilburg University)*
GOLDENBERG, IRINA* *(Military Personnel Command)*
RESTEIGNE, DELPHINE *(Chair of Sociology / Royal Military Academy)*

Civilians in Military Operations; The Case of Kfor HQ

Cooperation between civilian employees and military personnel can increasingly be found in military missions, in operations overseas. At KFOR HQ in Pristina, Kosovo, there are three categories of civilian personnel: international consultants, NATO international civilians and host-national hires (in particular for language mediation next to other hands-on activities). These three types of personnel and their interaction with the rotating military personnel will be described making use of indepth-interviews, a small survey-study, and observations on the spot. The focus will be on the typical HR-aspects of the civilian-military cooperation as well as on the question what it means to make a career as a host-national person in a NATO-mission that intends to solve the security problem in one's own home country.

RC01-39.1

SOETERS, JOSEPH* *(Dept. Organization Studies; Tilburg University)*

Polemistogenesis

This paper starts with the concept of iatrogenis coined by the late critical sociologist Ivan Illich to analyze unintended damage done by medical doctors. In this paper the concept will be applied to the military, re-coining the concept to polemistogenis (= unintended damage done by military action; polemistos is the warrior, where iatros is the medical doctor). There are three forms: clinical, cultural and social polemistogenis (and iatrogenesis!). All three categories will be discussed and illustrated with concrete, recent operational examples. In a very critical manner Illich even talks about disabling professions, when analyzing the medical sector. It is the challenge for the military in today's professional armies (disproportionally containing the so-called "violent few") to prevent the military from becoming a disabling profession itself.

RC24-444.11

SOH, YOONMIE* *(Seoul National University)*

A Study on the Factors Affecting the Satisfaction of Participation in Renewable Energy Source Cooperatives; Germany and Korea Case Study

Currently the financial crisis and various social problems are arising due to market fundamentalism. As an alternative model to the existing economic order, a social enterprise that links "social economy" and "regional development" has been proposed since the late 2000s. Social enterprises seek to solve diverse social problems in profitable activities in the blind spot where government, administrative agencies and markets cannot cope. Cooperative is one of the various types of social enterprise. Participating in cooperatives does not denote donating a small amount of money but instead it refers to investing a certain amount of money, voting on the operations of the company, and getting dividends when profits are generated. However, the perception that citizens directly participate in the generation of electricity through renewable energy sources in Korea is still poor. This study examines what factors are important for the successful operation of the renewable energy cooperatives, which are increasing every year under energy transition in Germany and two successful cooperatives in Korea. The study aims to do this through an empirical study focused on the governance aspect where governments, cooperations and civil societies interact.

The research design is based on a comparative case study in two countries, utilizing a questionnaire-based study. The implications of this study are presented by empirically analyzing the factors affecting the satisfaction of the cooperative.

The results of the survey show that the method of operation and investment profitability of the energy cooperative were significant factors affecting participation satisfaction as seen through multiple regression analysis not only from Germany but also Korea. This means that the energy cooperatives operate more transparently and democratically, and the more they meet their profits, the higher the satisfaction gained by their members. The cooperative is a form of corporation, but its public characteristics play an important role.

RC05-109.1

SOLANO, LUIS* *(Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes)*

Potenciales y Paradojas De La Educación Superior Intercultural

La presente ponencia surge después de realizar trabajo de campo cualitativo a través de entrevistas estructuradas, observaioón, grupos focales y etnografía en dos universidades con enfoque intercultural ubicadas en el Estado de Quintana Roo, México entre los años 2015 y 2016.

En ella se muestra los objetivos que tiene la educación superior intercultural (ESI) como política pública para cerrar brechas de desigualdad entre la población no indígena e indígena, el fortalecimiento de las culturas originarias, crear un mundo más igualitario para los jóvenes indígenas y prepararlos mejor para la actividad laboral en ciudad o su comunidad. A esto le llamo potencialidades, pues se supone que los alumnos desarrolarían habilidades que les permitieran cumplir estas tareas después de haber cursado la ESI.

Sin embargo, cabe preguntarse si los objetivos con los que fueron creadas estas instituciones de educación superior se han alcanzado cuando los jóvenes estudiantes que han cursado esta modalidas generan una serie de paradojas o resultados no esperados como respuesta, por ejemplo, la configuración de identidades indígenas estratégicas utilizadas para obtener beneficios, un fortalecimiento institucional de la identidad indígena prehispánica y no contemporánea, el rechazo del retorno a la comunidad y la fuga de cerebros empobreciendo más las regiones entre otros.

Si bien la idea no es evaluar la política pública, sí es mostrar algunos resultados que no son generalizables pero que ponen en duda la eficiencia del enfoque superior intercultural en México.

RC32-JS-37.3

SOLER GALLART, MARTA* *(Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona)*
VIDU, ANA *(University of Deusto)*

Communicative Acts in Overcoming Gender Violence

Despite strong efforts to approach the scourge of violence against women and the progress achieved, latest data (WHO, 2017) place gender violence as the leading cause of death among women aged 15-44 worldwide; ahead of deaths from cancer, traffic accidents or wars. Research also show the devastating consequences produced by this reality. Gender violence is a social problem and everybody needs to act against this phenomenon. Facing this reality, Puigvert (2016) proposes the existence of a language of desire and a language of ethics when it comes to speaking about violent and non-violent individuals. Under this framework, the current paper deepens on the analysis of communicative acts from two main aspects: on one hand, to focus on the type of language used by educational professionals and adults who interact with youth when they talk either about violent or right attitudes. On the other hand, to shed light on the effects that these types of language have on the reproduction or rejection of gender violence by teenagers. As language takes place through interactions and gender violence may happen in everyday interactions among people, specific communicative acts may permit or avoid such situations of violence. Language and social interactions prove to be key in approaching violence and can contribute to develop an effective prevention strategy. The analysis of communicative acts (those including non-verbal communication in addition to the verbal speech acts) embraces the

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scheme of the present paper. The theoretical background, based on women's studies and sociolinguistics, departs from Puigvert's conceptual framework on language and gender violence in order to analyze concrete communicative acts for their use of language of desire vs language of ethics and their impact on gender violence rejection or reproduction among teenagers. The paper provides knowledge on the potential of using language to fight against gender violence.

RC30-539.2

SOLIS, PATRICIO* *(El Colegio de México)*

A Devaluation of Intergenerational Class Mobility? the Dissociation between Class and Economic Mobility in Mexico

A Devaluation of Intergenerational Class Mobility? the Dissociation between Class and Economic Mobility in Mexico

RC44-754.3

SOMMER, BRANDON* *(International Institute of Social Studies)*

Precarity and Industrial Transformation in Guangdong Province – a Methodological Exploration in Régulation

This paper examines the relationship between capitalism and precarity for workers in Guangdong province, China. I do this by taking a non-conventional view of precarity which attempts to capture the way that precarity is experienced, not simply in a particular moment of economic restructuring but as contingent effect of capitalist transformation and how workers attempt strategies to understand the change. Theoretically and methodologically I will combine the French Régulation School and Archer's Morphogenetic approach to elucidate both the economic foundations essential to the Guangdong economy from a Régulation perspective and the ways in which people understand and interpret those foundations. This paper will explore the methodological aspects of my research by linking two key concepts of French Régulation, first, Growth Regimes as distinctive configurations of economic structures that create a specific form of value accumulation. Second, Modes of Regulation as a type of Archerian agency embodying the ideas of Growth Regimes acting and reacting according to how individuals and groups interpret the embodiment. This paper then asks two questions firstly, how to research Modes of Regulation. Secondly, how to research the interaction between Growth Regimes and Modes of Regulation to demonstrate if the continuities/discontinuities between these concepts lead to precarity. I will answer these questions by expounding on a series of in-depth qualitative interviews and an extensive economic analysis effectively triangulating the lived experience of workers with the economic pillars of the region. Guangdong was chosen as the best place to conduct this research because of the accelerated and condensed change that has taken place there over the last 35+ years. Because of the pace of change it has magnified and condensed divergent strategies such that I am able to encounter a variety of disparate experiences in one relatively small geographical area further deepening the analysis.

RC44-748.14

SOMMER, BRANDON* *(International Institute of Social Studies)*

Precarity and Industrial Transformation in Guangdong Province – a Theoretical Exploration in Régulation

This paper aims to capture the way that precarity is experienced, not simply in a moment of economic restructuring but as a contingent effect of capitalist transformation and how workers attempt strategies to understand the change. I will draw on worker experience of industrial transformation in Guangdong as a case study. Theoretically and methodologically I will combine the French Régulation School and Archer's Morphogenetic approach to elucidate both the economic foundations essential to the Guangdong economy from a Régulation perspective and the ways in which workers understand and interpret those foundations. As a leading school in understanding transformations in Capitalism, the French Regulation School offers a solid platform to begin to understand the economic foundations of Guangdong but its theory of agency is not fully developed which restricts its ability to elucidate potential synergies for individual and collective social action. This paper will explore the theoretical aspects of my research by further developing the concept of agency by introducing the Morphogenetic Approach as a compatible and useful theory of structure and agency to link two key concepts of French Régulation, first, Growth Regimes as distinctive configurations of economic structures that create a specific form of value accumulation. Second, Modes of Regulation as a type of Archerian agency embodying the ideas of Growth Regimes acting and reacting according to how individuals and groups interpret the embodiment. This paper then asks two questions; firstly, what is a Mode of Regulation and how does it work. Secondly, what is the relationship between Growth Regimes and Modes of Regulation and does the continuities/discontinuities between these concepts help to explain precarity. As a mostly theoretical paper I will draw on the case study only to offer illustrative examples to make the concepts sharper.

RC16-317.7

SOMMER, MATTHIAS* *(TU Chemnitz)*

"You've Got a Match" – Selection Processes in Web-Based Environments

According to Max Weber "any type of order governing social action [...] leaves room for a process of selection". Interaction orders contain a form of social structure in which certain types of behaviour are preferential while other types are neglected. The paper focuses on processes of selection within everyday encounters in web-based environments. It asks how interaction orders can be understood in which someone chooses one person over another online. Therefor different 'web-based stages' are analysed and contrasted, i.e. distant carpooling services, social as well as dating applications, and career-oriented social networking sites. The problem to match people can be understood as a problem of relevance: 'Web-based stages' institutionalize specific systems of relevance (Alfred Schutz) and thereby 1) determine what characteristics are important within selection processes. 2) They transform individual characteristics into typical social roles and 3) function as specific schemes of interpretation in which individual actors can align their motivational relevance with other persons. The focus of the paper is on the interplay between individual orientation and symbolic/mediatized environments. First, it reconstructs the formal structures and mediatized constructions of different 'web-based stages' and their different techniques of social management. Second, the different possibilities for individual action within these environments will be analysed. Here the focus is on the possibilities of self-presentation and self-objectification in web-based encounters. While in face-to-face-situations processes of selection often rely on the co-bodily presence of the person choosing and the person getting selected, in web-based encounters persons need to invest a lot of time to give themselves a semiotic and symbolic character. The increase of the meaning of indirectness in modern selection processes will be theorized and the problem of the unequal distribution of knowledge within selection processes discussed.

RC55-901.2

SON, JOONMO* *(National University of Singapore)*

Happiness, Life Satisfaction, and Social Network in Korea and China

Happiness and life satisfaction are two representative indicators of general well-being. It has been much studied how those subjective well-being measures are associated with objective structural features, one of which is social network. The general assumption is that the wider the network the better the subjective well-being. However, the relevant literature has frequently tested the relationship between network and well-being using convenient measures of network such as number of daily contact and number of membership in voluntary associations. Therefore, we are left with an unresolved question concerning how specifically social network is related to subjective well-being.

The present study thus examines this relationship by three distinct measures of social network comparing two different countries, South Korea and China, to check the sensitivity of the relationship cross-nationally. Specifically, I use (1) name generator, the oldest and most popular network generator fitted to capture strong ties around an ego; (2) position generator, the measure of social resources embedded in occupational network; and (3) the MOS (Medical Outcomes Study) social support variable that, in short, counts number of reliable friends and close relatives when in need. The former two are general social network measures while the last is an indicator of social support.

The empirical analyses show that (1) all three network measures are significantly and invariably associated with both happiness and life satisfaction in Korea and, however, (2) only number of social support ties is related to happiness and life satisfaction in China. That is, neither name nor position generator is related to any of the two well-being measures in China. In conclusion, the results inform that social support is more robustly related to subjective well-being than general social network measures. Further, it is likely that cross-national variation exists in the degree of interrelationship between objective network structure and supportive ties.

RC27-500.4

SONG, AI* *(Keio University, Tokyo)*

From Conflict to Convergence, --Olympic Nationalism Discourse in China--

This paper aimed to challenge China's internet analysis's that focus on empowerment or took the perspective of technology determinism. I take discourse conflict between online criticism and state-oriented mainstream media as example, to indicate that online discourse's nationalistic characteristics made it easy to be converged to mainstream media discourse.

As internet supplied a platform for alternative voices in China, and first years of 2010 witnessed many cases of online public opinion's surveillance towards China's political power, many scholar tend to expect on the empowerment for

grassroots. However, by analyzing the nationalistic online and media discourse during Olympics of London games and Rio games, I argue that even in climax of optimism in 2012, nationalism made online discourse easily convergent to mainstream media discourse.

Olympics are " regularly recurred celebration of a coherent set of values, beliefs and symbols". Also for both KMT regime and CCP regime, nationalism is used for legitimate China's regime. Thus, regularly recurring nationalism discourse during Olympics, is a good example for chronological analysis to explore the changing of media environment in China.

By analyzing most commented and retweeted SNS post and mainstream state-oriented media discourse during 2012 London games period and 2016 Rio games, and also series policy of "media convergence" and "internet+" during 2014 to 2015, I argue besides the policy intervention for China's media, nationalistic characteristic of online discourse is also a reason made it easy to converged to mainstream media discourse.

RC14-269.7

SONG, AI* *(Keio University, Tokyo)*

How China's Media Are Researched in Japan?

As an important neighbor country and a rising power, China has been a main research object for area studies researcher in Japan. As a part of social process, China's media communication came up for debate in Japanese China research.

By detected 38 academic articles on 6 main Japanese journals on mass communication or China area studies, from 2000 to 2017, I argue most of such studies took either the perspective of communication technology as agency of social change, or the perspective of social context as filter, in "the technology-context scheme". When the concept of "power" is mentioned in such research, it is about either the government's political power of censorship, or technological empowerment for the people. That means China's media is seen as either object or subject of political "power".

Meanwhile, according to Japanese researcher of political communication, OI-SHI yutaka, the relationship between media and power can be categorized into 4 types. The first of them is that media could either be interfered by political power or play a role of the fourth estate, which is frequently mentioned in China's media research. The second type is that media do possess a power of selecting issues from thousands of them to report. The third type means that media reporting can evoke public opinions or "power up" one kind of public opinion. And the last type is that media can construct collective memories and hold the power of defining news issues by framing. The last 3 types of relationship between media and power are almost left unmentioned in China's media research in Japan.

This situation is a consequence of the lack of perspective of journalism and mass communication and the overweighting of China's politics analysis in China's media research in Japan.

RC03-70.2

SONG, JUNG EUN* *(SSK Glocal Culture and Empathetic Society Research Center)*

The Glocal Culture and the Korean Wave

This paper regards the Korean Wave as an exemplary glocal culture and discusses the concept of glocal culture. The Korean Wave refers to the popularity of Korean popular culture, entertainment and daily culture across Asia and other parts of the world. Glocal culture is developed through the interrelation between global and local contexts and is transnationally consumed. By considering the Korean Wave as an exemplary glocal culture, the paper discusses the glocalization of Korean popular cultural contents as the result of local socio-cultural characteristics of Korea, hybridization of global and local features, and transnational consumption of contents. The glocalizing dynamics of the Korean Wave can be seen in the process of consumption and creation of new pop culture in the countries receiving the Korean Wave. People in different countries received the Korean Wave depending on political, economic, socio-cultural factors in each country. The diverse responses to the Korean Wave in each country are related to individual interactions to values and experiences in plural time periods. For example, the meaning of consuming Korean Wave products would be either advanced or low culture through interacting with a global cultural form. The local countries consuming the Korean Wave respond to globalization by creating new forms and styles of glocal cultures through local re-interpretations of the Korean Wave. In addition, the paper introduces the activities of the local K-pop fans as evidences of cultural communities. With the cases of glocalization of the Korean Wave, this study intends to consider the Korean Wave as a way to build cultural relationship between Korea and the Korean Wave receivers. It is an important factor for the creation of transnational cultural communities where people among different countries share cultural universals, identities and tastes based on the Korean Wave, and further develop two-way communication, mutual understanding and cooperation.

RC05-106.5

SONN, HAILEY* *(Florida International University)*

Deconstructing the Webs: Entanglements of Nationalist Narratives and Transnational Economies

Today, in political spheres throughout our globalized world, we see a resurgence of openly nationalist, race or ethnically based, or "far-right" extremist language being used to fuel and justify a rising tide of anti-immigration and populist movements. Following the years of claims of a post-race or colorblind era, these movements appear surprising to some. This article considers two realities that reveal the current era as both a continuation of an ongoing process and an inevitable outcome of the transnational economy. This research looks closely at the experience of various groups in their local society, giving voice to the experience of life within the striated societal existence throughout the decades of the popular amnesia aiding the falsely dramatized, post-race or multicultural narrative. Further, the article explores how fascist practices and perceptions have been present in earlier iterations of the anti-other, quietly survived and thrived in eras of cosmopolitan ideologies, and emerge today assertive and unafraid. Importantly, and apart from public perceptions, the economic forces of global capital headed by transnational players create and sustain both the movements and placements of people in physical spaces and in social and political participation, and the narratives which respond to such realities. By illuminating the extent to which local players have participated in identity-based policies within striated spaces, while the causes and conditions of societal development were and are being driven by globalized political and economic factors, this research contributes to the understanding of today's populist and fascist movements and exposes the fault lines of the transnational capitalist system, without neglecting the deeply embedded language and conceptual understandings of the people who live inside its realms.

RC21-383.3

SONN, HAILEY* *(Florida International University)*

Fractals of Hegemony: Replication of Hegemonic Structures and Response Efforts in Cities across the Globe

Complex systems of hegemony impacting post-industrial urban change are found in cities across the globe. Researchers note the common problematic outcomes, such as dispossession of homes, renegotiated economy, privatization, socio-spatial polarization, and uneven development, among others. Anti-gentrification struggles along with labor strikes, women's movements, religious resurgence, and ethnic division arise as humans respond to the oppressive or directive forces in their local communities. These actions are, in turn, responded to by governing structures in a cyclical pattern that spans generations. Through comparative case study infused with analysis of existing quantitative data, this article explores the potential for unifying solidarity transforming into a global urban justice movement by illuminating the commonalities of localized struggles. This research demonstrates that, despite the intricate intermingling of varied, coordinating factors involved in local hegemonic application, there are significant similarities such that it may be shown that by considering fractal relationships among several cities, we may create an alternative theoretical framework for viewing the problems of the current global age.

RC24-444.6

SONNENFELD, DAVID* *(SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry)*
TAYLOR, PETER LEIGH *(Colorado State University)*

Illiberalism and the Environment

Since their inception, popular environmentalism and environmental sociology have developed in close relation to – in extension of, dialogue with, and critique of – liberalism and liberal values as applied to the environmental sphere. The liberal worldview, based on classical Western ideals privileging the rights of individuals, citizenship, political pluralism, representative democracy, and accountable states and institutions, remains at the heart of environmentalism and much environmental social science. Many nation-states are predicated on the rule of law and responsive institutions, including with respect to environment and society. Global institutions are founded on liberal ideals as well, including the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Rio Declaration, and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Yet Western-style, liberal democracies are hardly universal. Illiberalism is widespread, in forms ranging from illiberal democracies to centralized states, theocracies, monarchies; and non-state forms including various 'rights' and millenarian movements. Across the world, liberal states and institutions co-exist with, and sometimes are overshadowed by, illiberal counterparts, leaders, and movements. At the same time, strained by social and environmental crises, all states face increased calls for environmental intervention, sometimes over the rights of individuals, communities, and dependent territories. This paper asks, What are the implications of this wide spectrum of socio-political forms, ideologies, and movements for an environmental sociology of

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the full range of human–environment interactions that can support attainment of a more sustainable global future? How does the interaction between political actors, including the state and civil society, play out with respect to environmental problems and responses? What are the implications in diverse contexts for the relationship between humans and nature? Liberal democracy and environmental protection pose daunting tradeoffs with critical consequences for humans and nature in diverse political contexts. Yet even in illiberal contexts, the fates of humans and the natural environment remain inextricably intertwined.

RC29-536.6

SONNETT, JOHN* *(University of Mississippi)*

Now Is It Time to Panic? the Moral Dimensions of Russian Interference in the 2016 US Elections.

News of Russian interference in the last US Presidential election first emerged in June 2016, and the story has only grown since then. Claims and counter-claims about hacking, fake news, and document leaks have become institutionalized in the news media and in a special prosecutor's grand jury investigation. Although the evidence is still being debated, Russians have once again become folk devils in much of American news, suggesting a new Cold War. Is this scandal a witch hunt, a red scare, and an unjustified moral panic? Or is it a genuine moral crisis playing out through political channels? This study examines English-language news to identify the moral dimensions of the debate and uses field theory to locate these debates within a transnational field of online news media. Data come from Google site searches for moral concepts such as right, wrong, protection, honesty, and integrity, and this semantic field is analyzed using social network analysis and correspondence analysis. Preliminary results show that moral judgments correspond to political divisions between left and right--and center and margin--of the journalistic field. Key outlets from Russia and the US also use contrasting moral discourse: the Washington Post emphasizes positive words like privilege, reliability, and right, while RT emphasizes negative words like evil, immorality, and lying. These findings suggest that the rise of right-wing populism in the age of Trump constitutes a legitimate moral crisis, regardless of the legal conclusions sought by investigators. This study contributes to moral panic research by demonstrating a relational approach to moral claims and counter-claims and by clarifying moral conflicts by mapping them onto social and institutional contexts. Further research will update these results by linking moral concepts to particular people and events in the wider scandal and by examining change over time.

RC02-54.1

SONODA, KAORU* *(The University of Tokyo)*

What Is the "Global" Labor Market? --Whether Japanese Companies Make Global Labor Markets--

More and more workers move across the world in increasingly integrated global economy. Especially talented people occupy the interest of worldwide competition for highly-skilled human resources, so national boundaries no longer form closed labor markets. It is safe to say global labor markets are being constructed in all over the world. While globalization has made progress in recent years, most Japanese companies are still typical ones where nationality is strongly linked to the companies by uniqueness of its language and culture. Nevertheless, as more and more foreign people who studied Japanese are trying to work in Japanese companies, Japanese companies are becoming a multinational company in the sense of labor. Although it is hard to say that Japanese is the global language, increasing foreign workers especially from Asian countries come to Japan and are a member of Japanese company. Then, can we conclude that Japanese companies make global labor market? The purpose of this presentation is to argue what is the "global" labor market we suppose in considering the case of Japanese companies.

RC23-441.6

SOORYAMOORTHY, RADHAMANY* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Production of Science in Africa: Decisive Indicators

The production of science, whether it is measured in terms of scientific publications, patents or any other scientific outputs, is not shaped by a single factor. The production of scientific publications in Africa and its relationship with relevant indicators such as research and development (R&D), gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD), and gross domestic product (GDP) are analysed. Drawing on data from reliable multiple sources and compiling and processing them, the production of scientific publications in Africa is compared with that of other relevant regions and the world. Within Africa, sub-Saharan Africa is also in focus. There is a huge gap between the scientifically productive and the less productive countries in Africa. Half of the scientific publications in Africa for the period 1945–2015 was made by just two countries, namely, South Africa and Egypt. These two countries continue to lead Africa in scientific publications. A wide disparity between Africa and the world is obvious in the number of available researchers per million population. Within Africa too,

regional disparities (sub-Saharan Africa, for instance) are found. The analysis presents trends in the allocation of GDP for R&D. A positive correlation between the production of scientific publications and variables such as GDP and GERD in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa is evident in the data.

RC21-384.3

SORANDO, DANIEL* *(UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID)*
ARBACI, SONIA* *(University College London)*

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: (Im)Migrants in the Urban Renewal and State-Led Gentrification of Madrid and Barcelona

The role of the State as producer of urban inequalities through regeneration programmes has been focus of a burgeoning literature (Lees et al. 2016). However, the multiple ways in which migrants have been instrumentalized in these processes are less explored (Porter & Shaw 2009). This paper contributes to this debate by examining the complex interlink between international migrations, urban renewal, and gentrification in Madrid and Barcelona, where radical transformation started with the 1990s' "liberalisation" of the Spanish housing and credit system.

Using geo-referenced and multiple linear-regression analyses, this study contrasts and relates the location of investment/disinvestment cycles led by local governments' urban renewal programmes, and the residential patterns of large immigrant groups. Narrowing on a set of neighbourhoods paradigmatic of this entanglement, it examines (i) socio-spatial and housing changes (2001-2016) that show the regressive effects of these programmes and (ii) how migrants have been used or framed in these policies.

The paper shows ethnically diverse areas (where worse-off immigrants settled) as primary targets of renewal programmes. These were mostly run-down, but central and pericentral neighbourhoods with valuable historical/cultural heritage, and thus locking potentially high investment returns. Narratives of decay but also of celebration of local ethnic communities' symbolic attachment to these neighbourhoods were used to justify public interventions aiming at attracting private investment and well-off international migrants, and simultaneously "normalizing" the neighbourhood's social configuration. This was achieved through a mixed strategy of stigmatization and improvement of both their built and symbolic environment (Wacquant et al. 2014; Weber 2002). In both cities, despite major differences, the interplay between state-led gentrification and (im)migration operates at both material and symbolic levels, revealing the dual use of migrants to foster urban accumulation strategies. Unveiling the role of the State in these processes further contributes to the comparative urbanism's debate on rent gaps (Slater 2017).

RC36-647.3

SORDE-MARTI, TERESA* *(Department of Sociology, Autonomous University of Barcelona)*
MARA, LIVIU CATALIN *(Universitat Rovira i Virgili)*

How to Regain Legitimacy for Social Sciences Research

This communication draws from the findings of IMPACT-EV research project (2014-2017), funded by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme. Its main goal is to evaluate the social and political impact of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) research in Europe and, for that purpose, another objective is to develop indicators and standards for evaluating all types of impact of SSH. This project has been approved in a context where the usefulness of SSH research was questioned by politicians and society as well. Therefore, IMPACT-EV is a product of the growing demands from governments and society to all sciences, and particular SSH, to have relevant social impact and to show the returns they provide to the society. Social impact of research refers to when the published and disseminated research results, which have been transferred, lead to an improvement in relation to the goals agreed in our societies. Thus, this communication builds on the five cases of the identified successful European research in SSH that have achieved impact, especially social and political, to bring forward the elements that have been identified as enablers and also those elements that are inhibitors for achieving impact. We found that scientists are increasingly encouraged to reach out to their communities, sharing their research and its impact on people's everyday lives and to listen to communities and consider their research and future plans from the perspective of the people they serve.

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RC12-245.6

SORDE-MARTI, TERESA* *(Department of Sociology, Autonomous University of Barcelona)*

SERRADELL, OLGA *(Department of Sociology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)*

Sartucue. Romani Feminists Organizing in the Struggle Against Gender Violence

Many women and men are struggling united worldwide for overcoming gender violence and scientific literature is shedding light on how these allies are occuring in different social contexts. However, Romani women have traditionally been portrayed as deprived from their capacity of agency to organise and foster a change. In this way, analyses offered by non-Roma women on the reason why Roma women suffer gender violence attribute the causes to the cultural aspect. As a consequence, protocols of intervention implemented in institutional organisms oriented to victims of gender violence are many times colour-blind and not done in dialogue with end-users, what makes that Romani women and women of other ethnic minority background encounter some barriers that prevent them to access to these institutional structures of help. In order to respond to these challenges, in the present paper we present preliminary findings of the reserch project SARTUCUE (together with you in Romany language) (funded by the Spanish Plan of Research, 2016-2019) which is aimed at studying gender violence among the Roma. SARTUCUE explores barriers to accessing services for victims and analyze the strategies developed by the community itself to deal with situations of domestic violence and its prevention. The project is analyzing the key elements that have allowed the Roma to create a series of strategies to address and prevent domestic violence in their community. Findings are in relation to the informal strategies emerged in the very networks of Roma families. We deepen in those strategies that have a significant role in the organization and mobilization of the Roma community, focusing on the role of the Evangelical Church of Philadelphia, since it is de facto a site for meeting and social cohesion and where principles condemning any kind of violent behavior are promoted.

RC52-859.1

SOREGOTTI, CARLO* *(University of Milan- Bicocca)*

Professionals UNDER Judgement: How the Italian Systems Deals with Complaints Against Social Workers

Social professions heavily rely on bonds of trust between professionals and clients: on the one hand society attributes power and authority to the first ones; on the other hand, it requires them to perform accountability and confidentiality, respect for clients' rights and freedom of choice. This is also true for Social Work: many national organizations clearly state those principles in their Codes of Ethics. However, problems might occur and the professional can be accused of violating such principles. Assessing whether the social worker is to be blamed because s/he did something wrong can be a very difficult but important task. Moreover, some misconducts may pertain to the deontological sphere but they might not be relevant from a legal point of view. In order to address complaints against social workers, some countries have thus developed specific systems that guarantee the respect of rights, norms, and interests for all the subjects involved.

This paper presents the Italian approach to social workers' professional misconducts, comparing it to the English one. Both are quite new and still under development by their own professional communities, but they clearly adopt different perspectives. The analysis and juxtaposition of the two regulations and the outcomes of the proceedings so far conducted against social workers will eventually outline strengths and weaknesses of the two systems, namely in terms of accessibility, general costs of the systems, its fairness to the people involved, and usefulness for the profession. On these bases, the conclusion will provide some suggestions and remarks for the Italian system of proceeding ethical complaints against social workers. The aim of this study is to underline the importance of this tool for the profession to guard the public against power abuse, to enforce an ethical approach, and to reflect upon practical difficulties of this system.

RC48-801.9

SORJ, BILA* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

The "Re-Enchantment" of Institutional Politics: Feminism in the Conservative Conjuncture of Brazil

The 2016 municipal elections in Brazil were a big surprise for the large number of young feminists and transexual candidates running for office. In three capitals - Belo Horizonte, Belém, and Porto Alegre - women candidates were the most voted among all the competitors. They are young social activists who fight for the causes of minorities, women, blacks and LGBTs rights.

The paper argues that the turn of feminists activists towards institutional participation is linked to the rise of the conservative and religious forces in the Brazilian Congress, which threaten the achievements of the feminist agenda and the emergence of a new leftist party, PSOL, more sensitive to identity politics rep-

ertoire. How do feminist and LGBT activists reposition themselves in relation to institutional political? How do they move between their previous logic of autonomous action and the new institutional roles they aspire to assume? How do they negotiate between political actions considered, in general, as antagonistic? What new democratic practices do they bring to institutional policy? The analysis of the renewed interest of feminist and LGBT activist movements in the institutional politics allows to complexify the predominant discourse of the Political Science on the "crisis of political representation" in Brazil.

TG03-966.1

SOSA, LORENA* *(Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires)*

GROSSO FERRERO, MARIANA *(Universidad Nacional de Córdoba)*

Feminicide in the Media: A Three-Dimensional View of Symbolic Violence

The use of the traditional public/private divide as justification for State inaction in relation to violence against women (VAW) has been theoretically and legally challenged in the last 3 decades. Echoing these feminist claims and in line with the international human rights framework on gender-based violence (GBV), Argentina has adopted progressive laws. These recognise the responsibility of the state for VAW in the private sphere and prohibit symbolic violence, a form of GVB that clearly transcends the public/private divide by focusing on the reproduction of harmful gender stereotypes. In addition, the murder of women because of their gender is explicitly criminalized as 'femicide', recognized as the most severe VAW. These efforts could help overcome the divide, yet media treatment of femicides suggest otherwise. While many femicides have triggered immediate social condemnation, media reports often reinforce stereotypes, and also the public/private. This article explores symbolic violence in three dimensions, theoretical, normative and empirical, and reflect on the centrality and relevance of the public/private dichotomy in the reproduction of stereotypes. The theoretical dimension examines the meaning of symbolic violence and the public/private divide in feminist literature. Then, we inquire into the legal interpretation and treatment of these notions. Finally, we examine the media treatment of the cases of femicide in Argentina through the qualitative analysis of news articles from the three largest newspapers in Argentina (Clarín, La Nación and Página 12). The covered period is June 3, 2015, date of the first massive mobilization in protest against femicide (the so-called 'ni una menos' social movement), until February 2017. The paper concludes with a discussion about the relevance of the public/private divide in relation to tackling symbolic violence and gender stereotyping, and the potential for long-standing public policies in the prevention of GBV.

RC04-86.7

SOSA ELIZAGA, RAQUEL* *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*

Tools for Injustice: Control and Exclusion to Prevent Demands for a True Education. Mexico and Latin America

The persistence of an educational system based on the combination of rigid forms of evaluation -meant to exclude hundreds of thousands from their right to access or permanence in an educational institution- and the use of diverse mechanisms of social control to ensure that teachers, parents and students are subordinated to the system´s rules even if they cannot guarantee a successful outcome that links education, social integration and employment, has increased both tension and frustration in schools and communities. The result of this tension can be the eruption of a protest movement, but mostly, it is producing massive students´ desertion, isolation and self exclusion in significant cases, both in rural and urban regions, all through Latin America and many other parts of the world. Resistance against the prevailing rules and educational system can also adopt the form of adoption of different forms of involvement in so called informal/virtual/distant forms of education, or total renunciation to receive any institutional education. Some of the present alternatives are, however, linked to family or community survival strategies. These have proven to be useful and often, more satisfactory than what the prevailing institutions have to offer.

RC11-213.7

SOSA PEINADO, EURÍDICE* *(Universidad Pedagógica Nacional)*

Speed and Intergenerational Dialogue on Internet ó Velocidad y Diálogo Intergeneracional En La Red

The speed of interrations in this twenty-first century has made evident that there is a deep rethinking of social institutions producing culture such as: family, school, work, state agencies. Especially the presence of the Internet Network, seems to have included more speed to the possibilities of intergenerational dialogue, to think the cultures of aging, the present paper is an exploration of the possible scenarios to rethink old age in the digital age.

The analysis of how a public space such as the School is a scenario of multiple interactions, to confirm, propose or question, our notions of aging and old age, which is intentional or not permanently attending a negotiation of meanings.

Therefore, the speed proposed by the Internet for our communications, multiplicity in message synchronicity, asynchronous communication capacities, content authority, and multiplicity of interactions, reveals new contents and forms of integrated dialogue to rethink the cultures of old age from the perspective of developing a generative, coexisting and intergenerational culture.

RC05-111.3

SOSTERO, GIULIA* *(Université Paul Valéry Montpellier)*

Radicalisation: Users' Guide. a Case Study on Swedish Prevention Practices

This research engages in both a theoretical and an empirical approach to prevention of radicalisation. After an analysis of the literature on radicalisation, including studies drawn from sociology, political sciences and psychology together with national policies, this study delineates the different stances that have been taken in studying this concept. It then focuses on the complex relation between radicalisation and Islamophobia, addressing the topic of "white men radicalisation" and how post-truth is fostering this phenomenon.

Based on 14 interviews with professionals working in prevention of radicalisation in Sweden - the police, the Government, youth workers, NGO workers, psychologists and experts of Islam - this research explores the diverse approaches that are taken in prevention according to the different agendas. In Sweden, prevention policies began to be drafted in 2012, and radicalisation to violent extremism has been categorised either as left-wing, right-wing or Islamic. Through the definition of the concept of radicalisation with the words of each professional, a bias against Muslim communities is detected in particular from the side of the Government and the police. The negative consequences of this stigmatisation have been explored through the confrontation with experts of Islam in the Swedish context. Moreover, the shift of responsibilities from the Ministry of Culture to the Ministry of Defence denotes the transition to a more securitarian view on prevention.

Finally, this work contains a case-study of a cultural association working in the field of prevention through the usage of music and the cultural arts.

This work fits in the recent critical tradition that examines radicalisation as a multi-faceted phenomenon that can also take place at a State level in its relations with minorities, in this case Muslim communities in the West.

RC30-552.6

SOUSSI, SID AHMED* *(Université du Québec à Montréal)*

Une Zone Grise Du Travail Dans Les Chaînes De Valeur : Le Poids De l'Action Publique Dans La Précarisation Des Travailleurs Migrants Temporaires Au Canada.

Le recours accéléré au travail migrant temporaire dans les différents secteurs d'activités s'impose comme une tendance lourde. Il contribue à la transformation concomitante des relations du travail et de la structure de l'emploi dans les secteurs concernés. Ce processus s'observe à l'échelle de deux composantes constitutives du marché de l'emploi: la chaîne de valeur et les entreprises-maillons qui en encadrent les activités. Cette communication livre les résultats d'une recherche consacrée aux impacts du travail migrant temporaire sur la reconfiguration de l'emploi et mobilise deux niveaux d'analyse. Le premier est celui des entreprises en tant qu'espaces du travail juridiquement autonomes en termes de relations d'emploi et de la chaîne de valeur en tant que procès incorporant divers modes d'organisation du travail dans ces espaces. Le deuxième niveau examine les effets conjugués 1) de la dynamique du marché de l'emploi générée par les chaînes de valeur et les contingences de leurs secteurs d'activité (agro-industrie, hôtellerie/restauration; etc.) dans un contexte subordonné à l'offre et la demande ; 2) des politiques publiques du travail migrant temporaire mises en œuvre. Constats : l'accélération du processus de reconfiguration de l'emploi ne doit pas sa dynamique à la seule «logique du marché» -ni aux seules stratégies des entreprises- mais au concours déterminant de l'action publique via un rôle ambivalent de l'État. Cette étude montre comment l'action publique encadrant la logistique juridico-administrative du travail migrant temporaire joue un rôle déterminant non seulement dans ce processus affectant des espaces du travail de plus en plus nombreux, mais aussi dans la fragilisation des statuts d'emploi et des droits sociaux des travailleurs migrants temporaires dans un contexte où l'action publique et sa dimension politique se conjuguent avec les stratégies des entreprises pour exercer des rapports de domination excluant toute possibilité d'accès aux droits sociaux du travail les plus élémentaires.

RC09-181.1

SOUTHALL, ROGER* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

(Middle) Class Analysis in Africa: Does It Work?

The dominance of the democratization/good governance paradigm ensured the decline of class analysis in Africa from the early 1990s. Yet recently, there has been a revival of interest in class – notably the 'Middle class'. While much of this analysis is economistic (and has been subject to extensive critique about what is meant by 'middle'), there are also a growing number of studies which espouse historico-political and/or ethnographic approaches. While much of this work is highly illuminating, it is curiously divorced from classic class analysis, focusing instead upon middle classness as a matter of identity. However, if class analysis is to be taken seriously, then any middle class needs to be located within an overall class structure. This certainly works in South Africa, where industrialization brought forth a class structure which was recognizable from both Marxian and Weberian perspectives. But is it equally applicable in less industrialized countries? This paper will argue that it does.

RC03-77.1

SOUTHCOTT, CHRIS* *(Lakehead University)*

Extractive Resource Development in Canada's North: What Are People Worried about?

Following the Berger Inquiry of the 1970s, communities in the Canadian North have been able to increase their ability to control development in their regions in a number of ways including the signing of modern comprehensive land claims, self-government arrangements, and the empowering of territorial governments. As such, the situation is different from that of the 1970s when people seemed most concerned about their ability to control unsustainable industrial development. It can now be stated that, in many respects, communities now have a veto over proposed new developments. Yet concerns over extractive industry activities remain. This paper will examine what communities in Canada's North are most worried about in terms of new mining projects through a content analysis of documents associated with new mining projects in the region since 2000. Documents will include submissions to Impact Assessment processes, data gathered in research projects, and articles in the news media.

RC31-559.3

SOUTO, ANDREA* *(University of A Coruña)*
DIZ, CARLOS *(University of A Coruña)*

Immigrants' Sons: Power, Violence and Resistance in an Urban Context

In A Coruña[1], the arrival of immigrant families from very diverse places from all over the world during the last decades has completely changed the appearance of the working class neighborhoods that surround the center of the city.

Despite its own history as a migration village (indeed, A Coruña is a city built on those who left towards Latin America and Europe and also on those who came from the rural areas), complex forms of racist violence arise in the streets and in the schools, affecting deeply the lives of those children that, regarded and classified as `outsiders´, have to grow up here, facing not only the constant mistreatment they are submitted to by other scholars and neighbors but also that one their parents and love ones are forced to put up with.

In those neighborhoods where poverty and marginalization was already the norm before the arrival of immigrant people, the aggravation of the situation since the outbreak of the economic crisis in 2008, combined with the roughly traditionally xenophobic ideology of a society, do not forget, nurtured and supported by national and regional governments and media; violent acts against immigrants and their children constitute a hard but undeniable reality.

This research, carried out in the popular districts of A Coruña, tries to reveal how this everyday violence experiences impacts the consciousness of these children, shaping their development as human beings and provoking different reactions to it: from the interiorization of the hegemonic classist and racist discourses predominant in the environment, its reproduction and consequently, the emerging of self-hating feelings; to the rejection of the (un)welcoming society, but usually standing in a resistance position in the middle of both damaging options.

1 A Coruña is a village placed in the Northwest coast of Galicia (Spain).

RC32-593.2

SOUTO, ANDREA* *(University of A Coruña)*

`Trabajadoras Del Sur En El Norte. La Infrapolítica De Las Migrantas Brasileñas En Portugal y España; Experiencias De Resistencia Desde La Encrucijada De Raza, Clase y Género´

Sustentado en dos pilares epistemológicos, el feminismo, y más particularmente el feminismo del tercer mundo[1], y la teoría decolonial[2], esta investigación pretende revelar a partir de la experiencia migratoria de las mujeres brasileiras en Portugal y Galicia (España), la manera en que las relaciones históricas de colonialidad y la condición transnacional han configurado la identidad de estas trabajadoras llegadas desde las periferias globales a metrópolis. Y cómo las propias mujeres en un ejercicio de reapropiación de dicha identidad impuesta, han ido desarrollando alrededor de la misma una infrapolítica[3] de la cotidianidad que les es propia, específica y compleja.

Este marco de agencia construido por las migrantas brasileiras aúna, organizados formal o informalmente, un amplio despliegue de recursos subversivos y estrategias de rebeldía. Saberes, discursos y toda clase de mecanismos de resistencia que son puestos en práctica para hacer frente a un orden de poder que atenta contra el derecho a ser de estas mujeres.

En sus `cuerpos del Sur´ en el Norte, las categorías múltiples de género, raza y clase que conforman la identidad de las mujeres, unidas a su condición de migrantas, convergen para crear una forma muy concreta de opresión que desborda el machismo, el racismo y el clasismo; encarnando de una vez la estructura de dominación patriarcal/colonial/capitalista que rige el mundo. Y por ello es precisamente la lucha diaria que las migrantas brasileiras mantienen a ambos lados del Atlántico por el reconocimiento y la redistribución de la riqueza, uno de los lugares contra-hegemónicos clave en que deben buscarse alternativas al poder vigente.

[1] Anzaldúa, Curiel, hooks, Mohanty, Spivak, entre otras.

[2] Dussel, Quijano, Rivera-Cusicanqui, De Sousa Santos, entre otros.

[3] Término acuñado por James C. Scott en su obra `Los dominados y el arte de la ressitencia´

RC19-368.2

SOUTO, GUADALUPE* *(Universitat Autònoma Barcelona)*
PAPADOMICHELAKIS, GIORGOS *(PhD student)*
PATXOT, CONCEPCIÓ *(Associate)*
RENTERIA, ELISENDA *(Centre for Demographic Studies)*
SOLE, MERITXELL *(Researcher)*

The Unequal Impact of the Crisis By Age: An Analysis Based on National Transfer Accounts

The recent economic downturn starting in 2008, named as the Great Recession, has had a big impact on societies. Beyond its well-known macroeconomic effects, other socio-economic changes deserve attention. In particular, our paper focuses on the impact of the Great Recession on the intergenerational distribution, an issue that has been little explored but which can provide useful information for designing social policies. In the first part of our paper we revise the arguments for intergenerational redistribution, discussing the roles of both families and the welfare state. Later, using the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) methodology, we perform an in-depth analysis referred to Spain, one of the European countries most affected by the recent crisis. NTA constructs age profiles consistent with the macroeconomic aggregates of National Accounts, hence allowing for a detailed analysis by age. Our results confirm that, as most international reports (UNICEF, Save the Children) have pointed out before, children have borne the brunt of the crisis. The rise of unemployment and the fall in wages inevitably led to the impoverishment of families, without adequate social policies acting as a counterbalance. On the contrary, the elderly seems to be by far the best protected, thanks to the well-stablished pensions and health care public policies. Hence, the welfare state is proven to be a powerful and effective mechanism for intergenerational distribution, preventing poverty and social exclusion.

According to EUROSTAT data, the rate of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) in Spain increased from 28.6% to 34.4% between 2007 and 2015, while for the elderly dropped from 27.8% to 13.7%. And this seems to be a general pattern in most European countries. The question is why high-income societies are highly averse to old-age poverty while they seem to accept child poverty almost without flinching.

RC31-561.1

SOYSÜREN, IBRAHIM* *(University of Neuchâtel)*
NEDELCU, MIHAELA* *(University of Neuchâtel, Institut of Sociology)*

Centrality of Coercion in the Governmentality of the Deportation Process: A Comparative Perspective Based on the French, Swiss and Turkish Cases

"Voluntary return" has been put forward and has been presented as a counterpart to "forced return." However, based on two qualitative comparative research projects on the deportation of foreigners (one on France, Switzerland and Turkey and another on France and Switzerland), funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, we will show the centrality of the coercion when foreigners are deported "voluntarily" or not.

Even though "voluntary return" is highlighted in the studied countries, in practice, they make a concomitant use of incitement and coercion to pressure unwanted foreigners to leave the country. Therefore, there is a mixture of incentive and coercive measures used to different degrees depending on the case and the context. This mixture can be considered as the basis of the governmentality (Foucault, 1994) of the deportation of foreigners. Moreover, although some tools created to deport foreigners may be considered as incentives *per se*, their uses may be different. For example, when return assistance is proposed to foreigners, they are told that if they refuse, they will be deported by force.

Despite variations in our findings regarding the use of incentive and coercive tools in studied countries, our research shows that coercion is central to the deportation process. This centrality comes, overall, from the fact that deportation without coercion seems almost unthinkable for states because of the fact that coercion is inherent to the deportation process.

In our paper, firstly, we will show how coercion is used directly and indirectly by various institutions of the studied countries, mainly, on the basis of analysis of legal texts, official reports, semi-directed interviews as well as participant observation. Then, we will mobilise the concept of governmentality in order to analyse the centrality of coercion and its indirect use in the deportation processes of these countries and compare them.

RC14-270.4

SOYSÜREN, IBRAHIM* *(University of Neuchâtel)*
NEDELCU, MIHAELA* *(University of Neuchâtel, Institut of Sociology)*

Institutional Uses of Dublin Regulation III and the Eurodac Database By France and Switzerland to Identify Foreigners to be Deported

The emergence of new "migration technologies" has as a consequence that the human body is treated as "an information storage device". On the other hand, there is a process of "digitalization of the European borders" that allows the Europeanization of migration control through more or less standardised technology-assisted procedures. In this context, "identification technologies" plays a central role. At the European level, many efforts were put into the development of efficient tools for identification. Different instruments, such as the Schengen Information System, Eurodac and the Visa Information System, were envisaged for distinct purposes, at different stages of the migratory process (entry, residence, etc.) in Europe. These transformations highlight the central role of identification for deportation processes and procedures and the fact that biometrics are put forward, as they supposedly drive the technological tools for identification particularly reliable.

In this paper, after a general panorama of technological instruments created by the European Union (EU), we will focus on the use of Dublin Regulation III, which allows EU member and associated states to deport asylum seekers to another European country which is considered as responsible for their asylum applications. We will then show how Eurodac, a European database in which data of asylum seekers are stored, is utilised as an identification tool in two different ways, which we will call primary and secondary identifications.

Our paper is based on an ongoing comparative research project on institutional uses of European technological tools for identification and avoidance strategies by foreigners to be deported in France and in Switzerland. Methodologically, this qualitative study use documentary analysis (of materials constituted by European and national legal texts, newspaper articles, case law, secondary data), as well as participant observation and semi-structured interviews with administrative officers, lawyers, social workers, representatives of migrant rights organizations, as well as migrants themselves.

RC27-495.2

SPAAIJ, RAMON* *(Victoria University)*
BROERSE, JORA* *(Institute of Health and Sport, Victoria University)*

Diaspora, Sporting Bodies and Aesthetic Formation: The Experiences of Dutch Somalis Examined

This paper builds on the concept of aesthetic formation to examine the sensorial practices through which diasporic imaginations become tangible, experienced as 'real', and 'felt in the bones'. The authors interpret cultural forms such as sport as a critical space for the embodied aesthetic forms through which diasporas materialise, with important implications for identification and belonging. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork on a transnational community-based sports event, the Amsterdam Futsal Tournament (AFT), the paper discusses how Somali diasporism is mediated, becomes tangible and how it strengthens the embodiment in subjects who participate in this event. The authors conclude that these sensorial modes can simultaneously elicit multiple forms and scales of belonging that also foster a sense of integration and belonging to the nation.

RC27-491.2

SPAAIJ, RAMON* *(Victoria University)*
JEANES, RUTH *(Monash University)*
FARQUHARSON, KAREN *(Swinburne University of Technology)*
GORMAN, SEAN *(Curtin University)*
LUSHER, DEAN *(Swinburne University of Technology)*

Participation Versus Performance: A Critical Appraisal of (dis) Ability, Gender and Cultural Diversity in Junior-Age Sport

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

Junior-age sport is an important site where children and young people learn about social norms and develop attitudes toward people with diverse backgrounds and abilities. It thus presents a space where social inequalities can be reproduced, reinforced or challenged. How diversity is experienced and managed in junior sport can affect how participants are socialised to understand and respond to diversity throughout their lives. This paper discusses the findings of a three-year mixed methods research project that critically examined how diversity is understood, experienced and managed in junior sports clubs in Australia, and to what extent including people with diverse backgrounds and abilities is deemed compatible with promoting sporting excellence and competitiveness. The findings show that intersectional understandings of and approaches to diversity are virtually non-existent in junior sports clubs. Moreover, the research reveals a persistent tension between the promotion of diversity and inclusion on the one hand, and the focus on performance on the other hand, in ways that tend to reproduce social inequalities in junior sport.

RC39-693.4

SPARTEGUS, JONES THOMAS* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)*

Tsunami Colonies : Rehabilitating or Ghettoizing the Disaster-Affected?

Globally, China, the USA, India, the Philippines and Indonesia account for maximum number of disasters. Geographical terrain, rapid population growth, environmental degradation resulting from development projects and climate change have increased the intensity, magnitude and frequency of disasters. As a result, natural disasters have become more intense and unpredictable. Natural disasters not only adversely impact human lives, livelihood opportunities and property, but also result in voluntary and forced migrations of people on a large scale.

Against this backdrop, this paper tries to examine the post-disaster resettlement in the context of policy formulation and its implementation. This aspect, it has been noticed, has hardly been debated among the disaster mitigation experts. This paper focuses on post-tsunami experiences of tsunami affected communities from coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, a state in southern India. Visiting the resettlement colonies, popularly known as tsunami colonies, after ten years since the disaster, the article foregrounds the livelihood challenges faced by the inhabitants of the colonies and the policy lacuna in addressing these circumstances.

RC38-JS-3.3

SPIES, TINA* *(University of Potsdam)*
TUIDER, ELISABETH* *(University of Kassel)*

Always 'Discursively Negotiated' – Using Intersectionality in Biographical Research

Analyzing life stories in the context of post-colonialism and migration reinforced once again one of the basic assumptions of biographical research: that patterns of individual structuring and processing of experiences are produced within powerful social contexts, and that therefore biographical narrations always refer to social norms and discourses (cf. Dausien et al. 2005). Gender, ethnicity, and class are both social structure categories and biographical positionings that are (re)produced and performed, resisted and negotiated in biographical narrations.

In this respect, an intersectional perspective brings an advantage for biographical research as "it allows the researcher to explore how axes of difference and power are discursively negotiated by differently located individuals as they talk about their experiences, their life stories, and their identities" (cfp). At the same time, there remains a vacancy pertaining to methodological and methodical questions when using an intersectional approach: The interwovenness of biographies and discourses (cf. Spies/Tuider 2017) is not considered sufficiently in intersectional analysis.

Following Stuart Hall and his concept of articulation, as well as Judith Butler and her post-sovereign subject, our paper deals with the sex mob narratives in Germany that flared up again as a consequence of the moral panic after the alleged sexual assaults by young migrants and refugees during the New Year's Eve celebrations of 2015/2016. In this context, our point is to identify the specific subject positioning of the 'sexually dangerous Muslim refugee' as a new 'ethno-sexism' (Dietze 2016) and to develop an understanding of subjectivation that not only brings together the categories of sex/gender/religion/ethnicity but also considers the discursive context in the sense of power/knowledge/subject/agency.

This paper
- conceptualizes theoretically the axes of difference and power as well as experiences of exclusion and marginalization always as 'discursively negotiated'
- develops methodologically an understanding of subjectivation that pleads for negotiations, obstinacy, and contextualization.

RC19-368.1

SPIES-BUTCHER, BEN* *(Macquarie University)*
BRYANT, GARETH *(University of Sydney)*
STEBBING, ADAM *(Macquarie University)*

From Inter-Generational Conflict to Intra-Generational Inequality: How States Are Financialising Life-Course Risks across Generations

Estimates of the fiscal impacts of population ageing have led many critics of the welfare state to raise questions about generational equity. By taking generations as the primary unit of analysis, and focusing exclusively on fiscal transfers, generational accounting and other new public accounting techniques have reinforced social policy reforms that promote individual saving and insurance – rather than collective risk pooling – to mitigate social risks across the life course. In practice, these policies typically entrench forms of financialisation, making individuals more reliant on asset and debt products. This paper examines changes in accounting techniques across three policy domains most closely associated with life course risks and inter-generational conflicts: pensions, housing and higher education. While media reporting often represents the politics of these issues as involving conflict between younger and older citizens, sociologists have highlighted how generational categories obscure other important inequalities. The paper extends this analysis by exploring how changes in public sector accounting techniques reconstruct changes in distributional patterns *within* generations as conflicts *between* generations. This construction, we argue, reflects political strategies to overcome resistance to welfare state retrenchment, and is consistent with a broader de-politicisation of welfare associated with neoliberal politics. However, we end by noting the re-emergence of political contestation within this new financialized framework, and suggest alternative tools for analyzing and understanding the intra-generational distributional impacts of policies across the life course.

RC40-703.5

SPILLARE, STEFANO* *(University of Bologna)*
PALTRINIERI, ROBERTA *(University of Bologna)*
MARCIANTE, LUCIA *(University of Bologna, Department Sociology and business law)*
MEZZACAPO, UMBERTO *(University of Bologna)*

From Civic Food Networks to Civic Food Platforms: Collaboration, Trust and Empowerment in the New Food Economy

The aim of this research is to investigate social and relational dynamics at the base of the emerging New Food Economy (NFE). This is defined herein as the result of the increasing collaboration among citizen-consumers and producers, in order to perform more sustainable, healthy and right ways to produce and consume food. This explorative research faces a wide range of different Italian case studies, selected among the new collaborative forms of production/consumption and exchange of food, including digital platforms in which the role of ICT is prominent. The analysis indeed considers also the "enabling" role of the ICT in the development of alternative food supply chain and food exchange networks, providing a comparative analysis about traditional and digital Civic Food Networks (CFNs). The discussion thus introduces new concepts, such as Civic Food Platforms (CFP), and examine in depth some of the basilar dynamics of the NFE itself, such as the trust building processes at the base of the collaborative capacity over time and its ability to improve individual and collective empowerment. In doing so, authors attempt to highlight in which extent, or under which conditions, grass-roots food movements are able to improve their own innovation capabilities. The results seem to suggest an increasing ability of these networks to carry their socio-economic experimentation out from the niche, also thanks to the ICT. However, this concerns a change in the trust building processes, affecting participation and voluntary collaboration within the CFNs. Meanwhile, the peer-to-peer exchange of food mediated by CFPs, seems to fail its objectives because of a lack of trust among citizen-consumers.

TG06-996.1

SPINA, NERIDA* *(Queensland University of Technology)*
COMBER, BARBARA* *(University of South Australia)*

The Quantification of Education and the Reorganisation of Teachers' Work

This paper explores how the everyday work of teachers is organised by powerful interconnected global, national and subnational power relations that rely on the quantification of education. The research reports on the experiences of 24 teachers in two Australian public schools – one secondary school and one primary school – as they worked with various forms of educational statistics. The study used an institutional ethnographic method of inquiry to empirically trace how teachers' work was connected to power relations that operated from beyond

their local schools through the multiplicity of texts and discourses prioritising the quantification of education. The study explicates how teachers' work is connected to chains of texts that enforce the production and collection of educational data by linking numbers to funding and performance management. These texts have a significant role in organising teachers' work both in and out of the classroom across the school year. In the classroom, this included a reorientation of pedagogy, curriculum and assessment towards content tested in high-stakes tests. Outside of the classroom, teachers are undertaking a range of calculative work including the analysis and recording of statistics and participation in new forms of work such as so-called "data conversations" and meetings. This orchestration of teachers' work is also bound up with issues of equity with the re-emergence of practices known to increase inequity such as streaming students by ability, and focussing pedagogic attention on students most likely to achieve the greatest gains on accountability measures.

While public and institutional discourses often frame teachers' work in terms of individual performativity, suggesting that decisions to teach to the test are made by individuals, this research demonstrates that key aspects of teachers' work are orchestrated by external forces through series of texts that flow from governments to bureaucrats and ultimately into schools.

RC35-641.4

SPINNER, ALBIN* *(ICBC Standard Bank)*

Intellectual Harness of the Financial Markets

This article contends that Finance has a tendency to harness the market with intellectual models which do not always represent the underlying dynamics of the market. In sociological terms, a cohort of mathematically literate financiers regularly attempts to create models with a view that they will become self-fulfilling. Their intention is to influence the market so that it behaves within the parameters of the model. An example was shown by MacKenzie,D. & Millo Y (2003) as they describe how the Black-Scholes formula has had a large influence on the option market. Financial engineers are bound to have some influence on the market; for example, sophisticated pricing models ensure that there are not arbitrage opportunities. But their influence can largely overreach this remit.

This article proposes to explore how financial models evolve with the markets. We will first look at a straightforward evolution describing how the derivative valuation paradigm has changed historically in the context of interest rates modelling. Like its homologue process in numerical modelling in science, financial valuation techniques evolve when they encounter inconsistencies between the theory and practical observations. In particular, pricing techniques for interest rates have reacted strongly to the Great Recession. We will see that these pricing methodology changes managed to come together and ended up influencing the reality it was intending to model. In other words, this particular piece of the financial pricing tool ended up performing the market.

In a second part, we will explore an equity-credit model which was an attempt to link the equity option market with the credit market. Although the approach was rooted in an intellectually robust model, this particular method ended up not influencing the market. We will finish by asking the following question : what drives the acceptance by the market of a particular pricing method ?

RC44-738.1

SPOONER, DAVE* *(Global Labour Institute)*
MWANIKA, JOHN MARK* *(Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union)*

Transforming Unions through Organising Informal Workers in Uganda

Dave Spooner and John Mark Mwanika: Transforming Unions through organising Informal Workers in Uganda
This paper analyses the power resources of informal transport workers in Uganda, and the transformation processes of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union (ATGWU) and their newly affiliated informal workers' associations in organising informal workers. We examine the process of organisation; how strategic choices were made; how the expected increases in power resources were realised; and the results. We also analyse the critical factors behind the success of the strategy, as well as lessons learned and unresolved challenges involved. ATGWU faced an almost complete collapse in membership following the impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes in the 1980s, and the subsequent informalisation of the transport industry. In recent years, ATGWU pioneered a strategy of organising through the affiliation of mass-membership associations of informal workers, notably representing minibus taxi workers and motorcycle taxi ('Boda-Boda') riders.The unionisation of informal workers has had a dramatic impact such as; a reduction in police harassment, substantial gains through collective bargaining, reduced internal conflict within the associations, and improvement of visibility and status for informal women transport workers. The rapid expansion has raised new challenges for the union, particularly in the transition to a fully integrated formal-informal organisation, the need for reform of democratic process and accountability, and the maintenance of informal-formal workers' solidarity.

RC41-717.4

SPORLE, ANDREW* *(The University of Auckland)*
PEARCE, NEIL *(The London School of Hygeine and Tropical Medicine)*
STUTELEY, ALEX *(The University of Auckland)*

The Intersection of Ethnicity, Class, Gender and Geography in Preventable Mortality Using Four Decades of National Data.

This study uses national-level census and mortality data to investigate the changing social class and ethnic patterns in premature mortality in New Zealand from 1975 to 2014. During this period there was a political struggle for recognition of indigenous rights, a social policy focus on inequality, and major macro-economic reform. A novel web-based inequality visualiser was created to enable statistically robust and user defined exploration of mortality inequalities using otherwise confidential data.

We used three different approaches to inequalities in mortality using data for the entire country. Firstly we repeated previous studies for the periods 1975-1977, 1985-87 and 1995-1997 to include 2005-2007 and 2012-2014. This involved national death registration data for each period and the five yearly national population censuses from 1976 to 2013 to examine changing patterns in social class differences in all cause, preventable, and non-preventable mortality for indigenous Maori and non-Maori men under the age of 65. Mortality data were obtained from the national mortality data collection – this included occupational information that was used to classify individual into occupationally derived social classes. Secondly we explored changing patterns of mortality inequality using annual mortality records for the period 1988 to 2014 for both males and females for all ethnicities by socio-economic position (SEP) using a small area social deprivation measure. Thirdly we created a data visualiser using R and R-Shiny to enable user-defined explorations of inequality using otherwise publicly inaccessible official data.

Social class and ethnic differences in mortality have increased since 1975. There are significant persistent inter-ethnic disparities within each social class for preventable, non-preventable and all causes of mortality. There are also increasing intra-ethnic social class differences in mortality. The persistently high inequality in preventable deaths indicates that New Zealand's government-funded health sector is still not meeting the health needs of minorities and low-SEP people.

RC13-252.2

SPRACKLEN, KARL* *(Leeds Beckett University, United Kingdom)*

Towards a New Theory of the Sociology of Music As Leisure

Many leisure theorists have explored music sub-cultures and spaces as sites of identity-making. Sociological research on many forms of popular music, from folk to heavy metal, have explored the way in which such music is constructed in work places blurred into laboured leisure spaces, disseminated through the tools of capitalism, and consumed and re-made by audiences. The dominant paradigm in the sociology of popular music is one that rejects Frankfurt School determinism for one that fetishes everyday practices and human agency. In this paper, I will show that both leisure theorists and sociologists of popular music have a similar transformative view of popular music and music as leisure, which they draw ultimately from their own shared enculturation in the bourgeois taste of academics. I will show how this has led to the dismissal of particular sub-genres and leisure spaces as uninteresting or inauthentic. I will then lay out a new theory of the sociology of music as leisure that sees all music and leisure as contested, constructed and constrained.

TG06-987.1

SPRINGER, EMILY* *(University of Minnesota)*

Transnational Evaluation Systems As Relations of Ruling: Exploring Knowledge Production through the Everyday Actions of International Development Professionals

In an era of tenacious interest in 'evidence-based decision making,' international development organizations utilize data from evaluation systems to publicize success, demonstrate project efficacy, and claim impact to donors. Transnational evaluation systems measure the 'success' of development projects through a process of downward-moving policies from funders and upward-moving data from the project site, aggregated to demonstrate a return-on-investment. This bureaucratic system is only made possible through the joint effort of diverse development workers — from data collectors in rural areas abroad to evaluation directors in donor countries. How do evaluation systems, and the bureaucratic processes of which they are a part, coordinate the behavior of people irrespective of temporal, spatial, and cultural dimensions? And what are the possibilities for individuals to resist, negotiate, and recreate these systems?

This paper is based on 57 interviews with managers, evaluation advisers, and consultants in East African field offices and headquarters in D.C. who, through labor at multiple localities, animate the evaluation system of USAID's agricultural development initiative *Feed the Future*. Utilizing an institutional ethnographic

approach sharpens analysis of the governing power exerted through evaluation systems, while being attentive to the constitutive power of everyday actions of development workers as they animate and make evaluation 'happen.' This paper argues that institutional ethnography provides rich insight into the agency/structure debate by focusing on metrics as a form of global governance within transnational bureaucracies. Evaluation systems induce diverse professionals to work together to turn the particularities of social life in varied communities into fact-like knowledge digestible to funders and policy-makers. In doing so, I suggest that evaluation systems shore up quantitative knowledge, deprioritize transformative development agendas not easily measured, and narrow the space for learning, despite official stated goals to the contrary.

RC23-426.3

SPRINGER, EMILY* *(University of Minnesota)*

Understanding SDG5 Targets at the Site of Development: The Contested Terrain of Knowledge Production within Organizations

International agendas for development are increasingly codified into metrics and targets to hold countries accountable to action. The demand for science-like data to demonstrate progress and substantiate 'what works' is immense and polished infographics with statistics on the problem to be solved or the progress made are omnipresent. Transnational evaluation systems have become a key component of any international development project. These systems create a chain of knowledge production through data collection at the project site and numerous points of data aggregation to report on project results. This paper interrogates the role target-setting plays in locally-embedded, complex social processes like women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming attempts by exploring what is created in the presence of quantified targets and what is left in its wake.

This paper is based on 45 interviews with gender, evaluation, and management professionals in East African countries and Washington DC around USAID's agricultural development initiative Feed the Future. I argue closer attention to the proliferating effects set in motion by a global interest in 'data driven decisions' and 'evidence based policy' is merited, especially when applied to transformative development agendas. Where the demand for data to inform science policy meets gender, women and girls may lose out. Understanding what targets 'do' around difficult-to-measure concepts such as women's empowerment provides a useful case for understanding how metrics and targets help induce accountability to international goals, while creating proliferating effects as they travel the globe and work their way into the daily agendas of development professionals and organizations tasked with implementing 'development'. I argue that if concerted and sustainable progress is to be made on SDG5 we must first understand the local site of development as a contested space of professional and organizational pressures and demands.

TG07-1000.2

SRINIVAS, LAKSHMI* *(University of Massachusetts, Boston)*

Cinematic Sensorium: Beyond the Visual

When the senses are considered in connection with cinema film, it is the visual that is typically privileged. Scholarship on cinema has also for the most part focused on the film itself, its images and narrative, reinforcing what film producers wish the public to attend to. Yet the success of a film at the box office is understood to rest on how well the exhibition setting minimizes distractions and the comforts it offers audiences, such as seating and air-conditioning.

This paper will examine the cinematic sensorium. Drawing on ethnographic research at single-screen cinema halls in urban India as well as historical studies of moviegoing, it addresses the question: how does sensory and embodied experience organize the lived experience of the cinema? Rather than being a simple matter of providing a standardized and predictable space for viewing films, I argue that the sensualities of the cinema are continually produced and negotiated by a range of actors including exhibitors, theater staff, audiences and others. Sensory experiences may provide distraction and surprise; they may connect the audience to place and environment in a way that detracts from the film, yet shapes the cinema experience. As the cinema is a space where people from various walks of life come together, where strangers encounter one another and where bodies are in close proximity, sensory experience becomes central to understandings of the cinema as public space and to notions of order, even of a moral order that shapes belonging and exclusion. A holistic understanding of cinema experience is impossible without attention to its sensualities.

RC55-JS-55.4

STACHE, RANDY* *(Philipps-Universität Marburg)*
ROEDER, ANTJE *(Philipps-Universität Marburg)*

Do Frames of Reference Change? Intergenerational Reference Group Effects on Life Satisfaction

Migrants generally move to another country to improve their own and their families' lifes. The growing literature on satisfaction, happiness and well-being within migration research reflects this by measuring migration success with subjective evaluations of satisfaction with life as a whole.

Various studies show that the "satisfaction assimilation hypothesis" does not apply, thus questioning whether migration is successful in this regard. A range of factors are used to explain why migrants often lag behind in life satisfaction compared to natives, from country of origin characteristics, variations between the countries of destination, to individual traits. This literature shows that the satisfaction gap between first generation migrants and natives can be further traced back to the migration-specific challenge of managing life in a new environment. However, the frequently reported gap between second generation migrants and natives, and more speifically the stagnating life satisfaction compared to the first generation, is less often addressed. Discrimination and social barriers are cited as explanations for this finding, as well as a possible intergenerational change of the reference-group from peers in the origin to those in the host country. Direct tests of this reference-group explanation are still scarce and mainly relate to income without focusing on the second generation or migrants at all. Indeed, as Robert K. Merton already wrote in 1950, changing frames of reference appear to act as a "provisional after-the-fact interpretive concept" to "interpret otherwise anamalous or inconsistent findings".

The aim of this paper is therefore to test whether, and if so to what extent, reference-group characteristics can explain the intergenerational stagnation of life satisfaction. Based on data from the European Social Survey, different characteristics from three individual sociodemographic equivalent reference groups (native, stayer, migrant) were assigned to migrants and are used as explanations for the missing intergenerational assimilation effect.

TG06-988.3

STAHL, GARTH* *(University of South Australia)*

Ethnography of a 'Neoliberal School': Exploring the Institutional Practices of Charter School Management Organizations (CMOs) in the United States

In recent years, there has been a growing debate over the managerial and leadership practices of expanding charter school networks, often referred to as Charter School Management Organizations (CMOs). CMOs, by definition, are consistently high-performing school networks in urban spaces that follow a very specific formula in order to build and maintain a culture that ensures high academic outcomes for their students. To ensure their continual success in what has become a high stakes environment, CMOs often draw upon practices associated with corporate America, specifically a 'Goldman Sachs model' of zero-tolerance and firing the bottom 10% of underperforming staff each year. These CMOs have consistently attracted unparalleled levels of funding and principals often have unlimited resources to enact their vision of educational success.

The presentation presents the main findings of a recent book *Ethnography of a Neoliberal School: Building Cultures of Success* which ethnographically explores the controversial schooling practices and strategies embedded in charter school management organizations (CMOs), as well as how these practices influence teaching and learning, school leadership, teachers' professional identities, and students' understanding of success. By theorizing the common practices within the organization, I connect current research in neoliberal governance, neoliberal structuring of educational policy, aspiration and social reproduction in schooling. Honing in on the discourse on education reform, I demonstrate that a "unique blend" of neoliberalism and social justice values have permeated the CMO's institutional culture, promoting the belief that adopting corporate practices will fix America's schools and ensure equity of opportunity for all. The inclusion of institutional texts (emails, Blackberry messages, posters, and rubrics) balances the personal-subjective and inter-subjective to capture a blend of neoliberalism and social justice reframing.

RC48-JS-31.1

STAM, VALERIE* *(Carleton University)*

(Re)Imagining Citizenship: Second-Generation Youths' Practices of Resistance

Drawing on semi-structured interviews and a participatory theatre project in the Netherlands, I explore how Black and Muslim youth are (re)imagining and enacting citizenship in a context of increasing xenophobia and nationalism. With growing scrutiny around migration in Europe, second-generation racialized and Muslim youth navigate varying barriers to belonging and citizenship: while they hold de facto (legal) citizenship, their de jure citizenship (social membership) is questioned (Arendt, 1951; Somers, 2008). My research investigates how Black and Muslim second-generation youth navigate, claim, and explore identity politics in a setting where they are made to feel "less than".

Using a critical citizenship lens, youths' practices and strategies of resistance will be highlighted. Engaging with theories of reactive transnationalism (Itzigsohn & Giorguli-Saucedo, 2002), flexible citizenship (Ong, 1999), cosmopolitanism (Appiah, 2010), and nomadic subjects (Braidotti, 1994) (among others), I will demon-

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strate how second-generation Black and Muslim youth respond to this "precarious" or "contested" citizenship with creative and conforming approaches. These youths' practices of resistance may serve to expand notions and definitions of citizenship in complex and innovative ways. I will share findings from my participatory theatre project and interviews.

Appiah, K. A. (2010). Cosmopolitanism: Ethics In A World of Strangers. WW Norton & Company. Arendt, H. (1951). The Origins of Totalitarianism. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich. Braidotti, R. (1994). Nomadic subjects: Embodiment and sexual difference in contemporary feminist theory. New York: Columbia University Press. Itzigsohn, J., & Saucedo, S. G. (2002). Immigrant Incorporation and Sociocultural Transnationalism. The International Migration Review, 36(3), 766–798. Ong, A. (1999). Flexible Citizenship: The Cultural Logics of Transnationality. Durham and London: Duke University Press. Somers, M. R. (2008). Genealogies of Citizenship: Markets, Statelessness, and the Right to Have Rights. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

RC05-110.6

STAM, VALERIE* (Carleton University)

Theatre As Method: Engaging Publics on Racism and Resistance

In this presentation, I critically examine the participatory project "Theater School on Resistance", a fourteen-week theatre-research project conducted in Rotterdam, the Netherlands as part of my research with second-generation Black and Muslim youth on belonging, citizenship and resistance. Drawing on Augusto Boal (1979) and Paulo Freire (2002), I collaborated with a grassroots creative arts organization to develop and deliver a program facilitating critical conversations around oppression and resistance.

In the context of migration in Europe, second-generation racialized and Muslim youth navigate varying barriers to belonging and citizenship: while they hold de facto (legal) citizenship, their de jure citizenship (social membership) is questioned (Arendt, 1951; Somers, 2008). Drawing on examples from the Theatre School, I look at whether theatre is an effective method for 1) facilitating public dialogue and 2) resisting processes of othering such as racism and Islamophobia.

Both the Theatre School training and the co-production and performance of a final play provided an opportunity for Black and Muslim youth to participate in, and facilitate, public conversations on resistance, oppression, and belonging. This presentation will examine the ways in which participatory theatre allows and disallows for expressions of subjectivities, citizenship, and resistance. It will also analyze performative ethnography's potential to reach different publics for dissemination, public engagement, and policy change. Through participatory theatre, this project interrogates normative notions of citizenship and highlights how second-generation young people practice citizenship and resistance in alternately conforming and critical ways.

Arendt, H. (1951). The Origins of Totalitarianism. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich. Boal, A. (1979). Theatre of the Oppressed. New York: Theatre Communication Group. Freire, P. (2002). Pedagogy of the Oppressed (30th anniv). New York: Continuum. Somers, M. R. (2008). Genealogies of Citizenship: Markets, Statelessness, and the Right to Have Rights. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

RC19-359.2

STAN, SABINA* (University College Dublin)
ERNE, ROLAND (University College Dublin)

Migration, Access to Health and EU's New Economic Governance Regime

The paper argues that EU governance has importantly impacted on intra-European migrants' rights to access health services. Thus, on the one side, EU's traditional horizontal integration through the building of the single market has led to the development of European citizenship based on residence rather than ethnicity. This has the potential to enhance intra-European migrants' rights to access healthcare across the EU. However, on the other side, the same single market integration has been accompanied by the diffusion of a neoliberal model of care where private actors and interests were given an increasingly important role in the delivery, management and funding of health services. This has led to privatisation becoming an important process affecting EU member states' health services. Moreover, following the 2008 crisis, the EU's New Economic Governance recommendations to make healthcare more 'cost effective' have increased the financial strain on a series of healthcare systems across the EU and have been accompanied by the acceleration rather than slow down of healthcare privatisation. In its turn, privatisation has led to both labour force segmentation among healthcare workers and inequalities of access to services among patients, processes that have also fuelled increased healthcare worker and patient mobility inside the EU. In the other direction, these mobilities have fed into the privatisation of health services, leading to a perverse cycle that deepens rather than diminishes the unevenness of the increasingly transnational European healthcare space.

RC17-324.4

STARK, DAVID* (Columbia University)
WATKINS, ELIZABETH (Columbia University)

The Möbius Organizational Form: Make, Buy, Cooperate ... or Co-Opt?

This paper examines the emerging contours of a new organizational form, in which firms move beyond the cooperative pacts of alliances to a radicalized, aggressive co-optation of external assets. Taking our point of departure from the literature on the "networked" firm, we point to an alternative to the make, buy, or cooperate decision: in the Möbius form, firms co-opt resources, unsecured by any alliances, formal or informal. Some companies are brazen in their co-optation, leveraging external assets so thoroughly that they might well be considered a core part of the firm. Enabled by developments in computing technologies, such co-optation challenges traditional models of organizational identity. These fluid boundaries recall the Möbius topological model, which we take as the metaphor for this nascent organizational form. We chart this new behavior by discussing a range of firm activities, including the functions of marketing, research and development, and managerial decision-making, as they are replaced with assets co-opted from other firms in the private sector, government agencies, and lastly the firm's own users.

RC06-138.7

STASTNA, ANNA (Department of Demography and Geodemography, Faculty of Science, Charles University)
KOCOURKOVA, JIRINA* (Faculty of Science, Charles University)
SPROCHA, BRANISLAV (Demographic Research, Centre INFOSTAT)

The Effects of Parental Leave Policies on Second Birth Recuperation: A Comparison of the Czech and Slovak Populations

A transition towards childbearing at later ages represents one of the most striking features of demographic change in recent years. Postponement transition commences with an increase in the age of the mother at first birth and usually results in a decline in TFR due to the tempo effect. Less attention has been devoted to the postponement of second childbirth and hence the extension of the childbearing interval between first and second births. We hypothesise that the postponement of the second childbirth following the first delivery negatively influences the second birth recuperation rate. The aim of the paper is to compare the recent transition in childbearing patterns in the Czech Republic (CR) and Slovakia in relation to family policy. We employed the basic benchmark model in order to analyse the postponement and recuperation in cohort fertility. We focus on childcare leave schemes, i.e. the key measure influencing the ability of women and men to balance work and family. Both the length of the parental leave period and the amount of the benefit have the potential to shape the timing of a subsequent birth. The parity-cohort method was used in order to investigate changes in the spacing and quantum of second births among women who had their first child between 1992 and 2012. Despite similar developments concerning childcare leave systems during the 1990s, the CR outperformed Slovakia from 2004 due to a significant increase in both the flexibility and the amount of the parental benefit. We discovered that the increase in TFR between 2003 and 2008 coincided with an increase in the second-birth rate during the third year following first delivery together with a decrease in the second-birth rate during the fourth year and later, and thus contributed towards the higher rate of recuperation of delayed second births in the CR.

RC32-586.8

STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* (Kozminski University)

Pro-Life and Pro-Choice Attitudes of Poles: The Changes Due to the Political Climate Dynamics

After the political transformation in the 1990's, the discussion in Poland concerning a law allowing an abortion on demand started. Finally, there was a consensual agreement achieved and abortion is now legal in three cases: when life or health of a mother is at risk, when a child is going to be incurably impaired, or when pregnancy is caused by a crime (a rape or an incest). This consensual law is constantly being criticized by conservative circles and Catholic Church, and stays a subject to proposals to make it more restricted.

Two powerful social movements are active in the public sphere: pro-life represented by ultraconservative associations supported by the Catholic Church that claim abortion ban and pro-choice associations that call for liberalization of the current restrictive law. Mass street protests against abortion ban and for protection of women rights started in October, 2016 and are continuously repeated all over Poland to date. Protests gather people of both genders and various ages and attract attention all over the world.

The subject of the paper is to present social factors that determine changes in pro-life and pro-choice attitudes in a broader social and political context. The

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data source will be public opinion research conducted in different socio-political situations in Poland and, also, media evidence of the public debate, including pro-life and pro-choice activities.

RC18-346.5

STASZYNSKA, KATARZYNA* *(Kozminski University)*
ZAGORSKI, KRZYSZTOF *(Kozminski University)*

Recognition of Culture, History, Self-Identification and Territory Versus Race, Blood, Religion and Submission to State As Criteria of Nationality – Their Determinants and Effects in Poland

The paper will present results of representative survey conducted in Poland in 2014. Statistical analysis have distinguished two separate, composite syndromes of criteria of nationality recognized by the Poles. The first, consistent with liberal philosophical and political tradition, stresses importance of common culture, history, self-identification and territory. The second, consistent with rightist tradition, stresses importance of race, religion, blood (family) and submission to the state. The liberal criteria are more widely accepted in Poland than conservative ones, but both have substantial public support. The relations between acceptancy of one or the other approach to nationality and the strength of self-identification with (a) local community, (b) nation and (c) supra-national communities (like Europe, world, human kind) will be analyzed. The adherence to liberal criteria of nationality enhances general (global) self-identifications, while the adherence to conservative tradition enhances national and local self-identification. The latter is also positively correlated with support for various forms of state interventionism and is more apparent among less educated and less affluent part of population. The relations of these two tendencies to perceptions of social relations will be also analyzed. The results will be discussed in the context of rising populism in Europe.

RC39-689.5

STATHOPOULOU, THEONI* *(National Centre for Social Research-EKKE)*

Conducting Survey Research on Refugee Populations. Methodological and Ethical Challenges.

From 2015 onwards Europe has witnessed a massive population movement mainly from conflict and war areas, the largest after the Second World War. From August to December 2015, Greece, only, as the main gate to Europe, had been receiving more than 100.000 persons per month, including unaccompanied children and adolescents. Conducting research in such emergency settings is highly challenging in terms of survey design, collection modes, sampling strategies and the design of culturally informed questionnaires. In addition, the vulnerability of the highly traumatized refugee population raises ethical concerns during the several stages of survey design and fieldwork operations.

The paper addresses these challenges based on the findings of the "REHEAL" survey, the first ever conducted in Greece by the National Centre for Social Research, in six refugee camps across the country during the early phase of accommodating the massive inflows of refugees in the summer of 2016 as well as the results of a pilot study (REHEAL-UAM) on unaccompanied minors during the same period.

The main goal of the survey was to examine the reasons for fleeing the homeland, evaluation of living conditions in Greece, as well as self-reported health status, health care needs, and discriminative and traumatic experiences of the refugee population residing in the selected camps. REHEAL-UaM was conducted in the shelters of greater Athens area in Greece, with the use of adolescent depression scales and a questionnaire designed specifically for the pilot by the HRT (Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma).

RC15-JS-29.6

STATHOPOULOU, THEONI* *(National Centre for Social Research-EKKE)*
EIKEMO, TERJE ANDREAS *(Norwegian University for Science and Technology)*

Measuring Health Inequalities Among Migrant and Native Population in Greece at Times of Crisis.

The paper aims at presenting the results of the MIGHEAL project funded by the EEA (European Economic Area) mechanism. The main goal of the project was to measure empirically the health disadvantage among the migrant population as compared to the native-born population in Greece, from the perspective of the rising social and income inequalities during the ongoing economic and social crisis.

Data are drawn from a survey conducted among the native-born and migrant population in Greece in 2016, in order to examine the social inequalities in physical health and their determinants as well as the health usage and health needs of the

migrant population in comparison to the natives. Based largely on the theoretical assumptions developed in the health module of the 7th round of the European Social Survey (ESS), the data provide evidence for self-reported health outcomes such as general health, depressive symptoms, non-communicable diseases, health care use and access, risk behaviours, and social determinants of health. One of the key findings is the high prevalence of self-rated depressive symptoms compared to ESS figures, especially among Greek females. This outcome will be discussed in relation to the prolonged crisis and the need for informed policies on mental health care for all, with special concerns for the native-born population.

RC01-48.4

STAUBLI, SILVIA* *(University of Fribourg)*

Trust in Private Security Companies and Trust in the Police in Switzerland: Similarities or Differences?

Research on trust in the police emphasizes the role of contact between the public and the police. The underlying procedural justice approach argues that a fair and neutral treatment by the police such as in a traffic control has a positive impact on peoples' trust in them. As a result, the police are viewed as a legitimate force (Tyler and Huo, 2002). In Swiss surveys, people regularly report a very high trust in the institution police which makes them ranking amongst the top trust-in-the-police-countries in Western Europe (Staubli, 2017). However, changing requirements lead to a specialization and diversification within the police (Wildi and Hagmann, 2016). In addition, the private security industry has grown, with multiple players entering the field. As a consequence, it is getting more difficult for the population to know who is responsible for what. This paper builds on this context and asks whether peoples' trust in private security companies is shaped by the same known aspects as trust in the police. Furthermore, Swiss citizens' perceptions of the roles and duties of the police are compared with those of private security companies. Empirical analyses are based on data of the *Studie Sicherheit 2017* (Szvircsev Tresch and Wenger, 2017).

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Wildi, L., and Hagmann, J. (2016). Vom Landjäger zum modernen Ordnungshüter: die Polizeiausbildung in der Schweiz. *Bulletin zur Schweizerischen Sicherheitspolitik*. ETH Zürich: Center for Security Studies.

RC52-871.7

STECKDAUB-MULLER, IRMGARD* *(Institut für Soziologie, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen Nürnberg)*

"I'm a Professional Beauty Specialist, Not Just a Simple Beautician." the Discourse of Professionalism and Its Function Among Body Workers.

"I'm a Professional Beauty Specialist, not just a simple beautician!"
The discourse of professionalism and its function among body workers.
The body service work sector has been growing and diversifying continuously over the last four decades due to a changed perception of the body as a 'high-maintenance'-project and 'somatic capital' (Turner 1982) for the employable self. The boom not only generated a variety of beauty services but also a heterogenous labour market with many jobs that don't require any vocational training and/or approved license, such as tattooing, naildesign, piercing. However, body work is 'high-touch' service work (Mc Dowell 2009) and consists of the product and the procedure itself, which requires a professional framing, emotion work and communicational competences. Therefore, the lack of institutionalized capital and the demands of this "front-line"- service work raise the question about the body worker's professional self-understanding and perception of their work. The analysis of narrative interviews with male and female hairdressers, tattooists, beauty therapists, piercers and nail designers of different age, national and social background on their work biography and work experiences plus ethnographic studies reveal that the discourse of 'professionalism' serves as a main category for the construction of their professional identity: Beauty service workers understand themselves as 'professionals' by referring to their expertise, high hygienic standards and the level of technical skills. They compare these challenges with (classic) professions such as doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists thus emphasizing the professionalism of their work. The lack of institutionalized capital is compensated with certificates and awards from courses, competitions and conventions, which count as qualifications thus marking expertise and distinction against 'others' in the field. Furthermore, by evaluating 'professional work' and contrasting it against 'bad / unprofessional work' body workers define criteria and norms of 'professionalism', which implies the exclusion of 'others' within their professional field.

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RC30-540.4

STECKDAUB-MULLER, IRMGARD* *(Institut für Soziologie, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen Nürnberg)*

"You've Got to Do This like a Professional, Not like One of These Scratchers." Reconstructing the Professional Self-Understanding of Tattoo Artists.

You've got to do this like a professional, not like one of these scratchers!" **Reconstructing the Professional Self-Understanding of Tattoo Artists.**

Since getting tattooed as beauty service work has become increasingly popular in all social milieus, the number of tattoo artists has been growing continuously. Although tattoo parlours have sprouted like mushrooms and TV shows have been portraying tattoo artists and their work, tattooing as paid labour still doesn't require a vocational training and approved licence in many countries. However, institutionalized capital and pursuing a 'conventional' occupation are crucial components of a person's social identity. Therefore, the lack of qualifications and the negative reputation of tattooing in the past raise the question about the actor's professional self-understanding within society. The analysis of narrative interviews with female and male tattoo artists of different age, national and social background on their work biography and work experiences plus ethnographic studies reveal that the construction of their professional identity is defined by a discourse of 'professionalism'. Generally, the interviewed tattoo artists consider themselves 'professionals' by referring to their expertise, their responsibility, high hygienic standards and the level of artistical quality, which their clients expect them to deliver. Like all body work tattooing is 'high-touch' service work and involves the violation of the 'territories of the self' (Goffman). The tattooing act requires a professional framing, emotion work and communicative competences, which many interviewees compare to the profession of psychiatrists, psychologists and/or medical doctors. Furthermore, along with the process of their individual professionalization they develop a set of values, norms and competences as an ideal for their commitment to tattooing. This discourse of professionalism and expertise not only frames the self-understanding as an artist, craftsman and/or beauty service worker, but also serves as a powerful strategy of distinction and exclusion against 'scratchers' within the tattoo scene.

RC22-419.4

STEELE, CORY* *(University of Ottawa)*

The Supreme Court of Canada and Religion: Examining the Supreme Court's 'secularity' By Way of Assisted-Dying

In 2015, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in the *Carter* decision that the prohibitions against physician-assisted dying, as outlined in section 241(b) of the *Criminal Code*, were unconstitutional as they violated an individual's s.7 rights as outlined in the *Canadian Charter or Rights and Freedoms*. Though the jurisprudence of this landmark decision and subsequent amendments to Canadian law are interesting in and of themselves, what deserves particular attention is the Court's monumental shift from religious to nonreligious understandings of certain key concepts once at the heart of religious doctrine and the implications this shift has on the Court's claim of being a 'secular' institution. In its decision, the Court drastically changed its understandings of life, death, and suffering (among others) by re-framing them in ways deemed as nonreligious. In doing so, the Court indirectly upholds its claim of being a 'secular' institution. Using the *Carter* decision and how the Court interprets physician-assisted dying as a point of analysis, this paper questions the Supreme Court's supposed 'secularity' by assessing this shifting (non)religious landscape. Utilizing the data collected from a discourse analysis of the *Carter* decision and the accompanying intervener submissions, I ask if the Court is indeed a secular institution. In short, does the presence of nonreligion imply a 'secular' institution, or does it perhaps suggest something more nuanced.

RC05-113.3

STEFANELLI, LAURA* *(Public Administration-Labour Agency)*

Italy at the Border of Humanitarian and Political Responsibility in the Crisis Migration

Since 2011, Italy faces an increasing of the refugees arrival and since the management of thousands of people reaching Italian (and European at large) coasts spread over each month, by becoming an urgent political issue to handle. This is certainly the biggest refugees crisis since World War Two (UNHCR, 2015) and a multilevel approach rose to react urgently: Italian institutions are called to regulate migration via administrative and labour techniques, while civil society and NGOs remain the main actors to handle this crisis, which is humanitarian as a matter of fact.

On one hand, the rising of neo-nationalism in numerous European countries explains limits of taking a common management system of refugees´ inclusion into the labour market. Foreign policy is led by single national European country, and cases of occasionally "closing borders" between Austria-Italy, France-Italy and Hungary-Austria has appeared in the last two years. On the other hand, crossing the Mediterranean sea keeps being the heading (but the most dangerous) way to reach Europe, while international and Italian associations are the main actors to provide assistance, at the first stage, and attempt to insert effective skilled refugees into the labour market afterwards.

To this extend, my contribution sheds light on how different approaches are engaged in including skilled refugees into the labour market, by comparing two cases applied in Central Italy, in Emilia Romagna region and in the North, within the Autonomous Province of Trento. In the former, "VESTA" project is an innovative, scaled and decentralized approach, led by a private social cooperative, which is engaged on the recognition of refugees´ human and cultural capital into the labour market. While, in the latter, the Public Labour Agency takes centralized directions to insert skilled refugees through labour voucher and training into its own local market.

RC31-561.2

STEFANOVIC, DJORDJE* *(Saint Mary's University)*
LOIZIDES, NEOPHYTOS *(Universiy of Kent)*

Returning to Places of Pain? Impact of Local War-Time Violence on the Post-War Refugee Returns in Bosnia

This paper questions the conventional wisdom which claims forced migration is irreversible following massive ethnic cleansing campaigns, by investigating durable returns to pre-conflict communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In our previous studies (Stefanovic and Loizides 2011; Stefanovic and Loizides 2017; Metivier, Stefanovic, and Loizides 2017) we developed and tested a set of individual-level hypotheses on the refugee returns. So far, we have determined that women and those experiencing wartime victimization are less likely to return. Older Bosnians with positive memories of pre-conflict inter-ethnic relations are more likely to return than younger persons or those with negative memories. More nationalistic internally displaced persons (IDPs) are less likely to return. While the rural displaced tend to value community returns, the urban displaced are unlikely to do so. Family dynamics seems to influence community returns, as the decision to return often seems to be made by families, not isolated individuals.

In this paper, we go a step further, by focusing on the impact of the local war-time violence (killing and property destruction) on the likelihood of the post-war return of Bosnian forced migrants. We have already established (Stefanovic and Loizides 2017) that refugees who experienced war-related loss of significant other are less likely to return. In this study we combine our 2013 Bosnian representative survey sample with two new data sources (2013 Bosnian Census and 2013 *Bosnian Book of Dead* database) to test for the effect of contextual factors on the likelihood of return. We discuss the implications of our findings for theoretical explanations of refugee return migration and for policy interventions that could help the refugees who choose to return to places of pain.

RC43-730.1

STEIGEMANN, ANNA* *(TU Berlin)*
MISSELWITZ, PHILIPP *(Technical University Berlin (TU Berlin))*

Architectures of Asylum – Making a Home in a State of Permanent Temporariness.

Urban and social research in Germany has started to address the socio-spatial distribution and architectures of so-called collective accommodations for asylum seekers, refugee camps, and new forms of ethnic segregation triggered by refugee movements just recently. The spatial agency of refugees themselves within these processes has not yet been a subject of substantive research.

Combining research methods from social and architectural sciences, the paper investigates the physical, material, social, and symbolic appropriation processes by Syrian refugees currently housed in humanitarian settings in Jordan and Germany. What spatial knowledge is mobilized at the place of asylum in order to turn the accommodation into a home? How does this knowledge hybridize practices of the place of origin, experiences made during the flight and the arriving and uncertain period of stay at an unfamiliar place of asylum? What is the relationship between the subjective experiences of space and home, which have been collected in different places and contexts? How do spatial appropriation processes collide with humanitarian logics and technocratic emergency management approaches at the place of asylum? For refugee accommodations in Berlin, Germany and Zaatari, Jordan, the paper focuses on the ways in which refugees perceive, adapt to, appropriate, and alter their new urban environment physically and socially and of how they thereby draw on existing and evolving stocks of urban knowledge, urban experiences, and social relationships. It argues that for developing a home-like space, arriving refugees mobilize knowledge at the place of asylum which can only be understood as a re-figuration process that is equally at work in the case of other migrants, migration and translocal processes. A study of these urban re-figurations also reveals how the interplay of refugees's agency and their knowledge and the technocratic regime and state of permanent temporariness affect the making of a "home."

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RC11-228.6

STEINBACH, ANJA* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*
SILVERSTEIN, MERRIL *(Syracuse University)*

Stepgrandparent-Stepgrandchild Relationships. Emotional Closeness and Frequency of Contact in Childhood and Adulthood

The many years of shared lives among family members in different generations have generally had a positive impact on relationships between grandparents and their grandchildren. However, high divorce and remarriage rates have led to nontraditional family forms such as step-families, challenging the durability of these relations. This paper focuses on emotional closeness and frequency of contact between step-grandparents and their step-grandchildren. Using data from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS) from 2014, we analyzed 465 relationships maintained with step-grandchildren and 7,710 relationships maintained with biological grandchildren, nested within 4,992 family units. Hierarchical linear regression results provided support for the hypothesis that, independent of other factors, step-grandparents feel less close to their step-grandchildren than biological grandparents to their biological grandchildren. In contrast, differences between step- and biological relationships in frequency of contact were explained by family members' characteristics. Results are discussed in the context of the latent-matrix of kinship relations and the proliferation of complex extended families.

RC04-84.5

STEINHARDT, ISABEL* *(University of Kassel)*

New Inequalities Caused By Digital Technologies in Higher Education?

Digital technologies are seen as the new form to generate equality in education in general, but also in higher education. For example, UNESCO explained that digital technologies "can contribute to universal access to education, equity in education, the delivery of quality learning and teaching" (http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/themes/icts/). Some studies show how often students use digital technologies for their studies, e.g. open education resources, digital learning programs, e-lectures, facebook-groups (Yousef et al. 2015; Corrin et al. 2010). But less well known is how they use the digital technologies and is less well known if digital technologies really equity higher education. We know that there are no digital natives (Gallardo-Echenique 2015) and that the knowledge about the use of digital technologies also depends on the socio-economic background (Schulmeister 2012). On the basis of these findings, it is more likely that digital technologies will not reduce inequality in the higher education system but rather consolidate existing inequality or establish new forms of inequality.

In order to verify the assumption that digital technologies do not reduce inequality in the higher education system, biographical interviews were conducted with students from six disciplines of German higher education institutions (including universities and universities of applied sciences). The interviews focus on the practice of learning and studying with digital technologies, which make it possible to reconstruct the habitus and the milieu (Bourdieu 1982; Lange-Vester 2012). Habitus and the milieu make it possible to develop typologies of the practice of using digital technologies, which helps to understand new forms of inequality in higher education through digital technologies. These typologies will be presented at the conference.

RC16-297.2

STEINMETZ, GEORGE* *(University of Michigan)*

Critical Realism and Critical Theory: Toward a Non-Arbitrary Ethics

My paper has two parts. The first part suggests that certain principles based in Critical Theory provide a better basis for generating critical principles than either the arbitrary approach prevalent in sociology or the approach sketched in Critical Realism. But I think this approach is fully compatible with Critical Realism's ontology and epistemology of science. The second part asks how Critical Theory can help us generate the principles that can guide scientific practice. CR already tells us what to do: Combine judgmental rationalism with what Bhaskar calls epistemic relativism—basically, a sociological history of science. The question is how these practices line up with the norms that emerge from examination of actual scientific practice. CT suggests that the model of the specific, autonomous intellectual may emerge from an empirical interpretive investigation of actual scientific practice. But CT also suggests that there will be a disjuncture between rational scientific norms, and dominant norms within science. Empirical research suggests that a field like sociology in the US exists within universities and other fields that generate additional normative orders, all of which complicate the question of figuring out the normative potentials within sociology.

RC06-136.10

STENPASS, ANNA* *(University of Hamburg)*
KLEY, STEFANIE *(University of Hamburg)*

The Influence of Women's Commuting on the Distribution of Household Labor

Modern societies are characterized by mobility and flexibility (e.g. internal/external migration or commuting). Today, commuting seems to be a part of someone's everyday life. Whereas in past times, men were more affected by commuting than women, the number of commuting women increased. It is undeniable, that a long way to work has an influence on the life. Commuters have a minor satisfaction of life and their intimate relationships and are impaired by mental stress. Reasons are higher levels of stress and fewer leisure time.

Having a look on the domestic labor the question arises, who is in charge of managing the household. Do women still adopt the "lion's share of housework" or take over the "second shift", if they spent part of the day commuting to work and back home?

The study examines the effect of commuting on the distribution of domestic labor in heterosexual relationships. On the basis of the *Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics* Study Germany (pairfam; http://www.pairfam.de/) panel analyses were conducted. Different types of domestic labor were considered: Time-consuming tasks like doing the household, groceries and childcare and irregular tasks like repairs and administrative tasks.

Panel analyses are used to empirically test for evidence of various determinants. Analyses show, that higher commuting time decreases her investment in household labor, like doing the laundry, cleaning up, or preparing meals. Interestingly a higher commuting time of *hers* does not increase his investment in household tasks. Instead, the partners do share those tasks. On the other hand a higher commuting time of *his* comes along with a higher part of household tasks of *hers*, rather than an equal distribution. Additional analyses suggest that the partner who is more likely to take care for children is also in charge for the household labor.

RC08-167.1

STĘPIEŃ, MATEUSZ* *(Department of Sociology of Law, Faculty of Law and Administration, Jagiellonian University in Krakow)*

The Flows between Fields. the Concept of "Culture" in Sociology and Primatology

The purpose of the presentation is both to track a migration of the concept of "culture" from sociology (and cultural anthropology) to primatology, and than to compare the ways the concept of "culture" has been understood in these two fields. A process called "naturalization of the social sciences" (sociology included) is accompanied by less evident process of "sociologization/anthropologization" of the evolutionary sciences. But such "sociologization/anthropologization" is done selectively. The question is, what are the factors responsible for the reception of the certain concepts, theories, studies developed in social sciences? How evolutionists deal with problems and dilemmas (e.g. the conflict between the "behaviorists" and "psychologists") essential for classical social sciences? Do they remain unresolved, abolished, or are still hidden? Finally, this analysis allows one, both to compare ways the concept of "culture" has been understood both in social sciences and evolutionary sciences (especially in primatology) and to identify a main mechanisms responsible for translocation of the concept of "culture" between these two fields.

RC04-87.3

STEVENS, PETER* *(University of Ghent)*

Measuring Collective Identities in Studying Inequality in Schools

Research in sociology of education focuses increasingly more on collective (ethnic) identities as key socio-psychological characteristics that mediate the relationship between structural and cultural school features and educational and wider outcomes with young people and their teachers in school. This presentation explores how qualitative and quantitative techniques are used to measure collective (ethnic) identities and, particularly, how a mixed methods approach can result in the development of more valid measures of collective (ethnic) identities. First, key theoretical properties of collective identities are highlighted and linked to specific measurement tools used in the literature. Afterwards, the usefulness of a specific mixed methods approach is illustrated by drawing on a study on the relationship between national collective identities and ethnic prejudice in the context of Cyprus. This study illustrates how qualitative, more inductive forms of data analysis can help to identify which features of collective identities (and ethnic out-groups) are important in a particular socio-political context. It then shows how quantitative research can build on this by developing measurement tools that consider which properties are meaningful in a specific context, as this results in the development of statistical models that are more valid in testing specific

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hypotheses about the influence of collective identities on particular outcomes (ethnic prejudice).

RC15-293.1

STEVENSON, FIONA* *(University College London)*
SEGUIN, MAUREEN *(University College London)*
HALL, LAURA *(University College London)*
POPE, CATHERINE *(University of Southampton)*
ZIEBLAND, SUE *(Oxford university)*
LEYDON, GERALDINE *(University of Southampton)*
BARNES, REBECCA *(University of Bristol)*

Initiation and Discussion of Information from the Internet in GP Consultations: Managing and Negotiating the Boundary between inside and Outside the Clinic

In an increasingly connected world exchange of information about health can occur at any time. Yet patients express concerns that referring to information from the internet in consultations may be perceived as a challenge to medical authority and as such a potential source of interactional 'trouble'. We consider the ways in which patients manage the boundary between patient research about health and the presentation of medical concerns in the clinic, and how this is jointly negotiated in consultations.

Data consist of 300 video-recorded routine patient consultations with 10 GPs from the UK, a baseline survey determining information sources accessed prior to the consultation and 40 semi-structured post-consultation interviews detailing accounts of discussion of the internet in consultations. Conversation analysis is used to consider the ways patients and GPs manage and negotiate interactions in relation to prior, present and future use of the internet. Thematic analysis of interview data provides patients' and GPs' accounts of use of the internet both in and outside of the consultation.

Comparison of pre-consultation survey responses and consultation data indicates patients do not always discuss their use of the internet prior to consultations. Conversation analysis of when and how patients raise the topic of the internet indicates discussion of the internet as interactionally problematic. There is also evidence of ranking by patients relating to legitimacy of sources of information when discussing medical problems in consultations.

This work contributes to research on the management of the potentially interactionally-fraught area of the permeability of boundaries between inside and outside of the clinic relating to discussion of use of the internet. Observations are based primarily on video recorded interactions from everyday practice allowing us to comment on practices as opposed to accounts of practice, providing an additional dimension to existing research in this area.

RC27-498.5

STICK, MAX* *(McMaster University)*

Mismatched: A Quantitative Evaluation of Thinking Versus Doing Masculinity in Canadian Sport

Sport is widely considered a hyper-masculine environment where sexist, homophobic, and other oppressive ideologies predominate. However, increasing pressure and activism for social equality is challenging the acceptability of these ideals. Considering liberalizing trends, this study investigates the state of masculinity through a study of Canadian male athletes, commonly believed to be archetypes of normative masculinity in Western society. This research examines whether stereotypical male gender norms are softening in a hyper-masculine environment, and the degree to which progressive social trends are suppressing the reproduction of patriarchy. Correspondence analysis of original survey data is used to explore the dynamic interrelationship between social norms and traditional masculine paradigms that structure contemporary conceptualizations and expressions of masculinity. The data indicate that masculinity is conflicted amongst the athletes in the sample, signified by a mismatch between ideologies and behaviours. These findings suggest that although progressive social developments are constraining discriminatory behaviours, the ideological foundations of oppressive masculinity remain intact. Progressive change has not fundamentally altered the structuration of a gender hierarchy in which heteronormative masculinity prevails.

RC43-730.2

STILLERMAN, JOEL* *(Grand Valley State University)*

Cultural Capital, Social Relations and Moral Boundaries in the Shaping of Household Art and Decorations in Chile

Pierre Bourdieu argued that members of different social classes and class fractions demonstrated distinct tastes in the visual arts and other consumption fields that reflected distinct principles of aesthetic judgment. These different tastes reflected class-based family, school, and occupational socialization. While much of his work related to cultural production and consumption, Bourdieu (1984) examined class-based tastes in home furnishings. In contrast, Halle (1993) found few substantive cross-class differences in artistic taste. Others see home furnishings as reflecting valued social connections (Csikszentmihalyi and Rochberg-Halton 1981, McCracken 2005, Money 2007), moral boundaries (Woodward 2001, 2003), or gender and class divisions (Bennett et al. 1999, Bennett et al. (2009, Madigan and Munro 1996). Based on semi-structured interviews with 77 Chilean adults from distinct fractions of the middle classes and 31 photos of their living rooms, I find important patterns of variation in taste and judgment across families. Taste in visual art is hierarchically differentiated based on variations in economic and cultural capital. Tastes in home furnishing are less clearly linked to class, but vary according to preferences for (in)formality, focus on immediate family or friends, and emphasis on kinship ties vs. display. Expressions of distaste toward decorative styles reflect both class and moral boundaries. Chilean homes reflect both class division and horizontal variations in taste and family attachments.

RC53-879.6

STOBBE, MARK* *(Keyano College)*

Processes of Legitimizing the Institutional Use of Violence in Jails and Prisons

Examinations of violence in jails and prisons usually focuses on instances in which violence by either inmates or correctional officials engage in violence deemed to be inappropriate, illegitimate, illegal or excessive. Guided by Collin's micro-process analysis of violence and Weberian concepts of legitimacy, this paper analyses an incident in which twenty-four secure custody inmates in a Canadian provincial corrections facility were subjected to violence in the form of being exposed to tear gas in response to a non-violent protest by one inmate. This exercise of institutionally sanctioned violence remained uncontroversial since the utilization of institutionally sanctioned violence was deemed legitimate by everyone involved. The incident is explored to identify conditions in which the state's use of violence remains monopolistic and legitimate.

RC57-921.1

STOCK, INKA* *(Bielefeld University)*

Social Comparison and Visual Methods: Manifesting the Latent in Accounts of Social Status

Social comparisons are important tools to make sense of one's social position (White, 2012). Understanding how migrants are using social comparison in accounts of their social trajectories may help us to reveal how they understand the nexus between social and spatial mobility.

Most empirical research on social comparison has used predefined frames of comparison in semi-experimental research designs, thus restricting respondents in the process of choosing foils of comparison. Qualitative approaches, by contrast, in which people are able to decide what they compare themselves to, are more useful to understand how social comparisons are operationalized in sense-making processes in social life. In this presentation, we will be analyzing the epistemological gains and pitfalls of employing visual methods of data collection together with qualitative interview data to elicit frames for social comparisons that migrants use when evaluating their own social status and that of others.

The paper is drawing on data from a larger mixed-methods study, involving in-depth interviews with migrants from different socio-economic backgrounds and mobility experiences in Germany. A loosely structured interview schedule was used together with exercises in which our respondents were asked to describe photos and sort them in particular orders. While photos proved to be useful in eliciting foils for comparison, difficulties arose when attempting to associate the use of specific types of comparison to specific topics of conversation and to specific images. The paper gives glimpses about how we sought to overcome these difficulties in the course of analysis, particularly when attempting to associate individual accounts and comparisons to structural phenomena.

RC24-443.1

STODDART, MARK* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*
MCCURDY, PATRICK *(University of Ottawa)*
COLLINS, CORY *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

Envisioning Energy Futures in the Oil Industry: Avoidance, Persistence, and Resilience As Responses to Climate Change and the Low-Carbon Transition

The oil industry is implicated in driving climate change and has consequently been targeted by social movements worldwide. This paper asks: How does the oil industry envision social futures related to climate change and low-carbon transition within the "empowered spaces" of key oil industry events, which serve

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as spaces for industry members to deliberate with each other? Taking an event ethnography approach, we analyse the 2016 and 2017 North and Labrador Offshore Oil & Gas Industries Association conference (St. John's, Canada), the 2016 Offshore North Seas conference (Stavanger, Norway), and an Oil & Gas UK event launching their Business Outlook 2017 report (Aberdeen, Scotland). The sector does not present a unified vision of social futures related to climate change and low-carbon transition. Instead, there are three heterogeneous strategies for envisioning social futures: 1) avoidance, wherein future scenarios related to climate change and low-carbon transition get limited attention; 2) persistence, wherein the focus is on adaptive strategies to remain competitive in the future social-political-technological landscapes of a carbon-constrained world; and 3) resilience, wherein the low-carbon transition is accepted and the sector needs to substantially re-envision itself to remain relevant in this emerging reality. The third of these strategies is particularly surprising, as it involves raising important questions about the identity of the oil sector as part of social futures. For a subset of participants in these empowered spaces, being part of the oil sector means having a positive stance towards a renewable energy and low-carbon transition. Furthermore, the 2015 Paris climate change agreement was a critical event that provoked some actors to envision new social futures, though this is most visible in Norway case. Similarly, an ecological modernization discourse is prevalent in the Norwegian case as part of envisioning social futures. However, this is a form ecological modernization without environmental movements.

RC02-JS-53.7

STOECKLE, L. M. ANABEL* *(Wayne State University)*

New Perspectives on Care Work through Surrogacy Arrangements

What constitutes care and care work? Only recently, sociologists have begun to include surrogacy practices into the category of "care work." Discussions of the care-aspect of surrogacy have focused on the theoretical framework and real-life examples of power and exploitations as well as on the beneficial aspects of this form of work.

Surrogacy arrangements help to elucidate problems linked to the care work and the in local, national, and global contexts in three ways: First, the previously uncompensated form of work, in the case of surrogacy pregnancy and childbirth, now has become commodified and marketized. Secondly, care work that has been traditionally performed in a family unit becomes outsourced to non-family members. Third, care work provided by surrogates oftentimes constitutes cross-border arrangements with clients having more negotiation power than the surrogate workers from lower classes.

My research focuses on the following questions: Do surrogates in the US agree with the notion that they are considered to be "care workers?" What do surrogates think about the marketization and commercialization of their bodies? How do they negotiate negative experiences?

Based on interviews with both surrogates and intended parents in the US, it has become clear that the attitudes towards surrogacy as care work differs to what other researchers have found in different global contexts. The women I interviewed are deeply devoted to being surrogates and want to help childless individuals. Even when they do talk about issues such as power difference and exploitation, they consider them to be individual issues. How then do surrogates challenge injustices that are a result of the care work they engage in? This paper discusses the ways in which US surrogates envision surrogacy arrangements that avoid potential pitfalls that are part of this care work agreement and make surrogacy a fair work relationship.

RC04-101.3

STOKES, HELEN* *(University of Melbourne)*
AALTONEN, SANNA *(Finnish Youth Research Society)*

Time Space Paths in Alternative Educational Settings: A Comparative Analysis of Finland and Australia

We will use the concept of time space paths (Gordon, Holland and Lahelma, 2000) to compare how young people negotiate educational pathways and experience educational success in alternative settings in Finland and Australia. Gordon et al (2000) explore the impact of tight time space paths in mainstream school settings on young people's attitudes to and success in school life. For many young people in alternative settings these tight time space paths (eg. attending school on time) led to their disengagement from mainstream school settings as the mainstream schools did not accommodate the lives and needs of these young people.

The Finnish data consists of three group interviews with the staff as well as 23 biographical one-off interviews with 11 girls and 12 boys that were conducted during autumn 2008 in three Helsinki based special education programs targeted for 15 to 17 year olds. The Australian data consists of 50 interviews with program staff and seven biographical interviews conducted 3 times throughout 2012 (21 interviews in total) with five females and two males aged between 13 and 16 years in alternative education settings in metropolitan and regional areas in Victoria.

Gordon et al (2000) make the distinction in mainstream schools between official school (tight time space paths) and informal school (loose time space paths).

The development of positive relationships (often through loose time space paths) is a key to keeping the young people engaged but the young people need more than this to experience educational success, something they have not been able to achieve in mainstream settings. We discuss therefore how the alternative educational settings provide a mixture of tight and loose time space paths that meet the life style needs of the young people and assist with providing them a successful renegotiated educational future.

RC09-181.3

STOLL, FLORIAN* *(Bayreuth Academy of Advanced African Studies/ Bayreuth University)*

Are "Middle-Classes" in the Global South Always Classes? a Comparison of Cultural and Structural Elements of Middle-Income-Strata in Kenya and Brazil

This contribution puts the middle-class concept under scrutiny by examining its applicability in urban Kenya and Brazil. The crucial question is if there are common characteristics of the middle-income strata in both settings that make it possible to speak of a middle-class or do we find rather diverse subgroups with distinctive features and values. For studying the connection between culture and social structure, the paper discusses how structural elements such as income/consumption and occupation consciousness, economic interests, and status relate to sociocultural elements of conducts of life. Consequently, the author suggests that it is only under certain conditions appropriate to speak of "middle-classes" and introduces as an alternative to the milieu concept.

While milieu research examines in a first step cultural characteristics, it can consider in a second step if milieus fall together with vertical positions of income and occupations. In contrast to class studies, which construct groups by structural factors such as similar occupations and income, milieu approaches identify groups according to specific sociocultural features such as common mentalities, consumption patterns, and leisure activities. Different basic orientations in life, values, and specific activities show significant characteristics of groups that do not necessarily overlap with vertical stratification.

Research on middle-income milieus in Recife/Brazil and Nairobi/Kenya shows how the milieu concept helps to understand fundamental differences in both settings. While cultural characteristics of milieus in Recife/Brazil overlap to a high degree with vertical social structures, the differentiation of milieus in Nairobi/Kenya is more complex and includes many horizontal/cross-cutting influences such as urban-rural ties or ethnicity that are less significant (or even nonexistent) in Brazil, Europe and North America.

RC07-154.2

STOLL, FLORIAN* *(Bayreuth Academy of Advanced African Studies/ Bayreuth University)*

Middle-Classes or Middle-Income Milieus? a Culture-Based Alternative Approach to Middle Strata in the Global South

For decades, social scientists and economists examined "middle-classes," mainly in Europe and North America. In the last decade began a new discussion about rising "global" and "new" "middle-classes" in Asia, South America and Africa. I suggest speaking instead of "middle-classes" of economic "middle-strata" as the groups are defined mostly by income and not by complex multi-dimensional class concepts.

This contribution suggests that it is only under certain conditions appropriate to speak of "middle-classes" and introduces as an alternative to studies in the Global South the milieu concept. Authors such as Marx and Weber established in the late 19th and early 20th-century "class" for the study of vertically stratified European societies. The concept of social classes implies that there is a group in a distinctive income stratum that shares crucial characteristics such as occupation, income situation, consciousness, economic interests, and status.

While class studies construct groups by structural factors such as similar occupations and income, milieu approaches identify groups according to specific sociocultural features such as common mentalities, consumption patterns, and leisure activities. Different basic orientations in life, values, and specific activities show significant characteristics of groups that do not necessarily overlap with vertical stratification. For instance, it is often possible to distinguish religious from hedonistic, secular milieus and social climbers from established milieus in middle-income strata. While milieu research examines in a first step cultural characteristics, it can consider in a second step if milieus fall together with vertical positions of income and occupations.

Examples from own research on middle-income milieus in Recife/Brazil and Nairobi/Kenya illustrate how the milieu concept can describe an almost paradigmatic case of vertical differentiation (Recife) and a highly complex milieu differentiation with many horizontal/cross-cutting influences (Nairobi).

RC09-185.4

STOLTZ, DUSTIN *(Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame)*
PITLUCK, AARON* *(Illinois State University)*

Portes Meets Zelizer in Azerbaijan: Social Capital As a Byproduct of Relational Work

The unexpected presence of social capital—in the form of almsgiving to social outcasts and resource transfers at mourning ceremonies—in an exceptionally distrustful environment like Azerbaijan, suggests that contemporary social capital theories may be misspecified. In particular, we demonstrate that our two empirical cases are poorly explained by Alejandro Portes' widely-cited four sources of social capital. Drawing on our empirical work and the research program of Viviana Zelizer, we find that trust is neither necessary or sufficient to generate social capital. We propose that all social capital is a byproduct of relational work. More specifically, we find that people identify and ascribe their relationships to others by relying on available cultural conventions to mark economic transactions and other media as appropriate or inappropriate. Social capital materializes when the media exchanged is valuable.

Our argument has important implications for development sociology. Our theory and case suggests that researchers should expect to find social capital in even the most deviant, disorganized, war-torn and despondent places and social situations, where both personal and generalized trust are absent. This is because relational work is universal while trust is not. This also has implications for development practitioners. Social workers, community organizers, and other social capitalists, seeking to help individuals gain access to resources or to increase the social capital of communities, may benefit from interpreting their vocations as 'relationship work specialists,' with relationships and relational packages as their unit of practice.

RC24-450.2

STORCHAK, PAVEL* *(Belarusian State University)*
ZAKHAREVICH, DZMITRY *(Institute of tourism of Belarusian state university of physical education)*

Features of Green Consumption in the Eastern Partnership Countries.

The old "model of a resource-intensive economy" will lead to increased costs and lower productivity. Still ongoing crisis is an indicator of this model and forms the idea of a new model of "green economy", in which material prosperity is not provided due to the increasing environmental risks and social inequalities. The concept of "green economy" – a model that leads to better health and social justice population, as well as a significant reduction of hazardous effects on the environment. Thus, the "green" economy can be considered as a low-carbon, resource-saving and socially inclusive model of the economy.

This movement is popular in Western Europe and North America, but in the Eastern Partnership countries, green consumption neglected. The combination of entrenched old production orders, powerful coal, oil and gas lobby, lack of interest in the development of "green" economy by the authorities, unstable and complex legislation, lack of education and other factors interfere with the Eastern Partnership countries to successfully develop this area. However, some positive changes are already noted. In our work, we evaluated the awareness of student youth about green consumption and attitude towards it, established the relationship between green consumption and social inequality, as well as suggested options for popularizing this direction in the Eastern Partnership countries.

RC24-454.2

STORCHAK, PAVEL *(Belarusian State University)*
ZAKHAREVICH, DZMITRY* *(Institute of tourism of Belarusian state university of physical education)*

Tourist Ecovillage As an Area of Socially Responsible Tourism Development.

At present, the problem of interaction between society and the environment is especially acute. The human is constantly in stressful situations, tired both physically and psychologically, which leads to the conflict situations occurrence, both in everyday life and at work, as well as to a decrease of activity level. And to restore his innate resources, exhausted in the course of production activities and in the performance of everyday household duties, a person must rest. In order to rest, a person resorts to the use of tourism, the main function of which is social one. The social essence of tourism becomes obvious in the organization of leisure of the population; leveling and preventing conflicts in society; new relations formation between individuals and groups; acculturation of the population and cultural values promotion. However, despite the fact that tourism is a social concept, as a market-oriented economy sector, it has now become just a commercial type of activity and, seeking for profit, we begin to

lose its social essence. To reduce human influence on the environment, we, as part of the green economy concept, developed a tourism ecovillage project as an alternative to usual people's recreations. Indeed, by the development of tourist ecovillages, we can address both global environmental problems and the social problems of certain regions. In work we drew special attention to the conflict-free management and social equity system at this facility.

TG06-995.5

STRANG, MATTHEW* *(University of Toronto)*

Living Organ Donation and the coordination of living organ donor work

Institutional ethnographers have employed the term 'health work' to describe the work people do to maintain their health/lives . I extend this area of IE studies and introduce the concept of 'donor work' to explore the work people do to be living organ donors. My project centers on the question: how do social relations coordinate the activities of living organ donation? Drawing on IE, I aim to provide a sense of how living organ donors' lives are coordinated in ways beyond their own local experience of living organ donation.

The rate of organ transplants continues to rise in Canada, and as it does, so does the demand for more organs. Living organ donation has provided a viable alternative to cadaveric donation, and has become a central way of acquiring organs for transplantation. Living organ donation transplantation surgery enables the health of the organ recipient at the expense of the living donor's own acute, and potentially long-term, health. Living organ donors undergo major surgery and yet are never considered patients throughout the donation process, as they are only ever understood as 'donors'. Through observational forms of inquiry, interviews and personal reflections, I explore the embodied and sensory practices of the everyday of living organ donors, throughout the donation process. I highlight how donation and transplantation are coordinated through donor embodiments. Specifically, I detail the 'donor work' that living organs do to be donors. Donor work is a complex form of labour that takes shape through body work, institutional work, health work, boundary work and/or emotional work. The work is done in multiple settings, as is the overall coordination of living organ donation. I posit by focusing on the interplay among these bodies and these spaces unacknowledged aspects between the coordination of living organ donation and donor work are made visible.

RC33-JS-41.5

STRANGE, CASEY* *(North Carolina State University)*
BENTON, HOLLY *(North Carolina State University)*
THOMPSON, MAXINE *(North Carolina State University)*

The Values and Virtues of Solicited Ethnographic Journals

Ethnographers often struggle with gaining access to certain populations and/or witnessing social interactions that occur outside of their own experiences. Our research team sought to circumvent this issue by soliciting ethnographic observations and reflections from the participants themselves. As part of a year-long study of microaggressions on a large predominately white public university campus in the Southeast of the United States, we solicited student ethnographic observation reports and reflections (i.e., journals) as a means of capturing the occurrence of microaggressions in everyday life, as well as students' reactions to these interactions. Student ethnographic contributors represented approximately the demographic diversity of the undergraduate student body of the campus. Their reports yielded a much more diverse array of microaggressive experiences than would likely have been captured by any single researcher, particularly one with a majority group status. While there is limited research on solicited ethnographic observations and reflections, we find that this method for data collection allows us to obtain deeper insight into microaggressions than previous research, which relies primarily on interviews and focus groups of marginalized respondents. We explore the advantages and limitations of soliciting ethnographic journals in comparison with more traditional qualitative data collection methods. We highlight the rich data such journal entries can yield, particularly with respect to student reflections provided in this study. We draw on our data to demonstrate potential for high quality data collection when soliciting ethnographic journals from students provided with some training in ethnographic methods. We advocate for the use of this method across research settings and highlight the usefulness of this method in a campus setting particularly.

RC13-259.7

STRATAS, AIDA* *(University of Ottawa)*
KARLIS, GEORGE *(University of Ottawa)*

Canadian-Based Research in Leisure Studies on Leisure and the Aged: From 2000 to Today

Canada is an aging society. Within the next few years, it is forecasted that one of every four Canadians will be 65 years of age and older. With this change in

the demographic composition of Canadian society comes changing needs and expectations for the service industry of leisure – specifically to better understand today's seniors and their leisure needs. Leisure studies research, has thus been called upon, more so than ever in the past to play a key role in not only conducting research on leisure and the aged, but to also disseminate research to the service industry that will provide pertinent knowledge to help better serve this cohort. The questions that this paper purports to answer are: (1) how has the leisure studies research field in Canada prepared to recognize and address the growing needs of this aging population for leisure?, (2) what Canadian-based research has been conducted and published in the top peer-reviewed leisure studies journals since 2000?, and, is recent Canadian-based leisure studies research sufficient in helping prepare for the future delivery of leisure services for Canada's growing aging population? The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the current state of condition of Canadian-based leisure studies research on leisure and aging. Specifically, the objective is to overview research published in Canada's two major Canadian leisure journals — *Leisure/Loisir* and *Society and Leisure/ Société et Loisir* that has been published since 2000. A systematic review of articles on leisure and the aged is presented identifying the quantity of studies produced by authors affiliated with a Canadian university, the research methods utilized, and the emerging thematic categories. The conclusion presents what is needed for future research, along with an evaluation of the current state of condition of research with implications for the service sector.

RC35-JS-24.4

STRECKER, DAVID* *(University of Frankfurt)*

Human Worth: The Social Logic of Valuation in the History of Slavery and Beyond

Economic sociology has opposed mainstream economics by highlighting the social preconditions of economic transactions. Far from being confined to analyzing how factors like personal interactions, traditions, institutions etc. influence the value formation of economic goods, this research has drawn attention to how social phenomena are commodified in the first place. The focus on understanding contemporary markets and the marketization of contemporary society, however, e.g. of death and of sex, has led to a concentration on legal markets. In order to better understand illegal markets and, moreover, to overcome the focus on markets which perpetuates the dichotomy between the social and the economic (by simply looking at their interrelations instead of questioning how such a separation became imaginable and was able to take institutional form at all), this paper presents a historical analysis of a good which has become excluded from formal market transaction: the human being.

For most of human history, conceiving of (some) humans only in terms of instrumental value (usually economic utility, often marketability) presented no conceptual problems to societies. Slavery dates back to early civilizations and only began to be challenged broadly in the late 18th century. An analysis of four different historical constellations shows that slavery rests on an underlying logic of status assignment (belonging to a specific type of ethical community); the respective processes of social valuation allow for humans to be understood only in terms of economic value. Sketching the cultural and institutional structures of status assignment in ancient Greece, at the beginning of transatlatic slavery (the Valladolid debate), during abolition and for contemporary world society, this analysis lends insight into the relation of the social and the economic as well as the functioning of illegal markets in general and specifically the persistance of slavery and the value of body capital today.

RC35-640.2

STRECKER, DAVID* *(University of Frankfurt)*

The Two Languages of Power

Although generally recognized as a central concept in the social sciences, the diverse and in part seemingly contradictory conceptualizations of power have triggered the suspicion that completely different phenomena have been subsumed under the same term. In contrast, this paper argues that the conceptual confusion can be resolved by, first, distinguishing between three levels of power (essence, action, social; see my *Logik der Macht*, Velbrück 2012).

Arguing that discussions in the social sciences are about what I have called social power, the paper then traces how the familiar distinction between power over and power to refers to two different functions of social power, namely the repression and the constitution of social relations. A sketch of how both of these functions have been analyzed in action-theoretical as well as structural and systemic theoretical frameworks leads to a four-field-matrix which substantiates the claim that the different aspects of social power may only be separated analytically. Any essentialist isolation of these aspects into different types of power necessarily looses sight of and masks how power permeates social phenomena.

Accordingly, all social relations are power relations; power cannot be escaped and evaluated from an external standpoint. However, the study of power has traditionally been motivated by critical concerns. Analyses of power aim at criticizing and altering power relations. The final part of this paper argues that a totalizing conception of power and a critique of power are compatible because they are formulated in different languages: the former in the objectifying language employed

by an observer of the social dynamic, the latter in the performative language of a participant entangled in social practices. The relation of these two languages of power is the topic of the theory of pespecival dualism.

RC22-409.4

STRIJDOM, JOHAN* *(University of South Africa)*

Comparing Cases of Violence: Assessing Chidester's Analysis of Violence and Religion in Jonestown and Apartheid South Africa

After mapping philosophical and political definitions and theories of violence, from physical harm to systemic violation on one axis, and from immoral to ethically legitimate on another axis, David Chidester proceeded with a social-anthropological analysis of sacred beliefs, practices and institutions that were used by groups to justify or resist violence in apartheid South Africa. Preceding the publication of this analysis in *Shots in the Streets: Violence and Religion in South Africa* (1991), Chidester had in *Salvation and Suicide: An Interpretation of Jim Jones, the People's Temple and Jonestown* (1988) published his award-winning examination of violence in Jim Jones's religious movement within its social, economic and political context. Although Chidester noted that his emigration from the USA to South Africa occasioned his shift in focus from one case study to the other, with both cases focusing on the problem of violence, he has not offered us an account of how a comparison of these case studies might shed new light on the key term 'violence'. If JZ Smith is correct in claiming that the purpose of a comparison of historically contextualized cases is to do precisely this, this contribution will probe Smith's claim by asking in which ways a comparison of Chidester's analysis of these two case studies could help us to reconsider and see the problem of violence in a new light.

TG07-1007.2

STROHM, KIVEN* *(National University of Singapore)*

Landscape/Palestine: Conceptual Inventions in the Settler Colony

Landscapes are the dominant trope within the Palestinian imagination. From village narratives to art and music, they are at the center of the struggle against dispossession and colonization, a central theme of resistance to exile and erasure. As a place of return, landscapes are the site of memory, sensation, belonging, of being Palestinian. A multiplicity of single impression. Over the last couple years, along with a group of artists, farmers, activists, and community members, I have been working on a collaborative project around the theme of the landscape within the Palestinian imaginary, with a focus on those Palestinians returning to their lands. The project began with the aim of providing viewers an experience of being in the landscape, of feeling touching, smelling, hearing, tasting the place from which they have been exiled. For Palestinians living in exile and unable to return, this sensory attunement would permit an otherwise impossible experience. Over the course of our discussions, this phenomenological and multisensory approach has, however, given way to a more radically oriented concern with the landscape itself as material object. There was a resounding disquiet that a sensory approach left the landscape an inert and passive object when, it was asserted, landscape is actually emergent, a "thing" itself. The question I wish to pose in this paper is the two-fold: One, how can landscape become an empirical source of conceptualization (including its own conceptualization), which is to say, how do we attend to the ways in which the landscape invents what we are able to say and do around it?; Two, what might a visual ethnography of such a landscape look like? To this last question I provide a filmic experiment that is attuned to scenes in which the landscape invents a set of conceptual possibilities for living in a settler colony.

RC09-181.2

STRULIK, STEFANIE* *(Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva)*

Indian Economic Nationalism and Middle CLASS. Middle Class As Contested Cultural Project(s)

Recent years have seen an increased sociological interest in the middle classes of the Global South from a comparative perspective. The paper argues that in addition to sociostructural analysis, Weberian or Bourdieuan conceptualizations it might be worthwhile to look at national and transnational discourses on middle class, i.e. to study middle classes not as descriptive facts but as cultural projects.

This paper assumes middle class to consist of a specific set of subjectivities that are articulated with regard to gender, national belonging, religion, modernity, the West and others. Class is conceived as being simultaneously lived experience and a relational and interproductive phenomenon. Consequently, middle class then would be a fragmented category of aspiration and imagination with contested boundaries of membership that draw on different narratives and embodied practices.

The paper works with ethnographic material from India to show how middle class subjectivities explicitly need the opposition of other middle class subjects

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

and that internal fragmentation is one of its typical constituents. Comparisons with 'the other' - e.g. a supposedly global middle class or different middle class milieus within India - is part and parcel of 'being in the middle'. Moreover it discusses how in the case of India a new economic nationalism is intertwined with discourses on middleclassness and Indian modernity.

While the paper does not intend to claim that discourse analysis or ethnographic research on the relation of emic and etic conceptualizations of middle class should supersede classical sociological middle class research, it contends that for a deeper understanding of transformatory processes in the Global South, as well as for a comparative perspective, it is needed that middle classes are (also) studied as contested, often politicized cultural projects.

RC06-134.7

STRUZIK, JUSTYNA* *(Jagiellonian University in Kraków)*
SLUSARCZYK, MAGDALENA *(Jagiellonian University)*

Gender and Power in Couple Interviews – a Case of Polish Migrants in Norway

Performativity is a well-established lens for looking at gender and power imbalances in the research context, highlighting not only what people say during the interviews, but also how they say it, and - for interviews with more than one individual– who takes the lead. Adopting this framework to an empirical context of Polish migrant couples interviewed in Norway in the realm of Transfam study, we look at how spouses interact in the research situation. As our interviews were dedicated to issues of migration, work, as well as family practices, we analyse which 'domains' remain gendered in the sense of 'who' has a responsibility and power over telling their stories and putting forward their interpretations of events belonging to the shared biography. Generally, we support earlier findings about masculine lead in the narratives on public sphere (employment) and primarily female accounts arising from questions on doing family, relationships and affect, adding to the debates the particularities of the Polish context. However, we also suggest that stories pertaining to migration may be seen as 'testing grounds' were both men and women feel the need to share their differing perspectives, contributing to the displays of power through both verbal arguments and non-verbal cues. Continuously, we put forward arguments about the concatenations of gender and nationhood (legitimacy of "Polishness") expressed in the power dynamics of couples discussing their international mobility. In our presentation we will provide a methodological reflection on conducting couple interviews with migrant families by showing how telling stories may reveal gender dynamics within a couple.

RC38-668.5

STRUZIK, JUSTYNA* *(Jagiellonian University in Kraków)*

Polish HIV/AIDS Organizations through the Lens of Various Social Actors' Biographies

From an epidemiological perspective Poland has never experienced an epidemic level in terms of HIV/AIDS. The first diagnoses and the first attempts at shaping policy responses took place in the mid- and late 1980s, respectively. The history of creating HIV/AIDS policies in Poland (as throughout Central and Eastern Europe) is intertwined with political, economic and cultural transformation. The transformation of the early 1990s brought about several HIV/AIDS organizations in the biggest Polish cities, and the first state institutions addressing their activities to people living with HIV/AIDS. In the beginning of the 1990s political and economic changes taking place in the CEE created new political, discursive and cultural opportunity structures for social organizing and civil acting in the field of HIV/AIDS. On the one hand, it allowed for the strengthening of the Catholic Church and its greater involvement in humanitarian action/social assistance, also with respect to HIV, and on the other it contributed to the emergence of progressive social HIV/AIDS-related organizations acting in the field of human and minorities rights. The purpose of the proposed presentation will be to look at HIV organizations in the 1990s on the basis of biographical interviews conducted with activists and professionals throughout Poland. By introducing voices of activists and experts from different localities (both in terms of geographical differentiation and institutional and thematic diversity of organizations), the presentation will provide the mapping of personal stories of HIV engagements. Special attention will be given to the reflections of systemic changes visible in the collected narratives of the representatives of different organizations: civil society organizations, state institutions and church-related initiatives. The analysis will also present agency of the actors emerging from their personal biographies, showing the ways in which they shaped the organizations in the context of the transformation.

RC05-124.1

STRYJEK, TOMASZ* *(Institute for Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences)*
KONIECZNA-SALAMATIN, JOANNA *(University of Warsaw)*

State-Created Images of the Past As a Way to Form Collective Identities of East Europeans

The place of a state in common beliefs of East-Europeans is special, because for long historical periods the state was first of all the instrument of external domination and as such - most often contested. Its role in constructing collective identity had been questioned as well. Nevertheless, the state constantly affected the identity and since the fall of communism its influence even increased. Nation's collective identity is supported, maintained or in some aspects created by the state, in particular by using the historical policy. The main object of our study are images of the past as an element of collective identity construction - within the state or against it. We are comparing Poland and Ukraine as the countries where historical policy becomes more and more important and where one can observe increasing interest in the past by the citizens. We hypothesize that the reasons for these phenomena are different in those countries even if the observed outcomes are similar. Since 1991 Ukrainians experience their first long-term historic opportunity to be formed as a nation with its own identity. Since 2014 they are victims of external aggression. Identity-creating activity of Ukrainian state aims at building internal cohesion, among others by using symbols of the past, useful in current situation. Poland had it's long-term opportunity earlier: in interwar period. The current increasing interest in the past in Poland and the search for identity-constitutive elements seem to be the answer to quick (possibly too quick) modernization, westernization and the challenges of globalization and not the identity-creation as in Ukraine. Our research identifies and describes the mechanisms of states' influence on collective identities of Poles and Ukrainians and shows how this activity can push the identity demand in undesired direction of nationalism and xenophobia. We analyse the data collected in September–December 2017.

RC24-449.2

STUBBLEFIELD, CHARLES* *(University of Alberta)*

Managing the Planet: The Anthropocene, Good Stewardship, and the Empty Promise of a Solution to Ecological Crises

The Anthropocene has emerged as a dominant conceptualization of the current geological epoch and, more significantly, of our relation to nature. By its proponents the Anthropocene is espoused as a "solution formulation," an analytical tool which clarifies humanity's multifarious impacts on nature and nature's subsequent crises; and further as a conceptual apparatus from which to launch mitigation and adaption strategies, promising deliverance or at least engagement with ecological crises. However, the Anthropocene is not a neutral concept, merely illuminating transition within ecological conditions and connections between human activities and nature; rather, it is a particular prism from which to understand humanity's relation to nature. And, as the Anthropocene becomes ascendant both analytically and politically, it becomes vital to question its imaginary, how it constructs nature and humanity, how it influences and constrains responses to ecological crises, and what the long-term implications of operating within this imaginary are.

I argue that the Anthropocene as a political/analytical prism rests upon flawed conceptions of nature, history, and humanity, rending it an impotent construct from which to respond to ecological crises; offering only partial and presumptive "solutions" in the form of intensified governmental regulation and the application of manifold technological "fixes" through the geoengineering of Earth's systems, in an attempt to address isolated aspects of ecological destruction. While the Anthropocene highlights human-nature relations as central to ecological crises, it does not question the economic system which drives those relations leaving the principal source of crisis unchallenged; and is thus left addressing capital's epiphenomena. The solutions offered up through the Anthropocene imaginary may extend the viability of certain lifestyles and capitalism's modus operandi within the immediate future, but will not reverse nor end ecological devastation. As such, we must move beyond the faulty imaginary of the Anthropocene to novel imaginings of our relations to nature.

RC35-632.3

STUPART, RICHARD* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

Bearing Witness: Practices of Witnessing in Geopolitically Marginal Conflicts

As part of a cosmopolitan ethical project, the representation of others in need grants us the opportunity, however imperfectly, to make good on a responsibility to people that the media has allowed (or perhaps forced) us to see. The work of producing these representations, of 'bearing witness', involves journalists

negotiating an ethically ambivalent position of seeking proximity to suffering for purposes that do not include immediate (or, in the long run, possibly any) assistance for the sufferer. Furthermore, this work takes place within a social space affected by both changes in the political economy of international conflict reporting and a manichaean sociological universe particular to large scale peacekeeping and humanitarian operations that described in existing literature on 'Aidland' and 'Peaceland'.

This paper develops an understanding of the concept of 'bearing witness' - present in existing work on media witnessing - as being both a discourse used to justify the ethics of journalists' presence before suffering and a practice requiring material and discursive resources to enact. Based on research examining the case of journalists bearing witness to conflict in South Sudan, I suggest potential forms of this discourse and some of the resources that may enable or constrain its practice.

TG06-987.4

SUAREZ DELUCCHI, ADRIANA* *(University of Bristol)*

Community Based Water Management in Rural Chile

Although Institutional Ethnography has clear emancipatory goals, it has not been applied to the area of participation in natural resource management. This contribution attempts to fill this gap by looking at community based water management in Chile through IE.

In Chile, Rural Sanitary Services (RSS) work as a partnership between the State and rural communities to provide drinking water and sanitation to rural areas. 'Rural Drinking Water Associations' (APRs) are responsible for the management and operation of the RSS. More than 1600 APRs have come together under a National Federation to create a law that protects them from private sanitary companies. After 14 years of negotiations the Federation agreed a Law on RSS, and is now advocating for changes in the Water Code, the main water legislation in Chile.

This presentation will share results from my PhD where I use IE to explore the ways in which the Federation is organised. Taking the standpoint of an APR located in the semi-arid north of Chile, I start from people's personal work experiences and go beyond them, to understand the social and political processes involved in people's everyday activities. There is a disjuncture between the way people manage water locally and some aspects of the legislation that have become problematic for the APR. I will explore the ways in which the local APR wants to be involved in the modifications of the Water Code by learning about how they do water management locally and how they relate to people working in the Federation.

My research will contribute to this Thematic Group both theoretically and empirically. I will share my experience of doing an IE in Chile in the context of community water management, critically considering how a very distinctive organisation gets involved in law making.

TG06-992.3

SUAZO, MARTHA LORENA, MARTHA* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras)*

CRUZ, KEVIN *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras)*

El Sistema De Protección Infantil En Honduras

El objetivo del presente trabajo es contribuir a la comprensión del impacto que tienen los procesos institucionales e interinstitucionales del sistema hondureño de protección infantil, en la facilitación o contención de la protección de los niños y adolescentes de Honduras. En el marco de la firma de distintos acuerdos y convenciones internacionales, y de diferentes factores a lo interno del país, durante la última década, el Estado hondureño ha tratado de construir una nueva infraestructura institucional dirigida hacia la protección de la niñez y la adolescencia en Honduras.

Sin embargo, a pesar de los esfuerzos realizados, actualmente este sector poblacional continúa en situación de vulnerabilidad extrema. Solamente en el año 2014, 1.031 niños y jóvenes menores de 23 años fueron asesinados. Y en el mismo año, 9.469 niños que huían del país fueron deportados desde México y los EEUU. Esta condiciones llevan a preguntarse sobre los obstáculos que están impidiendo al sistema de protección infantil garantizar los derechos más básicos a la niñez y adolescencia en el país, por lo que se plantea la necesidad de conocer de manera minuciosa las prácticas organizacionales que dicho sistema realiza, y el modo en que éstas afectan la vida de los niños y sus familias.

Desde el Departamento de Trabajo Social de la Universidad de Ryerson, en colaboración con Honduras y otros países de la región que estudiarán esta situación en sus propios contextos, se ha propuesto investigar este fenómeno desde un enfoque cualitativo, mediante el método de la etnografía institucional propuesto por Dorothy Smith (1987; 2005), y apoyado de técnicas de recolección de datos como la entrevista, la observación, el análisis de textos y el mapeo de actores y procesos.

RC08-169.4

SUBEDI, TEK* *(Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus)*

Pathways of Public Sociology in Nepal

The emergence of sociology as a science offering universal knowledge about society regardless of the historical and structural base and the specificity of the context became a fertile ground for scholars attached to particularism, which appealed to those who sought to challenge the hegemony of Western Sociology roughly after the 1950s. Around the same time, in between the 1950s and 1970s, the discovery of the noble concept 'Third World' in social sciences disheartened the separatist theories for the study of separate Worlds. From the 1970s, world system analysts took the initiative to minimize the dichotomy between universalism and particularism urging the dissolution of sociology into a broad social science. The dissolving of sociology into a broad social science would be suicidal for some sociologists; hence, they advocated for the development and strengthening of sociology as global sociology the backbone of which was the public sociology. Such an endeavor was supposed to offer two advantages; the bridging of gap between universalism and particularism, and the defending of discipline from the shade of economics and political science.

It was perhaps the possible threat of encroachment of sociology from social sciences disciplines in general and from economics and political science in particular was quickly realized by the Nepali sociologists and established Central Department of Sociology as an independent department within the Tribhuvan University (TU), the idea adjacent to public sociology. In this context, this paper identifies the key issues that the public sociology is expected to cover and cross-checks whether such issues are inserted within the curriculum of sociology at the TU. Also, structured interviews with the faculties, members of the Sociology Subject Committee, and curriculum developers are taken to find out the direction sociology is taking. The paper argues that the incorporation of public issues in sociology helps the subject stay alive.

TG03-966.3

SUBRAMANIAM, MANGALA* *(Purdue University)*

PALMER, ZACHARY D. *(Purdue University)*

KAUL, VASUNDHARA *(Purdue University)*

Coping with Violence: Women in Sex Work and Transgender People in Karnataka, India

HIV prevention involves a sprawling structure, comprising a range of actors ranging from translocal network of governments, multinational corporations, international development agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), support groups, and community organizations (COs) particularly in the global south. The prevention program has enabled the formation of a set of people and organizations in formal positions of authority which rarely acknowledge the repositories of expertise created within 'communities' of high risk groups such as women in sex work (henceforth referred to as sex workers) and transgender people. These repositories of information have facilitated the 'institutionalization' of expertise which is key to addressing intimate partner violence (IPV). Departing from the typical focus on forms of violence faced and types of perpetrators, we discern the mechanisms adopted by sex workers and transgender people to cope with violence. What forms of information do sex workers and transgender people draw upon to cope with IPV? How is this information based (or not) within COs? Coping strategies adopted, we argue, are based on tools and techniques shared through formal mechanisms and informally by CO members.

In this paper, we rely on qualitative interviews with 25 sex workers and 15 transgender people in Karnataka state (India) to examine and compare how they manage and cope with IPV. COs serve as structural interventions and spaces for sharing information which enables the institutionalization of coping mechanisms enabling members to draw upon the expertise embedded within the organization. However, access of such expertise could be uneven based on status differences CO members (by age and if holding a formal position or not within the CO). The complex intertwined relations between the sex worker and transgender people and the CO requires connecting the individual and structural to understand IPV coping strategies that can facilitate the replication and scaling up of the accumulated expertise.

RC03-80.6

SUBRAMANIAM, MANGALA* *(Purdue University)*

PALMER, ZACHARY D. *(Purdue University)*

Demanding Rights: Practices in Community Organizations of Women in Sex Work

Several attempts have been made to define, identify, and categorize structural factors, such as organizational and community aspects, in HIV epidemics. Community organizations as interventions can address structural factors and facilitate HIV prevention ('community' refers to community of women in sex work). Community organizing, not merely mobilizing, in the context of an HIV/

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

AIDS program, aims for collective action to influence safe sex behavior and address structural barriers to prevention services. This involves initiating and building localized groups of women in sex work (henceforth sex workers) and building their capacity to assume ownership of the community organization. Distinguishing between mobilizing and organizing, we argue that participating in an organized group serves as a means for both making demands and seeking rights. Such participation can facilitate a change in individual behavior, build capabilities, and develop critical consciousness for empowering sex workers while simultaneously creating an enabling environment for accessing prevention services. At the same time, the complex layers of power within the community organization (CO) may limit the processes of empowerment. In this paper, we analyze the ways in which member participants of community organizations articulate their rights and whether and how they rely on the CO. Using qualitative data from seven COs and 20 interviews which often included the President, one or two Board members, Secretary or key members, and employees (as a group), we show how 'vocabularies of structure and leadership' are used for articulating rights and simultaneously for asserting informal power. Despite developing authority structure and rules through a deliberative process, internal practices have implications for defining and maintaining solidarity.

RC12-240.3

SUBRT, JIRI* *(Charles University, Faculty of Humanities, Prague)*

The End of Ideologies – Why Did It Not Arrive?

The end of ideologies – Why did it not arrive?
American sociologist Daniel Bell published a book called The End of Ideology in 1960, in which he announced the advent of a period in which traditional ideologies would become obsolete, and ideological thought replaced by science. This paper deals with the question of why this prediction was not fulfilled, and why it is ideology and not science which still dominates our view of the world and its current problems in a number of aspects. For answers to this question, the author looks primarily to Ulrich Beck and Niklas Luhmann, and finds them in tendencies within the evolutionary development of society and science (the hyper-complexity of science), in mechanisms of functional differentiation, in the lack of resources for meta-communication and in the time pressures which ongoing events place on us.

RC56-917.1

SUBRT, JIRI* *(Charles University, Faculty of Humanities, Prague)*

Where Are the Leaders and the Makers of History in the Constructivist Conception of Berger and Luckmann?

Where are the leaders and the makers of history in the constructivist conception of Berger and Luckmann?
Giddens observes that social theory tends to ignore the fact that social structures are largely the result of conflicts which the societies have undergone in the past. Berger and Luckmann are no exception to this, as in their conception people construct social reality because they are able to negotiate using means of communication. Questions of physical labor, forcible compulsion and power control lie outside of this theoretical perspective. Furthermore, the common work of Berger and Luckmann introduces the idea of institutions as the result of purposeful human action. However, the formation of institutions is not always the result of conscious design. Elias's work *The Civilization Process* shows that a number of structures and institutions have formed through long-term development processes. The theory of Berger and Luckmann is rooted in interactionism and is close to the micro-sociological perspective, and perhaps for this reason we are not confronted with the fact that social positions and roles are hierarchically organized. There are actors who influence social reality only at the micro-social level, but there are also those who– through their actions– affect macro-social processes. Besides those who with their daily behavior contribute to the reproduction of existing social structures and relationships, actors can be identified who bring innovation and change to such reproductive processes, and eventually even a smaller number who come up with ideas and acts which constitute incitements to fundamental reform or revolutionary steps. The constructivist perspective is characterised by the fact that that even when it postulates human individuals as creators of social reality, they are usually regarded as anonymous and interchangeable members of humanity. The problem of great historical figures and their influence on society and time is not resolved.

RC48-812.1

SUCHODOLSKI, GABRIEL* *(UCLA)*

Flexible Patronage and the Contentious Politics of Dispossession

With an ethnographic case study of a riverine-peasant community menaced by a hydroelectric dam in the Brazilian Amazon, I show how patronage shapes dispossession processes. The organizational field of dispossession – including politicians, firms, and social movement organizations – provides external patronage relations that shape contention in local communities. I argue that patronage enables both resistance to and compliance with territorial dispossession, and that patronage networks often mobilize against each other, locally and extra-locally. I conceptualize a *flexible patronage* support scenario: when clients are able to mobilize against their patron's will and still maintain patronage support for their everyday, parochial activities. Patrons may strategically tolerate clients' mobilization in order to maintain their positions of authority, providing recursive feedback between patronage networks and collective action. Additionally, I show that contention *further impacts patronage* by the rupturing or strengthening of select social ties. In this case study, in order to neutralize resistance to the dispossession project, pro-dam organizations co-opted local patronage groups in two ways. First informally, subcontracted firms used connections and distributed financial incentives to garner local support. Second, formally, privately led 'participatory techniques' made patronage groups legible to corporate and state actors and facilitated dialogue between contending groups without changing the goals of the dispossession project. Finally, state coercion quelled remaining open resistance or conflicts by clients within the flexible patronage scenario.

RC24-462.2

SUCHODOLSKI, GABRIEL* *(UCLA)*

Patronizing Dispossession: Patronage Networks and Contention in Amazonia

With ethnographic evidence from a riverine-peasant community menaced by a hydroelectric dam in the Brazilian Amazon, I argue that patronage groups can provide the basis for both resistance to and compliance with territorial dispossession. Anti-dispossession social movements provide resources and framing for some local groups, which selectively protest dispossession and intrusive subcontracted firms. In response, private firms employ co-optative mechanisms to ensure local support and project continuity (Selznick 1966[1949]). First, subcontracted firms co-opt local families informally through financial incentives, creating acceptance within shifting patronage groups. This partial and informal cooptation radicalizes local conflicts. Companies then deploy a second, formal co-optative mechanism by providing privately controlled information and 'new public participation' (Walker et al 2015); a "social communications" firm effectively divides the community by subsuming contending parties into a participatory and representative "community council" under private auspice, thus managing to avert threats to project continuity. I argue that patronage groups and participatory techniques are crucial intervening mechanisms to understand and explain the interactions between state or corporate powers and local communities as well as the shape of dispossession processes. Territorial dispossession provokes reaction from social movements and civil society but its contentious politics is shaped by local and extra local relations of dependency conceptualised as patronage.

RC28-524.3

SUDO, NAOKI* *(Department of Political Studies, Gakushuin University)*

Effects of Regional Inequality on Political Attitudes: Regional Polarization Accelerated through Aging Population and Globalization in Japan

A rapidly aging population has been hugely influential on Japanese society, especially the social welfare system. Alongside this influence, under the neo-liberal regime of the Liberal Democratic Party, certain globalization trends have accelerated various social changes, especially in the Japanese economy. It is plausible to predict that these changes will have some effects on political opinions in Japanese society. Additionally, even though changes have been rapidly permeating throughout society, the speed at which change has had effects has not occurred evenly within the different regions of the country. This presentation aims to clarify how differences occurring in relation to different aging speeds of the population and differing effects of globalization among regions cause social inequality in Japanese society, through focusing on people's political attitudes. To examine the differing effects of an aging population and globalization, the Social Stratification and Social Mobility survey (SSM 2015, N=7,817) and the 2015 national census have been used. For analysis, the rate of the over 65 years-old population in a municipality was taken as an index of the aging population, and the rate of foreign residents in a municipality as an index of globalization. Furthermore, SSM 2015 data were analyzed using a multilevel multi-nominal logit model. Analysis results showed that individual socio-economic status and demographic characteristics had mostly no effect on political attitudes. In contrast, the analysis demonstrated that differing regional rates of aging population and presence of foreign residents have statistically significant effects on political attitudes. In more globalized regions, people were more likely to support small government and minimal expenditure for social policies. In highly aging regions, people were more likely to support moderate levels of expenditure for social policies. These findings suggest that people in regions more exposed to rapid globalization changes tend to support neo-liberal policies.

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RC45-765.1

SUDO, NAOKI* *(Department of Political Studies, Gakushuin University)*

Supporting Redistribution Policies and Market Principle Simultaneously: How to Shape Conflicting Political Beliefs

Social survey data in Japan indicate that a majority of Japanese support redistribution policies. This can be said to reflect rising social inequalities in the country. However, the same data reveal that many Japanese also support market principle. In fact, their support for market principle has sustained the neo-liberal regime by the Liberal Democratic Party in Japan. At a glance, the Japanese seem to hold conflicting beliefs in social policies. This presentation aims to explain the reason behind it. In order to examine Japanese political attitudes, I used data from the Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey (SSM 2015, N=7,817), which is one of the nation-wide surveys in Japan. First, I analyzed the data of SSM 2015 by using a finite mixture regression model. This resulted in the extraction of two latent groups: one that did not simultaneously support redistribution policies and market principle, and the other that supported them simultaneously. Next, by examining the differences between the two, I clarified the reason behind the latter group's simultaneous support of redistribution policies and market principle. Surprisingly, the members of this group belonged to a relatively disadvantaged class in society. Although economically deprived and not highly educated, this group is more likely to support market principle. Additionally, they are more likely to support authoritarian attitudes. This finding suggests that the inconsistent belief in social policies among the Japanese is shaped by unquestioning obedience to authorities, political leaders, experts, and intellectuals, even though they are often opposing each other. The inconsistent belief in social policies among the Japanese is a kind of rational judgment, as they only entrust the answers of intractable problems into the hands of the authorities.

RC31-563.4

SUEN, YIU-TUNG* *(Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Gay Brain Drain: Migration out of a Place Because of the Lack of Legal Protection for LGB People

This paper coins the term 'gay brain drain' to connect the two research literatures on sexual migration and brain drain. It relies on Hong Kong as an empirical case, where there is a lack of protection against sexual orientation discrimination and same-sex relationship recognition. An online survey conducted with 1,026 lesbian, gay and bisexual people in August 2016, one of the largest of its kind in Hong Kong, found that 39 per cent had considered leaving Hong Kong because of the lack of legal protection against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation; 48 per cent had considered leaving because same-sex marriage was not legalised or recognised in Hong Kong; and 26 per cent had considered leaving because of the difficulties facing same-sex partners who wanted children. At the same time, the LGB people in the survey were relatively very well-educated, with 48 per cent having obtained an undergraduate degree, and 23 per cent holding a master's degree or above; 72 per cent of them were 29 years old or below. This paper makes several contributions to the research literature. First, it is one of the first studies to provide empirical quantitative evidence to the phenomenon of sexual migration. Second, it argues that sexual orientation discrimination is not only costly for individuals and the workplace, but also society at large. Third, it seeks to reorient social policy debates about sexual orientation based rights in Hong Kong and Asia, where discussions have been overshadowed by discussions on culture and religion, to a more evidence based approach.

RC06-JS-12.4

SUEN, YIU-TUNG* *(Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Legal Non-Recognition of Foreign Registered Same-Sex Relationships for Immigration Purposes: A Social Policy That Harms the Couple, the Workplace and the City

Social and legal recognition of same-sex relationships has been growing rapidly. However, globally such development has been highly uneven. This paper qualitatively analyzes the experiences of six same-sex couples who have migrated from US, UK, the Netherlands and Australia where their relationship is legally recognized to Hong Kong where foreign registered same-sex relationships are not legally recognized for immigration purposes. Inductive thematic analysis of the in-depth interviews explores their experiences before and after migration and highlights the material and mental consequences of the social policy for the couple, the workplace, and the city. The findings bear both theoretical and policy implications. Theoretically, this paper intersects migration, sexuality and globalization, and expands the currently heated discussion on same-sex couples' rights into a cross-national context. In terms of policy and legal implications, this paper calls for the social policy of non-recognition for immigration purposes of same-sex relationships, which harms all stakeholders involved, to be changed.

RC12-237.3

SUH, CHAN* *(Boise State University)*

More Than Words: Legal Activism and the Prevention of Torture in South Korea

Past studies have identified the global spread of human rights norms and waves of democratization as two major forces leading to the protection of human rights. Less well-known is the process of how legal professionals exploit these macro-level opportunities to promote human rights. In this case study of torture in South Korea, I use a process-tracing method to suggest that the practice of torture disappeared only through the persistent efforts of legal professionals to establish a rule of law under the new democratic governments. Specifically, I identify three legal reforms initiated by judges and lawyers after the democratization of South Korea to enhance transparency and accountability within interrogation practices: the independence of judiciary, the guarantee of lawyers' participation in criminal proceedings, and the establishment of the Human Rights Commission. The results offer important implications for understanding how human rights activism by legal professionals can lead to the prevention of human rights violations in new democracies.

RC48-806.3

SUKARIEH, RANA* *(York University)*

The Temporality of the Emergence of the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement

How did the conjuncture of several interlocking "eventful events" contribute to the emergence of the Palestinian Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) Movement in 2005? How do certain events introduce a change to the ordinary political structure and become transformative? This comparative paper seeks to analyze the conjuncture of events that lead to the emergence of BDS in 2005, after six decades of colonization. By analyzing the interdependence of event and political structure, I argue that the 2001 parallel summit to the United Nationals conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance in Durban was a non-transformative event that did not alter the political structure, despite its success in expanding the transnational network of activists. Contrarily, the 2004 decision of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) constitutes a turning point event with structural and political implications, becoming a catalyst for the emergence of the BDS movement. This paper contributes to the burgeoning studies of events in social movement research.

RC50-838.3

SULEMAN, RUKEYA* *(University of Bedfordshire)*

The Critical Call for Soft Science SAVVY Today: The Demand for 'transient Diversity' in Inquiry within International Tourism Studies / Related Fields

The presenters (of this second of the paired sessions on the need for a regular short course in emergent interpretive and qualitative practices) will argue that such an embedded INTERNATIONAL SHORT COURSE IN SOFT SCIENCE should thus inspect what the fresh turn-of-the-century ventilations in research design and paradigmatic thought possibly mean for Tourism Studies (and Companion Subjects).

They will make the case that such a short course should be oriented principally to the interests of advanced researchers (particularly to in-the-van doctoral students), and that it should trace the new permissibles (but also the new strictures!!) of Critical Theory, Constructivism / Constructionism, Advanced Qualitative Research, and Advanced Interpretive Critique. They will argue that while the short course ought <u>not</u> be built around instruction in singular *methods*, per se --- for decent schooling in each individual *method* amongst the teeming profusion of available methods would conceivably take the whole of a given day!!

Participants on such a short course should expect to emerge from it with an enhanced understanding of:
- new scepticisms which are nowadays held about the mid-to-late 20th century monologics of 'orthodox social science research';
- new intellectual openness of many 21st century SOFT SCIENCE (human inquiry) research designs;
- fresh possibilities newly apparent in 'intimate' / 'emic' / 'locally engaged' styles of inquiry;
- character of recent shifts towards *activist* and *politically-committed* inquiry;
- late liberalisations for enhanced forms of 'relationship-research' and 'solidarity-research';
- strong questioning of axiomatic 'expert-driven' research processes, as 'dialogic' forms of inquiry are increasingly cultivated; and,
- the equally strong questioning that has been witnessed recently against conventional styles of '*a priori* driven' and 'intensely criteriological' regimes in social science research.

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RC50-835.6

SULEMAN, RUKEYA* *(University of Bedfordshire)*

The New Interpretive Impulse --- the OPEN Possibilities: Some Liquid Modern Imperatives for Imaginative Tourism Studies, Today

This presentation is the second of two bedfellow papers on the condition of culture under globalisation and the interweaving of populations. It focusses upon the altered function of culture under liquid modernity and (like presentation 1 of 2) it constitutes a contextual application (to Tourism Studies) of the ideas of the social studies theorist, Bauman.

This follow-up presentation on the imaginative power of representation in Tourism Studies today will focus upon the provision of several 'open-to-the-future' propositions to help guide researchers studying the parameters of cultural interpretation ... in relation to the changing ethno-epistemic assemblages of our era. Here are four of them:

PROPOSITION 1 = VISIONS OF CULTURE NOT AS ESSENTIALISED OBJECTS BUT AS ONGOING PROCESSES

Considerable gains can be made Tourism Studies by viewing culture not as a fixed or essentialised set of objects but as an ever-dynamic realm of processes...

PROPOSITION 2 = VISIONS OF A MORE PROVISIONAL GLOBAL ORDER

Considerable advantages can accrue to Tourism Studies researchers who are open to a more contingent and less authoritative view of and about the global order of things...

PROPOSITION 3 = VISIONS OF PLURAL KNOWABILITY

Considerable benefit --- in terms of equity and creative opportunity --- can result for governing bodies in tourism management / development who are alive to (become aware of) the hegemonic understandings they uphold in their day-by-day / quotidian acts of promotion...

PROPOSITION 4 = VISIONS OVER CULTURAL POESIS AS WELL AS CULTURAL POLITICS

Considerable dividend can ensue for researchers in the social science field of Tourism Studies (who have a large mandate for matters of culture) when they turn their disciplinary / crossdisciplinary attention towards ethnoaesthetic meanings...

RC36-652.1

SULLIVAN, BRIAN* *(University of Houston)*
COSTANTINI, REBECCA *(Texas A&M University)*

Women's Reproductive Autonomy and Alienation: Revisiting the Original Conceptualization and Operationalization of Alienation in the 21st Century

Contemporary empirical research has failed to conceptualize and operationalize measurements for alienation. Empirical researchers during the late 1950s and early 1960s crafted measures in an attempt to define what constitutes alienation. Seeman (1959) and Dean (1961) introduced a series of five measures through a collective evaluation of Hegel, Marx, Weber and DeGrazia: (1) powerlessness; (2) meaninglessness; (3) normlessness; (4) isolation; (5) self-estrangement. However, during the past four decades, a pivot toward understanding how trust and efficacy perpetuates alienation has overshadowed the initial intentions of explicating the concept's original measures. We posit that trust and efficacy do not operationalize alienation but are a part of the broader concept, as they lead to the causes of alienation. Trust and efficacy as a replacement for alienation is a common misconception in recent literature. An evaluation of the recent literature shows that some scholars deviate away from Seeman (1959) and Dean's (1961) conceptualization and operationalization of alienation and focus on trust and efficacy as defining factors of alienation (Southwell, 2012). Other contemporary scholars overlook the initial framework altogether and utilize trust and efficacy as the sole measurements of alienation. Therefore, we seek to restore and reassert the validity of alienation's initial framework of origin by revisiting the five measurement tenets through the examination of women's reproductive autonomy. We examine women's reproductive autonomy in the initial alienation framework to 1) demonstrate the validity of the framework in the context of a relevant sociopolitical issue and 2) address the detrimental effects alienation has on women in contemporary political society.

RC39-682.2

SULLIVAN, MICHELLE* *(City of Brampton)*

Sweeter Dreams after the Nightmare before Christmas: Post-Ice Storm Capacity-Building and Resilience

The December 2013 ice storm destroyed 42,000 trees, made travel treacherous, caused wide-scale utilities disruptions and cost the City of Brampton 51 million dollars. The storm differentially impacted the whole region; resources to address impacts were at a premium. Several of the disaster response agencies struggled to answer the needs identified. Some staff were away on holiday, regional volunteer capacities were over-extended, and the area's few certified tree-cutting crews could not answer the demand suddenly placed upon them. Brampton Emergency Management Office personnel made it through this difficult time by depending on its Community Emergency Response Volunteers, city staff and tree-cutting crews hired out of Buffalo, New York.

After action reports revealed that the shelters were under-utilized. In the final analysis, reception centres with information updates, temporary warm-up areas and charging centres for electronic devices were needed, but appropriate facilities were too far from the citizens who needed them the most. When travel by any conveyance is dangerous, resources within walking distance are crucial. Follow-up revealed many received assistance from faith-based organizations (FBOs) in their vicinity. Baseline resilience analysis revealed why: Ninety percent of Brampton's population affiliates itself with a faith. Clearly, there's a need to have FBOs involved in disaster service provision but it raises the question: how do we involve these organizations and at what level?

Municipalities that are understaffed and facing budgetary constraints still need to build their emergency management program's capacity to be in compliance with provincial laws. This research explores how the City of Brampton developed a cost-effective program to address this need, using applications of several sociological and inter-disciplinary theoretical models to bring eight faith-based organizations willing to train, into a collaborative relationship with it's emergency management office through their Lighthouse Program.

RC32-586.4

SULTANA, MAKSUDA* *(The University of Sydney)*

; A Qualitative Study on Critical Gender Analysis in Bangladesh

A Qualitative Study on Critical Gender Analysis in Bangladesh Abstract:

Bangladesh Readymade Garments (RMG) sector is well known for offering comparatively low labor-price to the world famous retailers. Various structural limitations are causing accidents like factory fire, building collapse in RMG factories that ultimately affecting the sector labourers. 2013 Rana Plaza collapse has become one of the worst factory disasters in the world history. The RMG factories still struggling to ensure labour rights. Ongoing approach toward a gender equality based women workers' wage pattern as well as employment rules and regulations in the RMG sector are questionable. Foreign RMG buyers are emphasizing establishment of better factory compliance in Bangladesh, while government and relevant organizations are assuring to implement the standards; there are many issues remaining unsolvable. The research will show the present situation and background problems in the RMG industry in Bangladesh. The study contributes to identify women workers' working conditions and gender disparities in union awareness after the Rana Plaza incident. This will also identify lacks in implementation progress of different international regulations (labour standards) to improve women workers' post Rana Plaza working conditions in Bangladesh. The study focuses on the degree of support to labourers from stakeholders like government, producers, buyers and institutions; the barriers and opportunities for implementation of so-called adequate regulatory framework. In addition to scholarly sources of universities archives, data has been collected from related literatures of various resources like media publications and documentations, and discussion papers. The research is one of the foremost studies for identifying opportunities and barriers in overcoming real problems of the industry. Finally, the research tries to find out women labourers further problems and opportunities that have not been addressed in the existing documents.

RC15-292.1

SULZER, SANDRA* *(Utah State University)*

Borderline Personality Disorder: Effects on Children, Custody, & Protective Services Encounters

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) affects approximately 2% of the population at any given time. While it is among the most-studied mental health conditions, research examining intergenerational impacts has been lacking. Due to difficulties in data collection, the complexities of studying parent-child relationships, and even disagreement about what Borderline Personality Disorder is, we lack information about the long-term impacts of BPD on children, or how they interface with the legal system. While we have some evidence that parents with BPD are disproportionately represented in interventions by Child Protective Services (CPS) and within in-patient psychiatric facilities, we know little about the first-hard experiences of children in these situations. This study examines 28 online message board threads, comprised of 312 posts, by adult children who identify as having a parent with BPD. Using content analysis to examine the discourse of their exchanges, they provide new information about their experiences being raised in a home with a parent with BPD. Threads are augmented by in-person interviews with clinicians (n=32) and related providers, though this presentation will focus on the Adult Child perspective. These first-hand accounts, while retrospective, may offer insights to researchers attempting to understand when CPS gets involved, how this particular subset of children may routinely fall through the cracks, and how to develop better psychiatric interventions for parental dyads when working to resolve these issues.

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RC03-73.5

SULZER, SANDRA *(Utah State University)*
NEID-AVILA, JAQUELINE* *(Utah State University Extension)*

Cultures of Health: A Transformative Alternative Approach to Public Health

In 2014 Cooperative Extension in the United States, the land-grant system which provides educational opportunities to adults outside of the college environment introduced a new focus on Health & Wellness. Extension is unique in that it places masters-level faculty members in every county of every state in the nation to offer evidence-based knowledge to local communities. The courses offered have historically been primarily agriculturally based, and/or focused on home economics. In 2017, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation partnered with Cooperative Extension and 4-H to create a "Culture of Health," using a community based model. Five states were each asked to select three different communities to begin developing such a culture. Communities had to range from being innovators in health & wellness community initiatives to beginners. We offer reflections and insights into the development of the participatory, community-focused decision making processes of three communities in Utah. This transformative alternative to addressing public health issues resituates local communities as the origin and arbiter for health decision making and influence. In particular, we use this as a case study to highlight incongruencies with funding mechanisms. Agencies are accustomed to more positivist research methods than a community based approach. In addition to these process-oriented considerations, we offer lessons learned one year into this two-year initiative.

RC49-820.2

SUMSKIENE, EGLE* *(Vilnius University)*

Challenges of Mental Health Care System Surveillance in Lithuania

According to the MH Action Plan 2013-2020, evidence and research are critical ingredients for mental health policy. The generation of new knowledge enables policies to be based on evidence, and the availability of surveillance frameworks enables implemented actions to be monitored.

The paper will present data from qualitative mental health care experts' research which took place in Lithuania in 2015-2016.

The research reveals, that the culture of reflection is not developed in mental health care system. Mental health indicators currently in use mainly focus on the *resources* and *process*, such as type and number of healthcare facilities, diagnosis of people using psychiatric facilities, numbers of professionals, and suicide rates. These indicators do not capture the broad spectrum of interrelated public mental health problems and absence of interdisciplinary approach that characterizes this field. The component of the *results* monitoring is not integrated in usual systemic practices and is implemented on *ad hoc* basis. Monitoring reports are questioned on behalf of representatives of the system, perceived as critics and direct threat.

The Lithuanian mental health care system is effective while providing treatment to persons with severe mental illness. These services compose the largest part of the *resources* and *process* indicators. Outpatient services for persons with mild diagnoses remain underdeveloped and unaccounted.

The financial component is decisive for planning and development of mental health care system. As a rule, decision makers focus on short-term financial perspective and ignore the need to reform the system of mental health care itself.

High rates of suicide is unanimously acknowledged to be the most serious public health problem in Lithuania. Nevertheless, desperate and unsuccessful attempts to change this situation do not lead to evidence based solutions. Instead, politicians and practitioners develop self-stigmatizing attitudes ("we are a suicidal nation"), feelings of reconciliation or search for irrational political solutions.

RC11-218.1

SUN, HAOSEN* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*
SCHAFER, MARKUS* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*

Do Social Activities Promote Age Integration in Social Networks? A Comparison of Age Cohorts across Regions of Europe

Do social activities promote age integration in social networks? A comparison of age cohorts across regions of Europe
Haosen Sun
Markus Schafer
University of Toronto
Department of Sociology
Abstract
Older adults face the risk of being segregated from broader society, a process believed to be detrimental to their well-being. The age composition of one's core social network is a practical indicator of age-segregation and potential social exclusion. Little research, however, has considered the role of social activities in promoting the inclusion of non-kin, age-varied people in one's network. Using the SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) Wave 6 data from 19

countries in Europe, we examine the associations between multiple social activities (paid work, voluntary activities, courses, clubs, community/political organizations, interactive games) and the odds of having an age-integrated social network. We also examine potential variation in this association across regions of Europe. Our conceptualization of age-integration is reciprocal. We incorporate (a) "upward" age-integration defined as whether those in late-middle age and young-old age (i.e., those 50-59 and 60-69 years old) maintain at least one non-kin network member from an older cohort (>=10 years older than the respondent); and (b) "downward" age-integration that is whether someone in young-old, middle-old, and old-old age (i.e., those 60-69, 70-79, 80-89, respectively) maintains at least one non-kin network member from a younger cohort (>=10 years younger than the respondent). Findings show that employment limits upward age-integration while promoting downward age-integration, particularly in Northern and Central Europe. Voluntary activities facilitate downward age integration in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe among the middle-old and old-old groups, while in Northern Europe they benefit age-integration both ways for the young-old age group. We discuss our findings in the context of cultural differences across regions of Europe and elaborate their relevance for theories of age integration and social exclusion.

RC04-85.7

SUNA, SARASWATI* *(TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES MUMBAI)*

Education As Means of Women Liberation: Myth or Reality? a Sociological Study of Dalits Women at Sambalpur University (India).

Education as means of women liberation: myth or reality?
This paper explores the sociological aspects of educational inequality in India and based on qualitative data which I have collected from the field of the study. In India, education is perceived as a mechanism for the social and economic advancement of the deprived sections of the society through social mobility and guarantees equality to everyone. It is considered as a means of 'liberation' (Velaskar 1998) from the shackles of caste, gender, and class. However, in reality, it has become, 'an instrument for reproducing social stratification and for maintaining the hegemony of the dominant sections' (Chanana 2000). Inequalities and discrimination (based on caste, gender, class, and region) still persist in the educational system over the years with its changed forms. The Dalits, since decades, are being 'discriminated, marginalized and are educationally pushed back' by the upper castes (Krishna 2012). The paper "Education as means of women liberation: myth or reality? A sociological study of Dalits women at Sambalpur University (India)" is qualitative in nature. This paper has made an attempt to understand the experience Dalit women in Sambalpur University in India and the views of key informants, such as Dalit women and teachers. It gives various arguments on the above concept from the point of view of Dalit women. This paper tries to understand the role of caste and gender in the lives of Dalit women and their personal experiences of discrimination and humiliation. It examines the Dalit women's views about caste and gender, and how they perceive through school to University culture, which plays a role to represent the social issues, particularly through education.

Key words: Education, Dalits women, Inequality, Caste, Gender

RC28-507.6

SUNA, SARASWATI* *(TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES MUMBAI)*

Inequalities, Discriminations and Experiences of First Generation Dalit Women Students in Higher Education, India

Inequalities, Discrimination and Experiences of First Generation Dalit Women
Students in Higher Education, India
This paper explores the sociological aspects of educational inequality. In India, education is perceived as a mechanism for the social and economic advancement of the deprived sections of the society through social mobility and guarantees equality to everyone. It is considered as a means of 'liberation' (Velaskar 1998) from the shackles of caste. However, in reality, it has become, 'an instrument for reproducing social stratification and for maintaining the hegemony of the dominant sections' (Chanana 2000). Inequalities and discrimination (based on caste, gender, class, and region) still persist in the educational system over the years with its changed forms. The Dalits since decades, are being 'discriminated, marginalized and are educationally pushed back' by the upper castes (Krishna 2012). With the constitutional provisions, they are gradually entering into the mainstream of higher education. The cultural practices, behaviour pattern, sex role expectations, and association of women with the private domain of household, continue to affect their access to higher education (Chanana 2000). For Dalits women, in every sphere, they have to face it twice because of their identity, and are thus-doubly Dalits' and 'doubly jeopardized' (Rani 1998).

This paper focuses on the first generation college students especially Dalit women of Sambalpur University of Arts, Science, and Commerce. The college came up with a vision of providing the opportunity to the students of the marginalized sections particularly Dalits women in higher education.

Key Words: Inequalities, Discrimination, Dalits Women, Higher Education

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

RC57-933.3

SUNDIN, EBBA* (Halmstad University)
STENBERG, HENRIK (Halmstad University)
STALAND, CARIN (Halmstad University)
ANDERSSON, LINUS (Halmstad University)

Using Sensitive Visual Data: Interdisciplinary Approaches for Developing New Ethically Informed Methodologies

In today's digitized society, some phenomena need to be addressed in research in order to build knowledge and understanding that can be used to maintain integrity and safety for individuals. In this paper, we address the problematic issue of smartphone bystanders in accident scenes. Photographs and videos of victims in difficult circumstances, often with no possibilities to claim their own integrity, are widely posted on social media – and the phenomenon seems to be spread in many cultures. Photographs and videos become communicative "data" in content analysis of social media platforms, but what do researchers need to be aware of in analyzing and reporting research findings in this particular area? What can researchers from different disciplines within social sciences learn from each other? The new type of digital data is challenging existing ethical guidelines and codes and we believe that interdisciplinary approaches are useful when it comes to exploring and developing new ethically informed methodologies in order to safeguard researchers working with sensitive visual data drawn from social media and the Internet in areas of social complexity.

RC43-735.4

SUNDSTRÖM, AGNETA* (University of Gävle)
AHMADI, ZAHRA* (University of Gävle)

The Mediating Effects of CSR on Market Orientation Responsiveness in Housing Companies' Business

Market orientation research assumes that the company's knowledge of customer needs has an impact on their responsiveness to customer requirements. From a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) perspective, it is not enough to be responsive to customers' expressed needs, as accountability should be proactively integrated in core business operations including taking responsibility for stakeholders. As CSR effects on market orientation have received limited interest in research, this study investigates the mediating role of CSR on company responsiveness to customer needs from a market intelligence perspective.

Attention is paid to Swedish public housing companies to manage the transformation from being socially-driven to becoming economically-driving based on return of investments. Traditionally, the public HCs' offered living conditions based on the principle that all people are entitled to good housing, which meant that they gained a price-setting role in the housing market. Their social role and economic importance are especially critical in declining markets. The new legislation expects of companies to act market oriented and based on economic principles. Suggested is that customer needs are handled by CSR. In this study the three elements of CSR (social, economic and environmental) are investigated to improve knowledge of their separate mediating role on market orientation. To improve comparability both public and private HCs in declining markets are investigated.

The purpose of this study is to examine how CSR elements have mediating effects on public housing companies' activities in the markets.

The quantitative method is applied. The result is based on a survey sent to 289 Swedish public housing companies.

The results show that the all dimension of CSR are more positively correlated with market orientation responsiveness in public HCs.

This study deal with public housing companies and intend only to highlight the effects of CSR as having mediating influence as crucial for company´s customer commitment.

RC55-899.7

SUNG, PILDOO* (National University of Singapore)

In- and out-Group Trust and Self-Rated Health: A Multi-Country Analysis

Health research has used varied social capital indicators such as trust, interpersonal networks, and civic engagement. Of those, empirical studies reported a health-promoting or protective effect of individual's generalized trust. Generalized trust refers to trust toward "most people." Researchers have argued that people with high level of generalized trust put trust in not only their in-group members such as friends or neighbors but also out-group persons of unfamiliar or dissimilar characteristics. In turn, generalized trusters may enjoy better physical and mental health due in part to extended social networks and reduced anxiety and fear against others' behaviors. Nevertheless, comparative researchers recently showed that the meaning of "most people" can be interpreted differently across nations and regions. Therefore it is imperative to examine the associations between in- and out-group trust and health separately rather than mixing the two types of trust under the name of generalized trust.

Using data from 56 countries in the sixth wave of the World Value Survey, I found the relative advantage of in-group trust than out-group trust in its association with self-rated health. In contrast, out-group trusters reported better health only in Western societies. These findings suggest that (a) using distinct measures of in- and out-group trust show more straightforward and detailed trust-health relationship in cross-national studies, and (b) in-group trust may generate health advantages such as receiving timely support from confidants and having sense of attachment to primary groups against distress. On the other hand, (c) out-group trust is beneficial to health exclusively in the West where relatively a high level of civic awareness and associational activities enables out-group trusters to get necessary health assistance from people beyond their in-group boundaries.

RC40-JS-21.2

SURYAWAN, ANOM* (Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University)

Negotiating Halal: The Role of Non-Religious Concerns in Shaping Halal Slaughter Standards in Indonesia

In recent years the global halal market has been one of the fastest growing market segments in the world. A key driving force behind such a rapid expansion has been the successful development of halal standard and certification established by various public and private institutions. While scholars have been attentive to research on halal food markets and halal certification, far too little attention has been paid to the actual processes behind the creation of halal standard. This paper seeks to fill this gap by using the standard-setting processes of the new state-led halal standards in Indonesia as a case study. Particularly, it focuses on examining competing frames and narratives underpinning the prescription of the new halal slaughter criteria in Indonesia. This study aims to answer how the provisions on slaughter and stunning methods in halal standards are determined. Using the concept of 'backstage politics' and based on extensive document analysis and semi-structured interviews with members of the Halal Technical Committee 03-08 of the National Standardization Agency of Indonesia, the article argues that in contemporary Islam, particularly in the Indonesian context, the criteria for halal slaughter are no longer determined exclusively based on Islamic dietary laws that explain them. Rather, increasingly non-religious concerns such as food security, animal welfare and state sovereignty are becoming integrally embedded and play a decisive role in shaping what is acceptable or unacceptable in halal standards. These findings contribute to the body of scholarly literature by critically questioning existing views of halal standards as pure religiously inspired governing schemes that seemingly disconnect from 'secular' food politics taking place at both the national and global context. The article concludes that, instead, as the tensions within halal politics resonate with the struggles in other domains, the meaning of halal has now extended beyond the realm of religious debates.

RC21-JS-19.4

SUSIN, PRISCILA* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

Biography and Access to the City: The Working-Class Women Struggle for Housing in Brazil

The housing policy in Brazil was never stable, frequently shifting from more centralized to more decentralized governmental actions. It was not before the 1940's that, as part of the national-developmental strategy - in a framework of intense urbanization and industrialization - that Brazilian's government assumed housing to be a matter of social welfare. If the segmentation in the access to adequate housing was relevant as pertaining to the class realm, one can say that a second segmentation would be the *gendered differences* in the access to durable goods: the history of urbanization in Brazil and land distribution from colonial time to the present cannot be easily separated from the processes of social - *symbolic and material* - inclusion and exclusion of women. By *biographically* interviewing women engaged in urban housing social movements, I aim the access to the historical and biographical sense of the development of housing stratification from the perspective of the embodied actions and narratives. In this sense, the main objective of this investigation is to make sense of the problem of women and housing from the perspective of the actors - women engaged in social urban housing movements - trying to understand what are the symbolic and material experiences, changes and continuities experienced by women throughout life that can help us understand the class and gender segregation in urban spaces and in the access to adequate housing.

RC55-897.6

SUTER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Neuchâtel)

Societal Transformations and Their Implications for Social Indicators Research: Comments on "Fifty Years after the Social Indicators Movement: Has the Promise Been Fulfilled?'

Kenneth C. Land and Alex C. Michalos presented a comprehensive review and assessment of the evolution of research on social indicators, quality of life and well-being over the past fifty years. The authors give a summary of the key developments in this research field, highlights strengths and weaknesses, and identifies several under-investigated areas. Most importantly, however, Land and Michalos point to major societal changes currently transforming contemporary societies in a fundamental way and substantially impacting on the future research agenda regarding social indicators, quality of life and well-being. In my presentation, I will focus on this crucial and particularly innovative aspect of Land and Michalos' contribution. More specifically, my presentation deals with the impacts of three major societal changes on the future research agenda of social indicators research: firstly, impacts of the changing class structure of post-industrial society, secondly, globalization impacts, including its economic, political, cultural and institutional dimensions, and thirdly, the impacts of an increasingly networked digitalization of production and consumption.

RC06-137.6

SUWADA, KATARZYNA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun)

Work-Life Dynamics in a Post-Communist State -- the Case of Poland

The discussion on work-life balance is dominated by the discussion on middle-class mothers from Western societies who combine employment in the labour market with care and domestic work. In my paper I show that such a vision is far from adequate for the situations of Polish families. I resign from the term "balance", since it might be interpreted as an achievement and as such understood in a normative sense as something good and as a guarantee of life satisfaction. Thus I discuss here work-life dynamics and focus on the dynamic and relational aspects of social reality to indicate different factors that impact the way parents experience and perceive their lives and obligations.

I focus here on the situation of Polish parents. My analysis is based on 50 in-depth interviews conducted with mothers and fathers from different social classes (lower class, middle class, higher class), living in different places (villages, small, medium and big cities) and in different family situations (coupled parents, single parents, parents with disabled children, patchwork families). Different situations of the interviewees open a whole array of important factors that influence the way parents deal with everyday life, their parenthood and paid work. The most important are: (1) general working conditions, (2) individual's situation in the labour market, (3) support from other people, (4) cultural norms about care, (5) gender inequalities, (6) health/illnesses, (7) family policy system, (8) housing policy. The communist legacy of Polish society and the market-oriented family policy after 1989 are important here, since they make parents' experiences of work-life dynamics substantially different than experiences of parents from Western Europe.

In my paper I map these different factors and reconstruct the dominating perspective on work-life balance by an intersectional analysis.

RC44-739.6

SUZUKI, AKIRA* (Ohara Institute for Social Research, Hosei University)

Blue-Green Alliances at the Level of Local Unions: Conditions for Successful Alliances

This paper examines cases of "blue-green alliances" in the United States in the 1970s and 1980s, considering conditions which made such alliances relatively successful. It pays attention to cases in which local unions formed alliances with groups of residents concerned with (or affected by) environmental pollution and with state- or national-level anti-toxic organizations that supported residents' groups. It hypothesizes that two conditions contributed to successful blue-green alliances: (1) whether the leadership of international unions were involved in and/or gave support to those local unions that had formed blue-green alliances, and (2) whether members of local unions were able to connect their exposure to toxic substances at their workplaces with the exposure of residents to polluted air, water and lands contaminated by toxic substances emitted from the plants. The cases to be examined include the alliance between OCAW and environmental organizations during the strike by OCAW's locals at Shell Oil in 1973, the alliance between OCAW Local 4-620 (BASF), on one hand, and residents' groups and an anti-toxic organization, on the other, during the BASF lockout from 1985-1989, and the alliance between UPIU Local 14 (International Paper) and environmental groups of residents and their supporters during IP strike from 1987 to 1988.

TG03-962.3

SUZUKI, MINAMI* (Tohoku University)

Just War Theory Regarding New Wars

Although the international organizations have been trying to maintain international society peace and order, it seems have failed as the numbers of the international military conflicts have not declined. One of the reasons why it is difficult to eliminate the numbers of the international military conflicts of today is said that it is difficult to accuse the offenders of the current international military

conflicts of war crimes, for instance, in terms of current international law. Due to the difficulty, some politicians, such as Michael Ignatieff (2000), have found the way to determine whether or not the sovereign states would conduct the international military operations to eliminate the numbers of the international military conflicts of today in the so-called Just War Theory. This presentation, therefore, will introduce the Just War Theory regarding the current international military conflicts.

As you know, the history of the Just War Theory is prolonged; since the ancient Greece, the theory has been developed. As the basis of the current international law on wars is believed to be the Just War Theory, this presentation will introduce the influence of the moral philosophical consideration on how to carry out wars to the consideration of public international law, war treaties in particular. Then, this presentation will move to the contents; based on the categorization of the Just War Theory, *jus ad bellum*, *jus in bello*, and *jus post bellum,* this presentation will assign two key aspects from public international law; the principle of necessity and the principle of proportionality. The contents of this presentation, therefore, will be examining the six components which equal to two principles times three categories.

The conclusion of this presentation will be what the politicians should consider when the governments determine to participate in the international military operations to maintain the international peace and security.

RC27-502.5

SUZUKI, NAOFUMI* (Hitotsubashi University)

Analysing the Process of Social Transformation for Social Inclusion through Sport: A Japanese Case

This paper examines how sport can contribute to transforming social structure so as to promote social inclusion. Drawing on the case study of a football-based homeless assistance programme in Japan, it attempts to theorise the process in which a sport-based programme enlarge not only the life chances of those who are severely excluded, but also its own organisational capacity to achieve that goal through interacting and networking with general public as well as similar organisations. This process is explained by referring to social theories such as Amartya Sen's capability approach, Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, and institutional as well as ecological approaches to organisational studies. The focal point of analysis is the organisational trajectory of Nobushi Japan, a football programme provided primarily for the vendors of the Big Issue Japan. While the programme was launched a decade ago so as to enter a team to the Homeless World Cup, it now domestically organises its own football tournament called the Diversity Cup, which connects a range of organisations trying to promote social inclusion for a variety of vulnerable people. Through this tournament, the model of social inclusion programme using football and other sporting activities has started to spread across the participating organisations. The paper is based on three years of consultancy and participant observation with Nobushi Japan, as well as semi-structured interviews with ten other organisations using sport to promote social inclusion, of which majority participate in the Diversity Cup. The paper concludes with some implications as to how a certain approach to social innovation gain legitimacy, and thus an organisational field is formed, resulting in gradual transformation of social structure.

RC48-813.3

SVENBERG, SEBASTIAN* (Department of Sociology. School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences)

Speech Acts and Mobilisation for Social Change - Exploring the History of Collaborative Production in the UK

Elements of sharing and collaboration in economy are involving certain mobilisations or platforms forming the basis for collective action. Historically, such mobilisations have taken place in the context of social movements and as part of the purpose for social change, making collaborative collective action different from commercial contracts in profit-oriented production and markets. The mutuality of collaboration has arguably been an element for the set up of counter-competitive action in different social movements. The paper departs from an empirical study of historical material of movement journals debating and organising for cooperative economy, economic democracy and women's collaborative economic participation in the UK. The aim of the paper is to theoretically and empirically explore how mobilisations of economic collaborations are set up by speech acts in relation to intentions for social change. The paper draws out conclusions about the relation between speech acts and moments of mobilisation, suggesting different types of conditions for mobilisation of collaboration and sharing in economy, such as contemplative and utopian mobilisations, articulations of shared material interests, or knowledge based mobilisation formed upon the pursuit for professional autonomy. The different forms of mobilisation are discussed in relation to contemporary cases of collaborative production and economy, such as open source software production, digital sharing platforms, (physical) hacker spaces and the maker movement.

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

RC39-697.4

SVETE, UROS* *(Faculty of Social Sciences)*
MALESIC, MARJAN *(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

Disaster Response in Distinct System and Cultural Surroundings

Disaster response in distinct system and cultural surroundings

The US Incident Command System (ICS) has been developed to create temporary structures in order to better coordinate multi-organizational response to disasters and major incidents (Jensen and Thompson, 2016). ICS encompasses various functional fields such as leadership/command and control structure, operation, planning, logistics, administration and finances. Practitioners in USA mostly see the ICS as an effective tool to manage disaster related activities, whereas some scholars (Kendra and Wachtendorf, 2016) warn that ICS means imposition of external solutions to the community under stress, gives too much emphasis on centralization and hierarchical control, neglects the informal structures that are part of disaster response and underscores improvisation.

Regardless conceptual and theoretical diversity (McEntire, 2004; Etkin, 2014), authorities at different levels try to find systemic solutions, how the society should be organised to cope with disasters. The authors of the paper will explore disaster response systems in USA, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and Slovenia. They will point out their crucial characteristics and compare them in order to identify key similarities and differences in achieving their objectives. That will be followed by the reflections on how general structural/administrative, political, cultural and economic circumstances influence the nature of 'incident command system' in the above listed countries and why multi-and interdisciplinary research on disasters is so crucial.

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RC01-38.4

SVETE, UROS* *(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

Security Culture As Precondition for Sustainable Development of Military Reserve Force: The Case of Slovenia

Since its independence and own Armed forces organizing 26 years ago, Slovenian society has been facing with tremendous changes and challenges how to fulfill military units and organize recruitment and retention as well. Beginning with military conscription pulling its roots in Yugoslav total defense system which ensured wide broad base of citizens' readiness for serving in the military, the next decade brought very fast Nato integration and rush transition into all volunteer force. Consequently, the population dealt with military and national security matters has dropped down to 12.000 including police and law enforcement. But till the migration crisis in 2015 when more then 250.000 refugees crossed the country, there was no practical need for operative using of military reserve with exception of few reserve personnel served in international peace keeping (for instance in KFOR operation in Kosovo). Following economic crisis and austerity measures the military budget has been cut down for almost a half what has dramatically influenced military reserve training and recruitment and retention activities. As consequence during a period of migration crisis when Slovenian armed forces have been tried to mobilize their reserve forces for border protection, the response was lower the 40%... This caused stormy reaction among political politics and professional public. Some of them suggested the establishment of national guard, the others wished to have renewal of military conscription. But nobody opened very complex and crucial issue, the issue of security culture, which supposed to be the only way, how to sustainably organize national security system in long-term. Therefore the intention is to present empirical quantitative and qualitative research, what are the trends in this particular matter and how the very alarming situation ought to be improved since in current period of economic recovery recruitment and retention results according to the plans continue to become strained

RC35-JS-24.1

SVETLOVA, EKATERINA* *(University of Leicester)*

Valuation As Science and Art in Asset Management

In the paper, I would like to develop an understanding of valuation that is related to the idea of the investment chain which my colleagues and I started to map in our recent book (Arjaliès et al., 2017). The positioning of investment managers in the investment chain and particularly the links to other market players such as clients and consultants determine how asset managers value assets. Even if some professional investors share Peter Lynch's view that "investing in stocks is an art, not a science", they might still exactly comply with the quantitative rules of valuation because they are exposed to the "gaze" of consultants and clients.

My analysis will be based on two sets of interviews. The first set contains thirty semi-structured, in-depth interviews with German and Swiss mutual fund managers. The second set of interviews with institutional investors and consultants is still work in progress. However, what is already emerging from my preliminary analysis of data is that the two groups have different conceptions of valuation. Mutual fund managers operate at a distance to their clients (there is usually no direct contact) and as a result often – and openly – include qualitative criteria such as a brand or the management's ability to innovate in their valuation procedures. The asset managers, who work for institutional clients regularly meet their clients, report to them and are constantly observed by consultants, suppress qualitative criteria in their valuation techniques and rather develop transparent investment processes and comply with them. Thus, differences in valuation can be observed not only across the asset classes (e.g. equities vs. bonds) but also among the investor groups depending on their position in the investment chain. By analysing these issues, the paper will highlight one important but still not widely discussed social aspect of valuation practices.

RC48-805.13

SWAIN, PRANAYA* *(National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar)*

Movement for Strengthening Science Based Higher Education and Research: The Case of Niser and Iisers in India

Based on the recommendations of a Task Force constituted under the XI plan of the Government of India for rejuvenation of basic scientific research in Universities several action points for strengthening science based education and research have been initiated. However, attracting students to a career in Science from the school level still remains a great challenge. Many reports claim that young students from high schools are slowly being lured away from their genuine interest in science, because of the lack of innovative ways of teaching science. Their natural curiosity about science is not appropriately encouraged and supported in the existing school and college system (Lavakare, 2016).

To set up a new paradigm in research-led undergraduate teaching of science, during 2006-2008, five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) were set up, followed by two new ones in 2015 and 2016. The National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER) was set up in 2007 at Bhubaneswar by the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India. In these institutes, science is taught in a holistic manner, seamlessly integrating Undergraduate teaching with research in an interdisciplinary manner (Ganesh, 2015). These Institutes were envisaged by the Government of India with a very specific purpose of embedding scientific rigour within the larger pedagogic practices in the country.

Currently the IISERs and NISER together churn out over one thousand undergraduates every year. DST-INSPIRE and KVPY fellowships have been just about the right kind of incentives that the Government of India has in place to attract the young students and to cultivate and/or orient genuine interest in Science at the high school level. Here is an attempt to deep dive into the genesis and philosophy of the movement in past couple of decades, of the research-led undergraduate teaching in Science in India.

RC48-JS-25.2

SWANTON, BEN* *(Sydney University)*
GOODWIN, SUSAN *(Sydney University)*

Unpacking the Promise of Prevention: A Poststructural Analysis of International Development Policy That Aims to "Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls"

'Prevention' appears to offer progressive possibilities for eliminating men's violence against women given charges that 'responses' have been ineffective and implicated in programs of social control. Championing 'prevention' over 'response', however, contains a raft of risks as well as possibilities. This paper draws attention to likely consequences of placing 'prevention' (and 'prevention science') at the centre of efforts to address violence. Applying poststructural policy analysis (Bacchi and Goodwin, 2016) to key international development policy and program documents, the authors suggest that 'problem' representations contained within these documents serve to constitute violence as a particular type of 'preventable problem'. Notable effects of these representations include analyses of the 'causes' of violence in terms of 'risk factors' that emphasise properties of individuals, the prescription of discrete intervention approaches as 'evidence based' and the production of subject positions that affect who can speak with authority about 'what works' to prevent violence. Destabilising 'prevention' as a policy object, the authors draw distinctions between feminist, epidemiological and criminological formulations, demonstrating there is more than one way of thinking about violence prevention. The implications of these differences are related back to contemporary gender violence politics and social movements.

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

RC24-458.2

SWARNAKAR, PRADIP* *(ABV-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management)*

ZAVESTOSKI, STEPHEN *(University of San Francisco, California)*

Transition for Whom? a Socio-Political Class Analysis of the Sustainability Transition Literature

The global environmental crisis has forced policymakers to consider alternative paths to achieve the goals of human development amidst the resource-constraints and climate instabilities imposed by human disruption of earth systems. Whereas "sustainable development" aims to make the current path sustainable, the notion of a "sustainability transition" focuses on shifting a system from a dominant regime to an entirely new regime. Sustainability transitions theory and research tends to focus on socio-technical changes resulting from top-down, managed transition strategies. To address the possibility of transitions being shaped by 'bottom-up' processes, some scholars have highlighted sustainability experiments occurring in niches or pointed to grassroots innovations as sources of bottom-up pressure. Neither approach adequately addresses how social inequality, social structure and power relations influence the beneficiaries of top-down strategies or limit the possibilities of bottom-up transformation. Our paper therefore applies a socio-political class analysis in asking the following questions: Who benefits from top-down sustainability transitions approaches? To what extent are equity concerns integrated into end goals? Can grassroots bottom-up innovations, which presumably benefit citizens living at the boom of the pyramid, actually result in the system transformation required of a sustainability transition? To examine these questions, we critically analyze existing sustainability transitions case studies from developed and developing countries (Sengers et al., 2016, Wieczorek, 2017). We find that in Northern countries, although the incumbent regimes support transitions to low-carbon economies, they often use institutional power to resist system transformations that might produce more equitable outcomes. In the case of developing countries, the strategic niche management perspective identifies the importance of networks between developed society actors and initiatives aimed at sustainability transitions in developing societies. But these beneficial network relations address neither power inequalities nor the equity dimensions of sustainability transitions.

RC48-JS-31.3

SWARTZ, SHARLENE* *(Human Sciences Research Council; University of Cape Town)*

ROBERTS, BENJAMIN *(Human Sciences Research Council)*

NYAMNJOH, ANYE *(Human Sciences Research Council)*

The "Fuck White People" Phenomenon in South Africa: A Statistical and Discursive Analysis

During the recent student protests in South Africa against inequality, racism, and educational inaccessibility, the phrase "Fuck white people" appeared on T-shirts and walls. When understood only as anti-white sentiments, these words have the potential to cause panic and fear. However, key questions to be asked concern the extent to which these opinions are shared, by whom, and what should be done to people who propagated these views. To address these questions, an item was inserted in the 2016 nationally representative South African Social Attitudes Survey (n=2988). Despite the sensitivity of the subject matter, an overwhelming majority of the adult population (96%) expressed a clear preference for how this phenomenon ought to be addressed. A quarter of adults (26%), recommended that those wearing/writing this phrase should be informed that they are hampering the prospects of peaceful coexistence between different race groups (the social cohesion argument), while 39% advocated refraining ("they should stop it"). A further 16% adopted a retributive stance ("they should be punished"). Little more than a tenth (13%) opted for a non-interventionist approach ("they should be left alone"). Only a nominal proportion (2%) believed such behaviour "should be praised" for drawing attention to persisting white privilege in South African society. As might be expected there were sizeable variations in responses by socio-demographic characteristics. We found no statistically significant variation in answers by sex, generation, employment status, educational attainment, and self-reported poverty status. We did, however, find important associations by race, political affiliation, living standard level and geography both between and within groups. We discuss these findings discursively as part of "white fragility" and "rainbow nation mythology" and conclude that while the narrative of a dying rainbow nation project has its place in protests, it seems that the majority of South Africans have not yet abandoned this dream.

RC34-627.1

SWARTZ, TERESA* *(University of Minnesota)*

HARTMANN, DOUGLAS HARTMANN* *(University of Minnesota)*

Crossings to Adulthood. How Diverse Young Americans Understand and Navigate Their Lives

Crossings to Adulthood: How Diverse Young Americans Understand and Navigate Their Lives assembles chapters written by members and affiliates of the Research Network on Transitions to Adulthood on pressing issues facing young, coming-of-age Americans in an increasingly diverse, globalizing world. Based on over 400 interviews with young adults from different racial, class and regional backgrounds, the chapters provide an in-depth look at how young Americans understand their lives and the challenges, risks, and opportunities they experience as they move into adulthood during changing and uncertain times. Chapters focus on how these young adults understand markers of adulthood such as leaving home, launching careers, and forming relationships, as well as issues particularly salient to them including politics, diversity, identity, and acculturation.

RC02-63.3

SWIREK, KRZYSZTOF* *(Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University)*

Administration of Things – Capitalism As Non-Government

According to the famous phrase of Engels, the future phase of social development will replace the 'government of people with administration of things'. This long lasting dream of non-intrusive forms of power was (and is) strong even after grave crisis of Marxism and its theory of 'withering of the state'. In my presentation I will argue, that, paradoxically, this idea or dream of power as *non-government* played important role in economic transformation form state socialism to capitalism in Poland. State socialism was widely perceived as overcomplicated bureaucratic system, that brings enormous amounts of human energy to waste. This opinion was a commonplace, expressed in various forms: in jokes as well as in sociological treatises. In conditions of so called 'economy of shortages', obtaining most trivial production materials and consumption goods was possible only after prolonged efforts, that involved managing expanded web of social relations. In contrast, the reality of capitalism, as it was imagined in socialist Poland, was to be free of such complications. Conscious efforts of 'organizing' things, managing the exchange of favors and bribes, were to be replaced in capitalism by simple and straight-forward mechanisms of market exchange. Capitalism was perceived as a system that strengthens subject's autonomy by freeing her/him from painstaking efforts of managing the trivialities of daily life. The bureaucratic government over most banal spheres of economic and social life was contrasted by impersonal *non-government* of market relations, in which the invisible hand of the market would replace the conscious efforts of planners. Every project of alternative to capitalism, that would be imagined today or in the future, has to address this motive of *non-government*, of freedom from complication in daily life or from unwanted social relations.

RC36-646.2

SWIREK, KRZYSZTOF* *(Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University)*

In the Face of New Masters

One of most recurrent political dreams of modernity were various projects of what could be named as 'power without domination' – power that would operate by means of rational organization and administration rather, than traditional forms of dominance and hierarchy. Such projects – from early liberal formulations to socialist and Marxist propositions – are trying to envision power, that functions without the central figure of the Master, without the One, whose charismatic power would guarantee social cohesion and order.

Traces of the same political hope can be discerned even in discourses surrounding neoliberalism, for instance in figure of subject seen as entrepreneur, actively and rationally pursuing his/her interests, even regardless of traditional cultural norms. Alienated as it is, this figure of agency can be seen also as some remote form of emancipatory hope for possibility of self-government as well as of hope for replacement of centralized, charismatic power with forms of dispersed, 'individual' management.

In our times we see, that those discourses of rational power are more and more in retreat, as we face comeback of strong leaders, new 'masters of politics', that try to advertise themselves as guards of security and national interests.

In my presentation I will argue, that in current historical situation its important to ask the question: how to reformulate the dream of 'government without domination' for new times? How to counterbalance the need for new masters of politics? How to restore the utopian potential of projects of non-dominative power, without succumbing to alienated forms of neoliberal management, that are rightfully becoming obsolete?

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RC09-195.2

SWISS, LIAM* *(Department of Sociology, Memorial University)*
WEI, QIAN* *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

Filling Empty Promises? Foreign Aid and Human Rights Decoupling

After the Cold War, the priorities of aid donor countries shifted from political and military strategy to social and economic development, with special emphasis on the improvement of governance. This rhetorical support for good governance has not always met with support in terms of aid funding and, in many cases, aid recipient countries still show very limited implementation of good governance practices such as the protection of human rights. What role does aid play in closing these human rights decoupling gaps? Does aid targeted at better governance promote a tighter coupling of human rights policy and practice in aid recipient countries? This article draws upon sociological institutionalism, proposes a framework to explore the impact of foreign aid on good governance and human rights, and examines these effects empirically. Longitudinal regression analysis on a sample of 150 aid recipient countries between 1981 and 2015 is used to examine the aid-human rights decoupling relationship and to provide a better understanding of how and where aid might be predicted to promote tighter coupling of human rights rhetoric and practice in the future.

RC17-329.2

SYDOW, JOERG* *(Freie Universitaet Berlin)*
BERTHOD, OLIVIER *(Jacobs University Bremen)*
MUELLER-SEITZ, GORDON *(Technische Universitaet Kaiserslautern)*

From Uncertainties to Affordances: Coordinating an Interorganizational Network in Fast-Response Settings

This paper explores the challenge of coordinating multiple organizational actors for effective, error-free interorganizational operations in fast-response settings. We present observations from a two-year fieldwork on coordinating as practiced by the orchestrator of an interorganizational network dedicated to emergency management in a large German city. We induce three sets of coordinating practices – reducing distance, staging coordination, and aligning to collective performance – that explain how the network orchestrator coordinates contributions from multiple organizational actors in the face of uncertainty. Our observations further show how artifacts and physical surroundings afford the situated enactments of these practices despite uncertainty. Specifically, these affordances prompt options for action to the network orchestrator and its partners along three main dimensions: time, space, and responsibilities. Successful instances of coordination produce an inclination to coordinate among participants, which explains the steady reproduction of the by-and-large informal structures in this network.

RC17-324.3

SYDOW, JOERG* *(Freie Universitaet Berlin)*
WINDELER, ARNOLD *(Technische Universität Berlin)*

Temporary Organizing – the End of Organizations As We Know Them?

Organizations make ample use not only of temporary employment and contract work but also of projects, perhaps the most popular form of temporary organizing. This trend towards projectification and temporariness will nevertheless not herald the end of organizations as we know them. In order to be effective, most forms of temporary organizing rely on complementary permanent organizational or interorganizational structures. The full paper will discuss this role of context not only for project-based and project-supported organizations but also for interorganizational projects and project networks. The trend towards temporary organizing, that is embedded in - and at the same time contributes - towards projectification of society and radicalized modernity, will make organization theory not redundant but asks for a processual reconceptualization of the temporary and the permanent. This reconceptualization also has to reflect developments of the societal scale.

RC21-391.2

SYKORA, LUDEK* *(Charles University)*
FIEDLEROVA, KLARA *(Charles University in Prague)*

Who´s Town Is It? Immigrant Investors, Gentrification and Politics of Belonging and Place Making in Karlovy Vary

Neither James Bond Casino Royale, nor annual international film festival are the key reasons that attracted Russian investors, entrepreneurs, life-style immigrants and visitors to Karlovy Vary, a spa town in Western Bohemia. It was fragmented privatization of spa and hotel complexes that repelled German capital while opening opportunities for Russian investments to utilize market potential of historic tradition of spa guests ranging from tsar Peter the Great to Soviet Astronauts. The environment of close cultural proximity offered somewhat hidden shelter for families, while keeping business operations in Russia. Contracts with Russian partners and direct flights from Russia paved the way for a massive inflow of spa guests from post-soviet spaces, thus making Russian the most heard language in the spa zone. It provided further business opportunities as well as jobs for less paid labor drawn from post-soviet republics. The superiority of foreign over domestic finance capitalized in spa zone residential sector though wholesale gentrification and displacement of locals by wealthier Russian life-style immigrants. Not surprisingly, local population began to name the town spa zone Ivan Vary (Ivan is Russian name) calling for negative and xenophobic media representations of socially polarized town landscape. On the other hand side, a local statement that "every smart Karlovarak (manager) found its Russian (investor)" refers to functioning multiethnic partnerships in everyday business life. Building on interviews with Russian speaking immigrants as well as original local population, with managers, employees, residents as well as political representatives, this paper discusses the patterns and politics of belonging and place (re)making in a town of dynamic urban transformations, ethnic tensions and transnational linkages.

RC04-88.4

SYMEOU, LOIZOS* *(European University Cyprus)*

"I'm Not Sure Whether They Represent Us All or They Just Act for Their Own (Children's) Interests": The Multiple Agendas of School Parent Associations in Cyprus.

This paper presents the findings of a research study which investigates the role of organized parents in primary education in Cyprus. Parents of pupils in primary education may participate on a voluntary basis after being elected in parents' associations at the school, local, and national level but do not participate in any educational decisions or policy-making. Parents' representatives at the national level, however, constitute a significant power-group and manage to influence the official educational policy, without this being officially guaranteed through any relevant national legislation. The findings presented in this paper are based on the analysis of interviews from Parents' Associations members as well as parents that do not participate in their schools' Parents' Associations. The paper discusses how those parents elected in their school's Parents' Association access policy and decision-making processes and highlights the different ways in which these parents act either for their own children's interest or the whole school population. The study suggests that these families have their voice heard more compared to their counterparts, and gain more opportunities to get involved in the school, in ways that they are inclined to act more for their children's interests rather than the whole student body interests. These findings appear to be culturally grounded in local and 'western' values of individualism, autonomy and independence which carry implications for the social roles (and the parenting styles) assumed by parents, pupils and schools alike, and which the latter need to consider in the context of their relationships with families. The study concludes by suggesting that despite the alleged centrality of democratic discourse in official policy, low priority is attributed to issues of equity and inclusion in the Cyprus educational system, with particular reference to families designated as socially deprived or marginalised and/or ethnic minority families.

RC24-450.12

SZASZ, ANDREW* *(University of California, Santa Cruz)*

How Climate Change Is Taught – Poorly, If at All – in Introduction to Sociology Courses; An Empirical Investigation

In the United States, each year, about 900,000 college students take an Introduction to Sociology course. That is far greater than the number of students who take a college's Environmental Sociology course. For example, at UC/Santa Cruz over 500 undergraduates take Sociology 1 every year; fewer than 50 take "Society and Nature."

Introduction to Sociology courses are, then, potentially important sites where Sociologists can teach undergraduates about our understanding of climate change, its causes, its likely societal and ecological impacts, how the public and how political systems have dealt (or have failed to deal) with the threat.

How is climate change *actually* taught in Intro courses?

I analyze the discussion of "environment" and of "climate change" in the top 10 bestselling textbooks, both the most recent edition of each textbook and, where available, earlier editions of the same textbooks, so that I could answer the question: has the discussion of climate change improved, deepened, changed in any significant way in the past decade?

I find that discussion of the "environment" is always relegated to the back (or close to the back) of the book. It does not get its own chapter but is combined with other topics (most often "population" and "urbanization"). Even then, it gets only a few pages. "Climate change" gets even less coverage, mostly a page or less, sometimes only one paragraph. Climate change is acknowledged to be real and is said to be serious, perhaps catastrophic, but the fact that it is discussed so briefly,

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and so late in the semester, conveys the opposite message – that it is not *all* that important. Discussions of all aspects of climate change, causes, impacts and responses, are woefully incomplete.

I conclude that environmental sociologists should campaign to reform how climate change is taught in Intro courses.

RC19-348.4

SZELEWA, DOROTA* *(University College Dublin)*

Right-Wing Populism, Gender, and Social Policies in Hungary and Poland

After the fall of state-socialism, conservative attitudes towards gender roles dominated public debates in most of the East European countries. As aspiring to EU membership, Hungary and Poland reformed their legal systems adopting anti-discrimination law and the principles of gender mainstreaming. And yet, the legacy of this initial anti-feminist turn continued to influence social policies in the direction of re-familialization.

But a more profound backlash against gender equality took place quite recently, when right-wing populist parties formed governments in these two countries. In the context of demographic decline, women started to be predominantly perceived through their reproductive functions. In Hungary, pro-natalist policies favouring cash transfers were intensified under the slogans of 'demographic revolution of the middle class', with blaming women for falling fertility rates. In Poland, aligned with the Catholic Church, the new government has openly attacked the notion of gender, while limiting access to emergency contraception, IVF treatment, and allowing the repeated attempts to introduce a complete abortion ban.

The goal of this paper is to analyse recent reforms and discourses about gender roles as produced and activated by the right-wing populist governments in Hungary and Poland. My research strategy would be to apply the framework of discursive institutionalism, pointing to the role of crucial actors and ideational path-dependencies. My argument is that the recent developments in these policies and discourses are in line with the conservative climate for the development of social policies that already emerged during the period of transition and can be interpreted as re-building and strengthening national identities. Finally, as previous studies often focussed on Hungarian Polish comparison due to differences in their policy mixes, with Hungary being labelled 'public maternalism' and Poland – 'private maternalism', this paper demonstrates how the recent reforms contribute to transformation of Polish version of maternalism from 'private' to 'public'.

RC37-655.3

SZLENDAK, TOMASZ* *(Institute of Sociology, Nicolaus Copernicus University)*

Bilbargo: Between the Bilbao Effect and the Cargo Cult. White Elephants of Culture and Their Influence on Polish Cities.

Presentation concerns cultural superinstitutions. New contemporary art centers, philharmonics, operas, ultramodern science centers and museums, which with the use of EU funds have been emerged in Poland in the last few years and effectively change landscape along with socio-cultural urban fabric. They grew on a paradigm known in the cultural economy as Bilbao Effect. The mechanism is as follows:1) The decision has to be made to invest in cultural infrastructure with emphasis on attractiveness, to do so starchitect is required - to add some splendor,2) A building with appropriate significance would attract tourists, 3) Around the superinstituton – the attractor – the whole network of various services would develop and as an effect the investment would pay off in taxes, 4) Urban fabric would renew, the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence and entertainment would increase, which also would contribute to local budget, 5) Superinstitution would help to deal with the demographic challenges of the city. The only problem is that this kind of investments, which were supposed to increase the cultural participation and at the same time contribute to local budget, had been built almost like bamboo planes known in social anthropology as manifestations of the cargo cult. "Let's build a superinstitution and the Bilbao Effect will appear as in the well-known literature". The reality was different. The effects came as if magic at large. Cultural supernstitutions caused unexpected effects in Polish cities: In one city, the cultural policy pursued by such white elephants was based on the principles of Bilbao, while in the others it strengthened gentrification or the traditional socio-structural divisions. Some are examples of cultural industry development, some of decay. Presentation is based on a long-term ethnographic research project conducted in 2016 and commissioned by the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.

TG06-997.4

SZTANDAR-SZTANDERSKA, KAROLINA* *(University of Warsaw)*
ZIELENSKA, MARIANNA* *(University of Warsaw)*

The Making of Self-Reliant Citizens. Profiling Tools in Polish Unemployment Policy.

According to a growing body of literature, the traditional criteria put in place when it comes to social rights, based on collective statuses and payment of social contributions are no longer sufficient to obtain and keep some of the previously universal entitlements (Serrano Pascual, Magnusson, 2007; Dubois, 2009). Instead, access to benefits and services becomes increasingly dependent on assessment of individual behaviours and work attitudes. In order to deal with complex information, frontline workers from Public Employment Services often rely on standardised "legibility tools" that are used to translate "differentiated life-situations into 'manageable' organizational categories" (Garsten *et al.*, 2016). Rather than reflect complex individual realities, these tools construct target population imposing "an ideal type of what a "normal" citizen should be" (Wedel *et al.*, 2005: 37) and constitute a technology of "government at a distance" (Rose, 1990: xxii). Interestingly, these "legibility tools", disguised as merely technical devices hidden at the backstage of policy-making process, often escape public and academic attention.

This article provides specific insights into a standardised "legibility tool", which is used by frontline workers of Public Employment Offices to profile the unemployed in Poland. Profiling involves dividing all unemployed into 3 categories after a computer-based interview. Individuals are scored according to their presumed "distance to labour market" and "work readiness" to turn them into "into ranked and rated objects" (Citron, Pasquale, 2014: 3). Based on document and software analysis as well as in-depth interviews with policy-makers, frontline staff and unemployed, two specific questions will be addressed. First, we will reconstruct the implicit way of thinking and normative assumptions behind this categorisation tool, that positively values self-reliance, flexibility and low expectations concerning future employment conditions. Second, we will analyse how those, who are not up to this norm, are disciplined and excluded from most of active labour market policies.

RC27-498.3

SZTO, COURTNEY* *(Simon Fraser University)*

Racial Taunts or Just Trash Talking? South Asian Hockey Players and the Reluctance to Name Racism

In Canada, we tend to "Canadiansplain" racist incidents away. To "Canadiansplain" involves a concession that racism exists in Canada but never to the extent that it does in the United States. These dismissals of racism imply that our multicultural policies will ultimately prevail; therefore, any concerns about racism are deemed frivolous, unfounded, and/or unpatriotic. Unfortunately, our collective reluctance to acknowledge the extent of racism in Canada seems to have left racialized hockey players confused about what does and does not count as racism. Through semi-structured interviews conducted with South Asian hockey players, parents, and coaches in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia, Canada, a disturbing pattern emerged whereby hockey players referred to on-ice racial slurs as regular hockey "chirping" or trash talking. Racism, to these participants, was reserved for those in their inner circles who treated them differently, but racial taunting from opponents was considered fair play in the name of competition. Crucially, if racism is a label only placed upon those assumed to be part of one's in-group we must consider how this definition greatly alters the perceived "presence" of racism in hockey.

RC53-884.5

SZULC, ANDREA* *(National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)- Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

Beyond "Children's Agency" and "Children's Cultures": Insights from Anthropological Research in Argentina on Mapuche Childhood

Childhood has been increasingly addressed as a sociocultural construction, with an emphasis on children's active participation in social life, especially among scholars from the core countries who have spread the concept of childhood agency. In my research with Mapuche indigenous communities, this concept is valuable, though it entails a risk: that of overestimating children's capacity for social action because it is tied to Western modernity's concept of the individual—a concept that merits reconsideration (Rabello de Castro 2001). In this presentation, I will argue in favor of a concept of agency that situates children's social actions within intergenerational and interethnic power relations, and those of class and gender (Szulc, 2004).

Along these lines, I will also present a critical perspective of the concept of "children's cultures" which—replicating to a certain degree the interest in youth cultures of the 1970s—stems from the idea that children inhabit a world with distinctive social meanings (Caputo, 1995) and constitute an "ontology" by their own right (Jenks, 1996).

Though children's social agency and their capacity for cultural production are important, I have noticed a problematic use of the notion of culture in works such as these. Perhaps inadvertently, they replicate the isolationist component of the classic notion, where culture was bound to colonialism and attempted to establish discrete, internally coherent units, sealed off and isolated from one another (Wright, 1998). Under these terms, the idea of children's culture reifies and "exoticizes" children. Drawing on both anthropological tradition and on the Mapuche's

conceptualization of childhood, I instead propose analyzing children's cultural productions in conjunction with the myriad institutions and social discourses that condition the social space of childhood. From the periphery, perspectives like these can contribute to the debate on ways of theorizing childhood.

RC25-JS-20.1

SZULC, ANDREA* *(National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET)- Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

ENRIZ, NOELIA *(National Council of Scientific and Technical Research. Argentina)*

Tensions Surrounding the Rights of Indigenous Children: Contributions of Anthropological Research with Mapuche and Mbya Guaraní Children in Argentina

The lives of indigenous children in Argentina are marked by profound tensions with state institutions, corporations and other social actors with juxtaposing interests. Since indigenous rights are rarely upheld and social exclusion persists among indigenous—groups in both the north and south of the country, children's undertakings—like political mobilizations and subsistence activities on the street—bring attention to this conflict in metropolitan areas. Here we will analyze the state's responses, which include police repression, the institutionalization of minors and legal attempts to revoke parenting rights, starkly contradicting a state discourse that prioritizes human rights. Actions such as these revive models for dealing with juvenile offenders—and with poverty-stricken children—dating to the turn of the 20th century and long since repealed, in spite of rhetoric among public officials on children's rights and the need to safeguard them. At a broader level, these state responses reenact the repression and tutelage the indigenous people have suffered historically in countries across the Americas. Finally, the materials analyzed in the work evidence the need for an anthropological analysis of the notion of "rights," moving away from an ontological approach to examine its concrete meanings, uses, productions and appropriations from a historical and contextual perspective (SCHUCH, 2009).

Methodologically, this work draws from a range of source material—principally, press articles and media coverage—and ethnographic notes from fieldwork conducted by the authors with Mapuche children in the province of Neuquén and Mbya Guaraní children in the province of Misiones.

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RC02-55.3

TABATA, MAYUMI* *(National Taipei University)*

Global Talent Mobility and Regional Development: The Role of Staffing Agencies in the Growth of East Asian High-Tech Industry

As global talent mobility has become more common, more frequently, recruitment and staffing agencies provide transitional mobility for jobseekers, they have played an increasingly critical role in global knowledge diffusion and regional development. On the basis of depth interview in global staffing agencies and engineers in high tech firms, I argue that the role and functions of staffing agencies in East Asian countries, with particular focus to the cross national mobility of high-skilled labors in Japan, Taiwan and China. It is analyzed that the staffing agencies is increasingly playing a role of global labor market intermediaries in the East Asian high-tech industry, where it accelerates the speed and flexibility of labor market adjustment, and brings crucial impact on technological knowledge diffusion across countries. The staffing agencies build global talent networks and mitigate the risk of managing human resource and personnel training, and provide a job offering and job seeking matching system in order to reduce transaction cost between recruiting firms and jobseekers. The development of global staffing agencies in East Asian countries is closely interconnected with the long term recession, the restructuring of Japanese labor market and wage stagnation of Taiwanese labor market, and the booming economy of China has become the trigger of talent mobility across borders. The staffing agencies has started playing the role of labor market intermediaries in the competition of the recruitment for the best engineers in the rapid growing East Asian high-tech business after China's economic boom.

RC19-368.11

TABIN, JEAN-PIERRE* *(University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland)*
PERRIARD, ANNE *(University of Geneva)*

The Implementation of Work Conditionality : A Swiss Case Study

Since the early 2000', active social policies based on the normative model of social investment have been developed in Europe (Morel, Palier, & Palme, 2012) and in Switzerland (Bonvin & Dahmen, 2017). Their aim is to « prepare to have less to repair » and « to invest early in education and health » (Palier, 2014, p. 19), which means that they rely more upon prevention than reparation (Lima & Moulin, 2006), postulating that the sooner the intervention starts, the greatest the return on investment will be (Heckman, 2005). Their normative background is that employment is better than state dependency.

The standards promulgated by the state are implemented by agents, whose power is far from insignificant. Drawing from researches on street-level bureaucracy (Lipsky, 1980; Tabin & Perriard, 2016), this communication is based on 77 semi-directive interviews conducted with 74 social workers between 2011 and 2014. Our analysis of the social workers' discourse shows that the institutionalized model (Fraser, 2005) underlying social investment policies clashes with other normative models linked for instance with age, race or sex relations. The implementation of work conditionally is thus not always the case, or can belong to a more or less distant future. And activation takes on different meanings when professionals are dealing with young people or with mothers. In some cases, the implementation of social investment policies challenges even the idea that employment is better than state dependency. Finally, the results of our study demonstrate that sociologists should always reflect on the implementation of social policies for a better understanding of what they are.

This research has been conducted with the National Center of Competence in Research LIVES (www.lives-nccr.ch).

RC25-JS-45.5

TACELOSKY, KATHLEEN* *(Lebanon Valley College)*

Return Migration and School: Sociolinguistic Experiences of Transnational Students in Mexico and the United States

Changing migration patterns between the United States and Mexico indicate that more Mexicans are returning to Mexico than are migrating to the United States (González-Barrera, 2015). Thus, many U.S.-educated children of Mexican origin find themselves in the Mexican public school system (Zúñiga and Hamann, 2013; Román González and Carrillo Cantú). This research examines the linguistic realities of these transnational students, who had been using English for school and Spanish for home, and are now required to use Spanish for academic purposes.

This paper draws on seven years (2010-2016) of semi-structured interviews (n=50), conducted in English, Spanish and Spanglish, with 29 students, all of whom have had one or more years of schooling in the United States and are now living

in Mexico. Particular focus is on interviews with two students, current ages 16 and 14, who have been part of the study for six and seven years. On-going analysis of students' discourse, following a Grounded Theory methodology (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), reveals confusion, frustration and a sense of strangeness regarding their experiences with English and Spanish in academic settings in both the U.S. and Mexico. By examining the categories transnational students use to talk about their linguistically-based experiences, we gain an understanding of their reality regarding socio-educational integration and adaptation. Implications for migrant education in other contexts are explored.

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RC40-701.6

TACHIKAWA, MASASHI* *(Nagoya University)*

Civic Epistemology and Governance Issues on Gene Editing

Today genome editing is widely debated as its future impact on life science and related industry. While regulatory status of the product derived from genome editing is not yet articulated by many countries, basic understanding of developers tends to regard the product as non-GM if the product does not incorporate foreign gene into their genome. Since little survey research to consumers has been done, whether the above-mentioned understanding would be taken for granted by the public remain unanswered.

Based on the result of survey research which we have conducted in Japan, the paper will shed light on the different perception between researchers and general consumers. In contrast to researchers, consumers tend to be more cautious in terms of risk and unintended impact. In general, consumers place genome editing closer to GM rather than non-GM. This is somehow opposite outcome compared with researchers' understanding of the techniques which could be closer to conventional breeding. Desirable governance of genome editing is also discussed based on the survey.

If we understand that the techniques should be regarded as just one component of emerging system of innovation across the field, such as synthetic biology, gene drive, precision breeding and so on, I argue, the nature of governance needs to be broaden and reconsidered since the impact of this complex innovation would have various implications beyond agriculture and food, such as dual use and natural resource management.

RC39-683.3

TAIBAH, HASSAN* *(King Abdulaziz University)*
ARLIKATTI, SUDHA *(Rabdan Academy)*
ANDREW, SIMON *(University of North Texas)*

Promoting Health Communication in Religious Gatherings: A Hajj Case Study

There are health challenges at large pilgrimage sites where crowd members congregate in unfamiliar settings from various countries with different socio-demographic characteristics. Hajj pilgrimage is one of these major events that has more than 2 million Muslims attending annually. Pilgrims' congestion in Hajj holy shrines is a main cause of many health issues, including the spread of infectious diseases. Hajj authorities encounter these challenges by allocating a large amount of expenditure in different health promoting materials. They want to educate laypeople about unhealthy behaviors and demonstrate ways to prevent the spread of diseases. However, there is no available evidence about the benefits of different health media channels in engaging crowd members. Therefore, this study aims at filling this gap by answering the following research questions: (1) which socio-economic groups benefited from health awareness in crowded events? and (2) what can be done to enhance health communication during crowded events? The study uses the Health Belief Model (HBM) to collect empirical data from 245 pilgrims in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, between September 9th to September 19th of 2017. Two major nationalities in the three largest Muslim's areas were approached, which were (38) Indonesians and (18) Malaysians from Southeast Asia, (27) Indians and (43) Pakistanis from South Asia, and (52) Egyptians and (33) Algerians from North Africa. There were also (34) participants from Europe and the Americas. Participants provided information on threats perceived, health media channels used, challenge in access, and external and internal factors affecting health behaviors. The study concludes with recommendations for Hajj crowd managers and international governments on which channels are most effective in providing health information and what can be done by Hajj authorities and other country governments to improve proactive health protective behaviors.

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Such transboundary cooperation is essential to help reduce emerging health threats in crowded religious venues.

RC01-45.2

TAILLAT, STEPHANE* *(St Cyr Military Academy Research Center)*

The Strategic Impact of Cyberspace on International Relations

The emergence of information technologies and digital networks has long been regarded as a revolutionary development. At the same time, the degree and nature of their strategic impact remains the source of much debate, particularly in the field of international relations. Most controversies relate to how digital technologies are changing traditional strategic modalities, including deterrence and coercion, particularly between states. This paper proceeds in two steps. After reviewing the literature on the nature of changes brought about by digital technologies, it attempts to define the conditions under which digital technologies modify the modalities of coercion and deterrence. It concludes by analysing the possible conditions of strategic instability or stability.

RC01-35.4

TAIT, VICTORIA* *(Carleton University)*

Backtalk: How Does the National Military Speak to the International Women Peace and Security Agenda?

Although NATO forces support the United Nations Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, many now stand in dereliction of their obligation to provide female soldiers to sustain its full implementation, primarily as a result of their inability to recruit and retain female combat soldiers in meaningful numbers (Karim & Beardsley 2015). The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) provides an exemplary case study of this challenge. Despite innovative policies, female representation within the CAF has decreased from 16.7% in 2004 to 14.8% in 2014, and that number drops to 4% in the combat focused occupations of the Army, collectively referred to as the Canadian Combat Arms (CCA) (CAF 2014). The challenge of recruiting and retaining female combat personnel is not limited to the Canadian case; only 0.027% of deployed UN military personnel are female (Jacobson 2012, 6). This project probes the apparent disconnect between Canada's strong presence in framing and adopting 1325 in the UNSC and NATO with the notable absence of female personnel in the CCA. This presentation will detail findings from the primary phase of Canadian soldier and subject matter expert interviews conducted through 2017-2018. These findings suggest that WPS advocates have been unable to displace the masculinized discourse of the CCA during the norm implementation phase, and therefore positive narratives of WPS have not taken root. I conclude by offering potential best practices for future policy initiatives in gender integration.

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RC25-JS-45.1

TAJIMA, JUNKO* *(Faculty of Social Sciences,Hosei University)*

'Native Language Education and Adaptation of Chinese Immigrants Second Generation in Italy'

The purpose of this report is to clarify the actual situation of mother-tongue education experience and adaptation of Chinese immigrants second generation in Italy based on survey results. The survey results used in this report were conducted from July to August 2017 at six Chinese-language supplementary schools in Italy.

The survey informants were 264 of second generation Chinese immigrants.

The author's analysis of the results clarifies the following points. First of all, half of the children attending the Chinese supplementary school have some experience of being educated in their home country. This shows certain effects on maintaining their mother tongue. In addition, more than 90% of families mainly speak Chinese; the households that mainly speak Italian are few. However, that is causing new problems in terms of their Italian language ability. In Italy,

limitations on Italian language ability (especially literacy) have a major influence on the education process leading to high school graduation, when the second generation Chinese immigrant advances his or her academic background. Most children will inherit their parent's business and become self-employed, rather than going on to study at a university. Therefore, while a relationship with one's 'home country' is maintained, he or she can only fully experience life within the

ethnic community. Such a tendency is also similar in the business owners who are strongly upwardly-mobile; in that case, in order to strengthen one's skills in English, which is the third language, it is creating a new demand for English schools or international schools from the stage of primary school or junior high school. Along with the actual situation of the ethnic community in Italy, the author thinks that these issues will be heavily involved in the future of ethnic Chinese communities. The author would like to clarify this problem by means of this report.

RC04-89.8

TAJROBEHKAR, BAHAR* *(University of Toronto)*

Examining the Immigration and Educational Experiences of Young Iranian Women

While multiculturalism remains Canada's official federal policy towards immigration and education, critical scholarship on the experiences of new immigrants in the Canadian education system is scarce. Given the vast number of ethnic minorities who immigrate to Canada every year and the significant educational, cultural, economic and political differences between the countries of origin and Canada, this is an area that demands scholarly attention. To date, no studies have examined the educational experiences of adolescents who immigrate from Muslim countries with a sex-segregated school policy. Iran is poignant example of such a country. In Iran, girls and boys are required to attend separate schools until post-secondary education. Transitioning from a sex-segregated to a mixed school setting can be expected to have an important impact on the educational experiences of these students. Canada receives a significant number of female immigrants annually from Iran (approximately 60,000; National Household Survey, 2011). This presentation is based on my doctoral research study which examined the immigration and educational experiences of 10 young Iranian women. Using a postcolonial feminist approach, I examine the economic, cultural, social barriers and opportunities facing these young women before and after their transition into the new (educational) system. Particular attention was paid to the intersections of gender, ethnic, and religious identities.

RC22-421.2

TAKAGAKI, CARY* *(York University)*

The Establishment of Religious Practice and Institutions in the Pre-Second World War Japanese Canadian Diaspora

Japan is often seen as a site of the postmodern, either inherently or as a result of its postcapitalist economy. Those who see Japan's culture as essentially postmodern often point to its Buddhist, and especially Zen, philosophical traditions. *Satori*, as Roland Barthes states in his *The Empire of Signs*, "is a more or less powerful...seism which causes knowledge, or the subject, to vacillate: it creates *an emptiness of language.*"[1] Nagarjuna's "emptiness/void" (*sunyata*), can be seen as reflected in what he calls the "empty center" of Tokyo, "decentered" Japanese food, and the "breach of meaning" in *haiku*. Marilyn Ivy notes that the Japanese philosopher Karatani Kōjin, "maintains that in Japan there is essentially no structure...because there is no preexisting logocentric structure."[2] This paper will examine whether such interpretations of Japan as a country with a "decentered" religious tradition can account for the way the Japanese diaspora in Canada in the early 20th century came to adapt to Canadian religious traditions and help to understand how they practiced "religion" in their new home.

[1] Barthes, Roland *Empire of Signs* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1982), p. 4
[2] Ivy, Marilyn. "Critical Texts, Mass Artifacts: The Consumption of Knowledge in Postmodern Japan," in Masao Miyoshi and H.D. Harootunian, eds. *Postmodernism and Japan* (Durham, NC.: Duke University Press, 1989), p. 40

RC37-663.2

TAKAHASHI, KAORI* *(RIkkyo University)*

The Difficulties of Artists Under Tokyo's Cultural Policy for the Year 2020: The Subsidization of Socially Engaged Arts

In 2020, Tokyo will host the Olympic games. An anticipation for the games can explain the proliferation of subsidized cultural projects in the area, large-scale and grassroots alike. Over most of the last decade, it seems that there have been "grants bubbles" in Japan, especially in Tokyo. A number of actors have contributed to this situation, including those in government, the citizenry, and the art community.

Artists could benefit by corroborating with other actors, which could promote a discussion about art and its relationship to the surrounding society. Though most artists who will engage in upcoming cultural projects are formally educated in their field and are aware of the roles of the art world, many of them have had relatively little chance to learn about society. For that reason, many artists struggle with societal restrictions concerning their projects. Rules set by local communities, the concerns of neighbors, and the history of the area may cause dilemmas and difficulties for artists.

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By using documentary research and interviews, this presentation analyzes the role of artists who join arts projects and collaborate with other actors because of their difficulties with societal restrictions. Most of them join "socially engaged art" projects (Helguera 2011). Collaboration with multiple actors can create new values, ideas, and benefits for the surrounding community. What, though, are the benefits for artists? Is collaboration valuable for an artist's career? How does collaboration affect artists, and why might they join either locally or socially engaged art projects?

The current cultural environment creates significant problems for the art world in Japan, and causes confusion for the career model of an artist. In addition, short-term subsidies make it difficult for artists to create strong relationships with other actors. Because of this situation, "grants bubbles" might cause problems for artists, the art world, and society.

RC28-514.7

TAKAHASHI, KOJI* *(Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training)*

Generative Process of Wage Gap: Analyses of Nation-Wide Employer-Employee Matched Data

This poster aims to introduce a new method to analyze wage gap in the labor market. Wage is an important component that frames social stratification since most individuals are employed by firms. In principle, wage is determined within each firm although decisions at the industry-level or national-level may be in effect in some countries. However, neoclassical economists have ignored each firm's role in wage determination and created a wage function that assumes the labor market as a single existence; such an assumption is unsuitable for a country like Japan where wage determination is highly de-centralized. Analyses of the generative process of wage gap have to consider two wage determination levels: which firm they are working for, and how much the firm pays them. Based on this, we analyzed Japan's nation-wide employer-employee matched data ("General Survey on Diversified Types of Employment" in 2014) that contains: (a) independent variables such as gender, age, education, occupation, employment type, and tenure, (b) per-hour wage, and (c) number that specifies the firm. We considered that: (1) coefficients of the wage function estimated by the pooled OLS show the overall wage gap in the labor market, (2) those estimated by fixed-effect model show the wage gap within each firm, and (3) the opportunity to work for high-wage firms is calculated by subtracting (2) from (1). Results indicated that gender affects wage primarily within firms. Conversely, education affects both the opportunity to work for high-wage firms and how much employees are paid within each firm. In addition, these findings were consistent with a previous study that employed the same survey in 2010. This endorses the reliability of this method, and the contrast in the generative process of wage gap by gender and education suggests that different research approaches and policy measures are required to handle each variable.

RC22-408.5

TAKAHASHI, NORIHITO* *(Toyo University)*

From Refugees to Supporters: Conversions Made By Religious Organizations in Contemporary Japan

It has been more than 40 years since the Japanese government officially began accepting refugees into the country. However, since the end of the Indochina refugee crisis, Japan's refugee acceptance rate has dropped sharply. The rate is currently the lowest among advanced countries. The Japanese government has neither been exceedingly passive with regard to widespread refugee crises, nor has been sufficiently supportive of the Indochina refugees who have decided to remain in Japan. Rather, religious organizations (especially Catholic churches) have played important spiritual and social roles for Indochina refugees (most of them being Vietnamese) in many locations across Japan. In this paper, I examine several cases in which Catholic churches have undergone the formation of Vietnamese refugee communities. My examination is based on data from both documentary and field surveys. The churches I have studied have been important spaces from which Vietnamese refugees have contacted compatriots and constructed ethnic networks. Non-Catholic participants have also been a part of these networks. These churches have also been spaces in which Vietnamese refugees have been able to interact with neighbouring communities. This is because many Japanese are also members. The recent number of incoming Vietnamese migrants has rapidly increased as a result of an influx of students and technical interns, as well as family reunions. In this paper, I point out situations in which leaders of Vietnamese refugee communities have played active roles in Japanese language classes, the support of livelihood, and annual Vietnamese cultural events for second generation Vietnamese and Vietnamese newcomers. Because there is some amount of indifference in Japanese society regarding the social adjustment of refugees and migrants, as well as the maintenance of Vietnamese language and culture, the social roles of refugees who have become supporters of their adoptive religious communities are highly important.

RC51-844.5

TAKAHASHI, TORU* *(Chuo University)*

Societal Challenges and Media Ecosystem: Reshaping Media into Societal Media

After the emergence of so-called "social media", media ecosystem has drastically changed. Not only traditional media such as television but also major social media platforms are attracting huge popular attention. And, we are also witnessing a brand-new version of media politics. However, in this era of societal challenges caused by political-economic turmoil and various kinds of disasters, we have to focus on the potential of media ecosystem which includes full-range of public communication media from local to international scale. Because we have to utilize the technology and innovation of media to advocate public issues and liaise between actors who are trying to cope with them. In this presentation, I will show the result of newly conducted survey research on media support to NPOs in Japan and discuss how the diversity of media can be helpful to people's efforts to make things better. For example, in a prefecture which was hit by destructive earthquakes and tsunami in 2011, local, community-based newspapers and radio stations have quite frequently reported activities of respondent NPOs in their communities. And a half of respondent NPOs have shown their willingness to use newly developed online platforms such as crowdfunding and volunteer recruitment websites which support pro bono projects and groups. This result suggests that it is important to recognize the societal role of those media and widen our perception of media beyond "mass" and "social" media. In this presentation, I will underline the importance of reshaping media — not only in our perception but also in our usage of media technology — into societal media which support a multitude of people who tackle societal challenges in our societies.

RC44-748.9

TAKALA-GREENISH, LOTTA* *(University of the West of England (UWE Bristol))*

Exploring Worker Power across Formal and Informal Enterprises: Insights from Work Organisation in Waste Collection, Essential Oils and Clothing Sectors in South Africa.

Discourses on the nature of informal work and appropriate policy responses remain driven by a number of misguided generalisations. Informal work is defined through registration or contractual status with underlying assumptions that informal workers are homogenous in their ability to organise and influence work structures and dynamics. For example, the ILO (2011) associates total employment with formal as well as and informal activities (unregistered) and informal employment (non-contractual or non-regulated). Similarly, policy solutions focus on registering and formalising informal workers and enterprises assuming to improve work conditions and enterprise growth. These misguided categorisations, assumptions and policy priorities are challenged by new interview-based evidence from urban waste recycling, clothing and essential oils sectors around Johannesburg, South Africa. The research highlights the heterogeneity of informal activities and a range of ability and opportunity to influence the nature and structure of work organisation. Looking at the different worker influence, innovative work organisation and multiple linkages (e.g. with suppliers, customers, support institutions and other workers) suggests there is great fluidity and overlap between formal and informal activities, and that informality takes very different forms across economic activities. These imply the need to understand multiple forms of worker power, capacity for innovative activities, and different constraints and policy needs depending on the work, enterprise or sector. This is in stark contrast to the dominant conceptualisations of informality and the policy discourses of regulation and formalisation. The evidence suggests that formal work does not automatically mean better work conditions, increased worker power, or employment or output growth and that supporting informal activities and workers with tailored policies may be more relevant.

RC07-157.2

TAKATA, KEI* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*

Cosmopolitan Publics and Unintended Consequences for Alternative Future: The Case of Japanese Global Sixties

Social movements can often be the agency in revealing an alternative future that has yet to be widely recognized by society. However, this new idea has often remained unknown even among the movements themselves in their initial phase of activism. Instead, movements generate new ideas unintendedly through the contingent development of activism. While the "culture moves" (T. Rochon) so do the social movements. Based on such premise this paper explores the Japanese social movements during the 1960s and 1970s that had generated new ideas for alternative futures. It particularly focuses on the transnational networks and communication between Japanese and foreign activists as primary variables for change. I will call this space of transnational communication as cosmopolitan publics, where stateless collective identity is formed and preexisting identities are

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contested and transformed. I argue that cosmopolitan publics was critical space for generating new ideas for alternative futures. This will be explained through the cases of Japanese movements that became transnational in the later half of the long Sixties, including Beheiren the civic anti-Vietnam War movement and the Japanese Red Army, a partisan revolutionary movement. Beheiren, for example, developed transnational networks primarily with the Western New Lefts and the transnational communication within the anti-Vietnam War movement that urged members to shift their political issues to Asia by critically reflecting upon their hitherto Eurocentric mindset. The Japanese Red Army, on the other hand, in their interaction with Arab revolutionaries had challenged their grandeur and obstinate revolutionary ideology that led them in developing the idea that enhancing egalitarian relationships among different ethnicities (ethnic cosmopolitanism) should be the movement's new goal. These new ideas became crucial values in the Japanese civil society from the late 20th century, yet were unintendedly generated within cosmopolitan publics.

RC31-573.1

TAKAYA, SACHI* *(Osaka University)*

Complexities of the Experiences and Negotiations of Their Belongings of Migrant Filipino Women Married to Japanese Men

This paper will discuss how migrant Filipino women experience and negotiate the relation with Japanese husbands as well as family and their belongings.

In the line of research on migration and gender, many studies have tended to focus on how migrant women who enter the paid-work can negotiate the gender relations with their husbands and families (George 2005, Hondagneu-Sotelo 1994, Parreñas 2001).

Compared with the migrant women who began to work in the countries of destination, migrant Filipino women in Japan tend to cease work when they get married to Japanese men. They usually concentrate on the house chores and childcare, and then start again to work outside after their children grow up. This follows the dominant working pattern of women in the Japanese society, or the dominant gender division of labor.

Based on the census and interviews of approximately 40 Filipino women, the paper explores how these women experience and negotiate the conjugal and familial relations and their belongings by focusing on their social positions. It points out that many women pursue to create the equal relations with their family members. Even if there are gender and ethnic inequalities within the family relations, they have some capacity to negotiate within the family more than outside their home. On the other hand, some women feel secure outside the conjugal relations. For instance, those who have experienced domestic violence by their (ex-) husbands find their belongings in the households with their children after their divorce. Others see a paid-work as a place of their own in the "native" society. This paper argues that these various experiences and negotiations show the various routes to social inclusion of mixed married migrant women in Japan.

RC05-108.4

TAKAYA, SACHI* *(Osaka University)*

The Reconfiguration of the State Sovereignty in Japan's Migration Control: Symbolic and Physical Violence over Irregular Migrants

This presentation will discuss how migration control has influenced reconfiguration of the sovereignty in contemporary Japan. In this presentation, the state that holds the sovereignty is posited as "an X (to be determined) which successfully claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical and symbolic violence" over the population, as defined by Bourdieu (1989).

Faced with the "globalization," along with the increase of international migration in the 1990s, there were a lot of arguments on whether the state sovereignty declined or not. Some claimed the decline of sovereignty (Soysal 1994; Sassen 1994), and others criticized the thesis (Freeman 1998). Particularly after the 9.11, the operation of sovereignty over migration control has become more and more stringent (De Genova and Peutz 2010, Kanstroom 2012).

Likewise, in Japan, the migration control has been changing since around the end of the 1980s. Based on the qualitative and quantitative data, the presentation traces the changes by focusing on the symbolic dimension of the state and its impacts on its physical dimension. The presentation argues while there had been a symbolic struggle over the definition of irregular migrants in a social space, the state successfully got the monopoly of the legitimate use of symbolic violence. That is, the state categorizes irregular migrants into "illegal residents," meaning criminals, which has been naturally accepted as those who should be controlled. This monopoly of legitimacy justified the state to operate the physical violence over the migration control.

The presentation concludes that the reconfiguration of sovereignty in Japan can be seen in the shifting relationship between the symbolic and physical dimensions of the state in the context of migration control.

RC03-77.4

TAKEDA, SHUNSUKE* *(The University of Shiga Prefecture)*

Succession and Reconsturuction of Festivals/Folk Performing Arts in Overaged and Depopulated Communities: Focusing on the Role of Mediator between Inhabitants, out-Migrants, Incomers, and Volunteers.

This research investigates how inhabitants have continued the local festivals from generation to generation in rural area in Japan. To take over them, residents need supports from out-migrants, migrants, and volunteers. In the process of taking over the indigenous customs, participants re-construct the festivals and performances. This research analyses the transition and make clear the function of cooperation between inhabitants and migrants in overaged and depopulated communities. Moreover, it aims to show the possibility of local festivals to empower the community because they play the role of mediation among diverse collaborators.

This research focuses on conflicts and misunderstanding between residents and other stakeholders. Through the negative incidents and feelings, people can learn how to live and cooperate in the community together. The research conducts the participant observation and interview for participants in a festival at fishing village in Japan. Research cases are festival called *Kanmai* in Iwaishima Island, Kaminoseki town. In this island, most of the inhabitants have been opposed to the construction of nuclear power plants on the other side of the island since 1982.

After the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in 2011, the island attracted attention of people in Japan as an island opposed to nuclear power plants, and some people emigrated to the island. They sympathize with residents of the island opposed to nuclear power and trying to continue living mainly on fishery and agriculture. In this research, through interview on the island and participation observation of preparations for the festival, I analyze how immigrants are familiar with the culture and lifestyle of the island through preparation of the festival, and on the contrary, how the inhabitants of the island accept the immigrants, and the problems on the coexistence of residents and migrants.

RC15-JS-72.10

TAKENAKA, KEN* *(Kyushu University of Nursing and Social Welfare)*

Possibility of Developing Volunteer Activities during the Dying Process: Evaluation of a Few Japanese and Canadian Case Studies.

In this report, I will focus on some of the activities of volunteers who work in end-of-life care. Some volunteers' activities cannot be done by paid health care providers. The dying process is always a very individual matter and it sometimes   requires constant care by someone. Some advanced cases in both Japanese and Canadian hospitals show how valuable such activities are for patients. I will discuss the possibility of developing successful volunteer activities in the medical system in   Asian societies.   I will also focus on how to develop a volunteer association in Japan. Japanese hospital volunteers may not always be fully active for various reasons. In the Canadian case, they have had success in estimating which volunteer activities are truly helpful not only for patients but for the entire institution. Once they judge that a certain activity is, in fact helpful, local governments can actively support it with sufficient funds. Such authority might be placed in an institution's hands to endorse volunteer activities and perhaps even give permission to conduct fund-raising to support these activities.   In the same way, if they judge that certain volunteer activities aren't helpful, they can withdraw their support. Local   governments can take the role of estimating which volunteer activities are actually needed and worthwhile. The money that government would normally give to fund volunteers could be much less than the funds saved by downsizing hospitals. While the government remains eager to place volunteers into hospitals, hospitals are often unable to realize their full value or ready to use volunteers to the fullest extent. The gap between recognizing the true value of volunteers and their actual use, and between what governments expect and what hospitals actually experience, evidences a less than successful mobilization of this type of volunteerism in Japan.

RC45-756.2

TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* *(Tohoku University)*
INAGAKI, YUSUKE *(The Institute of Statistical Mathematics)*
OBAYASHI, SHINYA *(Aoyama Gakuin University)*

Online Randomized Experiment on Social Influences upon Behaviors in Web Forums

The (right-wing) political extremism in online news discussion forums has been reported and attracted much attention in Japan (Kimura 2017). The observation studies, however, have difficulty in clarifying the mechanism of the political extremism. There are two possible mechanisms: selection and social influence

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(cf. Lewis et al. 2012). Selection mechanism explanation is as follows: people have the determined opinion before entering the forum. Once the atmosphere of the forum is determined, those who have the similar opinion remain, and otherwise exit from the discussion, thus leading to radicalization of the existing opinion. On the other hand, social influence mechanism explains that the majority of opinion in the forum does make an influence on the participants and change their behavior in congruence with majority behaviors, thus leading to the extremism. Here, we conducted an online randomized experiment in web discussion forums for clarifying the mechanism(For the relevant studies, see Alvarez and Winter 2017; Cheng et al. 2017). We used a crowdsourced recruitment for our experiment. Participants were instructed to read the article reporting the regulation of hate speech. Then, they were randomly assigned to two different experimental conditions to see how the majority of opinion affects participants' behaviors. In the "positive comment" condition, the majority of the comments on the news was positive, supportive for the policy. In the "negative comment" condition, the majority of the comments on the news was negative, critical on the policy. Subsequently, the participants were asked to give up-votes or down-votes for each comment, write down their own comments and decide whether to display preferentially or non-display each commentator. We found the clear evidence that participants' behaviors are influenced by the major opinions in the forum. This result suggests social influence mechanism does operate in the radicalization of opinion in online news discussion forums.

TG06-998.3

TALBOT, DEBRA* *(University of Sydney)*

Teacher Professional Learning, Boss Texts and Everyday Utopia

Increasingly a suite of 'boss' texts, including highly prescriptive curriculum documents, professional standards, and accreditation frameworks, govern the work and professional learning of teachers internationally. For a group of Australian teachers *really* knowing that they had learned something about their work began as a response to the learning needs of the students in front of them at a particular time in a particular learning environment. None of the teachers ascribed their learning experience to the key 'boss' texts at play. In each case, the learning experience that had transformed their teaching work and for which they were able to provide evidence had occurred in another 'space of possibility'. The space however, existed because of the local social relations that coordinated each teacher's 'actual doings'. Griffith and Smith (2014) assert that bringing these 'spaces' or 'gaps' into view is precisely the work of institutional ethnography at the front line of, in this case, teachers' work.

Understanding how these 'spaces' might be retained and, indeed expanded, may require however, an understanding of the 'utopic resistances' (Gardiner, 2006) that gave rise to them in the first place. How were the governing texts activated within schools in a way that prevented them becoming an obligation enforced by political and economic forces, that becomes, "routinised... everyday-ness" (Lefebvre & Regulier, 1999, p. 8), stifling the sort of creativity demonstrated by teachers in this study that produced spaces for transformative learning? The onto-epistemological relationship between IE and notions of everyday utopia will be explored in this presentation.

RC27-496.2

TALLARITA, LOREDANA* *(University Kore of Enna)*

Social Inclusion, Body and Identity in Multiculturalism Contexts. the Impact of Football on the Integration of Foreign Asylum Seekers

Football can be considered an amazing space of opportunity to built a cultural identity because it allows young immigrants to get out of isolation and to socialize with the youth of the host country. Football is the most popular sport in the world and it is the dream of many yang foreigners living in developing countries. It is a social integration tool that can facilitates mutual knowledge, allows the diversity and the uniqueness; to raise awareness of the rules; of companions and opponents and facilitates the building of self-consciousness, cultural identity and body. Socialization pathways and co-operation between italian youth and immigrant people evolve inside the football team and consciously mature, despite cultural and ethnic differences, the sport improve the concept of brotherhood. Full integration is achieved through the recognition of common values and is not confined to sporting practice itself but flows into continuous relationships with social capital (Putnam 2000, Coleman 1988) of the sports environment.The purpose of the research is to analyze, through a case study (Glaser & Strauss 1967, Yin 2013) identified the Sicily, the effectiveness of educational intervention promoted by sporting practice, related to the social capital circulating around football, in order to understand the potential of this sport: what a possible path to the full integration of immigrants arrived in Sicily from developing countries through football.

RC15-JS-83.1

TALLARITA, LOREDANA* *(University Kore of Enna)*

Sport, Physical Activity and Rehabilitation. the Impact of Parkrun to Health and Body Wellness. an Exploratory Study in Italy

Jogging and running demonstrated the scope of these events is physical activity promotion (Lane A, Murphy N, Bauman A, *et al.* 2012) and working as a motivator to improve physical activity (Bauman *et al.* 2009). Many participants need reinforcement strategies to maintain "body activity" after the events. Parkrun could improve a potential health benefit: a free weekly timed 5-kilometers run, that takes place in parks, every saturday morning. Parkrun promote "physical activity" and "community health and wellness spirit" with daily body workout (Stevinson C., Hickson M., 2013). This study try to explore the potential of parkrun event as a health intervention of the body workout and rehabilitation by observation of initial running status of regular frequenters. The research will be conducted in Italy, with a qualitative methodology: case study approach, direct observation and structured in-depth interviews (Yin 2013). A set of 40 interviews with the members of parkrun will be also conducted in Italy in two cities: Palermo (Uditore parkrun) and Milano (Milano nord parkrun) that could show the interests of the impact community participation event to body workout and wellness mental health of regular runners. All participants could register online, where they are issued with a barcode (no bar code no results). The intersection of the data obtained could be offer the possibility to understand the most significant knowledge about new behaviours about healthy, sport activity and wellness that emerging in the vital world of parkrun in Italy.

RC48-812.2

TALUKDAR, RUCHIRA* *(University of Technology Sydney)*
SWARNAKAR, PRADIP *(ABV-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management)*

Civil Society and Climate Change Movement in India: A Critical Evaluation of Development-Environment Dialectic from Rio to Paris

India holds a dual position in today's global climate politics. On the one hand India is a major contributor to carbon emissions, and on the other it is a developing economy with low per capita and historic emissions. In climate debates, India positions itself as a developing nation with an urgent need to meet the basic needs of its citizens. The "right to development" narrative has been strengthened with the idea of "common but differentiated responsibility." Therefore, the concept of climate justice has had a predominantly outward focus towards global equity. Against this backdrop, our paper aims to identify critical civil society narratives on climate justice and their movements against national and international actors. To examine the dynamics of the climate movement in India, we focussed on the period from the Rio Earth summit to COP21 in Paris. Employing the conceptual framework of "climate-dialectic," we critically evaluated significant networks and mobilisations around climate change, or other related movements whose impact may be attributed to mitigating climate change. We found that most movements initiated as local resistances to protect livelihoods and human rights of communities, although anti-coal and anti-dam projects were also likely to impact the debate. In conclusion, we have highlighted that unlike Northern countries, India lacks a grand narrative on climate change movement mobilized by transnational environmental non-governmental organizations. Instead, the Indian movement can be regarded as a mosaic of dispersed mobilisations that challenge the deleterious effects of development, from which common themes for an emergent climate justice debate can be drawn.

RC34-621.4

TAM, CHERRY HAU-LIN* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

The Use of Social Entrepreneurship As an Intervention to Enhance Underprivileged Young People's Sense of Self-Worth and Career Competence in Hong Kong

Because of their young age, lack of working experience, knowledge and skills, young people are easily excluded in the economic job market. It is no need to say about those underprivileged young people who are underachievers in schools with low self-esteem and unclear direction of development. In Hong Kong, the unemployment rate of young people between 15 and 24 is usually twice or even forth than the average unemployment rate even when the economic situation is stable.

To keep in line with the global experience of adopting youth entrepreneurship as an important pillar for the creation of jobs and the reduction of unemployment among young people, the Hong Kong SAR Government had proposed to explore the feasibility of establishing a sustainable Microfinance scheme in the 2011-12 Budget Plan supporting young people at the grass-root level who wish to start their own business. The scheme is believed to be beneficial helping young people

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identify their career objectives and promoting entrepreneurship as an alternative to traditional models of employment.

Integrating the concept of social entrepreneurship, which emphasizes both the economic return of a business and its social goal of addressing social issues with innovation, a NGO in Hong Kong had organized a "Social-up Youth Entrepreneurship Programme" for underprivileged young people. The programme included a 21-session of training workshop with agency visits to social enterprises and technology start-ups, 60-hour internship, and 6-month pre-incubation training to actualize their project ideas. By recognizing their unlimited talents and potentials, young people were exposed to new learning opportunities. They worked collaboratively to develop their business ideas, in return, to solve social problems. After the programme, their sense of self-efficacy and self-perceived employability were obviously enhanced.

RC28-509.4

TAM, TONY* *(Department of Sociology, The Chinese University of HongKong)*
ZHU, LING* *(Stanford University)*

Paradoxes of Heterogeneous Returns: The Negative Selection Syndrome in Stratification Research

This paper examines the paradoxes of heterogeneous socioeconomic returns associated with common models of attainment in stratification research. Specifically, the paradoxes stem from the pervasive presence of negative selection across diverse substantive contexts—what we call the negative selection syndrome (NSS), including Brand and Xie's (2000) finding that economic returns to college are the greatest for those who are least likely to attend. We develop a formal model of the paradoxes, specifying the common structure and crucial parameters of the phenomena, conducting simulation to demonstrate the regularities underlying the paradoxes and deriving testable predictions of the model. The model also explains why NSS is prone to be observed when propensity score matching method is used to produce counterfactual causal estimation of treatment effect on the treated and the treatment effect on the untreated. The model also connects NSS with other paradoxes in stratification research, such as the relative incompetence syndrome.

RC21-402.3

TAMANO, KAZUSHI* *(Tokyo Metropolitan University)*

Urban Development and the Paradox of Participation

Citizen involvement and participation have been particularly promoted in urban policies by international agencies since the 1990s to realize a sustainable development such as that described as New Urban Agenda. For instance, Participatory Budgeting in Porto Alegre and the Kerala People's Campaign for Decentralized Planning were successful in mobilizing and empowering the poor, who were previously excluded. Citizen involvement and participatory governance are globally adopted in urban development policies. It is a sort of "explosion of participation." It is, however, indicated that participation is a buzzword and that it often leads to a co-optation. Citizen involvement and participation dose not reduce an inequality; rather, they exclude confrontation. It is a problem of the Habermas-Mouffe debate or the works of Foucault. This paper explores the consequences of participation through experience in Japanese urban policy from the 1970s to the 1980s. The Japanese government confronted a legitimacy crisis in a rapidly advancing economy that changed the living conditions of communities and led to many residents' movements and protests. We present the process and the result of citizen involvement and participation in Japanese urban policy. From this case study, we suggest "the paradox of participation" and the importance of "the gete-keeper problem." Consequent to advanced citizen participation, the power of bureaucratic administration becomes dominant unless politicians and the legislature retain their autonomy in decision making. If the gate-keeping functions of involvement and decision making are monopolized by the administrative body, urban development is depolicized, which leads to co-optation and exclusion. It is important to retain politics in order to deepen democracy through citizen participation in urban development.

RC15-JS-86.5

TAMARI, TOMOKO* *(Goldsmiths, University of London)*

Ageism and Narratives: Negative Images of Aging and Stories in Later Life

Aging is a pressing social issue for contemporary societies and that is often related to personal concerns about declining mental and health conditions. The paper provides an initial exploration of images of aging through considering both ageism and gerotranscendence by examining the validity of personal life story narratives as a research method. The focus is not on whether the stories were based actual events, rather the concern is on how and why the stories formulated by older people who seek greater self-integration by editing their own

narratives produced over time. The life-stories are formulated by a complex process which entails them being continuously re-written and re-interpreted to assimilate to dominant discourses and normative images of aging. The stories can also emerge in interaction processes which are produced by specific social and political relationships between speakers and listeners in various contexts. To articulate this process, the paper examines older people's self-internalizing (self-victimizing) processes of ageism which often implies negative images of aging. It also critically investigates the possibility of life satisfaction in later life (gerotranscendence) from both sociological and psychoanalytical perspectives.

By doing this, the paper seeks to unpack the mechanisms involved in socially constructed ageism to investigate the ways in which ageism becomes embedded in the older people's self-perception and incorporated into images of aging in social life. The life-stories can therefore be seen as reflections of aging people's *lived* life. The conclusion proposes 'individual autonomy' which the emphasizes significance of listening to the older people's voices, and understanding the social and political backgrounds of their life-stories, in order to adjust to contemporary aging society.

RC32-586.7

TAMAYO GOMEZ, CAMILO* *(University of Huddersfield)*

Justice, Recognition, and Solidarity in Fragile Societies: The Case of Female Civil Society Groups of Victims of Extrajudicial Executions in Colombia and Mexico

In this paper, I would like to present the experience of two female civil society groups of victims of extrajudicial executions of Colombia and Mexico from a communicative and sociopolitical perspective. Specifically, I will focus on the experience of The Mothers of Soacha (Soacha City, Colombia) and The Ayotzinapa Movement (Guerrero City, Mexico). I will explain how these two female civil society groups of victims have been addressing expressive and communicative dimensions of collective action to claim for justice, recognition, and solidarity in the public sphere. A key objective is to understand what kinds of citizen and humanitarian spaces these socio-communicative and collective actions can access within the contexts of crime, a lack of security and impunity, and how these actions have been affecting a claim for human rights and justice in these two countries. The aim of this paper is to understand how socio-communicative and collective actions developed by female victims' groups can affect dimensions of social recognition, trust in justice, and operationalization of solidarity in contexts of high levels of violence and crime. The conclusions presented in this paper are based on results of a narrative analysis of 28 interviews conducted with different members of these two civil society groups between September 2015 and July 2017.

RC47-782.5

TAMBE, SHRUTI* *(Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)*

Struggling for Democratic Future in Times of Dystopia: Case of Indian Student Activism

In the first six decades of post-independence period, most of the Indian social movements could either be classified as Socialist or as Traditionalist, fundamentalist. However, more recently, on the one hand there is blurring of boundaries between these categories. On the other hand, with co-optation and appropriation of earlier vocabularies of socialism and fundamentalism, the common ground for left leaning activists is only Constitutional goals.

"In these times of dystopia, democratic values can only provide the common ethical framework for future", said one youth leader. "Free and egalitarian society based on values enshrined in the Constitution of India." Why Constitution? "We do not believe in any notion of morality. But democratic values in the Constitution of India can be used as the new ethical framework to pave to Democratic Socialism." She continued. Currently to bring together voices of the marginalized on account of caste, class, gender, ethnicity and region, it is important to search for a common dream of future that is acceptable to the already divided sections within marginalized communities is the biggest challenge.

Last two years were marked by youth activism and movements across India. From Western Indian cities to Eastern Indian Universities there are campaigns and agitations for free speech, educational scholarships, and against suppression of free thinking, sexual harassment on campus, privatization closing opportunities for students. Though most of these agitations and student activism is against neoliberalism and aggressive globalisation, it is equally against conservatism and fundamentalism. These student activists are articulating a new democratic future with Constitutional values of social justice, equality and secularism as the ethical common framework.

RC06-135.1

TAMMELIN, MIA* *(University of Jyvaskyla)*

Family Media Ecology: Parental Mediation and Family Time

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

The spreading of ICT as an integral part of everyday life has had a tremendous effect on social connectivity. Practices relating to staying on- or off-line are popular in general media discussion and have been focus of research as well. Mediation is widely understood as a way of capturing the parental management of the relation between children and media, and it extends the parental role beyond simple restrictions to encompass also conversational and interpretive strategies as well as parental monitoring'. Given the complexity of media environment, such as mobile technology, this role is increasingly demanding.

The aim of this paper is to explore the practices of parental mediation with family wholeness approach particularly in the context of family time. Parental mediation is analyzed first by identifying family's patterns of using mobile techonolgy and parental mediation practices; and secondly the contextual factors that associate with mediation practices. The study discusses particularly temporality and family time: How is time and temporality of family life linked with parental mediation? The study uses an interview data of 39 employed parents. The data was collected during 2016 in different parts of Finland.

Specific practices can be identified. These are active, restrictive, and collaborative strategies. Those adopting *active parenting practice* viewed mobile technology as a way of participating to the social and community life, but required active mediation, such as discussions and explanations. *Restrictive parenting practice* included restricting the use of mobile technology such as setting 'proper' time and place. *Collaborative practice* means that parents discuss and negotiate actively with their children on the practices and rules of using technology. Typically, but not restricted to, this style was adopted by parents of older children.

RC23-428.3

TANAKA, SIGETO* (Tohoku University)

Fake Information for the "Egg Aging" Propaganda: The Role of Experts and Journalists in Its Emergence, Authorization, and Radicalization

The belief that women rapidly lose their fertility as they age has been popularized using biological findings about "aging" of eggs (or oocytes) in the ovaries. Recently, Japan has experienced national propaganda based on such a belief. In the past decade, doctors and medical organizations have broadcasted information about age-related fertility decline for women in their 20s and 30s. Their theory has spread on mass media without any scrutiny, creating a social pressure on women to bear children as early as possible. Such information has also served as evidence for the government's pronatalist policy of getting young people married.

This paper traces the history of the belief and explores how it emerged, progressed, and spread as authorized "scientific" knowledge by focusing on the graphs frequently used to support the "egg aging" discourse.

A literature survey revealed the following facts that exemplify the role of traditional experts and journalists in creating the "post-fact" phenomena. The graphs, seemingly quoted from the scientific literature, were actually fabricated, falsified, trimmed, or misinterpreted. Doctors manipulated graphs, supported it with unreachable citations, and provided insufficient or distorted explanations about the data and methods. These techniques are being used in the field of obstetrics and gynecology since the 1980s. Journalists have recently contributed to the propaganda, using sensational language to polish the message. During the development and radicalization of the discourse, no social mechanism was performing the fact-checking function. The "egg aging" propaganda, endorsed by medical authorities, aroused people's feeling about the alarming prospect of the country's low birthrate and shrinking population. It eventually achieved hegemony in public debates in 2010s Japan. (See http://tsigeto.info/fak/ for details.)

RC20-371.6

TANAKA, SIGETO* (Tohoku University)

Hijacking the Policy-Making Process: Political Effects of the International Fertility Decision-Making Study for 2010s' Japan

Studies that compare social conditions in a certain country with those of other nations can result in national feelings of inferiority or superiority. Comparative studies thus often serve as political devices. Owing to the development of the Internet and translation technology, large-scale, cross-national surveys have become a low-cost means to manipulate public opinion.

In this paper, I introduce the case of the political use of the International Fertility Decision-Making Study (IFDMS) in Japan. IFDMS was conducted in 2009-2010 by researchers from Cardiff University and Merck Serono, a global pharmaceutical company. IFDMS prepared a questionnaire in 13 languages for 18 countries, targeted at both men and women who were trying to conceive. It featured questions regarding medical knowledge about pregnancy. According to the published results, the respondents who lived in Japan exhibited a lower level of knowledge about conception than those in other countries. Based on this result, medical authorities in Japan insisted that, because of the lack of knowledge, the Japanese people had thoughtlessly postponed childbirth, resulting in fertility decline. The government accordingly created a new outline of population policy in 2015, in

which it referred the results from IFDMS to advocate sex education for youth in order to encourage early marriage.

However, IFDMS is unreliable. It has many defects including mistranslations in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, results from IFDMS were accepted as reliable scientific findings in conferences and journals in the field of natural sciences in Europe, bypassing scrutiny by social science researchers in the targeted countries. Language differences also prevented the accurate understanding of the research results. The case of the political effect of IFDMS thus teaches us that social impacts of comparative studies may be deceptive and nullify social scientific efforts to accurately perceive the society in which we live. (See http://tsigeto.info/hij/ for details.)

RC49-820.6

TANG, LYNN* (School of Arts and Humanities, Tung Wah College)

The Politics of Suicide Prevention: A Case Study of Student Suicide Spates in Hong Kong

While suicide has long been recognised as having a social origin, suicide prevention measures mainly focus on implementing individualised medical and psychosocial interventions at the micro level or enhancing community support at the meso level, rather than activating macro-level changes. This paper is a case study of the campaign to advocate 'upstream' social-structural changes in Hong Kong. Between 2015 and 2017, 71 students committed suicide in Hong Kong. The incidents generated widespread societal concern and the government set up a special committee to recommend interventions to support students in educational institutions and their families. However, advocacy groups have since campaigned for a more far-reaching change in the educational system. This paper utilises the concept of framing processes in social movement literature to discuss how socio-political factors shape the frames adopted by different stakeholders in the campaign, and reflects on the opportunities and challenges faced by the advocacy groups.

RC37-656.1

TANGALYCHEVA, RUMIYA* (Faculty of Sociology, St. Petersburg University)

The Social Construction of Gender Issues in the Korean Author's Cinema

The term "hallyu" was coined in the middle of 1990s by Chinese journalists in articles which described the fast-growing and spreading South Korean entertainment industry.[1] Today Korean cultural influence has won strong positions in Asia, Oceania, North and Latin America, Europe and the Middle East. Russia and some of the post-Soviet countries have already experienced the Korean culture and Korean Wave for more than 10 years. Korean cinematograph can be considered as part of "hally" movement.

The paper analyzes films of Lee Chang-dong, a South Korean film director, on the basis of the theory and methodology applied in sociology of culture. The specific attention is given to the construction of gender in Korean author's movies. The theoretical interpretations are based on the ideas of the Birmingham School for Cultural Studies and the representatives of the critical theory - Jürgen Habermas and Johanna (Hannah) Arendt. Korean and Russian film images are regarded from the point of discourse: forgotten and miserable people, the contrast of social or public and individual, social as being specific and universal at the same time, cultural differences in problem perception and solving. Methodologically, the research is supported by the analysis of web-sites devoted to Korean cinematography, reviews, opinions and comments on Lee Chang-dong's films on the Russian Internet. [2]

[1] Faiola, Anthony. *Japanese Women Catch the 'Korean Wave'.* The Washington Post (August 31, 2006) // http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2006/08/30/AR2006083002985.html, accessed 8 December 2016.

[2] This work was supported by the Core University Program for Korean Studies through the Ministry of Education of the Republic of the Korea and Korean Studies Promotion Service of the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS-2016-OLU-2250002).

RC55-908.5

TAQUES, FERNANDO* (Instituto Federal Catarinense)
BRANDAO MARTINS DA NOBREGA, PRISCILA* (Nucleo de Estudos do Brasil Meridional)

Conservative Values Vs Liberal Values: Survey and Sociological Study of the Opinions of High School Students at IFC-Ibirama on Contemporary Topics That Divide Brazilian Public Opinion.

This research investigates and analyses the positions of IFC-Ibirama high school students (a school in the small town of Ibirama in Santa Catarina state in southern Brazil) regarding specific topics that have divided recent Brazilian

public opinion. These include amongst others: gay marriage, the legalisation of abortion, the reduction in the age of criminal responsibility, the death penalty and the legalisation of marijuana.

According to a study released in 2013 by Datafolha, there has been a significant shift in Brazilian public attitudes towards more conservative values. In the same year Brazil saw huge protests erupt across the country marking the beginning of a political-institutional crisis that eventually culminated with the impeachment of President Dilma Rouseff, and the establishment of a government clearly aligned with the most conservative sectors of society in 2016.

With this in mind, our research intended to verify to what extent the young people at our school conformed to this tendency and whether their views reflected a society and politics that was moving to the right. Via a questionnaire applied to a random sample of students, we tried to map their opinions on the themes mentioned above, including possible factors that contributed to their formation: religion, level of parental education, parental profession, familial income, gender, place of residence, etc.

The results obtained show an interesting variation: with the majority of subjects positioning themselves on the more conservative side of the spectrum in relation to crime, whilst at the same time leaning towards more liberal values when questioned about topics relating to gender and sexuality. These findings provide us with sufficient evidence to question the 2013 Datafolha study and the dominance of reactionary attitudes in a political environment that has swung to the right, highlighting a more complex and nuanced vision than all-encompassing general shift towards to conservatism.

RC14-266.6

TARIQ, HAFSA* *(University of Malaya)*
YAN, LAI SUAT *(University of Malaya)*
HUSSAIN, JAVED *(University of Malakand)*

The Changing Pattern of Adolescents Mate Selection Preferences with Reference to Electronic MEDIA

The Study was conducted by systematically interviewing 322 adolescents (14-22 years old) in two major universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to study the changing aspect of female adolescent role with reference to electronic media. The study showed that majority of respondents are unmarried, non graduated paternally educated, employed, maternally educated, unemployed adolescents residing in nuclear family with family income 25-30 thousand per month.A positive and nonsignificant (p=3.73) relationship was found between caste preference of mate selection and media exposure. Similarly, highly significant (p<0.000) and positive (y= 770) relationship was found between social influence attribute of mate selection with media exposure. Likewise, highly significant (p=000) and positive g = .770 relationship was found between educated mate preference and media exposure. A significant (p=000) and positive g = .330 relationship was found between desire for an exceptionally good looking mate with media exposure. By the same token significant (p=.051) and positive g =.663 relationship was found between secular mate attribute in mate preference and media exposure. Correspondingly highly significant (p=.051) and positive g =.999 relationship was found between good sense of humor as obligatory requirement in a mate and media exposure. Similarly, highly significant (p=.000) and positive g =.999 relationship was found between moderation characteristic in mate selection process and media exposure. In same row highly significant (p=.000) and positive g =.999 relationship was observed between caring characteristic in mate selection process and media exposure. The study come up with conclusion that adolescent considers themselves as better than the average person on almost every imaginable dimension underestimating ground realties as indoctrinated by popular media causing Self-evaluation maintenance. The study revised Byrne and Nelson attrection model with Attrecion prediciton model.

RC13-250.7

TARKO, KLARA* *(Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education, University of Szeged)*
BENKO, ZSUZSANNA *(University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education)*

Unequal Leisure Opportunities across Genders – Powerless Women!?

Leisure is the means of reproducing our energies we lose due to objective and subjective weariness. While the 'cure' for objective fatigue is sleeping and resting, the solution for subjective tiredness is leisure and pleasure. We need both to stay healthy. Opportunities to stay healthy are however not equal in our societies: Place of Residence; Race/Ethnicity; Occupation; Gender; Religion; Education; Socio-economic status; and Social capital/Resources (all together referred to as PROGRESS) are the key determinants. In our presentation we highlight at the gender issue from among the key determinants, which status is in strong connection with almost all the above listed features. Throughout history women's political power, financial status (feminisation of poverty, wage gaps), education and labour market status (vertical and horizontal segregation) were

less favourable than men's. There are stereotypes like women cannot reconcile work and family. Women, who do all or most of the housework spare a lot of expenses for the family, without financial or moral appreciation. The Hungarian time-budget surveys performed since 1963 have proven, that the average time spent for work is more than in case of men and this extra time is taken away from sleeping and leisure.

The presentation will analyse the trends of women's time spent for leisure from 1963 till nowadays and their characteristic means of recovering their energies, using secondary statistical analysis and primary research data obtained by the research group the presenters are members of. We will also highlight at the health-mental health consequences caused by the lack of quality leisure time and powerful general resistance resources. Finally we will formulate the measures the Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion takes to aid women in a better time management.

RC28-514.11

TAROHMARU, HIROSHI* *(Kyoto University)*

Temporary Jobs and Social Stratification in East Asia: Education, Occupation, and Intergenerational Mobility

The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationships between social stratification and temporary jobs in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China. Drawing on Goldthorpe's (2000) class theory, we predict the associations between education, occupation, and job temporality would be uniform across the four societies, but that gender difference in job temporality would be diverse. Using the EASS 2006-2012 datasets, we test these hypotheses. Although some predictions are falsified, most of them are confirmed. The gender difference in the temporary job rate is largest in Japan, second largest in Korea, and no difference is observed between in Taiwan and China. Low social class and educational level raise the temporary job rate, and the effects of class origin measured by the father's educational level is mediated by the children's educational level. These findings are uniform across in Japan Korea, Taiwan and China.

TG07-1006.1

TARR, JEN* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

Painful Bodies, Fluid Borders: Visual Images and the Process of Making in Chronic Pain

Chronic pain is typically understood as an isolating experience; as Scarry (1985) famously observes, while one's own pain is certain, the pain of another is inherently the object of doubt. This paper will examine the role of visual images in chronic pain, moving from neuroimaging and diagnostic images to arts images that are made to express pain as a subjective experience. I will argue that while proving the truth of pain has been a central concern of many image-making processes, images are capable of doing far more interesting and productive work in relation to pain. The paper will draw on visual and object elicitation interviews on images and 'making' in relation to chronic pain, as well as my previous research using arts workshops to explore chronic pain communication. My contention is that the disruptive (as opposed to merely expressive or empathic) aspects of arts-based approaches offer new opportunities for understanding pain.

Beyond generalised assumptions that pain is somehow inextricably linked with, or at the root of, creativity, I explore what images mean for people with pain, in relation to agency, subjectivity, and selfhood. Where are the borders of the body in pain? How do images help to 'make up' or constitute people with pain in particular ways, and how might they do so differently? To what extent can visual images be used to make these borders more fluid and porous, rather than reiterating versions of pain as isolated, individualised and highly subjective?

TG06-997.3

TARTARI, MORENA* *(University of Padova)*

Responsibility and Accountability of Parents and Professionals in Judicial Contexts: A Research Study with the Institutional Ethnography Approach

In the last twenty years, in Italy, as in many other Western countries, personal responsibility and accountability have been increasingly represented as features essential for people and organizations. Also the actions of parents and mental health professionals who work with family issues are assessed in terms of responsibility and accountability. This kind of assessment increases particularly in situations of crisis among the members of the 'traditional' family when they approach the justice system and have to be evaluated by third parties (e.g., judges, court experts).

Through the sociological approach of institutional ethnography (Smith 1999; 2006), this paper presents the findings of the first stage of a research study on the everyday social practices that regulate and coordinate the work of court experts and parents within the judicial context of child custody evaluation. Beginning from a visual auto-ethnography by the author, who has worked for many years as

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

a mental health court expert, the study utilizes participant observation, document analysis, and focus groups with professionals.

The paper examines the ways in which the everyday practices of parents and mental health professionals in a local court are textually mediated and shaped by the discourses on responsibility and accountability (and on the ways to assess their improvement) and by the need to perform these responsibility and account-ability. With a focus on ruling relations, the paper explores the linkages among local settings of everyday life, organizations and translocal processes of adminis-tration and governance – that is, the linkages among parents' and professionals' everyday practices, judicial practices and procedures, professionals' guidelines, national and international policies, family law reforms. The analysis highlights how the everyday practices of performing responsibility and accountability (and assessing them) constitute themselves institutional regimes that affect the lives of professionals and families' members.

RC31-567.1

TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* *(Waseda University)*

Absence of Anti-Immigrant Populism in Japan

How to deal with populism is one of the biggest issues for social science in the 21st century. Like most of the Western countries where populist parties and politicians have risen, Japan has experienced victories of them in some elections such as former Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara, former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Osaka Ishin no Kai and Toru Hashimoto of it. This might demonstrate that populism took root in Japan in some degree. However, a large part of Japanese populism has not taken anti-immigrant issues to win in elections. Even when hate speech movements against Korean residents developed in various parts of Japan, no political party nor major politician exploited anti-immigrant sentiment of the public to enhance their political status. Why is anti-immigrant populism absent in Japan at least at the political surface? Some factors can be supposed. First, there are fewer immigrants in Japan than in other highly-industrialised countries, which produces less social tension in Japanese society. Second, ethnonational citizenship has prevailed in Japan for a long time, thereby making unquestionable exclusion of immigrants from membership of the society. Third, related with the second, major parties like LDP reflect anti-immigrant sentiments of the public routinely and tacitly, occupying any space where anti-immigrant political parties and bodies would take up. Consequently, absence of anti-immigrant populism in Japan is not a positive, happy situation, but the result from the fact that anti-immigrant attitudes are embedded in routine political activities and institutions.

RC12-235.2

TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* *(Waseda University)*

Reconsidering Migration Management from a Socio-Legal Perspective

As globalisation proceeds deeply, issues of inequality are addressed more sharply in the world. Especially, it is suspected that immigration inherently generate and expand inequality concerning immigrants. Indeed, in most cases, immigrants cannot help being engaged in so-called 3D works (Dirty, Dangerous and Demeaning works) in the host society. How can one resolve and/or alleviate inequality of immigrants in the host society? One idea has been already submitted, that is migration management. According to migration management advocates, if the state replaced migration control with migration management, immigrants could escape from the trap of inequality, because migration management can create a 'triple-win' situation among the sending country, the receiving country, and migrants. However, two research questions at least should be addressed here. First, can migration management really ensure benefits for all of these three actors, in particular for immigrants? Second, how can migration control be shifted to migration management? With mentioning some cases including care workers based on the Economic Partnership Agreement to Japan, this paper explores effectiveness of migration management in terms of tackling the inequality issue of immigrants moving across borders.

TG03-957.2

TASSO, FLORENT *(Université d'Abomey-Calavi)*
ONIBON DOUBOGAN, YVETTE* *(Université de Parakou)*

Normes Et Violences De Genre Au Bénin : Les Universités Publiques à L'épreuve Des Faits

Ces dernières décennies, l'institution universitaire, lieu d'apprentissages et de socialisation est le théâtre de violences répétées. Si l'éducation est cruciale pour autonomiser et transformer la vie des jeunes, il apparaît dès lors que la complexité et la fréquence des violences dans les universités compromettent gravement la réalisation d'une éducation de qualité, inclusive et équitable. L'objectif principal de cette réflexion est d'analyser les violences basées sur le genre en milieu universitaire à partir d'une lecture sociologique des mécanismes sociaux et institutionnels mis en œuvre en vue de leur élimination. La démarche méthodologique adoptée est de type descriptive et analytique. Les données empiriques ont été recueillies à partir d'un échantillon aléatoire simple constitué d'enseignants, d'étudiants et de personnels administratif et de service. Les entretiens individuels approfondis et de groupe, l'observation directe, l'analyse documentaire ont été les techniques utilisées pour la collecte du corpus empirique. La triangulation des informations dans la perspective théorique de la déviance de Becker (1963) révèle que s'il est noté une certaine prise de conscience des violences de genre en milieu universitaire (VGMU) au Bénin, la lutte contre ce phénomène aux facettes multiples (violences physique, psychologique, verbale, sexuelle, etc.) ne s'est pas encore traduite par la mise en œuvre de politiques efficaces visant à réduire sa prévalence. Les mécanismes institutionnel, législatif et réglementaire de lutte contre les VGMU se heurtent à des stéréotypes et comportements socioculturels discriminatoires à l'égard des femmes. La prégnance du système patriarcal, où la domination masculine et la soumission féminine valent comme des normes sociales, de même que le glissement des inégalités entre les genres de l'espace domestique à celui académique entraînent une banalisation de la VGMU. Dès lors, l'inefficacité du cadre juridique et institutionnel de lutte contre ces violences permet souvent aux coupables d'agir dans l'impunité accroissant ainsi la vulnérabilité des étudiants.

RC06-147.3

TATEYAMA, NORIKO* *(Kanto-Gakuin University)*

Personal Networks and Conjugal Role Relationships of Retirement Period Couples

What kinds of conjugal role relationships and personal networks (kins, neighbors, and friends) do couples remain in their retirement period? This study will examine 19 interviews and consider two points; 1) the relationship between the conjugal role relationship (segregated or joint) and the connectedness of a husband's and wife's personal networks (low degree or high degree) are associated; 2) the causal relationship between the conjugal role relationship and the network.

The results confirmed that many of the couples had a low degree of connected-ness in their networks, which means husbands' network does not connected with wive's network, even more each network (kins neighbours, friends) is not connect-ed each other, and in the second, confirmed that four types of combination of degrees of connectedness in their networks and their conjugal role relationships.

Rather than there being a fixed combination of both the conjugal role relation-ships and the networks, there were both segregated and joint conjugal role rela-tionships, depending on the thoughts of the husband and wife (their intentions) and the situation in which they found themselves (family crises).

Although couples are no longer subject to the normative pressures of social networks in the highly-mobile modern society, this has given rise to variable and unstable situations in which "it is totally up to each couple how they are as a couple".

RC15-292.2

TATHAM, CHRIS* *(University of Toronto)*

A Criminalization of the Mind: Mental Health, Sexuality & Relationships of People Living with HIV Under the Context of HIV Criminalization in Canada

In Canada, the disclosure of HIV has been mandated by law since 1998. In 2012, the Supreme Court clarified the law. Now, PHAs are legally mandated to disclose their status to their partners when there is a 'realistic possibility of transmitting HIV'. As such, the use of condoms while having a low viral load no longer requires disclosure, from a legal perspective.

This paper examines the strategies by which straight and LGBTQ women and men understand and navigate the criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV and discusses the ramifications of this legal approach upon the mental health, sexual-ity and relationships of PHAs.

This qualitative study is based upon semi-structured, open ended interviews with 75 HIV positive straight and LGBTQ women and men across Ontario. The data were coded using the guiding principles of grounded theory.

Primarily, the law impacts the mental health of PHAs. It lowers their perceived sense of self-worth and fosters loneliness and isolation. It leads to a 'criminaliza-tion of the mind' where the spectre of the law keeps many PHAs out of relation-ships and decreases, if not truncates, their sexual activity.

PHAs often feel vulnerable in their relationships, as they fear criminalization being used as a weapon against them during the potential demise of their rela-tionships. PHAs contend with these concerns in a variety of ways – by staying in the relationships they're in (whether they're healthy, unhealthy or abusive), docu-menting their disclosure in a variety of ways (so they can prove their disclosure in court), pursuing relationships only with other PHAs (so as to avoid criminalization) or by avoiding sexuality and relationships altogether by becoming celibate.

This study highlights the need for public policy to evolve to more adequately reflect and contend with the experiences of PHAs under criminalization.

RC14-263.9

TATSIS, NICHOLAS* *(University of Athens)*

The Hermes Syndrome: Myth and Reality of Our Global Media(ted) Omnipresence

As it is commonly recognized since the Enlightenment, Prometheanism has become the secular version of a new cosmology. The idealized by Aeschylus' play Greek hero symbolizes our rational discourse in modernity. However, it is paradoxically ignored that, once Prometheus won the battle with divinities like Zeus, (wo)men acquired Hermes' services as well. With the gift of new media technology, from a messenger of Gods, Hermes turned into a messenger for all Prometheans and united them into a media universe with unprecedented consequences. This paper explores the occurred communication revolution through such a media change in our own times, and explores the constitutive axes of the so labeled in here as "Hermes syndrome".

a.With the space and time compression, it offered us the divine privilege of personalized social "omnipresence". b. Enhanced world consciousness. c. Transformed localities into glocal enclaves. d. Connected activist groups as planetary movements. e. Created networks for associational and corporate webs. f. Made accessible knowledge depositories. g. Formed a visual and printed political citizens' "agora". h. Broadcasted instantaneously world events. i. Communalized mobility. j. Synthesized (un)realities, k. Allowed dispersed collectivities to operate as "I-Thou" individualistic relations. In sum, to use K. Marx's assessment about Prometheus, Hermes was sanctified as well, and (s)he can now be recognized as another "saint of media(ted) humanity".

RC39-689.6

TATSUKI, SHIGEO* *(Doshisha University)*
MATSUKAWA, ANNA *(Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute)*
KAWAMI, FUMINORI *(Graduate School of Sociology, Doshisha University)*

Causal Inference Techniques in Disaster Recovery Research: New Kids on the Corner

Disaster management has been claimed as being "evidenced-based" through rigorous disaster research practices. Evidence in the most scientific sense is defined as "a causal relation between a treatment and its outcome." In real-life disaster research endeavors, however, researchers often encounter the situations where treatment and outcome variables are both affected by the confounding factors, which could lead to wrong conclusions about the causal relations. One such example is an issue of selection bias since it is almost practically and/or ethically impossible to assign subjects randomly into experimental or control groups. The other examples include the use of essentially correlational data and making inferences about the causations. This paper reviews recent use of new causal inference techniques in the disaster research field (e.g., long-term recovery) and advocates their wider utilization. Case examples are used to demonstrate such techniques as 1) adjusting selection bias using propensity score matching in the study that examined the effects of different types of temporary housing programs upon life (individual) recovery (Tatsuki, 2007) from the Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE), 2) making causal inferences about the longitudinal impacts of critical life recovery facilitation factors over within-subject variabilities on life recovery scores using panel data analysis, and 3) identifying pre-disaster characteristics/conditions that enabled faster housing recovery among the GEJE impacted survivors using Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis.

RC06-138.2

TATSUMI, MARIKO* *(Osaka Prefecture University)*

Can Japanese Support Program for Women Researchers' Work-Family Balance Achieve Gender Equality?

This study considers the achievement and agenda of Japanese support program for woman researchers' work-family balance to achieve gender equality. Japan ranks 111th among 144 countries on the Gender Gap Index, the advancement of women is an important agenda for Japanese government. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology started a support program for women researchers' work-family balance in 2006. It aimed to increase the number of women researchers and improve their research skills. 90 universities have started this program from 2006 to 2016. This study examines the sufficiency of materials involved in this support program and the data about the researchers in universities. This support program helps women researchers by establishing nursery schools in universities and providing assistants for their research, allowing them to continue to work and research during pregnancy and parenting. In reality, the number of women researchers voluntarily leaving their jobs has decreased. However, the Japanese women researcher ratio was 15.3% in 2016, which is low by global standards. Gender equality needs change

the lifestyles of both women and men researchers, because the half of partners of women researchers are men researchers. In contemporary Japan, child caring fathers are recommended, and most of the younger men researchers care for their children. Men researchers comprise about 85% of the total researchers. The half of partners of the men researchers are full-time housewives, and those men do not have to take care of their children. Thus, child caring men researchers are a hidden minority within the majority. Therefore, the importance of both mothers' and fathers' child caring needs to expand, because most of the men researchers cannot perceive child-caring men. Thus, the support program for women researchers have to advance both "women and men" researchers for gender equality.

RC06-129.3

TATSUMI, MARIKO* *(Osaka Prefecture University)*

Masculinities of Child-Caring Men "Ikumen": An Analysis of the Father Figures in Japanese Government Project

This study unveils masculinities of child-caring men "*Ikumen*" in contemporary Japan. *Salarymen* masculinity is the hegemonic masculinity since around 1955 (the economic growth period). *Salarymen* take the breadwinner role leaving domestic duties to their wives. That is, *Salarymen* are the person who only work in their companies and do not care for their families. In contrast, fathering has become quite popular in Japan as shown by *Ikumen* phenomenon. The *Ikumen Project* started in 2010 as a Japanese government project. It was aimed to increase the rate of fathers taking child care leaves, and was expected to be able to change gender expectations. This study examines *Ikumen* figures shown in the posters used by this project from 2010 to 2015. In these posters, fathers are seen taking care of their children, however, they seem to give priority to work as *Salarymen* over child-caring, and their child-caring appears different from that of their wives. For example, the 2014 poster contains a picture of only a shirt collar and necktie which is the symbol of *Salarymen*, but no children, and a sentence stating "The working father is cool, but the father can both work and child-caring is cooler." It ends up recommending fathers' child-caring but states that their work is the first priority. In summary, *Ikumen* are the father figures who work long hours and cannot take care of their children like their wives. They seem to use child-caring for building their careers, because *Ikumen Project* appeals to companies to increase fathers taking childcare leaves. However, fathers childcare leave is meant for children but not for fathers' work. Thus, it may be difficult for *Ikumen* to change gender expectations in Japan which keeps inequalities between married men and women. We need a multiple role models for fathers other than *Ikumen*.

RC22-420.3

TAVASSOLI, AFSANEH* *(Alzahra University)*

Islamic Feminism School and Its Challenges

In contrast to the first and second waves of feminism, the third wave is more flexible than what is happening in religious societies and developing countries. This wave understands the attitudes towards women in a distinct way, possibly due to the development of social thinking in modernity. Despite such changes in the type of social thought, some theoretical schools, including Islamic feminism schools, still have to cope with many challenges. The confrontation with radical Islam, in one hand, and opposition to secular feminism, on the other hand, have brought specific challenges for this intellectual view, as we will interpret in this article.

Generally known as radicals or fundamentalists, some traditional Islamic thinkers argue that the basis of this viewpoint is a notion of an Islamic reformism and leads to a kind of religious elimination, even though they cannot escape from the most important critic of Islam: women's rights.

On the other hand, as many critics agree, the feminism school itself is a secular school with a libertarian foundation seeking for the rights of white middle-class women in a modern world, which will never match with religious roots.

The thinkers of Islamic feminism must address these two contradictory attitudes while considering the context of a society where traditional Muslim women are still trying to get acquainted with the most elementary concepts of women's rights.

RC48-813.4

TAVERA FENOLLOSA, LIGIA* *(Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)*

Collaborative Collective Action in Disaster Related Situations

In response to the devastating earthquake of September 19th 2017, the residents of Mexico City undertook a variety of collaborative collective actions, just like it had occurred thirty two years before, with the earthquake of September 19th 1985. Although some similitudes can be identified between the two earthquakes, circumstances were sharply different. For one thing, whereas in 2017 collaborative collective action was greatly built upon Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram, in 1985 these information and communication technologies did

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not exist. Secondly, whereas in 1985 urban popular organizations in Mexico City had were highly articulated, in 2017 the urban popular movement was almost non-existent. The purpose of this paper is to compare the impact of new information and communication technologies and the impact of the social fabric on disaster related collaborative collective action. Data will come from previous qualitative studies on the 1985 earthquake and from a qualitative study conducted between September 2017 and March 2018 in Mexico City through in-depth interviews, non-participant observation and the analysis of secondary sources.

RC01-30.5

TAWA, NETTON PRINCE* *(Université Félix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, Côte d'Ivoire)*

Entre Revendication Démocratique Et Promotion De Soi : Une Nouvelle Visite Aux Causes Des Conflits Armés Internes En Afrique. Les Cas De La Sierra Leone Et De La Côte d'Ivoire

Foday Sankoh et Guillaume Soro sont deux personnalités politiques qui ont animé les rébellions en Afrique de l'Ouest post-guerre froide. Les rébellions dans leurs deux Etats, la Sierra Leone et la Côte d'Ivoire ont eu pour revendication commune la volonté de leurs animateurs d'instaurer la démocratie dans leur Etats respectifs.

Dans la perspective de résolution des différends dans ces deux Etats, des accords de paix furent signés. L'observation de ces accords permet d'affirmer que les acteurs internationaux à l'initiative des accords ont conseillé des mesures d'ordres généraux et démocratiques dont l'application était destinée à aboutir à une sortie de crise rapide.

Cependant, les conflits se sont enlisés, perpétuant la souffrance des populations civiles. Les lueurs d'espoir de sortie de crise dans ces deux Etats furent perceptibles quand des dispositions *intuitu personae* au profit des principaux animateurs des rébellions ont été concédées par les gouvernements centraux. En sierra Leone, l'accord politique de Lomé contient une disposition centrée sur Foday Sankoh et lui confère le statut de vice-président du pays sans que celui-ci ne reçoive une légitimation populaire. En Côte d'Ivoire, la signature de l'accord politique de Ouagadougou permit la nomination Guillaume Soro au poste de premier ministre. Face aux pressions de l'opposition civile pour organiser l'élection présidentielle dont il avait désormais la charge, Guillaume Soro, qui avait largement dépassé le délai à lui imparti aux termes dudit accord a refusé d'entrer dans « le fétichisme des dates ».

Ce qui précède jette un doute sur la sincérité de la revendication démocratique des rébellions en Afrique post guerre froide. Notre communication démontrera que le si le déficit démocratique a souvent été brandi comme la cause des rébellions à la fin de la guerre froide en Afrique, la réalité résiderait dans la volonté de promotion de soi des animateurs de ces mouvements insurrectionnels.

RC13-256.2

TE KLOEZE, JAN* *(Foundation WICE-DSL)*

Inequalities and Similarities between Dutch Families: (Family) Leisure By the End of the 20th Century

In many studies on recreation and leisure as a social phenomenon, leisure is regarded as the opposite of work, or as compensation for work. Leisure is also seen as being complementary to an individual's line of work. However, a number of scholars question whether this is the most fruitful way of gaining insight into recreation and leisure. Philipsen (1963), Roberts (1981), Kelly (1983) and Te Kloeze (1985a) believe a family or household approach to be more productive, which means that the theory should be directed at the *social context* of leisure on a micro and a macro level. The social context of people refers to the primary life domains of leisure and family life – which are embedded in the wider context of society, both institutionally and socio-spatially. The question is how far the above is valid for leisure behaviour being an important part of (family) life. The family leisure market is arguably more important now than it has ever been (Southall 2010).

An empirical study on family and leisure was conducted in the mid-nineteen nineties (Te Kloeze 1996).

Part of the data of that study haven't been analysed before. Those data were focused on leisure behaviour; the activities undertaken during free time; the organisation of the leisure activities; task sharing between husband and wife. Traditional and modern-individualistic families were distinguished.

The content of the problem statement is as follows: how do (partners from) families behave in time and space with regard to activities undertaken during their free time, and are there inequalities related to their origin? (urban – rural; low versus high status; caring role; and gender)? We used data from diaries and from extensive interviews with husbands and wives.

In this paper the main findings of that analysis will be presented.

RC50-841.2

TE KLOEZE, JAN* *(Foundation WICE-DSL)*

Tourism, Sexuality, Violence, and Religion – Changes in Islamic Beliefs between the 19th and 21st Century

Since the inception of the discipline, sociologists have been concerned with power, violence and justice.

In a former paper I compared the attitude of six world religions towards tourism (Te Kloeze 2012), focussing on violence. Groups and individuals referring to Islam show being the most violent towards tourists.

On the other hand, Islamic societies and (sub-)cultures are well-known about their hospitality.

Although I found little reference towards a dramatic change in beliefs, attitudes, and utterances in the 19th century, the question remained whether this change was limited to sports, play and tourism (in the course of the 20th century).

Interestingly I found a possible similarity in sexuality (Leezenberg 2017). This author states Islamic past showed less taboos *in sexualibus* than nowadays. He pointed to the role of politics. A picture of the 1960s (about "boyhood prostitution"): "Compared with Tanger Sodom is a church picnic and Gomorra a meeting of girl scouts".

Which theoretical approach would be most fruitful? For now I believe the cultural imperialism and the colonisation theses are promising (Raponi 2014).

The following questions will lead my essayistic research:

1. Do changes in attitudes towards sports, play and tourism have the same roots as the changes in attitudes towards sexuality and the position of women in Islamic beliefs?

2. How far are the cultural imperialism thesis and the colonisation thesis helpful in order to make the reasons of these changes clear?

3. Which indications can be found regarding the more specific question whether (perceived) humiliation by (representatives of) the western world plays a role in this respect, ending in hate to all what is western, including tourism and sexuality, both being perceived as perverted products and utterances of the western world?

RC37-661.3

TEIXEIRA, ANA LUCIA* *(Federal University of Sao Paulo)*

The Conservative Resources of the Political Innovation in the Work of Fernando Pessoa

In the last decade, the world has witnessed the advance of a conservative wave that, although endowed with a transnational breadth, is fed locally by national political forces. If it has been clear for a long time that the development of history cannot be thought in a linear way; the work of some writers appears as a privileged space to think about the interbreeding between different rationalities – one of a political character and another of an aesthetic character – which point into different historical developments. This communication will focus on the apparent fracture between the conservatism of the political writings and the aesthetic vanguardism of the poetry of Fernando Pessoa, the emblematic character of Portuguese modernism. In the intersection between these two planes of the Portuguese poet's work, it will be possible to see how the author articulates a conservative political ideology for the construction of a political innovation plan for the nation, while it will be possible to show how the force of tradition continues to strengthen the language innovation project of that moment of successive vanguards. Thus, both politically and aesthetically, the relationship between conservation and innovation is so intertwined that it makes it difficult to conceive politics and aesthetics as autonomous spheres, as proposed by Max Weber.

RC35-643.4

TEIXEIRA, MARIANA* *(Cebrap (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning))*

Objectification, Alienation, and Reification: Marx Meets Simmel in History and Class Consciousness

There are many affinities between Marx's analysis of the capitalist mode of production and Simmel's account of the modern monetary economy. Both authors underscore, for example, the significance of the division of labor and its nefarious consequences for the relation between subject (producer) and object (commodity) of production, or capitalism's tendency to quantify and thereby erase the particular qualities of virtually everything (and everyone). Perhaps nowhere have these affinities been more productively (albeit not explicitly) articulated than in Georg Lukács' 1923 *History and Class Consciousness*, a classic in 20th century Marxist theory. Although he there depreciatively labels Simmel "a bourgeois thinker", it is undeniable that Lukács was heavily influenced by *The Philosophy of Money*. He studied with Simmel in Berlin in 1906-07 and in 1909-10 but gradually distanced himself from the Simmelian framework, eventually turning to Marxism

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and disparaging his earlier, more romantic, writings. It is worth noting, however, that Lukács was drawn to Marxism not *in spite of*, but precisely *because of* his previous engagement with Simmel's work and his account of objectification. Once one has that in mind, it is no longer so surprising that Lukács could recover the theme of reification almost a decade before the appearance of Marx's most notorious writings on alienation, the *Paris Manuscripts* of 1844 (published for the first time in 1932). In this paper, I explore the connections between these three concepts – objectification (Simmel), alienation (Marx) and reification (Lukács) – and the possibilities of actualizing them as conceptual tools to grasp problematic features of contemporary capitalism.

RC36-650.5

TEIXEIRA, MARIANA* *(Cebrap (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning))*

The Dialectics of Suffering: Social Pathologies and the Tasks of Critical Theory

Obstacles to emancipation were described by critical theorists via different concepts, such as alienation, reification, and exploitation. More recently, the analogy to medical-psychological vocabulary – present in the notion of "social pathologies" – has gained importance, and the work of Axel Honneth has remarkably contributed to this tendency. However, while this terminology is ubiquitous in his work, its meaning varies over time. In Honneth's early writings, social pathologies are obstacles to individual self-realization, which are perceived as painful. Suffering, then, is taken as a symptom of social pathologies, offering, at the same time, a motivation for resistance. From the 2000s on, however, there is a systematic blockage in this motivational connection in Honneth's diagnosis, and social pathologies are identified no longer with the causes of suffering, but rather with *the erosion of the motivational aspect* of experienced suffering. A social situation is pathological, then, not because it entails suffering, but rather because social actors, although suffering, *do not feel compelled to* articulate this experience and to collectively struggle against its causes. Honneth now diagnoses, in a way that brings him in some respects closer to Adorno, widespread experiences of indeterminacy, such as loneliness, depression and emptiness over those of disrespect and misrecognition. This notion of social pathology suggests that the complete suppression of suffering should not be the aim of critical theory, whose goal would lie, rather, in contributing to more fruitful and democratic ways of dealing with social suffering.

Although this more sophisticated view of social pathologies overcomes most of the difficulties posed by Honneth's earlier formulation, it nonetheless retains a decisive problematic feature: the downplaying of structural relations of domination that produce very different kinds of suffering among different social groups. I will indicate, finally, how "peripheral" perspectives have developed insights that productively address this issue.

RC22-408.3

TEJEDO, JOEL* *(Asia Pacific Theological Seminary)*
CAROLYN TEJEDO, CAROYN *(Asia Pacific Theological Seminary)*

The Civic Engagement of Pentecostal-Charismatic Megachurches in the Philippines

There are many misconceptions over Pentecostal megachurches in the Philippines. They are often perceived as advocates of the prosperity theology and thus motivated by financial gain while their charismatic leaders are viewed by the popular media as individuals with a messiah complex because of the strong leadership demonstrate over their congregations and prominent role they play in the society. This chapter explores the growth of Pentecostal megachurches in the Philippines and their innovative indigenisation of the Christian faith as well as the influence of their Western counterparts. It begins with a review of the contemporary scholarship which has informed in the field and proceeds to identify the major Pentecostal megachurches which have been at the forefront of reinventing Christian witness in the Philippine society. It will offer two case studies of Pentecostal megachurches to examine their historical development, links to the poor and the middle class, networks, locations in the political landscape, doctrine of prosperity, and the form of their social and civic engagement. In doing so, this chapter seeks to answer the following questions: How have Pentecostal megachurches developed and what attracts the masses to attend them? What form of civic engagement do they play in indigenising gospel messages in the Philippine society?

RC48-813.1

TEJERINA, BENJAMIN* *(University of the Basque Country)*

New Forms of Collaborative Collective Action. What Does Sharing Society Mean?

In recent decades we have witnessed a progressive weakening of the moderating role that the welfare state was performing on inequalities and social

imbalances in the context of technologically advanced societies, which is assuming the gradual abandonment of mutuality, of social bonds that used to guarantee mutual support and interaction structures capable of making precarious life bearable. How important is to seek collective responses, and what effects and meanings share practices and collaborative actions have for participants and society?

The aim of the communication is to present one theoretical reflection on collective action and different examples of forms and experiences of collective actions which have a strong collaborative component and try to respond to collective challenges.

This proposal moves away from the concept of collaborative economy and seeks experiences that are developed in the field of mutual aid, solidarity, the defense of citizenship rights, not only to do-it-yourself but rather to do-it-with others, actions that reject competitiveness and are grounded in the concept of collective apropiation.

TG04-977.3

TELESIENE, AUDRONE* *(Kaunas University of Technology)*
BALZEKIENE, AISTE *(Kaunas University of Technology)*

Risk Framing and Interdiscursivity of Climate Change Domestic Political Discourses: Comparative Analysis of Lithuanian and UK Cases

In this research we look at a set of discursive practices and texts – the domestic CC policy texts. The main questions addressed: 1) comparative analysis of how the risks are framed; 2) comparative analysis of the extent and character of interdiscursivity of the discourses; 3) analysis of how risk topic becomes a vehicle for enhanced interdiscursivity in the CC political discourses. We claim that risk utterances serve as carriers of diverse social meanings, become links to external discourses and thus contribute to interdiscursivity of the CC domestic political discourses. Rationale: risk statements are often supported with external reports, publications, focused policy documents, global and regional agreements. The critical discourse analysis approach allows questioning the "face" of interdiscursivity. The common risk frames impose some character to the interdiscursivity, which has to be examined. Analysis is conducted using NVivo.

The presentation employs issue framing theory (e.g. Scheufele, 1999; Spence & Pidgeon, 2010), Fairclough's model of critical discourse analysis (Fairclaugh 1992, 2013) and especially its notion of interdiscursivity (e.g. also applied by Carvalho, Pereira, 2008).

Lithuania and UK are taken for cross-cultural comparison. Previous analyses of CC public media discourses in Lithuania show its high reliance on external sources. CC policies are treated instrumentally in Lithuania. UK is regarded as a leader in international and domestic CC policy (EPCC report, 2016). Both Lithuania and UK follow the general EU CC policy. Yet because of differences in public attitudes and other socio-political contexts, the effectiveness of CC policies is different. Contrasting the two member states and looking for underlying discursive practices that serve as grounds for climate action, brings new insights.

The research project 'Public Perceptions of Climate Change: Lithuanian case in a European Comparative Perspective' is funded by a grant from the Research Council of Lithuania.

RC38-679.4

TELLES, MARIA SARAH* *(Pontifical Catholic University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)*

Indigenous People Migrate to the City: Visibility Versus Vulnerability

Indigenous people migrate to the city: visibility *versus* vulnerability
Maria Sarah Silva Telles
The text addresses the issue of indigenous migration to urban space, based on the biographical reconstruction of two natives who arrived and settled in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in a successful process of constructing visibility of their identity in an urban context. Today, in Brazil, there are more than 315,000 indigenous people in the country's cities, representing 49% of the indigenous population. For the majority that migrates, the condition of vulnerability is aggravated by the precarious conditions marginalized groups encounter upon arriving or living in Brazil's big cities. Most of the natives living in the cities remain invisible to society as a whole, which rejects their identity outside the village. Some of the terms used accuse the non-recognition of their indigenous identity: *desalted, acculturated, assimilated* (Albuquerque, 2015). Prejudice and discrimination complete the framework of urban vulnerability. I will use the biographical research method (Rosenthal, 2014) to provide understanding of the challenges and achievements of some indigenous people who migrate to the city and fight for the preservation of traditions and their identities. Migration of indigenous people to the cities has occurred since the 1950s, but they have usually sought to hide that identity. The city constituted a forbidden space, since the trip to the city implied in denying or hiding the indigenous identity and their cultural references. The Indigenous arrive in Rio either because they were expelled from their place of origin or because they

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could not find opportunity to study, to take care of health, to meet their claims. They were doomed to oblivion and invisibility. Though reluctantly, in Rio society has been made to see the struggles of indigenous people. That is the huge challenge under discussion in this text.

RC48-818.3

TELO, FABRICIO* *(Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro and Federal Fluminense University)*

Peasants and Attempts of Armed Resistance to the Military Dictatorship in Brazil

Between 1964 and 1985, Brazil experienced a period of dictatorship marked by repression of social movements and the working class. As René Dreifuss points out, one of the central themes of the public debate in the years before the coup was the agrarian question. Several peasant organizations demanded a more equitable distribution of land, and the large landowners contributed in the articulations for the deposition of the president João Goulart. With the dictatorship, in the countryside, thousands of families were violently expelled from the lands they occupied, several farms expropriated in previous years were returned to their former owners, many leaders were arrested, killed or forced to flee. In this context, fear was a very present feeling in people's lives, especially in subaltern groups. Despite this, various initiatives of resistance have taken place, from the scope of trade unionism to the armed struggle. In this work, we propose to analyze some attempts to form rural guerrilla groups based on an approach made by militants of armed organizations with peasants, with a specific focus on the way the emotional dimension has interfered in the processes of engagement, disengagement and not -engagement of peasants in these processes. As Daniel Cefaï affirms, one of the most important aspects for understanding collective actions are the emotions, especially those that create the indignation necessary to be involved in the initiatives of resistance. For this work, we focused on a specific case in the municipality of Cachoeiras de Macacu, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, where the National Liberation Command (Colina) began the formation of a peasants group for guerrilla training. The methodology used in the research was the oral history based on interviews with survivors of the period, as well as queries to the archives of the political police.

RC04-86.3

TELTEMANN, JANNA* *(University of Hildesheim)*
JUDE, NINA *(German Institute for International Educational Research)*

New Accountability Schemes? Assessing Trends in Educational Assessment and Accountability Procedures in OECD Countries.

A main focus of recent educational reform projects which is particularly promoted by the OECD PISA study and the "New Public Management Paradigm" is the use of regular assessment and test-based accountability measures in schools and education systems. Assessments and accountability are exceptionally prone to educational reform, as they are relatively inexpensive and can be externally mandated. Thus, if PISA and similar testing projects would have the potential to influence national education policies, we should be able to observe this impact particularly in the area of accountability and assessment practices. However, systematic empirical evidence on changes in the prevalence and purposes of assessments is scarce. In this paper, we describe national evaluation and monitoring systems in education and their change in implementation over time. Particularly, we aim to assess, whether there are changes in the levels and purposes of accountability.

Our analyses include all items focusing on assessment and accountability practices (collected with the school questionnaires) from PISA 2000 onwards to the most recent PISA 2015 database. We limit our analyses to OECD countries since most of them participated in every PISA data collection. Based on the availabe items, we generate indicators of evaluation and monitoring systems of the respective countries by aggregating the data at the country level, and group them according to theoretical considerations. Thereby, we show how the development of evaluation systems over time can be analyzed with data from several PISA waves.

Our findings show that of 22 indicators which have been measured at least two times, 21 show a trend of decreasing heterogeneity across countries, as the (relative) standard deviations decreased. As regards to the average prevalence, all but two indicators show increasing values. Thus, there is a clear trend of increased assessment, evaluation and accountability – and less variation across OECD countries.

RC41-712.4

TENDULKAR - PATIL, ANAGHA* *(Sophia College for Women)*

Power Equation between 'mothers and Daughters in Law' in Kitchen

The survey conducted across twelve cities and eight states by Help Age India , a leading nongovernmental organisation in 2015 revealed that every one in two senior citizens is facing some form of elderly abuse in India and daughters-in-law are the most common offenders. In Social Gerontology 'Feminization of Ageing' is an empirically established phenomenon which implies increase in the number of elderly women as against men. This paper is based on a conjugation of these two established facts. By extrapolation one arrives at the proposition that women who have not joined the group of elderly but would certainly be doing so at some point of time in their lives generally have a tendency to abuse their mothers in law. One wonders if the latter had ever played the role of the former with their respective older generation? This paper attempts to review the perpetuity and circularity of the conventional power dynamics between mothers and daughters in law. The domain of cooking room is the most probable area where the two of these roles particularly clash. The exclusion and marginalization that elderly mothers in law face at the hands of their daughters in law are reviewed in this paper. Due to the qualitative paradigm an interpretative approach is utilized to arrive at conclusions. A Narrative Interview Analysis technique is used on twenty respondents, all are residents of sub urban Mumbai and are living in a joint family composition for at least five years. . All are above the age of sixty and are superannuated. The study focuses on the agonizing feelings, alienating experiences, fractured ego, broken norms and coping mechanisms of the elderly women. It comments on the probable solutions and the role played by the intermediate factors, kins, peers in mitigating crisis.

RC11-225.9

TENDULKAR - PATIL, ANAGHA* *(Sophia College for Women)*
GEORGE, SHIRLY *(St Andrew's College)*

Trajectories of at-Home Geriatric Caregiving

In India the problem of Population Ageing is seriously understated. The sporadic and scattered mention of it in Sociological discourse is far from noting the reality of the gravity of the phenomenon. 'Care' is a subjective, abstract configuration. Even after filtering out the emotionality and utopian element of care; the ground reality of it is multidimensional with differing empirical configurations in varying circumstances. Care giving is an acquired skill and not merely an ascribed intention. However in Indian society such a consideration is remarkably absent. The institution of Family is assumed as having an inbuilt, organic capacity to care for elderly; without factoring in the rapid changes in the structure and functions of the institution of family. This kind of assumption compels women, who conventionally are placed in the position of care givers to take up the responsibility of looking after the elderly in the family.

This paper is an attempt to review the fractured potential of family as a care giving agency at the cost of the emotional, physiological and financial burn out of the middle age generation women as care givers. The paper focuses on sixty households as units of study. Thirty in Mumbai (Maharashtra) and thirty in Kottayam (Kerala). Every unit is studied as a design of three generations – maternal / paternal grand parents, married middle age parents and young growing up children. The research paradigm is qualitative; the technique of unstructured interview is utilized. The women care givers of the middle stratum of the design are interviewed to understand the perceptions, satisfaction, problems and discontent of being part of this process. Researchers hope to arrive at a comparative understanding of the at- home care giving in the two cities which represent two significant states in India.

RC09-JS-39.3

TENGLER, FRANZISKA* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
CALDERA GONZÁLEZ, DIANA DEL CONSUELO *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*

Is Mexico Attractive for German Investment? a Diagnosis.

Globalization today is an established phenomenon. In general, globalization is considered a process that intensifies, expands, accelerates and affects social relations in the world (Steger, 2013). In this context, the aim is to analyze Mexico's strengths and weaknesses as well as Mexico's opportunities and threats for foreign investments. A SWOT analysis for the justification of the establishment of German companies in Mexico is applied. The present work emphasizes German organizations in Mexico, since Mexico and Germany maintain close economic relations which were strengthened in 2015 in the institutional framework with the establishment of a binational commission (Peña, 2016).

A non-experimental research is applied based on documentary analysis of primary and secondary sources of information, all with an exploratory scope. The results show that the ratio of strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities and threats is relatively balanced. In comparison it is possible to observe many strengths of Mexico which are usually sufficient to respond to changes in external factors. However, Donald Trump's policy involves uncertainty in several areas of the economy. There will be many changes for Mexico and its economy. It is still unclear to what extent Trump wants to modify the FTA with Mexico and Canada and thus could create new trade barriers.

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RC34-629.4

TENORIO, LUIS* *(University of California, Berkeley)*

Minors As Brokers: The Processing and Resettlement of Unaccompanied Minors

Taking cue from the work of Wilfried Lignier and Julie Pagis (2012,2017), this paper seeks to center the experiences of unaccompanied minors from Central-America seeking protections and status in the U.S. and analyze and map the way in which they understand and operationalize concepts of "autonomy," "agency," and "dependence." In doing so, I bridge together the psychological perspective of children, adolescents and developments, the sociological perspective of children and childhoods, and the legal perspective of children, minors, and best interest to conceptually develop what I call "Ages & Stages," which will operate as a theoretical and conceptual tool towards a youth theory of migration. In particular, I focus on conceptualizing "Minors as Brokers," in relaying how they take on the identity of a "client" in interactions with agency and other officials. In outlining this tool, I also highlight ways in which our current theorizing of immigration and migration conflate the adult and child/adolescent experience in culturally and contextually significant ways.

Bridging the three perspectives of law, sociology, and psychology also under-scores and addresses tensions in the categorization of this, and similar, popula-tions; for instance, in discussions of whether they are to be treated as "refugees" or "migrants," "children" or "minors," "unaccompanied" versus "independent," etc. The data this paper draws from is an eighteen-month participant observation study of a legal services office which aides unaccompanied migrants, as well as 30 interviews with attorneys which have experience working on cases of unaccompa-nied minors in New York, Texas, California, and Arizona. The participant-obseva-tion element of this project allows me to understand the articulation and exhibi-tion of these concepts of "agency," "autonomy," and "dependence" as embedded in children's interactions, as well as frame them with their own words.

RC53-880.5

TENORIO, LUIS* *(University of California, Berkeley)*

Negotiating Agency and Home-Making: The Processing and Resettlement of Unaccompanied Minors in the U.S.

In 2016, UNICEF reported children as the fastest-growing migrant demographic--estimating 50 million worldwide. The U.S. has experienced this demographic shift with independent children from the Northern Triangle of Central-America--over 68,000 in 2014 alone. From data gathered through an eighteen-month participant observation project, this paper centers the experience of these unaccompanied minors to analyze the way they negotiate the dynamics and contested notions of agency and dependence; how they leverage different networks in the process of home-making and belonging; and how they navigate and/or resits incorporation as a population both absent the presence of traditional parental/guardian figures and whose formative years are still unraveling. With this analysis done against the backdrop in which the U.S. state holds particular relationships of power with these children's countries of origin, it serves as a critique of U.S. assumptions and notions of children/childhood and underscores the cultural tensions that then affect both the processing and resettlement of these minors.

RC32-JS-61.3

TEO, YOUYENN* *(Sociology, Nanyang Technological University)*

Work-Care-Migration Regimes and Class Inequalities

Scholars have highlighted the multiple dimensions of care and its intersections with migratory patterns to collectively show that there are wide-ranging and sometimes unintended consequences to the global intensification of migrant care labor. My paper focuses not on migrant workers themselves nor on people who hire them. Instead, it throws into the mix a class of people who do not have access to migrant care workers, but who nonetheless live in a society where norms and standards are set by people who do. I address two main empirical questions: what is the nature of the work-care-migration regime in Singapore, and how is class articulated within it? How are the lives of the lower-income affected by this regime?

As feminist scholars and activists challenge existing state policies, societal norms, and corporate practices, we must continually insert into conversation the question of class variations and inequalities. The chapter makes the case for an expanded view in thinking about the effects of paid domestic work on public poli-cy and the wellbeing of various groups in society and along the global care chain.

RC43-734.2

TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR* *(Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID))*

CHAUDHARY, ASHU *(Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP))*

KUMAR, ANIRUDH *(CRRID)*

Housing for the Poor Slum Dwellers in Himalayan Towns of North-Western India: A Case of State Induced Segregation in Summer Capitals of Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh

The housing segregation in Himalayan towns of North-Western India including in Srinagar, the only metropolis of the turbulent state of Jammu and Kashmir and in Shimla, the only Class I town of Himachal Pradesh seems to have grown in post liberlisation period. The inequality in terms of access to housing, land, basic amenities and livelihood options has been growing with exclusion and segregation of sizeable population from mainstream urban society. The state and its local institutions have been unable to cope with growing urban challenges despite implementation of the initiatives by Central Government at local level which rather seems to have resulted increased segregation of human settlements in both the towns with multiple deprivations. Due to commodification, the urban poor find it difficult to purchase land or house. The pace of housing under central schemes/programmes seems to be very slow in providing adequate and affordable shelter to all the slum dwellers. The cities are being fragmented and new forms of inequality seem to be emerging as both the cities have provided housing to the poor far away from the city centres. The new housing settlements provided by the governments are segregated from mainstream urban settlements not only spatially but also in terms of access to basic services. Although there are some good examples of housing the urban poor in some of the towns in the region but they are also not without the issues of displacement, dispossession, deprivations and segregation etc. The denial of human rights and housing justice is visible which calls rethinking of existing housing programmes. The capacity of state and city governments to foster inclusive urban housing policies and improve social fabric has been questioned in many ways in the paper. City specific strategies have also been suggested for inclusive housing settlements for the urban poor.

RC34-628.2

TERACHI, MIKITO* *(Ibaraki University)*

Local-Orientation in Japanese Youth and Xenophobia / Nationalism

The purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between local-ori-entation in Japanese youth and xenophobia/nationalism. Regarding today's Jap-anese youth, while their local-orientation is positively evaluated on the grounds of expectation as bearers of depopulated areas in an aging society with fewer children, it can be concerned about some negative aspects. One of the concerns is that their xenophobia can be increased by lack of opportunities to engage with various people.   This study analyzes a nationwide survey carried out by the Japan Youth Study Group in 2014. Respondents aged from 16 to 29 were sampled from mail survey panel owned by a research company. Two multiple regression analyses were conducted: one explained variable is the pros and cons of fostering nationalism; the other explained variable is tolerance for foreign-born neighbors. The explanatory variables are regional affection, mobility experiences, and con-sistency between residence in middle and high school and current residence. The control variables are gender, age, education, level of living, DID, cultural capital, number of friends and life satisfaction.   Major findings of the analyses are summarized as follows: First, cultural capital and regional affection have positive effects on the pros and cons of fostering nationalism. Second, the number of friends has a positive effect and consistency between old and current residence has a negative effect on tolerance to foreign-born neighbors. The result reveals that youth xenophobia is related to living in a native place as an actual fact rather than local-orientation as consciousness.   The Japanese government promotes policies to retain Japanese youth in their native places by reducing urban universi-ties' admission quota and to bring in scholarships on the condition of job hunting in native places. On the basis of the above results, we can consider that these ap-proaches have a risk of contributing to heightening Japanese youth's xenophobia.

RC24-446.2

TERADA, RYOICHI* *(Meiji University)*

An Environmental Sociological Analysis on Risk Perception and Typology from Perspectives of Environmental Justice, Post-Materialism, and Environmental Democracy

According to Ulrich Beck, "risk society" is the society in which "production, distribution, and definition of risks" become the most crucial issues. However,

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engineering scientists always assess the risk level using an equation: Risk = Hazard x Probability (or Exposure) without taking social process of "definition" into account, as Shrader Frechette criticizes as naïve "scientific" reductionist.

In this presentation, I propose a three-fold typology of environmental risk; a) risks with fixed probability that can be assessed with R = H x P equation, b) risks with scientific uncertainty, and c) catastrophic and irreversible (accordingly incalculable) risks. Well-known pollutants such as heavy metals and SOx belong to type a) and recently discovered ones like endocrine disruptors are type b). Nuclear accidents and GMO pollution would be categorized as catastrophic types. I hypothesized correlation between type a), well-known risks and "environmental justice" cause. While type b), uncertain risks and type c), catastrophic risks would be rather correlated with "environmental democracy" or precautionary principal concerns. Also, we can expect that those in lower social strata tend to concerned about the former and that those in upper-middle strata with more "post-materialist" values tend to concerned about the latter.

We conducted opinion survey twice to verify the hypotheses, once in East Japan area in 2012 and the other both in Japan and in Taiwan in 2017. We found that the respondents' perception of risks broke down roughly into the three categories and those in lower strata were more concerned about disproportionate distribution of risks (environmental justice). Those with critical view on nuclear energy or GMOs tended to support environmental democratic policy principles. Difference in political culture also affected the perception. In Taiwan, the Democratic Progressive Party supporters were more anti-nuclear in particular.

RC35-642.1

TERAMAE, NORIKO* *(Teramae Dermatological Clinic)*

How Musical Communication Is Possible: An Analysis with Thinking of Phenomenology and Collective Memory

The purpose of this paper is to investigate how people communicate with others and build an intersubjectivity in musical communication, referring to thinking of Alfred Schutz, Edmund Husserl and Maurice Halbwachs. In this paper, musical communication is an interaction among composers, players and listeners through music.

First, this paper refers Schutz's and Husserl's works to highlight a principal of musical communication. Schutz shows a sequence of tones in a phenomenological analysis, *Fragments Toward a Phenomenology of Music*, and says people expect next tone by way of protention. Protention   is a term from Husserl's analysis of passive synthesis and means one of a perceptive ability to predict things before they occur. In spite of the suggestion, Schutz didn't mention details of mechanism of passive syntheses including protention in his analysis. This paper makes use of their analyses to explain what happens in a musical experience.

Second, this paper focuses on a sheet music. Halbwachs says a sheet music consisted of hundreds of notes is a system of signs and preserves musicians' collective memory. Halbwachs considers a sheet music as a social framework of musicians' collective memory. Halbwachs distinguishes professional musicians from amateur musicians, because former can find a system of signs in a sheet music. This paper investigates their musical experiences in view of their unique methods to understand music.

Lastly, this paper investigates how people do musical communication and build an intersubjectivity in a concert hall in spite of having different backgrounds. The key is a rhythm. Rhythm is helpful for both professional and amateur musicians to understand music and to recall memories. That makes them possible to communicate with others and to build intersubjectivity across cultures.

This paper concludes musical communication is based on passive syntheses and rhythm is essential to people to build an intersubjectivity in communication.

RC25-468.1

TERBORG, ROLAND* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Multilingual and Multicultural Mexico between Homogeneity and Heterogeneity

Linguistic and cultural diversity is common in a world where migration is increasing. Although homogeneity often seems to be the ideal for many people, heterogeneity is becoming more and more reality. At the same time there is a tendency towards homogeneity too. This paper seeks to locate Mexico in a position between homogeneity and heterogeneity.

Mexico was a country with high cultural and linguistic diversity when Europeans arrived. Just as with most other countries around the world, the capital city has attracted migrants from all over the country who represented such diversity.

The country has a population of 112 million inhabitants, and a large part of this population is living in the capital and surrounding areas. Although multiculturalism is a fact across the history of Mexico, many Mexi- cans have largely ignored it. In general, the Mexican population has shown little interest in works addressing linguistic diversity. Usually, people refer to languages as "dialects", even though there is a considerable linguistic distance between the languages spoken in Mexico. There are, for example, languages like Mayan Yucatec spoken on the peninsula of Yucatan and Otomi, spoken mostly north of Mexico City. These two languages differ from one another as much as English and Chinese do.

Nowadays there are different regions in Mexico where multilingualism is always present. At the same time there are a lot of regions where monolingualism is dominant, in spite of returning migrants from the US. Mexico is moving between homogeneity and heterogeneity and I consider that actually the tendency seems to be homogeneity.

RC48-808.3

TERRA RUEDIGER, TATIANA* *(FGV)*

Looking for an emotional trigger in Brazil's 2013 Network of Outrage

In June 2013, mass protests ecloded throughout Brazil, and soon protests that first attacked bus fares transformed into a multitude of demands and criticisms directed at the Brazilian State. According to Castells, Brazilian protesters were similar to the Indignados in Spain and the Occupiers in the United States in some core values, such as questioning traditional institutions. What this paper seeks to uncover is the reason that made so many people start questioning state***s legitimacy in such a short period of time. If we agree with Castells that social movements are triggered by emotions shared collectively, there must have been an emotional event during the first days of protests that appealed to bystanders, transforming them into protesters in the days to come.

The hypothesis of this paper is brutal violence used by the police against pacific protesters played a major role in the delegitimization of the state. This paper argues that such abuses served as this emotional trigger, helping evidence the hypocrisy of the Brazilian State, in which even though citizens legally have the right to demonstrate, they are still repressed by state violence. Since the internet***s importance in creating Outrage Networks has been highlighted by recent social movements literature, this study will analyze the online aspect of the debate. Thus, millions of tweets referencing the protests were collected throughout the month of June 2013. In order to select the most important tweets in recruiting, we will look at the most retweeted post at times in which a high number of new members entered the online debate. We will then categorize messages by themes in order to understand which subjects were most important during effective recruiting periods. Thus, we will be able to access which framings were successful in gathering new protesters, and which emotions can be found on them.

RC14-276.3

TERRA RUEDIGER, TATIANA* *(FGV - DAPP (Public Policies Analysis Board))*
DUARTE, PAULA *(FGV - DAPP (Public Policies Analysis Board))*

Online Framing of LGBT's Community Against the Brazilian's "Gay Cure": The Judiciary and the Question of Democratic Legitimacy

This paper's objective is to analyse the online debate of Brazilian civil society regarding law 01/1999 that prohibits psychologists to treat homosexuality as a pathology and, therefore, to offer treatment for it. However, in 2011 the Congress received a bill (popularly known as "Gay Cure") to suspend the law. During Brazilian's 2013 protests, the attacking of the bill became one of the demands, and it did not pass. Still, in 2017 a federal judge ruled in favor to suspend the law.

These two events reveal a great disparity in terms of democratic legitimacy. When trying to pass through Congress, civil society's pressures managed to stop democratically-elected representatives of revoking the bill. However, since judges do not worry about the electorate, the suspension of the law was enforced despite the mobilization against it. Hence, we argue that, although the Brazilian judiciary might have a democratic deficit in certain decisions, thanks to online power dynamics it is becoming easier for civil society to question them and pressure for a more democratic debate.

The decreasing cost of informational diffusion facilitates marginalized groups to pressure the government, propagating their voices through online activism, and even organizing protests. Thus, this paper will focus specifically on how the LGBT community frames the issue in order to pressure the government and gather supporters. Although a few framing studies have focused on the online aspect of framing, there is still a gap of empirical studies using quantitative analysis with Big Data to focus on how social movements frame issues. Therefore, using Network Analysis allied with qualitative and quantitative textual analysis of the Twitter debate of the issue both in 2013 and in 2017, we will analyze how the community might have framed the issue differently after the undemocratic judiciary decision.

RC54-889.4

TERZIOGLU, AYSECAN* *(Sabanci University TUZLA VD)*

A Conflictual Encounter: Turkish Conceptions of Syrians' Body, Health and Gender

Since 2011, more than 3 million Syrian refugees fled to Turkey, and many of them prefer to live in major cities, such as Istanbul, which provides a large social network and more employment opportunities, as well as a better

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access to education and health care. However, the refugees often experience discrimination and endure violence during their daily lives and social interactions, which can be partly related with Turkey's own political and social polarisation, tensions and economic crisis. My talk aims at exploring the Turkish conceptions of Syrian bodies, gender and health, through a discursive analysis on media and social media, as well as how the Syrians react to these problematic conceptions and negotiate with them in their daily lives in Istanbul, through the interviews I conducted with them.

I focus on the popular discourse on Syrians, "who bring only trouble and diseases from their own country", and discuss how the political, legal, economic, social and cultural factors lead to these victim-blaming, discriminatory discourses against the Syrians in Turkey, and how these discourses are reflected and reproduced in the health sector. Syrians have disadvantageous living and working conditions in Turkey which further deteriorates their health. Often the Syrian refugees do not know how to pursue their health care rights, and experience problems in the hospitals, because of the language issues, bureaucratic problems, and discriminatory attitudes of the health care staff. Syrians' bodies is often seen as a political and social threat, and their health problems are evaluated as an extra burden for the health care providers. The talk also explores whether NGO's can provide alternative, more inclusive discourses on the Syrians and their health conditions. The theoretical framework of my talk benefits from Hannah Arendt's banality of evil, Arthur Kleinman's social suffering and Paul Farmer's take on global health inequalities.

RC38-JS-14.3

TEUTENBERG, KATHARINA* *(Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Göttingen)*

Transnational Intimacies - a Biographical and Ethnographical Study of the Figurations between German Female Tourists and Kenyan Males in Mombasa (Kenya)

My paper is about a phenomenon which is currently referred to as female sex tourism or romantic tourism. Based on the results of biographical and ethnographic research, I will discuss the figurations between female tourists and local men, their (unequal or asymmetric) power balances, and the interrelation between discourses and biographical self-presentations.

While the behavior of sexually active men in countries of the Global South is relatively well researched, little is known about female tourists and their intimacies with local males. In my paper I will focus on the figurations between female German tourists and Kenyan men on the eastern coast of Africa. I will discuss the question of how the involved actors configure and experience their intimate relationships? How do they deal with inequalities and changing balances of power and how do discourses on these relationships influence their biographical self-presentations, in other words how are these discourses perceived, modified or rejected by the biographers?

The research results are based on a combination of participant observations and the analysis of biographical-narrative interviews which were carried out at the Kenyan coast. According to my empirical findings we need to question the simplified representations that dominate the current scientific discussion: while some researchers present the sexual activities of female tourists, in contrast to male sex tourism, as a distinctly different activity, others argue that sex tourism or romantic tourism does not depend on biological sex or gender.

My reconstruction of biographies of women and men shows that both interpretations fail to do justice to the complexity of social reality, and that a deeper understanding of the phenomenon "female romantic or sex tourism" is only possible if one goes beyond the "holiday situation".

RC09-182.3

TEUTOBURG-WEISS, HANNES* *(University of Teacher Education Zurich (PHZH))*

The Contribution of Vocational Skills Development to Inclusive Industrial Growth

While there have been intensive debates about the concept of development – e.g. the post-development literature or the debate surrounding Amartya Sens *capability approach* – a substantial number of practitioners and academic researchers still see (inclusive) industrial growth as an integral part of societal transformation and human development. After the global financial crisis of 2007 and the ultimate breakdown of the Washington Consensus one can identify two major trends in the development field: a) Industrial policy is no longer discredited and is therefore again seen as an integral part of the transformation of economies, b) vocational skills development (VSD) becomes a major priority for many governments and international organizations.

While there exists an extensive literature on technical and vocational education and training, a myriad of case studies concerned with economic transition in developing countries and a renewed interest in political economy, the concrete transmission mechanisms between VSD and (inclusive) industrial growth are still nebulous. This includes the relationships between VSD programmes and their economic and societal surroundings.

I – as part of a team of researchers working within the international r4d-project *The Contribution of Vocational Skills Development to Inclusive Industrial Growth and Transformation: An Analysis of Critical Factors in 6 Countries* – propose to look at the linkage between VSD and inclusive industrial growth from a genuinely sociological perspective. Irmgard Nübler suggested seeing productionist capabilities – understood as specific, collective knowledge sets – as key determinant of economic development. In this regard one could argue that VSD programmes are a form of capability building, which in turn could lead to economic transformation. I suggest adopting a critical, holistic perspective inspired by Nüblers proposal and the sociology of knowledge to deepen the understanding of the linkage between VSD and inclusive growth, while at the same time staying watchful for disruptive developments.

RC13-255.1

TEWARI, BABITA* *(CSJM University, Kanpur City)*

The Ladies Sangeet (Music) in India: A Classic Tradition of "Good Leisure"

Leisure has different classifications, and is termed as good or bad according to the benefits which are seemingly derived, in context of both for the individual and the society. The Ladies Sangeet, or in Hindi, the Mahila Sangeet is a long old custom and tradition of India, wherein women from a family, along with the relatives and friends, assemble to celebrate a marriage ceremony. It is presumed that music and dance, both add vigour and enthusiasm to the joy and promote a sense of togetherness and harmony. This function is strictly limited to the women folk, and is seen as an instrument of good leisurely activity, as women usually do not find time for such type of activities. The present study samples 25 families dwelling within the City of Kanpur, India. These families, over the past one year had undergone a marriage in their house, either son's or daughter's. The analysis takes shape in the form of a case study wherein these families were interrogated in relation to their common leisurely practices, the time factor, economical status, cultural dominance, and participation of the women folk, with a final answer on the results of such a gathering. The Cult of Domesticity was a social standard that dictated general behavior and actions in the household, on the streets, even within marriages. The premise was that ideal woman should be innocent, pure, chaste, and, a mother. Above all, she should be submissive to her husband, whose "position was ordained by biology and theology." (Campbell 1979, 2) According to the Cult of Domesticity, marriage was the ultimate goal. Motherhood was the ultimate responsibility in fulfilling a woman's social role. It was observed that Ladies Sangeet emerged as an outlet for these women to assert independence and literally embody the contemporary ideas of their generation.

RC54-888.1

TEWARI, SANJANA* *(St Petersburg State University)*

Constructing the Body through Dance: Overcoming Social Malice

In a human culture, dance functions as a fundamental purpose to accomplish societal unity and harmony or togetherness, as a result of which letting them feel a deep intellect of close association with each other. As a consequence to this, people are unchained from the connections of individualism, i.e. the "ME". Cultures, the customary ethics and values of which are yet unharmed, are likely to value the interconnected or united effects of dance. The 19th World Congress of Sociology of ISA 2018 seeks what more from students and professional dancers as us, to contribute our bit towards synergizing minds and diverting those who have been distracted. By diversion, I not only intend to address those engaged in turbulent and terror strategies, but also towards those who are shining minds but have disengaged themselves from the main strata of our society.

Dance can also be construed as a structure of devotion and worship, a way of glorifying ancestors, means of propitiating the Deity, or a process to produce delight. All, in whatsoever manner, require and necessitate apt concentration, resulting into empowering our bodies only for this sole purpose. This in turn distracts the being from other tumultuous orders. As a proponent of "Kathak", an ancient and worldwide popular dance form of India, I study the structural changes occurring over a passage of time, through this journey. I discuss the issues arising in consonance within the society, which is attended to simultaneously. Dance assists to conserve the people's culture in the most effective manner, and in the process addresses the factor of "negativity", thereby overcoming social maladies. A case study methodology has been applied in this analysis, hypothesis being that proper construction of the body via dance is satisfying, both to the mind, and the eternal world.

RC27-503.4

TEWARI, SANJAY* *(Uttar Pradesh Athletics Association)*

FIFA U-17 India: The Future of Football - Expansions Endorsed

The FIFA U-17 World Cup India 2017 may see some of the most excellent and gifted juvenile players from around the globe collectively in a preview of the potential and future of the men's sport, but the organizers in India want to

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ensure that girls and women too take a part both mentally and physically in the tournament's legacy. The name given to this dream project is "Mission XI Million", which envisages making sure that all youngsters, both girls and boys, invariably play a role in developing the future of football in India, a nation which has been obsessed with the fever of cricket for decades. The FIFA U-17 in India happens to be an endorsement and approval for football, which till now has found itself limited to small playgrounds, lacking for apt facilities and amenities, and with almost no commercial support. The Government of India is firm in its resolve, to support the cause of football, and garner our youth to grow themselves into proper players, and individuals, and in this process, decent citizens. This project revolves around the noble idea of contacting Schools aiming to get 11 million children enjoy the game of football, with the sole intention and revelation of making football an alternating sport preference in India.

In my role as a State Coordinator of the IAAF Kid's Athletics Program, which too draws children from Schools, I envision this Mission as one analogous initiative to make sport practices in India more vibrant. Having studied and practiced the Kid's Athletics, I draw a report on the positives of the Mission XI Million, and in my role as a Sociologist, to outline the primary obstructions for sociological growth through the sport of football in particular, as a movement, to achieve further recognition as a valuable instrument for development.

RC14-273.1

THAKORE, BHOOMI* *(Elmhurst College)*

The Whitening of Ethnic Women in U.S. Popular Media

Representations of women of color in Western visual media have long been subjected to "white" beauty ideals – specifically, the preference for (and perceived attractiveness of) seemingly white features, such as fair skin, straight hair, small noses and lips, and slim figures (e.g. Collins 2000). These beauty ideals influence the intentional decisions made by (mostly male) media producers when casting female roles (e.g. Mulvey 1975). Even with some increases of diverse representations in the 21st century (e.g. Thakore 2016), women who adhere to these beauty ideals are more likely to be cast in dramatic and romantic roles. Those women of color who challenge these norms are limited to comedic representations. This is particularly the case for non-black U.S. women of color (ethnic women), who seemingly occupy a middle-ground status of being acceptable enough to be written about and cast in media representations, but still subjected to non-white minority status. In this chapter, I will discuss: a) the historical context of the perceived attractiveness of "white" features, b) a brief overview of the history of women of color in visual media, c) examples of ethnic women in 21st century representations, and d) a matrix of understanding which women, which ethnicities, and which roles are most and least subjected to these dynamics.

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RC08-166.3

THAKUR, MANISH* *(Indian Institute of Management Calcutta)*

Economics and Sociology in Post-Independence India: Contestations and Appropriations

Academic disciplines are to be seen as 'unstable compounds' that go through a series of contingent transformations depending upon a range of institutional and political factors. The characteristics of the national field of intellectual production, the geopolitics of global knowledge creation, and the relative scientific rigour and scholarly robustness (real or perceived) of the neighbouring disciplines – all play a role in shaping the historical evolution and contemporary configuration of a given academic discipline. Sociology in India has not been impervious to these general influences. In fact, it has largely grown under the shadow of the much more influential and policy-relevant discipline of economics. The latter had a kind of inherent standing as it was bestowed upon the role of providing a newly-independent nation with the master key to unlock its pressing problems of poverty, unemployment, under-development and the like. And, sociology has had to inch its way to the academy by agreeing to play second fiddle to the national prominence of economics. By trying to smuggle in culture in the interstices of the planned economic change, sociology stayed its course by demonstrating its relevance, albeit of a lower order than economics, to the policy priorities of Indian state. As a consequence, a certain intellectual division of labour was normalised wherein sociologists generally kept off from the study of 'economy' and tried fashioning themselves as students of 'traditional' institutions and cultural obstacles to development and change. Against this backdrop, the paper maps out the contested field of interactions between these two disciplines in post-Independence India. It also explores if the emergence of new economic sociology had the promise to re-write the terms and protocols of intellectual exchange between economics and sociology in our times.

RC18-344.2

THAMMINAINA, APPARAO* *(National Institute of Technology)*

Indigeneity and the Question of Collective Identity

Evolutionary anthropologists consider the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence as the preliminary stage of human evolution. There are a few communities even today partly depend on the hunting-gathering mode of subsistence. Their interaction with "the other" and the interventions of the State and non-state agencies are major sources for their shift into other economic activities and territories. Such shift plays a catalytic role in the transition of identity which is often symbolically expressed in cultural and economic activities. But, indigenous peoples often assert on a common identity in the event of an external force which adversely affects their habitat or curtails their rights over the habitat. In such cases, the identity acts as a source of collective mobilization. The indigenous peoples of India often assert on collective identity in the times of need despite the scattered habitat arrangement in huge territories. At the same time, identity is not necessarily the homogeneity in all aspects of the culture. Its manifestations may vary according to the variety of social situations in which it is expressed. Multiple identities may emerge based on the categories within an ethnic group. This may result in the structural differences within an ethnic group over a period of time. In this context, this paper examines the sources of identity, circumstances of its expression and assertion and its transformation among the hunter-gatherer communities in contemporary India.

RC48-JS-57.5

THARP, MARTIN* *(Charles University, Faculty of Humanities)*

Aesthetic Torment and Samizdat Whispers: Questions for the Study of Czech Countercultural Social Movements before and after 1989 in a Global Perspective

My current research examines the working-class counterculture of post-1968 Czechoslovakia – the groupings and networks of hippies, rock musicians and samizdat authors often termed the 'underground' – as a social movement, yet one significantly diverging from the standard frameworks of scholarly analysis applied in both the Global North and South. The experience of European 20th-century state socialism, it would seem, remains unintegrated into scholarly attention from outside the geographic region where this method of governance existed; in turn, post-communist analytical methods predominantly adhere to a deliberate methodological restriction in their application of a paradigm of the uniqueness of 'totalitarianism' against any trans-national comparisons. Moreover, the Czech underground itself presents several questions for confrontation with standard social movement theories. It did not propose concrete demands to political power, but instead a far more diffuse and generalised sentiment of rejection, an emotive-artistic resistance to state cultural control. It did not challenge specific policies or actions of the Communist regime, working instead to evade the symbolic violence ('aesthetic torment') of the consistent ideological cultivation and administration of every aspect of life from architecture through music to fashion. As an essentially 'post-materialist' social movement, the Czech underground managed to highlight the specific forms of symbolic violence used by state socialism; perhaps even more importantly, its study in confrontation with current methodologies of social-movement theory might well illuminate the persistence of symbolic violence even in the post-totalitarian world and its contribution to growing exclusionary populism there.

RC19-350.3

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* *(University of Vechta)*

Care Migration in Long-Term Care in Germany: Care Arrangements, the Commodification of Care Work and the Interaction of Policy Fields

With the introduction of Long-term Term Care Insurance (LTCI) in 1995/96, Germany made universal long-term care support available and simultaneously restructured professional care provision based on New-Public Management (NPM) orientated ideas. Embedded in social and demographic changes within this framework distinct patterns of formal and informal care arrangements developed, which built the starting-point for the expansion of both, the professional care infrastructure and paid care work up to 24-hours care services within the household context. The commodification of care work – both within the professional care infrastructure and within private households - was followed by an increasing employment of migrant care workers embedded in an interaction of long-term care-, employment- professionalization- and migration policies.

In the focus of the paper is the comparative analysis of the patterns of increasing employment of migrant care workers within and between both types of paid care work embedded in an interaction of policies – long-term care-, migration-., employment- and professionalizaton policies – on the national and EU-level. Conceptually, the paper combines neo-institutionalist approaches created within international comparative care research and multi-scalar intersectional approach-

es. Empirically, it draws on an analysis of the institutional design of the policy schemes, findings of an own representative inquiry with care workers, representative statistics and a literature review.

RC32-JS-61.5

THEOBALD, HILDEGARD* *(University of Vechta, Department of education and social sciences)*
LUPPI, MATTEO *(Collegio Carlo Alberto)*

Elderly Care in Changing Societies: Concurrences in Divergent Care Regimes. a Comparison of Germany, Sweden and Italy

The European countries are facing social changes that are challenging their long-term care (LTC) systems in different ways. Ageing populations and a decrease in the care potential in families have led to different paths of modification of traditional care regime organization. The paper compares the LTC policies of Sweden, Germany and Italy, three countries that have traditionally been regarded as representatives of distinct care regime types. The interrelation between policy reforms, changing public support, patterns of care arrangements and the commodification of care work are compared among the three countries. The analysis aims to reveal the basic dimensions of (changing) LTC policies and their effects in these countries, trends of convergence and divergence among the three regimes, and the main characteristics of the changed care regimes. The own conceptual framework combines different approaches developed within the area of international comparative research on long-term care respectively on welfare state and the area of professionalisation. Empirically, it is based on national representative statistics, an analysis of the institutional design of policy schemes and a literature review. Despite a trend of convergence characterized by redefined involvement and a complex mixture of state, market and family resulting in an increased employment of migrant care workers and precarisation of care labour the countries analysed still represent different care models. In particular, public efforts, the emphasis on family care versus professional services, and the role of different state levels in the governing system and reform paths are the key elements that distinguish national LTC organization.

RC04-81.29

THEODOROU, ELENI* *(European University Cyprus)*
LAMPRIANOU, IASONAS *(University of Cyprus)*
SYMEOU, LOIZOS *(European University Cyprus)*

Students on (why) Family Matters: Family Involvement in Higher Education through the Case of Cyprus

Family involvement is increasingly spreading into higher levels of education as many parents/guardians strive to contribute to and become involved in their children's university experience (Lynk Wartman & Savage, 2008). Nonetheless, the exploration of the phenomenon of family involvement within higher education has only recently begun to receive attention, even though it affects not only the student but also other domains of higher education experience, such as institutional philosophies and policies, programs and services and administrative structure (Carney-Hal, 2008). This paper presents part of the data collected for a mixed-methods study (including surveys, individual and focus group interviews, and online logs) aiming to investigate family involvement in higher education through the case study of two universities in Cyprus, a state and a private.

The broader project is situated within sociological examinations of family involvement, looking at how values, ideas, ideologies and power dynamics play out in the different manifestations of family involvement from the perspective of the main actors involved: students, parents, faculty, and university staff. The data discussed in this paper are drawn from in-depth one-on-one interviews with 40 students as well as a survey completed by undergraduate students (N=1250) attending the two universities between September 2013-June 2014.

The analysis of the student data indicates that many families in both universities get involved in the university life of their children who, even though, they may express discontent about what they perceive as their parents' intrusion into their lives, they nevertheless also accept, or even desire, their involvement as a natural part of parenthood and upon certain conditions. Implications of the normalization of family involvement in higher education for the role of higher education in the context of its increasing marketization and commodification are discussed.

RC53-876.4

THEODOROU, ELENI* *(European University Cyprus)*

The Politics of Representation: Refugee Children in Digital Media

Over the past few years, Europe has seen a significant rise in immigration as a result of protracted and violent conflicts in various places around the world. One of the conflicts that has featured prominently in European media is the Syrian conflict. Images of men, women, and children refugees from Syria reaching European shores in small, overcrowded and fragile boats drifting in tumultuous Mediterranean waters have been traveling around the world through, inter alia,

digital media. The power of the media to produce, reproduce and represent ideas and ideologies about refugees and asylum seekers, often construing dehumanizing and stigmatizing representations of (mostly adult) refugees, has been documented in the literature (for example see Banks, 2012; Eses, Medianu, & Lawson, 2013, Bleiker, Campbell, Hutchison & Nicholson, 2013). This paper draws on a broader project of representations of the refugee child in 350 news articles on refugees which appeared in ten different Greek-Cypriot digital news media (digital newspapers and news sites) in the period May 2015-May 2016. Qualitative visual, content, and thematic analysis of both images and texts revealed the workings of three main technologies of representation (namely, otherization, collectivization and obscuration) which invisibilized and depersonified the refugee child. Building on this work to shift the focus on the politics of (digital) representation, this paper seeks to unravel how particular notions of race, class and gender operate in the digital and visual text to give way to how refugee children are rendered as classed, gendered and raced child-subjects.

RC57-JS-88.2

THERBORN, GÖRAN* *(University of Cambridge)*

Cities As Representations and As Manifestations of Power

City centres are representations as well as manifestations of power. Representations are visualizations of power. Representations – of the might, wealth, glory, and directive intentions of power - are expressed in the spatial layout, in the topology clustering and architectural form of representative buildings, the pattern of monumentality, and the toponymy of streets, places, and buildings. These representations often have to be understood in their layered temporality, their selective expression of past relations of power.

Manifestations of power refer to the actual functioning of the cityscape in terms of power, which includes also manifestations of fear, of powerlessness or neglect, and of counter-power. Manifestations of power further include processes of invisibilization, of hiding phenomena amenable to questioning / critique, and methods of surveillance.The main powers which set their mark on contemporary cities are, the political rulers – national and local -, and private capital, national and foreign. Counter-power comes bottom-up, from popular classes, grassroots movements, and popular urban reform coalitions, asserting themselves in squatting and spatial enclaves, in some vhange of urban development or policy, or in a transformative popular city government.

The proposed paper involves presenting a systematic analytical framework for studying cities as sites of power, and a small worldwide set, north, south, east and west, of illustrative cases, drawing upon the global empirical research for my recent book Cities of Power.

RC24-453.7

THIANN-BO MOREL, MARIE* *(UNIVERSITE DE LA REUNION)*

Environmental Justice and Postcolonialism in Reunion Island : The Case of the Shark Attacks

This communication proposes to study, with the theoretical framing of the environmental justice in a postcolonial context, how a culturally majority population struggle with what they considered as environmental degradation.

To fight against the repeated prohibitions on accessing "their" environmental amenity, some surfers build their sport as a risk and stuck out, despite themselves, their privileged access to one of the most valued seaside resort of this short island. As a result, the prevention of shark attack is seen as a community struggle to maintain their privileges. But these surfers oppose a desire for environmental justice that would not discriminate its beneficiaries according to their social origin. This instrumentalizations of environmental justice asks two questions.

First is the question of distributive justice: in the name of what principles to help or not a population to maintain access to environmental amenity, access that does not would, in theory, deprive another population of its rights? Distributive justice would mean less helping this "favored" population because they would have the resources to solve the problem on their own. This would require a public acknowledgment of the majority status of the surfers who are not constituted as an ethnic group, despite the exogenous designations. French Republican values prevent from saying that a privileged ethnic group seizes a territory. The postcolonial context thus imprints its first stigmata: the impossibility of saying a form of social inequality on a territory which is experiencing deep inequalities.

Then is the question of the ethics : must the environmental justice necessarily be pro-environmentalist? One of the solution applied shows the desire to exert "preventive" fishing pressure on sharks. This anthropocentric positioning is challenged by eco-centered arguments: "killing sharks" for the development of "leisure" seemed to be unfair. We will also study the polemics around the solutions of prevention.

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RC15-287.5

THIBAULT LÉVESQUE, JULIEN* *(University of Ottawa)*

Narratives of Opioids Users in Addiction Recovery Resources : A Preliminary Analysis.

The objective of this communication is to explore how the navigation of addiction services, through their own specific logics, practices and interactions, contributes to modulate the biographies of the services users and, ultimately, shapes their recovery trajectories. Based on interactionist theories, we postulate that contrasting conceptions of addiction traversing the many approaches in the substance abuse field carry differing views on identity. In this sense, in order to answer our research question, we conducted participant observation and semi-directive interviews (in process) with opioids users. Observations of the interactions between workers and users (roles, tasks, biographical demands) were made in three different addiction services, each with its specific intervention approach, etiology of addiction and definition of relapse. Interviewees were also recruited from the same community organizations. Data was then submitted to a paradigmatic analysis of narratives. A twofold comparison was made between the accounts of newer and older services users, and between users of different resources in order to explore the changes in the language used by the services users and to better understand the biographical demands of the various approaches. This strategy also allowed us to explore the biographical strategies used by recovering opioids users and the challenges of navigating different approaches to addiction management. The analysis showed how knowledge and practices modulate subjectivities and how resource users must juggle between subjugation and resistance to the multiple demands for biographical reconstruction. Through the integration of a new vocabulary, users of the different services learned to re-evaluate their conducts and to reframe their life story via a lens specific to the approach. In this sense, biographies were shaped during treatment episodes and could be seen as central to the actions taken in recovery. Therefore, it becomes important to explore the narratives of the services users and their effects on recovery.

RC15-282.2

THIERBACH, CORNELIA* *(Technische Universität Berlin)*
DINI, LORENA *(Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin)*

Regional Healthcare Service Provision By Gynecologists and General Practitioners for Women 49 Years of Age and Older in Germany

In Germany, the mandatory statutory health insurance supports universal health care coverage. However, due to demographic changes and regional differences we are facing inequalities in access and provision of healthcare services. Therefore, the current needs-related planning of physicians for ambulatory care requires revision.

In 2016 with the goal of contributing to the improvement of healthcare service provision, The Joint Federal Committee established the Innovationsfonds. Our project, funded by the Innovationsfonds, analyses ambulatory gynecological healthcare service provision for middle-aged and older women.

Initial evidence shows reduced access to gynecologists (Gyn) for women over 49 years living in rural areas and with lower socioeconomical status. Up to now, health policy disregards aging population for adjusting the needs-related planning of Gyn.

The aim of this project is to explore current ambulatory healthcare services for women over 49 years by Gyn and general practitioners (GPs) and to identify innovative interdisciplinary solutions to face the imminent undersupply i.e. task-shifting. For this purpose, we apply a mixed method approach including a randomized survey of GPs and Gyn from three northeast states (about 1.000 GPs and 500 Gyn), semi-structured telephone based interviews with women over 49 years of age from the same regions, a systematic literature review, and secondary data analysis. Based on our results we will develop a new concept to improve the ambulatory gynecological health care provision. To do so, we choose a participatory approach using focus groups including major stakeholders.

To conclude, sociological theory and methods are important in this healthcare research since we are dealing with societal challenges such as social inequality. In this case, our assignment is to inform health policy regarding possible improvements in healthcare services and practices. Our ultimate goal is to contribute to the improvement of women's quality of life contemplating physicians and patients' needs.

RC46-767.3

THILLE, PATRICIA* *(Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)*
GIBSON, BARBARA E. *(University of Toronto)*
ABRAMS, THOMAS *(Dalhousie University)*
MCADAM, LAURA *(Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)*
MISTRY, BHAVNITA *(Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)*
SETCHELL, JENNY *(University of Toronto)*

Enhancing the Human Dimensions of Children's Neuromuscular Care: Piloting a Methodology for Fostering Team Reflexivity

For people with chronic, progressive conditions, high quality clinical care attends to the human dimensions of illness - emotional, social, and moral dimensions - which co-exist with biophysical manifestations of disease. We piloted a dialogical methodology with a children's rehabilitation team to foster reflexivity, aiming to strengthen attention to human dimensions of clinical practice. Reflexivity brings historical, institutional, and socio-cultural influences on clinical activities to the fore, enabling consideration of new care practices. The participating clinical team works with young people with muscular dystrophy, and their families. The methodology involved three facilitated, interactive, two-hour dialogues with the clinicians. We aimed to make routine practice strange, and thus open to reflexive examination. Each dialogue involved clinicians learning to apply a social theory (Mol's *The Logic of Care*) to ethnographic fieldnotes of clinical interactions, with discussion and refinement of recommendations for improving clinical care. Dialogues were audiorecorded and transcribed. We used discourse analysis methods that preserve group dynamics to evaluate the extent to which the methodology spurred reflexive dialogue within the team.   Overall, imagining impacts of clinical care on people's lives – emphasized in the social theory and aided by the fieldnotes – showed promise, shifting how clinicians interpreted routine practices and spurring many plans for change. However, this reflexive orientation was not sustained throughout, particularly when examining entrenched assumptions regarding 'best practices'. Clinicians defended institutional, choice-logic practices by co-constructing the metaphor of *balancing logics* that inform care delivery. When invoked, the balance metaphor deflected attention from emotional, social, and moral impacts of clinical care on the lives of patients and their families. These emergent findings highlight the value of analysing reflexivity-oriented dialogues using discourse analysis methods. Our findings now inform a follow-up study, which will examine emerging impacts on clinical practice using realist evaluation methods.

RC46-776.2

THILLE, PATRICIA* *(Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital)*

Stigmatization, Marginalization, Health Care, Knowledge, and Knowledge Brokering

I am a clinician-turned sociologist who studies how health care policies and practices contribute to inequities. To date, my work focuses on interpersonal and systemic influences on stigmatization. I use varied social theories and qualitative methodologies to foreground the relations (social and material) that push and pull lives in particular directions (inspired by Annemarie Mol's and colleagues' work)**.** My career is grounded in both social scientific and health care communities, which helps me do theoretically-driven research and use that research to spur changes in health care practice. Often, my contributions intervene by making visible contrasts and variation in clinical practice and brokered knowledge.

Two publications I led that exemplify my interests and skills:

Thille P, Friedman M, Setchell J (2017). Weight-related stigma and health policy. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 189(6), E223-4.

Thille P, Ward N, Russell GR (2014). Self-management support in primary care: Enactments, disruptions, and conversational consequences. Social Science & Medicine, 108(May), 97-105.

My submitted or in-development publications address knowledge brokering and continuing education.

My career opportunities are strongest in health professions faculties and related research institutions. For example, my post-doctoral work has been in health professions education and rehabilitation research institutes. I have presented at family medicine, obesity, and other clinical conferences, alongside sociological conferences such as 4S, SSSP, and the CSA. Emerging issues I am navigating include communicating the distinct value of sociological work and skills (including ethnographic study of practice), differences in capital within collaborations, and epistemological debates. I am interested to learn how senior clinical sociologists navigate these challenges.

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RC30-543.1

THOEMMES, JENS* (CERTOP-CNRS-University of Toulouse)
GIOTTO, TIMO (CERTOP)

Time-Saving Accounts in France and Germany a Quantitative Analysis of Company Agreements

The capitalisation of working time aims at saving, valuing and sometimes exchanging of accumulated time related to professional activity. This process, which concerns a large number of employees in France and Germany, raises a number of questions. According to which rules the savings are constituted and spent by the employees. Does corporate collective bargaining guide these practices? What are the consequences on work, on employment, on health and on the articulation of social times? Can temporal autonomy of employees be reinforced by the capitalisation of working time?

To answer these questions, we will present the results of a Franco-German research project on collective bargaining of time-saving accounts. Our research is linked to the theory of social regulation (Reynaud) and displays four objectives: characterise the production of a decentralised time rule, describe and analyse inequalities of the rule, question the tension between collective and individual logic of time savings, analyse the time / money transformation (monetisation). We have created a comparable codified database for France and Germany (600 company agreements on each side) in order to carry out statistical processing. The results first show that the time-saving account is a central device for managing the economic and social life of enterprises. They then indicate that the time-saving account takes different forms in different societal configurations (France, Germany), by sectors of activity and by categories of employees. The purpose of the communication is to show these differences and explain the reasons for them.

RC38-677.2

THOMA, NADJA* (University of Vienna)

"I Dream to be a Teacher in a Completely Normal School". Language and Othering of Minoritised University Students from a Biographical Perspective.

Within discourses on migration, much importance is given to language, especially to the respective national language(s), both for educational success of migrants and for their transition into certain fields of the labour market. At the same time, inequalities between individuals and groups perceived as 'native speakers' and others labeled as 'non-natives' are persistent regardless of the effective linguistic command of individual speakers (Davies 2003; Bonfiglio 2010).

The drafted discourses are of special interest for educational institutions in general, as well as for teacher education. Thus, the planned paper will focus on the experiences of young minoritised adults who are enrolled in German Studies programmes in Austria. It is based on biographical narrative interviews conducted in a research project on language biographies. Theoretically, it links biographical (Schütze 1983; Dausien 2000) with sociolinguistic (Blackledge/Creese 2014; Piller 2016) and educational (Flores/Rosa 2015; Mecheril 2015) theories.

The following questions will be addressed:
- How do linguistically minoritised subjects on their way to be language teachers reconstruct the meaning of language(s) in their biographies?
- What power relations do they experience in institutions of education, especially in the German Studies programme?
- Which desires are connected with their decision to become German teachers, how are these desires endangered by 'native speaker' ideologies and how do the students position themselves vis-à-vis the researcher in the interview setting?

RC28-505.3

THOMAS, JACOB* (UCLA)

How Economic and Political Factors Interact in Stratifying International Visa-Free Travel and Migratory Opportunities

This paper shows how different levels of economic welfare and political freedom in nation-states are associated with how many countries its nationals can visit without a visa (visa free mobility) (2). Previous research suggests that as a country increases its income per capita and political freedom, one observes a monotonic rise in visa free mobility. However, I show that the size and direction changes in visa free mobility of nationals both depend on its level of economic wealth and political freedom. (1). I use multivariate regression to analyze data on visa free mobility from Henley and Partner's 2014 Visa Restriction Index, World Bank data on logged Gross national Income (GNI) (Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) adjusted), population, inequality, and membership in regional economic organization and Freedom House's (2013) score of political freedom for 156 nation-states (4). When one includes a political freedom and GNI interaction term, the relationship between the level of political freedom in a country and visa free mobility is negative for countries with low levels of economic wealth and positive for those with a middle and high level of economic wealth, increasing geometrically as

income further increases and revealing that among wealthy countries nationals suffer a penalty severely restricted international mobility if their governments restrain political freedom (3). A state membership in a transnational economic organization (e.g. European Union) somewhat mediates this relationship, but not entirely. This article refines the understanding of scholars about the social stratification of travel and migratory opportunity of nationals from countries with varying levels of political freedom and economic well-being (5).This interaction suggests that governments and diplomats when designing policy may want to carefully to consider economic status of a country when considering the impact of policies promoting political freedom and liberalization.

RC14-266.1

THOMPSON, SCOTT* (University of Saskatchewan)

Thunder Bay Dirty (Now on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube): Surveillance, Social Media, Forced Identity Performance, and the (Re)Production of "Indian" Stereotypes in Canada

In April of 2015, a young woman received several texts from friends warning her of her appearance on a social media page. After a few clicks, she was appalled to find her imager coupled with a message reporting that she was yet another "Drunken Indian" degrading everyday life in the city of Thunder Bay. Though this claim of excessive alcohol use was unfounded, this depiction of her had not only repeatedly performed the stereotypical actions of "Indian Drunkeness" to everyone who had visited the site, but had also made this performance sharable, likable, open for comments, and capable of being reformatted to other social media platforms. This paper demonstrates this link between surveillance, identity, performance, and social media. It charts how the use of social media to identify, classify, and sort individuals and populations within communities, is being used to (re)produce stereotypical understandings of First Nations and Métis peoples in Canada. Specifically, it takes up the case of "Thunder Bay Dirty" (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube), in order to identify key traits associated with "Indianess" thought these technologies, while also looking to understand the role of these technologies in labeling, reproducing, and multiplying these *forced* identity performances. Staring from an understanding of identity as being constructed through performance and repetition, this paper argues: first, that the posting of labeled images and videos represents a forced identity performance; and second, that these externally imposed, and much more public, social media performances, represent an important culturally productive capacity of surveillance technologies, making them capable of (re)producing imposed identity categories within society, and (re)producing externally constructed stereotypes within understandings of self.

RC15-286.6

THOMSON, KELLY* (York University)

Professional Insecurities: Examining the Relationship between Identity Safety, Moral Agency and Patient Safety

There is a growing consensus that "the last mile" in improving coordination of care and patient safety is understanding why it is that professionals say they "know" how to work collaboratively in teams and have the competences to provide "safe" care but continue to report that they find it difficult to actually implement these skills in day-to-day practice. Evidence suggests that in order to make further progress we need a greater appreciation of how interprofessional practice actually occurs in clinical settings and how sociocultural factors facilitate or impede high quality communication and coordination amongst professionals. Theoretical perspectives from organizational scholars have shown that effective interprofessional practice is predicated on professionals' sense of "psychological safety"; however, they also argue that "a well-entrenched status hierarchy exists in medicine making it difficult to speak across professional boundaries" (Nembhard and Edmondson, 2006). "Status" and a sense of psychological safety derive not only from one's professional identity and position in the medical hierarchy, but also one's personal identity and circumstances. As Nembhard and Edmondson argue: "status refers to the level of prominence, respect and influence associated with an individual as a result of some characteristic such as age, education, ethnicity, gender, organizational position, profession, wealth etc. (2006:944).We include the expansion of precarious work as another critical factor for appreciating a worker's status. Studies by Edmondson and her colleagues have highlighted how status differences may undermine a worker's sense of psychological safety, making those in lower status positions less willing to engage in quality improvement activities in health care settings as they feared that their suggestions could expose them to reprimand or ridicule and were likely to be ignored. Drawing on Nelson's work on "damaged identities", we theorize how identity safety may infiltrate the consciousness of some workers, impeding their agency in intra and interprofessional interactions.

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RC17-324.1

THOMSON, KELLY* *(York University)*

Slow Motion Revolution or Assimilation? Theorizing Entryism As a Mechanism for Destabilizing Regimes of Inequality

Post-essentialist and post-structuralist conceptualizations of identities and social structures offer the theoretical potential for social change to emerge from actions and interactions among socially located actors. This "micro-emancipation" approach suggests that changes negotiated in relations among actors can be "scaled up" or expanded beyond individual interactions to effect change in societal structures that sustain inequality. This micro approach contrasts sharply with binary, essentialist and structuralist approaches that implicitly suggest that hegemonic structures will undermine any incipient changes in social relations that emerge in interactions (Ahonen et al., 2014). What has been called "entryism", i.e. the entry of marginalized actors into organizations has, as Swan and Fox note "always possessed an ambivalent reputation with many critical theorists wondering whether "oppositional forces [can] enter... without becoming coopted? (Cooper, 1995:100)" (2010: 574). Does the entry of some actors from marginalized groups into organizations advance the opportunities for others or, as some have argued, do actors who succeed become coopted or even participants in the legitimization and reproduction of systems of exclusion? Consistent with this call for papers, we theorize the role organizations play as mechanisms contributing to the reproduction or disruption and transformation of regimes of inequality. Scholarship regarding the potential for micro-emancipatory actions to generate more substantial social change is at a crossroads. While research findings illustrate the binary of outsider/insider is transgressed and there is a sense that larger scale change is occurring as a result, existing theories have not enabled us to account for how this change is occurring-if it is. In this paper we illustrate how postcolonial theories offer distinctive conceptual tools that enable us to advance our understanding of how the entry of marginalized actors into organizations may contribute to destabilization and transformation of regimes of inequality.

RC52-869.4

THOMSON, TAMMY* *(Continuing Education, Lester B. Pearson School Board)*

Shining the Light on Dental Assistants

Shining the Light on Dental Assistants seeks to identify factors creating and sustaining a stalled professional situation of dental assistants (DAs) in Québec where DAs are routinely delegated regulated tasks such as radiographic exposure while simultaneously being denied professional status under the Professional Code. Regulation of dental assisting has been repeatedly recommended yet never actualized; Québec's Minister of Education found the majority of dentists "would like to see radiographic exposure by DAs become an officially delegated act as a way of legalizing what is common practice" (Étude, 1992).

DA's professional work is "not part of the official and textual organization" of oral health care delivery in Québec, thus their work is "not officially noticed and (may even) be illegitimate" (Campbell and Gregor, 2008). Dentists continue to delegate restricted tasks to DAs and DAs continue to perform them so that DAs have been subjected to fines for illegal practice as a result of law suits by Québec's Order of Hygienists. Why would DAs perform restricted tasks in such a climate and how has the situation so degenerated that DAs are daily placed in a situation of ethical quandary?

State-provided DA curriculum in Québec incorporates training in restricted tasks alongside professional ethics and inculcates in DAs a tolerance to contradictory imperatives; they are trained to ignore their own ethical guidelines in deference to their employers'. Jackson (1995) states curricular guidelines may "constitute the actual and stand in for workplace reality" and Smith refers to curriculum decisions which just happen as an experience of textually mediated social organization and suggests "the sequence of textually coordinated moves is foundational" (Smith, 2006). An Institutional Ethnography (IE) of the revision process of the current DA training program in Québec permits us to see how restricted tasks came to be simultaneously required of and disallowed by DAs.

RC34-619.2

THREADGOLD, STEVEN* *(University of Newcastle)*

Humorous Youth Taste Communities, Class and Homologies of Snark

This paper will discuss research about young people involved in online taste communities. What do individuals get out of participation in collective online expressions of taste, especially when they are based upon disgust towards an imaginary other? The online communities analysed here have formed around homologous forms of denigration. Found news stories, photos and other digital ephemera are turned into satirical fictional profiles, memes and polemics that create taste hierarchies, while positioning oneself in said hierarchy (even if not meaning to). These blogs and posts are then shared and commented upon. Stereotypes are engaged, where class aspects are often blurred and complex,

that is, it is more than straightforward downward symbolic violence. In terms of the theorisation of taste and collectivity, 'distinction' is an important way to think about how people relate to each other and position themselves through hierarchical relations based on the symbols and affects of consumer taste and popular culture, and how those very relations produce and transform class. The original conception of distinction still has considerable relevance for how people use taste to judge, categorise and relate, especially when considering how people consume, rather than just what. But, since the lines between so-called high and popular culture have blurred, and much social interaction is online and ironic, this paper develops the concept of distinction by incorporating aspects of affect, irony and theories about social media. Taste communities work as affective economies that create moral boundaries, and produce reflexive class relations. Habitus lubricates online aggregation of taste through forms of social gravity, affective homologies and immaterial labour, and therefore helps formulate capitalist value extraction.

RC04-81.25

THROM, MEGAN* *(Wayne State University)*

Performativity & Reproduction of Gendered Identities in Academia

Through intensive interviews of professors at teaching intensive institutions this project investigates the relationship between the undervalued nature of teaching in academia by analyzing individual experience, agency, and power relations present at the institutional level in order to develop a theory capable of linking structures in academia to privileging of research over teaching, tracing this privilege to the devaluation of feminized labor. Utilizing interviews of faculty members whose primary responsibility is teaching, I explore the pathways, choices, influences and obstacles they have encountered throughout their educational careers. This chapter of my dissertation project focuses on the gendered performativity of professors at teaching-intensive institutions in the United States, and how these performances reify & reproduce the privileging of research over teaching in academia. Such performances are examined as gendered through the lens of hegemonic masculinity via the feminized nature of teaching and service, responsibilities which are devalued in connection to their classification as emotional labor and labor of care. Also prevalent are themes of institutional barriers in regards to initial job application procedures as well as in tenure and promotion, especially as related to more privileged research focused institutions. Additionally, these academics lament the lack of preparation for their teaching intensive positions while in graduate school, which underscores the institutional nature of this devaluation of teaching and service.

RC42-725.4

THROM, MEGAN* *(Wayne State University)*

Performativity & the Teaching/Research Nexus

Through intensive interviews of professors at teaching intensive institutions this project investigates the relationship between the undervalued nature of teaching in academia by analyzing individual experience, agency, and power relations present at the institutional level in order to develop a theory capable of linking structures in academia to privileging of research over teaching, tracing this privilege to the devaluation of feminized labor. Utilizing interviews of faculty members whose primary responsibility is teaching, I explore the pathways, choices, influences and obstacles they have encountered throughout their educational careers. This chapter of my dissertation project focuses on the gendered performativity of professors at teaching-intensive institutions in the United States, and how these performances reify & reproduce the privileging of research over teaching in academia. Such performances are examined as gendered through the lens of hegemonic masculinity via the feminized nature of teaching and service, responsibilities which are devalued in connection to their classification as emotional labor and labor of care. Also prevalent are themes of institutional barriers in regards to initial job application procedures as well as in tenure and promotion, especially as related to more privileged research focused institutions. Additionally, these academics lament the lack of preparation for their teaching intensive positions while in graduate school, which underscores the institutional nature of this devaluation of teaching and service.

RC55-899.3

TIAN, FELICIA* *(Fudan University)*
LI, XUE *(Fudan University)*

When Guanxi Meets Global: Global Connections and Network-Based Job Searching in Urban China

Institutional contexts matter for network-based job searching. However, most studies focus exclusively on institutional arrangements within nations; few has explored how economic globalization as an institutional force affects network use in the labor market. This paper explores this issue by using reform-era urban China as a case study. On the one hand, China has deeply integrated into the global market. It is ranked as the largest host of foreign direct investment and

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the largest country of foreign trade. On the other hand, China suffers from imbalanced regional development between externally-oriented, marketized coastal areas (Yangzi Delta and Pearl River Delta) and other inland areas in which power remains predominant in the distribution of resources and opportunities. Based on analysis of data from 2004 Social Capital Survey – China and 2008 Chinese General Social Survey, we find that network use in finding jobs varies sharply with global connection. In particular, network use is significantly lower in delta areas where job seekers use less networks for information and influence, while in the huge inland areas network use persists. These findings suggest that the effect of economic globalization on network use is mediated by local power, and both global and local institutional arrangements play a role in shaping network use in China.

RC07-JS-77.1

TIAN, FENG* *(CHINA ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES)*

"Political Indifference" or "Political Concealment"? ——the Analysis of Youth Political Participation in Internet Context

In the 2016 US presidential election, Trump was elected president and raised an argument and analysis about youth participation in political behavior. Those youth groups who promoted Trump's election victory were labeled with Political Apathy for a long time before the election. But it turned out to be the case that these "silent majority" become key groups that determined the situation. Based on the analysis of political participation and policital apathy through the traditional concept, this paper puts forward that the embeddedness of political participation should be taken into account in the Internet context,and political participation should be ragarded as an integration of online and offline behavior. And then it derives the concept of "political concealment" based on the differences between online and offline behaviors, and this conceptual framework is used to analyze the current situation of political participation among Chinese college studendts and youth groups.key words: Political Apathy, youth group, Political Concealment, Political Embeddedness.

RC28-504.6

TIBAJEV, ANDREY* *(Linköping University)*

Immigrant Selection and the Propensity for Self-Employment

Immigrants' propensity for self-employment has primarily been studied using ethnic capital and economic-structural constraints as explanatory variables. The former explanation proposes a causal link between the self-employment rate of the country of origin and the propensity for self-employment in the destination country. The logic is that immigrants from countries with high rates of self-employment are more likely to have been self-employed or socialised into an entrepreneurial spirit. However, this reasoning ignores that immigrants are not randomly selected from their countries of origin, and thus neither selected from random economic positions nor uniformly affected by culture.

The purpose of this study is to measure the extent of immigrant's specific entrepreneurial human capital, i.e. experience of self-employment, that they bring with them from their countries of origin; and to analyse to what extent this human capital transforms into the propensity for self-employment in the destination country. Data comes from the Level-of-Living Survey for Foreign Born and their Children (LNU-UFB), a Swedish survey conducted in 2011. LNU-UFB contains a unique employment biography with information on the respondents' labour market activities from both before and after immigration, making it possible to create a year-by-year employment history.

Descriptive analysis of the data (N=2100) reveals that a considerably smaller proportion of immigrants in Sweden were self-employed before immigration than suggested by the average rates for their countries of origin. This accentuates that migrants to Sweden are not randomly selected, making national averages a poor approximation for their actual experiences. Furthermore, pre-immigration experience of self-employment, studied with discrete-time event history analysis, was correlated with propensity for self-employment in Sweden. Immigrants with this experience had both a higher overall rate of self-employment, and a shorter duration to first self-employment spell. The analysis highlights the importance of the entrepreneurial human capital that some, not all, immigrants bring.

RC44-746.5

TIETJE, OLAF* *(University of Kassel)*

Community Unionism in the South of Spain. Migrant Organised Trade Unions and the Labor Struggles within the Greenhouses of Almería

The south of Spain is – because of its highly intensified agriculture – often called the ›garden of Europe‹. Related to the big amount of all-season produced fruits and vegetables, mostly for the markets of northern Europe, there is also a high demand of workforce. Within the greenhouses of the Andalusian province

Almería most of day labourers are migrants from Morocco, Mali and Senegal (Jiménez Díaz 2008; Tietje 2015).

The hard and usual informal organised labour is done by the often illegalised working immigrants under precarious circumstances. Related to their status the immigrants are hardly organised in trade unions or participating in labour struggles, but confronted with the permanent threat of deportation. Nevertheless, in the beginning of the 21st century some immigrated farm labourers founded a local group of the Andalusian day labourer trade union SOC/SAT. Over the years these immigrants could establish an important structure of support for farm labour struggles in the agriculture of Almería and for the everyday life of the immigrants as well – by using tools and strategies of community organising (Caruso 2017; Tietje 2016).

In my lecture, I will concentrate on the possibilities of community unionism in the context of the migrant organised SOC Almería. From this perspective, I will describe their strategies of organising and supporting the (migrant) workers and conclude to the innovative and revitalising potentials of their local built concepts. My conclusions are based on the research for my PhD thesis at the University of Kassel (Germany) and will be underlined by some selected empirical examples of my qualitative research.

RC31-564.2

TIETJE, OLAF* *(University of Kassel)*
TUIDER, ELISABETH *(University of Kassel)*

Immigration, Asylum and Right-Wing Populism in Germany: Critical Perspectives on 'Civil Society' and 'Democracy'

In summer 2015, the German state and the German society were surprised about the rising numbers not only of immigrants but also of refugees from different countries. Those people leaving behind their war-framed living conditions crossed the German national border and reached the communities, villages and cities in order to construct new existences (Hess et al. 2016; Schünemann/Voigt 2016).

The high number of immigrants and asylum seekers temporary overstrained the state structures and its common integration strategies. This structural deficit and related racist violence embedded in the the new regulations that aim to control the European and German borders created so-called "welcoming culture" movement as a counter-reaction (Rother 2016). This culturally as well as politically motivated reaction was shaped by the civil society who questioned the gap emerged between the 'universal' understanding of democracy and its goods for the people (Eilert et al 2017; Hamann et al. 2016).

In our presentation, we focus on the discursive circumstances created this specific 'wellcoming'-situation by focusing on the process of its rhetorical development in Germany. We are going to outline the (historical) circumstances of the temporary overstraining of the German state, its integration policy and the practices of organising civil aid as a political solidarity with the refugees. On the other hand, we are going to focus the isochronal rising of right-wing populism in political interpretations of migration (as the 'muslim other') in Germany. Our presentation will be illustrated by the first outcomes of our qualitative research project entitled '*Welcoming Culture and Democracy in Germany*'.

RC34-611.1

TILLECZEK, KATE* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

Knowing Young Lives in Canada and Beyond

The *Young Lives Research Laboratory* (YLRL) was founded nearly a decade ago as part of my Canada Research Chair program of research with, for, and by young people. With an eye to modernity and its discontents for youth, the YLRL focuses on young lives in local and global contexts and examines the ways in which modern societies marginalize and treat their young. This presentation summarizes selected work of interdisciplinary and international team projects relating to four interrelated clusters of research: 1) the impacts of technology on young lives over time and place; 2) youth pathways into and out of well-being; 3) re-imagining education in and for youth; and 4) emerging theory and methodology. Data are presented and reflections are made regarding how research conducted by the YLRL informs the World Congress themes of power, violence and justice.

RC34-615.7

TILLECZEK, KATE* *(University of Prince Edward Island)*

Youth & Digital Capital in Late Modernity

This presentation considers Andy Furlong's legacy as it relates to new scholarship about youth and the digital age. The points of departure are Andy's presentation *(Digital capital and inequality in later modernity)* and his co-investigation on my Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) funded project *Digital Media and Young Lives over Time.* This project developed digital portraits from video interviews and digital data (facebook, Snpachat, Instagram, twitter, etc.) with 185 young people and their digital shadows (those with whom they interact on line) in Canada, UK and Australia. Unlike the work of other commentators who insist on complacency and/or hysteria about the digital age,

this talk focuses on sociological analyses for considering youth digital capital that both interrupts and interrogates the digital present; one deeply owned by purveyors of digital technology. The legacy of Andy Furlong is recognized in both theoretical and methodological contributions to examining digital capital for youth in late modernity. Young people interrogate gains and losses from embedded and multiple digital positions. With the generous assistance of these young cyborgs, a youth-attuned and visual rendering digital capital is presented.

RC30-539.5

TILLY, CHRIS* *(University of California Los Angeles)*

Informal and Precarious Work in Canada, Mexico, and the USA: Academic Sociologies, Public Sociologies, Activist Sociologies

Informal and Precarious Work in Canada, Mexico, and the USA: Academic Sociologies, Public Sociologies, Activist Sociologies

RC02-JS-8.8

TILLY, CHRIS* *(University of California Los Angeles)*

Weaving Solidarity, Stitching Power: Factors Facilitating Informal Textile and Apparel Worker Mobilization in Brazil, China, India, and South Africa

As informal work—outside the reach of labor laws and standards—has grown in most of the world, scholars and advocates have debated how to shore up labor standards for this workforce, and the potential role of organizations of informal workers. In this paper, we take a macro look at the factors facilitating mobilization of informal textile and apparel workers by comparison across four countries: Brazil, China, India, and South Africa—all of which have experienced neoliberalization in recent decades. Our methodology is conducting country-sector case studies, with particular attention to selected sub-regions within each country. We examine economic, political, and ideological factors, with special attention to the state and traditional trade unions as actors. Brazil and India are the two success stories, whereas in China and South Africa informal worker organizations in this sector have accomplished much less. Though all four countries differ markedly in many ways, we find some important commonalities that distinguish the two successful countries from the other two, notably more responsive democracy (robust federalism, competitive elections) and innovative unions committed to reaching out to informal workers. We trace the like causal mechanisms at work and discuss the generalizability of these facilitating factors

RC24-450.5

TINDALL, DAVID* *(University of British Columbia)*
STODDART, MARK *(Memorial University of Newfoundland)*

The Potential for Mass Social Movement Mobilization over Climate Change and Oil and Gas Pipelines in Canada.

Recently, Doug McAdam (2017) has provided an analysis of the prospects for mass mobilization in the United States over climate change. His analysis, based primarily on a review of the social movement literature, but also on the empirical conditions of American politics and public opinion, is quite pessimistic.

We use this assessment to motivate an analysis of the Canadian situation. The Canadian context is similar to the US in some regards, but different in others. We examine nation-wide survey data on environmental organizations members on their opinions about climate change and oil and gas pipelines, their identification with the movement, and their participation in various types of activism in order to assess the mobilization potential in Canada for a mass social movement focused on climate change.

RC50-842.4

TING, TIN-YUET* *(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*
CHEN, WEI-FEN *(Institute for Advanced Study, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)*

Shopping Tourism and Conflict in Contested Urban Space

The proliferation of shopping tourism has been observed among consumption-based, urban-dwelling consumers in emerging and transforming economies like China. With the increase of disposable income and newly-acquired taste in overseas shopping, these travelers have quickly become a major group of inbound visitors in host societies worldwide. While their economic interests and business niches are acknowledged, less attention has been paid to the undesirable changes taking place in host communities and their resistance against unwelcome tourists. This study explores the interrelationship between shopping tourism and conflicts in the process of restructuring and transformation of urban spaces. With the case of Hong Kong, the destination hosting the most mainland Chinese tourists, we

discuss how anti-tourism protests and local resistance have shaped and been shaped in the context of changing landscapes caused by the tourists' shopping spree.

In this study, we propose a theoretical approach to the manifestation of "unwelcome tourism" through the local conflicts by highlighting the importance of understanding urban spatiality and its contested nature. Urban spaces consist of physical, social, and political dimensions that may both enable and hamper the development of tourism and the required local support. They are spheres of opportunities and conflicts to be explored and made by different social actors with diverse, often ambivalent concerns and interests. Using participant observation and documentary research, we explore how the protest movements have emerged in the process of engaging with and re-constructing urban spatiality, and explicate how movement participants interpret and strategically frame particular tourism practices to differentiate the in-group (local) from out-group (incoming) actors in limited urban spaces. Such resistance against shopping tourism embodies the negotiation of spatiality and the development of corresponding discourse, through which local citizenship and urban landscapes are contested, reproduced, and claimed.

RC47-786.2

TING, TIN-YUET* *(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*

Understanding the Performativity of Networked Activism: A Post-Structuralist Turn

Whereas social movement organizations remain as important mobilizing agents, individual citizens have increasingly constituted themselves as movement actors in experimenting with new information and communication technologies (ICT). However, while the digitally-enabled individuals have been considered at the forefront of the contemporary social movements, extant research has tended to emphasize the technical capacity of Internet as the unifying power of movement recruitment and diffusion, limiting our understanding of the dynamic process by which citizens today engage digital media in coming to protest movements.

This study proposes a post-structuralist approach to understand how networked activism emerges and develops among individual citizens in the digital age. Illustrated with the case of Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong, I conceptualize how people's pathways to networked activism unfold as performative engagements, constantly (re-)constructed in their digitally-enabled practices within real-world situations. In this view, rather than unidirectional outcomes of cheaper and faster computer networks, individuals' engagement with digital media is simultaneously a way of being, knowing, and acting. This research suggests to shift away from the instrumental view which focuses on analyzing ICT as independent tool for supporting and facilitating contentious politics, to examining how activist identity and action emerge and transform *in* as well as *for* digitally-enabled networked activism.

RC22-415.5

TIRYAKIAN, EDWARD A.* *(Duke University)*

Burying the Evil of Genocide

Since its first description by Dr. Raphael Lemkin in 1944 and the subsequent trials of Nazi criminals at Nuremberg, genocide has been seen as a heinous crime: the attempted mass killing of a population. The topic has spawned a voluminous literature on the relatively few documented cases of genocide that have taken place. To make an analogy with the medical sciences, genocide, like Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, is a very rare but for the most part fatal disorder.

This paper deals with an understudied aspect of genocide: how does it relate to a very old aspect of the human condition: the question of evil. The question of evil has had only limited recognition in the behavioral sciences, including sociology. It is, of course, a long-standing topic of theology and philosophy, yet a secular aspect of modernity has branded "evil" as mostly a taboo subject. The wall of silence was broken by political scientist and theorist Hannah Arendt in her epochal and controversial 1963 *Report on the Banality of Evil*. Although the subsequent literature is not bountiful, some social scientists have wrestled with the topic -- including such sociologists as Jeffrey Alexander, the late W.S.F. Pickering, and Christian Smith.

This paper engages two questions. First, I examine how "evil" and "genocide" pair together in these various social-scientific works (including whether writers have in mind "ontic" or "ontological" evil in reference to empirical situations labelled a "genocide"). Second, I examine the question of "burying the evil": what have been major attempts to do so in salient cases of genocide such as the Holocaust, the Armenian genocide, Rwanda, Bosnia, Darfur, and what have been the results for the affected populations?

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RC39-687.3

TITZ, ALEXANDRA* (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen Nürnberg (FAU), Institute of Geography)

KRÜGER, FRED (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU), Institute of Geography)

CANNON, TERRY (Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex)

Uncovering Community: How to Deal with a Misleading Concept?

Since the 1990s, the notion of community has enjoyed an upswing in development planning and disaster risk reduction (DRR). Participatory bottom-up approaches at the local level have come increasingly into vogue both in academic and practical circles. Today, governmental as well as non-governmental organizations, donor agencies and researchers are working with local communities and households to mitigate disaster impacts, promote climate change adaptation and improve livelihoods.

'Community-based' has become a cover term for several approaches that stem from different scientific and practical traditions. However, the intense debates about notions of 'community' in sociology, anthropology, human geography, and development studies are barely acknowledged in DRR and CCA practice. The meaning of 'community' has been blurred to the point where the term has been rendered quite useless – there is often no reflection on its meaning and implications, and it has therefore taken on a life of its own. Referring to 'the local', 'place based' or 'with the people', many organizations and agencies display a rather one-dimensional, static and simplistic understanding of community which ignores social dynamics, hidden inequalities, power relations and the multiple, sometimes conflicting, layers of meaning that are embedded in 'community' as a complex set of (often contested) narratives and everyday practices. Continuing to do 'community'-related research and action without acknowledging tensions and inequalities may even contribute to a perpetuation of such injustices, and actually worsen the livelihood (and environmental) situation rather than improving it.

This paper addresses the challenges of the 'community' concept, and raises questions about the extent to which the predominant idea of 'community' is still viable or adequate as a basis of DDR intervention and CCA action. The paper assesses the way the concept is put to practice, and argues for a more meaningful form of 'community'-related analysis and action.

RC06-141.11

TO, SIU-MING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

SO, YUK-YAN (Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Narratives of Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrant Mothers' Experiences in Mother-Child Interactions and Self-Evaluation: A Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

While previous research has highlighted the crucial role of parent-child communication in alleviating the developmental problems faced by left-behind children, little research has investigated how migrant parents maintain ties with their children and construct their parental identity while they are physically away. Based on the symbolic interactionist perspective of identity construction, this qualitative research collected the first-hand accounts of 30 Chinese rural-to-urban migrant mothers about their experiences in maintaining ties with their children and examined how such experiences relate to their self-evaluation in motherhood. This study identifies four types of maternal self-evaluation. The first type of mothers had little interactions with their children who were very young, and their maternal self was constructed mainly out of the cultural and social understanding of motherhood. The second type of mothers evaluated their self-identity positively based on the perception of being able to maintain relational connectedness and securing exclusive influences on their children. The third type of mothers narrated accounts of unfavorable parent-child interactions and constructed a resigned and gloomy view of their maternal self. The last type also evaluated their self-identity negatively. Yet, they maintained hopes of redeeming the maternal self through changing parental practices. As their children grew older; however, these mothers seemed to have more negative self-evaluation and struggled harder to maintain close mother-child relationships. The findings echo the idea of symbolic interactionism that experience is interpersonally constructed and constituted by the social structures and ideologies. While the perception of maintaining deep parent-child bonding and having positive influences on children is crucial for the construction of maternal identity, these mothers also use the social expectations of the larger society with regard to motherhood to evaluate themselves. The interplay between the sociocultural context and actual experience which evolves between the mother and the child should thus be understood.

RC06-128.5

TO, SIU-MING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

SO, YUK-YAN (Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Parenting As a Risky Venture: A Narrative Analysis of the Parental Experience in Non-Engaged Youth's Life and Career Development

The precariousness of life in late modernity has induced a reconstruction of the meanings of parenthood and an upsurge in parental anxiety. Whereas studies on the needs of non-engaged youth (NEY) in school-to-work transitions have supported an increased policy focus on risk management through parental involvement, how parents of NEY perceive their parenthood and negotiate their risk responses remains unexplored. This study thus examined the parental experience in NEY's life and career development. Narrative analysis was adopted for the research design. Fifteen Chinese parents were selected as research participants. They had at least one child aged between 15 and 21, who was not in education, employment, or training (NEET), or who was at risk of becoming a NEET. They were recruited through five social service centers providing career counseling for NEY in different districts of Hong Kong. Each participant was interviewed twice for narration of their life stories. The findings indicate that these parents drew on contemporary cultural understandings of risks and parenting to make sense of their children's circumstances and experienced various negative emotions. While some parents interpreted their parental experiences along this storyline and narrated stories of self-blame and blame for their children, other parents made use of their biographical narratives and social resources to renegotiate parental choices and dilemmas in their children's school-to-work transitions and reconstruct the meanings of parenthood. The findings suggest that on the one hand, parents' self-perception is shaped by the risk discourses and neo-liberal policy focus; on the other hand, parents who are able to reconstitute their reflexive selves can create a space, no matter how tenuous, within which they can have a more positive view of themselves and their children. Policy makers and practitioners should hence be cognizant of the ideological and social contexts in which parental distress and parents' resistance coexist.

RC07-156.4

TOARNICZKY, ANDREA* (Corvinus University of Budapest)

MATOLAY, REKA* (Corvinus University of Budapest)

GASPAR, JUDIT* (Corvinus University of Budapest)

Responsible Higher Education - Practicing Transformative Learning and Teaching

Our research aims at exploring the transformational potential of three pilot projects organised by the recently established science shop – an interface of CSOs and academics - of a leading business school in Hungary. Students' and community partners work together for 3 months with the support of dedicated educators. One of the learning objectives is to enhance the sense of responsibility and critical thinking related to societal challenges.

Our theoretical frame is transformational learning (Mezirow, 2000), working with the embedded nature of the learning process: including changes in learner and educator, and also in their relationship, as well as their interactions with the structure. Transformational learning does not demand social change; instead, it increases freedom through more information and openness to alternate points of views; the ability for critical thinking and reflectiveness on assumptions; including the individual's; thus, enabling social change. Transformational learning links reflection and action through an open and iterative process, while developing the learners' critical reflection and responsiveness.

Transformational learning is a process with key turning points (Mezirow, 2000): (1) *disorienting dilemma* - increased awareness on the conflicted nature of assumptions and need for change; (2) dilemma and the associated feelings, discontent and need for change *shared with others* - need for supportive group of peers; (3) development of *sustaining practice* for the (re)integration of change.

The research explores all these turning points to answer the research questions: To what extent is transformational teaching and learning practiced in the studied projects? How is structure (re)interpreted in the transformational teaching and learning process?

The cross-case analysis is provided (1) from a process perspective along the key turning points identified for the transformational learning process, and (2) from a content/value perspective, interpreting the practice through the process requirements and policy agendas of Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI).

RC39-692.1

TOBIN, JENNIFER* (University of Colorado, Boulder)

Educational Continuity Following the 2013 Colorado Floods: A Case Study of Lyons Elementary and Middle/Senior High Schools

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Schools are consistently identified as one of the strongest protective institutions for children's well-being following a major disaster event. Yet, little research is available to offer guidance on how schools should plan for student displacement, what pre-existing social conditions make continuous education possible following a disaster, and how school continuity influences community recovery. In non-disaster times, schools support child development, education, peer-to-peer and child-to-adult relationship buidling, and nutrition, health, and well-being. They act as a community hubs, bringing families together and building networks that strengthen the social fabric of a region. On average, K-12 students in the United States are required by law to spend approximately 180 days each year in the classroom. Therefore, it is imperative that school districts are proactive in mitigating and planning for disasters and their long-term consequences.

This dissertation is a case study that documents the displacement and educational continuity process for Lyons Elementary and Middle/Senior High Schools following the devastating 2013 Colorado Floods. This event forced the evacuation and displacment of nearly 2,000 residents in Lyons, Colorado and rendered the schools unusable for students for 11 weeks and 2 days. It is imperative that we learn from the actions taken by the St. Vrain Valley School district to keep students together and on regular class schedules during disaplcment so that we can continue to strengthen disaster plans for schools in the future. Findings from this research demonstrate the power and importance of leadership at the district and school levels, the value of table top exercises and thoughtful disaster planning, and the importance of school continuity for students, families, and communites throughout the recovery process.

RC48-809.1

TODOROVA, TEODORA* *(University of Warwick)*

Decolonial Solidarity in Palestine-Israel: The Case of Anarchists Against the Wall

The past decade has seen a resurgence of critical scholarship which has utilised settler colonialism as the most appropriate theoretical framework to describe the geopolitical structures of Palestine-Israel. Building on this line of thought this paper examines the discourses and embodied decolonial activism of Anarchists Against the Wall (AATW), a collective of Israelis active in the Palestinian-led struggle against the Separation Wall in the West Bank. The paper examines the challenges facing AATW in their endeavour to translate decolonial solidarity into the socio-political decolonisation of Palestine-Israel. AATW's praxis demonstrates a remarkable level of reflexivity on key issues pertaining to privilege, solidarity, and decoloniality; something that is often absent from other critical Israeli accounts. The paper concludes that the decolonial praxis of AATW testifies to the possibility to articulate new alliances between the Palestinian struggle for decolonisation and decolonial Israeli activists; expanding the field of decolonial struggle in Palestine-Israel.

RC33-604.4

TOEPOEL, VERA* *(Utrecht University)*

Stars, Hearts, Smileys, Buttons or Grids: How to Design Rating Scales

Rating scales are one of the most frequently used type of questions in surveys. There are many ways to present the items of the scale. Many times, traditional radio buttons are used in grid or matrix formats. With more and more people accessing surveys via mobile phones, online surveys are being adapted to fit small screen sizes. In addition, rating formats from outside survey research, such as the use of hearts, stars, and smileys can be used.

In an experiment, we randomly distributed respondents over a five-point Likert scale, varying the response format. We use traditional radio buttons, fully clickable tiles, grids, and visual response options such as smileys, stars, and hearts.

We discuss responses quality indications such as response rates, frequency distributions, satisficing, primacy effects, and respondents' evaluation of the survey. In addition, we compare surveys across devices: regular desktop PC, tablet, and mobile phone. We focus on special populations in our discussion on which formats works best for which population.

Data come from the panel of Internetspiegel. This panel consists of civil servants in the Netherlands. Preliminary results show that smileys work best.

RC30-549.3

TOFFANIN, ANGELA M.* *(University of Padova)*
VIANELLO, FRANCESCA ALICE* *(University of Padua)*

Going Beyond Competition between Migrant and Native Workers in the Cleaning Services Industry

The cleaning services industry is a sector particularly interesting in order to analyse the impact of the globalisation of labour markets on terms and conditions of work, since it is characterized by bad working conditions, the penetration of multinational companies in the domestic market and a multilingual and multi-

ethnic female labour force. At the same time, the analysis can reveal unforeseen capacities of workers to resist negative transformation.

The paper explores the transformations of the Italian cleaning services industry that have occurred throughout the last 20 years, considering in particular the progressive worsening of employment conditions and the new scenarios of alliances between different kind of workers that are taking place in this sector.

An original qualitative research on migrant and native workers experiences in Veneto (North-East Italy) examines the effects of several measures including externalization of services, labour market flexibilization, subcontracting, rise of temp agencies on employment standards and competition among migrant and native workers. Moreover, in this context of flexibilization and precarization of employment, the paper analyses the relationship between native and migrant people and how they are responding to reductions in pay and deteriorations in working conditions.

The study was co-financed by the EU programme "Europe for citizens" with the project "Towards shared interests between migrant and local workers".

RC16-304.4

TOGNATO, CARLO* *(Department of Sociology and Center for Social Studies, National University of Colombia, Bogotá)*

Decentering Civil Sphere Theory through Intervention: An Encounter with Latin America

Recent extensions of civil sphere theory have shed light over the competitive dynamics between civil and non-civil discourses of solidarity throughout Latin America. In institutional settings where fear, intimidation or (self-)censorship apply, though, it may be more difficult to witness the fine mechanics of such competition at work. To make it more observable, civil sphere theorists can resort to one specific practice of intervention. Here, I will start by briefly characterizing it in contrast with other interventive practices within Touraine's sociology of the actor, Fals Borda's participatory action research, Burowoy's public sociology, and Garfinkel's ethnomethodology. Based on that, I will then unpack why adding civil intervention to the methodological toolkit of civil sphere theory may tie the latter to some important threads of that complex intellectual fabric that defines the very idea of Latin America.

RC25-472.1

TOGNETTI, MARA* *(University of Milan-Bicocca)*
MASCENA, ALBERTO* *(University of Milano)*

Mixed Unions and Women's Religious Conversion: An Inquiry into the Role of Media Language

According to some sociological researches, mixed couples enact unique ways of experiencing and practising spirituality, unveiling original encounters between worldviews. Furthermore, sociocultural background beliefs shape gender differences among partners. In Italy, Christian-Muslim weddings are one of the most "contested" type of mixed-union. Increasingly media hype stereotypes these unions, depicting them as a potential danger, constructing a discourse which represents wives' religious conversion as a possible danger. According to that peculiar construction, women would be forced to embrace partners' system of beliefs, often against their will. Through few common stereotypes, these languages describe the role of women as an uncomfortable and disadvantaged position. Media interpret these conversions as the loss of original religious systems in favour of the new threating semantic "world" of the Muslim partner.

The purpose of this contribution is to scrutinize how media contemporary language builds up wives' positioning within Christian-Muslim couples.

RC09-188.3

TOHIDLOU, SOMAYEH* *(Assistant Professor of Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies)*

Genealogy of the Concept of Justice during the Transition Period of Iranian Society in the Constitutional Era

For the genealogy of the concept of justice in Iranian society can be returned to the distant past. But if justice is to be considered in its modern sense - with the emphasis on the human subjects- the most important moment of this transition is the Nasseri's era and the Constitutional Revolution (1906), as a primitive stance. It takes the main controversy of constitutionalists and Sharia proponents over the meaning of equality and basic rights, especially gender equality and religious equality. The important point is the reference of the laws that attribute some to God and others to the people's vote. This paper attempts to illustrate the views of 40 elites and influencers of the Constitutional era (clerics and Western educators familiar with modern concepts), to delineate The plurality of meaning in the concept of justice, the substitution of some of the traditional concepts to Modern, and the position of human in their thoughts. As a result, the main point of the

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article is that it is necessary to re-read the main issues of the transition society to understand conceptual changes in the face of western perspectives.

In Iran, that era has occurred, changing the understanding of justice from "putting everything in its place" into "accepting the equality of basic human rights." The main strategy of justice in that era is "reduce inequality", instead of "expanding justice"; "fairness" and paying attention to justice as a "moral virtue." The less importance is "equality in the opportunities and resources of scarce" and even "distribution of wealth" in Iran in the transition to modernity. In the constitutional era, cruelty has been the main issue with the distance raised to the issue of poverty. Therefore, even at that time, left Marxist groups in Iran, are seeking to solve the problem of oppression.

RC23-440.4

TOLEDO FERREIRA, MARIANA* *(Universidade de Sao Paulo)*

Knowledge Production in the Periphery: An Overview of Brazilian Human Genetics

This paper seeks to discuss the integration of Brazilian research on human and medical genetics in the global context, analyzing processes of international division of scientific labor among Brazilian laboratories, accounting for it through the analytical framework of center/periphery dynamics. In parallel, I intend to analyze the influence of the international circulation of ideas and researchers – and the growing internationalization of higher education – in the careers of Brazilian human geneticists, upon their return to the country after a period abroad. To look at the division of scientific labor as well as at knowledge circulation in terms of center and periphery is to take into account the assumption that scientific production is unevenly divided between different regions around the world. For this analysis, centers and peripheries are conceived as relational concepts, thus considering that both "central" and "peripheral" forms of science are heterogeneous entities, which include a variety of practices and methodologies. Empirically, the work is based on quantitative data on the career and trajectory patterns of 416 Brazilian researchers in the field of human and medical genetics, as well as bibliometric analysis of their work in international co-authorship. In addition, 50 in-depth interviews were conducted in three Brazilian regions (North, South and Southeast) in order to investigate in more detail the different dilemmas, difficulties and strategies of knowledge production in the periphery.

RC19-368.9

TOMA, KOTA* *(National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)*

Who Become "Double Carer" in Japan?: Quantitative Analysis Using the National Survey on Social Security and People's Life

Recently, with rapid proceeds of a declining birth rate and aging population, "double carer" is becoming problem in Japan. In this presentation, double carer means that people who care their children and parents simultaneously.

However, in Japanese sociology, study about double carer is still undeveloped. It is expected that a declining birth rate and aging population in Japan will continue for a few decades. So, it is important to get the picture of double care in Japan and to take measures to meet the situation.

In this presentation, using the data of The National Survey on Social Security and People's Life by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, I'll analysis two point about double carer in Japan. First, based on my previous research, I'll reveal that K6 point of double carer is worse significantly than those of who care only children, only parents, or no people. Second, with multivariate analysis, I'll analyze what is the determinants of becoming double carer.

In conclusion, relating with familialism in Japan, I'll point that promoting three generations living together by Japanese government has a risk that caused double care in future.

The National Survey on Social Security and People's Life has been conducted every five years since 2007. In this presentation, I mainly use the data of 2012. But if I can, I'll introduce the data of 2017 briefly.

RC28-508.3

TOMASZEWSKI, WOJTEK* *(The University of Queensland)*
PERALES, FRANCISCO *(University of Queensland)*

Beyond Graduation: Stratification of Long-Term Socio-Economic Returns to Higher Education in Australia

A wealth of international research shows that participation in Higher Education (HE), particularly at the advanced graduate level, has positive impacts on people's socio-economic outcomes. The attainment of advanced tertiary-level educational qualifications is amongst the strongest predictors of subsequent success in the labour market, including the attainment of secure and continuous employment (OECD, 2006), high productivity and wage growth (Daly et al. 2015), and occupational standing (Hauser et al. 2000). There are also documented spill-over effects on other domains in life, such as psychical and mental health and wellbeing (Ross & Wu, 1995; Anstey & Christensen, 2000; Hill et al., 1998).

However, in the Australian context, concerns have recently been expressed about heterogeneous returns to HE, whereby graduates from more advantaged backgrounds reap more benefits from participation in HE than graduates from less advantaged backgrounds (Tomaszewski et al. 2017; Perales & Chesters, 2017). Despite these concerns, there is a dearth of research in Australia that specifically considers differences in long-term trajectories of graduates' outcomes (recognising that the benefits of HE take time to accrue), and of studies that move beyond an exclusive focus on income (recognising that the benefits of HE are broader than its economic returns and, for example, include enhanced social and cultural capital, and improved wellbeing).

This paper seeks to address this gap in knowledge by investigating post-graduate outcome trajectories of students from advantaged and disadvantaged backgrounds. The research employs statistical analysis of high-quality, large-scale data from the Australian Government Census of Population and Housing (the Census) and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey to investigate the stratification of post-graduate outcomes of advantaged and disadvantaged students over the short, medium, and long run, and across a number of domains (labour market, social capital, wellbeing), discussing concrete implications for research and policy.

RC33-605.5

TOMESCU-DUBROW, IRINA* *(CONSIRT, Polish Academy of Sciences and The Ohio State university)*
SLOMCZYNSKI, KAZIMIERZ M. *(The Ohio State University and the Polish Academy of Sciences)*
BORUC, WERONIKA *(Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Comparability of International Survey Projects and Ex-Post Harmonization: Data Documentation and Quality Controls

This paper proposes methodology to assess and account for variation in survey quality as reflected in the general documentation of extant international survey projects. Poorly documented data reduce user confidence, while inconsistencies between codebook and technical reports on one hand, and the data records in the computer files, on the other, make the data difficult to use. Researchers harmonizing cross-national surveys ex-post encounter these problems early on, since existing projects vary substantially in how transparent and accurate the descriptions of survey design and implementation, and of data coding, are. To facilitate greater inter-survey comparability in these dimensions, we develop a schema of data quality indicators that takes into account accumulated knowledge from the Total Survey Error, Total Survey Quality, and Total Quality Management frameworks. We apply the schema to 1,721 national surveys in 22 international projects and construct metadata composed of three sets of control variables: variables describing the quality of data documentation; variables capturing inconsistencies between survey documentation and data records; and variables revealing errors in data records. We analyze the extent to which these control variables correlate with substantive variables such as trust in institutions, interest in politics, or attending demonstrations. We propose that researchers can use the metadata in statistical analyses to partial out the effect of variation in source data quality on variables of substantive interest.

RC02-60.4

TOMESCU-DUBROW, IRINA* *(CONSIRT, Polish Academy of Sciences and The Ohio State university)*
DUBROW, JOSHUA *(Polish Academy of Sciences)*
PALAGUTA, NIKA *(Graduate School for Social Research, IFiS, PAN)*
SLOMCZYNSKI, KAZIMIERZ M. *(The Ohio State University and the Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Trends in Youth Political Participation Worldwide, 1990 – 2013: A Test of the Deconsolidation of Democracy Hypothesis

In a provocative article published in the *Journal of Democracy*, Foa and Mounk (2016) found that the youth of rich and established democracies are less likely than earlier birth cohorts to support the political system and its institutions. "Citizens of democracies," they write, "are less and less content with their institutions." While scholars assume that full-fledged democracies will endure, Foa and Mounk argue that, for the first time in many generations, deconsolidation is a real threat. Noting their critics, we engage Foa and Mounk's call for more research on potential deconsolidation. We compare political participation of the young with that of older groups across countries and time. To do so, we analyze a massive dataset of over a dozen ex-post harmonized international survey projects, including the World Values Survey, International Social Survey Programme, European Social Survey, Arab Barometer and other regional Barometers, among others, that cover ca. one million respondents interviewed from 1990 to 2013 in most of the world's regions (e.g. North America, South America, Europe,

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Asia, and Oceania). These data contain harmonized individual-level variables of political participation, trust in institutions, and socio-demographic characteristics (dataharmonization.org/data). Macro-level measures of democracy, economic development, and economic inequality for all country-years complement the individual-level measures. Specifically, we examine trends in youth protest and voter turnout in light of within-country over-time changes in GDP, income inequality and level of democracy.

RC12-236.1

TONCHE, JULIANA* *(University of Sao Paulo)*

Public Defenders of the State of Sao Paulo: Activism and Career Profile

This paper aims to present the main results of a postdoctoral research carried out on the Public Defense Office of the State of São Paulo.This study, which is part of a more extensive project on conflicts in the construction of urban spaces, focuses on how the Public Defense Office acts in this area, mainly working on activism issues among public defenders. We seek to understand the activism of these professionals from their own perspective: we try to perceive how they mobilize this category in a context in which they feel strongly encouraged to reinforce the relevance of their professional activity and their social role (the creation of the Public Defense Office is recent and professional conflicts are diverse). Therefore, activism is pertinent among these professionals since they understand that their activity is built in opposition to other legal careers and their performance would also be much more "humane" (because of the constitutional guarantee of defense of the accused); We also seek to contribute to this contemporary debate studying a topic that has been subject of little research in Brazilian social sciences so far, as it is the case of public defenders in São Paulo. Quantitative and qualitative data will be presented (in their contrasts and complementarity) in order to create a profile of the Public Defense Office of the State of São Paulo and this is relevant, from a sociological point of view, for it allows us to glimpse the results of training and recruitment processes of this particular state agency.The results, so far, point to two types of activism in this field: one related to more professional issues, or, to be more accurate, to the consolidation of that career and another involving a more committed performance of the public defenders, bringing them closer to social movements.

RC31-558.1

TONG, YUYING* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
SHU, BINBIN *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Household Demographic Heterogeneity and Migration Consequences to Household Economic Outcome in Rural China

Using 1997-2011 China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) house level data and fixed effect models, we examined how migration has affected the household economic status from both absolute net income and relative rank within community. We first examine whether migration has positive or negative effect on the household economy and how this has been changed over time. We then examined whether the influences could be mediated by who left-behind and whether it is conditional on household human capital stock and land. We found that migration has negative consequences on household net income and relative economic status and it became particularly true in more recent years. The influence of men migrant is larger than women. In contrast, more stay-at-home labor ages people, especially men, can compensate the loss by migration. However, the influence is differed by household human capital stock and land holding. The harmful effect of migration on household economy is more salient when household average human capital is higher.

RC25-JS-40.5

TONG, YUYING* *(Chinese University of Hong Kong)*
SU, WENYANG *(Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Is Local Language a Necessary Pathway to Immigrant's Labor Market Integration? the Case of Hong Kong

Upon immigration to a society, gaining the proficiency of native language in the host society has often been seen as a necessary pathway to the labor market integration. Immigrants who lack of language proficiency have often been suffering from labor market disadvantage. However, this conventional wisdom may be challenged when the economic sectors are largely linked with outside economy. Hong Kong is such a case. In Hong Kong, the local language is Cantonese, thus we should expect immigrants who gain the proficiency of Cantonese should perform better in labor market. However, due to its open economy system as a global city and mainland China oriented economic system, people who speak fluent English or Madeiran may be even in a more advantaged situation. Using Hong Kong population census data from 2001 to 2016, we will examine the impact of spoken language on people's labor market outcome. Since 2016 data is not available yet, the analysis based on previous census from 2001

to 2011 has showed such a pattern. After obtaining the more recent data in 2016, we will examine the temporal change of language ability on immigrants' labor market outcome to shed light on the influences of changing economic context in the host society. We will merge the economic sectors data with the individual level census data together to examine the impact of changing economic context on importance of language proficiency on immigrants' labor market outcomes.

RC14-267.2

TOPAK, OZGUN* *(York University)*

The Culture of Surveillance in Turkey

Surveillance in Turkey has in recent years moved from being authoritarian to totalitarian: rather than targeting selected dissident groups, it now aims at mass disciplining and pre-emption of dissident behavior. This paper aims to analyze the causes of this shift in surveillance, paying particular attention to the role of culture. While the current surveillance regime represents a new stage in the curtailment of rights and freedoms, cultures of surveillance are not created overnight. Erdogan's AKP inherited the culture of authoritarian state surveillance in Turkey and brought it to new levels. The establishment of totalitarian surveillance should not be understood from a negative teleological perspective either, as the unfolding of an inevitable totalitarian tendency found in the Turkish "culture". In order to understand the current culture of surveillance in Turkey, we need to take into account the national, regional and global conjunctural events, the complex interactions among multiple internal and external actors, as well as Erdogan's strategic maneuvers to protect and expand his sphere of influence. In Electronic Eye (1994: 11-12), David Lyon notes that the increasing surveillance capacities of states does not necessarily mean sliding into totalitarianism, even though there is always a risk. The case of Turkey demonstrates that the actualization of such risk could be located in the articulation of a "culture of surveillance" within a complex conjuncture.

RC50-836.5

TORABIAN, POONEH* *(University of Waterloo)*
MAIR, HEATHER *(University of Waterloo)*

(im)Mobilities in the Time of Terror: Experiences of Canadian Dual Citizens Post 9/11

We live in an era in which security politics are generated and sustained by the 'war on terror' (Dunne & Wheeler, 2004; Mueller, 2006). This war often targets mobile people. Therefore, security and international travel have become more intertwined with geopolitics and racial discrimination has continued to be a widely-debated feature of the politics of control (Anderson, 2013; Bianchi, 2006). Borders are the points at which individuals are subjected to power through their bodies and are being limited to an object of knowledge (Epstein, 2007). A *corporeal lens* makes visible to us the ways the body comes to testify, along with our documents, about our intentions, character, utility, moral quality, and social and economic origins. Therefore, it is important to engage in an analysis of the ways in which bodies are constructed not only in relationship to a single sovereign, but also as bodies that negotiate mobile subjectivities with respect to more than one sovereign, a process that conditions the ways in which we understand ourselves as international bodies (Salter, 2006).

In my PhD research, I explore the border crossing experiences of Canadian dual citizens who have travelled internationally post 9/11. My focus in this qualitative research is on the ontological experiences of international travel. I seek to understand what dominant discourses materialize at border crossings and how these discourses become embodied in travellers' experiences. In my research, I engage with the scholarship now often known as the *corporeal turn* in which the body, the social, economic-political conditions of embodied subjectivity, and the relationship between the body and the body politic are taken as important sites of political struggles. Through this presentation, I discuss how fragments of identity, such as race, gender, class, ethnicity, religion, nationality, and citizenship shape the border crossing experiences of individuals.

RC20-JS-79.3

TORRES, ANALIA* *(CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon VAT#600019152)*
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MACIEL, DIANA *(CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)*
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THEODORO, ELLEN *(CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)*
REIGADINHA, TANIA *(CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)*

Mapping Gender and Social Inequalities: Young Women and Men in European Countries

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The paper discusses results from an ongoing research project on *Gender (in) equalities over the life course*, analyzing data about young women and men (15 to 29 years) in different European countries and welfare regimes. The present analysis aims to map gender and social inequalities, across European countries and within countries, examining several indicators. A longitudinal study of young Portuguese women and men, using quantitative but also qualitative methods, will also be presented.

The analysis highlights the obstacles that young women and men across Europe face in their transition to adulthood and autonomous life, and which accentuated after the economic crisis: unemployment, precarious jobs, low salaries, gender inequalities in the labor market.

Intersecting class, age and gender in our analysis, we further discuss educational and social mobility identifying different class and gender trajectories. Values and how they change over generations, in different European countries, is also a topic that will be addressed.

Through a cluster analysis we were able to identify three groups of countries and of young women and men. These comparisons led us to interesting conclusions. For instance, why do Portuguese young women look closer to eastern women in a considerable number of indicators, while Portuguese men, are closer to the other southern countries?

Why are young women, more than young men, leaving sooner their parents' home and leaving on their own, in all European countries?

And how to combine class and gender when trying to explain the persistent educational gap between young men and women?

To answer these questions we mobilize a theoretical background that combines gender, welfare state and workcare regimes, material conditions of existence, but also cultural and historical trends of change in different countries, social classes, different type of masculinities and femininities.

RC01-31.5

TORRES, JOSÉ* *(UNDEF)*
CLOTET, CINTHIA *(Colegio Militar de la Nación Facultad del Ejército Argentino UNDEF)*

La Evolución De La Formación Universitaria En El Ejército Argentino

Desde el punto de vista educativo, la formación de oficiales del Ejército Argentino ha tenido reformas importantes. Una de las más relevantes se observa a partir del año 1990, donde se establece incorporar al Instituto de Enseñanza Superior del Ejército al régimen de la Ley 17.778 – Universidades Provinciales -, esto implica otorgar validez nacional a los títulos. En 1995, a partir de la promulgación de la Ley de Educación Superior, la Institución adapta su orgánica para dar lugar al nivel universitario. La transformación de la titulación de nivel terciario a nivel de grado tiene su anclaje en la Ley de Reestructuración de las Fuerzas Armadas, Nro. 24.948 que impone alta capacitación a sus integrantes. En el marco del proceso de modernización de la formación de Oficiales del año 2010, se diseña un Plan de Estudios para la formación tendiente a la integración plena de la formación académica y la instrucción militar, aseguramiento del nivel universitario de la formación, preparación de los cadetes para que actúen en forma autónoma y responsable y elevación de la calidad y tiempo destinados al estudio y la instrucción. En el año 2016, se realiza una reforma curricular basada en los aciertos y desaciertos observados en el Plan de Estudios 2012.

El presente trabajo pretende demostrar que la falta de continuidad en los Proyectos Curriculares no permite realizar un adecuado análisis de formación de Oficiales. Los resultados del estudio pretenden hacer énfasis en la necesidad de otorgar cierta estabilidad en la formación universitaria que permita planificar y mejorar la calidad de la carrera, sin estar sometida a cambios constantes. Para ello es fundamental identificar los principales motivos por los que se produce la reforma permanente, así como proponer algunas líneas de mejora que permitan sostener una mayor estabilidad.

RC24-456.4

TORRES, PEDRO HENRIQUE* *(University of Sao Paulo)*

Right to the City and Water Crisis in São Paulo (Brazil): Challenges and Opportunities for Urban Environmental Governance Strategies

São Paulo is a metropolis with approximately 12 million inhabitants according to the latest official estimates. The environmental crisis faced by several megacities in the world, both in the Global-South and in the Global North, has hit São Paulo with force at the beginning of this century. The general objective of this work is to analyze the challenges and opportunities in terms of environmental governance, from the water crisis that hit São Paulo State between 2014 and 2016. Although the mentioned water crisis has reached a considerable part of the State of São Paulo, the frame for the present work is in the metropolitan region - home for approximately 21.2 million inhabitants. The specific objective here is, on the one hand, to analyze the proposals and projects adopted by the authorities at the time, comparing with the projects and demands presented by civil society,

in a perspective of environmental justice. On the other hand, this presentation also seeks, in an articulation between academic knowledge and public policies, to reflect on possible strategies and tools to be used for a better management of water resources. In this sense, the possibilities of using the concept of ecological corridors and urban linear parks as tools of environmental governance will be analyzed in order to face the water crisis of the São Paulo metropole. These projects, however, need to be evaluated from the point of view of the local people, and their demands. In a debate on the commodification of water, environmental crisis and the right to the city.

RC11-233.1

TORRES, SANDRA* *(Uppsala University, Dept. of Sociology)*
LINDBLOM, JONAS *(Malardalen University)*

Migration and Elderly Care: An Ethics of Care-Informed Study of Media Representations

International migration and population aging have brought renewed attention to the scholarly debate on the ethics of care. The ways in which care impacts our societies, what it means to democratic states and how care responsibilities can be divided so that all citizens are able to both, provide the care they need to provide, and receive the care they are in need of, are all topics being discussed by sociologists, political scientists and caring scholars. Even though research has long established that media representations can influence people's perceptions of phenomenon they lack first-hand experience on, little is known about the ways in which public debates around these issues are shaped. It is against this backdrop that we embarked on quantitative and qualitative content analyses of what the Swedish daily press reporting on these issues has written ever since the public debate on the intersection between migration, aging and care started in this country in 1995. The presentation will present some of the findings from the analyses we are in the midst of performing (300+ newspaper articles are being analyzed at this very moment); findings which show not only how undervalued caring activities actually are but also how many conflicting views about migrants' role within the elderly care sector the media is reproducing. By showing that representations and debates about care are a theoretically profuse source of information about how societal values are shaped, this presentation aims to contribute to the recently re-ignited debate on the ethics of care that Tronto's recently launched notion of 'caring democracy' has started .

RC47-784.4

TOSCANO, EMANUELE* *(University Guglielmo Marconi)*

Researching Far Right Movements: Which Implications for Social Research?

Since several decades, the issue of extreme right movements is a consolidated object of study for social sciences, witnessed by the vast literature on this subject. This literature is largely based on studies and analysis ascribable to a political sociology approach, mainly focused to specific aspects of these movements, i.e. the organizational dimension, the analysis of their ideological and political orientations and their interpretations, the electoral weight, the mechanisms of mobilization.

Therefore, are still few the studies focused on a cluster of key questions that remain under-explored within the existing literature. These questions are mainly related to the subjective dimension of who are mobilized by and take part in extreme right movements, as far as the ethical implications tied to researcher's reflexivity on this specific fieldwork. The study of these movements, in fact, presents some difficulties connected to the access to the research field since qualitative inquiry techniques need a direct connection with actors that are the object of the study.

The paper aims at exploring some theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of far-right movements that are still under-explored within the existing literature. In particular, I will face some questions related to the subjective dimension of who are mobilized by and take part in extreme right movements, as far as the ethical implications tied to researcher's reflexivity on this specific fieldwork. The study of these movements, in fact, presents some difficulties connected to the access to the research field since qualitative inquiry techniques need a direct connection with actors that are the object of the study.

RC09-184.4

TOURI, MARIA* *(University of Leicester)*

The Role of Businesses in Empowering Farming Communities through Non-Monetary Transactions. the Case of Organic Wayanad, India

The paper engages with the role that small private enterprises can play in the development of marginalised communities in the Global South, through the less visible non-monetary relations that underpin market transactions. The role of businesses in development has been studied primarily in relation to broader

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global development initiatives to include the world's poorer communities into global markets, as well as in the context of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. Such projects tend to focus heavily on the development of innovative products and on income generation, while often their impact is assessed 'in terms of the instrumental value to business rather than to the poor and marginalised' (Blowfield and Dolan 2014: 35). Moreover, the non-monetary input of businesses remains obscured; yet, it is this non-monetary role that presents a valuable opportunity to explore the different ways in which businesses can contribute to development. First, and drawing on the work of feminist scholars Katherine Gibson and Julie Graham, I propose that understanding the development efficacy of businesses can benefit from recognition of the social relations that underpin market transactions and create possibilities for non-capitalist development. Second, I explore these relations through the case study of a community of Fairtrade, organic farmers in South India – the Organic Wayanad – and their foreign buyers, a group of small private enterprises. This is an ongoing study and the data presented in this paper has been collected through two rounds of focus groups and individual interviews with farmers and officials from Organic Wayanad in 2014 and 2016. These were combined with in-depth interviews with six buyers in Europe and North America. The findings demonstrate some of the less visible communicative practices that connect farmers with the buyers and can empower farming communities in subtle yet significant ways.

RC39-692.4

TOWERS, BRIONY* *(RMIT UNIVERSITY)*

Learning to Love Where We Live Again: Children's Wildfire Education for Community Recovery and Resilience

On Feburary 7th 2009, a major bushfire devastated the small town of Strathewen in south-eastern Australia. The fire destroyed the primary school, the community hall, and most of the houses in the area. Twenty-seven of the town's 200 residents lost their lives. Eight years on, the primary school has been rebuilt and the senior students are participating in a place-based, experiential, student-led bushfire education program. Throughout this program, the students develop knowledge and skills for assessing local bushfire risks, investigate actions for reducing those risks and lead creative arts-based projects that centre on the development of locally relevant bushfire education materials for their community. Then, as the bushfire season approaches, they share their knowledge, skills and arts-based projects with their families, friends and the wider community at a public presentation evening at the new community hall.

This paper will present the findings of an in-depth qualitative case study that was conducted as the first cohort of students approached the end of their time in the program. Drawing on interviews with students, parents, teachers, fire brigade volunteers and other community members, the paper will explore the various ways the program has supported recovery, reduced risk and increased resilience amongst children and their families. It will then identify the key mechanisms and processes that have contributed to these positive outcomes and reflect on some of the key challenges associated with providing quality bushfire education in a post-disaster context. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the need for continued theory development and further research in the township of Strathewen and in other communities that are recovering from disaster.

RC56-910.1

TOYAMA, KIKUO* *(Kyorin University)*

Physical and Psychological Distance in Warrior Society: Warfare, Courtesy and Verbal Dueling in Medieval English and Japanese Narrative

Norbert Elias, in *The Civilizing Process*, thinks of the medieval period as the age of both courtesy and aggressiveness. In his view, knights gradually began to behave in a constrained manner at court, but never restrained their savage joy in war throughout the Middle Ages. Mainly from the evidence of the thirteenth-century French data, he infers the standard practice in knightly class of considering or assailing others. Nevertheless, fourteenth-century England, at least, shows a quite different picture. We modify his model of physical and psychological distance in warrior society by investigating the transformation of the manner of making war and its possible relationship to the rapid development of courtesy in the case of England at the time. The analysis of literary representations of warfare and chivalry in medieval English narrative from sociological and sociolinguistic perspectives indicates that the innovative method of combat at a distance influenced a new mode of proprieties characterized by linguistic politeness, and vice versa. However, a quite different emotional response was likely to be evoked along with new types of warfare. This can be attested in Japanese war fiction of the Middle Ages. Our results strongly suggest that courtesy among Japanese military nobility was rather enhanced in spite of the introduction of close combat. Fencing and wrestling on the battlefield, judging from such depictions, became much more important than mounted archery in Japan. In contrast, the English longbow can be considered to have made obsolete single combat accompanied by verbal dueling with ritual insults and boasts. According to the findings, similar ceremonies in earlier times may have been replaced by rational exchange of

courteous self-praise on the fourteenth-century Japanese battlefield. We argue that a different style of new tactics might have established a different mode of courtesy in warrior society.

RC20-371.5

TRANTER, BRUCE* *(University of Tasmania)*
DONOGHUE, JED *(TSA / UTAS)*

National Myth Busters: The Most Important British and Australians, Living or Dead

National identity in Western nations has been claimed to be founded on the myths of a 'golden age', personified through heroes, saints or sages. If this is the case, contemporary citizens may be expected to identify historical and mythical characters as important national figures. Using national survey data from the United Kingdom and Australia, we asked who are the most important British or Australians, living or dead. By far the most frequently selected important British people were Queen Elizabeth II, and the former Prime Minister and WWII leader, Sir Winston Churchill. Like the British, Australians also selected former prime ministers, but also surgeons, a saint, and a cricketer in their top 10, although Australian responses were far more evenly distributed among several important individuals. The most important people identified in both countries tended not to be mythical heroes from an earlier 'golden age', nor contemporary sportspeople, but for the most part, those who have had a direct influence upon the lives of the citizens of each nation. Our findings suggest that the 'myths' associated with a 'golden age' of nationhood are to a large extent 'busted'.

RC24-452.1

TRATSCHIN, LUCA* *(University of Lucerne)*

All Hazard Disaster Approaches and the Expansion of Expertise

Modern society sees itself confronted with a wide range of risks. As is well known, contemporary risk society relies heavily on scientific expertise: Scientifically trained experts offer risk-assessments to political administrations or the general public and explain how one should deal with risks.

Sociology has a long tradition of investigating the way in which experts frame risk problems and thereby uncovering the social situatedness of their assessments. It regularly points out that lay assessments of risk-problems may in fact be more sensible than technocratic views on risks. While these sociological critiques of experts are mainly external to risk-discourses, one can currently observe interesting developments in political strategies dealing with catastrophic risks, which take these sociological arguments substantially into account (while not necessarily being aware of them).

While political administrations used to create specific plans for specific risk-scenarios, they are re-organizing their catastrophic preparedness strategies more and more towards a so called *all hazard* approach. Since this approach is supposed to cover all catastrophic events, a correspondingly wide range of technocratic expertise is involved in catastrophic planning. Furthermore, one can observe that lay perspectives and knowledge are becoming more important in *all hazard* strategies. These two developments create interesting tensions in regard to the status of expertise: A wide range of experts and lay-persons is anticipated to be involved in identifying catastrophic threats and dealing with them. The question arises: Who is an expert for what?

In my presentation, I will study the status of experts and "hybrid" forms of lay-experts in all hazard approaches to pandemic influenza. The main idea of my contribution is that we should gain sociological insight into participant concepts of expertise if we study cases where expertise is not clear-cut and were there are possible overlaps in "jurisdictions" of different kinds of experts.

RC47-791.1

TRATSCHIN, LUCA* *(University of Lucerne)*

New Directions in the Study of Social Movements: From Causal Explanations to Attribution Processes

In my talk, I would like to address a type of research question that has been neglected by sociological research on social movements. While social scientific research on social movements typically focuses on explaining the emergence of contentious performances of social movements through different causal models (e.g. structural strain, resource mobilization, political process, collective identity, collective action frames) it hasn't paid much attention to the processes through which performances like demonstrations, sit-ins or strike are being attributed to specific social movements. I will suggest that the study of attribution processes offers new insights into dynamics of social movements which can complement causal accounts.

After showing why the attribution of protest is a salient question, I will introduce a conceptualization of attribution processes which distinguishes between protest offers and protest reception. Protest offers are performances such as demonstrations, sit-ins, rallies which claim to be considered as protests of a

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specific social movement. Such claims can be evaluated by two types of protest reception: Validating attribution and attribution based on the observation of differences between protests. The former takes the attribution of demonstrations to a specific social movement as granted, while the latter gives an account that explains, why a certain protest can be understood as a contentious performance of a specific social movement. I will illustrate my theoretical account with examples from the occupy movement.

RC16-311.2

TRAUE, BORIS* *(Technical University Berlin)*

The New Relational Turn in European Sociology – Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives

In the past years, the debate on relational sociology has intensified considerably. After North American network research and pragmatist sociology embraced relational thought, an alternative relational research programme has emerged in European sociology and social theory. It is grounded in philosophical anthropology, the sociology of knowledge, Science and Technology studies as well as qualitative empirical methods.

This approach is fostered by scholars such as Pierpaolo Donati, Margaret Archer, Hubert Knoblauch, Gesa Lindemann and others, with major works having been published in the last five years. Taking leads from Simmel, Schütz, Mead and Plessner as well as media theory, such approaches emphasize the ‚triadic' character of social relations and thus deliver a strong critique of substantialist concepts. They seek to integrate micro- and macro-perspectives through the implememen-tation of qualitative methodologies, which allow us to create thick descriptions of the processuality of social action as well as long-term societal transformations. Such ‚triadic relational thought' is articulated through a dialogue between qualitative inquiry (ethnography, discourse analysis, hermeneutics) and a recasting of classical theories – and thus substantially enriches and expands the range of relational theory in sociology and social thought in general. In the contribution, commonalities and differences of this research programme with other forms of relational sociology are pointed out by discussing themes such as communication, technology, power, violence, and democracy. In the conclusion, perspectives for relational sociology which emerge from this new research programme will be proposed.

RC20-377.5

TREGUBOVA, NATALIA *(St. Petersburg State University)*
ZHIKHAREVICH, DMITRII* *(Tandem)*

150 Years after Das Kapital: Are Classical Marxian Visions Relevant for Studying Capitalism/s in the XXI Century?

The paper aims to discuss the Marxian vision of bourgeois society with regard to current sociological debates about contemporary capitalism/s. In existing sociology, both mainstream and critical, capitalism is understood primarily in line with the Weberian tradition (historical macrosociology or new economic sociology), sometimes mixed with Ricardian Marxism (world-system analysis). In this paper, we want to ask, what kind of conceptual benefits a stronger fidelity to Marx himself would bring to our understanding of capitalism, especially of its categorical core that remains beyond the institutional and technological varieties.

To do so we will sketch out how to operationalize Karl Marx's visions for doing sociological inquiry into current versions of capitalism/s. We will try to accomplish this by (1) summarizing the ways in which Karl Marx himself conceived and formulated ideas of studying bourgeois society, (2) going over the number of criticisms lodged against different versions of Marxist accounts, and (3) evaluating the various ways in which Marx's ideas have been operationalized in existing sociological research. In so doing, we will center our attention on *Das Kapital* and *Grundrisse* as well as various commentaries to these classical texts.

RC25-480.1

TREJO GUZMAN, MARIA TERESA* *(unknown)*

Vulnerabilización espacio-cultural: mercado El Tepetate

Productividad y competitividad son palabras frecuentes en la gestión de la ciudad. Las políticas urbanas invierten en infraestructura asegurando mejorar la calidad de vida del habitador, aunque pobreza e incertidumbre, estén presentes. Desarrollo económico, prosperidad, sostenibilidad ambiental y tecnología son prioridad en la carrera por obtener recursos internacionales. Para la ciudad de Santiago de Querétaro, México, integrar conceptos antropológicos, históricos, arquitectónicos, sociales, urbanos y políticos resulta una opción difícil de atender, la cultura híbrida de este territorio, tiene improntas profundas que denotan desigualdades estructurales. La rehabilitación de un mercado, como elemento regulador, es una alternativa que puede contribuir a minimizar la vulnerabilidad de la ciudad. La segunda fundación de la ciudad generó nueva fisonomía urbana, con carácter pluriétnico y población organizada en barrios, los "Barrios de la Otra Banda" ¿Son el espacio y la tradición factores de enlace y exclusión?

La historia del territorio simultáneamente conforma la realidad social, tiene y hace memoria. Cuidar bien de las personas y de la valiosa vida que tiene lugar entre los edificios es uno de los principios humanistas de Gehl. Pallasmaa, refiere de la tradición y la novedad que la forma arquitectónica ha perdido sus bases ontológicas. Para Ricoeur, ser fiel al pasado es lo mejor que se tiene para significar que "algo" ha ocurrido, la memoria implica no olvidar.

Se considera un método holístico con estudios físicos, históricos y etnográficos: se estudia la forma urbana, historia y cultura del lugar, posteriormente un acercamiento a la vida social en el uso de los espacios y, finalmente la búsqueda de la conexión de resultados de los puntos anteriores. Se presentan configuraciones de mapas, relacionados a los cambios físicos acontecidos históricamente en la traza urbana y una propuesta de mejoramiento micro-urbano de inclusión físico-social con la ciudad patrimonio UNESCO.

RC30-543.6

TREMBLAY, DIANE-GABRIELLE* *(University of Quebec (Teluq))*

Intensification of Work in Female Professions : The Hidden Dimension

As mentioned in the call for papers, a certain number of authors have studied the intensification of work over the last decades. However much of the work related to intensification has tended to be done in sectors such as multimedia, IT, finance, and other sectors related to the Knowledge Economy and, often, in male sectors. However, many women work under a strong pressure and intensification of work has also touched female jobs, such as the hospitality, restaurant and airline (stewards), amongst others. Our paper will look at how the professional and domestic spheres are very closely intertwined, and how more challenges emerge as intensification of work increases in these sectors. In the restaurant and hospitality sector, it is the reduction of personnel and increase in what is required of workers. In the airline industry, it is the passage from one steward for 40 passengers, to one for 50, that has contributed strongly to intensify work. Intensification has an impact on working hours, atypical work schedules and, in turn, on family activities, as well as on stress and sometimes even burnout. Our paper will present the results from some research done in these two sectors and show how intensification of work is particularly challenging for women, as it impacts also on their work-family articulation and personal time. Our paper will shed light on these situations and present a contrasted view of work-family articulation, characterized simultaneously by obstacles and work advantages in these sectors.

RC06-130.1

TRETJAKOVA, VAIDA* *(Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*
GEDVILAITĖ - KORDUŠIENĖ, MARGARITA *(Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*
SUMSKAITE, LINA *(Lithuanian Social Research Centre)*

Experiences, Motives and Subjective Meanings of Childlessness in Lithuania: A Comparison of Women in Two Generations

The phenomenon of childlessness in Lithuania has so far received little attention from researchers, even though it has become increasingly relevant in recent years. According to Human Fertility Database, cohort childlessness has increased by a factor of 2 since the 1950s in Lithuania: among women born in 1953 5,6 percent were childless, whereas 12,4 percent remained childless among those born in 1970. The data from the Generations and Gender Survey (conducted in the country in 2006 and 2009) also indicates the increase in voluntary childlessness among women of reproductive ages.

In this paper we aim to analyse *experiences, motives and subjective meanings attributed to childlessness* in two generations of women in Lithuania. Our study employs qualitative research methods and is based on 45 semi-structured interviews with childless women, gathered during the research project *Childlessness in Lithuania: socio-cultural changes and individual experiences in modern society* (financed by the Lithuanian Research Council, contract No. S-MOD-17-3). The first generation of women who are currently aged 50-69 represent a generation who's most active reproductive years passed in the late soviet period and the first decade of Lithuanian independence in the 1990s. Women aged 27-49 represent a younger generation that is still in the process of remaining childless. Cultural norms in Lithuania praise maternity and since the mean age at first birth in Lithuania is 27 years, childless women of this age and slightly older experience high normative pressure to have children.

Following recent literature on childlessness we do not focus on one type of childlessness but rather view it as a complex, multifaceted phenomenon, recognizing that the boundaries between voluntary and involuntary childlessness are not always clear. In our analysis we highlight the importance of the socio-historical context and aim to reveal individual, familial and socio-cultural determinants of childlessness in Lithuania.

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

WG05-946.1

TREUKE, STEPHAN* *(Federal University of Bahia)*

Explorando Las Dimensiones Espaciales De La Pobreza Urbana En Latinoamérica y Sus Implicaciones Para Las Políticas Públicas

En este trabajo, nos proponemos, en primer lugar, examinar las diferentes trayectorias de abordaje de la pobreza urbana y de sus manifestaciones en la organización socioespacial en los contextos urbanos estadounidense y latinoamericano. En segundo lugar, indagamos cómo los procesos de segregación residencial se convierten en un mecanismo reproductor de la pobreza a base del concepto de *neighborhood effects*. En Latinoamérica, estas consideraciones de origen estadounidense influenciaron la discusión en torno del desajuste entre los activos potencialmente movilizables por la família en situaciones de vulnerabilidad y las estructuras de oportunidades generadas por el mercado, el Estado y la sociedad. Aunque menos explorada que en el caso estadounidense, la dimensión del vecindario recientemente ganó una mayor relevancia en los estudios urbanos latinoamericanos debido al impacto de la criminalidad y violencia en la organización social de las comunidades y en consideración de las transformaciones ocasionadas en las estructuras de suporte precapitalistas, como la família y el vecindario. Finalmente, discutimos la relevancia de la dimensión espacial de la pobreza para las políticas públicas a partir de tres ejes principales: *People-based policies* proporcionan una asistencia temporal a determinados grupos residuales viviendo en barrios desfavorables a través de los programas de des-segregación y de movilidad residencial asistida. Los *place-based policies* focalizan el barrio como unidad de intervención, invirtiendo en infraestructura y equipamiento urbano o promoviendo un mayor grado de heterogeneidad social y étnico-racial dentro de la composición populacional del barrio. Finalmente, el *indirect approach* se propone a remediar las propias causas de la polarización socioespacial a través de una mayor intervención regulatória del Estado en el mercado laboral y habitacional para responder a las transformaciones producidas dentro del sistema socioproductivo post-fordista y mediante la implementación de programas sociales que promueven un acceso más equitativo a las instituciones de educación y a los servicios urbanos.

WG05-950.1

TREUKE, STEPHAN* *(Federal University of Bahia)*

To Dwell Among the Affluent: Spatial Proximity Versus Social Distance in Three Shanty-Towns of Salvador Da Bahia (Brazil)

This research seeks to verify whether enhanced structures of opportunities can be corroborated within the constellations of spatial contiguity between the shanty-towns Vale das Pedrinhas, Calabar and Bate Facho and its' surrounding upper-class condominios. Salvador has traditionally hosted patterns of central-periphery segregation. However, recent processes of upper class auto-segregation have induced a geographic approximation between socially distant classes. On the basis of 120 semi-structured interviews – 90 conducted in the three shanty-towns and 30 in the surrounding upper-class condominions – we examine the impact of neighborhood effects in the inhabitants' well-being at the material, social and symbolic dimension. Concerning the material dimension, the study corroborates that the contiguity to the upper-class condominios benefits the inhabitants' economic integration in the personal service sector. However, structures of social segmentation hierarquize the access to urban services, particularly evident in the unequal access to schools and hospitals. Regarding the social dimension, the analysis of personal networks, the influence of peer groups and role models on school achievement and the community's capacity of informal social control confirm the confinement of social relationships to the local level whereas the existence of potentially bridging cross-class interactions could not be attested. At the symbolic dimension, strong evidence could be found for the neighborhoods' territorial stigmatization, hampering the access to the formal labour and housing market. Concluding, this research emphasizes the relevance of the neighborhood effect hypothesis for the analysis of the mechanisms of reproduction of social inequities in Brazilian metropolises. By identifiying the causal interrelatedness between the three dimensions, it reveals the deleterious impact of spatially concentrated and mutually reinforcing constraints on the inhabitants' well-being. The dialectic relation between economic integration and social avoidance underlines the fact that spatial proximity does not automatically promote enriching opportunities or translate into a socially ascending dynamic per se of the shanty-towns.

RC51-849.5

TREVIÑO, LETICIA* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

"Growing Old Today in Mexico" Public Policies Regarding Social Security in the Growing Old Process and in Old Age.

The social security concept is a social construct, accepted as a human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, emitted by the United Nations Organization. This concept exemplifies the transformation that occurs with the knowledge construction.

Social security is a complex system, with subsystems that aim toward protecting the related risks or contingencies: health, old age, unemployment, labor risks, death, etc. The subsystems define each other and impact each other. Social security is influenced by the environment and influences the environment, and this occurs in a cyclical dynamic, allowing a constant adaptation regarding the social macro-system. An example of this is the correlation that exists between the health and old age subsystems. Life expectancy has increased thanks to the new knowledge that we have in the health subsystem, and has impacted the old age subsystem, generating new challenges that can become problems, this are not necessarily recognized by individuals due to their particular levels of reflexibility.

In this work we summarize the cognitive trajectories of mexicans between 35 and 60 years of age, concerning social security and old age welfare. The theoretical framework was established as a sociocybernetics system based in Beck's global risk theory, in Bourdieu's capital theory, and in Piaget's genetic epistemology theory. The observables were cybernetically processed in the Amozurrutia's SIAS system. The results show that mexicans have a scarce perception for anticipated old age risk planning such as health and income, risks that will eventually reach them.

Today the prevention is an axis in Mexico's health and retirement public policies, non the less, in mexican educational system, children are not educated in regards to social security and in regards to planning their long term health and income. We consider that Piaget's genetic epistemology might aid in creating new educational public policies, with a sociocybernetics approach.

RC38-670.1

TRIANA, BRUNA* *(Universidade de São Paulo)*

The Portuguese Colonialism through the Lens of Ricardo Rangel: Analytical Contributions on Photography and Memory

During the colonial period in Mozambique, mainly when the conflicts for the independence intensified, a set of counternarratives were built and became important for the memory of the country, particularly because they contradicted the hegemonic and official narratives of the Portuguese empire. One name that occupies a privileged position in that context was Ricardo Rangel (1924-2009), a Mozambican photographer who wanted to bring attention to the violence, conflicts and paradoxes generated by the Portuguese colonization. Rangel's photographs could be deemed a precursor of the Mozambican photography. The idea of this paper is to examine the work of Rangel in the context of intensification of anti-colonial struggle and independence in Mozambique, between 1950 and 1975. The empirical object of my research is his visual collection, from which I would like to examine, on the one hand, the narrative mechanisms used by him to compose a photographic experience – a particular point of view and a way to understand the daily life and the violence of colonial period, outlining an ambivalent socio-political context. On the other hand, I seek to investigate the importance and specificity of Rangel's work within the panorama of Mozambican photography, in order to analyse which memories are possible to access from the images, which leads to looking at what senses and experiences the photographs generate. To do so, the photographs will be contrasted with a variety of materials, such as, but not limited to, interviews with people who lived in the colonial period, documents and newspapers of the colonial time, and Mozambican literature. Therefore, the axes of my analysis are the Rangel's anticolonial activism (both in his trajectory and in his photographs), the inventiveness in the practice of photojournalism, and the memoir aspects present in his work.

RC39-692.3

TRIPATHI, DURGESH* *(G.G.S.Indraprastha University)*
VIKRAM, NAMIT *(Vivekanand Institute of Professional Studies , Pitam Pura , New Delhi)*

United for One: Role and Impact of Youth on Community Oriented Disaster Management Programmes in India

India as a society has witnessed a major transformation over time. With the growth in the forces of modernization in the 21st century Indian society, there have emerged many diverse set of processes which are indicative of growth and development of the population. However, simultaneously, the forces of modernization due to its nature of over-utilization of resources have created a series of complexities both naturally and man-made which have ultimately emerged within India in the form of disasters.

From 1993 to 2017 - the Latur earthquake, the Odisha cyclone, the Uttrakhand floods or the Bihar floods - every event has had catastrophic effects. In light of such events, the state introduced various state and non-state sponsored initiatives aimed at recovery and rehabilitation of such disaster affected or disaster prone areas. However, the policies and programs have not turned out to be fruitful in the long term process.

Since, India is considered a demographic dividend, the government agencies have started to understand the importance of the youth's participation in such disaster management programs and how they can help in complementing the overall development process by collaborating with the state both internally and externally for disaster management, recovery and rehabilitation.

The principle aim of this paper is to highlight how the state policies and programs are motivating the youth to engage in community based disaster management aimed

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at providing recovery and rehabilitation to the disaster affected areas. The paper will also highlight how the youth within India are incorporating different tools and techniques of media to engage with the issues of disaster management at a community level. The paper will also aim to highlight the future prospects as well as the challenges that such youth related policies and programs are offering and facing within India.

RC33-601.5

TRIPATHI, RAM NARAYAN* *(BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY VARANASI)*

An Assessment of Objectivity in Sociological Research

Analysis of sociological facts in their original form by neutral perspective is known as the objectivity. This real form of incident or can be bitter, immoral, and contrary to all expectations ideals and values of the researcher. This is a matter of fact to reveal the reality of events itself. This acquisition will only reveal the truth or reality of events and this will be objective. Since, researcher's views, thoughts, perceptions, values, have influenced the objectivity and any researcher may not completely deny from all that influences that's why a researcher cannot see the reality of the facts. Scientific Research without objectivity is not only purposeless but waste. The significance of scientific research lies in the fact that we become familiar with the realities of facts and events and this introduction is not possible unless the objectivity is attained. There are protests that create a major obstacle in the path to discovering reality and we go away from the objectivity. This article argues about methods of finding more absolute objectivity in sociological research.

RC37-667.5

TRIPATHI, SHRUTI* *(Government Nursing College Ujjain)*

Sociusartography: A Study of Sketching Society through Art

Art, the term relates mainly to beautification, is also one of the technique of understanding society for converting the abstract notion to the concrete one. Art picturizes society and society defines art. A point where both art and science merge. How art sketches society and how sociology becomes the voice of art?Both sociology and visual arts are behaviour –centric disciplines. One studies the human behaviour in the conscious world from positive, verstehen and phenomenological or ethnomethodological method, the other attempts to picturize even the subconscious mind and the behaviour of man

It sounds pretty cool in representing this unique paper which combines the very essence of both the subjects under one roof. Art is what we say the graphical picturization of society, whereas society is the lingual description of art – In order to understand the co-relationship between the two subject an inter-disciplinary approach, has been applied.

The most authentic and accepted multi faced explanation of culture given by E. B. Tylor. Art is a part of our materialistic culture, which in other word is a subject matter of sociology. In one sense art is related to realism it picturizes the mere facts of society be it beautiful or even if it sounds ugly. The power of art to influence the population cannot be ignored. Earliest cave paintings of Altamira, Lascaux, Ajanta, Ellora, Bhimbetka or alike which depicts the then present social condition of the society through arts. On the basis of these findings we can say that art has nothing to do with a socially decided parameters of development .Art helps in better and complete understanding of human society on the same hand it is also true that these artefacts are of no use unless and until they are described analysed and comparatively studied through a subject like sociology.

RC39-685.3

TRIVEDI, JENNIFER* *(University of Delaware)*
WACHTENDORF, TRICIA *(University of Delaware)*

Evacuating Pets and People: Time, Decisions, and Resources

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the PETS Act was put into place to help provide more planning and options for pet evacuations in the United States. However, since then pet evacuations have remained a complex problem for many people affected by disasters. Some residents may refuse to evacuate without their pets, leaving both pets and people stranded in rising water and dangerous storm conditions. Residents who do evacuate face a range of issues related to bringing pets with them, such as finding appropriate cages for use at shelters or arranging for alternate care at veterinarians' offices or kennels. While such problems pose an obstacle to evacuation, they also cause time delays in the evacuation process. Whether taking time to address these obstacles or causing residents to waiver on evacuation decisions while considering if they can evacuate with their pets, these delays can cause serious complications to the evacuation process. Residents can thus become trapped in dangerous situations, sending residents to shelters instead of being able to reach the homes of family members or friends, or resulting in pets having to be left behind in immediate moments of crisis to save human lives. Examining these delays to understand the decision-making timelines and other related problems contributes to our knowledge of how and why people evacuate or shelter in place with pets, as well as to our more general

understanding of how large-scale evacuation efforts may run into complications such as lower rates of timely evacuation or the need for additional rescues.

RC25-465.2

TROSZYNSKI, MAREK* *(Collegium Civitas)*

Riffraff. Polish Social Media about Ukrainian Minority

Poland and Ukraine share a border and 1000 years of common history. Over that period, many stereotypes have arisen in both societies. For economic and political reasons (the Russia-Ukraine conflict) more than 1 million Ukrainians have emigrated to Poland. This is the largest and most visible minority in Poland.

The aim of the text is to describe the attitudes the Poles take towards Ukrainians by analysisng statements about the latter in social media. We present the results of a 12-month study on Internet discourse. During the study, commercial tools were used to gather more than 1,000,000 statements about Ukrainians. The purpose was to analyze social media discourse, including the description of hate speech: quantitatively - as a percentage of all speech and qualitative - what topics appear in the discourse. The random sample of texts was encoded by a trained encoder team. Then we used Machine Learning and other tools from Natural Language Processing to expand the marked categories to the whole corpora.

The results of this study show how social media reproduces / constructs negative stereotypes of minorities. In the analyzed dataset, 57% of the responses were considered negative, 35% were neutral and only 8% were positive. Throughout the corpora, 24% of sentences have been labeled as hate speech. The subject of the analyzed statements was dominated by references to history - especially the Second World War, when in 1943 UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) murdered more than 100,000 Poles in Volhynia. Indeed, topics related to economic migration, although related to the phenomenon hic et nun, always appear in the context of historical harm and stereotypes. Notably, negative statements tended to present a point of view coinciding with the version of Polish-Ukrainian relations and history as presented by the media of the Russian Federation.

RC25-473.2

TROSZYNSKI, MAREK* *(Collegium Civitas)*

Understanding Social Media. Use of Machine Learning (ML) in Qualitative Data Analysis.

Since the beginning of the 21st century we have seen rapid development of computer-mediated communication, especially the so-called social media. A collection of texts written by traditionally understood "users" (User Generated Content - UGC) appeared in public space. Researchers faced a major problem - how to analyze texts created by non-professionalists who are characterized by the diversity of language, styles of expression, conventions, sociolinguistics, dialect or colloquialisms.

The purpose of this article is to present the process of automating coding of texts from social media. The implementation of this process allows for quantitative treatment of qualitative methods: analysis on the corpora of hundreds thousands of texts based on their meaning. The process is possible through algorithms of machine learning (ML).

The example of the hate speech designation project in texts from Polish online forums is presented. The first step is to gather the largest database of texts using key words. This part was carried out using commercial tools to collect the texts.

The key issue is the precise of conceptualization and operationalization of individual research categories. This allows for preparing specific instructions and conducting the training code unit. As a result we get higher rates of inter-coder agreement. Marked texts will be used as training data for automated categorization methods based on ML algorithms.

Then we describe the course of machine coding. This article also seeks to establish problems associated with automatic coding of hate speech and propose solutions. In summary, we point the factors that are crucial to the research process that uses machine learning.

RC25-466.2

TROTSUK, IRINA* *(Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration)*

National Security As Food Self-Sufficiency: Russian Official Discourse and Public Sentiments

The Russian political leadership defines food security primarily by the share of food imports and monetary expenditures on it. The government considers the terms 'food security' and 'self-sufficiency' to be synonymous, and, thus, food import policies combine government assistance for domestic production with restricting market access for selected imported foods. The situation with food security (and protectionism) became more complicated after August 2014, when Russia's food embargo was announced as a reaction to the western sanctions, and the government adopted about 900 discriminatory trade measures. According to both the international conventional definition of food security and the Russian

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political leadership discourse, the vast majority of the Russian population is not food insecure in terms of adequate access to sufficient food. Nevertheless, the government declares the country as food insecure based on food imports, i.e. uses fears about food insecurity to bolster national security and further state interests. The national phone surveys in 2016 and 2017 prove that the 'grass-root' interpretations of food security in Russia combine elements of its traditional and politicized definitions and support the ideology of food nationalism. On the one hand, the population feels insecure when considers food prices and one's abilities to buy food products of good quality and in sufficient amount, i.e. there are evidences of domestic food insecurity due to the household poverty. On the other hand, the population supports the food anti-sanctions: the majority prefer Russian products to the foreign, and believe that Russia should not import foreign food. Such a support is determined by the fact that the western sanctions and Russia's retaliatory food embargo support the official discourse of self-sufficiency and put additional emphasis on national security as relying on import substitution, i.e. the Kremlin's narrative on food security with patriotic and autarchic overtones corresponds to popular sentiments.

RC55-897.2

TSAI, MING-CHANG* (Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica)

Social Indicators Movement and Human Agency: Some Updates from Local and Global Approaches

This paper offers a critical comment on Land and Michalos (2016) and suggests a relay perspective to see the past achievements and future directions in the social indicators movement. In accordance with Land and Michalos, it suggests bringing the issue of human agency to the foreground, and offers an example using an index of the mother's wellbeing for global comparison. The maternal health and the social protection and autonomy of mothers are two distinct dimensions to represent the agency and capability of the mother. On the basis of this conceptualization, I calculated the scores for each country and present the ranking of 150 countries for 2010. The ranking of the mothers' well-being shows substantial differences across countries. This index is also a strong predictor of children's health in a cross-national perspective. Recent research trends also are updated.

RC20-372.2

TSAI, PO-FANG* (Taipei Medical University)

On the Fall of the Patrimonial Bureaucracy in the Imperial China: A Weberian Imaginary Experiment of Confucianism

Max Weber's theoretical concept of traditional Chinese society, "patrimonial bureaucracy", is a mixed model of irrational and rational types of domination, since it contains elements of both patrimonialism and bureaucracy. Although many scholars debating on the applicability of Weberian concept, there have been relatively few research focusing on the collapse of patrimonial bureaucracy during the transformation from the imperial to modern China. Weber left no words on the China revolution in 1911 as he did on the Russian revolutions in 1905. However, it does not prevent us from establishing a Weberian imaginary experiment in which the question how and why the patrimonial bureaucracy and its cultural root, Confucianism, vanished could be scrutinized. This paper attempts to investigate the complicated ways by which the Confucian literati and local gentry mediated the legal disputes among the religious pluralism—Catholicism, Protestantism, Confucianism, Chinese Buddhism, Daoism—from the late Qing dynasty to the early Republican period. During the conflict events between different religious groups, the Confucian group went through a self-transformation in terms of both legal and cultural ways: a shift from Confucianism as a religion in order to manage all the religious affairs to Confucianism as a culture withdrawing from the religious discursive field. This crucial shift not only constituted an influential impact on the patrimonial bureaucracy, but also jeopardized the social reproduction of the Confucian literati. To sum up, this paper revisits Weber's theoretical concept of patrimonial bureaucracy with its historical case of Confucianism reform, and establishes a Weberian analysis from religious, legal, and cultural dimensions.

RC35-638.2

TSAI, PO-FANG* (Taipei Medical University)

The Differentiation of the Literati-Gentry and the Reception of Citizenship Idea: A Cultural Sociology with Cultural Pragmatics and Social Performance

This paper adopts Jeffrey Alexander's cultural sociological approach—the concept of cultural pragmatics and social performance—to investigate how the differentiation of the literati-gentry influence the reception of citizenship idea in modern China. During the 1890s to the 1920s, it was the first time that citizenship, a Western idea, was imported into Chinese society in which the literati-gentry

played as the main carrier strata of this reception process. Nevertheless, during those decades, Chinese society went through a crucial change named "the rise and fall of gentry-power"—a shift in public opinion from "revive gentry's power in order to establish citizen rights" to "fight against corrupted gentry's power in order to protect citizen rights". It is not merely a historical event but also a sociological puzzle: how and why did "the rise and fall of gentry-power" and the reception of citizenship idea co-occur. The literati-gentry was divided into different sub-types—rural gentry, merchant gentry, and militant gentry—who played their respective roles superseding the literati-gentry's place in the reception of citizenship idea. Meanwhile, the literati-gentry gradually faded out from the stage of modern Chinese history since the internal differentiation happened, but crucially initiated the reception by playing a "pre-citizen" role, a forerunner of modern citizen in Chinese society. Synthesizing the analytic framework from citizenship scholar E. F. Isin and cultural sociologist J. C. Alexander, this paper views the reception of citizenship as a kind of "social performance", employs the cultural pragmatics approach to re-describe both the conceptual and institutional scholarships in the field of modern Chinese history, and analyses how the differentiation of the literati-gentry, including the three main sub-types and the various interactions between them and the popular, influences the reception of citizenship idea in Chinese society during the late Qing dynasty and the early Republican period.

TG08-1009.1

TSALAPATANIS, ANNA* (Australian National University)

Encountering Bureaucracy: Emotion and Affect in Interactions with the State

Historically the bureaucratic ideal has been described as one where emotion is absent, where bureaucracies function *"sine ira et studio'* without hatred or passion, and hence without affection or enthusiasm' (Weber and Roth [1925] 20, 225, vol 1.). This paper will illustrate how our current bureaucratic regimes suggest quite the opposite: that emotion and affect are central to bureaucratic encounters on both the part of the bureaucrat and the client.

Bureaucrats, far from being indifferent, function within an environment which is emotionally charged; they expect particular emotional responses, face situations that may be emotionally manipulative and use their own emotional reactions in the form of 'gut instinct' (Friedman 2010, 179), to arrive at bureaucratic decisions. Even what could be considered as relatively mundane forms of bureaucratic documentation, such as the passport or the identity card, can have the effect of regulating emotional expression.

From the perspective of the client, this paper will consider the affective and emotional intensity of waiting in bureaucratic encounters, by drawing on empirical evidence from in depth interviews carried out in Australia and Greece with multiple citizenship status holders. In doing so it will highlight the role that power and privilege may have in insulating individuals from these encounters, how the emotional intensities of these encounters through repetition build up over time, as well as highlighting the importance of non-determinist analyses in this context, illustrating how emotion and affect are central to encounters with bureaucracy, not absent from them as has been previously theorised.

RC25-JS-30.3

TSALAPATANIS, ANNA* (Australian National University)

Where Are You Really from?: Normative Schemes of Intelligibility and Encounters of Address

'I just remember– that's my clearest memory of any question that I had all through my teenage years, it was more or less all reflecting on my identity and my place. Because one of the first questions, if you met someone new when I was in high school, was, 'What's your natio?', was the first question. 'Where are you from?' 'Oh, down the road [laughter].' 'I live - see that street over there [laughter]. Where are you from? What's your natio?' It was perfectly acceptable, for whatever reason, it was an important question to everybody that I hung around, and everybody who I happened to meet.'

Drawing on Judith Butler's concept of 'normative schemes of intelligibility' this paper explores the constraints both imposed and implicit within encounters of address: when one is addressed or is called on to respond to that address, they must do so in a way which fits within existing normative schemes, including those of nationalism, and neoliberalism. These social and socialized limitations in terms of address, and the repetitive calls to 'give an account of oneself' may lead to significant consequences including those of double alienation and rupture, which will also be examined.

Drawing on empirical evidence obtained through of series of in-depth interviews with multiple citizenship status holders, in Australia and Greece – from which the opening quotation is sourced – this paper explores the limitations encountered when one is called on to give an account of oneself, and in the at-times violent address they receive from others.

RC57-931.4

TSANGARIS, MICHAEL* *(University of Piraeus)*

Re-Adapting Radical Forms of Expression in the Digital Era - Investigating New Aspects of Recuperation

Undoubtedly all past media forms held possibilities for alternative communications but most of the times commodification degenerated such options and tuned everything into *'spectacle'*. Even some of the most experimental forms of painting, photography, music or moving images after all, removed far away from the original frames in which they were initially created and got absorbed by the mainstream cultural industry. In fact, some forms of alternative media such as underground music, street graffiti or tattoos were used actually to express distinctive youth cultural scenes or counter-movements that were challenging the dominant culture. Nevertheless, nowadays all those radical expressions are getting into mainstream circulation for commercial purposes and they are exploited by the very culture which they intended to challenge. In this sense the transformative power of mainstream media visual encounters 'cultivates' mimicry and converts ideologies and myths into commercial fashion. The investigation of the cases mentioned above will also take under consideration that perhaps we are marching through the final stage of a complicated recuperation process: the social media era. Is this the dawn of an open and horizontal communication era that abolishes hierarchal institutions, promoting progressive ideas at the service of social communities; or is it the *'Empire',* that strikes back supported by the ensemble of all media forms aspiring to take control over existence? This work has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center

RC46-780.1

TSHIFHUMULO, RENDANI* *(University of Venda)*
DAITAI, ELLIA *(student)*

The Effects of School Feeding Programmes in Addressing Food Insecurity in the Mutale Municipality of Vhembe District, Limpopo Province in South Africa

This study focused on the effects of the school feeding programmes in addressing food insecurity in Mutale Municipality of Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. School feeding programmes provided by the government to try and alleviate the scourge of food insecurity in Mutale Municipality were investigated. The study openly delineated various factors contributed to the ruthless chronic food insecurity which ravaged many families in rural areas. On the theoretical framework, the research enfolded Capability theory and Entitlement approach as the foundational basis of the study. The qualitative approach was used to ensure an in-depth understanding of the phenomena under study, in particular to understand the contribution of school feeding programmes as a right based in-kind social safety net implemented by the government in addressing the discourse of food insecurity on a rural setting. d Quota sampling in the selection of respondents. The researcher gathered data through the use of interviews, non-participant observation and document analysis. The findings of this study were analysed by organizing the data and presented it in a descriptive manner. The study analysed food security results amassed by the community members from the provision of food at schools. However, the findings of this study revealed that the feeding scheme, though it possess pronounced potential to eradicate food insecurity, slightly changed the susceptibility of the community members. The feeding scheme marginally created employment, reduced poverty, reduced hunger and increased health and nutrition education among the community members. The program achieved minimal results as it confronted implementation constraints which ruined its capacity to exterminate rural food insecurity. The current food procurement model excluded the needs of the community in terms of the provision of a stable means of acquiring adequate nutritional food, therefore operational state hindered the impact of the program as a way of addressing food insecurity.

RC32-586.1

TSHOAEDI, MALEHOKO* *(University of Pretoria)*

Cosatu Women's Voices on Trade Union Politics: Reflecting on Women's Political Attitudes in the Cosatu Survey

This paper aims to reflect on Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU) women's political attitudes based on the three (2004, 2008 and 2014) sets of data from the *Taking Democracy Seriously: COSATU Workers' Surveys.* It highlights women's opinions on issues such as the tripartite alliance (which includes COSATU, the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP)) and COSATU's unconditional support for the ANC. Analyses of these political issues are often conducted in gender neutral terms, with the focus always being on the perspectives of COSATU leadership which is mainly men. It has generally been noted that there have long been disagreements within COSATU on the issue of the alliance and that support for the tripartite alliance has been declining among COSATU workers since 1998 (Buhlungu and Tshoaedi, 2012; Maree, 2012). A gen-

dered analysis of the survey shows that in 2008 and 2004 about 50% and 66% of women workers supported the alliance. In 2014 this was however estimated 42.1%. Similarly, the survey shows a declining trend in women workers' support for the ANC in the national elections of 2004 (68%), 2008 (44%) and 2014 (43%).

It is argued that male domination in leadership positions of COSATU fails to adequately reflect women's political voices. COSATU's decision to fully support the presidency of Jacob Zuma in 2008 was fully endorsed by a male dominated leadership structure, which was mandated by the COSATU congress. This paper argues that union democracy as practiced by COSATU unions, privileges the interests of men. Emphasis on the politics of the majority prioritises male dominance and power. Trade union democracy as currently practiced in the unions, which includes the politics of the majority, those who dominate public discourse, further marginalise women and excludes their voices from the political discourse.

RC38-676.1

TSIOLIS, GEORGIOS* *(University of Crete)*

Body Modification As Biographical Work: Different Types of Identity Construction through Tattooing

The presentation refers to the findings of a research project aimed at detecting the meanings assigned to tattooing by those who practice such body modifications. From the analysis of eight narrative interviews with tattooed men and women, a latent function of tattooing emerged: in societies of late modernity, in which individuals are charged with the task of building a coherent identity of themselves within varied and changing social circumstances, tattoos function as "identity pegs" (Goffman), as sources for securing consistency and coherence of the self. Interpretative reconstruction of our material (biographical narratives) has highlighted two different versions (types) that this process can take, which correspond to two different discourses of identity:

In the first version, tattooing as one type of identity work functions as an enhancer of a process of introspection. In order to take the risk of making an indelible and permanent inscription on his/her body, the individual searches (through an inner dialog) for elements of a (supposed) inner authentic self. Once these elements have been discovered, their public manifestation seeks to express and consolidate a consistent identity, within the changing context of late modern societies. In this version, the narrators seem to adopt elements of an essentialist discourse of identity.

In the second version, identity construction does not take place through the search for "an authentic internal essence" but through inscriptions that refer to important biographical stations or experiences: In this case, the body functions as a canvas, as an inscribed personal calendar, which includes significant life events in a sequential order. The inscriptions provide "reference points" for constructing a coherent biographical identity. Thus, identity of self acquires consistency without appearing static but rather as an open project of personal development. In this version, identity appears as a fluid narrative construction.

RC26-484.1

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* *(University of the Aegean, Sociology Department)*

Politics of Innovation for Empowerment and Sustainability in Rural Communities

The paper addresses the issue of local (rural) development in Greek areas, a source of diachronic labor migration (exodus) both rural and international and locates this issue within the present attention given to Greece under the "economic" crisis in Europe. The Debt Crisis in the Eurozone brought into the surface parameters of "governance" capacities of the Greek State to manage the unemployed, minorities, youth, excluded populations in poverty in rural communities.In some successful cases, diffused industrialization was combined with other forms of economic activity, e.g. agriculture and tourism to produce zones of work opportunities.

Our Project aims to detect and register the hindering factors for rural development within the politico-administrative frameworks on a sub-EU level (Greece) and seek to establish the role and actions of social entrepreneurs within that sector. The importance of rural communities in defining local gastronomy, culture and employment innovation, as they engage in local community cooperative action, will be compared in areas with direct top-down political promotions and areas whereby endogenous local cooperative assemblies manage, as bottom-up social enterprises, steering the community into social development. The Ruraction H2020 –MSCA-ITN-2016 Project of the European Union addresses, in a comprehensive manner, the future of rural spaces in Europe. Our approach here will be an examination of EU policies and their interaction with the Greek socio-political structures.

RC26-489.2

TSOBANOGLOU, GEORGIOS* *(University of the Aegean, Sociology Department)*

GIANNOPOULOU, IOANNA *(Psychiatry Department (Second), Attika Hospital, University of Athens, Greece)*

Unaccompanied Minors in Greece

Greece is one of the major gateways for migrants entering the EU. Even though data on unaccompanied minors (UASC) living in Greece is rather conflicting, there is consensus among all concerned parties, that numbers are high, with several minors remaining undetected, non registered for asylum, and no legally entitled to remain in Greece. The closure of the Balkan route in March 2016 had implications for unaccompanied refugee children, given that a significant number of minors who perceived Greece as a transit country were forced to remain in Greece for an indeterminate period of time.

This presentation will briefly outline the current situation of UAMC in Greece, focusing on the legal framework, living conditions, services and practices these minors encounter. It is argued that legal protection of UAMC does not in reality translate into actual protection due to poor implementation of legislation and guidelines, as well as, due to fragmentation of the services and poor communication/cooperation between the different Authorities that have the obligation to care for and protect UAMC.

Next, it will proceed to discuss whether the existing research findings, so far focusing mainly on emotional and mental health problems relating to UASC's trauma experiences, have had any implications for setting out a coherent plan to meet these youngsters' complex needs. Throughout the migration crisis, Greek and international NGOs have stepped in to provide a series of services ranging from accommodation to legal aid and healthcare, some of questionable quality. The Greek State, by shifting its responsibilities to the charity sector, remained the "coordinator" rather than the main actor of refugee and migrant children's welfare provision services.

Lastly, it discusses the need of exploring UACS's coping strategies, their perspectives and experiences in the host country, all of which will better inform the development of policies and services for unaccompanied minors.

WG01-939.1

TSUCHIYA, YUKA* *(Kyoto University)*

Tuna Fishing As Subsistence and Migrant Work: Cases of Two Japanese Fishing Communities during the 1960s

Japanese deep-sea tuna fishing remained a prosperous industry from mid 1950s to the early 70s, until the 1973 oil crisis shot up the fuel price, and the 200 nautical miles agreement gave a finishing blow to the industry in the late 70s. It is little known, however, who were those fishermen who literally sailed seven seas of the world on tuna boats.

My paper will focus on two contrasting communities on the Pacific coast of the Shikoku Island of Japan: Muroto and Ainan, and discuss how they survived in the global tuna industry by using locally nurtured knowledge and skills.

Muroto, located on the Southeastern part of the island, developed as a Whaling port until the 19th century, subsequently switching to tuna business. The town accommodated not only tuna fishermen but also shipbuilders, ship-owners and all kinds of businesses related to tuna. Tuna-fishing was indeed subsistence activities for the whole community. Muroto seafarers were known for their bravery to explore new fishing grounds, and to sail long distances by their simple wooden boats.

By contrast, Ainan, located on the Southwestern part of the island, consisted of small fishing communities mostly living on coastal fisheries. Many young fishermen there responded to the call for crew members for tuna-fishing expeditions during the 50s and 60s. Some of them got on board Muroto-based boats, while others on larger tuna-ships owned by big seafood companies. They were migrant workers, so to speak, living away from their home for one, two, or more years. Some community leaders established an education system to get seaman's licenses so that the fishermen get higher salaries.

Both Muroto and Ainan fishermen were exploited in the gradually globalizing tuna industry, but at the same time, they also exploited the opportunities to bring cash income to their communities.

RC15-291.6

TUBI, OMRI* *(Northwestern University)*

The Changing Objects of Government: Malaria Eradication, Political Power and the Jewish National Home

Studies of states usually emphasize a shift in the interest of governments from controlling territories to controlling the populations under them. While some have criticized this linear narrative, or remained agnostic regarding the primacy of one object of government over the other, literature still lacks a more complex picture of the wielding of political power by government. We know less on when and how populations or objects become governmentalized, which actors value different objects over others and what are the implications on political institutions' legibility of populations, territories and so on.

Drawing on the case of malaria eradication in British ruled mandatory Palestine, I show how the attention of doctors shifted from population to prioritizing governing nature and territory following a change in the scientific method used to eradicate the disease. However, this general shift did not mean uniformity across agencies or actors involved in malaria eradication: some bodies focused on different objects and differences can be seen also between individuals. Thus, I argue, the use of political power is more complex than usually thought as multiple objects can simultaneously be prime concerns of government. This situation means that some of the populations suffering from malaria had "vanished" as they became illegible to political institutions.

Empirically, I will focus on the work of the Malaria Research Unit (MRU), a Zionist research unit working from within the health department of the British colonial state formed in Palestine, as well as on the antimalarial work of the Department of Health itself. I will also examine the work of one of the unit's antimalarial inspectors following the unit's disbandment in 1931.

RC42-JS-54.3

TUCH, STEVEN* *(George Washington University)*

MACDONALD, JASON *(West Virginia University)*

NESTOR, FRANCHESCA *(West Virginia University)*

Intergroup Contact and the Racial Attitudes of Black and White Youths, 1976-2015: Does Contact Really Matter?

This paper draws on a unique four decades-long series of nationally representative surveys of high school seniors in an examination of interracial contact among black and white adolescents from the mid-1970s through 2015. We track trends in opportunities for, frequency of, and closeness of contact and examine whether contact shapes youths' racial outlooks. We find that for the first two decades of the time series young African Americans reported more opportunities for and greater frequency and closeness of interracial contact than young whites, and that frequent and close contact, in turn, increased support for interracial ties and lead to more positive evaluations of diversity. Opportunities for contact, by contrast, do not by themselves foster more positive racial outlooks. Moreover, since the 1990s, black youths' racial outlooks have become less sanguine and now closely resemble those of white youths. In explaining these findings we focus on the role of social capital as a mediating factor through which contact shapes feelings of racial inclusion and exclusion.

RC50-835.4

TUCKER, HAZEL* *(University of Otago)*

Representing Futures in Tourism

Hollinshead's (2009) notion of worldmaking in tourism is useful in its drawing attention to the ways in which 'particular dominant / favoured representations of people/place/pasts' are privileged and projected in tourism. In this paper I seek to extend Hollinshead's (2009) ideas on worldmaking in order to consider how tourism also represents futures. The futures which tourism represents may include utopian futures or alternatively apocalyptic futures, and thereby produce particular orientations towards the future. The ways in which certain futures are selectively privileged in tourism, therefore, are a particularly potent aspect of the power of representation in tourism. This paper will discuss the potential implications of different future-representations in tourism, and hence why this aspect of tourism's worldmaking power is important to consider.

TG08-1011.3

TUEY, CATHERINE* *(Trent University)*

Memorial Objects and the Cultural Repertoires of Loss

There are the photographs that people put on display, pieces of clothing that some may keep and do not wear, or a car that a person may keep investing in even though it may be time to get a new one. These are just a few examples of objects that participants in a study on experiences of loss described as important in their lives because they were related to someone they lost. The materiality of loss demonstrates the meaning that people give to objects that might seem common in everyday life but it also represents the "hidden" emotions related to the process of memorializing. How do people come to give such artifacts meaning in their lives? Drawing on qualitative interviews with 32 participants in Ontario, Canada, my presentation investigates memorial objects as an important cultural repertoire. This paper explores the complexity of emotions and memorial objects that facilitate a type of interaction with a world that opens space for otherwise "hidden" emotions.

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

RC44-750.1

TUFTS, STEVEN* *(York University)*
THOMAS, MARK *(York University)*
MACDONALD, IAN *(Université de Montréal)*

The Labor-Populism-Urban Nexus

This paper examines the ways in which austerity, populism (including its authoritarian variants), and labor are brought together within and through the urban scale. While theorists of populism do not completely ignore the urban, too often the city is seen as a container of interactions for populist sentiments that have been constructed at larger scales (e.g., the nation state). Rather than simply emerging 'in the city', however, we approach the study of populism with the recognition that populism is itself produced by emerging urban forms, inter-urban and intra-urban competition for investment, sub/urban segregation, growing economic polarization, and divisions among the working-class and metropolitan elites. We seek to elaborate on how the changing urban fabric itself produces new spaces within which capital and labor are involved in often contradictory populist contests to advance their interests. Further, we attempt to understand labor's role in both the production of and resistance to emerging forms of urban populism. We focus on how urban populism is implicated in processes challenging the 'elitism' inherent in: urban planning initiatives such as transit, specific forms of cosmopolitanism, and select campaigns by local labor. We illuminate our framework with the cases drawn from labor's response to the short-lived regime of Toronto Mayor Rob Ford and his populist legacy as well as more recent campaigns. The research is drawn from a larger comparative project examining labor and urban populism in four North American cities.

RC31-559.4

TUMMINELLI, SANTA GIUSEPPINA* *(University of Palermo)*

Unaccompanied Foreign Minors in Italy: Problems, Contradictions and Social Inequalities

In recent years, in Italy, the interest in Unaccompanied Foreign Minors has increased, also because the number of migrant arrivals has increased. The theme has activated several debates and policies to manage emergencies and to reply to the needs of children. In 2016, the minors who arrived on Italian coasts were 24.929. Sicily is the main region that hosts migrants and where 40,9% of the Unaccompanied Foreign Minors are present.

The analysis proposes a reflection on the difficulties encountered by minors in the new country and on the contradictions that come from the different meaning that age, as a conceptual category and as the organizational principle of society, has for the social actors involved.

I'm going to present the first results of an exploratory research aimed at the perception of age and relationship with the roles associated with it. Ages have different significance in different phases of life and assume different connotations when compared with cultures.

Furthermore, I'll analyze other aspects because in the stories there are many sense elements and number of barriers:
- separation from the family of origin;
- need/desire to elaborate detachment;
- to remember the sense of the migration as a need not as a choice;
- to learn new language;
- integration in reception center for immigrants;
- academic inclusion.

RC32-JS-74.2

TUNCER, SELDA* *(Yuzuncu Yil University)*

Gendered Geographies of Displacement: Asylum-Seeker Women's Living Experiences in Van, Turkey

The massive mobility of Syrian people that continues to exist heavily due to the internal conflicts in Syria has placed the issue of asylum-seekers and refugees in the focus of politics and academia again. Turkey is historically a transitional zone between various geographies; according to the 2016 statistics, two thousand asylum-seekers per day are trying to enter Europe illegally from Turkey. Owing largely to gendered processes of war and displacement and also to consequences of immigration legislation, refugees and asylum-seekers in Turkey had to face many different kinds of violence, discrimination, and exclusion in their journeys to a new destination. The experiences of the women who had to escape from their home countries are particularly troubling, because, as commonly argued; refugee/asylum-seeker experience is heavily gendered in its impact. Asylum-seeker women from various ethnic and religious backgrounds came to stay temporarily in Turkey; however, it should be noted that their transitory locations never be a place where asylum-seeker women are simply newcomers who stay temporarily, but one in which their identities and livelihoods (re)make the places in which they come to live for an unknown given period. Therefore, it is important to examine how and in what ways women have located within these spaces in the Turkish context; in which spaces and why they are excluded and/or included; and, what kinds of means and forms of struggles and strategies are developed by asylum seeker women. Accordingly, this research aims to explore the gendering of displacement experiences based on the research conducted in the city of Van, a border city of Iran, which is heavily populated by Kurdish people and became a crossroad for Afghan, Iranian, and Syrian asylum-seekers.

RC28-506.6

TUPPAT, JULIA* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*
DE MOLL, FREDERICK* *(Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)*

Long Term Effects of Children's Non-Cognitive Dispositions at School Entry on Academic Outcomes

The paper investigates the role of kindergarten children's non-cognitive dispositions on educational outcomes in grade 3 from a longitudinal perspective. Most research on early educational inequality sets focus on school readiness in terms of children's cognitive skill development. Building on Bourdieu's theory of habitus, we argue that non-cognitive dispositions and attitudes toward learning and school might play an equally important role in generating unequal educational chances between children of different social strata.

We study these questions using a quantitative approach. We use data of the kindergarten cohort of the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), a longitudinal study that has been conducted since 2008. The kindergarten cohort follows children from kindergarten into primary and then secondary school (N=3.000). Data from waves 1, 2 and 5 are used, following target persons from age 4 (before school entry) to grade 3 in elementary school. Variables stem from parent interviews, as well as kindergarten teacher and school teacher interviews. Standardized competency tests before school entry enable us to estimate the effects of non-cognitive dispositions net of children's cognitive skill development before school entry.

We show that there is evidence of (1) social inequality in children's non-cognitive dispositions before school entry, (2) effects of children's non-cognitive dispositions before school entry on educational outcomes later in the educational career in grade 3 and also analyze whether (3) school-related non-cognitive dispositions (partially) mediate the effect of social class on educational outcomes.

We show that non-cognitive dispositions before school entry predict academic success later on in the educational career. Dispositions and attitudes towards learning affect academic achievement beyond cognitive skills.

RC11-222.3

TUREK, KONRAD* *(Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute)*

Effect of Training for Old-Age Employment and Retirement Transitions – Comparative Longitudinal Evidence from Share Data

European and national ageing policies give high priority to increasing retirement age and employability of older people, but still no effective solution exists. Lifelong learning (LLL) is an important tool to address these challenges. It aims to increase employability, alleviate risks and consequences of destandardised working lives, improve empowerment and adjustment to the changing reality. In result LLL should support increase employment in older cohorts and increase the average retirement age. However evidence shows that lifelong learning policies does not necessarily contribute to expected improvements and the net effect of interventions is often low. Unequal access to education, selective approach to training in companies and the effects of accumulation of advantages and disadvantages may also contribute to growth of inequalities throughout the lifecourse.

The primary goal of this presentation is to provide empirical insights into the patterns and consequences of human capital investments in older ages. It is based on comparative (European) and longitudinal data. It also refers to the policies aimed at lifelong learning that are implemented within European ageing and cohesion programmes. The presentation outlines the findings of the Horizon2020 Maria Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship granted project *LEEP* about longitudinal evidence on human capital investments in older age.

DATA. The analysis are based on data from waves no. 4, 5 and 6 (2010/11, 2013, 2015) of international panel Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) for population 50+ and include more than 10 European countries.

METHODS. Panel and multilevel regression models that focus on individual lifecourse trajectories.

RESULTS. The presentation provides evidence on the role of training for employment situation of people aged 50+, their wage trajectories, chances of re-employment and retirement transitions patterns. The results are discussed with reference to public policies.

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RC56-912.1

TURNER, BRYAN* *(Catholic University Melbourne)*

BURCHARDT, MARIAN* *(Inst Study Religious & Ethnic Diversity)*

SAKURAI, YOSHIHIDE* *(Hokkaido University)*

WITTROCK, BJORN* *(S)*

RANDERIA, SHALINI* *(IWM Vienna)*

Discussion

The book traces the experiences of religion and secularity in eleven countries not primarily shaped by Western Christianity (Japan, China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Russia, Turkey, Israel, Egypt, and Morocco), and examines how the status of religion and the emergence of secularity have evolved in the course of the 20th century in these societies. All chapters do so in conversation with Charles Taylor's grand narrative of the North Atlantic world in his *A Secular Age* (2007). The case studies indicate that in all eleven cases, the state – building on colonial and imperial legacies – highly determined religious experience, by variably regulating religious belief, practice, property, education, and/or law. The book identifies the major critical junctures and path dependencies that have led to the various levels of religious regulation and discusses the consequences of these for the possible emergence of something approaching Taylor's core condition of secularity – namely, the social acceptance of open religious unbelief (Secularity III). The discussants will engage with the book's main theses from the perspective of their own work on the topic.

RC29-529.3

TUSIKOV, NATASHA* *(York University)*

Policing through Digital Dragnets: Internet Intermediaries' Regulation of Illegal Pharmacies

Internet intermediaries, particularly large, U.S.-based companies like Google, PayPal and Facebook have become the new global regulators. These companies are increasingly responsible for policing online wrongdoings on behalf of nation-states and, in a recent development, other powerful corporate actors. These campaigns are not based on legislation or court orders, but secretive, non-legally binding "voluntary" enforcement agreements. Consequently, there is little oversight or adherence to due-process measures. Internet firms' capacity for and interests in regulating information and behaviour, whether on behalf of states or other companies, are critical areas of inquiry. In their current incarnation, these practices have the potential to create surveillance dragnets that track millions of law-abiding Internet users. Further, as these firms work as regulators – for states and powerful companies – they are shaping ideas of online deviance, as well as normalizing corporate and state surveillance in ways that are undermining fundamental civil rights.

This paper argues that governments, especially that of the United States, play a key role in directing specific regulatory outcomes, often strategically employing the narrative of 'voluntary intermediary-led' regulation. The paper contends that government-directed, intermediary-facilitated enforcement enables intermediaries to shape standards that privilege western legal, economic, and political preferences. As a result, these mostly U.S.-based intermediaries are concentrating power in ways that serve their commercial interests and the U.S. government's economic and national security interests. To make this argument, the paper explores the creation of a private regulatory program, backed by the U.S. government, called the Centre for Safe Internet Pharmacies (CSIP). CSIP is an industry-run association that brings together the pharmaceutical industry with Internet intermediaries to target and dismantle illegal online pharmacies. Through CSIP, the U.S. government can extend its reach to govern actors outside its legal jurisdiction and compel intermediaries to act as regulators to govern wrongdoing by third parties.

RC31-JS-13.5

TUSINI, STEFANIA* *(University for Foreigners of Perugia)*

Temporal Apartheid As Italian Response to Global Migration

The migratory phenomenon reveals the contradictions of globalization and belies the rhetoric of open borders. Despite the economically strongest countries spend huge sums to limit immigration, more and more migrants reach the destination countries.

In many Western societies (like Italy) the local response to this global phenomenon is discriminatory, and places migrants in a peculiar spatio-temporal collocation that I call "temporal apartheid".

Wearing the lens of the politics of time (migration policy is one of them), and mixing theoretical sources and empirical data, my intervention aims to illustrate how migrants in Italy are experiencing a condition of non-coevalness than natives, since the two social groups share the same space but not the same social time. Analysing some demographic, social and economic dimensions, in fact, it emerges how migrants live in a kind of temporal apartheid (as I called it) according to pa-

rameters characterizing a very different period than that contemporary one. So, they result to be confined in a separate social world.

Allochronic temporal policies produce significant social consequences. To analysing them, Merton's means-goals pattern and Hirschman's tunnel effect are employed. In brief, the gap between socially desirable goals and available means has very real effects on migrants: poverty, marginalization, but also frustration (especially on II generation migrants) because while goals are formulated in the present (and eventually achievable in the future), means are placed in the past ("where" migrants are living) and generally are inadequate or insufficient to achieve the purposes.

The prolonged discrepancy between means and goals (aspirations, using Appadurai's terminology) could produce potentially deviant and protest attitudes (called by Merton "rebellion", by Hirschman "exit")". Using this "tools" the French banlieues riots and the foreign fighters phenomenon are analysed.

RC33-601.1

TUTTLE, ALFRED* *(US Census Bureau)*

Informed Consent in the Age of Cybersecurity: Testing Messages and Questions and Exploring Perceptions of Privacy, Confidentiality, and Security

The U.S. Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about our country's people and economy. The success of our programs depends on the public's perception of the Census Bureau as a credible and reliable protector of individuals' personal information. Our survey and census programs follow informed consent procedures as required by federal laws and regulations and our own policies. An important part of our mission is to communicate clearly to respondents how their data will be used and protected.

Researchers from the Census Bureau have conducted numerous studies to test messages that communicate security procedures without alarming respondents unnecessarily, and survey questions intended to quantify respondents' perceptions of sensitivity and risk with regard to data requested by government surveys and censuses. This presentation will highlight findings from studies in which various types of messages and questions were tested to provide insights into respondents' perceptions of privacy and security in the context of government statistical collections.

RC31-561.3

TUZI, IRENE* *(Sapienza University of Rome)*

AL-RAHI, MIREILLE *(Migration Institute of Finland)*

Return Migration of Iraqis: Two Case Studies.

Throughout the past three decades, there have been a growing number of Iraqi refugees settling in both Middle Eastern countries and in European Member States due to the 2003-2011 war in Iraq and the on-going Syrian conflict since 2011. Both dreadful events have been a watershed for the Iraqi State and its citizens, leading to a profound process of state-society transformation (Yahya, 2015).

In the past ten years, a substantial number of those displaced Iraqis have returned to their homeland, sometimes with the intention to resettle permanently there, although they have usually defined their return as a visit or a temporary sojourn (Kivisto & La Vecchia-Mikkola, 2013). A major pull factor is the wish to reconnect with left-behind families and friends and with the land of origin. Nevertheless in refugees' decision to return, push factors, such as the host government policies and civil society attitudes towards them as well as anti-immigration sentiments and integration failure, can play an important role in stimulating the will to go back to the country of origin.

This study is the result of a joint multi-situated research and fieldwork in Lebanon and Finland and it aims at examining push and pulls factors of Iraqi refugees' decision to return home. It also investigates the ambivalence towards this decision in order to offer an insight into the process of redefining refugees' relationship with their country of origin – which in their imagination is not a country of violence and suffering anymore, but becomes an idealized, mythic place at odd with reality on the ground (Kivisto & La Vecchia-Mikkola, 2013).

RC06-134.8

TUZI, IRENE* *(Sapienza University of Rome)*

Syrian Families throughout Forced Migration and Transformation of Gender Relations

This research aims at exploring how Syrian families, facing the challenges of forced migration, deal with social repercussions of displacement. In particular, it will focus on how forced migration affects gender roles and gender relations among Syrian families displaced in Lebanon and Germany.

Bourdieu's theorisation of *habitus*, *capital* and *field* will be at the base of this research. The concept of cultural capital refers to symbolic elements acquired through being part of a particular community or social class. Forced migration

obliges people to share those forms of cultural capital with others but also pushes them to create a common sense of identity and a collective position within the society of resettlement. Cultural capital is physically embodied by Bourdieu's concept of *habitus*, which deeply ingrains habits, skills, and dispositions that people collect due to life experiences. Forced migration brings about the transfer of people's habitus into different fields – or distinct arenas of practice. In this sense, it is important to understand which habitus and which capital refugees bring to the receiving society, as well as the way they experience a hysteresis when their habitus is not in line with the field in which they exists (Bourdieu 1986).

This study is part of a wider on-going PhD research designed on a qualitatively driven approach and empirical data. My hypothesis is that forced migration has an important role in empowering people, transforming household dynamics, as well as in shaping the idea of home and family (Salih 2013). In this sense, Lebanon and Germany, as countries of destination, have an important role in challenging existing forms of gender relations and family dynamics. Focusing on the country of destination is important to differentiate the nature of agency that refugees are able to assume.

RC06-138.3

TWAMLEY, KATHERINE* (University College London)
SCHOBER, PIA (University of Tübingen)

An Examination of a New Parental Leave Policy in the UK: Findings from a Survey with Expectant Parents

The UK is an example of an Anglophone country, which historically have been characterized by low levels of statutory leave provision for mothers and even less for fathers. However, in April 2015 the UK introduced Shared Parental Leave (SPL), allowing mothers to transfer their maternity leave to their partners from two weeks after the birth or adoption of a child. Despite policy and media interest in SPL, there has been very limited research conducted to date and knowledge on take-up is poor. This paper will present findings from an in-depth survey conducted with expectant parents in two NHS trusts in England on their knowledge, views and plans around leave after the birth of their child. The study offers the opportunity to examine the relatively new introduction of fathers' access to parental leave in the liberal welfare regime context of the UK. 856 expectant parents took part in the survey. We found that knowledge of and access to SPL is strongly correlated with education, ethnicity and home ownership. Finances and negative career consequences were cited as primary barriers to take up of SPL. Hypothetical vignettes around potential policy changes indicated that knowing others who take SPL would be most likely to encourage individuals' reported intention to take SPL. We discuss the findings in relation to theories around social stratification, policy-feedback, and gender as a social structure.

RC06-128.7

TWAMLEY, KATHERINE* (University College London)

What Impact Do Campaigns to Introduce Fathers' Leave Have on Gender and Generational Equality? a Case Study from the UK.

Over the last twenty years, there has been a steady increase in the number of countries and organisations that endorse and provide fathers' access to extended leave after the birth of a child. Feminist and gender scholars and activists have argue that such leave will denaturalise the mother/woman as primary carer; will lead to less discrimination in the workplace since both men and women would be potential carers/leave takers; and, if leading to increased care from men, could bring about a more equitable and less repressive society. Childhood scholars have had less to say about fathers' leave, though some campaign enthusiastically against extended daycare with individual parent care favoured. Reactions to the introduction of men's access to extended leave in the UK have, however, been mixed, with feminists and conservative groups alike, concerned with displacing women's mothering roles. In examining these issues, I draw on a longitudinal mixed methods qualitative research project with first-time heterosexual parents in the UK who choose to have the mother take all the leave available to parents, and those who choose to share leave between parents. I argue that the focus on men's access to parental leave may be to the detriment of the relations between women and children, with little capacity to enable more equal gender and generational relations.

RC24-451.1

TY, RAISA* (University of the Philippines-Diliman; University of Eastern Philippines)

From Vulnerability to Agency in Disasters: The Experiences of Women Victim-Survivors of Typhoon Haiyan

This paper presents the experiences of women victim-survivors of Typhoon Haiyan, considered "the most powerful storm to make landfall in recorded history" (Republic of the Philippines Gazette 2013). Police data of violence committed against women shows an increase of reported rape-related and physical abuse cases in 2014 and 2015, the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan, compared to 2010-2013 in the Province of Leyte. Based on the data from the Department of Social Welfare and Development, economic abuse and emotional crisis are among the top cases experienced by 'women in especially difficult circumstances' in 2014-2015 in Eastern Visayas.

Drawing from vulnerability theory in disaster studies, this research examines women's experiences of disaster as they intersect with their multidimensional characteristics of economic, physical and social vulnerabilities (Yumarni 2014). In addition, Bourdieu's concept of capital is used to analyze women's practices as agents to overcome the limitations of their predicament. Using interviews with women victim-survivors in Tacloban City and a nearby town, areas that were badly hit by the typhoon, the study captures the narratives of women's experiences of disaster, examines articulations of their practices of survival, negotiations with others, and rebuilding their lives in the disaster aftermath. Women's traditional social roles and their strong sense of commitment to their family are among the themes in their narratives as victim-survivors of disaster. On the other hand, their agency is also explored as they become advocates, organizers and responders.

RC05-112.2

TYLER, IMOGEN* (University of Lancaster)

The Hieroglyphics of the Border: Racial Stigma in Neoliberal Europe

In the summer of 2015, 1.5 million refugees arrived at Europe's borders. This article examines how and why this humanitarian crisis was transformed into a 'racist crisis'. It begins by recounting a highly publicised event in the Czech Republic which saw police forcibly removing hundreds of people from trains at midnight in the border town of Břeclav, before inking numbers on their arms and transporting them to detention centres. Thinking with this scene, the article develops the conceptual framework of 'racial stigma' to capture some of the multiple practices that characterize border regimes in Contemporary Europe. Racism, it argues, is the stigma machine of sovereign power in neoliberal Europe. The article concludes with some reflections on how Europe's current 'racist crisis' reanimates both historical spectres of race and spectral geographies of racism.

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RC25-JS-40.3

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

Foreign Language Knowledge: A Resource or a Barrier for Economic Integration?

The economics of language has stressed that foreign language competences are a form of human capital that promotes wage benefits among immigrants. In the same way, sociology has emphasized their potential as a cultural asset that enables economic integration in host societies. However, foreign language skills are not always rewarded in the labor market. The academic literature has shown different outcomes depending on several conditions, being occupational and contextual level variables among the most important ones. Thus, demand and supply aspects, country-specific policies and social context (e.g. anti-immigrant attitudes), are relevant moderators of the language-earnings relationship. However, the effects of these variables have not systematically evaluated and the conditions by which languages are recognized by labor markets are not clear. In this presentation we take into consideration the effects of these variables to explain the language-earnings relationship. We base our work on a combination of three European databases (AES, PIAAC and SES) that enables a comprehensive and cross-national exploration of the mentioned effects. This research can enhance sociological knowledge regarding economic integration of immigrants through language.

RC34-626.6

UBEDA, MIQUEL* *(University of Lleida)*
STRECKER, TANJA CONNI* *(University of Lleida)*
CABASÉS PIQUÈ, M. ÀNGELS* *(University of Lleida)*
SABATÉ LANDMAN, MALENA* *(University of Bath)*

Youth Unemployment, Labour Precariousness & Gender: A Statistical Analysis of the Deterioration of the Spanish Youth Labour Market Since 1985.

The Spanish labour market is notorious for its high general and exceptionally high youth unemployment rates and labour precariousness, temporality and under-employment have by now become its general characteristics. Though diverse studies describe the current situation, few have centred on the development of the Spanish youth labour market over the decades and considered gender differences. In this paper, we present two mathematical models, developed with data from the *Muestra Continua de Vidas Laborales* (official Spanish Statistics). We have analysed the data of the contracts of a large sample of the Spanish workforce over the 1985-2015 period, using several statistical models. In concrete, we consider the median annual income of the sample by year, daily working time compared to a full-time contract by year and median length of the contracts. Moreover, we differentiate between regional locations and sexes, adding, hence, further dimensions of difference to our analysis over time. Our results show, amongst others, clear gender differences beyond the gender pay gap, an abrupt change in trend for the year 1999 and onwards regarding the daily working time and a linear downward evolution of the contract length since 1996. Our analysis of this data gives, in summary, statistical evidence of a significant deterioration in the quality of the employment of the young adult population in Spain.

RC32-594.1

UBELEJIT-NTE, ADAKU* *(University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria.)*

Framing Sexist Hateful Words and Actions in Nigeria : The Paradox of Women Exclusion in Development

Feminist and critical scholarship situates sexist discourse in hate speech as creating, perpetrating and justifying dominance and violence against women. This paper is insightful to the increased public awareness and support to address the alarming rate of virulence of speech and actions on social, political, virtual and ethno-religious spaces in Nigeria that deflects attention from sexist hateful words and actions. Sexist hate speech has remained invisible and unaddressed because it is embedded in the complex social matrix and historical continuities that relegate women to the background. Actions and words are equal, pervasive in nature but sexually suggestive hateful words and actions are denigrating and lead to vulnerabilities of women and girls. This discourse challenges sexist hate speech as false perceptions that have institutionalized social hierarchies animated by sexual prejudice, stereotypes and the basis for women exclusion in development in both private and public spaces. The article analyzes the multiple dimensions of intersectional realities of sexuality, gender and other social categories that are shaped by social practices like spoken or written words, actions and power relations undermining equity and women inclusion. The paper examines the invisibility of legal and constitutional frameworks that particularly address sexist epithets as validating the permissibility of sexist speech in Nigeria.

RC24-455.5

UEDA, KYOKO* *(Sophia University)*

Bridging the Islands: A Miracle Tool or Burdensome Legacy?

A purpose of this paper is to discuss the functions of a massive concrete-made bridge for an isolated island. As soon as an island is bridged, does the island become no longer geographically isolated, nor remote? Or does a bridge make an island even more periphery to lose its sovereignty in exchange for its traffic efficiency? This paper poses a question that if there's any correlation between the topographic isolation and the local autonomy by analyzing cases of two bridged islands in Okinawa, Southern part of Japan.

How does the bridge change the society? What are the functions of bridge other than to improve the traffic efficiency for an island? As a case study, this paper will refer to small islands called Yagaji and Kouri, placed in Okinawa prefecture of Japan. These islands, including another between them, were bridged from 1953 one by one untill 2010.

After opening of the bridge in 2005 in Kouri island, the elementary school, a clinic, and the public port to get on the ferry, the busiest places in the island, have disappeared. They were, institutionally, no longer needed inside of the island after the bridging because they are replaced by the better and larger ones beyond the bridge.

This paper will discuss the socio-cultural effect of the concrete-made bridge especially for a small island. Their geographical features and four bridges would show us clearly enough to understand the difficulties imposed on the islanders in exchange for the traffic convenience brought by the bridge.

RC15-287.2

UENO, AYA* *(Osaka University)*

Influence of Cultural Context on Healing Process :Analysis of a Japanese Undiagnosed Rare Disease Patient

Diagnosis is necessary to start the healing process. However, data from Rare Disease UK, UDP (Undiagnosed Disease Program in America) and FORGE (Finding of Rare Disease Genes in Canada) unanimously show that patients with undiagnosed rare disease (URD) are on the increase. Living with URD makes it difficult for patients to understand and accept their condition, thus the healing process cannot start. This paper examines a Japanese URD patient's experience, and explores their struggle to accept and narrate a condition without medical diagnosis.

Crystallization is the realization of what body failure means for one's biography (Strauss et al. 1987). My research examines this concept by analyzing a case study of a Japanese URD patient and her life without diagnosis. I conducted participant observation during my multiple stays with the patient, accompanied her medical checkups, as well as interviewed the patient, her family, doctors and members of her local community. Close observation of the patient and her family helped me understand their situation, interactions and medical resources. I found that although *crystallization* is said to occur when patients experience performance failures, this case indicates that it is rather the patients' cultural background that plays a significant role in the process. Therefore, my findings add to the current theory by highlighting how some URD patients unconsciously adapt their biographies according to available cultural context, such as concepts of spirits, body or life. As URD patients' conditions fail to be classified, illness trajectories and legitimate access to health care system remain limited. Conventional illness narratives focus on major chronic illnesses with names, but a growing body of research, including mine, suggests researchers should pay more attention to undiagnosed conditions, and especially to the influence of the patients' cultural backgrounds.

RC30-552.4

UGARTE, SOFÍA* *(University of Cambridge)*

'I Need to Work to be Legal, I Need to be Legal to Work': Clandestine Markets and Labor Precarity Among Haitian Women in Santiago (Chile).

Immigration and legal status are dimensions of recent forms of labor market stratification and precarious employment in countries with high migrant flows. This paper explores the relationship between precarity and legal status within the framework of Haitian migration in Chile, where new forms of racial discrimination and gender segregation have emerged in the past few years.

Chile's migrant population has recently transformed based on the changing political and economic circumstances in Latin America, and the tightening of migration policies in the 'global north.' Since 2015, Haitian migrants have become more present in the Chilean social landscape, which is reflected in the dramatic

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increase of their temporary visa and permanent residence applications. As a new group, their presence entails racial and linguistic differences, as well as new kinds of gender segregation that challenge current forms of integration that operate at different levels of society.

Drawing upon participant observation with Haitian women in Santiago (Chile), statistical analysis of migratory records in the country and interviews with the key informants, I intend to unravel the different strategies Haitian women use to gain labor stability, such as clandestine economic practices to regularize their migrant status. I seek to describe the nascent black market of fake contracts, in which most Haitian women fall into with both successful and failed outcomes. Also, I describe the multiple experiences of employment and unemployment that Haitian women who buy these fake contracts have. In doing so, I attempt to critically analyze how the relationship between migrant status and labor precarization in Chile is explained considering these findings; and how racial and gender differences can deepen our understanding of this relation in Latin America and other contexts.

RC09-179.4

UGUR, DOLUNAY* *(Yale University)*

Politics of Transnational Humanitarianism: Humanitarian Aid Organizations Assisting Syrian Refugees in Southeastern Turkey

Turkey, as the top host country for Syrian refugees, also hosts dozens of INGOs, local Turkish and Syrian NGOs assisting them, mostly in southeastern Turkey. However, Syrian refugees are not the only population who have been suffering in the region. The region, where Kurdish people constitute the predominant ethnic group, has recently witnessed state violence, curfews, civilian deaths, human rights violations, and hundreds of thousands internally displaced persons (IDPs) since the June 2015 general election. The co-existence of historically 'less-than-citizens' Kurdish people and relatively recently 'less-than-human' Syrian refugees in the same region constitutes the ideal setting to explore the complex dynamics of transnational humanitarianism with politics, law, and morality, more specifically with nation states, supranational decision making bodies (e.g. the EU), international law, and humanitarian ethics. In the presence of these complicated dynamics and two "possible" beneficiaries of the humanitarian aid in the region, namely Syrian refugees and Kurdish citizens, this paper analyzes the humanitarian claim of impartiality in determining who can be the "subject" of its assistance. The in-depth semi-structured and open-ended interviews with 20 humanitarian workers from 15 different organizations reveal that this morally and legally driven international assistance intersects with national and international politics in various ways. The research shows that humanitarian assistance cannot be given to the conflict induced IDPs in an authoritarian nation-state, like Turkey, if there is a prevalent fear among NGOs about being dismissed from the country where they operate. The paper argues that the realization of the humanitarian principle of impartiality in such conditions is strictly restricted by the national politics.

RC01-50.2

UGWU, CHUKWUKA* *(University of Nigeria, Nsukka)*

The Fulani Moslem Pastoralist Versus Agrarian Armed Conflicts in Nigeria: Causes and Implications for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Target 2.1

The Fulani Muslim Pastoralist versus Agrarian Armed Conflicts in Nigeria: Causes and Implications for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Target 2.1

The history of most Sub-Saharan African countries is awash with myriads of widespread incidences of conflicts that usually aggravate human misery, deaths, poverty and hunger. In recent times, the enraging Fulani pastoralist armed conflict with the largely Christian sedentary agrarian farmers in Nigeria accounts as one of the highest of such sporadic conflicts. Most existing explanations of these conflicts has to date, been a panoramic brush overview, comments and opinion piece. Academic work emphasizing on primary research has been largely scarce. The aim of this paper which adopts descriptive survey design methodology explores both conflict victims and other citizen's perception on the dynamics of the phenomenon. Data collected using questionnaire and qualitative interviews from the north-central and south-east states indicate that there are emerging meta-causes and consequences attendant to this conflict which the federal government has been unable to checkmate. These consequences which have not been analyzed sufficiently in most previous studies on the subject matter includes among others, both agrarian and pastoralist low or no participation in their chosen agricultural activities due to fears of attacks on attending to their land and water resources that are in contention. This phenomenon has occasioned no or scarce food or livestock production for household and small scale farming activities which triggers off sustainable and substantial food insecurity. The paper argues that this has ushered in severe hunger and malnutrition, low or no household incomes, rise in poverty and accelerated increase in non-communicable diseases in these conflict regions. The paper concludes by advancing possible panacea to ending these conflicts, that have made Nigeria food dependent and not

contributing to her achievement of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals target 2.1 by year 2030.

RC01-48.5

UGWU, CHUKWUKA* *(University of Nigeria, Nsukka)*

The "No Papers, Pay and Pass Syndrome" in Nigerian Police-Check Points: Consequences and Implications for Citizens' Trust in Public Institutions.

The Nigerian police force which started during the pre-Nigerian colonial state in 1861 with the initial 100-man contingent and formerly promulgated in 1930 in Lagos, has today burgeoned to the more than 370,000 bulky and largest police personnel in Africa. However, since its inception till date, this key security and political institution has the highest record of official corruption in the conduct of her duties. On the basis of this, several commissions, panels, police reforms, comments, opinion piece and academic research, aimed at the explanation of this phenomenon has been attempted. The aim of this paper is to explore one of the most notorious aspects of this institutional corruption that is rarely academically researched on, which is operationalized at the frequently observed police check-points on Nigerian roads. The police behaviour at these check-points is that all most all mobile transport passersby, cough out some money to the police, as gratification before being allowed to pass. A special focus of this paper will border not only on the dynamics of this institutionalized attitude, but also on the study of the officialdom and efficacy of these check-points, as a crime prevention measure in Nigeria. Particularly of interest to this paper, will be the analysis of the consequences and implications of this endemic security praxis, to the Nigerian citizens' trust, in the nature of operations of their public institutions and governance systems.

RC19-362.3

ULRICHS, MARTINA* *(Freelance)*
SLATER, RACHEL *(ODI)*

Social Protection and Climate Resilience: Evidence from Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda

Within the context of recurring humanitarian emergencies in sub-Saharan Africa social assistance programmes are increasingly mentioned as effective interventions to build people's resilience to climate-related shocks and stresses. Innovative 'shock-responsive' and 'adaptive' social protection frameworks highlight how synergies between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and social protection can more holistically address the vulnerability of extremely poor people to a range of livelihood risks. Based on qualitative research conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda this paper critically analyses in how far social assistance programmes can play a role in reducing the vulnerability of the poor to climate change, and where other programmes need to step in to complement these efforts. The analysis is informed by an understanding that resilience to climate extremes and disasters cannot be built by one programme or sector alone, but requires a range of programmes that together increase the capacity of people and governments to reduce the diverse set of risks that underpin poverty and vulnerability and increase the risk of disasters. While the potential of synergies across sectors is promising, merging climate and humanitarian policies with social protection can run the risk of losing focus of social protection's core objectives.

RC52-866.1

UMARIK, MERIL* *(Tallinn University)*
LOOGMA, KRISTA *(Tallinn University)*
AASA, MARET *(Tallinn University)*

Transformation of the Professionalism of Vocational Teachers: Social Context and Agency of Teachers

The paper focus on (re-)conceptualizing the professionalism of vocational teachers. Freidson (2001) regarded professionalism as the "third logic" in contrast of that of the market or organization. Social changes and global trends (such as neo-liberalization, increasing migration etc.) have involved changes in operation of professional groups and professionalization of non-traditional occupations. Estonian case enables to analyze how the multilevel context factors, such as radical societal changes and reforms, have involved changes in work and professionalization of vocational teachers as occupational group.

In Estonia, only as recently as in 1995 the role of vocational teachers was introduced and qualification requirements were set for vocational teachers. During the recent years, the work of vocational teachers has become more and standardized and demanding, asking for new competences in order to fulfill diversifying work roles. In this paper we focus on how vocational teachers themselves construct narratives of their professional careers and changes in their work. The analysis of work-life-history narratives enable to understand how the occupation

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of vocational teachers has changed and what is the role of contextual factors and the agency of vocational teachers here.

Although, often the becoming a vocational teacher has rather been a chance than pre-planned career path, the teachers narratives reflect high commitment and caring for students as well as the vocational field taught. The multiple patterns of discontinuous "boundaryless" career paths including shifts between the industry and the school or sharing time between them reflects the identity profiles of vocational teachers often involving identification with vocational field taught and with the teachers´ identity at the same time. On the other hand, the shifts and disruptions in teachers´ careers has been related to societal changes and reorganization of the vocational education system or circumstances of private life.

Freidson, E. (2001). *Professionalism: The third logic*. London: Polity Press.

RC19-369.8

UMEJESI, IKECHUKWU* *(UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, SOUTH AFRICA)*

Confronting 'Betterment Planning' of the Apartheid Regime in South Africa: Former Black Homelands and Land Reform Program for Social Justice and Sustainable Rural Development

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Abstract

The apartheid South African government used a skewed land use policy, the *Betterment Planning*, to dispossess black South Africans of their land and create labour reserves to power the economy of a racially non-inclusive country. The social and economic consequences created by this policy and similar projects in the former black homelands led to mass impoverishment of communities, demographic displacements and confinement to unproductive lands. With the emergence of a democratic dispensation in 1994 came the need to redress historical injustices of the apartheid era. In order to promote social and economic empowerment and as well as mass poverty in different African communities, the post-apartheid state instituted several corrective measures. One of these measures is the Land Reform Programme (LRP) of the ANC government. This paper peers into the ongoing land reform programme of the post-apartheid state used as a tool for 'corrective justice'. It explores how institutional dynamics and social factors influence sustainable development for the beneficiaries of the land reform program. The study focuses on three communities – *Cata, Cwengcwe* and *Tyuty*– in the former Ciskei homeland. It uses primary and secondary data collected from the study communities.

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[2] Presenter

RC51-853.5

UMPLEBY, STUART* *(George Washington University)*

New Horizons for Second Order Cybernetics

Cybernetics today consists of two branches: 1) technical cybernetics that many people are familiar with – personal computers, GPS devices, the internet and on-line banking and 2) theoretical cybernetics. The latter is similar in breadth and depth to physics, though much less developed. Whereas physics provides a general theory of matter and energy that underlies the engineering disciplines, cybernetics offers a general theory of control and communication that underlies biology, social science and artistic fields. As a general theory of regulation, cybernetics includes theories that explain processes in the human body, among groups of people, organizations, nations and the world as a whole.

The most innovative development in theoretical cybernetics has been the work on "second-order cybernetics", a term introduced by Heinz von Foerster in the mid 1970s. According to von Foerster first order cybernetics is concerned with observed systems; second order cybernetics concerns observing systems. Despite the progress that has been made, this work is not widely known. To illustrate the advancements, a recent book, *New Horizons in Second Order Cybernetics*, has been written and edited by Alexander Riegler, Karl H. Mueller and Stuart A. Umpleby. Part I consists of six target articles, each followed by several commentaries and a response by the author of the target article. These contributions address philoso-

phy of science, mathematics, psychology, consciousness, design and drama. Part II considers why the work in second-order cybernetics is not more well-known after four decades. The principal reason is that second-order cybernetics uses an epistemology of constructivism, whereas the scientific community is committed to an epistemology of realism. However, cybernetics has influenced and been influenced by many fields – philosophy, mathematics, social science, biology, and engineering. The current concern with increasing communication among disciplines will likely lead to more interest in the common language that cybernetics offers.

RC47-799.2

UNCU, BARAN ALP* *(Marmara University)*

Performing alternative networks of trust and solidarity in the aftermath of Gezi protests

Square movements have mobilized in response to two major crises of neoliberalism and representative democracy. While rejecting insecurities, exclusions, and inequalities imposed by the governmentality model of neoliberalism, activists have criticized incapacities and unresponsiveness of conventional political actors and institutions in terms of representing interests and concerns. They merge new social movements' demands for liberty, autonomy, self-expression and authenticity with economic and political justice concerns, particularly those expressed by the Global Justice Movement. In doing that, protestors have formed inclusive, participatory, decentralized and leaderless protest camps where a plurality of individuals express their indignation and prefigure alternative networks of trust and solidarity through performative practices while preserving diversity. In that regard, square movements signify the formation of a new subjectivity and an alternative politicization based on which activists engage in envisioning and prefiguring a future that they aspire. Even though these protests have disappeared as quickly as they have emerged, alternative networks of trust and solidarity persist in different forms. This paper analyzes formation of alternative networks of trust and solidarity during and after the Gezi Protest. Based on 65 in-depth interviews and 30 months of participant observation, I argue that alternative networks of trust and solidarity building on cognitive, emotional, and relational transformations at the Gezi encampment continue to exist in the aftermath of the protests. I show that even though the Gezi Protest itself phased out, the new subjectivities and alternative relations of trust and solidarity have not vanished. Rather, they have become embodied in the post-Gezi protests and everyday life practices such as food collectives, city gardens, citizen initiatives and issue specific movement networks, and these carry out the task of imaging and shaping an alternative future.

RC14-272.6

ÜNSAL, PELIN* *(Université Paris-Dauphine)*

« Informer En Contexte d'Exception : Une Étude Sur La Production Journalistique Sous Le Gouvernement Akp En Turquie, Le Cas De Doğan Medya »

Ce travail se propose d'étudier la production journalistique dans le champ médiatique turc que nous considérons comme une institution politique et économique au sein de la réorganisation du champ journalistique et des transformations du champ politique. Nous avons réalisé 37 entretiens semi-directifs avec les journalistes et les cadres du groupe *Doğan Medya*, un des plus grands groupes de médias de masse en Turquie ainsi que des observations participantes dans la salle de rédaction de la chaine d'information en continu *CNN Türk* et dans le journal *Hürriyet* détenus par *Doğan Medya*. En Turquie, l'économie du champ politique est marquée par une concentration extrême : « tous les journaux et toutes les chaînes de télévision majeures sont détenus par un grand conglomérat opérant dans divers secteurs, tels que la construction, l'énergie, l'exploitation minière, la banque, les télécommunications ». Ainsi, notre cas d'étude, le groupe *Doğan Medya* est un choix approprié pour deux raisons principales : premièrement c'est un des groupes de médias de masse ayant un pouvoir de manipulation et deuxièmement le groupe *Doğan* opère également dans divers secteurs comme l'énergie, la vente, l'immobilier. Il faut se rappeler que ces conglomérats, afin d'avoir plus de pouvoir dans les adjudications sur leurs autres investissements, créent leur propre pouvoir médiatique. Nous cherchons à répondre à la question suivante : À quoi correspond exactement le régime de domination au sein des médias de masse en Turquie ? Ainsi, pour citer Alain Accardo, « Pourquoi le discours médiatique semble-t-il converger spontanément vers la légitimation de l'ordre établi ? ». Nous analyserons les rapports du pouvoir au sein des organisations médiatiques de masse et les enjeux et stratégies concrets mobilisés par des journalistes et des dirigeants face aux contraintes du pouvoir politique et économique.

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RC44-741.2

UPADHYAY, SMRITI* *(Johns Hopkins University)*

Keeping the Peace? Evaluating Hindu Nationalist efforts to defuse class conflict and reproduce a stable class compromise in Gujarat

Scholars have long theorized the close articulation of projects of economic development and nationalism. In the 20th century, postcolonial leaders sought to cement cross-class bases of cooperation to bolster capital accumulation. In India, labor unions, most notably those affiliated to the ruling Indian National Congress Party, played a central role in consolidating this class compromise and in producing hegemonic capitalist accumulation for at least a small section of the working class. This paper investigates whether Hindu nationalism is playing an analogous role in India today. In particular, it examines the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), the Hindu nationalist labor union federation and asks: is Hindu nationalism able to obtain the consent of workers in India's contemporary political economy? To answer this question, I draw on ethnographic and historical insights based on fieldwork conducted in a high-profit manufacturing corridor in the Indian state of Gujarat, a site where the twin projects of nationalism (both of secular and religious variants) and capitalist development have historically been most closely articulated. I argue that since the 1980s, the BMS has played an important role in reproducing a stable class compromise between permanent workers and capitalists, but that today, this task is becoming increasingly difficult for union leaders. In particular, it is the pervasiveness of informality, even in jobs that were once relatively high-wage and well-protected by the state, that complicates the BMS' efforts to maintain stable class relations through their ideological claims of a Hindu community unified across (intra and inter) class divisions and their rejection of class struggle. Gujarat's manufacturing sector, which has become the poster child for the current Indian state's ambitious plans to boost manufacturing, is increasingly becoming a site of worker discontent, and consequently, perhaps the initial unraveling of the hegemonic articulation of capitalist development and Hindu nationalism.

RC27-499.5

UPENIEKS, LAURA* *(Department of Sociology, University of Toronto)*
SENDROIU, IOANA *(University of Toronto)*

"We Made You Pay Attention": Media Representations of Sex Segregation and Male Practice Players in Women's College Basketball

To take a step forward and move beyond the bounds of sex segregation and its stringent grip on sport, we need to both imagine and implement spaces for competition between women and men. This paper gives close consideration to the interaction between male practice players and elite NCAA Division 1 female basketball players in the United States, through a content analysis of media articles on the subject. We analyze 122 news articles using Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC), a software program comprised of a set of database dictionaries that reflect psychologically meaningful linguistic categories. Our findings suggest that in contrast to NCAA committees that have raised concerns that this practice subordinates female athletes, the media has portrayed the practice in a largely positive light. We find that the media largely ignore the ways in which the use of male practice players reinforces gender essentialism, instead highlighting the friendships that develop as part of these cross-gender interactions. Moreover, the use of male practice players is advocated in terms of its diffuse rewards or benefits rather than success or failure. While the use of male practice players may be a way to challenge sex segregation in sport, much more work is needed to understand the "promises and pitfalls" of gender integration in sport.

RC10-204.2

UROS, SUVAKOVIC* *(University of Pristina with temporary Head Office in Kosovska Mitrovica, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology)*

From Socialist Self-Management to Neoliberal Democracy on Example of Serbia or Must Democracy Have ONLY One Dimension?

Social changes are considered in the article on the example of Serbia, accomplished by the transition from the self-managerial socialism to the neoliberal capitalism. Most of the social-economic rights of workers were reduced, even canceled, the rights that characterized the self-managerial socialism of the ex-Yugoslavia in which Serbia was one of the republics having the same rights. Yugoslav self-managerial socialism had significant differences concerning the Soviet model of real-socialism, so that it was often called "soft socialism", since it provided also the influence of the people that were not members of the Communist Party to political life of the country. In Serbia in the last quarter of the 20th century, and especially after the 2000, black economy is flourishing, a great number of workers is non-registered, wages are among the lowest in the world regarding the education of the labor, unemployment rate is high, there is no possibility to get a flat except in case of debtor's slavery with foreign banks, there is a high contingency regarding the keeping of the own job since labor contracts

that guaranteed employment for indefinite period are being cancelled, precarity is being developed, and these are just a few of the phenomena that appeared as the consequence of the transition. While workers in Serbia used to have the right to choose the director of their company and decide at workers' gatherings on the distribution of profit and who was going to get a flat from the company, today they have only the right to vote, periodically, at elections, as citizens. Self-management rights are lost forever, while gained political freedoms have become much less important for their everyday life. Is it possible that democracy is simultaneously social-economic and political category, which is the issue to which the answer is searched?

RC05-114.3

URVASHI, SHREYA* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai)*

Understanding Ethnic Identities in Urban Spaces in India

The ethnic identity of an individual is a chief characteristic in determining her or his belongingness to parts of urban space in a society. Various studies show how Indians have internalised this identity for themselves as well as for others, and have experienced some sort of discrimination and/or advantage based on their ethnic group and identity; in explicit forms like document verification and obtaining a visa, or in much more implicit forms like rented accommodation or in entrance in gated communities. Moreover, this identity for some people further pushes them into what is know as a ghetto condition, coming out of which is an immense task not only due to economic reasons, but due to the culmination of social and cultural reasons piled up on the economic factor.

Although theorization on such lines have been done primarily in America and Europe, the same is very relevant in the Indian context as well. The concept of ghettos, particularly, is widely prevalent in India. What however makes it different from the western discourse is the presence of class as well as caste dynamics in the formation and sustanence of ghettos in urban areas in India. A comparison of racism and casteism has always been of interest to scholars and thus, not surprisingly, a feature directly related to this phenomenon finds its existence in India with the prevalence of Dalit ghettos. What makes the current discourse even more interesting is that living in ghettos in India is not restricted to the lower castes only. Such urban spaces which are basically formed as a result of unequal attitude of the larger society also cater to religious and regional minorities as well. Another entrant into the concept of such ghettos includes the ones formed due to coming of various refugees.

RC48-811.1

USHIYAMA, RIN* *(University of Cambridge)*

The Polyphony of Victim Activism: Social Performance(s) of Victimhood after the Aum Affair

The Aum Affair, a series of crimes and terrorist attacks committed by the new religious movement Aum Shinrikyō between 1988 and 1995, constituted a tumultuous moment in recent Japanese history. Not only did the event reveal tension in civil society, it also left in its wake a raft of social problems, some of which victims sought to address through public campaigns. This paper applies and develops the theory of social performance through a study of three of Aum's victims who became leading figures for victims' pursuit of justice in the aftermath of the Aum Affair. Though each figure engaged in activism in the pursuit of 'justice' as the ultimate moral end, their social performances have varied much in style and substance. First, Nagaoka Hiroyuki – father of a former Aum believer and a victim of a murder attempt – has appealed for clemency on behalf of Aum's ex-believers, on the basis that they had been 'brainwashed'. Second, Takahashi Shizue, widow of the 1995 Tokyo sarin attack, became the leader of a victims' movement campaigning for a state-funded compensation system. Takahashi has also occasionally reaffirmed the death penalty as a necessary mechanism for retributive justice. Third, Kōno Yoshiyuki, a survivor of the 1994 Matsumoto sarin attack who was initially falsely accused as the perpetrator, became a prolific advocate for due process and civil rights. In contrast to Nagaoka and Takahashi's antagonism towards Aum, Kōno has explored possibilities for reconciliation with Aum members, in a model of restorative justice different to Takahashi's. This paper proposes the utility of 'polyphony' as a concept which captures different and clashing interpretations of victimhood in civil society.

RC46-JS-50.3

UYS, TINA* *(University of Johannesburg)*

Facilitating Anonymous Whistleblowing

This paper considers the role of facilitators of anonymous whistleblowing, which provide an important opportunity for whistleblowers to place their concerns in the public domain where the power holders can be held accountable, without necessarily revealing their own identity. Are these facilitators successful in their attempts to assist whistleblowers to get attention focused on their message? Companies and government departments often employ anonymous hotlines as a means of encouraging employees to disclose suspicions of perceived wrongdoing

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internally. This practice tends to blur the distinction between whistleblowing and informing in the eyes of employees: is the aim to establish whether employees are defrauding the organization, or to enable employees to expose that the organization's perceived unethical behaviour? Other facilitators to be considered are ombudspersons, the media and WikiLeaks.

RC46-JS-46.3

UYS, TINA* *(University of Johannesburg)*
FRITZ, JAN MARIE *(University of Cincinnati)*

The Accreditation of International Programs By Capacs: Important Considerations

Dr. Tina Uys, and Dr. Jan Fritz, CAPACS Board members, and ISA Officers (RC 46), will discuss the accreditation of non-US programs in applied, clinical, and engaged public sociology and sociological practice in higher education by CAPACS. Particular attention will focus on variations in academic cycles and calendar years, the structure of higher education degree and certificate programs in non-U.S. institutions, and working with the Commission in aligning government mandated course and program outcomes with CAPACS Standards. Additional discussion will address the Commission's commitment to adjust the costs of international program accreditations consistent with the World Bank's Classification of Economies (COE) and International Sociological Association tiered pricing schedules.

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RC04-83.1

VABØ, AGNETE* *(NIFU)*

The Nordic Model of Higher Education Contested

The Nordic model of higher education contested
Abstract
The Nordic higher education system can be described in terms of a particular model – the Nordic welfare state higher education system. The defining features are high levels of public funding, low levels of contributions or fees from students, and systems largely publicly-owned and relatively closely regulated by the state.

In contrast to liberal (USA, Canada, Australia) or corporative (France, Germany) welfare state models, the social democratic welfare state model of the Nordic countries to a larger extent builds upon the universal welfare rights of the citizen independent of economic status and labour. The egalitarian aspect of the higher education system could be illustrated by relatively similar financial and legal conditions provided to the institutions by the state.

The Nordic approach with regard to accessibility is ambiguous. Stricter criteria for selection have been introduced as a strategy for enhancing quality and status. Elite tracks are under development, such as the organisation and selection of pupils and students for elite schools or for research tracks in secondary school. We argue that the Nordic higher education system has moved towards being more pluralistic and fragmented, with inherent dynamics and mechanisms promoting homogenisation/divergence, cooperation/competition and inclusion/exclusion. Furthermore, the systems now include a remarkable number of institutions of different size, profile and traditions, competing for excellence, visibility and not least resources.

Our analysis is based on a synthesis of existing research, research literature of general relevance, reports, public and other documents, web sites, statistics and budgets.

This paper is part of a more comprehensive study of the Nordic model of higher education funded by NordForsk.
Bibliography
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RC11-222.1

VADELIUS, ELIN* *(Department of Social and Psychological Studies, Karlstad University)*

The Making of the Senior Entrepreneur: Heterogeneity and/or Homogeneity?

The Making of the Senior Entrepreneur: Heterogeneity and/or Homogeneity?
This paper presents results from a systematic research overview of studies on senior entrepreneurship. The paper will explore how previous studies construct the meaning of age, the category of the senior entrepreneur, and what the possible implications of these constructions are.

Entrepreneurship, in terms of business start-ups, is promoted by governments around the world as a way of creating jobs in increasingly insecure labour markets. In a similar vein, older people are encouraged to start their own business as a mean to extend their working lives. In research, there is also a growing interest in the phenomena of entrepreneurship in later life. This is a research field that has expanded considerably in later years and since research has the potential to influence policy, it is important to consider what kind of knowledge that is produced.

The results show that the research field as a whole is limited by an underdeveloped theoretical notion of age. The concept of age is mainly understood from a biological and chronological point of view and depicted as an objective fact. This restricts the chances to explore how other meanings of age, e.g. subjective age, influence motives and conditions relating to entrepreneurship. Further, a generic picture of the senior entrepreneur emerges; however, to a large extent, this generic picture excludes the experiences of entrepreneurs outside the western world since most studies have been conducted in the USA or a few European countries.

Departing from critical age studies, the paper argue that the research on senior entrepreneurship needs a more elaborated theoretical understanding of age if the field is to flourish. The paper also develop this argumentation with the help of life course theory.

RC17-335.2

VÄHÄ-SAVO, VALTTERI* (University of Tampere)
SYVÄTERÄ, JUKKA (University of Tampere)
TERVONEN-GONCALVES, LEENA (University of Tampere)

Accumulating Authority in International Meta-Organizations

The world has seen a dramatic increase in the number of international organizations during the last hundred years. Among them there is a constantly growing group of so-called meta-organizations, whose members are themselves organizations. Especially in the case of national policy-related organizations, it has largely remained a mystery, why they are so eager to join international meta-organizations, even when their activities are mostly tied to national policy objectives. Drawing on the theoretical framework of epistemic governance, our paper suggests that from the member's viewpoint meta-organizations appear as accumulations of epistemic capital, which they can tap into when pursuing their interests on the national field.

To understand why potential members decide to join meta-organizations, it is necessary to analyze how meta-organizations build themselves and present themselves as accumulations of authority, which can be utilized by the members. This paper focuses on a case study concerning the International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI), which was established in 2006 and quickly gained a membership of 100 National Public Health Institutes (NPHIs) from 88 countries. Our case study examines the activities of the meta-organiza- tion and the rationales it offers for prospective members to join the IANPHI. We identify five distinct mechanisms, through which the IANPHI accumulates epis- temic capital, making itself an attractive body for NPHIs throughout the world. The paper also looks at the more general implications these mechanisms have for the construction and spread of global models and for the dynamics between local and international organizations.

RC15-282.22

VAHID SHAHIDI, FARAZ* (University of Toronto)
SIDDIQI, ARJUMAND (University of Toronto)
MUNTANER, CARLES (University of Toronto)
SHANKARDASS, KETAN (University of Toronto)
QUIÑONEZ, CARLOS (University of Toronto)

Unemployment and Health in the Neoliberal Era: Towards a Political Economy of Widening Health Inequalities

There is an extensive literature on the topic of health inequalities. A key insight to emerge from this body of research is the finding that, despite more than a decade of professed effort on the part of governments, health inequalities are widening in most, if not all, advanced capitalist countries. Though scholars have posited several competing explanations for this problematic trend, these have not been subject to rigorous empirical testing. As a result, we know little about why health inequalities are widening over time.

In response to this gap in the literature, we investigate the case of changing unemployment-related health inequalities in Canada. Using data from the Cana- dian Community Health Survey, we complete three sets of analyses. First, we de- scribe recent trends in the health status of employed and unemployed Canadians and show that the gap between these populations has grown over time. Next, we examine whether these adverse trends can be explained by commensurate changes in the demographic, socioeconomic, and behavioural characteristics of the unemployed. Finally, we use a quasi-experimental study design to test the hypothesis that neoliberal welfare state reforms have contributed to growing un- employment-related health inequalities.

The results of our analyses suggest that compositional factors provide little in the way of an explanation for widening health inequalities between employed and unemployed Canadians. Instead, our findings suggest that this gap has wid- ened due to the neoliberal restructuring of Canada's social and economic land- scape, including its welfare state policies. Advancing recent calls for a political economy of health inequalities, we conclude that scholars interested in explaining why advanced capitalist countries are failing at health equity should turn their theoretical and empirical attention to the neoliberal transformation that is under- way in these societies.

RC47-792.1

VAIDYA, ANAND, ANAND* (University of Bergen)
NIELSEN, KENNETH BO* (University of Bergen)
NILSEN, ALF* (University of Agder)

Neoliberalization and the Politics of Dispossession in India: Investigating Three Moments in a Contentious Trajectory

India's experiment with neoliberalism is now over a quarter century old, and during that period a range of economic trends and political fault lines have become visible. This paper tracks the struggles between, on the one hand, social movements from below – that is, the various forms of collective action by subaltern groups – and, on the other hand, movements from above – that is, the collective action of capital and far-right upper-caste movements – in animating the trajectory of neoliberalization in India from the early 1990s to the present. We examine these struggles through the lens of movements against dispossession across three moments. First, from 1991 until 2004, a heightened wave of dispossession occurred in the early aftermath of neoliberal reforms. Second, a partly successful push took place in the period from 2004 to 2014 by subaltern movements to mitigate the worst effects of this dispossession through rights-based legislation. Finally, an ongoing, contradictory period, in which factions of the far right allied with capital are seeking to unravel the rights established through legislation in the earlier period while other factions attempt to gain further consent for right-wing rule among the dispossessed by defending these same rights.

RC01-43.1

VAISANEN, MINTTU* (University of Helsinki)

The Role of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in Finland's Foreign and Security Policy

In the 2000s, the Finnish Government emphasized the need to enhance cooperation between military and civilian crisis management and development cooperation and humanitarian aid. In this paper, I will analyze the role of Faith-based organizations (FBOs) in crisis management policy. I examine the differences between the so-called mission-based and humanitarian-based FBOs that are involved in development cooperation projects. I will outline my research of advocacy work, which aims to address a gap in knowledge of how FBOs that work in fragile states make use of their expertise in Finland. This paper analyzes the dialogue between FBOs/NGOs and the Finnish political system. The data was gathered by qualitative methods. The study is based on the theme interviews and public documents of FBOs. Moreover, I use documents of the Finnish Government and Parliament. The study is theory-bounded where the logic of abductive reasoning is used.

RC38-673.3

VAJDA, JULIA* (ELTE University Budapest)

„It Wasn't like I Pull Off a Dead Man's Shoes, I Pull Them Off As I Give Him the Piece of Bread" – the Analyser's Struggle Against His/Her Own Positive Prejudices

Can hermeneutical analysis protect us from our own prejudices? Do not we develop blind spots when we want to avoid seeing our interviewees morally reproachable? In dealing with Shoah and other traumatic historical events, it is easy to slip into the fault to see the world in the dichotomy of victims and perpetrators, i.e. goods and evils, just like in fairy tales; hence we inevitably categorize the individuals as belonging to one or the other side.

It can be similarly hard to analyse the interviews unbiased: it does not feel right to think of the persecuted, the Shoah survivor, as „bad", who sinned against his/her fellow sufferers. It may easily happen that we repress any hypothesis con- cerning the narration that would make the interviewee look blameworthy.

In the interviews, survivors of camps tell many times that the piece of bread they had hidden under their head for the night disappeared by the morning; their shoes, which were their most precious asset of which they took the best care un- der those circumstances were stolen; their carefully guarded blanket was nicked. These objects serve and symbolize their chance of survival: nourishment and pro- tection from environmental conditions.

It is impossible that we only come upon respectable survivors who were victims of these atrocities. It is similarly improbable that, out of remorse, all perpetrators of petty crimes would refuse to be interviewed.

However hard it is to accept at a theoretical level and recognize in specific inter- views, in many cases the thieves reported in the narratives are the interviewees themselves.

My paper aims to illustrate our struggles when working with such interviews against our also existent, however positive, prejudices.

TG03-962.2

VAKSHA, ANUJ* (Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University)

A Bottom-up-Community Approach to Theorization of Global Justice: An Outline

Making a theory on global justice is more than an exercise of academic adventurism or a journey of intellectual fantasy. It is still more than an industrious exercise propelled by ideological fiat. It is more than the moralistic formulation of a panacea to end all the ills and the evils of the mankind on this earth. It is a process to enunciate a framework for defining global justice as it exists and thereof explain its genesis, its manifestation, the scope of its content, its interface with similar systems and processes operating at sub-global level. The said

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theoretical framework of Global Justice should minimally explain the following questions,

1. What is the genesis i.e. causation of global justice?
2. How does global justice manifest and evolve?
3. What is the nature of interface of global justice with similar systems and processes operating at sub-global level?
4. How is the content of global justice determined?
5. Global justice for whom, by whom and for what purposes?
6. What is the normative value, if any, on which the whole edifice of global justice rests?

The present paper entitled, "A Bottom-up-community Approach to theorization of Global Justice: An Outline" seeks to formulate a theoretical framework of global justice that is based on the bottom-up-community approach. This approach does not rely on the mores of established morality or idiosyncrasies of dominant politico-economic ideologies. It examines the critical questions of global justice from the perspective of evolution of the form of justice as it is found at the simplest level of human community. It is argued that the theory of global justice based on bottom-up-community approach strengthens the systems, processes and institutions of justice at the sub-global level and together they complement each other to significantly address the contentious contemporary problems of the mankind.

RC18-JS-35.5

VALDIVIEZO-SANDOVAL, RENE* *(Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla)*
VALDIVIEZO-ISSA, RENE *(Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla)*

Independent Candidacies in Mexico: Discontent, Citizen Representation or Democratic Deficiency.

After the climax of the *democratic transition* process (1997 and 2000), Mexico fell into a democratic recession (elections 2006 and 2012), in which "electoral fraud" and the use of illegal resources were strongly present.

The decay of the political forces and of the electoral institution increased; simultaneously, citizen participation (1985) flourished once again.

Vicente Fox's presidential term (2000-2006) had a strong civic presence, away from the formal partisan structure, and close to civil (business) organizations.

The elections of 2006 and 2012 revealed weakness and doubts about the electoral authority. In light of the irregularities of the process, the electoral authorities, parties, governments and political actors were strongly criticized by social sectors, which lead to the nth crisis of both the electoral system and the political parties.

In addition, in the local elections (2010), ideologically inconsistent alliances were formed between right and left parties. These alliances won three times.

In this context, and fueled by citizen demands, the immediate re-election of deputies (local and federal), mayors and governors, was approved, as well as the figure of independent candidates.

For the elections of 2015, 125 independent candidates were in the running for various positions (22 federal and 103 local). Only six won. In the local elections of 2016, 308 independent candidates participated, and only 10 of them won. The average percent of votes obtained was just over 3.0%.

Are independent candidacies an expression of the citizen's discontent with the political system and its actors? Are they an expression of citizen representation? Or do they only show enormous deficiency of electoral (partisan) democracy in our country?

This paper examines the general picture of the participation of the independent candidates, in the context of ever deeper democratic deficiency. The paper also approaches responses about what these candidacies express, both at local and national levels.

RC30-545.6

VALENTOVA, MARIE* *(LISER)*

The Importance of Relative Differences in Workplace Characteristics between Partners for Their Parental Leave-Taking Behaviour

Parental leave is one the key policies that facilitate reconciliation of family and work life. There is extensive literature dealing with individual determinants of parental leave uptake among mothers and fathers, including individual workplace characteristics of mothers and fathers separately. However, only little has been done on the relationship between relative partners' characteristics and parental leave up-take. In the present paper, we bridge this gap in the current research by analyzing how parental leave up-take associates with relative differences in partner's hourly wages, number of hours worked and work place characteristics (such as public-private sector, firm size, blue-white-collar work). This approach allows for better understanding of the link between intra-couple setting and higher leave take-up among parents. We use the administrative social security data from 1999 – 2007 from Luxembourg to cover the entire population of the

country. Our analysis reveal that father's leave up-take increases significantly if mother has high hourly wage, mother works in private sector while man works in public one, woman works more hours per month than her partner, and if man works in a large firms while mother works in a small one. Mother's leave up-take appears to be lees affected by relative differences in couples' characteristics than we observe among fathers. The only relative difference that slightly increases the mother's up-take is when mother has a notably lower hourly wage than her partner does and when she works less hours per month.

RC15-293.4

VALENZUELA, FERNANDO* *(Universidad Andres Bello)*
LOPEZ GOMEZ, DANIEL *(Universitat Oberta de Catalunya)*

Enter Your Mood. Mood Disorders in the Era of Mobile Digital Technologies

Mobile digital technologies allow people to track their mood, contributing to the construction of quantified selves. While digital mood tracking has become a matter of personal choice in recent years, it has been incorporated in mental healthcare practices since the beginning of the 2000s, following a century old tradition of paper-based technologies. This presentation analyzes this trend, focusing on the experience of a mental health team working at a private university hospital in Chile, that has experimented with mood tracking devices for over a decade. Based on interviews, participant observation and document analysis, we explore the sociotechnical deployment of a series of devices that this team has experimented with; three of them pertaining to the category of mobile digital technologies. The proposed analysis deals with two interrelated dimensions. First, it analyzes how mood tracking devices give form to mood as an epistemic object, incorporating decisions regarding what mood is and how it might be measured and portrayed. Visualization technologies are key in this regard, as they allow mood to be represented as an entity that evolves throughout the lifetime of patients, reacting to clinical interventions. At the same time, images prepare mood to be transported to different settings; from the patients' computers or mobile devices to the physicians' screens and beyond: to management monitoring systems and research databases. Second, it analyzes the kinds of work that these technologies prescribe to different users, and whose interests prevail in defining the organization of such work. Even though not all actors might be in an equal position to negotiate, they all become incorporated in networks of global scope that prefigure how they will continue to participate in the trajectory of illness. Based on this case analysis, this paper aims to contribute towards a sociological critique of digital health.

RC28-JS-82.3

VALLET, LOUIS-ANDRE* *(French National Centre for Scientific Research - CNRS - Sciences Po)*

Change in Social Fluidity over Birth Cohorts in France: Educational Expansion and Democratization of Education As Key Explanatory Mechanisms

Sociological research on intergenerational mobility and the status attainment process has recognized for long that education has a twofold role in the development of individual socioeconomic trajectories. First, as level of education attained is the major variable mediating the association between class origin and class position in adult life, education is the main vehicle of social reproduction across generations. Second, as level of education attained is not strictly determined by class of origin and other ascriptive criteria, education *also* is a key factor that promotes intergenerational social mobility. Taking France as a case study, we address the role of education at the societal level by examining to what extent historical change in social fluidity across cohorts is linked to, and produced by, two mechanisms that describe change across cohorts in the distribution and allocation of education: educational expansion on the one hand, reduction in inequality of educational opportunity on the other hand.

Using the 1970, 1977, 1985, 1993, 2003 and 2014-15 *Formation – Qualification Professionnelle* surveys conducted by the French Statistical Office (INSEE), the paper analyzes how intergenerational social mobility and social fluidity have evolved in France for men and women born between 1906 and 1985. It demonstrates that the association between class of origin and class of destination has become weaker in recent cohorts than in older ones, and shows that the same association also diminishes with age, i.e., along the occupational career. Finally, a simulation and counterfactual exercise reveals that change in education has played a key role in the process of increasing social fluidity. In the immediate post-war cohort, the reduction in inequality of educational opportunity is the main factor and the educational expansion is the secondary factor for explaining increasing social fluidity, but the relative importance of these two factors is reversed in more recent cohorts.

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RC34-JS-87.5

VAN DE VELDE, CÉCILE* *(Université de Montréal)*

"What Have You Done with Our World?". the Generational Issue in 5 Post-2011 Social Movements

This presentation aims to identify the place of the generational issue within the post-2011 movements. It is based on a generational and comparative analysis of 5 social movements initiated by the younger generations from 2011 to 2016 : Indignant in Madrid, Student Movement in Santiago de Chile, Printemps Erable in Montreal, Umbrella Movement in Hong-Kong, and Nuit Debout in Paris. The comparison is founded on a large database of writings and slogans (n = 1400) collected by direct observation within the 5 movements. These slogans were subjected to a statistical and textual analysis, with the aim of identifying the "generational grammars" of these movements. The analysis confirms : 1 - the existence of a "we" that is primarily generational within the collective identities claimed, identifiable at the statistical level ; 2. the existence of shared generational demands structured around three interrelated issues: education, justice, and democracy ; this generational matrix thus relies on the defense of the value of education - studies, at what cost? - on justice between generations - who must pay the debt? - and the future of democracy - which right to speak? ; 3. the existence of three large variants of this generational matrix, structured mainly according to the type of social movement and the model of the welfare state.

RC02-60.6

VAN DE VELDE, CÉCILE* *(Université de Montréal)*

A New "Generational Gap" ? Global Trends in the Relations between Generations

Are we witnessing the emergence of a new generational gap at the global level? This paper proposes a return to the question of « generation » as defined by Mannheim (Mannheim, 1928), but here necessarily extended to a transnational scale. It is based on an international and comparative survey of younger generations in the face of the world economic crisis, and aims to bring to light emerging trends in intergenerational relations analyzed at the family, social and political levels. This survey was conducted in five cities with the common feature of having epicentres of youth protests in recent years : Madrid, Montreal, Santiago de Chile, Hong Kong, and Paris. It is based on a mix of methods (more than 130 interviews with young adults from different social backgrounds in the 5 cities, OECD statistical data, and comparative analysis of social movements in each of these cities). The comparison makes it possible to identify common trends in the evolution of relations between generations: 1. within the family – analyzing the consequences of the increase in economic dependence with parents ; 2. in society - analyzing the emergence of a generational "we" ; 3. at the political level - analyzing how the social movements raise common generational questions. Analysis will link these three dimensions of intergenerational relations to show the existence of tensions not in priority between generations but rather between the younger generations and their societies.

RC33-599.3

VAN DER VAART, WANDER* *(University of Humanistic Studies)*
GLASNER, TINA *(University of Humanistic Studies)*

Response Styles in Answering Scale Items By Older Respondents: The Role of Biographical, Contextual and Cultural Aspects

To enhance data quality in survey research it's a common rule to combine positively and negatively worded items in one scale. Alternation of both types of items urges respondents to read more carefully and seeks to reduce response styles like acquiescence and satisficing. However, since negative items are harder to process than positive items and alternation is more burdensome, such balanced scales might also stimulate response styles. This may be true especially for respondents with reduced cognitive or motivational capacities. Accordingly our study examines the occurrence of response styles in an older population. Background and contextual features are explored to gain insight in the underlying mechanisms of response styles.

A split-ballot experiment was performed on 397 inhabitants from Dutch senior residences. For two different scales - 'meaning in life scale' and 'self-reliance'- respondents randomly obtained one out of two versions: a scale with positive and negative items combined, or a scale with positively phrased items only. Ten senior residences were selected as to cover different regions in the Netherlands and to obtain a variety in residence size (36 to 335 inhabitants). All 1259 inhabitants were send a questionnaire; resulting in N=397 (31% response); age ranged from 46 to 99 years.

Analysis focused on data quality indicators like straight lining, item non-response, number of valid cases, and further aspects of scale reliability and validity. Differences in response style between age groups were established and explored. First, it is examined whether differences in social biographical characteristics of the age groups are related to response style and whether they can be interpreted

as subcultural differences. Second, it is studied whether senior residences with relatively younger versus older populations, show contextual and cultural features that may further explain difference in response style.

RC06-147.1

VAN HOOFF, JENNY* *(Manchester Metropolitan University)*
LAHAD, KINNERET *(NCJW Women and Gender Studies Program, Tel-Aviv University)*

Discourses of 'Toxic' Friendship: Rethinking the Everyday Realities of Friendship

Recently there has been a great deal of media attention given over to the phenomena of 'toxic' friendship. This paper aims to critically explore this discourse as a significant lens through which to view the everyday tensions and affects of close friendships. By problematizing the assumed practices and unmet expectations of friendship we argue that there is a missing formal institutionalized script for addressing friendship issues or difficulties. To a certain extent, the media's growing interest in toxic friendships reflects this problematic. Our analysis also shows that the new category of 'toxic' friendship builds upon the ideal of neoliberal entrepreneurial self, which takes control of its fate and benefits from practices of *self*-knowledge (Rose 1990; 1998).We thus claim that the recurring advice to end toxic relationships reflects a 'hierarchy of intimacy' (Budgeon 2006) in which one's partner and family of origin take precedence and are worth "investing" in.

As such, these discourses offer reductive, disposable approach to friendship ties that attempts to design out the complexities and ambivalences of what can be a challenging relationship. By looking at the silences, the miscommunications, the stuckness and bewilderment, which characterize these relationships our analysis emphasizes the need to look beyond these popular representations of friendships. In this way, the paper contributes to existing critical friendship literature (Smart *et al* 2012; Mallory and Carlson 2014; Finn 2015) to provide a significant contribution to the conceptualization of friendships and personal life

RC22-405.21

VAN HOUWELINGEN, PEPIJN* *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research)*
DE HART, JOEP *(The Netherlands Institute for Social Research)*

Religion, National Identity and the Dutch State

How important is religion for Dutch national identity? Has religion become a more or less important 'identity construct' in The Netherlands during the past few decades? Is religion only a relevant aspect of Dutch national identity for religious people? Or has (christian) religion emerged as an important element of national identity for the non-religious (so-called 'culture christens') as well? And if indeed so, why?

These are some of the research questions we would like to answer based on data collected for two different research projects: religion and national identity in The Netherlands. We will use these data sources –survey data, interviews and case-studies – to shed light on the importance of religion in constructing a national identity in contemporary Dutch society. We will also compare our findings, using data from the ISPP religion module, with those of a few other (European) countries.

By focusing on the situation in The Netherlands we are also able to take into account institutional and policy contexts especially the modern-day role of religion for the Dutch state, for example in its educational system and during national holidays. Special attention will be given to the role of religion – or religion-like substitutes – in national events in The Netherlands such as the commemoration of the MH17 crash.

RC17-327.2

VAN KRIEKEN, ROBERT* *(University of Sydney)*

Organizing the Theatre, Organizing the Court: Elias's Figurational Analysis As Prototypical Assemblage Theory

In this paper I discuss the ways in which Elias's *The Court Society* anticipated more recent conceptual developments in social theory, in particular Deleuze's concept of 'assemblage' and Latour's 'actor-network theory'. My starting point is the recent book by the theatre historian David Worrall on British Georgian Theatre, *Celebrity, Performance, Reception*. I outline the ways in which Worrall's analysis, drawing on Deleuze and Latour, parallels Elias's in *The Court Society*, with the concept of 'figuration' doing much of the same work as the concept 'assemblage', and his account of the French court displaying many of the features of actor-network theory. The paper concludes by identifying the ways in which the performativity of court society analysed by Elias parallels theatrical performance and also the performance of celebrity, pointing to the historical continuities between the court aristocracy and the emergence of a 'celebrity class'.

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RC46-766.2

VAN RAEMDONCK, LAURA* *(University of Antwerp and University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM *(Dr)*

A Case Study on a Generalist Service Delivery Model for Street Children in Durban, South Africa: Insights from the Capability Approach

This paper adopts a qualitative case study on the generalist service delivery model of I-Care, a Durban-based NGO, that works with male street children. Fifteen face-to-face interviews were conducted with ten I-Care employees and five former street children. A focus group was set up with I-Care employees. While existing literature is forthright about a generalist approach for children at risk, it remains unclear how to implement this approach in practice. This article identifies a continuity of six fundamental social work practices for working with street children. These include outreach work; child-family and community mediation; transitory care centres and programmes; assistance to access food, grants, education and jobs; follow-ups; and empowering through mentorship. The study evaluates how these practices contribute to capability and agency expansion on behalf of street children and the challenges which service providers and former street children experience.

RC42-726.3

VAN RAEMDONCK, LAURA* *(University of Antwerp and University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM *(Dr)*

RAEYMAECKERS, PETER *(Prof)*

NYAKUJARAH, LOVENESS J. *(UN Women SAMCO)*

KHADER, SERENE *(CUNY Graduate Center and Brooklyn College)*

MKANDAWIRE, OTAE *(UN Women SAMCO)*

Utilising a modified Capability Approach framework to review a sustainable retail skills training programme for survivors of violence in South Africa

The study reviews a specific sustainable retail skills training programme for survivors of violence in South Africa. A detailed analysis of this programme seeks to understand if and how adding sustainability and a competition and showcase component to a retail skills programme contributes to reducing violence against women. The programme is fulfilled by Edcon, South Africa's leading non-food retailer. Edcon has partnered with the United Nations entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, the Government of South Africa's Department of Social Development, government shelters in three South African regions, and non-governmental organisations. Despite the fact scholars have identified the benefits of public-private partnerships for the success and sustainability of socio-economic empowerment programmes for survivors of violence, there has been limited empirical evidence that demonstrates how to implement partnership programmes and how to design them in ways it includes non-economic dimensions, such as gender inequality. In order to measure the programme's impact, the study applies the Capability Approach, a normative framework that measures quality of life. By modifying the Capability Approach's key concepts such as 'capabilities, agency, aspirations, and dignity', new conceptual insights emerge about how interventions affect these aspects, how these aspects affect each other, and how they manifest in women's adaptive preferences. Ultimately, the way in which the programme outcomes are interrelated with these key aspects is identified. Based on the findings of this study, holistic programmes that bridge intertwined socio-economic problems are recommended. Remarkably, through consciousness raising, shared skills learning, mentorship, and self-esteem enhancing elements, the programme effectively generated 'hope' and significant 'retail, business, and life skills'. This shows how traditional sewing programmes can be adjusted to enhance the gender dimensions of empowerment.

RC04-82.3

VAN ZANTEN, AGNÈS* *(Sciences Po, Observatoire sociologique du changement (0SC), Paris)*

Upper-Class Parents' Strategies for Helping Youngsters Access to and Succeed in Prestigious Higher Education Tracks

With the implicit assumption that at the end of secondary education youngsters are able to make autonomous choices and, even more, that they become independent from their parents during their higher education studies, the existing sociological literature tends to focus on parental educational strategies mostly concerning children and adolescents. However, especially in countries such as France where parents and children are extremely anxious about getting the best higher education credentials to enter an extremely selective and competitive market of high-level jobs and where the most prestigious higher education tracks, especially the *classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles* (CPGE), are very academically demanding, upper-class parents develop a variety of strategies to help their children access to these tracks and succeed in their studies. Using data from interviews with 40 upper-class parents in the Parisian region whose sons and daughters were either in the last year of secondary school or in the first year of CPGE, this paper will analyze some specific features of these strategies including the indirect influence of higher education choices, the creation of material and social arrangements to facilitate students' total concentration on academic matters and various forms of moral support. The paper will also compare and contrast the strategies of two upper-class fractions, 'managers' and 'intellectuals'. The conclusion will emphasize the importance of parental sponsorship alongside institutional sponsorship in the successful higher education careers of upper-class youngsters.

RC43-730.3

VANDENBELD GILES, MELINDA* *(University of Toronto)*

Motels, Mothering and Mobility: Finding the Meaning of "Home" in a Neoliberal Era

The "home" is imagined, according to western industrialized history, as the place of "refuge," the site of the "domestic," the private sphere of "home-making" and child-rearing. The "home" is thus conceptualized as a private, feminine, static, normative space. In sharp contrast, according to modernist imaginaries, the "motel" is conceptualized as a public space, a counter-site, a place of transience, where the normative social obligations of the modernist era could be superseded within the bland banality of the motel rooms' four white walls. A "motel" is a liminal space. No longer a public space of happy family frolicking, as it was positioned from the 1920s to early 1950s in conjunction with auto-oriented Sunday afternoon drives, nor a mobile space of affluent social networking as symbolized by the "hotel", the "motel" has become a symbol of suburban modernist decay, marginality and gross inequality.

Given the pervasive home/motel dichotomous imagery, how did it become, in the late 1980s, "sensible" in North America for the state to house families in these very spaces of marginality? And how do families create "home" spaces in the places of these motels? Based on eight months of fieldwork spending time with mothers living with their children in a Toronto motel, I will discuss how these women understand "home" living long-term (some families up to two years) with-in such a transitory space.

RC16-299.2

VANDENBERGHE, FREDERIC* *(State University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Theories, Paradigms and Turns in Contemporary Social Theory

Theories, paradigms and turns in contemporary social theory
Abstract

We don´t really have a history of contemporary social theory. Textbooks, handbooks and syllabi typically list a series of schools (from critical theory to actor network theory, from pragmatism to critical realism, from cultural sociology to rational choice) and authors (Archer, Boltanski, Collins, Honneth, etc.). Without discerning the underlying logic that moves the field, the whole looks a bit "like a certain Chinese encyclopedia". To bring some order into contemporary theories, I will distinguish three constellations: post-Bourdieusian social theory; paradigmatic sociologies and turns. The first constellation is formed by the epigones of the "new theoretical movement" (Bourdieu, Giddens, Habermas and Luhmann) that tried to solve the agency-structure conundrum. Bourdieu now takes the position of Parsons, with the result that the best part of contemporary social theory (pragmatism, critical realism, critical theory) can be reconstructed as an engagement with Bourdieu. The second constellation does not deal with grand theory, but with theories of the middle range. Analytic sociology, cultural sociology, moral sociology, relational sociology are the best-known examples of attempts to consolidate various approaches into a paradigm (in Merton´s sense). The third constellation is more heterogeneous and is in constant flux. It is formed by a sequence of continuous "turns" (the linguistic, cultural, praxeological, ontological turns, twists and returns) that operate at the boundary of sociology and aim to subvert existing theories by heralding a new revolution.

RC08-166.1

VANDERSTRAETEN, RAF* *(Ghent University)*

'Disciplinarization' of Sociology in the Mid-Twentieth Century

The expanding post-World War II academic system was characterized by increasing disciplinarization, by a focus on disciplinary independence. In the academic system, disciplinary differentiation became the dominant type of 'division of labour'. Shortly after the war, for example, UNESCO initiated several international disciplinary associations, including the International Economic Association (IEA) and the International Sociological Association (ISA). It also stimulated the foundation of national disciplinary societies (such as the

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Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie, the *Sociedad Mexicana de Sociologia*, the *Société Belge de Sociologie*, and the *British Sociological Association*), all of which were expected to join the international disciplinary associations.

At the same time, however, some prominent sociological theorists also explored the viability of interdisciplinary projects. At Harvard University, Talcott Parsons co-founded in 1946 the Department of Social Relations for Interdisciplinary Social Science Studies, a collaboration among three social science departments at Harvard University (anthropology, psychology, and sociology). Harvard's "yellow book", *Toward a General Theory of Action*, had to lay the groundwork for this project. In Chicago, Edward Shils later spoke of the "indissoluble tie" between sociology and the humanities. A number of his projects, including the interdisciplinary journals *Comparative Studies in Society and History* and *Minerva*, were instrumental in distributing and testing this view.

On the basis of detailed archival research, primarily in the Talcott Parsons Archives at Harvard University and the Edward Shils Archives in Chicago, this paper will look at shifting disciplinary and transdisciplinary projects in sociology. The focus will be on mid-twentieth-century diagnoses of the "present state of sociology," the forms of institutional support then available for disciplinary and interdisciplinary projects, and the lasting effects of the choices made at that time.

RC14-271.3

VANDEVOORDT, ROBIN* *(University of Antwerp)*
VERSCHRAEGEN, GERT *(University of Antwerp)*

Symbolic Boundary Making Among Syrian Refugees in Belgium: Moral Deservingness, Education and Cultural Merits

Shortly after arriving, immigrants begin to redefine their social identities by positioning themselves in a different environment. We analyse how Syrian refugees in Belgium draw and enact symbolic boundaries among themselves, other immigrants and native Belgians. By using 'comparative strategies of self' refugees situate themselves as equal on a range of symbolic hierarchies, including those of morality, education and cultural capital.

Drawing on 26 in-depth interviews with 39 Syrian male and female refugees, as well as on-going participant observation, we discuss three boundary-making strategies refugees rely upon to construct their social identities, and to position themselves vis-à-vis other social groups.

First, these Syrian men and women often emphasise their "deservingness", both by distinguishing themselves as refugees from economic immigrants, and portraying themselves as hard-working, in contrast to immigrants depending on social welfare.

Second, they emphasise being an "educated person", by which they refer to different moral manners in social interactions and in public spaces (e.g. politeness, hygiene). They often use this strategy to build bridges with native Belgians, thus drawing on popular frustrations with other immigrant groups and/or refugees they claim to share.

Third, they emphasise the civilisational merits of (Middle) Eastern cultures. By drawing attention to, among others, the refinement of their culinary traditions, and cultural norms of hospitality, they distinguish themselves from native Belgians.

In sum, these three boundary-making strategies serve to legitimise their presence and strengthen their own (moral) position vis-à-vis other social groups, including their compatriots, other immigrant groups and native Belgians. Our results highlight the myriad ways in which refugees respond to their subordinate position by using comparative strategies of self and present themselves as equal or even superior on a range of symbolic hierarchies.

RC08-176.4

VANNIER, PATRICIA* *(Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès / LISST-CERS (UMR 5193))*

L'aislf Et La Sociologie Francophone

L'AISLF (l'association internationale des sociologues de langue française) a été créée en 1958 par G. Gurvitch et H. Janne dans le projet de constituer un espace d'échanges pour les sociologues utilisant la langue française. Il s'agissait pour les fondateurs de répondre à la domination de la langue anglaise dans les congrès et rencontres internationales et plus particulièrement de s'opposer à l'hégémonie de la sociologie américaine et de son modèle. Dans ce contexte sociologique particulier des années cinquante, l'usage de la langue de travail ne constituait pas seulement un enjeu national mais aussi et surtout un enjeu sociologique.

Une des principales activités de l'AISLF a longtemps été l'organisation de congrès dont la fréquence a permis de dépasser le nombre des congrès de l'AIS (Association Internationale de Sociologie) pourtant née 10 ans plus tôt. Nous verrons qu'ils ont fortement participé à développer l'association et à renforcer son influence (augmentation des adhésions, rayonnement international, positionnement politique) en particulier par rapport à l'AIS.

Les congrès sont des moments et des lieux qui favorisent les échanges scientifiques, confrontent différentes méthodes, différents courants théoriques, et participent ainsi à une internationalisation des savoirs sociologiques. Leurs thèmes reflètent l'état de la discipline à un moment donné marquée par l'hégémonie ou

le déclin de tel courant, ou par l'émergence de nouvelles approches. Les congrès de l'AISLF ont également joué un rôle important dans la promotion d'une sociologie de langue française qui s'exerce au-delà de l'espace francophone. Pourtant, nous verrons que par la nationalité des adhérents, des membres du bureau ou des lieux des congrès, l'AISLF est restée très largement et durablement (jusqu'aux années 1980) dominée politiquement et sociologiquement d'abord par la France, puis par un noyau dur francophone (français, belge, suisse et canadien).

RC21-397.2

VANNUCHI, LUANDA* *(University of Sao Paulo)*

São Paulo City Center between Neoliberal Urbanization and the Common

This paper seeks to unveil the recent changes in the effective and symbolic landscapes of São Paulo city center, considering neoliberal urbanization and the common as both opposing and complementary analytical keys.

Following the Occupy movements in the USA, 15M in Spain and the struggles for Taksin Park in Turkey, Brazil has seen its own new cycle of urban struggles emerge over the past years. Committees organized against the processes of accumulation by dispossession undertaken in the making of Brazilian cities for sports mega-events and enormous countrywide protests in the so-called June Journeys in 2013 are all expressions of a new wave of activism for the right to the city. In São Paulo, one noticeable aftermath of this wave is the proliferation and the spread of social movements, mobilizations and radical action occupying vacant/public spaces, opposing privatizing and predatory urban projects, prototyping alternative urbanities and reclaiming the city as a common. Contesting neoliberal urbanization and the imperative of rentability, these movements challenge an urban structure dominated by shopping malls and high-rise gated communities, shaped over the past three decades as a highly segregated city of walls.

But the exercise of a collectivity in reshaping urbanization process is soon appropriated by the real-estate capital in a power struggle over the production and consumption of central urban spaces. Ideals behind urban activisms are incorporated to discourses and to the promotional material of new housing development, mildly translated as a desire for a "more creative" city "on the human scale". The paper examines new housing development in the city center of Sao Paulo, studios as tiny as 10 square meters targeting educated, creative young adults. I argue that for this new and extremely rentable typology of housing products, the city advertised as a lively stage for expression and contestation is a valuable product.

RC24-462.3

VARA, ANA* *(National University of San Martin)*
HURTADO, DIEGO *(National University of San Martin)*

At the End of a Cycle of Environmental Protest in Latin America? Toward a Research Agenda on Outcomes and Consequences

Since the end of the 1990s, and partially as a consequence of the structural reforms, the commodification of natural resources and the transnationalization of different sectors of the economy, Latin America is going through a cycle of environmental protest. There have been protests against the introduction of genetically modified crops (and the coincidental process of agriculturization and increasing use of agrochemicals), against different kinds of mining, against different facilities (electric and gas lines, hazardous and non-hazardous waste deposits, cell phone antennas), against risky industries (pulp and paper, petrochemical), against gas and oil extraction (especially, but not limited to, against fracking techniques). Social scientists have analyzed these protests from different perspectives and with different methodologies. In this presentation, we intend to go one step further and explore different approaches to answer some key questions. Is this cycle of environmental protest at an end? What would be the indicators we should look at to make such diagnosis? What could be the reasons behind the demobilization? What are the aspects we should focus on in terms of understanding the outcomes and consequences? From our own empirical research and from a review of the literature, some preliminary observations could be: i) the institutional response has been heterogeneous, thus the demobilization could be a consequence of exhaustion, institutionalization, cooptation, or repression in different territories in the region; ii) specialization of different territories: countries (and jurisdictions within countries) with more/less mining, more/less agriculture, more/less industrial facilities after this period; iii) learning by different social actors; iv) legal and normative changes: higher regulation in certain areas/activities, new public consultation norms and practices, new repressive norms and practices; v) new views on science and technology, and on the role of scientists on technical controversies; vi) process of stigmatization of certain economic activities, and of protest and protesters.

RC46-775.2

VARGHESE, JEJI* *(University of Guelph)*

Community Engaged Learning As a Strategy for Increasing Student Knowledge, Skills & Positive Community Impact

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

Our research on teaching and learning demonstrates that community engaged learning (CEL) is both an active learning pedagogy and an example of a high impact educational practice (HIEP) that can advance course learning outcomes (LOs) and positively impact community organizations with whom students and faculty engage. Using a mixed method approach (i.e. online surveys, telephone interviews, student reflections and community engaged learning products), we heard from community partners and students from sociology courses (4th year and graduate at the University of Guelph) about their CEL experiences. Students reported increased knowledge and skills related to civic engagement and collaboration. Community partners reported positive impacts from their engagement with the students and for receiving quality knowledge mobilization products that they immediately used in their work toward positive social change. We will provide specific examples of how CEL was embedded into the undergraduate and graduate courses via the constructive alignment of course LOs across knowledge, skills and values; teaching and learning tools and strategies that occurred in and outside of the classroom and assessment strategies that included formative and summative opportunities related to both course content and practical skills. We are currently conducting additional research with new community partners and students from multiple disciplines and years of study. Preliminary results from this fall and winter study will be included in our presentation.

RC01-43.2

VAROGLU, KADIR* (Baskent University)
SIGRI, UNSAL (Baskent University)

Civil Military Relations in Turkey before and after the July 15 Failed Coup Attempt

After 9/11 the armed forces are important actors in many countries and involving in many different roles in addition to security as Turkish military have experienced. This paradigm shift on the rising role of armed forces had an important role in designing "civil-military relations" (CMR). The military Turkey had been the most powerful institution in the country for years. In addition to global impacts, Turkey has been experiencing a paradigm shift in its CMR in recent years and especially after July 15 attempted military coup. Turkey has experienced, for the first time in the Republic's history, a coup attempt by a religious community, known as the Fetullahist Terrorist Organization (FETÖ), who secretly flourished in the cadres of the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF). From Huntington's objective control to Janowitz' subjective control of the military, Turkey's revolutionary civilianization process has implemented reforms one after the other at a breakneck pace in recent months. The paradigm shift has gained speed toward "complete civilianization", but the relationship between civilization and democratization of the military has not been balanced yet. Turkey has overarching dilemma in the post-July 15 setting regarding CMR, whether to *monopolize* or *democratize* CMR for more effective civilian control. That is, on the one hand, the monopolization of CMR, implying transfer of power from the military elites to the elected executive Presidency enables strict civilian control of the military by the elected civilian president; on the other hand, democratization of CMR enables diffusion of power among the elected president, elected government, and parliamentary and civil society actors such as academia, think thanks, and media so as to create a more effective oversight and monitoring system over the military. The damage from this failed coup will continue to put pressure on all Turkish institutions, including the military as well in the near future.

RC14-275.2

VARRIALE, SIMONE* (University of Warwick)

Global, Cool and Omnivore? Transnational Expertise in the Musical Field, the Case of Vice/Noisey

Cultural intermediaries have been a longstanding concern for cultural sociologists. However, transnational connections and influences have been rarely addressed in research on these actors, so that we know little about how processes of globalization and transnationalization influence their work. This paper addresses this gap focusing on the rise of 'transnational expertise' in the popular music field and, more specifically, on the case of *Noisey*; the global brand of music criticism launched by *Vice Magazine* in 2011 (currently available in 14 countries). Focusing on the Italian version of *Noisey*, and drawing on a discourse analysis of reviews and features, the article explores how 'global' music criticism shapes (and is shaped by) the following socio-cultural processes: – the rise of new symbolic and social boundaries in the popular music field, i.e. the ageing of the post-war 'pop-rock' distinction (and its audience), and the growing prominence of both new genres – e.g. indie and rap/hip hop – and new generational and classed distinctions. – the reproduction (or change) of enduring hierarchies between centres – the US, UK and North Europe – and peripheries of music production, and the meaning of these geo-spacial boundaries for critics and their audience. – the reproduction of distinctions between highbrow and lowbrow modes of engagement, and the extent to which *Noisey* promotes new dispositions and repertoires (potentially in line with the allegedly more democratic and participatory character of digital media). – the extent to which gender and race/ethnicity continue to affect processes of cultural evaluation and consecration

in the musical field. Focusing on the Italian context, the paper pays particular attention at how these processes work in a semi-periphery of the popular music field, but also at how local and national concerns feed back into the global brand of *Vice/Noisey*.

RC09-184.3

VASCONCELOS, ISAMARA* (Universidade de Brasília)

The Business Community in the Sector of Public Transport in the City of Brasilia, Federal District, Brazil: A Case Study on Public Policies, Urban Mobility and Development.

This paper analyzes the performance of family business groups in the urban public transport sector, through the granting of service by the State, and the impacts on the development of the urban transport system based on the concept of mobility in the city of Brasilia, Distrito Federal, Brazil. The fisrt part of this research, based on a case study in progress on two of the three main business groups families of urban public transportation, it is observed that, over a period of 40 years, the public policy of transport in the Capital favored the consolidation of family business power of these groups, given the high degree of interference of the business family interests on the *decision-making* process, whereas it entailed low regulation and low bureaucratic autonomy in the controling, monitoring and evaluation of politics. Such aspects contributed to the non-consolidation of public transport model as a facilitator of local development, governed by standards of quality, efficiency and low-rates, as well as the lack of effective integration of service and modals and the concept of urban mobility over the history of public transport in the Capital, signaling, thereby, the urban transport service in the city of Brasilia among one of the most inefficient, expensive and of poor quality in the Country.

RC54-JS-27.2

VASCONCELOS, LIA* (New Lisbon University - Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering)

Alternatives to the Academic Violence: The Body of the Researcher in the Neoextractivist WORLD

The movement of re-allocation of the human body, which characterises our current age of migration, is directly linked with the huge scale of the extractivist activities that, in turn, is connected with the non-renewable conception. The extractivism started to be structured at the Age of Discovery (Acosta, 2016), better known by critical theorists as Age of Concealment (Dilger et al., 2016), and it is worked, here, as any activity that remove large quantities of natural resources beyond the minerals or oil, passing by farming, by fishing, going to the own human body (direct and indirect workforce in slavery condition) as part of natural resource. The perpetuity of the extraction is a rule of capitalist system; of which we are part and in which the mode of production/distribution/consume are associated with the imaginaries of accumulation. The alternatives to the development, and not alternatives development, start by the movement of rethinking its own dominant notion and breaking the old hierarchy between development and underdevelopment. These alternatives search recognize and recover knowledges and worldviews that exist in the different forms of life – rural, urban, tribal, etc., rethinking the dominant notions of poverty and richness, as well as of wisdom – they are transcultural and transdisciplinar movements (D'Ambrosio, 2002). The body of researcher, the role of our production, reproduction, and contradictions, must be renewable through our situationality (Freire, 1970.), facing the disavowal mechanism (Žižek, 2006) developed behind our researches – which inhibiting us from confronting the truth about why are we engaged in research; for whom are we doing it.

TG03-961.4

VASCONCELOS, PEDRO* (ISCTE-IUL University Institute of Lisbon)

The Paradoxical Outcomes of Gender Self-Determination Laws Under Neoliberalism

The State and legal apparatuses are certainly one of the main locations for the construction and legitimization of (asymmetric) gender binaries, as the registry of 'legal sex', inscribed in one's legal identity and with all kinds of differential impacts on citizenship, is paramount. The diverse reality (and increased visibility and recognition) of non-binary and trans lives and claims has already had an impact on legal gender regimes. This is quite evident in the profound changes that have open up possibilities for legitimized legal gender transitions, or even indeterminate legal gender, and for the legal institutionalization of the 'non-concordance' or even disconnection between 'sex' (the apparent truth of genital semblance) and 'gender' (as public identity). Drawing on a comparative analysis (ERC funded project Transrights), we will try to address some of the overall and paradoxical outcomes of legal changes in 'Gender Identity Laws', in the direction of individual gender self-determination, that have been or are occurring worldwide (Argentina, Denmark, Ireland, Malta, Colombia, Norway, Bolivia, Ecuador, Belgium

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and Portugal). We will contend that, notwithstanding the beneficial outcomes of such legal changes for transpeople, in most cases the new laws not only tend to be quite disconnected from the material concretization of rights (other than administrative entitlements), but also that we are witnessing a process of categorical construction that tends to institutionalize a third position (for trans or gender non-conformity) within persisting gender binaries. Furthermore, we will also argue that such changes in legal recognition are often accompanied by the dismantling or privatization of support institutions and provisions for transpeople. As such we believe that the principles of individual gender self-determination are being used by neoliberal capitalist states to not only dismantle the welfare state but also to potentially conceal collective and structural forms of (gender) inequality through the screen of a hiper-individualization.

RC32-575.3

VASCONCELOS, PEDRO* *(ISCTE-IUL University Institute of Lisbon)*

'What's in a Name?' on the Category Travesti

Travesti is a category used in the Portuguese language (as in French and Spanish) to designate female trans sex-workers. Drawing on ethnographic work carried out in Lisbon (Portugal) with trans street prostitutes (Portuguese and Brazilian), we aim to deconstruct views that tend to homogenize *travestis* as a group of female trans individuals who cherish their 'masculinity' (the penis) while pursuing typical standards of sexualized feminine beauty and bodily attractiveness achieved through cosmetic surgery and silicone injections. Contrary to most academic writings, viewing *travestis* as a category and identity can be problematic. Rather, though united by sex work and the practices entailed, lives and subjectivities are plural, ranging from MtF transsexuals and transgender women to cross-dressed gay men, among other forms of self-identification. Against reification and exoticization, the category *travesti* (as others) can be a misnomer, hiding the complex entanglements between the diversity found at the intersection of a vast number of factors and the common gendered position in the sex labour market. *Travesti* can be often taken as just a subjectivist identity when in reality it is more a descriptor of an objective position, which encompasses an enormous diversity. It is not just an identity, not even for the sex workers who tend, in various conjugations, to resort to different terminologies when describing themselves and their 'job'. As we will show, through the materials collected within the ERC funded project Transrights, the discourse of travestility is far from straightforward identitarian coherence. Rather, a material approach is needed.

RC23-437.1

VASILEVA, EKATERINA* *(Volgograd State University)*

Youth and New Technologies: Problems of Developing Innovations in Modern Russia

The result of the technologizing of various spheres of social life is the formation of a new environment, transformation of knowledge in financial, economic, managerial and political innovations, as well as reformation of economic values and economic culture of the population. New information technologies affect all aspects of society in an integrated manner, especially the behavior of youth. Analysis of foreign and Russian experience of the study of innovation activity has shown that the value has been attached to the process of introduction of changes.

A sociological study conducted in the framework of the project suggests that it is necessary to take into account the matrix of values of the Russian society in order to stimulate the studied processes. Due to a number of causes the economic socialization of youth goes with varying degrees of success, as in 1990-2000s it was mostly spontaneous and only from 2010-ies begin to appear institutions whose objectives is the development of innovative and economic activity of young people. Economic socialization of youth, on the one hand, is successful, as the majority of young people get experience in the period of study in educational institutions and is focused on the acquisition of new knowledge, on the other hand, it is not successful, as there is being formed a large layer of young people, ready for labor migration and emigration to economically highly developed countries. During the study of the space of reproduction of labour migration as a form of socio-economic activity, has been studied the economic value of labor migrants; strategies of adapting to a new socio-cultural space have been showed. Thus, labour migration, on the one hand, ensures the formation of a communicative space and is characterized by "hypermobility"; on the other hand, it contributes to the growth of social tension.

RC14-263.11

VASILKOVA, VALERIYA* *(Saint Petersburg State University)*
ZINOVYEVA, NADEZHDA *(The Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

"#Russiansdidit": Drama of Social Problem in Internet Memes

The global Internet communication system generates new media that can transfer the information, overcoming territorial restrictions. This report is devoted to one of them - Internet memes. They are both global and specific: the same meme can be used in different countries, but have their own semantic features.

The authors consider Internet memes as a way of visualizing significant social information and demonstrating the focus of interest of the Internet community, as a way of constructing new links and actual values. Internet memes draw attention to a new perspective of perception, to the presence of a certain "second bottom" of reality, which propagandized by mass media. By the example of Internet memes "#RussiansDidit" and "russian hackers" the authors shows how the danger of Russian hackers is being transformed. These Internet memes are interpreted in the context of the concept of public arenas (Hilgartner S., Bosk Ch. L.), which considers the social problem as a result of the struggle for a resource of public attention. The gain in the competitive struggle of meanings is caused by such factors as the need for drama and novelty, the danger of saturation, cultural accents and political predilections. In this context, it is shown how, through structural transformations of the Internet meme (variations of correlations of the core, periphery and background), the drama of the analyzed social problem unfolds and the initial socio-cultural assessments are reversed. The recognizable sociocultural code of an Internet meme influences the context in which the entire image is understood. The authors pay special attention to the similarities and differences in the interpretations of the memes "#RussiansDidit" and "russian hackers" in the Internet spaces of the US and Russia.

RC39-686.5

VASSEUR, LIETTE* *(Brock University)*
JONES, MIKE *(Swedish Biodiversity Centre)*
ANDRADE, ANGELA *(Commission on Ecosystem Management, IUCN)*

Understanding Vulnerability from a Social-Ecological System Perspective to Enhance Resilience for Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Finding a Path of Acceptance

Historically communities across the world have had to deal with environmental and climatic changes. Over centuries, people have adjusted to changing conditions and learned to do so by modifying infrastructure, landscapes or their behaviour. Recent population growth, sedentary lifestyles, and changes in socioeconomic activities have reduced the flexibility of communities to changing conditions. This is especially true considering the rapid changes due to anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems. Extreme weather events have exacerbated the challenges of adapting to new conditions and have increased the level of vulnerabilities of communities. Community vulnerability is difficult to understand due to the complexity that arises from the interplay between political, economic, social, and cultural factors, as well as the biophysical environment. These interactions affect governance, equity, power and poverty all of which may increase community vulnerability. Assessing vulnerability is a fundamental step to defining solutions that enhance community resilience and capacity to adapt to environmental change. A social-ecological system assessment is an approach to enhancing community resilience that integrates ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and eco-disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) to offer a valuable yet under-utilized approach for climate change adaptation that complements traditional actions such as infrastructure development. EbA uses biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help communities adapt to climate change at local, national, regional or global levels. EbA with Eco-DRR represent a promising approach to integrate issues such as vulnerability, human wellbeing, ecosystem health and resilience using a social-ecological system assessment frame to provide a more holistic view. Appropriately designed these initiatives can also contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions from ecosystem loss and degradation, and enhancing carbon sequestration. In this talk, we use two case studies to examine how use of this this integrated framework, enables communities to move effectively towards a more sustainable future.

TG06-988.1

VAUGHAN, SUZANNE* *(Arizona State University)*
LUKEN, PAUL *(University of West Georgia)*

Moving: The Transformation of the Organization of Residential Relocation during the 20th Century

Our presentation explores women's experiences of residential relocation (moving) and the transformation of the social organization of "moving work" within the United States. We use the oral histories of older women and historical archival materials to describe the coordinative work women do with others to move and to explicate the changing relations within the transportation/housing enterprises. Guided by Smith's mode of inquiry, institutional ethnography, we demonstrate the ways in which relocation activities are organized and have been restructured through the coordinating efforts of families, employers, agents within the household goods moving and storage industry, and the work of other transportation and public officials over the 20th century.

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

RC14-265.9

VAZQUEZ, EDGAR* *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*
GUTIÉRREZ, CLAUDIA *(Universidad de Guanajuato)*

La Gestión Universitaria En La Implementación De Un Programa Integral De Seguridad Institucional En Una Institución De Educación Superior.

El problema de la violencia en México se ha intensificado en los recientes años, dicha problemática, ha puesto el interés en que gobiernos, empresas, universidades y sociedad en general, desarrollen e implementen estrategias a fin de hacerle frente a este gran y desafortunado problema, que altera la convivencia y la paz social. El presente artículo tiene como propósito analizar la implementación de un programa integral de seguridad en una institución de educación superior mexicana, dicho programa forma parte de la estrategia de la alta dirección a fin de garantizar la integridad física, psicológica o material de los integrantes de la institución educativa, dentro de los recintos universitarios.

En un primer apartado, se presenta el contexto de la problemática de la seguridad en México con datos poco alentadores. Posteriormente se aborda el tema de la gestión universitaria y la responsabilidad que se tiene para abordar el problema de seguridad no solo como tema objeto de estudio, sino a partir de la realización de acciones en las que participan la comunidad universitaria. En seguida se describe la conformación del programa, los ejes que lo integran entre los cuales se destacan: Prevención, Vinculación y Participación de la Comunidad Universitaria, Desarrollo Estratégico Institucional, Funcionamiento de la Seguridad Interna y Coordinación Operativa, Atención de Contingencias y Protocolos de atención. Así mismo, se destacan algunas de las acciones que se han emprendido a partir de la implementación del programa, entre las cuales se destacan el establecimiento de un acuerdo de Seguridad y Prevención en el Entorno Universitario. El método utilizado para la realización del estudio es cualitativo, utilizando como instrumentos metodológicos el análisis documental y las entrevistas principalmente. Se desea que el presente estudio sea un referente para otras instituciones y organizaciones, que sea utilizado como instrumento para enfrentar el problema de la seguridad.

RC34-622.4

VAZQUEZ, LUZ MARIA* *(York University)*
NAZILLA KHANLOU, NAZILLA *(York University)*

Promoting Inclusive Anti-Oppressive Research Practices: Community-Based Research with Young Adults with Developmental Disabilities

Background: Young Adults with Developmental Disabilities (YADD) face systemic exclusion and discrimination across multiple domains of society, including meaningful participation in research studies. *Objective:* Drawing from three community-based studies, were present a Model of Inclusion in Community-based Studies with Persons with Developmental Disabilities. Our model applies anti-oppressive and inclusive approaches and discusses strategies that researchers may apply to promote meaningful inclusion of YADD and their families in research. *Methods:* The studies were conducted between 2012 and 2017 (Project 1: 57 participants, Project 2: 28 participants, and Project 3: 85 participants); qualitative interviews were conducted with YADD, their caregivers and service providers. *Approach:* We applied flexible research strategies to accommodate and include YADD and their families, such as inviting YADD and parents of children with developmental disabilities/ YADD to participate on the projects' Advisory Committees; adapting recruitment and fieldwork instruments for YADD (e.g. flexible options for interview location and formats according to their needs, adapting interview guides), accommodating caregivers to be present during the interviews with YADD when required; inviting YADD and families with children/ YADD with DDs to provide feedback on knowledge transfer and dissemination activities, and participate in them (e.g. as co-authors and co-presenters in knowledge transfer activities). *Discussion:* Research has historically overlooked, diminished, and excluded the voices of people with disabilities. As researchers we need to be critical of the research strategies we apply in research with marginalized populations and engage in reflexivity. We need to ask ourselves whether our studies are empowering the populations we are studying or reproducing the social exclusion of persons with disabilities as part of the research process itself.

WG01-937.1

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* *(Russian State University for Humanities)*

Monitoring of Foreign-Control

My current presentation is on the use of sociological monitoring as one of the means to ensure control of the "global borderlands". Monitoring of these Zones is a way of introducing sociology into practice. The issue of protecting objects located on the border of states affects not only the interests of these states but also foreigners temporarily staying in their territory. It is an important component of international interactions at the global and local levels. Each country uses its methods of control over the border zones. So for example, I was in the US in a special center near Washington, which controls the entry of various types of transport: aircraft, ships, cars, etc. This requires a good electronic database of information about all those intending to enter the US territory, as well as certain principles (methods) for separating those who enter from the streams and may pose a threat to US citizens, institutions, and foreigners temporarily staying in this territory. The current US President, Trump, has embarked on the path of simpler restrictions on entry into the United States, from certain, primarily Islamic, states. Are these restrictions a necessary and sufficient filter to cut off dangerous personalities, or are other restrictions necessary? I believe that sociologists can contribute to the improvement of the principles of filtering those entering the territory, as well as protecting border zones of many foreign-local interactions. The report is devoted to the study of this important topic based on existing experience in different countries, as well as sociological recommendations for solving this problem, especially in the context of combating terrorism. It appeals to the analytic work before the Foreign-Control and then on the study of its implementation. This new approach to advisory work in the field of the Foreign-Control becomes a tool of assessing new laws.

RC36-647.1

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* *(Russian State University for Humanities)*

Roots of Overcoming Sociology's Alienation from the Pressing Problems of Politics

My current presentation is on the use of sociological consulting in political sphere as one of the ways to overcome the alienation of sociology from empirical practice. Sociological monitoring of legislation is a mean of is a way of introducing political consulting into practice. It forms an integral part of law drafting, and allows to make transparent its elaboration, adoption and implementation. Its goal is to synchronize legislative activities at the national and local levels of the country. Sociologists, who play the role of political consultants, based on the results of such monitoring prepare their recommendations whether to adopt a law or to amend it, taking into account the current political situation and its changes in case of adoption of this law. This approach to lawmaking becomes vital for improving the wording and implementation of laws. It helps to consolidate efforts by state bodies and public institutions in the adoption of legislative acts most relevant to the needs of society. Political consulting based on sociological monitoring gives a good example of using new interdisciplinary technology of overcoming sociology's alienation from the legislative process as the most important part of politics. The practice of using monitoring legislation is characteristic not only for some Scandinavian countries (for example, Sweden), but also became applicable in the Russian Federation Council, where annual reports on the results of such monitoring were issued in the zero years of the 21st century. Monitoring legislation encourages the development of special practice of political consulting different from ordinary work of state bureaucracy. It appeals to the analytic work before the law creation and then on the study of its elaboration and implementation. This new approach to advisory work in the field of legislation becomes a tool of assessing new laws, comparing them with social environment and general policy framework.

RC55-897.5

VEENHOVEN, RUUT* *(Erasmus University Rotterdam)*

Co-Development of Research on Happiness and Other Social Indicators

Social Indicators Research covers many topics, which each have their own history. Happiness research is one of these included topics. Longstanding interest in happiness revived since the 1960s together with the emergence of the social indicator movement. Happiness became a prominent issue in the movement and the movement has fostered the development of happiness research in several ways. Synergies among with other topics are discussed.

RC55-898.3

VEENHOVEN, RUUT* *(Erasmus University Rotterdam)*
BURGER, MARTIJN *(Erasmus University Rotterdam)*

Findings Archive: New Technique for Facilitating Research Synthesis

Social scientists are producing an ever growing stream of research findings, which is ever more difficult to oversee. As a result, capitalization on earlier investment declines and accumulation of knowledge stagnates. This situation calls for more research synthesis and interest in synthetic techniques is on the rise. To date attention has been focused on techniques for meta-analysis, with little attention paid to the preliminary step of bringing the available research findings together. What we need is: 1) techniques for describing research findings in a comparable way 2) a system for storing such descriptions in an easily accessible

archive, 3) to which research findings can be added on a continuous basis. The World Database of Happiness is an example of such a tool. The archive is tailored to meet the requirements of assembling research findings on happiness; both distributional findings (how happy people are) and correlational findings (what things go together with happiness). With its focus on 'findings' the system differs from data-archives that store 'investigations' and from bibliographies that store 'publications'. As yet there is no established term to describe this tool for research synthesis. I call it a 'focused findings archive'. This technique has gradually developped since its first version in the 1980s. In this session I present the latest version, which involves a renewed website that allows better searches in this ever growing collection of research findings.

RC29-528.1

VEIGA, DEBORA PICCIRILLO BARBOSA DA* *(Centre for the Study of Violence - University of São Paulo (NEV-USP))*
GOMES, ALINE *(Center for the Study of Violence)*
OLIVEIRA, RENAN THEODORO DE *(Universidade de Sao Paulo (USP))*

The Impact of Victimization over Citizen-Police Relationships: The Case of Sao Paulo

In recent years, the study of youth victimization and deviation became more frequent. In Brazil, studies has shown that young people are the main group affected by serious violence (WAISELFISZ, 2014; 2015), the main victims of police violence (SINHORETTO, 2014), and are exposed to multiple forms of victimization (CARDIA, 2010). The exposure to violence has been proved to affect youth development (OSOFSKY, 1999), causing psychologic traumas. National researches in Brazil (CARDIA, 2003; 2010) show that people exposed to violence during youth have more chances to become victims in the future, and are more likely to support the use of violence to solve conflicts.

This paper aims to explore another kind of impact that exposure to violence may have over youth: their relationship with legal authorities, such as police. Many scholars have highlighted the role that contact with police has over the attitudes of citizens towards authorities and laws and how these attitudes may influence youth's future legal behavior (TYLER et al., 2014). We argue that victimization also has an important role in shaping these attitudes and legal behaviors.

From a sample of 800 early-adolescents born in 2005, studying and living in the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil, we have found that those who have seen people selling drugs on the street, seen armed people walking in the neighborhood, and heard gunshots are less likely to trust in the police. In addition, those who declare have experienced more of these situations also reported more rule-violating behaviors.

Results suggest that victimization may undermine youth's relationship with police and negatively shape their legal behavior.

RC09-195.1

VELASCO, KRISTOPHER* *(The University of Texas at Austin)*

A Growing Queer Divide: The Divergence between Transnational Advocacy Networks and Foreign Aid in Diffusing LGBT Policies

In recent years, there have been remarkable advancements across the globe when it comes to policies concerning lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) communities. States are increasingly adopting same-sex marriage laws, decriminalizing homosexuality, and instituting anti-discrimination measures. International organizations like the United Nations, European Union, Organization of American States, and the World Bank have also outlined their support for LGBT rights. Consequently, development agencies have begun factoring in the treatment of these communities into aid conditionality decisions. Meanwhile, the world has seen hardened polarization on this topic. World society scholars would argue that the diffusion of policies may be attributable to growing norms and transnational advocacy networks, while realists would contend that material incentives, such as foreign aid, could compel states to move in a more progressive direction. To assess both the diffusion of such policies and the mounting divide amongst states, I perform a series of cross-sectional time-series models using data from 1991-2016. For the dependent measure, I develop a 13-point LGBT policy index scale. I predict this index value by creating a novel measure of global LGBT pressure. Through interacting this term with state embeddedness within the world society, via prestige scores from a social network analysis, and four different measures of foreign aid, results demonstrate that both factors moderate the effect global norms are having. States more embedded within transnational advocacy networks respond positively to global pressure and enact more policy reforms. States connected to the broader global system through foreign aid dollars, meanwhile, negatively respond to the growing expectations on how to treat sexual minorities, hardening their opposition. Since states centralized within the network are generally not those receiving aid, how these two groups are responding to global norms can help explain both the diffusion, but also the growing divide on how LGBT communities are governed.

RC39-685.2

VELASQUEZ, CAROLINA* *(University of Delaware)*

Making Sense of the 2016 San Andres Water Crisis, a Colombian Caribbean Island

In October 2015, the Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies -IDEAM declared that the El Niño Phenomenon had reached severe conditions, and later, on July 13, 2016, reported conditions of neutrality. One of the affected areas was San Andres, a drought prone Colombian Caribbean island. On April 2, 2016, there were 11 road protests spread throughout the south-center of the island where the Raizales, an ethnic-minority group, and people from poor neighborhoods burned tires, blocked streets, and held up signs saying "We need water." That was the official beginning of the water crisis, which had by then affected 14.000 people. On April 15, the local Government, for the first time in its history, declared a State of Public Calamity, attributing the causes of the the lack of water to the Niño phenomenon. Although the government established the Niño phenomenon as the only trigger, the ways in which the community framed and understood the water crisis were omitted. Acknowledging the importance of the community voice, this research analyzes the way the San Andres community and institutions made sense of the causes of the water crisis and the factors that made this crisis unique from others. 34 semi-structured interviews were conducted in August 2016 with a variety of stakeholders. The results show officials were more inclined to point out three main causes: 1) The Niño phenomenon, 2) overpopulation, and 3) lack of technology and water storage capacity. On the community side, people mainly pointed out four causes: 1) overpopulation and mass tourism, 2) inadequacy and inequity in the production and distribution of the water resource, 3) degradation of wetlands, and 4) drought. This study helps to expose and understand the complexity of the San Andres water crisis and ultimately contributes to the prevention of repeated or more severe crises.

RC02-JS-48.6

VELASTEGUI BAHAMONDE, NAPOLEON* *(Colegio de Sociólogos del Guayas)*

Marx in Latin America: Economy, Politics and Citizen Participation in Ecuador

Marx in Latin America: Economy, Politics and Citizen Participation in Ecuador
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Keywords: Economy, Society, Property Relations, Citizen Participation, State.
General objective
To analyze, from the economy and the politics, the property structure in Ecuador, its corresponding social relations of production and the achievements of the citizen participation.
Specific objectives
· Examine the contradictions in the socioeconomic and property structure.
· Systematize the approaches and results of the "socialism of the twenty-first century" developed.
· Analyze the level of Citizen Participation in relation to the application of theoretical models along with the social praxis of the Citizen Revolution.
Theoretical framework
Capital, a relationship. The Market, a visibly unequal hand.
"Capital" is a relation of antagonistic classes at a particular point in history.
"Both juridical relations and forms of State cannot be understood by themselves or by the intended general evolution of the human spirit, but rather have their roots in the material conditions of life (civil society)"
"The anatomy of civil society must be sought in political economy."
He pointed out that: "The Commune has demonstrated, above all, that 'the working class cannot simply be limited to taking possession of the state machine as it is and using it for its own purposes'
Results
· Systematization of variables and indicators of the contradictions of the Ecuadorian socio-economic structure and its ownership structure.
· Theory and practice of XXI Century Socialism in Ecuador 2007-2017.
· Conceptualization of the processes of "citizen participation" under the approaches and achievements of "Socialism of S. XXI" in Ecuador and the rol of the State.

RC23-434.3

VELASTEGUI BAHAMONDE, NAPOLEON* *(Colegio de Sociólogos del Guayas)*

Technology and Society: Cultural Interaction for the Use of Social Networks, and Its Impacts in the Development of a Democratic Culture in Ecuador.

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

TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY: CULTURAL INTERACTION FOR THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS, AND ITS IMPACTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC CULTURE IN ECUADOR.

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Keywords: Social Networks, Technology, Society, Democracy.

General objective

Analyze the interrelation between technological changes, resulting from political changes in the Ecuadorian state and the development of a new national culture whose quality level is expressed, among other channels, through social networks, particularly in electoral processes.

Specific objectives
- Examine the intersection of Technology and Society in a process of social change at the local level, with contemporary methodologies.
- Systematize the results of technological impacts on social processes in a period of change, specifically in electoral processes, and their feedback.
- Analyze comparatively, technological impacts of social networks in social processes of intense social change, at a global level.

Theoretical framework

Marx pointed out that "Society is not merely an aggregate of individuals; but, "it is the sum of the relations that individuals hold together." Karl Marx, Die Grundrisse (1857).

On the other hand, the contemporary methodology of the "Analysis of Social Networks", ARS, has very advanced applications.

Why sociologists should study Social Networks? Ofelia Cervantes responds: "Because it is the semantics of the relationship alluded to, reciprocal to the" doing "of people and their" saying. "

Results

Ecuador is going through a period of consolidation as a democratic nation. This is not just a semantic problem. It is a semantics of life, regarding the content of the communication and culture that we establish.

Sociology must take in its hands the Analysis of Social Networks, ARS, to contribute to the development of civilized forms of life with transformations that eradicate inequality, through mechanisms of lower social cost.

RC22-420.4

VELAYATI, MASOUMEH* *(Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education)*

Commitment to Moral and Religious Principles Among British Muslim Women

The autonomy and freedom of women – in the sense of what they want to do or to value– is related to "the capability approach", introduced by Amartya Sen in 1980s, as a conceptual framework to measure well-being in all aspects of life. Taking this approach, Muslim women's involvement in grassroots organisations should be given a greater value.

Muslim women in the UK are considered to have a less autonomous status than their counterparts in terms of 'standard outcome assessment' based on visibility in the labour market, as well as their 'material means to well-being'. This is often viewed as the indication of gender inequality in Muslim communities.

However, there is a growing commitment among Muslim women to involve in social and cultural activities and help community as a social obligation and a Positive commitment to their faith. My interviews with Muslim women, particularly young well educated, reflect their syncretic identities and inclination to integrate into the British society. They are more capable of claiming various simultaneous identities and more open to engage in inter-cultural discussions. They often self-identify themselves as British Muslims, embrace cultural diversity and balance their faith with the demands of modern life and British values.

They often use the language of rights, especially rights to observe and express their religious values. They enter into a dialogue and communication with wider society, which pave the way for a understanding about Islam and Muslims and their acceptance and integration in British society.

Women in my research were mostly involved in community value-oriented activities, either as their main activity, or in combination with their formal employment. Therefore, at personal level they get self-satisfaction and fulfilment, and at social level, they contribute to the multicultural aspects of British society, social cohesion and cohesive communities through cross-cultural understanding and collaboration.

RC37-657.2

VELAZQUEZ, ROBERTO* *(Columbia University)*

The Art of Civilization: Modernization, Modernism, and Taste Migration in Latin America (1961-1973).

Esta ponencia analiza la dimensión política de los esfuerzos culturales desarrollados por Estado Unidos en América Latina durante la temprana Guerra Fría, específicamente en lo referido a la exportación de un modelo social (modernización) en el plano de las artes visuales (modernismo) entre 1961 y 1973. Desde un punto de vista empírico, la propuesta rastrea los canales de colaboración transnacionales creados por instituciones diplomáticas para la circulación de objetos, modelos museográficos, e imaginarios sociales en el periodo a explorar.

A través de una revisión sociológica de las redes gubernamentales, conexiones interpersonales, y medios de comunicación asociados a una serie de 12 exhibiciones viajeras coordinadas por la OEA, el Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York y el Center for Inte-American Cultural Relations, la ponencia aborda la emergencia de un *ethos* cultural vinculado con la Alianza por el Progreso, el cual tuvo fuertes implicancias estratégicas en la configuración de la esfera social en el arte visual de Guerra Fría. Principalmente, el análisis de fuentes primarias provenientes de ocho fondos documentales de cuatro países (US, Chile, Argentina y Brasil) revela la existencia de un programa modernizador y desarrollista asociado a la exportación del modernismo europeo curado por Estados Unidos, en un momento crítico dentro de los planes de contención del comunismo desarrollados por Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969) tras el triunfo de Fidel Castro (1961) y el auge de la teoría de la dependencia en las ciencias sociales (1962).

Así, este trabajo busca contribuir a la aún escasa historiografía sociológica de la dimensión política de la cultura en disputa durante el periodo, la cual ha sido opacada por las narrativas teleológicas que ven en los 1970s, con la caída de Salvador Allende y el quiebre de la democracia en Chile, el momento fundacional de la relación entre arte, política, e internacionalismo.

RC25-471.3

VELAZQUEZ, VIRNA* *(Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico)*
GUERRA MEJIA, ROBERTO *(Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)*
PEREZ, LILLYAN *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*
SANCHEZ, TAMARA *(Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico)*

Language Shift in Small Communities. an Analysis of Bilingual Language Usage in Family

Languages of minority groups are decreasing all over the world. Successful language maintenance has to be long-term language planning in the community where minority languages are spoken.

For the most adequate actions in language planning we have to know how to evaluate the sociolinguistic situation in the relevant bilingual community. In a former presentation we presented a way based on the framework of "ecology of pressures" (Terborg, 2006) to analyze and explain language shift in small communities of minority groups in a given area considering language knowledge in actual speakers. We support our examples on several researches of language shift of indigenous languages in Mexico. The framework includes the concept "utmost common routine" that may be partly calculated by a quantitative corpus obtained by a questionnaire applied to a representative population. The data of the indigenous language have been compared with the data of Spanish, the official language spoken in Mexico, to determinate which language is the strongest one among a given age group of the population. Now we want to extend our analysis on bilingual language usage in bilingual families.

Terborg, R. (2006) La 'ecología de presiones' en el desplazamiento de las lenguas indígenas por el español. Presentación de un modelo en *Forum: Qualitative Social Research [On-line journal],* 7 (4), Art. 39. Disponible en: http://www.qualitative-research.net/fqs-texte/4-06/06-4-39-s.htm

RC26-488.3

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* *(Russian State University for the Humanities)*

Civil Identity in Crimea: Between Consensus and Conflict.

The problem of constructing and developing of civil identity is very actual for transforming political systems and for societies with confused identity. Crimea nowadays has to change and correct not only legislature and administrative system, but also to solve some socio-cultural problems which should provide integration with Russian society. In this context we pay attention to historical consciousness and historical memory, which is considered as one of the grounds of civil state identity.

Our paper is based on the data of sociological research of 2017 years which supposed different methods. We analyze different canals and different social agents which transmit main cultural values and historical memories which determine national and civil identity. Crimea identity is determined mainly by memory of soviet period which is estimate by people as "lost paradise". During period of belonging to Ukraine Republic all of Soviet symbols (not Russian ones) were used in the latent fight against ukrainization. We offer to discuss rating of actual symbols of civil identity which are used intensively in Crimea and to analyze which of them connect with Russian, Soviet and post-Soviet (Ukrainian) and modern periods.

We focus on content of historical consciousness which can unite regional community and some conflict factors which divide it. During all post-Soviet period in Crimea pro-russian orientations were dominating and all these sentiments were partly protest one which created deep conflict with Ukrainian political and public institutes. Family remains the main factor of broadcasting ideas of "Russian World" and we didn't notice significant intergenerational differences.

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As for constructing of identity we can conclude that power choose the different victories of Russia as the base for actual civil identity which gives as opportunity to speak about militarization of consciousness particularly in Crimea and in Russia in general.

WG01-939.5

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* *(Russian State University for the Humanities)*
BELOVA, NATALIA *(Russian State University for the Humanities)*

Quality of Life in the Context of Socio-Cultural Developments of Small and Medium Towns in Russia.

Small and medium towns are the ground of structure of urban settlement in Russia. There are more than 27 mln. of inhabitants in 709 small towns and 163 medium towns. We suppose to find out main tendencies in cooperation between local authorities, local communities and local NGO which promote increasing of Quality of life. Our paper is based on complex sociological research with different methods and we analyzed as well organizational models of LG, socio-economic indicators and subjective characteristics. Geography of the research included 10 small and 16 medium towns from all federal districts of Russia.

Modern development of Russian small towns reflect common irregular unequal development of different territories in the country. Polulation of small towns has been reducing, efforts of local authorities are not effective.

In order to estimate level and quality of life in the small and medium towns we analysed the following indicators: life time and birth rate; level of unemployment and average salary and pension; quantity of people with income lower than living wage; social satisfaction ext.

We also pointed out main social problems common for all of towns as dexreasing of population and aging, lack of system policy of supporting of local enterprise and business, bad quality of roads, a lot of ramshackle buildings and old engineering infrastructure , bad health care and lack of infant schools.

RC05-124.3

VELITCHKOVA, ANA* *(University of Mississippi)*

The Global Citizenship Regime As a Caste System

This work extends Weber's discussion of social status, and of caste in particular, to the global level. I identify the existence of a global caste system organized around citizenship and maintained by nation-states through a regime of laws and cultural practices. Comparably to smaller-scale caste systems, this global caste system is characterized by a high degree of social closure assigning social positions—citizenships—principally by birth. Citizenship-based castes display high levels of inequality in terms of the rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness at the least. Underprivileged citizenship castes experience legally enforced territorial segregation with limited access to the territories of privileged citizenship castes, which exposes them to high risks of suffering and of dying prematurely. Groups of persons not fitting in its legal framework (e.g. "stateless" and "undocumented"/"illegal" persons) experience some of the highest levels of exclusion from the global citizenship caste system. The paper showcases the continuing importance of nation-states in a globalizing world. The nation-state is a primary institution affecting persons' life chances by holding a monopoly on bestowing privileged or underprivileged social statuses under the banner of citizenship. Furthermore, nation-states coordinate the legal and cultural mechanisms through which citizenship and its differentiated status outcomes are enforced. Citizenship associated with some countries—the most developed ones—is a form of privilege. It is the equivalent of a new form of aristocracy, a global aristocracy, that confers better chances to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Citizenship associated with other countries is a form of disadvantage. This kind of citizenship decreases people's chances to be free—e.g. to move across borders—and to live long, healthy, and happy lives. If persons migrate to counter their disadvantage, they face years of limbo that most likely will not result in acquiring a privileged citizenship status.

RC29-530.1

VELLOSO, JOAO* *(University of Ottawa)*

Securing Canada Against Dangerous Foreign Criminals? Analyzing the Relationship between Severity of Sentence and Deportation on Grounds of Criminality

In June 2013, the Canadian government enacted the *Faster Removal of Foreign Criminals Act*, which amended the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* by including "a number of provisions for strengthening the safety and security of Canadians". Among other things, this Act limited the review mechanisms for foreigners who are inadmissible on grounds of serious criminality and by doing this it aims to accelerate the execution of deportation orders. This paper discusses the crime-immigration nexus and the increasing importance of administrative forms of social control in the penal field. More particularly I will focus on the use of removal orders (deportations) on grounds of criminality in Canada, by analyzing procedural differences between criminal and immigration regimes and the relationship between severity of sentence and deportation. Based on an analysis of minutes and decisions of deportation hearings between 2014 and 2015, I will argue that the way in which criminality is framed in immigration law differs drastically from criminal law and that deportation is the outcome regardless of the severity of sentences imposed to foreigners. I will conclude that the Canadian immigration regime does not need to rely on criminal law in order to deport someone on grounds of criminality. It does so while ignoring the procedural safeguards and sentencing principles related to criminal law

RC51-845.3

VELOSO, ALEXANDRE* *(Universidad de Zaragoza)*

The Evaluation of Public Services As an Instrument of Accountability. the Case of Ibge.

New ways of information diffusion are creating new ways of social participation. Societies require today transparent and efficient accountability processes from the public administration. The internal governance procedures of each government body must be increasingly efficient and transparent.

Official Statistics Institutes are central institutions in this new scenario. The information they produce reveals the social and economic reality of each nation and therefore becomes increasingly relevant to a grounded analysis of public administration performance. IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) is Brazil´s official statistics institute and has the difficult task of maintaining its credibility in a scenario of social outbreak caused by constant corruption scandals that undermine the population's confidence in public institutions. IBGE has so far managed to maintain its good technical reputation and is able to position itself as one of the most respected official statistics institutions in the world. However, in terms of governance and management transparency, the Institute is still taking its first steps and needs new administrative standards and evaluation processes in order to respond the new demands of society in this area.

This paper describes an initiative of the Institute to create new evaluation procedures in order to improve its accountability capacity. A pilot study in IBGE seeks to develop an internal evaluation model that combines quantitative and qualitative techniques to verify the Institute's performance in terms of relavance, effectiveness and efficiency. The project combines the quantitative techniques of the DEA (Data Envelopment Analysis) with the qualitative ones of the EVAM Model (Evaluation, Learning and Improvement) to develop an internal evaluation model that helps the institute to properly address the social demands of better internal governance and greater managerial transparency.

RC13-254.4

VELOSO, CLARISSA* *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)*
ANDRADE, LUCIANA *(Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais)*

Urban Revitalization in Central Areas and Gentrification: The Cases of Brazilian Large Cities and of the Sapucaí Street, in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

This paper aims to understand the relationship between gentrification and urban policies in central areas of large cities. The cases of Bairro Antigo in Recife, the harbor area of Rio de Janeiro, Pelourinho in Salvador, the Luz region in São Paulo and Belo Horizonte's downtown are starting points for discussing urban revitalization as one of the main causes for gentrification through the creation of cultural equipment, business and events centers and establishments for leisure, tourism and consumption. A case study about Sapucaí Street - located in Floresta, a pericentral, middle class neighborhood that borders Belo Horizonte's downtown (Minas Gerais, Brazil) - is used in the article. Since 2012, gastronomic and leisure establishments have been created in this urban road and in its surroundings and have attracted young publics. The changes in this region are analyzed from the point of view of urban renewal and the possibilities of consumption gentrification. To this end, observations and interviews were made with traders, employees and consumers in order to understand their motivations to invest and/or consume in that part of the city, and also to capture the collective representations about these spaces. This case, like several others in Brazil, shows the preponderance of consumption gentrification on residential gentrification and how it happens in micro spaces, not in the neighborhood as a whole. It also shows how the phenomenon in this street is linked to the public policies of revitalization of the city's downtown, border with the neighborhood.

RC32-577.3

VELOSO, DIANA THERESE* *(De La Salle University)*

Of Victimization, Criminality, and Punishment: The Narratives of Women Formerly on Death Row in the Philippines

This paper illuminates women inmates' experiences, social environment, and persisting issues and concerns, focusing on the narratives of women who spent time on death row before the abolition of capital punishment in the Philippines.

Drawing upon participant observation and in-depth interviews with women formerly on death row, their family members, and prison staff, the researcher examines the women's pathways to prison and death row and the link thereof to their prior experiences of victimization and social and economic marginalization. The researcher also considers how deception and betrayal in close relationships, compounded by institutional corruption in the criminal justice system, constituted a pathway to death row for the majority of the informants. This study looks into the women's concerns and coping mechanisms when they were still on death row and the impact of their incarceration on their family members, particularly their children, and other significant networks. This paper elaborates on their social worlds under confinement, their struggles for dignity and survival, their relationships with fellow inmates and prison staff, and their negotiation of the social order in the penitentiary. This research also delves into the near-execution of one woman, the confirmation of the death sentences of five women, and the impact thereof on other women on death row. The researcher discusses the women's views on the suspension of capital punishment, their understanding of their current sentence of life imprisonment without parole, any changes in their situation, and their fears regarding the revival of the death penalty under the administration of President Duterte. This paper concludes with a discussion of their issues and service needs in prison, their relationships with their significant networks, and their survival strategies as they continue to serve long-term sentences, while avoiding the prospect of returning to death row if capital punishment were to be reinstated in 2017.

TG04-971.3

VELTRI, GIUSEPPE* *(University of Trento)*

European Parents' Risk Perception of Online Hazards: A Data Science Approach.

In this study, we explore the determinants of risk perceptions of European parents about online hazards concerning their children. The study is based on a multi country survey with a stratified sample of EU parents from eight countries (*n*=6400). We analyse the main domains of risks that emerge from data identifying three clusters of risks: persuasion risks, personal safety and financial ones. After, we model their determinants in terms of parents' past experience online, several different type of their digital skills and their parenting style regarding access of online resources. Last, we explore countries differences using a novel statistical method from data science, model-based recursive partitioning, which represents a synthesis of a theory-based approach and a data-driven set of constraints to the model validation and further development. The latter method allows us to obtain a more nuanced picture of the differences across countries and of their sub populations in terms of risk perception and their determinants.

RC22-411.1

VEMURI, AYESHA* *(McGill University)*
KRISHNAMURTI, SAILAJA* *(Saint Mary's University)*

Goddesses to the Rescue! a Critical Analysis of Priya's Shakti, an Anti-Rape Comic Book

This presentation examines a comic book called *Priya's Shakti* (2013)*,* which tells the story of a victim of gangrape who becomes an unlikely "superhero" in a crusade to end sexual violence. The comic was a response to the horrific, widely mediatized gangrape and murder of a young woman in New Delhi in 2012 (the Nirbhaya case). Following this case, several media and public education campaigns were created to address gender-based violence in India (Dutta and Sircar 2013; Kotiswaran 2013). *Priya's Shakti* was created by an Indian-American filmmaker, Ram Devineni, and went viral in Indian and American news media. The comic integrates "augmented reality" technology and embeds the stories of real-life survivors, and was touted as a unique and powerful means of drawing attention to the problem of sexual violence. By positioning a rape victim from rural India as a protagonist with power, it was widely applauded as a means of changing the discourse surrounding victim-survivors of sexual violence (Mullin 2015; Pandey 2014).

However, as we argue, the comic does not actually center the protagonist Priya's experience. Instead, drawing upon paternalist themes and imagery in Hindu mythology and in the action-driven comic book genre (Chandra 2008; Scott 2010) the narrative undermines Priya's agency by representing her 'superpowers' as mediated by the gods. This raises questions about what model of social change the comic's creators envision, and about the underlying message of the comic as a whole to its readers. Reading *Priya's Shakti* through an analysis of the transnational discourses about religion, popular culture, and sexual violence that surround it, we discuss the ways in which this comic actually reiterates rather than opposes tropes about the passivity of Indian women and the dangers of brown men, and plays into nationalist claims about Hinduism's dominance in India.

RC32-594.5

VENÄLÄINEN, SATU* *(University of Helsinki)*
VIRKKI, TUIJA *(University of Jyväskylä)*

Violent 'Others': The Interconnections between Hate Speech Against Women and Immigrant Men in Online Discussions about Gendered Violence

Social media has become an increasingly central site for the dissemination of misogynist, racist and xenophobic hate speech in recent years. Specifically, in the context of online discussions about gendered violence, hate speech towards women, feminists and immigrants abounds. In this paper we examine the similarities in hate speech targeted at women, on the one hand, and immigrant men, on the other, in online discourse about gendered violence in Finland. We adopt an intersectional approach and propose that focusing on the interconnections of gender and ethnicity allows for a more nuanced analysis of these very common forms of contemporary hate speech than a perspective that examines them separately. Our data consist of discussion threads in online discussion fora and blogs focusing on 1) the topic of violence perpetrated by women (in 2007-2017) and 2) violence perpetrated by immigrant men (in 2015-2017). The analysis focuses on the ways in which categories of "violent women" and "violent immigrant men" are constructed in these discussions, and what is rhetorically accomplished with these constructs. We illustrate, in particular, how these constructs 1) evoke an image of Finland as gender equal and thus function as a means for constituting national identity based on the exclusion of those whose conformity with the value of equality is put under suspicion, and 2) allow for justifying anti-feminist and anti-immigration positions for Finnish men, who, in turn, are constructed as an unprivileged group betrayed by women and proponents of anti-racism. Both of these constructs thus allow to defend against perceived threats to the powerful position of Finnish men by veiling their privilege and the existence of gendered and racialized inequalities in Finland.

RC46-781.1

VENTER, ANNEKE* *(University of South Africa (Unisa))*

Social Capital in Online Learning: Insights for Designing Collaborative Online Learning Experiences

One of the ways in which Open Distance Learning (ODL) institutions attempt to accommodate the increase in enrolment numbers while decreasing the distance and disconnectedness between distance education students is by using online learning technology and pedagogy of collaborative online learning. Collaborative online learning has the potential to provide a social space for students to build a learning community where they can develop trust, share resources and learn together, even when they are from different locations and backgrounds.

A qualitative study explored how groups and networks are formed in an online learning environment and investigated whether online learning enables the development of social capital and if so, what the potential risks and effects of social capital in online learning are. A case study is used to gather in-depth information from focus group interviews and semi-structured interviews conducted with online students at the University of South Africa (Unisa). In this way information was gathered about the subjective experiences and perceptions of a diverse group of online students.

From the research it is clear that students develop personal learning environments which comprise both mandatory interactions on the official, formal learning environment and voluntary interactions on informal learning networks. Social capital theory is used to explain how close ties between students provide bonding social capital and weak ties facilitate bridging social capital. Both types of social capital contribute to the facilitation of online learning albeit in different ways. The findings indicate negative effects or risks to collaboration in online learning which is explained by using theory on the down side of social capital. The paper reports on how the theoretical insights can be employed in designing and developing collaborative online learning experiences which support social capital development and meaningful and sustainable interactions between online students.

RC03-76.3

VERBERG, NORINE* *(St. Francis Xavier University)*

Materiality, Community and Syrian Refugee Settlement in Canada

On a cold December night, members of a refugee settlement committee with the acronym SAFE – for Syria-Antigonish Families Embrace - waited at the airport to greet the first of their "privately sponsored (Syrian) refugees" (PSRs). He entered the arrivals area carrying an infant whose frail mother, also a Syrian refugee, was being assisted by her husband while he carried their toddler. The fatigue and deprivation of the young family was not lost on the SAFE members. Established by five community members, SAFE became a spark for community members who wanted to respond to the Syrian refugee crisis. Strangers came together to create a committee structure that would allow them to collaborate to "settle" Syrian refugees. In fact, in a matter of months, SAFE and two other

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faith groups in a small, primarily rural area of Nova Scotia raised enough money to sponsor six refugee families, as well as settling two government sponsored Syrian refugee families. This paper focuses on how their processes of establishing the material necessities for several Syrian refugee families created community. I argue that their campaigns to raise funds and acquire material necessities such as furniture, bedding, food, clothing, and other tools for living – vehicles, shovels, toboggans - reflects their awareness of the importance of materiality for the social and economic integration of the new residents. Drawing upon insights from participant observation, interviews, and media stories, I argue that assisting refugees to build the lives has created community among people who would otherwise never have met.

TG08-1013.5

VERGARA, GABRIELA* *(CONICET-UNVM)*

Alimentar, Cuidar y Proteger: Un Análisis De Formas De Reproducción Social y Sus Sensibilidades En El Siglo XXI

Las políticas de los cuerpos nos permiten identificar distancias, marcas y formas de expropiación de energías, de las que son objeto los agentes sociales en países como Argentina, atravesados por un capitalismo extractivista, neocolonial y dependiente.

Existen al menos dos procesos de estructuración social que se vuelven relevantes para el análisis propuesto. Por un lado, el hecho de que es cada vez más generalizada la configuración de una sensibilidad basada en el individualismo y la pérdida de confianza en personas cercanas, en el disfrute inmediato en el consumo y en interacciones fugaces y desechables.

Por otro, la feminización de las ocupaciones remuneradas se ha dado en el marco de una precarización generalizada del mundo del trabajo, siendo a la vez las mujeres quienes principalmente son las encargadas del trabajo reproductivo.

En este marco, nos preguntamos por las formas que adquiere la reproducción social, en el siglo XXI. Es decir, el interés está puesto en identificar formas de cuidado y reproducción de la vida que otrora se ubicaron claramente en el ámbito doméstico, como parte del trabajo reproductivo femenino. Así, la sostenibilidad de la vida parece adquirir otras lógicas en el marco de una economía de cuidado ampliado.

Para ello, nos proponemos describir e interpretar tres tipos de experiencias en las que mujeres participan del cuidado de la vida: a) protegiendo frente a posibles femicidios; b)garantizando alimentación a niños y, c) cuidando a adolescentes embarazadas de escasos recursos económicos.

Dichas experiencias registradas en ciudades intermedias del interior de Argentina (particularmente en las provincias de Córdoba y Santa Fe) son abordadas desde una Sociología de los cuerpos y las emociones. A partir de entrevistas y registros de diarios, identificamos prácticas, percepciones y emociones que dan cuenta de nuevas formas de sensibilidades.

RC24-445.4

VERHOEVEN, IMRAT* *(University of Amsterdam)*

Governmental Activism Against Dutch Offshore Windmill Parks

After the Paris Agreement, national governments push renewable energy more than ever before. In the Netherlands, the national government committed itself to a growth from 4 percent in 2013 to 16 percent in 2023. Building large offshore windmill parks is seen as a quick win to achieve these goals.

The plans for these parks have met with great resistance along the Dutch coastal line since they are planned within the 12-mile zone, which makes them visible from the shore. Surprisingly, the resistance is driven by local governments in close collaboration with local action groups. These local governments engage in demonstrations, petitions and rallies. They subsidize local action groups and form action strategies together with them. At the same time, they engage in intense lobby processes with the national ministry and the Dutch parliament.

In a recent article, I called this phenomenon 'governmental activism', which refers to both the unconventional political behavior of these municipalities and to their use of apparently conventional political behavior deployed within an activist strategy (Verhoeven & Duyvendak 2017). Although governmental activism is a phenomenon that stretches far beyond climate change measures, I want to focus on how it operates in a political environment that pushes hard for renewable energy. Hence my main question for this paper will be: how does governmental activism work when resisting renewable energy policies? Answers will come from recent fieldwork on governmental activism against a large offshore windmill park in the Netherlands.

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RC43-737.2

VERLIC, MARA* *(Caritas Wien)*
KIRSCH, KATHARINA *(Caritas Wien)*

Housing for Generations - a Participatory and Needs-Based Approach to Housing for the Elderly.

Like many other European capitals Vienna is both a growing and an ageing city. The demand for housing is high, especially for housing that is both affordable and age-adequate for the elderly. In this context the older social housing stock in Vienna poses a particular challenge: while in these housing estates the demographic change is highly visible with large numbers of older residents, this old housing stock provides the least age adequate housing situations. The housing estates are in need for renovation and modernization when it comes to energy efficiency, thermal rehabilitation and accessibility for people with limited mobility. Furthermore they are also lacking important social features that affect older residents' health and well-being like common rooms, accessible open spaces or high quality entrances and hallways. Resulting are neighborhoods with little communication and interaction amongst residents and low qualities of life especially regarding the needs of the elderly.

In this context the proposed contribution is based on a research and implementation project called "Smart Housing for Generations" conducted in Vienna by an interdisciplinary committee including researchers, social workers and non-profit housing constructors. The project aims at developing modernization plans for two Viennese housing complexes that were both built with public subsidies in the 1960-70s. The modernization plans encompass social as well as spatial and constructional aspects with a special emphasis on integrating the needs of the mainly older residents in a participatory way.

The contribution will explore potentials and challenges of a participatory and needs-based approach to creating housing for older people. We will discuss methods used for participation of residents, reflect on formats for communication between different stakeholder groups (housing constructors, residents, caregivers etc.) and present aspects of the resulting plans for modernizations in the housing estates.

TG03-958.2

VERLINDEN, KARLA* *(University of Cologne)*

Experiences of Escape and Displacement As Cognitive Resource – Children's Worlds in Refugee Shelters

The perspective on refugee experiences – or refugee minors in particular – is often perceived deficient in social respects. Considerably because of their (frequently generalized as 'traumatic') experiences of escape as well as the encounters prior to and after their escape, they are being diagnosed with psychological difficulties. Terms such as 'resilience' and 'coping strategies' among children and adolescents are mostly absent.

Purpose and first results of a postdoctoral project will be presented. This project deconstructs the concept of the 'traumatized refugee minor'. Narrative interviews and questionnaires conducted with and replied by the subjects themselves are supposed to lead to a perception of gathering cognitive resources and potentials rather than conditions of psychological strain. The sample consists of twenty refugee children between six and ten years old, who were accommodated in emergency shelters in Cologne, Germany. At the time of the interview, the children and their dependents had no residence permit.

The interviews show, that the refugee children consider themselves as strong and with a high adaptability, regardless of age and gender. They are mostly optimistic – even if they live in a refugee shelter without any prospect right of residence. The often proclaimed psychological instability is questioned by the collected data.

Considering the right balance between qualitative and quantitative methods, the questionnaires allow additional 'standardization' of the collected 'structures of meaning'.

So far refugee minors have well been discussed *about* instead of talked *with*. Mentioned narratives give them a chance to be part of the discourse and pave the way to higher presence and reinterpretation.

RC39-690.5

VERMA, CHETNA* *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences)*
JAIN, AYUSHI *(Tata Institute of Social Sciences)*

Women As Agency during Disasters

Women have always been seen through the lens of vulnerability since gender-centred research slowly made its way into the field of disaster management. However, a little progress has been made in the direction of understanding the role that women can play during disaster situations. This paper while acknowledging the fact that women indeed are at risk during disasters, tries to put focus on their role as first respondents to a disaster situation. The qualitative research was undertaken in the villages in Uttarakhand, India that were affected

by the flash floods in 2013. Defying the social construct that never allowed their strength to be taken into account while discussing disasters, a group of 80 women gathered together and saved a school from the wrath of flood waters and demonstrated their capacity as an agency. Besides, they showcased tremendous capacity to come together as an agency and bounce back to a normal life post-disaster. The paper concludes that how there may be several examples where women as agency would have taken control of the situation during disasters but their efforts were ignored equally by the society and the media in order to sustain the pitiful, sympathetic image of women as the 'most vulnerable'.

RC46-779.1

VERMA, MANISH K.* *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University)*

Development Disparity, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Farmers: Interrogating Involuntary Displacement in India

Due to incessant scientific advancement, a new degree of developmental height is attained wherein the governance is vying for 'capacity building', 'inclusive growth' and 'sustainable development' to ensure social justice and a just social order. But behind such admired development achievements lays the grave for the underdevelopment of millions of marginal whose land is utilized for the sake of attaining national goal – creating paradoxical situation of 'crisis of success'. By virtue of claim of sustainable and inclusive growth of the marginal farmers and labourers, the development endeavours carried out in recent past, contrarily, proved to be bane as it aggravated the problem of involuntary displacement, loss of land and livelihood, unemployment, food insecurity, human rights violation and hence negate the chances of an egalitarian society. By introduction of SEZs in 2005, on pretext of rural development, industrialization and employment generation, government opened flood gates to MNCs and big industries, further aggravating the problem of development induced displacement and making situation worse for the farmers. In this background, the paper critically comprehends the predicament of development induced displacement vis-à-vis state of farmers in India especially after the inception of SEZs act 2005. The paper brings under sharper purview the politics of governance which lacks social accountability by remaining apathetic to the plights of the farmers. The fluid condition of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation acts in India, despite many revisions and amendments, act as catalyst to strengthen hegemonic minority against the feeble majority representing proletariat. The situation has set-up battle ground, wherein fierce struggle, protests and violence is seen on streets of India between the government, MNCs, industrialists and planners on the one side and; farmers, labourers, marginal communities supported by exponents of civil society, human rights activists, NGOs and environmentalists on the other destroying the tranquil environment.

WG05-941.1

VERMA, MANISH K.* *(Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University)*

Life in a Fringe Zone: An Empirical Analysis of Peri-Urban Lucknow City of India

Peri-Urban areas evolve as a consequence of urbanization and inordinate growth of city boundaries towards the hinterland: a phenomenon most commonly associated with a developing country like India which is home to world's second largest population. The peri-urban zones lies at the point of interface between urban and rural areas, remains in constant transition and characterize by the co-existence of urban and rural activities, institutions, culture and society. Urbanization results in transformation of land use, environment and culture of communities living in the fringe zones and thereby, changes in the ecological balance of the city-region. Even though, the rapid expansion of peri-urban areas present both opportunities and challenges for urban and rural sustainability, however, unlike the western realities, the process often leads to the formation of 'urban villages' with hybrid culture, poor quality of infrastructure, lack of basic amenities, ecological imbalance and environmental tribulations that eventually hampers serenity of mind and impede quality life for the inhabitants. In order to examine the above viewpoints empirically, the paper analyses social, ecological and environmental matrix of peri-urban Lucknow city situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India by randomly selecting 500 sample families from four blocks (two villages from each block) located at four opposite corners. The findings of the study underlines that in order to accommodate rising population due to rapid industrialization and urbanization process; unplanned and haphazard development of fringe zones of the Lucknow city is on a rapidly accelerated path resulting into environmental destruction, ecological imbalance, poor quality of availability of infrastructure, crumbling of social structure and cultural decay. The perennial situation has drastically shattered the traditional structure of the society, disrupted employment and livelihood patterns, created health, hygiene and sanitation problems, apart from exhibiting trends of fading age old cultural beliefs and practices in the interface zone.

RC35-635.5

VERPRAET, GILLES* *(University Paris OUest Nanterre)*

Incentive Models between Financial Network and Critical Theory

The paradigms of the new economy (Stiglitz, Lordon) displace the classical dialectic of the system and the actor (motivation, discipline) formulated by Weber and Giddens. They proceed by extensive implication of the network and the subject constituting the efficient market. So result some deep reformulations of subjectivities at work (suffering, contempt, autonomy and negotiation of trajectory, discipline and bio power). The libidinal economy are reactivated by the theory of affects.

The notion of incentive is a central category sustaining the financialization, in the construction of market (Stiglitz, 2008), in the construction of consumption and labor (Lordon, 2008), in the construction of financial policies (Tirole, 2006), in the construction of fiscal politics (Piketty, 2001, 2014). The motivations for work have been modified by the praxeology of incentives (subprime, added value) in the last 20 years (Fligstein, 2009, Aglietta, 1995) so to reinforce the upper middle classes as super richs (Piketty 2013).

Our analysis intends to specify the social structure of incentives, mobilized by different economic frameworks (financial networks, governance system). The classic discussion leads on the role of market as differentiation (Simmel), as communication and medium (Habermas) positioning the subject on the limits of market (Sandel), on the cultural recognition (Honneth). The new conjecture of transnational financial economy specified by the incentive structures and incentive models, moves the discussion on the alignment of the ethical formulations inside the extended capitalism between moral communication and communication networks. This disembedding underlines the ethical and political disjunctions inside the new capitalism between ethic of work, civil ethic, religious ethic (Kalberg, 2014).

RC52-859.5

VERPRAET, GILLES* *(University Paris OUest Nanterre)*

Social Power and Discipline inside Professional Legitimacy

The distinctive forms of social legitimacy are framed between the work discipline (Beruf and the networks of influence. This analysis of the social power of professions (Harendt) was developed by Courpasson on the examination of the banking professions and their capacity for domination (influence, disciplinary consent). This differentiation of forms of legitimacy can also be applied to the professions of the digital economy and to the managerial professions by their capacity to collect and to capitalize on the extended chains of added value services ' For Courpasson, domination comes from a combination between influence power and discipline. Case studies can be developed on bank, insurance, management.

Sociological analysis should not forget the professions whose influence and domination fall under other sociological schemes, The status of bureaucratic professions was formed between domination of public standards and office disciplines. We take account on the contemporary uncertainties of professional qualification reinforced by these new forms of social influence and domination, considering the extension of the middle classes superichs (Piketty). New forms of division of labor can be envisioned between professions with influence and professions with discipline, in computer work (networking v data center) and their consequences on the wages valorization. The discipline of work process can also be externalized towards the client (co working). We may question the role of the managers on their capacities to organize network of influence, management standards and work discipline.

RC56-915.1

VERTIGANS, STEPHEN* *(Robert Gordon University)*

Contributions of Organisations to Stability and Insecurity during Election Times: A Case Study of a Kenyan Informal Settlement

The ill placed optimism surrounding globalisation's inclusivity and egalitarian potential has been increasingly replaced by the stark reality of fragmentation according to locational, group and individual positioning within processes of functional democratisation. Huge swathes of populations remain on the margins with weak levels of power and economic participation. This proposal focuses on one such location in Kibera, Nairobi, Kenya which is the largest informal settlement in East Africa. The settlement is associated nationally with high levels of crime and violence alongside low incomes and poor health and education. State organisational commitments to the area tend to be restricted to security force presence during times of tensions. Thus far 2017 has largely been a period of tension with Presidential elections contributing to ethnic rivalries.

Against this stereotypical backdrop of life within informal settlements, there is considerable resilience and community driven opportunities for collective action designed to protect and improve local lives. A range of organisations are intertwined within the figurations including family, schools, business, NGOs and political parties. The bulk of the paper examines the roles of these organisations both in helping to shape forms of cohesion and integration and fragmentation and

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divisive We/I identifications. Recent fieldwork in Kibera, and extended to include outcomes from the October rerun of the Presidential elections, is drawn upon to help explain the interconnections between these organisations, levels of electoral tension and changing patterns of political violence.

RC56-913.4

VERTIGANS, STEPHEN* *(Robert Gordon University)*
DOLAN, PADDY *(Dublin Institute of Technology)*
CONNOLLY, JOHN *(Dublin City University)*

The Organisation of Hunger Strikes and Established-Outsider Relations

Hunger strikes have a long history within struggles to address power imbalances and perceived injustices. Over the last 100 years or so, people have become involved from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds ranging from British suffragettes, Gandhi's fasts in South Africa and India, younger generations imprisoned in West Germany and to Palestinians recently protesting political conditions in Israeli jails.

Such organised self-starvation is adopted as a political tactic to try offset the group's asymmetrical relationship with governments and state related agencies. Hunger strikes are intended to raise awareness about issues such as oppression, injustice and prison conditions to try shift power dynamics resulting in increased support for the strikers and growing pressure on governments to concede. That today hunger strikers tend to be associated with prisons is symptomatic of the exaggerated power imbalance that incarceration causes through the removal of individual liberties and the severe restrictions placed upon participating in wider figurations.

In this paper we argue that the likelihood of people becoming involved in hunger strikes and the level of support they arouse will depend in part upon the habitus that group members share and the intensity of we/I identifications and how far they can resonate beyond the prison walls. Through comparing a range of hunger strikes with very different outcomes such as those involving Irish republicans and loyalists associated with the conflict on the island of Ireland, the Red Army Faction in 1970s and 1980s West Germany and contemporary Palestinians, attention is drawn to the discursive influences, levels of collective identification and insecurities that shape established–outsider relations, and attitudes to life and death. Broader social processes are instrumental in the adoption of self-starvation as a tactic, willingness to volunteer and persevere and the likelihood that the strikes will mobilise wider support that help reduce the established–outsider power ratio.

RC12-244.4

VERZELLONI, LUCA* *(Centro de Estudos Sociais)*

The Italian Lawyers' Role Ambiguity: Users and Protagonists of the Civil Justice

What is the impact of lawyers on the functioning of civil justice? How does their behaviour affect the courts' activities and the process of dispute resolution? What is the role of lawyers? And why do we still need to deal with one of the most studied professions in our society?

The paper is focused on the Italian civil justice. The article aims to introduce a new interpretative perspective to examine the complex and partially unexplored relations between lawyers and judicial offices. The basic hypothesis of this research is that the Italian lawyers have a sort of "role ambiguity", since they are at the same time "users" and "protagonists" of the judicial service. Firstly, lawyers are "users", given that they constitute the main beneficiaries of the services provided by the courts. Far from expressing a negative connotation, the term "user" defines the condition in which you find any lawyer who frequents the courthouse and its courtrooms. Secondly, lawyers are "protagonists" of the judicial service. They represent a fundamental "filter" between society and courts and they can contribute to the realisation of justice, i.e. dispute resolution, evolution of law and completion of judicial proceedings within a reasonable time. The article intends to develop a comparison between these two concepts, in order to discuss the role of lawyers in the civil justice field.

This paper is based on the results of an empirical study on the Italian legal profession. The analysis involved 16 lawyers of 3 law firms (Sigma, Kappa and Omega), specialized in labour and employment law. The case studies were selected on the basis of size and type of organisation. This research has used qualitative techniques, including document analysis, semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and shadowing.

RC57-931.1

VIAL KAYSER, CHRISTINE* *(Langarts)*

Buddhism and Glocal Art

Since John Cage Buddhism has for some time now been a marker of spiritualism in Western art. This trend was followed by Allan Kaprow, and also shared somewhat

by Yves Klein. In the 1990s Wolfgang Laib and Marina Abramovic infused their practices with a sense of meditative silence and a search of holism which they related to Buddhism and Yoga. In the 1990s in China the reference to Zen also appears, albeit as an ambivalent sign, a search for a spiritual tradition, after the demise of Maoism, as well as an attempt to halt the dependence on Western art –especially on Duchamp and Warhol– and philosophy –especially Foucault and Marx. It was suggested that Duchamp was in fact influenced by Zen. The philosopher Li Zehou also tries to tie up Marxism and Taoism and Confucianism.

In this paper I would like to propose a reflection on the bridges established by artists between Buddhism and Western philosophies. Using visual and textual evidence I want to suggest that is it the actual proximity of transcendentalist Protestantism with Zen meditation concerning nature and the historical proximity of Greek philosophy, especially Skepticism (Pyrrhonism) with India, that explain a shared sense of detachment in Duchamp and Buddhism. It will be emphasized that such proximities weaken a sense of Eastern exceptionalism that is commonly associated with Buddhism, and in fact serve a political purpose, as a counterpower against Western exceptionalism.

RC12-242.4

VIAPIANA, FEDERICA* *(IRSIG - CNR)*

Innovative Organizational Models in Courts: "Office for the Trial" and the Restructuring of Services in the Courts of Turin and Florence

The Italian justice system is notoriously affected by several problems, including excessive length of proceedings, high litigation rate, lack of human, financial and material resources, and public distrust in justice.

In response to growing complaints about delays in justice and to reduction of public resources, a new wave of change took place in the Italian courts, involving technological, organizational and cultural innovations starting from below.

The lack of human resources, combined with the development of the online civil trial, has led to a shift in the internal organization, especially for non – judicial staff and support services, gradually moving from a "divisional" structure to a "functional organization". Advantages of a functional organization are a more efficient allocation of staff personnel and a better specialization that may lead to more productivity and quality of support services.

On the other hand, this organization model has broken the close relationship between judges and their staff: one of the gravest difficulties of the Italian system is the profound solitude of the civil judges, which work alone, often without any form of assistance.

In order to solve these problems, some courts started to experiment new organizational models, especially the "Office for the Trial", consisting of magistrates assisted by young interns. The Court of Turin, in particular, is experimenting an innovative organizational model where the judicial teams are composed not only by interns, but also by honorary judges, clerks and other staff. These teams are working in a flexible way, applying some of the basic principles of the "agile organization" model: simple rules, shared purpose, engagement and adaptability, self-organization.

This paper aims to discuss the impact of the organizational models on efficiency and quality of courts, exploring new perspectives for the development of innovative forms of organization, such as "agile organization", in the courts of justice.

RC52-861.5

VICARELLI, MARIA GIOVANNA* *(Università Politecnica delle Marche)*
NERI, STEFANO* *(University of Milan)*
SPINA, ELENA* *(Università Politecnica delle Marche)*

Changes and Challenges in Italian Medical Profession: Rethinking Concepts and Reflecting on Future Configuration

Almost a decade ago, it was argued that doctors were very close to losing their professional dominance, as they underwent different pressures (demographics, epidemiological, technological and socio-cultural). Currently, after a deep economic crisis that has hit Italy, some data indicate that the individual and collective discomfort of physicians has increased significantly, as well as the awareness of overtaking the professional model that was forged during the twentieth century. From a sociological point of view, this raises the question about how the new social relationships characterize and comprise the medical practice. In fact, if one accepts Elias's teaching, professional changes should be read as the result of the remodeling of interdependence bonds that hold all those who need and offer care.

To forge an analytical tool able to address the hypothesis of a decline in physicians' dominance in Italy, the various suggestions coming from both the scientific and the professional debate can be used. In particular, by using the directions of the Royal College it is possible to identify three major relational areas within the overall configuration of the medical profession. These areas can be understood as sub-configurations that relate to: relationships with patients and their caregivers (family and non-family members); relationships with medical colleagues and other health and social workers; relationships with administrative staff and corpo-

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rate management, public and political institutions, the goods and services market in its various components.

On this basis, the paper offers a first attempt at interpreting the relationships among professionals and the above-mentioned subjects, as the latter developed in the Italian context, with the awareness, however, that the data are scarce and the themes too big to be able to deduce a result in terms of "dethronement" of doctors.

RC52-867.2

VICARELLI, MARIA GIOVANNA* *(Università Politecnica delle Marche)*
NERI, STEFANO* *(University of Milan)*
PAVOLINI, EMMANUELE* *(Macerata University)*

Doctors in the Crisis and the Crisis of Doctors: The Case of the Italian NHS

The economic crisis and the related austerity policies are promoting a trajectory of change in the Italian NHS, slowly transforming its universalistic and public nature into a more privatized healthcare system. This institutional change has been brought about by the weakening of the main veto players (doctors' associations and unions, trade unions, Regional governments), which had previously acted as "NHS defenders".

Given this picture, described at the beginning of the paper, our focus is on the weakening of doctors' associations and unions, which may be attributed to two broad sets of reasons. First, the economic and financial crisis severely constrained the traditional capacity of doctors to negotiate and affect public spending policies, because national governments were often pushed to assume tough and quick decisions to confront the turbulence of financial markets and EU pressure. Moreover, the loss of influence on policy making reflects a more general decline of the "medical dominance" (Freidson, 1970) exerted within the healthcare system.

In the second part of the paper we will investigate the causes and the extent of the decline of professional dominance of doctors in Italy, with some reference to other national cases, concentrating on three components: the effects of managerialization, the assertion of other health professional groups and the impact of technology (especially ICT) on medical practice and the medical labor market, depicting new scenarios for single practitioners and the professional group. Final remarks will end the contribution.

RC03-73.1

VICARI HADDOCK, SERENA* *(Università di Milano-Bicocca)*
MINGIONE, TERENZIO *(Fondazione Bignaschi)*

Social Innovation and the City: A Theoretical Map

ABSTRACT
Social Innovation and the City: a Theoretical Map
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This article discusses the concept of social innovation based on Polany's and Marshall's analyses and on more recent contributions from within that theoretical framework. In the last decade, the concept has become widely used to discuss and interpret a wide array of practices and networks of solidarity built as responses to social needs left unsatisfied by the state and/or by the market. The authors propose an interpretation of social innovation on the basis of the crisis of welfare capitalism and the instability of the institutional foundations of social cohesion and integration. The relevance but also the ambiguities and limits of the processes and practices of social innovation are discussed and evaluated in terms of the potential to respond to the present urban crisis.

RC30-553.1

VICKERS, TOM* *(Nottingham Trent University)*

Producing Immigrants and Workers: Borders, Migration and Class in an Age of Crisis

This paper examines how categories of 'workers', 'migrants', and associated subcategories have been structured and mobilised in recent years within representations of 'migrant crisis' and 'welfare crisis', to facilitate capitalist exploitation. The paper situates mobility in relation to class formation and exploitation through the concept of labour process, which highlights the importance of capitalist control over movement, at a micro and macro scale, in order to extract surplus value from living human subjects. This analysis is tested and further developed by drawing on a programme of empirical and theoretical research between 2012 and 2017, concerning patterns of migration and settlement, labour markets, state policy and implementation, the media, and activism.

The paper focuses on Britain in particular. This goes against the grain of the general turn toward a transnational frame in many studies of migration and bordering practices, but has value given the persistent national organisation of capital, and the continuing significance of national divisions and connected racial boundaries in governing migration and migrants' rights. This has added importance in the context of the UK referendum vote in 2016 to leave the European Union, which represents a turn back toward the nation, in political, cultural and economic terms and is part of a wider international turn toward protectionism and unilateralism supported by populist movements. Yet the British economy remains heavily reliant on international investments and export of services, and key sectors are structurally dependant on migrant labour. Through a detailed analysis focusing on this particular case, theoretical insights are developed that have international relevance. The paper concludes by proposing alternative, counter-hegemonic understandings of the relationship between borders, migration and class that are informed by grassroots movements and foreground solidarity.

RC11-227.2

VICKERSTAFF, SARAH* *(University of Kent)*
LORETTO, WENDY *(University of Edinburgh Business School)*

Gender, Risk and Retirement

The public policy push to extend working lives is typically gender blind, focusing on increasing individual 'choice' without recognition of the extent to which the ability to exercise choice is mediated by gender, class and other structural inequalities. The differing gendered impacts of policy changes such as raising of state pension ages and abolition of default retirement ages are neglected. In the UK women have been particularly impacted by a rapidly rising state pension age. In conditions of austerity and the prevalence of gendered ageism in organisations the effect is new risks for many women and some men and retirement seems both more distant and more problematic.

These gendered effects are explored through four in-depth organisational case studies in transport, engineering and manufacture, hospitality and local government. HR managers, pension specialists, line managers, trade unionists and a range of employees were interviewed alongside examination of organisational policies and data. The research captures different organisational responses to extending working lives issues and a range of risks and opportunities that women and men face in a span of occupations. The study shows that in the context of policy change and organisational response there are winners and losers amongst older women workers but that overall women are now facing greater risks with respect to health and poverty in older age. The paper explores how women talk about retirement in this emerging context.

Theoretically the paper demonstrates how the prevailing policy narrative reduces the phenomenon to a matter of individual choices, is based on a homogenous view of older workers and frames the issue as an economic necessity isolated from current social changes in society and working life. The paper engages with the global conditions which shape precarity and risk, the individualisation of employment trajectories and the need for a feminist understanding of work.

RC15-JS-29.4

VICKERY, ALEXANDRA* *(Cardiff University)*

Men and Distress: Help-Seeking, Coping and Daily Management

In the context of mental health, talks about 'gender equality' should recognize that men also have gendered issues that may impact on their mental health too. Men are three times more likely to commit suicide than women (ONS, 2013), are more reluctant to seek help for distress and thus less likely to utilize health-care services (Addis and Mahalik, 2002; Courtenay, 2000). Studies suggest that men do not open up or seek help on account of a perceived threat to performing 'hegemonic' masculinity that limits emotional expression and vulnerability. They also put forward that men use fewer, and more ineffective coping strategies than women to manage their own mental health. In this context, there is a need to explore men's positive experiences of help-seeking and coping with emotional difficulties in everyday life. This paper presents PhD research that explores men's experiences of mental distress in regards to their help-seeking, coping and daily management but with a more positive emphasis on what they find effective. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a diverse sample of men to explore their experiences and how they cope with adversity. Analysis demonstrates distinct gendered characteristics of men's help-seeking and coping behaviour. Masculine discourse is evident in men's help-seeking and coping behaviour, as they attempt to take charge of distressful situations, adopt their own personal management strategies and utilize support in their own way. Men are still trying to live up to traditional masculine norms, particularly those of certain ages and social backgrounds, however findings suggest that men use these norms in a flexible and proactive way. The research aims to move away from a deficit approach that focuses on gendered barriers to a more positive focus, highlighting the presence of multiple, flexible masculinities as an advantage for men when managing their mental health.

RC49-822.3

VICKERY, ALEXANDRA* *(Cardiff University)*

Men and Distress: The Influence of Social Relationships on Coping and Management

In the context of health, particularly mental health, there is a dominant narrative that men are more reluctant to seek help for distress than women (Addis and Mahlaik, 2002). Studies suggest that men do not open up or seek help on account of perceived threat to performing 'hegemonic' masculinity that limits emotional expression and vulnerability. In addition, men's inability to express emotions and reluctance to seek help may also be due to men's lack of social networks or their tendency to deal with things alone. Studies put forward that men use fewer, and more ineffective coping strategies than women to manage their mental health. This paper presents PhD research that explores men's experiences of distress in regards to their help-seeking, coping and daily management. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with two sample groups of men: men from the general population and men who had accessed support groups. Findings indicate that strong social relationships and support networks are an influential factor in men's help-seeking behaviour as well as being essential for managing and maintaining good emotional wellbeing. Men are active in managing their mental health and are able to proceed in managing moods effectively with the support from significant people around them. The use of two different sample groups enabled the exploration of various positive coping strategies that men deem effective. The research demonstrates the usefulness of support groups for men, particularly older men in addressing social isolation, as well as the importance of having someone safe to talk to in the face of everyday adversity. Masculinity is still very much present in the men's accounts of their experiences, yet masculine norms are adapted in a more flexible way, enabling them to open up and engage with others around them as a means of successfully coping with distress.

RC11-232.1

VICTOR, CHRISTINA* *(Brunel University London)*

WILLIAMS, VERONIKA *(University of Oxford)*

CAIRNS, DEBORAH *(University of Glasgow)*

RYAN, SARA *(University of Oxford)*

Ageing with a Learning Disability: A Critical Literature Review

In the debates around population ageing the emphasis is upon the changing demographic profile in terms of the number and proportion of older people within given societies. Where the debate extends to the nature of future populations of older people this is focused predominantly on the emergence of specific groups defined by age such as (super) centenarians. Much less interest is expressed in the emergence of 'new 'ageing populations such as those ageing with learning disabilities. In the United Kingdom, there are an estimated 1.14 million people with a learning disability and life expectancy for this population is approximately 60 years. Little is known about the experiences of this group of people as they age and how they conceptualise 'successful ageing'. We undertook a systematic literature review to evaluate our current evidence base in terms of the experience of ageing for adults with a learning disability.

We identified 65 papers for inclusion in the review, which were published between 2001 and 2016 and which focused predominantly on those with mild to moderate impairments. We classified papers in 6 domains which linked to the ability of older people to live healthy, safe, meaningful and socially inclusive lives. Our themes were health; activities of daily living and function; experiences of ageing; quality of life and well-being; autonomy and transition. Most papers, 43, focused upon health/activities of daily living often limited to very narrowly defined groups or used large data sets to assess overall health status of older learned disabled people. Our 11 studies examining ideas about ageing, autonomy and transition highlighted the socially exclusion experienced by this population. We still lack a clear understanding as to what a good later life for older learning disabled people consists of and how, if at all, it differs from the rest of the population.

RC01-42.2

VICTOR TILLBERG, LOTTA* *(Royal Institute of Technology, Swedish Centre for Studies of Armed Forces and Society, Stockholm)*

The Dynamics of Skills – an Epistemological Study of Military Professionalism in Situations When Rules Clash

Military personnel have to be prepared to act in situations over which they do not have full control. They must be able to make decisions in uncertain and contradictory circumstances. The ability to adequately interpret phenomena in a given situation includes a variety of inarticulate knowledge. These often experience-based forms of knowledge are an important but rarely noticed aspect of military professionalism.

The article epistemologically investigates the role of experience-based knowledge in military practice based on narratives from Swedish soldiers' experiences from situations when rules clash. The empirical material on which the study is based shows that transgressing rules is occasionally a prerequisite for military operations. The article discusses the risk of deprofessionalization as a result of a unilateral use of evaluation methods (e.g. new public management) that focus mainly on measurable forms of knowledge.

RC18-343.2

VIDAL, CAMILA* *(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande)*

Party Polarization and Social Policies in the United States (1936-2016)

This paper dedicates itself to the study of party polarization regarding social policies in the United States between 1936-2016. Through the use of national platforms, this study aims to empirically verify the supposedly polarization between the two main political parties in this country and the Republican Party conservative ascendance. As a methodological tool chosen, it aims, also and as a consequence of it, to contribute to new research methods in the study of political parties and conservative rise. In this research, the Republican and Democratic national platforms were used as an indicative of party ideological portrait. As such, through the creation of categories such as abortion, homosexuality, civil rights movement, and others; and scales of gradation built through informational programs such as SPSS and NVivo, the political positioning of these two parties were measured and compared seeking to verify ideological approximations and distances as well as conservative ascendance and/or decline. The results show us that, indeed, there is a party polarization in recent period when referring to social policies caused, mainly, by a sharp conservative rise by the Republican party that began in the 1970s. Result of an exhaustive work of reading, interpreting and coding 42 documents that embrace almost a century of history, this paper contributes to a greater comprehension of a recent political and social phenomena of great importance for Sociology and Political Science that provides empirical evidence of what now seems to be a fact throughout the globe: the rise of new right wing parties and the ascendance of conservative thought in old ones.

RC18-JS-35.1

VIDAL DE LA ROSA, GODOFREDO* *(Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana- Xochimilco)*

Institutional Failures of Mexican Democracy: The Electoral Regulatory System

Since 1994, driven by dramatic events, the creation of the regulatory institution of the electoral process was erected at the center of the democratization of Mexican Political system. This innovation represented the end of the hegemonic party and the beginning of the electoral competitive regime: 1) A distinctive feature was that the transition did not include visible mechanisms to neutralize the "authoritarian legacies" of political clientelism, and the chains of clandestine finances of political campaigns. 2)The Citizen's Council, composed of "notables", was captured by the political parties. The IFE (INE) presided over three federal electoral processes and provide the rules of fairness of the electoral process (with adjacent auditing institutions as TRIFE and Fepade), and manages extensive financial resources required to campaiging, and to register of the the electoral census. Although this institution has undergone numerous "reforms" over a quarter of a century, it has three fatal flaws since its inception, which have been slowly de-legitimized and discredited the institution: First, the absence of a mandatory (compulsory) voting system; Secondly, the electoral system introduces perverse incentives, especially the regime of prerogatives and public financing of the parties, which have degenerated into electoral processes excessively expensive, long, and nearly impossible to audit. Third, as a partial result of the second flaw, the electoral mechanism has been "captured" by the same parties that it must regulate. Because the centrality of electoral institutions in the State democratic functioning, the quality of political representation, and the overall effectiveness of the Mexican State's auditing and accountability mechanisms, is convenient a critical evaluation. This paper examines: a) the formation of electoral institutions and their transformations over a quarter of a century, b) the behavior of electoral participation, c) the establishment of a "mixed" political regime (electoral competition and authoritarian clientelism).

RC04-95.2

VIEIRA, ANDRE* *(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)*

Stratification in Higher Education and Labor Market Returns

The expansion of higher education and its impact on the configuration of educational opportunities and the overall levels of inequality have long interested social stratification scholars. The extensive literature on the subject have shown that both the level of education attained and the type of education received matter for understanding outcomes throughout adult life, particularly the labor market returns. However, there is quite limited evidence on how the return to college attendance has changed for different cohorts of individuals or how the

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return varies over time for individuals in a given cohort in Brazil. Using nationally representative, restricted-access datasets from National Exam of Students' Performance (Enade, in Portuguese acronym) and Annual Report on Social Information (RAIS), this study examines the effects of college and major types on economic well-being (social class, occupational status and individual earnings) of college graduates from 2004 to 2014. Preliminary results indicate substantive differences in all three dimensions of economic well-being according to the type of higher education institution, academic degree, and field of study attended. The analysis provide original insights on the relationship between educational and labor market sorting and allocating processes, as well as advance the more specific research agenda on horizontal stratification in higher education and school-to-work transitions.

RC31-554.16

VIEIRA MEIRELES, GUSTAVO HENRIQUE* *(Kanda University of International Studies)*

Brazilians in Japan and Overseas Compatriots: Local and Transnational Alliances

The present paper proposes to discuss how Brazilians in Japan have interacted with other Brazilian communities abroad in order to strengthen their bonds and stimulate the birth of ethnic organizations. The activism of Brazilians abroad dates to the beginning of the 1990s and it is related to the social, political and economic environment that surrounded these immigrants. It began in Europe, where restrictive policies resulting from the Schengen Agreement led to the deportation, death and even murder of undocumented immigrants. This was a defining factor in stimulating Brazilians to demand the recognition of rights both in Brazil as well as in the host society. In the case of Japan, two main issues have been pointed out as the triggers for mobilization: the matter of health security for foreign residents, which became a concern during the late 1990s, and extremely high unemployment rates that followed the 2008 financial crisis. After understanding the context in which these changes happened, we move on to the analysis of how the Brazilian community abroad has interacted and shared their experiences. We focus on ethnic organizations in Japan and study how their interaction with other Brazilians abroad affected the organizing and institutionalization of the community. In order to do so our analysis will be based on field work in Japan during the period of 2011 to 2017. That includes interviews and surveys conducted in areas where the Brazilian community is concentrated, as well as the participation in meetings of the Brazilians Citizen's Council of Tokyo. We intend to highlight how mechanisms from the community, such as the Seminar on Brazilian Immigration and the Meeting of the Brazilian Community Abroad, as well as endeavors sponsored by the Brazilian government, such as the Brazilians in the World Conference, have contributed to shape the community in Japan.

RC30-550.2

VIGANÓ, FEDERICA* *(University of Bolzano)*
LALLO, CARLO *(University of Bolzano)*

Work-Family Benefits As an Incentive to Better Well-Being Conditions of Employees. Empirical Evidence from an Industrial Sector in Italy.

The topic of "Work-Family benefits" has received attention in different streams of literature such as psychological and behavioral studies, Human Resource Management studies, pension studies, social research, focused on the change in work practices and the related effect on work-life balance.

Among the different type of corporate benefits provided to employees as a form of additional welfare, the "Work-Family benefits" are those who interest most in our research, as a consequence of a primary attention given to work-family balance in an era where flexibility of work arrangements and attention to well-being is crucial.

Previous findings evidenced how the organizational provision of employees´ benefits is a sign of companies´ competitiveness, attraction and retention of employees, a means to improve organizational performance or to manage conflicts between work and family.

In this wide literature however, the investigation of the well-being construct seems to represent a frontier of research in understanding the inner relation between employee engagement, organizational performance and individual well-being. Specifically the aspect of Subjective Well Being (SWB) associated to the personal and family life of employees and organizational provision of benefits remains completely uncovered.

Our paper contributes with an empirical analysis to evidence the link between the use of employees` benefits and SWB. We based our analysis on a sample of 5074 employees of an Italian industrial sector, who answered a specific questionnaire designed to investigate three main issues: the diversity and accessibility of corporate welfare, the satisfaction of employees and the possible relations with subjective well-being. In order to answer to the questions mentioned above, we applied two statistical methods: a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) and a set of logistic models. With respect to the logistic models, we estimated the

impact of the effective access to the different corporate welfare benefits on the subjective well-being.

TG03-966.5

VIJAPUR, ABDULRAHIM* *(Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh,)*

Gender Justice and Violence: The Politics of Reforming Personal Laws in India

One of the most enduring cliches about Indian women is that it is the country of contradictions. Like all cliches, this too has a grain of truth in it. At the heart of the contradiction stand Indian women -- both Hindu and Muslim. It is true that women in India are the most oppressed in the world. It is equally true that they (only some of them) are among the most liberated, the most articulate and perhaps most free. Can these two realities be simultaneously true? Despite the codification of Muslim law in 1930s and the Hindu Personal laws in 1950s, the enactment of many other laws to deal with crimes against women, such as dowry deaths, rape, sati, sexual harassment at workplace, denial of education and inheritance rights, the status of women in India has not improved. This paper attempts to explore answers to the following questions: Is there a relationship between gender violence or discrimination and the religion-based family laws? Does Hinduism and Islam provide for gender justice and equality in their religious texts and scriptures? To what extent this equality of sexes is found in practice among Hindus and Muslims? Are there any deviations from the scriptural precepts of gender equality? What reformative measures have been undertaken by Indian Government to improve the status of women by enacting various laws? Are there any social movements or women's movements for gender equality in contemporary India? What has been the role of the Supreme Court of India to enforce the constitutional precepts of gender equality and address the issue of gender violence? Has the ratification of CEDAW by India has made any difference to address these issues?

RC08-169.2

VILA, ESTEBAN* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani)*

Durkheim in the Pampas: His Reception in Argentina and Uruguay (1894-1947)

The present work aims to study the reception of Emile Durkheim and his disciples´ ideas (Paul Fauconnet, Marcel Mauss, Celestin Bouglé, etc.) in the Sociology chairs of the Schools of Law and Social Sciences, Philosophy and Arts, and Humanities and Education at the following universities: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Santa Fe and La Plata (Argentina) and Republic (Uruguay). This study identifies three periods of that reception: the first covers the initial appearance of Durkheim´s ideas in the Río de la Plata from 1894 to 1915, when, while sociology in Uruguay was based on Spencerian outlook, the reception of French sociology in Argentina was mainly limited to *The Rules of Sociological Method* and, subsidiarily, *The Division of Labour in Society*. The second period comprises the years 1915-1933. This was a time when a first sociology chair was created in Uruguay. The readings were extended to others works (*Sociology and Pedagogy* and *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*) at the same time that the local sociologists began to study others French sociologists, such as Maurice Halbwachs. Finally, the third period (1933-1947) involves a reinterpretation of Durkheim's doctoral thesis in Argentina creating a pre-functionalist thought in the country. This did not happen in Uruguay where even in the 1950's the sociology lectures would follow a trend linked with complementarian cultural background for future lawyers.

RC15-288.9

VILA, SAMANTHA* *(Université de Montréal)*

Articuler Les Modèles Classiques De Stress Professionnel Aux Grilles D'analyse Des Perceptions De Justice Au Travail

De nombreuses recherches s'intéressent aux conditions de travail et à la santé mentale à travers deux modèles prédominants : le modèle demande-latitude-support de Karasek et Theorell (1990) et le modèle déséquilibre-effort-récompense de Siegrist (1996). Le modèle de Karasek et Theorell permet de comprendre comment de fortes demandes (tant psychologiques que physiques) issues de l'organisation du travail, le manque de latitude décisionnelle et le manque de soutien social peuvent avoir un impact sur la santé mentale des travailleurs entrainant des troubles tels que la détresse psychologique. Le modèle de Siegrist permet d'analyser l'organisation du travail dans des systèmes d'échanges dans lesquels un débalancement entre des efforts et des récompenses perçues peuvent entrainer certains troubles psychosociaux chez le travailleur. Malgré leur pertinence, ces modèles présentent deux limites. Premièrement, ils ne permettent ni de décrire les spécificités propres à chaque profession, ni les relations de pouvoir présentes sur les lieux de travail (Kristensen, 1995). Deuxièmement, ces modèles s'intéressent peu à l'impact des injustices liées à l'organisation du travail. L'objectif de cette communication sera de proposer un modèle d'analyse articulant les modèles classiques avec le concept de la justice

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organisationnelle de Greenberg (1993) et les principes de justice au travail de Dubet (2006).

WG05-JS-47.2

VILADRICH, ANAHI* *(Queens College of the City University of New York, CUNY)*

CARBONERO, MARIA ANTÒNIA *(University of the Balearic Islands)*

GÓMEZ GARRIDO, MARÍA *(University of the Balearic Islands)*

Food Banks As Grassroots Initiatives: Defying Food Injustice in Spain One Step at the Time

This paper presents an ongoing research project concerning the main theoretical models and empirical findings on voluntary giving and grassroots organizing focused on hunger relief efforts in Spain. Two models are examined here: registered food banks, which embody a top-down philanthropic rationale, and grassroots food banks and pantries, which represent bottom-up initiatives based on self-organizing and localized political action. Registered food banks, although upholding the interests of agri-business in giving their surplus food to the needy, have been successful in supporting an extensive system of charity based on improving food security in Spain. Born as a response to the financial crisis in Spain beginning in the late aughts, grassroots food initiatives are supported by community organizing, mutual aid, and transformative social change.

Conceived as a form of micro-resistance, solidarity food pantries have emerged in contexts of interpersonal proximity under the principles of decentralized solidarity at the local level. This novel form of reciprocal solidarity (also called as neo-communitarianism) plays a dual role as a means to include oneself in alternative forms of (re) production on the one hand, and achieve social acknowledgement (and dignity) on the other. While this paper addresses the ideological underpinnings that distinguish the two models, it also critically analyzes their similarities. Chief among these is the fact that both depend on voluntary giving (i.e., food donations from large food corporations). Furthermore, they rely on a voluntary labor force, focus much of their activities on gathering and distributing (leftover and discarded) food, and launch food drives as a main organizational tool. Given the reign of neoliberalism and progressive state retrenchment, this study hopes to raise awareness about the challenges that Spanish grassroots initiatives face in providing long-term food relief to individuals across all levels of poverty and scarcity in the developed world.

RC54-893.1

VILLA, PAULA IRENE* *(LMU Munich)*

Knowing the Right Measure - How Class Matters in Bodily Practices (the German experience)

In sociological debates regarding embodiment, it has become common sensical to state that bodily practices (such as quantification, self-presentation, fitness, sports, cosmetic surgery, etc.) follow the governmental imperative of explicit (self-)optimization. While this is surely true in an empirical sense, I argue that this is not the whole empirical picture. Based on own research regarding a) cosmetic surgery and b) quantified self-monitoring in relation to food and fitness (in the German context), I will argue that class/status and according capital (in the Bourdieu'an sense) do matter. In our research (group discussion on cosmetic surgery along milieus, and ANT oriented participant observation with self-tracker and life loggers; both in Germany), we have found that the ethic of aesthetics - e.g. what is considered as 'good' bodily practice or how people judge others through an evaluation bodily practices etc. - follow distinctive milieus and structural positioning. We further found that a core concept of such aesthetic/ethical arguments is the seemingly common-sensical reference to "the right measure". In our material, the "right measure" constantly reappears as signifier (Derrida) for a specific truth. Further, we found that people articulate diffuse uneasiness and even critique of current political and social conditions - such we might label as neoliberal governmentality - through narratives of micro political embodiment practices (such as laziness, sloppiness, leaky bodies, etc.) Beyond the presentation of the empirical studies and according results in detail, in my presentation I hope to open a debate over class and (intersectional) inequality on practices of embodiment.

WG05-946.2

VILLARESPE, VERONICA* *(Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

QUINTANILLA, CARLOS* *(Facultad de Derecho, UNAM)*

Análisis De Las Causas Fundamentales De La Persistencia De La Pobreza y De La Desigualdad

La pobreza y la desigualdad en América Latina se han profundizado, particularmente a partir de las políticas neoliberales instrumentadas en la región. Parte de esas políticas han sido los programas de transferencias monetarias para paliar la pobreza. Dichos programas no han incidido en cerrar la brecha de la desigualdad, pues tampoco lo han hecho en disminuir significativamente la pobreza. En la ponencia se analizarán algunos de los principales factores históricos, sociales, políticos y jurídicos, además de los económicos, que consideramos causas fundamentales de la persistencia de la pobreza y de la desigualdad.

RC10-209.1

VILLARROEL, CONSTANTINO* *(Complutense University of Madrid)*

PULGAR CORROTEA, MIROSLAV *(Universidad Santo Tomás)*

Sustainability of Fishery Resources in Conflict: Government Modernization Practices and Field Strategies Used By Artisanal Fishers

Introduction: According to FAO (2016), 31.5% of global fish stocks are over-exploited. In Chile, the Under-Secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, SUBPESCA (2017), declared that out of 25 fisheries, 6 fall under over-exploitation regimes, and 8 are depleted or collapsed. This situation led to the review of the Law of 1991, and the elaboration of modifications and regulations that promote a "modernization" of fishing activities to structure conflicts between fishery agents.

Theoretical Framework: The social field theory allows to identify the fishing phenomenon as an economic field, comprised by diverse actors struggling to defend their interests. Under this context, there is always a dominant position, traditionally occupied by the Government. Likewise, other strategies arise, the purpose of which is to achieve a more dominant position in the field.

Objective: Develop an analytical model related to the strategies used by artisanal fishers in the fishing economic field on the basis of their accumulated resources and in response to Government strategies.

Methodology: Qualitative research, adopting an ethnographic approach, carried out in two artisanal fishing coves located in the Region of Valparaíso, Chile: Caleta Portales and Caleta Maitencillo. On the basis of semi-structured interviews, participant observation and document review, a content analysis is applied.

Results and Discussion: Resistance practices are identified in Caleta Portales, such as counter-demonstrations against the authorities and scarce productive re-conversion. On the other hand, it is demonstrated that the strategies used in Caleta Maitencillo are appropriations of the practices promoted by the Government, and are described as *mimesis* practices.

Conclusions: Fishers develop two types of strategic practices: resistance and *mimesis*. The first consist in re-appropriation of resources controlled by the authority in the field; the second reflects the assimilation of the practices and interests of the Government. Both strategies are found both at the discourse and practical levels.

RC52-861.4

VINSON, ALEXANDRA* *(Emory University)*

Constrained Collaboration in Patient Consumerism

One of the marked changes in the social organization of healthcare in the United States over the past 50 years has been the increase of patient involvement in the medical encounter. Increased patient involvement has been described in various ways, including as patient empowerment, changes in patienthood, and patient consumerism. While many analyses focus on tracing the development of patient involvement, this paper examines patient consumerism from the perspective of the medical profession. I find that patient consumerism is anticipated and managed by physicians, and moreover, that medical trainees are overtly taught to manage patient consumerism. As described in earlier work, a process of constrained collaboration (Vinson 2016) can help us understand the ways in which this management occurs. Moving this earlier work forward, in this paper I discuss physician attitudes toward patient consumerism and how these are transmitted to medical trainees during their education. Thus, in order to understand how and why patient consumerism is managed by health care providers, the analysis draws on medical education, where teaching is done by practicing clinicians. This analytical window into the thought processes of practicing clinicians allows insights into what physicians think consumerist patients are like and how they think physicians should properly manage them. Understanding this process has implications for theories of professions that imply that physicians are being steadily deprofessionalized, as well as for theories of professionals and patients that imply that patient consumerism is entrenched and unstoppable—these trends may not be as operative in the local doctor–patient encounter as broader medical sociology analyses imply.

RC47-790.4

VINTHAGEN, STELLAN* *(University of Amerherst, Massachusetts)*

THÖRN, HÅKAN *(University of Gothenburg)*

Indigenous Peoples at the Frontlines of Globalization

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The overall aim of this paper is to make a literature overview and analyze conflicts concerning environmental destruction that involve Indigenous peoples and their claims to land. In particular we will through an comparison of conflicts on four continents examine what social relations, political strategies and claims of local governance and/or local autonomy are developed in the process. Indigenous peoples (IPs) cannot be separated from land as IPs think of human beings in terms of their knowledge, experiences, stories, and memories where relations to the land is essential. Land rights and responsibilities are of particular importance to study considering the centrality of land in the colonization to which IPs have been subjected, in their articulation of cultural revival and local autonomy, and the particular inflection it gives to Indigenous environmentalism in comparison with other forms of environmentalism. We are particularly interested in how ethnic boundaries may be transcended in the process of local, national and transnational political mobilization, which creates links between different social movements and socio-geographic and political contexts. Using examples of Indigenous struggles in East Asia, North America, Scandinavia, South America our paper transcends the conventional distinction between the (rich) Global North and (the poor) Global South often used in globalization research. These are our overarching questions:

1) How do IPs articulate conflicts concerning environmental destruction, in which land rights are involved,– and what strategies and social relations are shaped in the process?

2) How are collective identities shaped in the conflicts that IPs are involved in and what claims to, and actual forms of, local governance are shaped in the process?

RC29-JS-73.2

VIRAMONTES ORNELAS, DAFNE* *(Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas)*

Feminicides and the State: An Analysis of Gender Based Violence within Mexican Justice Institutions

After 2007, and under the framework of the war on drugs, there has been a growing number of female deaths, particularly presumed murders, in Mexico. In 2015, out of 2,383 women who were allegedly murdered, only 323 cases had a preliminary feminicide investigation, and 79 of these (3.31%) ended with a conviction. This illustrates a structural issue within the justice institutions in the country: *institutional violence*. In the case of feminicides, institutional violence contributes, on the one hand, to deepen *gender gaps* regarding the prosecution and administration of justice, and on the other, develops negative incentives that perpetuate the crime, thus contributing to an increase in *impunity*. Therefore, the objective of this article is to determine how gender based violence is reproduced within the institutions in charge of prosecuting and administrating justice in Mexico, especially after the New Criminal Justice System was implemented. To do this I performed a statistic analysis of the Survey on the Pursuit of Justice at the State-Level, the Survey on the Administration of Justice at the State-Level, as well as deaths through alleged murder. These were all obtained from INEGI and through this I built a panorama of feminicides in Mexico. Additionally, I performed a comparative analysis of national feminicide research protocols with international protocols and recommendations. I also held semistructured interviews with public officials across different hierarchical levels and justice offices. Finally, I followed up on a case of alleged feminicide where a conviction has still not been officially made. Results show that mechanisms that reproduce violence within the justice system include: a lack of coordination between institutions; ignored or unknown protocols; and the omission of international recommendations. In conclusion, public policy recommendations are presented to reduce inequality gaps and gender based violence.

RC47-785.5

VIRCHOW, FABIAN* *(University of Applied Sciences Duesseldorf)*

Radical Right Movements and Radical Right Parties: Cooperation and/or Competition

Radical Right Movements and Radical Right Parties: Cooperation and/or Competition

While the focus of research on the radical right in many countries has been on parties much more than on movements the latter's investigation should also consider the former. There are several reasons for this: a) both often address the same/similar political issues, b) both draw their activists from the same group of people, c) the one's success might lead to the decline of the other, although this should not be generalized.

The paper takes the German PEGIDA movement and the party Alternative for Germany (AfD) as an example to elaborate on the dynamic of the PEGIDA movement in general but with a particular focus on the rise of the AfD and the controversies and contradictions this created for both actors. While for a long time leading PEGIDA activists had been self-confident to be the major radical right political player (especially in Saxony) even up to the point to create a political party alongside the AfD, finally the movement spiralled down to a weekly event of some 2,000 people performing highly ritualized. With the growing electoral success of the AfD cooperation grew closer.

The paper will bring to light the interlinked, yet different dynamics of the two projects and will discuss the empirical findings in light of existing research on party-movement-relations.

RC05-112.1

VIRDEE, SATNAM* *(University of Glasgow)*
MCGEEVER, BRENDAN *(Birkbeck College, University of London)*

Racism, Crisis, Brexit

This talk will offer a conjunctural analysis of the financial and political crisis within which Brexit occurred with a specific attentiveness to race and racism. Brexit and its aftermath have been overdetermined by racism, including racist violence. We suggest that the Leave campaign secured its victory by bringing together two contradictory but inter-locking visions. The first comprises an imperial longing to restore Britain's place in the world as *primus inter pares* that occludes any coming to terms with the corrosive legacies of colonial conquest and racist subjugation. The second takes the form of an insular, Powellite narrative of island retreat from a "globalizing" world, one that is no longer recognizably "British". Further, we will argue that an invisible driver of the Brexit vote and its racist aftermath has been a politicization of Englishness. We conclude by outlining some resources of hope that could potentially help to negotiate the current emergency.

RC30-JS-2.7

VIRGOS, JULIEN* *(UMR EFTS - Université Toulouse 2 Jean Jaurès)*

L'entrée Des Jeunes Dans La Profession D'animateur Socioculturel : Impact Des Nouvelles Pratiques De Management Sur Les Parcours Professionnels.

En France, l'animation socioculturelle est à la croisée de l'intervention sociale et de l'éducation non formelle. Les animateurs font partie d'un groupe professionnel hétérogène et en tension (Lebon, 2009). Depuis les années 1980, les collectivités locales sont devenues les principaux acteurs du champ de l'animation socioculturelle. Les associations qui y évoluent également inscrivent majoritairement leurs actions dans des politiques publiques leur assurant des subventions. Dans un contexte d'adaptation à la demande sociale et aux appels d'offres, l'amenuisement des frontières entre secteur associatif et secteur privé marchand impacte les orientations des structures (Hély, 2009) et les parcours professionnels (Virgos, 2017). Les animateurs professionnels doivent s'adapter à ces évolutions ; qu'elles soient structurelles, pédagogiques ou politiques (Douard, 2003). Si certains parviennent à y (re)construire leur place (Bordes, 2016), d'autres le vivent comme un « désenchantement » (Eme, 2005), les amenant parfois jusqu'au *turning point* (Abbott, 2001 ; Bidart & Longo, 2007) de la réorientation professionnelle. Cette problématique est d'autant plus prégnante chez les plus jeunes, qui entrent dans la profession. A nos yeux, la professionnalisation implique trois conditions, qui ici sont loin d'être des allants-de-soi : Trouver du travail, conserver ce travail, s'y projeter afin d'y envisager une carrière (Virgos, 2017). Nous verrons dans cette communication comment les jeunes animateurs profitent et subissent à la fois la précarité des postes et l'instrumentalisation du bénévolat et du volontariat (Dansac, Vachée & Gontier, 2011) dans leurs premières expériences « professionnelles ». Nous questionnerons l'impact de ces pratiques sur les processus de socialisation professionnelle (Dubar, 2000 ; Darmon, 2006 ; Serre, 2010) et sur l'implication (Mias, 1999 ; Monceau, 2008) des jeunes dans l'animation. Nous nous appuierons sur des études de cas issues d'une thèse actuellement en cours, articulant observations participantes et entretiens non directifs, centrés sur le parcours dans l'animation des individus.

RC48-818.1

VISPUTE, SHRUTI* *(University of Coventry)*

Beyond Belonging: Emotions in the Social Movements Resisting Against the Hydropower Dams in Contemporary India

This paper explores repression in the context of hydropower 'development' projects especially where space for dissent is very less for the 'affected' marginalised communities. The paper investigates a local Affected Citizens of Teesta (ACT) movement against hydropower dams on Teesta river, in Dzongu region of Sikkim state in India. The paper considers that emotions are produced in relations between and among people and environments and across a range of spatial scales and contexts. The paper discusses range of questions to understand the affects and effects of emotions, such as,

How spatial processes across variety of scales as well as at specific places and the relationships between the dominating power and marginalised groups, influence the emergence and expressions of various emotions.

How activist in ACT have responded [emotionally] to the hegemonic policies of the state in the case of hydropower projects?

How these emotions are related to the specific space, strategies and tactics of social movements? How these strategies enable the members of social move-

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ments to deploy various emotions such as anger, outrage, fear, insecurity, love and affection for their specific place?

The paper argues that the place-based social movement members have emotions in which the sense of agency is 'beyond belonging'. And in the current scholarly understanding of emotions in social movements, there is a need of a strong emphasis on understanding of spatiality of emotions – emotions associated with the sacred land, affiliated to the river, for the culture that is shaped up because of a river, which is threatened by the neoliberal accumulation today.

RC24-464.2

VISPUTE, SHRUTI* *(University of Coventry)*

Neoliberalisation, Hydropower and Hegemony: The Contentious Politics Around Water Resources in Contemporary India

Water is a very distinct natural resource. Water use needs prioritization and choice, and this itself means possible differences and potential conflicts. This paper focuses on the proliferation of social movement struggles around water, particularly following the increase in the number of hydropower projects in India especially in the North Eastern part of the country, to facilitate conditions for industrialisation and urbanization. These processes of accumulation of capital by exploiting water resources altered the ways in which different social groups use and access water resources. It increased the conflicts over water resources and exploitation of the marginalised for the greater good of the nation. These hegemonic processes of neoliberalisation in the water sector have produced spatial inequalities and displacements in India. This paper discusses how the extractivism; inequalities and exploitation accompaning it, have been challenged and collectively resisted by the people with varied identity markers (caste, class, gender and ethnic identities). While investigating the nexus between the neoliberalisation, hydropower and hegemonic policies of the government, this paper emphasizes that it is important to understand how the social movement struggles around water internalise the general problematics of accumulation by dispossession (Harvey, 2006). The paper considers inter-relationships between the processes of domination and resistance within Indian civil society, with the example of Affected Citizens of Teesta (ACT) movement against hydropower dams on Teesta river, in Dzongu region of Sikkim state in India. The paper argues for the need to address questions such as what is being dispossessed and by whom and what can be done about it and by whom.

RC25-JS-20.6

VISSING, YVONNE* *(Salem State University)*

Children's Rights Leaders Speak Truth to Power about the Uncrc

Globally, the world of childhood has changed, which influences the transformation of traditional adult-child relationships. In this presentation, scholars who were invited to speak at the 25th anniversary convention of the UNCRC in the Netherlands will join back together to speak about the successes and challenges faced with the implementation of the treaty. These may include:

Ton Leiffard, Netherlands – youth rights and higher education
Laura Lundy, Northern Ireland – youth rights and the law
Kay Tisdall, Scotland – youth participation in the civic arena
Yvonne Vissing, USA – young people's physical and mental health
Jane Williams, Wales – youth in the legislative arena

Data from non-European/North America child rights initiatives will also be provided, including information gained from child rights in Africa (Cameroon and others), Asia (India and China), and South/Central America (i.ee - Bolivia, Mexico and Costa Rica).

It is proposed that the UNCRC has made significant contributions to the well-being of young people when policies and infrastructures supporting child rights exist. On the other hand, while rhetoric about the importance of children and their wellbeing seems universal, predictable obstacles confront implementation of child rights policies and programs. Whether in the fields of education, healthcare, social services, government, or law, tension between adult and child rights contribute to challenges implementing programs that would enhance young people's wellbeing. Issues of structure, power, control, agenda-staking, social class and culture will be addressed from a multicultural and intergenerational perspective. An examination of theories including intersectionality, conflict, labeling, and functionalism will help frame the current discourse about child rights.

TG03-958.5

VISSING, YVONNE* *(Salem State University)*

You Can't Do What You Don't Know: The Importance of Human Rights Education of Young People

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights both require that people be educated about the contents of these treaties. In some parts of the world this happens. However, in many other parts of the world children do not even know they have rights. Data indicates that when young people know they have rights, they are better able to self-advocate for

themselves and reduce exploitation. Data collected from US college students will be presented that indicates that they did not know they had rights as children, and they don't understand what rights they and others have. Studies indicate that teachers may not teach students about human rights because they were never taught about them. Teachers cannot teach what they do not know. We allege that training young people about their rights means teaching teachers and adults about rights as well. However, there are significant challenges that exist in adding human and child rights information into existing school programs. In order to counter this obstacle, we will share hundreds of free HRE materials, including handouts, film and video links, readings, websites, and a series of down-loaded, ready-to-use materials. We have scoured HRE sites looking for materials and found that there are extensive materials ready and available - but most are hard to find. By joining together training materials from organizations such as UNICEF, Amnesty International, and dozens of others, the website we will present provides a "one stop" for hundreds of materials on any given topic. Structures and adult gatekeepers are still needed, but HRE should increase the likelihood they will emerge. Use of HRE for global at-risk populations like child soldiers and trafficked children will be explored.

RC29-527.1

VITE PEREZ, MIGUEL ANGEL* *(Universidad de Alicante Spain)*

Violence Performance on the Mexican Global South

The objective of this lecture is to interpret violence as a social performance that has shaped a civil sphere in which a binary speech shows the existence of a conflict linked to the following assumption: violence in Mexico is the result of a weakened State or it is derived from its collaboration with criminal violence originators. This assumption has legitimized armed social activities from groups that have emerged as vigilants of public safety at both local and regional levels. The latter has justified armed government actions in order to address illegality within a country in which this same illegality has been a mechanism used by the poor in order to attain social well-being objectives. Thus, illegality in Mexico cannot only be studied as a regulatory issue derived from a weakened lawful order but also as a constituent part of social interactions within a neoliberal capitalism context at the Global South that, in some instances, it may produce violence.

RC16-312.6

VIVIANI, LORENZO* *(University of Pisa)*

Populism and the Broken Promises of Democracy: Towards a Partyless Democracy?

The paper discusses the relationship between the crisis of representative democracy and the perspective of populist democracy in Europe. Starting from the two sides of democracy, a procedural and an ideal type, it analyzes the emergence of populism as a politicization of a feeling of mistrust that emerges in reference to the broken promises of democracy. Populism as a thin-centered ideology is characterized by the appeal to the people and opposition to the ruling élite, nevertheless the paper underscores that the people of populists is an imagined community, a social construction manipulated by new anti-establishment political leaders and parties. The restructuring of political spaces should be observed as the restructuring of the forms and actors of political representation, neither as the end of political parties in democracy or as the end of representative democracy itself. In conclusion we consider populism as a phenomenon compatible with democracy, while stressing that it is a challenge to the mainstream actors of liberal-democracy but not an anti-system opposition to democratic institutions.

RC46-770.3

VIVIERS, SIMON* *(Université Laval)*

Enjeux Et Défis d'Un Programme Collaboratif De Recherche Mené Dans Une Perspective Clinique Et Critique Auprès d'Un Groupe Professionnel

Cette communication a pour objectif de mettre en discussion les enjeux d'un programme collaboratif de recherche auprès d'un groupe professionnel – celui des conseillers d'orientation du Québec – dans une perspective clinique et critique. Les difficultés de ce groupe professionnel à faire reconnaitre sa pertinence sociale et son expertise, tant sur la place publique que dans les milieux de travail (OCCOQ, 2016), peuvent se traduire, selon nos recherches, par une souffrance identitaire de métier (Viviers, 2014) susceptible de contribuer à la dégradation de la santé mentale (Viviers & Boulet, à paraitre). À la suite d'une demande de deux groupes de personnes conseillères d'orientation, une recherche en clinique du travail a été menée de 2009 à 2013. Dans les suites de cette recherche, de nombreuses activités de recherche, de formation et d'accompagnement ont été tenues pour à la fois mieux circonscrire le problème vécu et explorer des voies d'action possibles. Certaines de ces initiatives ont été menées en collaboration avec l'ordre professionnel des conseillers et conseillères d'orientation ou avec leur fédération syndicale, et d'autres l'ont été indépendamment de ces partenaires. Dans le cadre

de cette communication, nous présenterons d'abord succinctement l'ensemble des démarches réalisées pour ensuite discuter des enjeux épistémologiques, politiques et pratiques (Rhéaume, 2007) inhérents à ce type de programme collaboratif de recherche, fondée sur une perspective clinique et critique. Les défis de la reconnaissance d'un «nouveau» paradigme de recherche participative seront mis en perspective au regard de la managérialisation des universités (p.ex., De Gaulejac, 2012) et du courant des «données probantes» qui marque les pratiques professionnelles dans les métiers de la relation (p.ex., Couturier, Gagnon & Carrier, 2009).

RC01-30.4

VLAVONOU, GINO* (Université d'Ottawa)

Violence and 'Porous Identity': Autochthony in the Central African

Over the last twenty years, autochthony has emerged as a new identity claim during political crises such as Côte d'Ivoire and western DRC. Autochthony as identity proceeds from constant reification because it is almost impossible to prove the original belonging of any individual or group as the first inhabitant of a territory. However, different contexts of sociopolitical crisis have propelled the calls of autochthony to the front of the stage without it being ever clearly specified what it is.

Autochthony is an identity that can serve as a support for any kind of political demand. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, autochthony served as a receptacle for xenophobic nationalism through the slogan of 'ivoirité'. Pushed to the extreme, autochthony seems to carry also a violent character which is difficult to explain.

This paper draws on five months of fieldwork in the CAR and research in newspapers archives and seeks to understand the autochthony claims in the conflict. The anti-balle-AK groups during the last political crisis claimed that they were the "true central-africans" and violently attacked Seleka rebels and the Muslim community. The CAR since its independence from France experienced various violent episodes more precisely in 1996-7 and 2001. However, unlike previous coups in the country, the armed groups involved had not used this type of identity claim. This paper shows how an empty identity claim can in fact conceal several layers of meaning for the populations that use it.

RC07-161.3

VOELKER, THOMAS* (Joint Research Centre, European Commission)
KOVACIC, ZORA (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona)
STRAND, ROGER (University of Bergen)

Of Loops and Circles: Imaginations and Indicators of 'Circularity' in EU Policy Making on the Circular Economy

In recent years we have witnessed a growing interest in the concept of a Circular Economy in EU policy-making, which promotes a future in which linear 'make-use-dispose' cultures are replaced by more circular models. Visions of a Circular Economy eave together ideas of waste management, recycling, reuse and resource efficiency with visions of sharing economies, maintenance and repair cultures and discussions about product quality and longevity. Although the origins of this concept lie in waste management, current ambitions go beyond a focus on biophysical flows and draw on a broad variety of culturally situated meanings.

In this contribution we ask for the multiple meanings of 'circularity' in EU policy-making and explore the ongoing assembling and stabilizing of a particular imagination of circularity in a range of different sites. To do so we will draw on the concept of sociotechnical imaginaries (Jasanoff & Kim, 2009, 2015). Imaginaries are understood as collectively shared visions of desirable societal futures (social and technical order) and as a way to analyse contingencies in policy-making through highlighting especially the futuristic orientation of policy narratives.

The aim of this contribution is to explore how the vision of a circular future is being established and which social, political and epistemic orderings are related to these futures. We will proceed in three steps: first, we will discuss from a historical perspective how a particular imaginary of circularity has been assembled, rehearsed, contested and stabilized in the development of the different legislative proposals of Circular Economy. Building on that, we will look at indicators and that are currently in development for monitoring and 'measuring' circularity and show how indicators need to be understood as a specific site in which imagination are stabilized. In a third step we will ask for the performative dimensions of these indicators and for potential alternatives.

RC40-JS-21.4

VOELKER, THOMAS* (Joint Research Centre, European Commission)
BLACKSTOCK, KIRSTY (The James Hutton Institute)
KOVACIC, ZORA (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona)
STRAND, ROGER (University of Bergen)
SINDT, JAN (Climate Analytics)

The Role of Quantifying Material Flows in the Governance of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus

In recent years we have witnessed a growing interest in the water-energy-food (WEF) nexus in both academia and policy highlighting the need to address the institutional, political and cultural dimensions of nexus policy-making (Cairns & Krzywoszynska, 2016; Stirling, 2015). The concept directs attention to three aspects: (1) the interrelated pressures created by agricultural production, water use, and energy production and consumption practices, (2) the epistemic challenges of understanding these complex and non-linear interactions and (3) to the policy problem of governing a transition to more sustainable modes of production and consumption.

This presentation aims at contributing to an understanding of the institutional, political and cultural aspects of nexus governance. It will be based on material from the Horizon 2020 project 'Moving towards adaptive governance in complexity'[1], which aims at exploring the quantitative assumptions within policy narratives on the nexus, using an approach called Quantitative Story Telling (QST). QST is a cyclical participatory modelling approach, starting with problem definition, establishing and quantifying the narrative using a social metabolism approach called MuSIASEM (Multi-Scale Integrated Analysis of Societal and Ecosystem Metabolism), then discussing the model results in terms of feasibility, viability and (crucially) desirability. Scoping interviews and thematic analysis of policy documents suggest there are different narratives around what is measured and how these metrics can be used to generate niches for nexus thinking within the European Commission policy units. In particular, we are interested in seeing whether alternative metrics and discussions catalysed by these results, can help make space for alternative modes of governance. (Asdal, 2008; Hajer, 2006; Porter, 1995)

As such, this talk will contribute to the overall aim of the session to provide a critical analysis of the role of metrics in environmental governance by directing attention to their discursive, institutional, political and material aspects.

[1] http://magic-nexus.eu/. Accessed 22.9.17

RC11-223.4

VOGEL, CLAUDIA* (German Centre of Gerontology)
ENGSTLER, HERIBERT (German Centre of Gerontology)
ROMEU GORDO, LAURA (German Centre of Gerontology)

Women Must and Men Can: Paid Work during Retirement in Germany

Poverty in old age has increased in Germany in the last 10 years and is expected to grow even more the next decades due to both, cutbacks in the generosity of the public pension system and changes in employment biographies that become more discontinuous and precarious. At the same time employment participation during retirement has been increasing from 5,1 percent in 1996 to 11,6 percent in 2014 as findings from the German Ageing Survey (Deutscher Alterssurvey DEAS) show. These both trends have motivated the debate whether retirees work because they choose to do so or whether the participation is provoked by financial reasons in a context of increasing poverty.

Further, the question raises whether the determinants of employment participation at older ages differ between genders. Employment biographies of retired women in Germany differ substantially from those of men, characterized by higher and longer employment breaks and lower earnings. As a result, their financial situation after retirement is more precarious, especially if they live alone. Since decades, the poverty rates for older women (65+) are higher than for older men (e.g. 18,3 percent versus 14,5 percent in the year 2015, rates provided by the Federal Statistical Office).

Using data from the German Ageing Survey (DEAS), we investigate which are the factors determining employment participation during retirement and employment income in old age, with the focus on income poverty and gender differences. We expect the financial situation after retirement to play a more important role for women than for men. However, employment income in paid work during retirement does not seem to be helpful to alleviate poverty.

RC27-498.1

VOGELER, AZEEMA* (Center for Communication Programs)

Who Gets to Play? Role of Gender in Taking up Professional Sports in Pakistan.

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

Youth constitute more than a third of the population of Pakistan which is a country of more than 200 million. Apart of looking at youth's schooling and work, it is also important to study what they do for leisure including sports and games. These activities are not just important for their physical and psychological health but also bolsters their social skills, improves learning capacity and protects them from various risky activities. Despite knowledge of these important outcomes through sports, access and participation of youth remains limited due to various reasons, ranging lack of resources, opportunities, facilities, societal views on sports and security concerns.

In Pakistan, participation of females in sports, especially in formal and structured ones are extremely limited as facilities and opportunities are limited. Hence, only those young girls who in an educational setup report involved in sports. However, since girls' participation in education is increasing, their chances of being part of sports is also rising. Moreover, with increasing modernization and westernization culture and aspiration is also changing. Now, at least in larger cities of Pakistan, females are taking up sports professionally. Pakistan has professional sportswomen and teams for major games such as football, cricket, hockey, squash, boxing etc. However many of them have to strive to make it on their own to reach international arena as there is little support from community and government.

There are plethora of factors which impacts women's participation in games and professional sports. The aim of this research is to explore these issues from different angels.

Data for this paper will be drawn from interviews of female university students who are part of formal sports teams and also coaches and sports officials. The interviews will explore the social, cultural, financial, and other factors that create barriers or facilitate women's participation in sports.

RC34-623.5

VOGELER, AZEEMA* *(Center for Communication Programs)*

Youth Engagement in Politics in Digital Age in Pakistan

Pakistan, a nation of more than 200 million has a youthful population structure. A third of the population falls in the category of youth. The country is rapidly urbanizing which has made access to various technologies such as internet, easier than before. There are more than 45 million users of 3G technology which has brought literally internet at the fingers of these users. A large majority of Pakistani internet users are very active on online social networking sites (SNS) such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. Facebook, itself reports around 30 million active users from Pakistan. These users of Facebook are mostly under the age of 34, residents of large cities, and fairly educated. Low cost, ease of use, interactive nature and the ability to reach out the audience instantly has made these SNS sites darling of various entities including government, political parties, businesses, non-profits, mass media etc.

Research on political and civic engagement of youth in Pakistan has shown a dismal picture as there has been a apathy among youth towards this aspect of public life. However, since the spread of social media, this has changed as youth who are already engaged online can be motivated for politics and civic activities. Now, all major political parties in Pakistan have a significant social media presence and they use these sites to engage with current members and recruit more.

The current study plans to interview 100 undergraduate students of a university in Islamabad, about their current civic engagement activities through SNS and the potential of SNS for such activities. The study would explore their views on generating social good and political engagement through social media. Findings will be bolstered with data from experts on social media in Pakistan.

RC11-221.3

VOGT, JAN VALENTIN* *(KU Eichstaett-Ingolstadt)*

Avoiding Old-Age Poverty in Times of Demographic Change: An Unconditional Basic Income Scheme for Pensioners within the German Statutory Pension Insurance

Due to pension reforms in the last decade, the problem of old-age poverty is back on the agenda of German social policy. To address this problem, tax-financed subsidies to stabilize the replacement ratio in the statutory pension system are being proposed by the German government. Due to the equivalence principle in the German pension system, pensioners benefit from this subsidy according to their individual life-time contributions. This raises the question whether these subsidies should rather be used to combat old-age poverty. In this paper, we propose an unconditional basic income for pensioners (UBP) additional to the contribution based system.

We simulate the current pension system and both reform proposals for Germany until the year 2060. Demographic development is projected using a Leslie matrix approach. The economic environment is projected via a Solow-Swan growth model. The labour market is modelled using the approach of Burniaux et al. (2004). Finally, the German Statutory Pension Insurance is modelled via a detailed computation of each cohort's average earnings points in each year, and a projection of contribution rate and replacement ratio via the balanced budget requirement. For the distributive analysis, the cohorts' earnings points accumu-

lation is also modelled separately for different income brackets. This model is run in three different scenarios: the status quo, the government proposal, and our model of an old-age unconditional basic income. The UBP is designed to be fiscally equivalent to the government proposal.

Our results show that an unconditional basic income scheme for pensioners significantly reduces old-age poverty, whereas the government proposal mitigates the burden of demographic change mainly for medium and upper pension incomes. As a positive side effect, the UBP increases the internal rate of return of the pension system for low-income earners. However, compared to the status quo, both proposals require substantial additional tax-based subsidies.

RC30-543.4

VOHLÍDALOVÁ, MARTA* *(Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Rep.)*

Academic Careers and Parenthood: A Generational and Gender Comparison

Since 2008 the Czech system of research and innovation (R&I) has increasingly promoted a managerial model oriented toward measuring research performance and enhancing the competitiveness. This went hand in hand with decreasing long-term institutional funding and increasing work insecurity. This has had a major impact on research organizations and individual careers alike. Since the current transformation of R&I has developed around the ideal of a masculine career model which is free from any care obligations in the private sphere it influences parents' (and particularly women's) careers and their possibility to combine parenthood with career progress. The qualitative analysis comparing the careers in R&I of women whose career developed before 1989 and young women academics today, underscore many differences in coping strategies and perceptions of and values associated with work-life conflict and its everyday management in the workplace (Vohlídalová 2017). The paper further discusses the impact of parenthood on the course of academic careers in the context of neoliberal transformation of R&I and investigates generational and gender differences, as well as differences between various research domains. The analysis is based on a unique representative online survey including 2,089 Czech academics collected in 2017. The study enriches the contemporary state of the art with findings from the cultural environment of a post-communist country characterized by a combination of a relatively strong gender conservativism, where the issue of gender equality in science is not addressed in R&I policies as a relevant issue and where there is a strong pressure on Western standards of science and scientific excellence.

Vohlídalová, M. (2017) "The work paths of women in science before 1989 and today" In Vohlídalová, M., Linková, M. (eds) *Gender and Neoliberalism in Czech Academia*. Praha: Sociologické nakladatelství SLON (in press)

RC23-427.6

VOLKOVA, GALINA* *(National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE))*
SHMATKO, NATALIA *(National Research University - Higher School of Economics)*

Required Competencies for Robotics in a Digital Era

The transition to a digital economy radically changes the labor market: digital competencies become critical in all areas. One of the main mega-trends that occur together with digitization is a robotization. Robotics is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. However, a significant barrier to the development of robotics around the world is the lack of qualified employees and the lack of the required competencies (so called «skill gap»). The survey of organizations in the field of robotics (universities, research institutes, manufacturers) and interviews with their leaders was conducted at the end of 2016 in Russia. The data collected in the survey was enriched by job advertisements analysis: job postings aggregator indeed.com to identify top required skills in robotics on the international market (vacancies from USA, Great Britain and Canada were included) and Russian job postings aggregator hh.ru. This assures comparison of countries at different development stages, which influence companies' innovation activities. In general, professions in robotics are "international": the most important competencies of specialists in Russia and abroad coincide. The results showed that currently in most Russian organizations (61%) there exists a shortage of qualified staff. Employers indicate that the already unfilled demand for highly skilled personnel will only grow in the future. According to more than 70% representatives of surveyed organizations, in the next 5 years will increase the importance of specialized knowledge in the field of robotics, understanding of the latest trends in the field of robotics and possession of special methods and techniques. All this should be combined with deep theoretical knowledge, which are stable important for this the field, and the ability to adequately apply them in practice.

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RC09-198.2

VOLOSEVYCH, INNA* *(GfK Ukraine)*

Factors of Tolerance Towards Corruption

Factors of tolerance towards corruption
Both according to experts and according to public opinion polls corruption is the main problem of Ukraine along with occupation of the territories Donbas and Crimea. Intolerance to corruption in society is one of the main factors of its combatting. On the one hand, perception of importance of corruption problem among Ukrainian population is increasing. According to public opinion surveys of residents of Ukraine conducted for IRI by GfK Ukraine and funded by USAID in 2017 Ukrainians for the first time since 2014 assigned the same importance to the problem of corruption as to Donbas war problem: in June 2017 51% of Ukrainians named corruption and 50% named Donbas war among three top problems of Ukraine while in previous surveys in 2014, 2015 and 2016 corruption problem was perceived as significantly less important than Donbas war. On the other hand, according to recent survey conducted for the USAID New Justice Program 46% of respondents believe that corruption is an integral part of the political life of Ukraine and it's useless to fight it (vs 40% of those who do not agree with this). Moreover, 20% of Ukrainians are even not ashamed to say that they will consider giving a bribe to the judge in case of receiving correspondent offer - considering the sensitivity of this question and 27% of "hard to say" answers the real share of such citizens in significantly higher.

By analyzing the results of recent population surveys in Ukraine the paper will address the questions: 1) what is the relation between individual social position, corruption experience in local public institutions and tolerance to corruption? 2) what are the main factors which motivate people not to give bribes and report about corruption offers?

RC31-557.9

VOLOSEVYCH, INNA* *(GfK Ukraine)*

Human Trafficking in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine

Human trafficking in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in 2017
GfK Ukraine conducted 5 waves of nationally representative surveys in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015 and 2017 on labour migration and human trafficking for IOM. In 2006-2015 the studies showed the following trends:
- the positive trend in Moldova where in 2006-2011 the trend of increasing of illegal labour migration and trafficking rates was observed while in 2015 it changed into a positive trend of decreasing of the number of illegal labour migrants after the introduction of visa-free regime with EU in 2014.
- the negative trend in Ukraine where the trend of increasing of illegal labour migration and trafficking rates is observed in 2015 as a result of military conflict in Donbas and crisis in the economy.

The paper will explore the results of the survey conducted in 2017 to understand the extent, dimensions, causes and consequences of human trafficking in three countries, to explore migration-trafficking-risks awareness nexus and to develop gender sensitive recommendations for increasing of awareness of the risk of human trafficking in particular situations.

RC34-630.5

VOLTURO, STELLA* *(University of Bologna)*
MARTELLI, ALESSANDRO* *(University of Bologna)*
ZURLA, PAOLO* *(University of Bologna)*

Patterns of Self-Employment Among Young People. the Case of the Emilia-Romagna Region in Italy

The paper aims to present the main findings of an empirical research concerning life and work conditions of a sample of young self-employed in Emilia-Romagna region, in Northern Italy.

By starting from the goal to understand life and work conditions of young self-employed, three main questions have been addressed:
- Under which social, economic and family conditions young people decide to follow the pattern of a self-employed career?
- Which are the subjective meanings, motivations and goals which oriented young people towards this working pattern?
- Which are the main social needs emerging from young self-employed?

In order to answer these questions, after providing a brief statistical review of the phenomenon, we opted for a qualitative approach, which better fits the goal to reach the subjective dimension of interviewers. More in detail, 50 biographical interviews involving young self-employed have been carried out. They come from different sectors and working conditions, such as those belonging to the emerging forms of work (web strategists, digital communicators, start uppers) and the more traditional ones (translators, artisans).

The results of the research show that the so called 'self-employment world' is far from being a homogeneous scenario. Although among the interviewers it is certainly possible to find common aspects, in terms of positive and challenging factors linked to their working life, it is also remarkable the presence of differentiated conditions which could be understood in the light of wider social and economic changes occurred in our contemporary societies, such as the process of individualization and the fragmentation of working conditions.

Finally, thanks to the analysis of the empirical data, we can distinguish new social needs emerging from life and working conditions of young self-employed. These needs are challenging the current welfare system which seems to act by pursuing a fragmented approach which produces social insecurities and new vulnerabilities.

RC19-351.2

VON GLEICHEN, ROSA* *(University of Oxford)*
PAROLIN, ZACHARY *(Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, University of Antwerp)*

Varieties of Liberalism? A Comparative Analysis of Family Policy & Poverty Outcomes across the 50 United States

The comparative family policy literature tends to assume uniformity in the United States' liberal family policy. This dominant perspective, however, overlooks the decentralization of and immense subnational heterogeneity in family policies across the 50 states. Thus, this paper systematically investigates the extent to which a family's ability to achieve financial recourse from the welfare state or market varies across the United States. The analysis then demonstrates that such variation helps to explain differences in family employment and poverty outcomes across the U.S.

To arrive at these findings, we first compare policies related to social assistance, access to health insurance, potential gains from minimum wage employment, publically-supported childcare and pre-Kindergarten programs, and paid family leaves across the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Differences are aggregated into an 'index of defamilization' based on relative generosity and accessibility of the policies offered. We apply the resulting index into an analysis of poverty and employment outcomes among households with children across the 50 states. A cross-sectional, multi-level model using the CPS ASEC demonstrates that families living in states with more generous sets of family policies are less likely to live in poverty and less likely to engage in low-wage employment (after controlling for other household and macroeconomic characteristics).

Contrary to the dominant perspective of a uniform 'liberal' welfare state within the U.S., the results corroborate our hypothesis that 'Varieties of Liberalism' exist, and that this variation matters in examining social outcomes. Though comparative family policy often assumes that the U.S. does not encourage families to turn to the state for support, many states do appear to offer relatively generous state provision. Future research into American family policy should take into account state-level variation in order to more appropriately represent U.S. family policy in the context of 'Varieties of Liberalism.'

RC47-792.3

VON HOLDT, KARL* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

Between Neoliberalism, 'corruption' and Social Crisis in South Africa

This paper explores the politics of democratisation and transformation in post-apartheid South Africa. I argue that South Africa, 20-odd years after the negotiated transition, is characterised by the disjunction between two intertwined and contradictory political systems: a formal political system based on institutions of constitutional democracy, and an informal political system structured around the politics of patronage, factionalism and violence centred on the struggle to capture rents, resources and state institutions. This latter is usually – and I believe misleadingly – described as "corruption", thus eliding the possibility of understanding its systemic qualities and the particular socio-political and economic roles it plays.

Underpinning the contradictory entanglement of these two political systems is a struggle over the nature of South African capitalism – that is, between a predominantly neoliberal corporate capitalism centred on Western models, and a more localised form of accumulation centred on a murky nexus of state institutions, patronage and capture of rents through which a rapacious new black elite is attempting to muscle into a field dominated by previously white corporations and Western multinationals. This latter form is not only local, but has powerful alliances with corporations from the Brics countries, and specifically those with similar relations between national corporations and the state, namely Russia, China and India.

The paper will also refer briefly to similar practices and themes in the other Brics countries .

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RC16-303.5

VON HOLDT, KARL* *(SWOP, University of the Witwatersrand)*

Bourdieu in the Grey Zone of Violent Politics (South Africa)

Pierre Bourdieu is the quintessential theorist of domination and social order. South Africa presents an exemplar from the global South – fractured, contested, disputative, disorderly, violent. In this paper I rethink Bourdieu from a Southern perspective. In particular, I reconstruct the concept of political field to provide for multiple overlapping, mutually unintelligible and subversive fields of practice occupying the same social space, thus accounting for double-meaning, ambiguity, violence and subaltern agency in the making and unmaking of social order.

Drawing on empirical research on local politics in South Africa, I identify three political fields which intersect, overlap and destabilise each other: the formal democratic field, and informal field of patronage, factionalism and violence, and a field of insurgent citizenship. It is this complex political arena of overlapping, meshing and mutually disrupting fields that characterises violent democracy and its grey zones (Auyero 2007) of legality and illegality, symbolic ambiguity and dissonance. While some agents may attempt to restrict their practice to one or other of these fields, others engage in practices across two or more fields simultaneously, and in any case each field is irretrievably influenced by or 'corrupted' by the symbolic practices of the others, meaning that most agents – or at least those who survive – are implicated in moral and symbolic ambiguity and the workings of the grey zone.

This is an attempt to rewrite Bourdieu for the postcolonial world, where each of these different political fields bears a different history in relation to conquest, colonialism, modernity and democracy. Such rewriting is fundamental, constituting a fundamental departure from Bourdieu rather than an elaboration.

RC38-675.1

VON UNGER, HELLA* *(LMU University of Munich)*

Narratives of Young Refugees in Germany: Chances and Challenges for Ethical Conduct

Given the increase of migration to Germany in recent years, more research is needed on the situation of refugees. Research with refugees encompasses many ethical challenges given the vulnerability of the group including the possibility of re-/traumatization when narrating experiences and life histories. Yet refugees may wish to tell their story in order to bear witness, have a "voice" and change both the situation as well as the perception of their group in the host society. This paper describes a qualitative interview study conducted with 31 young refugees (age 17-24) in collaboration with the city of Munich in 2016-2017. Ethical challenges included procedures of written informed consent, questions of voluntary participation, dealing with emotions and precarious life circumstances (such as participants' fear of detention), careful handling of sensitive information, strategies of anonymizing the data and issues of interpretation. Furthermore, a more general aim was to meet the "dual imperative" of refugee research, an ethical standard which implies that research with refugees should meet both highest scientific standards and produce useful results to benefit the group itself and/or policies directed at the situation. The paper discusses how the ethical challenges were met in the current study and draws conclusions for research with refugees, in particular qualitative, biographical research with young refugees.

RC06-132.1

VOORPOSTEL, MARIEKE* *(FORS (Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences))*

Diversity in Life Course Trajectories: Pathways of Choice or Vulnerability?

This study aims to assess whether increasingly diverse family life courses are indeed pathways of choice, or whether they reflect pathways of cumulative disadvantage and vulnerability. Using data from Switzerland, this study will answer three questions:

1. Is the increase in family transitions across the life course universal or is it concentrated in specific social groups?
2. To what extent are diverse life course trajectories in the family domain related to outcomes such as health and wellbeing?
3. Is this relationship the same for all socio-economic groups and for men and women?

The main hypothesis is that advantaged groups benefit from the myriad of options that have become available, whereas disadvantaged groups are more likely to experience the risks involved. As a result, individuals from a lower socio-economic background are expected to report more instability in the family life course, with more negative health and wellbeing outcomes compared to individuals from higher socio-economic backgrounds, reflecting increasing vulnerability. For higher socio-economic classes we expect to find a higher share of more standard life course trajectories and a weaker association between nonstandard family life course trajectories and wellbeing and health.

To test this hypothesis we use biographical data from the third sample of the Swiss Household Panel (collected in 2013, N=6090) complemented by panel data from 2013 to 2016. Using the biographical data, we assess the number, timing and sequencing of transitions in the family domain, such as transitions into and out of partner relationships, and transitions to parenthood. We then describe these life course characteristics in relation to socio-economic status to assess the extent to which they are equally distributed over social groups. Next, we relate these life course characteristics to measures of health and wellbeing and examine whether this relationship differs by socio-economic background and by gender.

RC31-566.6

VORHEYER, CLAUDIA* *(University of Zurich)*

Expatriation As Mobility or Migration? – Theoretical Considerations and Empirical Insights

The aim of this session, to highlight the place of the expatriation in the field of migration studies, relates directly to my current research project on people who have lived in more then two different countries, including their country of origin respectively birth, which often takes place in the context of career path of the persons concerned, or indirectly, by their spouses or parents. These social type of the (post)modern stranger, who is coming today and leaving tomorrow, is mostly discussed in other scholarly fields then in migration studies. However, in my own research they are contextualised in the rarely examined phenomenon of onward migration and thus within migration literature. Significantly, in this slowly evolving research field particular and increased attention – at least in the European context – is paid to refugees, who are crossing another nation-state border some time after the legal-administrative recognition of their refugee status, which allows them free intra-European movement respectively migration, depending on how one choose to put it. Nevertheless, up to the present concerning the object of my own study I also make use of the term «transnational mobiles» and ask amongst others about potential cosmopolitanisation processes, which indicates the connection not only to the literature focusing on expatriation but also on cosmopolitanism, both empirically, theoretically and semantically to a great extent separated from the field of migration research. Despite this seemingly inconsistent and conflicting framing, the idea to contextualise expatriation in the field of migration studies remains and is combined with the expactation of its mutual benefits. For the presentation in this session the approach of the study and its results will be outlined and discussed.

RC18-342.6

VORHEYER, CLAUDIA* *(University of Zurich)*

Good Citizens and the Common Good: Expectations, Everyday Efforts and Scopes of Responsibility

The presentation is based on a survey focusing on the common good, which took place in Switzerland in 2015 and 2017 and consists of a representative sample. As a central part of the study, the respondents evaluate - from their own perpective and experience - national and international operating companies, governmental as well as civil society organisations regarding their public value, meaning their contributions to the greater good. Amongst others, the population is also asked about their own possibility of contributing to the society as a whole. As a matter of fact, 95 of 100 respondents believe that the citizens can make significant contributions to the good for all through their behavior. The qualitative part of the data – in form of a substantial amount of often even extended and detailed comments made in response to an open question – reveals that people are not only convinced they are able to, but also, more in-depth, how they put effort into it in everyday life. Moreover, in the light of the statements it becomes apparent which role the citizens ascribe to themselves as well as to other social actors in society, such as the economy and the state, and who they account responsible for what. Their comments express, explicitly as well as implicity, the ways in which people interviewed understand themselves as citizens in the 21st century, what does it mean to them to be a «good» citizen, and last but not least, what is the sense of their social and political membership and feeling of belonging in a globalised world.

RC44-JS-15.2

VOSKO, LEAH* *(York University)*
GRUNDY, JOHN *(York University, Department of Political Science)*
CASEY, REBECCA *(Department of Political Science, York University)*
NOACK, ANDREA *(Ryerson University)*

Exemptions in Ontario's Employment Standards Act: Deepening Labour Market Insecurity

The Ontario *Employment Standards Ac*t (*ESA*) is a key source of workplace protection for employees in Ontario. Since its inception in 1968, however, the *ESA* and regulations made pursuant to it have specified exemptions and rules

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that provide 'special treatment' for certain industries, occupations, or sectors. As a result, the *ESA* and its regulations include a complex web of more than eighty-five exemptions, partial exemptions, and qualifying conditions, which limit the application of its protections. The central argument of this paper is that exemptions and special rules can exacerbate precarious employment among the employees to whom they apply, often with the consequence of deepening insecurity among those belonging to disadvantaged social groups in the labour force, such as young people, recent immigrants, and women. Legislators must therefore direct attention towards eliminating unprincipled exemptions with a view to, at once, confronting precarious employment and social disadvantage.

RC15-JS-64.3

VRANGBAEK, KARSTEN* (university of copenhagen)

How and Why Do Doctors and Nurses Leave the Profession? - Transition and Retirement Patterns for Health Professionals in the Nordic Region

Regulating health professionals in a globalized context with rapidly developing technology is a challenge. While the traditional picture is of a fairly stable health professional workforce it appears that the current situation is characterized by more diversified career patterns. Many health care professionals transition to other types of jobs, retire early or move across national boundaries. – Recent surveys in Denmark and Norway show that a high number of doctors are considering to leave their jobs before retirement age. Even stronger transition trends can be found among nurses in the two countries.

This indicates a change in the perception of professional roles, and also a perception of growing dissatisfaction with the working conditions in contemporary health care settings combined with relatively good job opportunities elsewhere. This problematic for users of health care and for planners of future health professional work force needs as it leads to shortages in some areas and perhaps also a skewness in the skilset of remaining health professionals. A particularly important issue is how the large cohorts of aging health care professionals choose to transition or retire from their jobs. This paper will use registry and work force data to analyse trends in regards to transitions and retirement of doctors and nurses in the Nordic region. We will combine the registry analysis with survey and qualitative data to seek explanations for the observed trends. – Finally we will discuss potential consequences at the societal and professional level.

RC10-207.4

VRATUSA, VERA* (Belgrade University, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology, http://www.f.bg.ac.rs/zaposleni?IDZ=248)

Participatory Action Research of the Actuality of "Manifesto of the Communist Party"'s 10 Points Revolutionary Action Program for Conquering Self-Managing Democracy

170 years after the first edition of the Manifesto of the Communist Party, this paper proposes to interested colleagues the organization of the Participatory Action Research (PAR) of the actuality of the Manifesto of the Communist party's 10 points revolutionary action program for uplifting proletariat into a ruling class and conquering simultaneously political, economic and cultural democracy or self-management, on the track of lessons drawn from the 1871 Paris commune experience for accomplishing classless society in the second decade of the 21st century. PAR namely enables overcoming of the class division of labor between active small-bourgeois subjects, passively responding working class objects and minority of large bourgeois research financiers.

Proposed PAR should explore what is the current state of realization of the 10 points revolutionary action program in the field of capitalist property and labor legislation, industrial and agricultural, credit and fiscal policy of state administration as well as in the domain of communication, transportation and education means, proposed by the MCP authors as necessary for carrying out of the structural transformation of the entire capitalist mode of production. Paper recalls that the authors of the MCP proclaimed this program themselves in later editions of the MCP to be outdated and variable depending on concrete conditions of class struggle in particular countries.

The paper identifies as the main challenge to organization of the PAR on conquering simultaneously political, economic and cultural democracy or self-management, the scaling up of the participatory action research as a form of referendum of the great majority of wage laborers on the desirable organization of egalitarian, peaceful and just social production relationships through the implementation of contemporary production forces of IT technology put under the control of freely associated producers and consumers so that the freedom of each individual is the condition for the freedom of all.

RC04-84.7

VRYONIDES, MARIOS* (European University Cyprus)

Changing Patterns of Inequality in Higher Education: The Role of Private Universities in Cyprus

Since 2007, there was a remarkable growth of a private university sector in Cyprus. This development met no resistance on ideological or political grounds but was rather actively promoted by left and right wing governments alike. This expansion of higher education was primarily driven (a) by the existence of a growing demand by lower middle class families to offer high value cultural capital to their offspring, and (b) by a rhetoric that saw higher education expansion as a field of economic growth. As a result, today 8 out of 10 secondary school graduates pursue higher education within Cyprus (roughly 50% in private or public universities) or abroad (primarily Greece and the UK).

This paper will examine whether mass participation in higher education is sustainable in a small country with limited places for prestigious white-collar jobs. In an environment of credential inflation, higher education qualifications are no longer enough to secure upward social mobility. Thus, contemporary inequalities in terms of social class effects may lie not just in accessing university education but in the unequal pattern of choices (a) for fields of study and (b) for selective (or non-selective) higher education institutions which offer distinctive symbolic advantages to graduates in the labour market. As Collins (1999) remarks, instead of having systems characterized by class-based inclusion and exclusion, we now have a more differentiated fields of higher education. While more lower class students enter university, inequalities arise from the unequal opportunities for choice-making. This paper explores the intersection between stratified social backgrounds and the stratifying structures of higher education destinations, which include public/private distinctions, local universities and universities abroad, different fields of study and the perceived hierarchies of institutions and qualifications gained. As always, larger social inequalities set limits on what education can achieve in terms of producing social equity of outcomes.

RC01-40.3

VU, CUONG* (Ton Duc Thang University)

Solving the North Korea Nuclear Crisis Is the Responsibility of the United Nations and Not of the Great Powers or the United Nations Security Council

North Korea has conducted a series of missile and nuclear tests, some of which flew over South Korea and Japan, and continue to threaten other tests in the future. This escalated international tensions in the region and beyond. Failure to reduce tensions and solve the North Korea nuclear crisis this time may lead to the third world war. This paper proves that the imposition of various sanctions by the United Nations; the call for a joint freeze and dialogue by China and Russia; the suggestion of solutions through the United Nations Security Council and cooperation between the United States and China by Germany; and the "fire and fury" threat by the United States, all of which are not good for the world.

RC17-332.4

VUKASOVIC, MARTINA* (Ghent University)

Meta-Organizational Perspective on Interest Intermediation in Multi-Level Governance Contexts: Theoretical Propositions and Empirical Illustrations from the European Knowledge Policy Domain

Interest groups are political organizations considered to be an increasingly important channel for articulation of public interest in modern democracies (Richardson, 1995). While the burgeoning interest groups literature provides significant insights into interest groups populations, their status, lobbying strategies and success, their internal organizational dynamics constitute somewhat of a lacuna (Halpin, 2014) and we know far less about *"how interest groups come to pursue specific goals"* (Binderkrantz, 2015, p. 310). Moreover, insufficient consideration has been given to the fact that many interest groups operating within federal states or complex polities such as the EU are actually associations of national or local interest groups, i.e. they are meta-organizations (Ahrne & Brunsson, 2008).

This study will combine insights from comparative politics and organizational sociology (including the meta-organizational perspective) into a theoretical approach suitable for analysing the relationship between (1) organizational identity, status, policy positions and lobbying strategies of the meta-organizations, i.e. associations of interest groups and (2) the same organizational attributes of their members (national or local interest groups). The robustness and relevance of this theoretical approach will be illustrated with a case study of a European association operating in the knowledge policy domain.

The study will contribute to understanding how political meta-organizations and their members relate, in particular with regards to (a) effects of membership

on meta-organizations, (b) power within meta-organizations, and (c) struggle for autonomy between meta-organizations and their members.

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RC30-539.3

VULTUR, MIRCEA* *(Institut national de la recherche scientifique)*

Employment Status and Structural Disparities in the Canadian Labor Market

Employment status and structural disparities in the Canadian labor market

RC12-235.1

VYAS, DINESH* *(Mahatma Gandhi Central University,Bihar)*

Career Aspirations and Outward Migration of Students Pursuing Higher Education (A Study of East Champaran, Bihar)

Introduction:
The East Champaran District is in North Bihar headquartered in Motihari. It is a relatively backward region of Bihar. Gandhi's historic visit to Champaran in order to support those who had revolted against the conditions of indigo cultivation in 1914 and 1916, and his extensive tour of Bihar before launching the non-co-operation movement, had set this small district at the centre stage in the history of struggle for independence of India. The opening up two central universities in the state makes it imperative upon the researchers to study the pattern of higher education and the outward migration of students in search of good educational institutions. The purpose of this study will be to assess the university and college programs on career aspirations of students of Bihar and the major factors responsible for the outward migration of these students to other states. The paper shall also discuss the perception of the students about higher education in the State. The proposed paper shall focus on studying the link between the career aspirations and outward migration of the young students of this District.

TG03-955.1

VYAS, HAMENDRA* *(M L V GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, BHILWARA)*

ICT As a Vehicle for Rural Development (A Socio-Economic Appraisal in Selective District of Rajasthan, India)

ICT as a Vehicle for Rural Development
A Socio-Economic Appraisal in Selective District of Rajasthan (India)
Dr.Hamendra Nath Vyas*
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays a catalytic role in the domain of socio- economic delivery systems in the modern world. It helps in strengthening the rural livelihoods. India has wintered a quantum leap in the welfare activities after initiation of ICT in governmental spheres. People are the greatest resources in the society and are the focus of all delivery mechanisms of the social organization and enterprises. The range of rural resources of society in India is wide and varied. If the rural situation is analyzed closely, resources would be found to be unexpectedly numerous, but still there exists an inequitable distribution of economic gains.

The debate of the impact of ICT on rural livelihood is two-fold. On one hand, literature vindicates the fact that ICT conduces to the complex task of poverty reduction by leveraging the effects on earning opportunities, on educational and health services, on good governance and promoting democracy. This argument is corporated by C.Kencny et al 2001, World Bank, Millar and Mansell 1999, Potashnik and Capper 2001. On the other hand, the second line is bringing in socio economic development to rural areas in the developing countries. On the contrary, there are also arguments that the technology serves as solution. All these literatures emphasize that ICT with marginalized groups, such as the poor, is not only about overcoming that digital divide, but rather enforcing and furthering the process of social inclusion, which is warranted for transformation of the environment and social system that reproduces poverty. Present work I have selected districts Bhilwara and Chittaurgarh of Rajasthan, India.

Key words: Catalytic, Organization, Resources, poverty, Development

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TG03-954.4

VYAS, HAMENDRA* *(M L V GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, BHILWARA)*

Rural Enhancement through Panchayati Raj(A Socio-Economic Study of Rural Upliftment in Rajasthan)

Main objective of Indian government is overall development of country since independence. Seventy percent population is rural based and its economy is based on agriculture. In this context government of India thinks that how to develop agriculture and rural economy.

Keeping this thought in mind the Panchayati Raj Institutions were introduced under the 73rd Amendment Act of Constitution of India. Rural development includes to strengthen the democratic structure of society through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It also includes steps to improve the rural infrastructure, income of rural households and the delivery system leading to education, health and safety mechanisms.

Rajasthan has the distinction of being a pioneer in accepting the schemef democratic decentralization envisaging a three-tier system of representative bodies at the village, block, and district levels. The system later came to be known as Panchayati Raj, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2nd October 1959. Panchayati Raj system is important agency for rural areas in Rajasthan which are related to the enhancement of rural socio-economic situations. So that PRIs can make availability to the dream of rural administration and rural enhancement with complete co-ordination and transparency. For this purpose the PRIs has provided a citizen charter, provision of gram Sabha at the bottom level of society, right to information and panchayat members who are elected by the rural people and the election process includes class wise reservation which is strictly followed. These factors are responsible for the enhancement of rural areas. By keeping these above mentioned factors. I have done research work of Southern Rajasthan, India.

Key words : Rural, economy, panchayati raj, enhancement, reservation

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W

RC34-619.3

WAECHTER, NATALIA* *(Ludwig-Maximilian University Munich)*

Teenage Social Media Culture(s): About Adolescents' Challenges and Strategies between Peer Pressure and Individuality

Young people use social media, above all, for forming networks and for interconnecting with their peers. The research presented draws on transition theory and understands social media as a place where early adolescents learn how to become a teenager and how to cope with teenage life. Becoming a teenager involves developing one's individual identity through interaction with others and thereby negotiating collective identities and peer culture(s).

The research presented (from the project "The Profiler" 2014-2016) focuses on challenges young people face when dealing with peer culture on social media and on the strategies they employ to overcome those challenges. Due to the fast-changing research field we have used the participatory concept, involving adolescents as experts already at an early stage of the project. Conducting qualitative individual and group interviews with 13 and 15 year old school students, we investigated challenges and strategies regarding privacy, hate culture and peer pressure, which have shown to be the teenagers' main concerns.

Regarding the issue of privacy the results reveal that teenagers have to negotiate the dilemma between acquiring as many followers as possible and maintaining privacy. Regarding hate culture, they have developed different strategies such as understating and ignoring the postings, or not interfering when others get bullied. Regarding peer pressure, teenagers have to learn to overcome high expectations of achievement and perfectionism. I conclude that adolescents employ individualized strategies much based on personal experiences and on the notion of self-responsibility. On the one hand they learn how to fit into the teenage culture of social media and on the other hand, they develop individual ways to distance themselves from common practices and from collective peer culture(s).

RC14-272.1

WAGNER, CHRISTIANE* *(UNICAMP)*

Critique Des Médias Vers Une Réalité Incisive : Le Pouvoir Et La Perception De La Violence

La réalisation culturelle par les médias et les réseaux sociaux serait due au fait d'une « image » de la réalité en constante reconfiguration. Toutefois, est-ce que cette image inscrite dans la contemporanéité serait dans une interdépendance entre les structures et les relations du pouvoir mondialisées résultant de l'image de la violence et de l'injustice ? Ainsi, les paradoxes de la réalité véhiculés par les médias, vérifiés par cette critique, sont, d'une part, que l'individu peut choisir et sélectionner des informations diffusées consciemment et, d'autre part, que les médias peuvent même construire la réalité dominante. Les médias comme les réseaux sociaux convergent vers un événement récent et important, qui consiste en une grande réalité incisive composée de nouvelles illusoires ; autrement dit, cette réalité n'a aucun sens historique par rapport à l'esprit du temps (Zeitgeist). Dans ce sens, des références à l'œuvre de Niklas Luhmann, Die Realität der Massenmedien (La réalité des médias de masse, 2009), permettent d'analyser le système des moyens de communication de masse. D'après ce théoricien, la construction de la réalité suit les lois internes de l'établissement médiatique en tant que pouvoir : la manipulation est orientée par des moyens vers un renforcement de la mémoire sociale. C'est ce qui détermine la façon dont les moyens de communication se développent. Le caractère constructif de Luhmann implique nécessairement une orientation raisonnable et méthodologique dans le cadre de la théorie critique des médias et de la culture. Une critique sera donc formulée à l'égard de l'image des transformations au moyen de la technologie numérique, de l'Internet et de la convergence des médias, mettant ainsi en lumière la perception de la violence et de l'injustice par rapport aux différentes formes de représentation et de reproduction du pouvoir.

RC14-263.1

WAGNER, CHRISTIANE* *(UNICAMP)*

Power As Control: The Use of Technologies of Communication

In this digital era, we are going through a convergence of human beings and machines that defines our image of the world as a virtual reality that is constructed and continuously transformed. Furthermore, power as control is part of the essence of the human being, together with belonging to the society through communication. As well we know, human beings need to adapt to society; they shape themselves around an outside world and become "real" when informed by creative skills. Technology offers us the communicative possibility of joining a social environment and being renewed by it. Controllable or not, transformations are promoted by such technological development, giving rise to new possibilities of communication in the sociocultural context.

According to Norbert Wiener (1948), the founder of cybernetics, information is a term that designates the content of what we exchange with the outside world in order to adjust to it. The process of receiving and utilizing information is the process of our adjustment to the contingencies of the environment. This is according to Marshall McLuhan's, whose ideas explored the impact of communication technologies at the human level, and to Norbert Wiener, whose work made the main socio-philosophical implications of the social consequences of automation available. Jürgen Habermas's reflections on rationality, according to Max Weber, address the choice of strategies in the use of technologies and the appropriate organization of systems according to the objectives of institutions whose aim is world organization. Therefore, we can add to the discussion the intellectual and scientific role of builders of "inventions" who generate "artifices" and seek innovation, especially in the understanding of evolution that relates to the concept of freedom from violence through justice.

RC33-598.5

WAGNER, CLAIRE* *(University of Pretoria)*
DU TOIT, JACQUES *(University of Pretoria)*
FIEDELDEY-VAN DIJK, CARINA *(ePsy Consultancy)*

Methodological Challenges of an Online Survey about Water Sensitive Urban Design in an Upmarket South African Residential Estate

With water shortages increasing in South Africa, the Departments of Urban Planning and Psychology at the University of Pretoria collaborated on a project about community perceptions of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD). A survey was planned in an upmarket South African residential estate that showed potential for various WSUD measures. We initially planned a door-to-door survey of a random sample of property owners using students as fieldworkers. However, the management of the estate would not allow students to do fieldwork inside the estate and instead suggested that we disseminate the survey online. The survey questionnaire was then programmed on Qualtrix and disseminated to residents online via the estate management offices using their database of residents. Our paper discusses challenges and shortcomings of this online approach and makes recommendations for future surveys about community perceptions of WSUD.

RC50-835.2

WAHL, JEFF* *(Texas A&M University Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences)*
JAMAL, TAZIM* *(Texas A&M University)*

Commemoration, Power, and Contested Heritage: Towards "Commemorative Justice"

As recent confrontations over commemorations of Confederates from the American Civil War illustrate, public cultural heritage sites are contested spaces where social issues and historically entrenched power relations play out. Sites that commemorate cultural heritage, such as monuments and interpretive plaques, are often ideologically driven spaces, representing the subjective narratives and histories of dominant cultural groups and the "winners" (victors) of war and territorial struggles. Cultural stakeholders who possess less social influence and symbolic capital, including women and racial minorities, are often marginalized in such commemorative representations. Commemorative social space is further complicated by the presence of tourism, which exacerbates the overlap of public and private sector interests, residents, and tourists with those of competing cultural stakeholders. Yet, little research has been undertaken to critically understand these relationships in the "production" and "consumption" of cultural heritage through commemorative practices in touristic places. Theory building is lacking, and so are ethical principles to guide and evaluate public cultural heritage sites of commemoration. What is being represented at commemorative sites, by whom, to what end? What role does tourism play in this?

The purpose of this paper is to examine the commemoration of heritage with respect to contested meanings and symbolic violence, identifying issues of social justice that may lead toward a preliminary discussion of "commemorative justice". Research methods include the exploration of relevant academic literature, and a case study on commemoration at a historic battlefield. Our study suggests that commemorative justice seeks to provide equitable representations of heritage for different stakeholders, residents and tourists in the context of sites of commemoration where tourism is a significant factor. Four commemorative management principles are forwarded based on the ethical and justice issues identified in the preliminary research that offer equitable representation to traditionally marginalized stakeholders and meaningfully enhances tourists' understandings of the past.

RC39-697.3

WAHL, STEFANIE* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*
KOX, THOMAS *(Freie Universität Berlin)*
GERHOLD, LARS *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

#Irma – Issues of Trust When Communicating During Disasters. The Case of Hurricane Irma 2017

As a crucial part of disaster response and recovery, emergency management agencies (EMAs) need to inform the public about the ongoing situation (Beneito-Montagut et al., 2013). Especially, social media technologies such as Twitter serve can be used to quickly share information on the actual situation with the public, but also to receive relevant information, e.g. from people in the affected area (Alexander, 2014; Starbird et al., 2010). This requires both emergency managers and the public to trust (cf. Meyer et al., 1995) in each other as reliable information sources (Hughes & Chauhan, 2015). Nevertheless, situation information can include different kinds of uncertainties, e.g. referring to non-knowledge or stochastic variability. This holds true for weather-related disaster situations such as information regarding hurricane pathways or flooded areas. At the same time, rumors or false information can be easily distributed via Twitter (Mendoza et al., 2010).

We thus ask how EMAs deal with uncertain, unverified or false information during a disaster situation. For further illustration of their communication strategies, we investigated crisis communication efforts during "Irma", a category 5 hurricane, which affected the Caribbean and Southern USA in 2017 as one of the most powerful hurricanes during the last years (NOAA, 2017). Therefore, we conducted a mixed-method study by combining qualitative expert interviews on crisis communication strategies of EMAs in the USA with a content analysis of twitter data.

Results show that EMAs seek to establish themselves as a trustworthy source of information, e.g. by constantly providing updates and clarifications of the ongoing situation. For information outside their domain, they refer to other credible sources. They counter rumors or false information by using rumor control webpages or specific hashtags (#RumorControl).

Based on our findings, we discuss and derive recommendations to further improve trust building among EMAs and the public during disaster management.

RC28-508.2

WAKELING, PAUL* *(University of York)*

Graduate Education and Social Mobility: A Comparative Overview

In this paper, I set out to do three things. First, I introduce Posselt and Grodsky's (2017) summary of the state-of-the-art on theory and research about graduate education and social stratification in the USA. I extend their summary by comparing it to what is known in this field about other countries, with a principal focus on findings from Europe. Specifically, I identify some key areas where there appears to be international consistency in patterns of access to and outcomes from graduate education. I also draw out pertinent differences, including the structure of graduate studies and student funding arrangements. Second, I present a more detailed comparison of a single national case, by examining patterns of access to graduate education by social class background in the UK and their connection to subsequent outcomes (Wakeling and Laurison, 2017). This shows that social class inequalities in attainment of graduate degrees have strengthened across successive age cohorts. This tightening inequality has occurred alongside considerable expansion of access to undergraduate - and graduate - study. However subsequent occupational outcomes continue to be socially stratified, even among holders of graduate degrees. Finally, I make the case for the potential of a comparative case-study approach, inspired by the work of Shavit, Blossfeld and colleagues (1993, 2007), in the field of graduate education. Such an approach should extend our understanding of the institutional and cultural influences on national variations in educational inequality and social mobility patterns through the novel case of graduate education. Conversely, it will bring to bear further insights into graduate education and its connection to social stratification and mobility by drawing on theories from the 'persistent inequalities' tradition.

RC02-51.1

WALBY, SYLVIA* *(University of Lancaster)*

Democracy, Feminism and Capitalism

RC16-302.1

WALDENBURGER, LISA* *(Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena)*
TEUTOBURG-WEISS, HANNES* *(University of Teacher Education Zurich (PHZH))*

Critical Realism Meets Resonance

The role of critique in social science is still in a state of suspense. While Critical Theorists created a *circulus vitiosus*, in which the conditions of critique are the sole focus of attention, thinkers of the postmodernist tradition still confuse demystification with the substantial critique of the state of affairs. A critical CR inspired reading of social reality might bypass this conundrum. In a time, where capitalist globalization expands and deepens and corporate power increases along with global, national and local inequalities, the need for a consistent critical approach is urgent. However, another problem persists. While the ability to look critical at social reality – with an emancipatory gaze – can be considered a main pillar of CR, it is debatable if this potential has been realised – in theoretical and practical terms – yet. Staying close to the idea of CR as midwife and underlabourer for broader thinking within the social sciences, one might argue that the critical aspects of CR remain largely underdeveloped – even if there are some notable exceptions (cf Andrew Sayer; Frédéric Vandenberghe).

What we propose – to strengthen substantial criticism originating from within the social sciences – is to bring together two research traditions, which have both a strong emancipative impetus: CR and newer Critical Theory. Hartmut Rosas recent contribution to Critical Theory introduces resonance as a key concept of critical social theory and breaks free from the above mentioned *circulus vitiosus*. Resonance, the opposite of alienation, describes a certain relation between ourselves and the world / other entities that is characterized by simultaneous co-influence and co-development. While Rosas theoretical account remains in some parts sketchy and cursory, we are convinced that both research traditions could benefit greatly from conversing with each other.

TG04-980.1

WALL, GLENDA* *(Wilfrid Laurier University)*

Being a Good Digital Parent: Managing Children's Online Risks and Experiences

Social concern about online safety for children and youth has increased dramatically over the last two decades. While initial concern centred on pornography and internet predators, this has broadened with the expansion of social media to include public anxiety about cyber-bullying, sexting, and the impact of social media on young people's mental health. Sociologists of youth have connected the regulation of young people online to media panics in general, social concerns about the moral pollution of children's purity, the increasing surveillance and supervision of children, and the shrinking spaces of freedom available to them. Relatively little attention, however, has been paid to the implications of the changing social expectations facing parents, who find themselves having to negotiate cultural ideals of intensive parenthood of children for longer and longer periods of time while avoiding what has become pejoratively known as 'helicopter parenting.'

Drawing on a sample of educational material and media reports that address the role of parents in managing and regulating their children's digital experiences, this study examines cultural understandings of good parenthood with respect to children's internet safety. The ways in which the parents, children, and the internet are framed are examined within the cultural context of risk aversion, child-centred intensive parenting, growing concerns about over-parenting and neo-liberal understandings of self-management and responsibility. Initial findings suggest that parents must navigate a number of contradictory expectations based on representations of them as both agents of surveillance and children's confidantes, and as both lacking in knowledge but having a great deal of control over, and responsibility for, children's choices. The implications for parents' and children's experiences as well as parent-child relationships are discussed.

RC24-449.1

WALSH, DEATRA* *(UiT The Arctic University of Norway)*

Righting the Whale: Fast Science As Science Fiction for Eubalaena Glacialis in the Anthropocene

The summer of 2017 has been a particularly troubling one for Eubalaena glacialis, also known as the North Atlantic Right Whale. By the end of August, 13 of the approximate 500 remaining endangered whales died. The deaths prompted scientists and government officials in both Canada and the United States to further investigate and respond. In this paper, I critically examine the unfolding of this "unusual mortality event", posing two main questions, namely: what is happening to the whales and what action should be taken? Drawing upon international print news coverage available online from April to August and a theoretical framework informed by posthumanism, actor network theory and an ethics of cohabitation, I analyze academic, bureaucratic and popular discourses that emerged as increasingly more whales died. I find evidence of scientific uncertainty and, not surprisingly, anthropomorphism. The discourses reveal a spectrum of human/non-human actors called upon to participate in "righting the whale", thus suggesting an underlying ethics in addressing the issue. The analysis has theoretical and practical implications for (re)imagining the Anthropocene. I introduce the concepts fast science and fast bureaucracy to account for the sheer speed at which a human understanding and response will be required in this

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new age, and yet acknowledge that even the fastest science cannot anticipate a science fiction troubled by the impossible decentering of a human lens.

RC19-359.3

WALSH, JULIE* (The University of Sheffield)

'everyday Bordering' in the UK: An Examination of Social Work Decision Making Processes When Working with Migrant Family Members.

The data on which this paper is based, was gathered as part of a broader international study, funded by NORFACE. The paper specially focuses on data from focus groups conducted with social workers in the UK, in four service areas (child welfare, addictions, mental health and migration), and compares how practitioners in each service area approach working with migrant family members. UK policy and media narratives increasingly focus on the need to control immigration, and populist politicians point to the possible illegality of migrants, resulting in *all* migrants being treated with suspicion (Anderson, 2014). In this paper, we argue that social workers conceptualise migrant family members in terms of their immigration status and their subsequent entitlements. As 'street level bureaucrats' (Lipsky, 1980), they reify government policy in their decision making processes. This can be described as 'everyday bordering'; processes by which state bordering practices extend into everyday life (Yucal-Davis et al., 2017). Whilst the extent to which migrant status impacts on decision making processes differs in specific service areas, families experiencing migration *are* viewed through a legal lens and the subject of 'everyday bordering'. As such, this impacts on their access to important services and can be perceived as a socially mediated harm. We conclude by considering how understanding the processes of 'everyday bordering', and their consequences, is critical for exploring the ways in which social workers might develop alternative, more productive professional responses when working with migrant families.

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RC06-134.1

WALSH, JULIE* (The University of Sheffield)
SEYMOUR, JULIE (Hull York Medical School)

Migrant Family Display: A Strategy for Achieving Recognition and Validation in the Host Country

This paper draws on the narratives of ten migrant families living in a predominantly white British northern UK city, Hull, and brings together the typically distinct fields of the sociology of family, transnational family studies and migration studies. By uniquely applying the lens of family display to migrant family accounts, this article offers a timely new way to understand the strategies migrant families employ when negotiating recognition and validation in an increasingly globalised world. Existing applications of family display focus on what might be referred to as unconventional families: same-sex couples; dual-heritage families; single-parent households; families living in commercial homes. Further previous migration studies consider the strategies employed by migrant *individuals,* sometimes within a family, but do not do so through the lens of family display. The concept has not, then, been applied to migrant families and their everyday lives, and with a specific focus on understanding the influence of audience in family display. This paper, therefore, contributes to migration and transnational family studies by providing a new way of understanding migrant family lives, and also advancing the concept of family display in three clear ways: by showing that migrant families *do* display family to audiences beyond the family – including the State - so as to present as a 'legitimate' family; by expanding understanding of how family display is enacted; and by arguing that broader narratives, (anti-migrant/islamaphobic) influence those related to 'family' and impact on how and why migrant families engage in family displays.

RC05-115.1

WALTER, MARGARET* (University of Tasmania)

Life Events, Resilience and Educational Outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children

The life circumstances of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are replete with hazards, many of which can impact on students' educational achievement chances. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families are more likely than non-Indigenous families to experience long term poverty, labour market difficulties and exclusions, family deaths and illnesses, low security in housing and imprisonment of a family member than non-Indigenous children and families. Despite adverse circumstances many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children achieve educationally, within the mainstream schooling system and within their community and culture. This presentation uses Indigenous social and cultural resilience whereby social, cultural and identity practices can support positive adaptation among children despite the presence of developmental process hazards as its key concept. Resilience related data are modelled against an index of major life events data (modified for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life circumstances) from Waves 4-8 of the Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children. The analyses assess the relationship between the cumulative and individual experience of major life events and children's educational outcomes. Results indicate that families and children with stronger cultural identities, higher levels of cultural engagement, broader extended family support and connection to country demonstrate a greater ability to achieve good educational outcomes in the face of adverse life circumstances.

RC03-73.9

WAN, MELATI* (SEGi University, Malaysia)

Communal Solidarity in Malaysia: The Practice and Challenges of Community Mediation

This paper highlights the practice of community mediation in Malaysia. Community mediation is a powerful mechanism that enables community leaders to manage conflict, especially in a collectivistic society such as Malaysia. Various efforts have been done by clinical sociologists in Malaysia over the years to equip community leaders with mediation skills throughout the country. The 20-steps guide and module developed have been useful to promote and maintain social stability. Among the aspects covered in this paper include, periodic training of selected community leaders as well as the monthly case conferences for mediators in different states. Though the role of community mediators have been recognized by the mediators, community leaders, policy makers, and members of the society, challenges faced by community mediators at micro, meso and macro levels cannot be ignored. Among the reported challenges include technical or process error, commitment issues, lip-service support and power struggle especially between mediators and other authorities. Since each community contains varied members in terms of its economic standing, educational background, racial and ethnic membership and political affiliation, this paper focuses on the practice of community mediation in one neighborhood in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It is hoped that this case study would not only shed light on what clinical sociologists *can* and *should* do, but able to provide recommendations well as suggestions to further overcome the challenges of community mediators.

RC34-616.7

WANG, ANNE-CHIE* (National Taiwan university)

Caught in the Net: The Risk Discourse of Problematic Internet Use Among Adolescents

The World Health Organization regards the problematic internet use as a non-substance addiction that might have a negative impact on mental wellbeing. In Taiwan society, the prevalence of the problematic Internet use among youth is nearly 20%. The high rate makes educator and medical expert growing consciousness about this issue. Especially the junior and senior high school students caught the experts' attention. The education and medical discipline gave a different explanation and set the action agenda for youth mental wellbeing promotion. The aim of the research is to investigate how does those experts problematize the internet using behavior as unusual and get the legitimation of intervention. The research analyzed different viewpoints of the risk discourse about the youth excessive use of the internet, both from the educator and psychiatry experts. The research adopts a qualitative content analysis of the publication and survey conducted by those experts. The contents implies how experts delineate the difference between the normal and abnormal way of using the internet. The research found that the two disciplines adopts different stand toward youth internet using issue. On one hand, the educators concern about the deviant behavior that derive from internet use. Like violent behavior, scam, sexual exploitation. On the other hand, the psychiatry expert focus the possibility that Internet addiction triggers the depression or other mental illness. Despite of the different focus, the two discipline co-construct the normalizing power of youth internet using behavior. In conclusion, the excessive use of the internet is deemed a lure and causing users get escapism. On this assumption, the teenagers are not having the capacity to resist the lure. However, those assumptions are, usually focus the negative impact of the internet use, lack of concern about the digital world is part of multi-reality and the peer culture among teenagers.

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

RC41-719.2

WANG, CHIEN-LUNG* (Department of Education, National Taitung University)

CHANG, JUHUI (National Taitung University)

The Comparative Time Series Analysis of Males' and Females' Indigenous Populations Under the Education Affirmative Action Reform in Taiwan: The Influence of Surname-Based Status Inheritance Rule on Two Generations

In Taiwan, 550,000 Indigenous Peoples accounts for 2.3% of the population, whose rights were affirmed in 1997 *Constitution Amendment*. In 2007, the Indigenous education preferential treatments were reformed as "affirmative actions" for future self-governance. According to the *Indigenous Peoples' Status Act* of 2001, similar to 1985 *Bill C-31 Amendment* of *Indian Act* in Canada, intermarried Indigenous women not only can restore status, but also pass it down to descendants following maternal surname. Since then, males' population has increased by 56,000 (27%), and females' has increased by 82,000 (42%). The sex ratio has decreased from 105 to 95. This study aims to analyze the impacts of those policies on Indigenous males' and females' populations. Time series analysis was adopted, using monthly statistics released by the Ministry of Interior.

The findings are as follows: First, the auto-correlation functions of females' series are higher than males' due to more increasing numbers, but seasonal auto-correlation functions are equivalent, reflecting the resembling periodical increase during the beginning of semesters for obtaining educational grants or additional scores for entrance examinations; Second, the extra increase of females' series promoted by educational affirmative action reform were much more than males'; Finally, both series can be accurately forecasted with ARIMA$(1,2,1)(2,1,0)_{12}$ model.

The differences above reflected the far more females' population increase, and the sex ratio for natural increase is 65 (mainly due to males' much shorter life expectancy), while 68 is for the numbers of Indigenous status registrants. For the age group of 20~64, there were about 16,000 and 34,000 registrants of males and females respectively; while 26,000 and 28,000 were for the age group of 1~19. It implies that the Chinese patriarchic "surname-based status inheritance rule" restricted male adults born to a Chinese father from registering Indigenous status much more than females, but not so for younger generation.

TG06-991.3

WANG, FRANK* (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Chengchi University)

IE As a Political Activist Approach in Chinese Culture

I was a social worker involving in social activism at a time of rapid political transition in Taiwan. As a non-English speaking Ph.D. student in U. of Toronto, I found my experience was silent in my study which was overwhelmed by social theories. Learning institutional ethnography with Dorothy Smith, my voice was validated as the starting point of research. IE gave me the academic tool to integrate my roles as a critical social worker and an academic. "Writing your disjuncture experience as a social worker" becomes a regular exercise in my class to give voices to front-line workers. I use IE to develop critical consciousness among social work students. I re-designed the course on social policy analysis based on IE as I believe social workers need to analyze policies from the standpoint of social workers, rather than to familiarize themselves into social policies from the ruling relations.

I explored how family ideology in long term care regulates the practices of home care in my Ph.D. study. After my return to Taiwan, I continued to be involved in social activism in the field of long term care for family care givers and indigenous people. Over the past twenty years, I began to realize that I am witnessing the transformation of state power from an authoritarian state to neo-liberal state. The privatization in social welfare is incorporating social work profession and NGOs into the ruling relations of neo-liberalism.

As more and more Taiwanese scholars are adopting IE in their research, a study group of fifteen academics has been organized to share their work on IE. We reflect on the issues of translation, Chinese culture on relations (Kuanxi), development of civil society, and theorization of resistance in IE, which I will summarize in my presentation.

RC07-149.2

WANG, HORNG-LUEN* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

How to Reconcile the Traumatic Past?: A Case Study of Historical Dialogue in East Asia

East Asia in the postwar era has been characterized by divided memories and contesting interpretations of its traumatic past, generally known as the "history problem." The legacies of colonialism, war and oppression, most of which are associated with the pre-1945 Empire of Japan, are still haunting the region.

Through education and commemoration, each nation tends to use its past sufferings to enhance national identity of its citizens. For instance, Japanese tend to regard themselves as "the only nation victimized by atomic bombing," while downplaying Japan's wrongdoings during the wartime period. In China, nationalist narratives portray Chinese as victims of imperialism, exemplified by Japanese invasion of China before 1945. South Korea, too, regard themselves as victims of Japanese colonialism. While national identity in these countries has been built upon "victim consciousness" to a great extent, the reconciliation among people between these nations becomes more and more difficult, if not impossible. Against this backdrop, however, a group of scholars, high school teachers and NGO activists from Japan, South Korea and China have been collaborating to write a joint history textbook for high school students for the reconciliatory purpose. This joint project has been continued for over a decade with fruitful outcomes: they have produced two joint history texts, simultaneously published in the three countries in respective languages, as supplementary teaching materials. The publication of the texts has received considerable publicity and evoked discussions in all the three countries. How can we explain such an undertaking from a sociological perspective, and what are their theoretical implications for sociology? This paper draws on Jeffrey Alexander's civil sphere theory to analyze the process and the effects of this joint history project. Through the analysis, the relations between national identity, traumatic memory, historical dialogue and reconciliation will be further elaborated in light of cultural sociology.

RC16-315.2

WANG, HORNG-LUEN* (Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica)

Theorizing War and Civil Society: A Two-Way Model

This paper proposes to theorize the relations between war and civil society through a two-way model. First, to theorize the impacts of war on civil society, I draw on theories of William Sewell Jr., Michel Foucault and Jeffrey Alexander, among others, to conceptualize war as a structure-transforming event that has long-lasting effects on civil society. What has been transformed includes not only objective structures, but also subjective schemes (or cognitive frames). As a result, war should no longer be seen as the continuation of politics by others means, as famously put by Clausewitz; on the contrary, politics is the continuation of war by other means. Subsequently, the binary codes in civil society has been shaped and reshaped to maintain its boundary. Secondly, to theorize the impacts of civil society on war, I shall expand Alexander's civil sphere theory (CST) in innovative ways. In Alexander's original formulation, civil sphere is conceptualized as simultaneously inclusive and exclusive, civil and anti-civil, which, in turn, account for how democratic nations could have civil spheres functioning domestically but simultaneously engage in anti-civil violence outside the nations. However, I argue that CST could be expanded to think about transcending anti-civil violence (such as wars) between nations. The "transnational civil sphere" is the key to understand how this can happen. Since civil society is territorially and spatially fixed, civil sphere is often conceptualized as existing within a given bounded community, mostly molded by the nation-state. This paper argues that a "transnational civil sphere" above the national level may exist to resolve conflicts (including wars) between nation-states. To expound this two-way model, I shall use East Asia as an illustrative case to demonstrate how this two-way process takes place in actual contexts during the postwar era.

RC11-215.5

WANG, HUA* (University at Buffalo, The State University of New York)

WELLMAN, BARRY (NetLab Network)

ZHANG, RENWEN (Northwestern University)

Networked Individualism Among Older Adults: Digital Media Use and Personal Network Structures

Older adults are typically defined as individuals 65 years or older. To what extent are older adults networked individuals, in terms of the structure, composition and functioning of their networks? How does older adults' involvement in digital media affect their social networks, or vice versa? Although there have been some studies on older adults' adoption and use of digital media, we believe we are the first to inquire into how older adults are networked individuals --or not -- and their use of digital media. Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted in 2013 and 2014 with 41 older adults living in the East York borough of Toronto, we examined these two research questions through (1) quantitative analysis of device ownership, communication channels, digital media use as well as their personal network characteristics such as social ties, size, and diversity; (2) qualitative content coding of major themes emerged from participants' comments; and (3) user profiling to generate case studies on networked seniors. Our findings suggest that older adults are becoming more accepting of digital technologies, especially for maintaining important social relationships and overcoming challenges with geographic distance and limited mobility. Networked individualism should not be limited to younger individuals. Many older adults are actively engaging in mediated communication, after formal retirement and living alone. Although the stereotypes around older adults and the digital divide may be

reflected among participants over 80 years old, we believe many in their 60s and 70s are qualified as networked individuals in their own way.

RC23-434.8

WANG, JUNMIN* (University of Memphis)

Can the State be As a Vehicle of Technological Change?

The global integration of capital and technology generates a pressing debate on how technologically backward countries can benefit from FDI and catch up technologically. To better understand the mechanisms in the triangle of globalization-state-firm accounting for firm innovativeness, I test three types of the state's roles – the state's infrastructure-building, the state-firm partnership, and the state's direct intervention in firm governance, combined with FDI spillovers and local firms' absorptive capacity, in shaping local firms' innovativeness in a national dataset of Chinese firms. I find that during Chinese firms' initial technological take-off, the state helped enhance local firms' indigenous innovativeness through its infrastructure-building and various partnerships with the firms. All three types of the state's roles are found to positively modulate the firms' absorptive capacities in affecting their innovativeness. Moreover, the state's infrastructure-building and the firm's state ownership weakened the negative role of some FDI-related effects in influencing firm innovativeness.

RC23-425.7

WANG, JUNMIN* (University of Memphis)

The Soft Foundation for National Innovation

In the current literature of national innovation, economic studies offer rich knowledge of a nation's "hardware" for shaping its technological innovation. However, most economic studies leave many institutional and social elements that do not appear to have immediate, direct effects on economic outcomes out of their analyses. The central theoretical goal in this paper is to develop a "high-context" research approach and a "thicker" theoretical account to examine a developing nation's software for pursuing technological innovation. Specifically, I incorporate a sociological perspective into the political economy studies of development, using a more comprehensive lens through which we can disclose contextual features in political, social, and cultural domains that shape, enable, or disable a nation's technological change. I argue that the structure-level factors (e.g., political regime, institutional characteristics, and social factors) that help foster social consensus and incentivize a society to pursue long-term, comprehensive goals promote a nation's innovation. The micro-level cultural factors (e.g., the individuals' perceptions, beliefs, and values for trust, creativity, entrepreneurship, risk and long-term goals) also affect national innovation. Moreover, the structural factors mediate the role of the cultural factors in shaping national innovation. It is argued that the hardware factors (e.g., financial investments, economic policies, and infrastructures) may be effective in helping a nation's economic take-off during its initial development stages, especially if the nation can gain access to "the low-hanging fruits" and imitate the successful technological and management knowledge from the advanced nations. However, the software factors that are deeply rooted in a nation's political, social and cultural soils will play a more deterministic role in a nation's indigenous and breakthrough innovation.

RC24-444.12

WANG, SHIQI* (Meiji University)

Changing Characteristics of Taiwan's Anti-Nuclear Movements from Politically-Oriented to Grassroots Movements

Anti-nuclear power plant movements in Taiwan emerged in the mid-1980s and the thriving movements made considerable achievement. In 2014, the construction of what would be Taiwan's fourth nuclear power plant in New Taipei City was successfully suspended due to the rise of citizens' anti-nuclear actions. In 2016, Taiwanese government decided to abolish nuclear power plants by 2025, which met the public demand for a nuclear-free society. As scholars have shown, social movement is a tool for democracy. Environmental movements, anti-nuclear movements, in particular, have been strategically mobilized by the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) in taking political power from the Nationalist Party (KMT) in 2000 (Ho, 2004). However, the research fails to explain why anti-nuclear organizations are still working towards the goal even after the DPP came into the cabinet and made a compromise with its anti-nuclear stance. Owing to the 3.11 great East Japan earthquake and the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident, the social concern for the environment, especially for nuclear accident risks, drastically changed even in Taiwan. Some organizations began to distance themselves from political parties and became independent in to attract support from wider range of the public. This paper analyzes the organization's characteristics, strategies, and movement based on interviews with four non-profit organizations in Taiwan. The movement stressed educating community residents, creating the citizen's network, designing the symbols used in daily life, and constructing social programs to demonstrate shifting into using renewable energy; which would pressure society into concern for the environment. The depoliticization

by grassroots movements in Taiwan has similarities with Japan's environmental movement from the 1960s. This depoliticization can be interpreted as a strategic reconstruction of the problem from party politics to livelihood issues in order to broaden public support from the perspective of environmental sociology.

RC16-313.1

WANG, SKYLER* (University of California, Berkeley)

The Moral Economy of Sexual Exchange in an Anti-Monetary Market

In advancing Hirschman's (1982) theses on the moral implications of market society, Fourcade & Healy (2007) charge a new paradigm that prompts us to steer away from asking how morals affect market, and vice versa. They propose that we examine markets as "explicitly moral projects, saturated with normativity." That is to say, markets are themselves culture—not only do they emerge as products of human behaviors and meaning-making, they contain beliefs and practices that constitute their very own logics. Heeding their call, this study draws on interview data with 40 Couchsurfers to interrogate the moral economy of an *anti-monetary* market. Couchsurfing.com, my empirical case and an exemplar of such a market, is a nonpayable hospitality-exchange network that offers an analytical window into a market system designed to oppose commercial ideals. Because monetary transactions are altogether shunned in Couchsurfing, members engage in social or cultural exchanges to keep the market afloat. Using sex, a form of exchange that exudes moral ambiguity, I argue that Couchsurfers' actions are deeply structured by, and at times contradictory to, the platform's moral and cultural logics. I conceptualize a typology of sex—sex as bona fide exchange, transaction, leverage and assault—to illustrate that while processes of sexual meaning-making can differ between individuals, actors are fundamentally guided by a moral imperative to engage in reciprocal exchange as a means to alleviate emotional and material 'debt.'

RC11-227.7

WANKA, ANNA* (Goethe University Frankfurt on the Main)

Gendered Retirement Transitions and the Unequal Distribution of Transitional Risks

With the ageing of the 'Baby Boomer' cohort, more and more adults are transiting into retirement, and in parallel, institutional retirement pathways have evolved (e.g. bridge employment) or have been abolished (e.g. statutory retirement age). From this emerge new transitional risks that affect social groups in different ways. Research has shown that the retirement experiences differs between men and women (Martin-Matthews & Brown, 1988) due to gendered retirement trajectories (Fasang, 2010), and that these influence health and life-expectancy (Bloemen, 2013). Genderd transitions are the outcome of gendered life-courses and, accordingly, working conditions (Carr et al., 2016), organizational negotiations (Phillipson et al., 2016), and conditions for effective retirement planning (Moffatt & Heaven, 2017).

This paper asks how institutionalized pathways affect retirement experiences and transitional practices of older men and women, linking quantitative data from the German Survey of Transitions and Old Age Potentials to a qualitative longitudinal study that follows 15 older Germans throughout their retirement process. Other than most research it considers non-normative types of transitions, as retiring from unemployment or domestic work. Results show that differences in retirement experiences are less due to gender but gendered pathways into retirement. For example, the transition experience is more strainful for women transiting from gainful employment than men, but less for women transiting from domestic work. We also find gendered retirement roles that are shaped by gendered lifecourses: Men tend to increase involvement with grandchildren after retirement, as many feel they have not spent enough time with their children, whereas women aim to make up for limited chances to engage in education or leisure activities.

In the future, more emphasis should be placed on the retirement transitions of Baby Boomer women, who are increasingly part of the labour force, and the potential risks they entail for quality of life in older age.

RC13-258.4

WANKA, ANNA* (Goethe University Frankfurt on the Main)

Retirement As a Critical Life Event for the Organization of Leisure in Later Life

With the ageing of the 'Baby Boomer' cohort, more and more adults are transiting into retirement. This transition can have a crucial effect on the organization of everyday lives and leisure activities of older adults. Many older workers identify work as the biggest barrier to them engaging in more fulfilling leisure activities and feel optimistic that their leisure life will increase once they are retired (Age Wave/Merrill Lynch, 2017). However, the distinction between leisure and non-leisure activities becomes increasingly blurry once leisure's natural counterpart

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– work – has vanished. Drawing upon social practice theory (Schatzki, 2006; Hui et al., 2017), this paper asks: Which everyday life leisure practices change when people retire and which stay the same? What do people expect to change and what does really change? Can we distinguish different phases of the retirement transition that are characterized by distinct leisure activities? And as longitudinal research suggests that people tend to continue their leisure activities regardless of changes in work and age leisure (Scherger et al., 2011), how is the maintenance of leisure activities facilitated in the retirement process?

Empirically, the paper presents results from Germany a) analysing the quantitative Survey of Transitions and Old Age Potentials and b) drawing upon a longitudinal qualitative study following 15 older adults throughout their process of retiring from before to three years after retirement, combining episodic interviews, daily diaries and photo-diaries (Pilcher et al., 2016). Results show that leisure changes significantly for the majority of respondents with retirement, but these changes are manifold – e.g. changes in the relationship to the partner or increased travel - differ by socio-economic status, gender, marital status, former occupation and retirement pathway. Qualitative data helps us to describe the processes behind these changes.

RC54-893.4

WARDE, ALAN* *(University of Manchester)*
PADDOCK, JESSICA *(University of Bristol)*
WHILLANS, JENNIFER *(University of Manchester)*

Adjusting Taste: Bodily Management and the Acceptance of Unfamiliar Foods in Three English Cities, 1995-2015

Social acceptance and reputation require the manipulation of bodily techniques of many kinds, food consumption being one. The extent to which bodily management is a function of class position and possession of cultural capital is disputed. The balance of sociological opinion in recent decades is that their effects are diminishing but the evidence is far from overwhelming. In this paper we examine processes associated with the modification of culinary taste over two decades by analysing the changing acceptability of different manifestations of 'ethnic' cuisine. We draw on results from a re-study of eating out in three English cities. After a twenty year interval, in 2015, we administered a survey in London, Preston and Bristol, covering similar topics and asking mostly identically worded questions, and we also conducted follow-up in-depth interviews with some of the respondents. One clear trend is towards greater popularity of and familiarity with ethnic cuisine. In this paper we focus on how orientations towards novelty, possession of cultural capital and class trajectory jointly impact upon tastes for previously unfamiliar foods. Survey data chart the parameters of the social differentiation of taste for different cuisines and interviews capture the experience of the novel and the familiar, the pleasurable and the disgusting. The taste for ethnic cuisine is greatest among people with higher education and higher class position, with class differences becoming magnified in the period. We reflect on methodological and theoretical issues associated with carrying out a re-study, with the measurement of class, and with isolating the mechanisms behind changing tastes. We draw conclusions about the role of class differentiation in the socially and symbolically significant activity of exposing the body to new and unfamiliar experiences.

TG04-984.1

WARING, JUSTIN* *(University of Nottingham)*

Understanding Risk Work As Pastoral Power: The Governance of 'Risky' Subjectivities in the English Healthcare System

The concept of risk work attends to the situated practices of interconnected actors in the identification, assessment and management of risk. As many risk scholars remind us, the social meaning and governance of risk is inherently political. In this paper, we draw upon Michel Foucault's concept of 'pastoral power' to offer a new perspective on risk work. Foucault's ideas have been used effectively to explore the social control of risk. However, analysis often focuses on the broader discourses or technologies of risk, and not necessarily the relational practices of risk work. A focus on the practices of risk work can illuminate how discipline and governmentality is achieved. This paper draws upon his concept of pastoral power to examine how 'risk workers' define moral imperatives of risky conduct, shape group identities, and promote desirable conduct. These ideas are explored in the context of strategies to manage clinical risk in the English health system. The paper highlights a range of risk work practices across different occupational and organisational communities. Although shaped by similar risk management discourses, these practices vary according to the target subjects, the moral imperatives, and the influence of other discourses. The paper suggests risk work centres on the dynamics of morality, self and identification. But it also shows how the risk work of one pastor is often at odds with that of another, where risk management resembles a 'multi-faith' congregation. This creates the possibility for subjects to move between moral codes and maintain an ambiguous notion of risk. The paper extends the Foucauldian analysis of risk management through re-visiting his concept of pastoral power.

RC53-877.1

WARMING, HANNE* *(Roskilde University)*

Society and Sociological Theory through a 'Childhood Prism'

As stated by Roets & Thomas (2017) "understanding childhood properly is to understand society differently". This statement can be traced back to the basic recognition that childhood is part of the social structure, and to the subsequent de-naturalizing of the othering of children and problematization of their position in the social order (Qvortrup 1994). However, childhood sociology is a heterogeneous field, which is reflected, among other things, in the diverse positions on fundamental sociological tensions - such as agency/structure, materialism/discourse, local/global, and particularism/universalism - that are represented within it. This was already pointed out by James, Jenks and Prout back in 1998, but it may be even truer today. Childhood research therefore reflects society in various and sometimes ambiguous ways; and it both contributes to and challenges broader social theories. I propose using the concept of 'childhood prism' to address the multi-faceted contribution that the field of childhood studies makes to sociology, and I invite a discussion of the achievements, potential and challenges of exploring society and contributing to sociological theory through a childhood prism. Thus, in the presentation, I will offer (a probably non-comprehensive) outline of what we have already achieved as well as of future routes, perspectives, potential and challenges. I suggest that the field of childhood studies offers not only a route to understanding society differently, but also a sociological microscope for studying social changes in the acceleration society (Rosa 2003).

RC52-869.2

WARREN, MICHAEL* *(Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care)*

Perceptions of Professional Regulation's Effects on UK Practitioners' Professional Identities

What is the relationship between professional regulation and professional identity, and why does it matter? The Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care is developing an evidence base in this area, to help us understand how policy decisions about who and how to regulate may ultimately affect the quality of patient care through their impact on professional identity.

This paper draws on our own literature review and a piece of qualitative research we commissioned on the views of UK healthcare practitioners. The literature review aimed to identify the many factors affecting professional identity, situating regulation's role amongst those factors (such as media portrayals of practitioners), analysing sources from academic research to organisational policy documents. The qualitative research, carried out by independent researcher Dr Simon Christmas, explored the perceptions of professional identity of practitioners from four differing fields and regulatory status (pharmacists, physiotherapists, psychotherapists and acupuncturists).

Our research suggests that professional identity is a contributing factor to good patient care, and is shaped by factors such as societal perceptions and the blurring of boundaries between roles on multi-disciplinary teams. Relatedly, we discovered some inter-professional tensions relating to identity and regulation as some non-statutorily regulated practitioners suggested their techniques were being 'co-opted'. Professional regulation appears to have some influence on practitioners' identities, but this is mostly indirect. We also found that the regulator's register can play a role in practitioners' identity by providing a tool for like-minded practitioners to validate their place in a community of practice. In this session, we will discuss how practitioners may perceive that their professional identity is affected by issues of societal status and legitimacy. We will look at how regulation's role is primarily a public protection tool, not a badge-of-status, and ask what should be expected of regulation.

RC14-JS-69.1

WARREN-GORDON, KIESHA* *(Ball State University)*

An Examination of Newspaper Coverage of Hate Crimes in the United States

Abstract
This study examines 10 years of major newspaper hate crime coverage in the United States. Historically, scholars have gained valuable insights into American perceptions about crime by critically examining newspaper coverage of crime (for example, Kimmel, Warren, Dombrowski, Greer-Williams, & Orbe, 2001). The central argument is that the amount of press coverage of hate crimes has an impact on public perceptions, values, attitudes, and behaviors in the short run and on actual hate crimes in the long run (Dome, 1996). Previous studies reveal the existence of a unidirectional relation between both news content and public opinion regarding social issues. This project examines newspaper reports from 2006-2016 from each region in the United States with the top five newspapers (determined by readership) will be chosen from each region. A mixed method approach of both quantitative and qualitative is used to examine the prevalence

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of articles that focus on hate crimes and the types of hate crimes that are covered in regional newspaper.

RC15-JS-83.2

WATANABE, DAISUKE* *(Seikei University)*
SAWAOKA, SHINO *(The Dia Foundation for Research on Ageing Societies)*

Local Health Promoted Groups and Health in Old Age: A Case of Genki Stations in Yokohama

Backgrounds and aims: The purpose of this study was to examine local health promotion group and the effect on health in old age. Yokohama city in Japan established the new approach for preventing nursing care "Genki Station (vitality station)" from 2012. Genki Station provides a local channel for community-dwelling elderly to connect with others and to sustain physically and mentally healthy. The elderlies are formed into local self-organized groups of about 20 persons to do exercises, walking, and other activities to prevent the onset of physical problems and dementia with the support of public health nurses. As of August 2017, 217 Genki Stations were built.

Materials and methods: A mixed methods approach includes a collection of quantitative data using the questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews. Two waves of data collection have been completed in 2013 and 2015: 237 Genki Stations' participants as exposure groups and 1,537 seniors(65+) as control group were mail-surveyed. In addition, semi-structured face-to-face interviews with about 30 participants of 12 Genki Stations were conducted and data was analyzed qualitatively. Comparing a result of statistical analysis to a semi-structured interview data, we show the elderly minds for their activities and their health.

Results and implications: Results of hybrid model of time-series logistic regression show that participants of Genki Station are healthier compared control group. Genki Stations contribute to care prevention. Results of interviews indicate that participants try to organize and facilitate their groups voluntarily. Through the management by rotating schedule, they enjoy their new roles in clubs. Some participants who take a leadership position tend to facilitate better communication and connect local resources. Local authority and local public health nurse give behind support for Genki Station. Under shrinking the government's role in society, Genki station is an important solution that meets the needs of the elderly.

RC15-282.15

WATANABE, SAORI* *(Meiji Gakuin University)*

Genetic Citizenship in Rare Diseases Policy: Patient's Participation for Genomic Science Research

Genetic information and disease's data were negative information that once caused prejudice and discrimination for patients. However, the practice of patients who positively utilize them as means to engage with society has been emerging from the end of the 20th century. The aim of this research is to analyze the actual phase of patient participation policy based on Genetic Citizenship. Genetic Citizenship is a sociological concept concerning a form in which individuals participate in civil society through promoting scientific research of the disease. In the United States, Europe, and Japan since the 1980's, patients and families of rare diseases themselves have organized clinical and genetic information database and played the leading role of scientific research. Since the 1990s, new scientific achievements to identify factor genes by constructing registries and biobanks have been drawing attention in rare disease's research. In this research, I report the findings from the in-depth interview and semi-structured surveys of Japanese patient organizations and medical scientists. The target group is divided into three groups: (1) patient organizations that have already engaged in research, (2) patient organizations that have not yet been implemented, and (3) researchers who are researching the rare disease. Promotion of research participation brings the complex impacts and the innovation of senses to medical treatment. We analyze the social resources provided by patients and researchers, factors of barriers to participation, impact on people's awareness for medical treatment. Patient participation has brought about a new phase of the health rights campaign, and at the same time, it demands patients to provide advocacy based on professionalism.

RC16-309.2

WATARAI, TOMOKO* *(Yokohama City University)*

From Space to Boundary: An "Atopic" Pathway of Social Theory from Simmel to Luhmann

Niklas Luhmann would not apparently be counted among the increasing number of sociologists interested in spatial reconfiguration. Rather, space appears to be lacking or sidelined within his construction of systems theory.

This paper neither critiques Luhmann's inattention to space; nor does it attempt to incorporate the concept of space into his theoretical design. Instead, it explores *the meaning of his spatial indifference,* seeking to answer the following

question: *What epistemological insights can be derived from a serious consideration of Luhmann's dismissal of the space concept as a premise of theorization?*

The application of Luhmann's social theory to the empirical field of migration studies, as distinguished from the prevailing tradition of methodological nationalism, has undeniable appeal. Luhmann declared that contemporary society should no longer be conceptualized as an entity divided by territorial boundaries, but rather as one comprising functionally differentiated forms of communication.

To investigate the theoretical potential of this line of inquiry, this paper also draws on the work of another sociologist, Georg Simmel. Both of these sociologists held that increasingly abstract forms of socialization (law and money) lead to the emancipation of space. However, this phenomenon does not challenge the actual existence of functionally differentiated communication under certain spatial conditions. The application of Simmel's concept of "fixation" opens up a theoretical perspective that envisages various forms of fixation of functionally differentiated systems, rather than presupposing that a certain space exists and attempting to describe its internal differentiation.

The paper concludes by questioning the adequacy of the space concept itself as a tool for understanding hypercomplexity of contemporary urban settings and the very diverse experiences of transnational daily life. Thus, it contributes to re-invigorating sociological imagination and enhancing reflective engagement with contemporary society.

RC28-526.7

WATERFIELD, BEA* *(Western University)*
MOHAMED, TAMEERA *(Dalhousie University)*
WEINBERG, MERLINDA *(Dalhousie University)*

Academics from Working Class and Impoverished Backgrounds: "You Always Remain Slightly an Outsider, and That's Not a Bad Thing."

Education has long been understood as the primary way for individuals to experience upward class mobility, escaping the disadvantages of lower social class status. However, elite environments can be exclusionary for those who may lack the cultural capital, social capital, and *habitus* required to successfully integrate in these social fields.

This paper draws on interviews with ten Canadian academics who self-identified as having working-class or impoverished family origins. Semi-structured interviews asked about experiences of belonging and marginality, inclusion and exclusion. The results suggest that even those who pursue high levels of education and are 'successfully' socially mobile may continue to experience daily class-related struggles. All participants reported tensions around social mobility and their shift from working-class roots to being upper-middle-class academics, reminded of their class backgrounds and 'difference' daily as they engaged in the social and cultural realms of academia. As participants increasingly moved into the upper echelons of academia, they felt further from their roots, culture, and families, making social mobility an emotionally fraught experience. Many participants referred to academia as a "game" they had learned to play, and felt both isolated in and disenchanted with their work lives. Some felt unable to achieve the social change they aspired to in pursuing academic careers.

Examining lived experiences of social mobility demonstrates that it is much more than an increase in economic capital. In the exclusionary environment of higher education, the process of upward social mobility itself can be a struggle; even those who successfully "play the game" of academia struggle daily with the cultural capital and *habitus* required in elite environments like the university. Upward social mobility often means a distance from one's roots, which may leave individuals feeling that they do not belong in either the environments they have come from or those they now find themselves occupying.

RC43-737.3

WATKIN, THOMAS* *(Université de Nîmes)*

Using Design to Promote and to Understand Intergenerational Housing : A Research-Project Experience in the South of France

Intergenerational housing opens new possibilities for the elderly when facing isolation. It provides a solution for an old person to organize new ways of co-living with a younger dweller in need of a cheaper rent or conviviality. This system has to be understood within a larger framework of housing for the elderly. Housing typologies (co-living, participatory housing) are also developed beyond the domestic sphere through a new habitat created by public relations between generations. The intergenerational housing "model" quite popular in many European countries has been greatly mediatized in France since the growth of the aging population and a recent housing boom in central cities.

For the past ten years many organizations, mostly nonprofits, participate in creating this new type of service to build this mutual match between old and young dwellers. If some networks are starting to be gradually structured nation-wide these initiatives are usually somehow fragmented while being punctually considered by the housing private sector and stimulated by local government.

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

This phenomenon in housing services illustrates the limitations both of public policies and the housing market by designing the public realm and interests through the lens of user centered practices or even citizen centered design. Our contribution will show an experience of a "research-project" initiative using design methods and practices to promote such intergenerational housing across cultures of work and habits while understanding at the same time its scope (health, mobility, communication) and larger context of development (central cities, rural areas). This "research-project" is located in the south of France and developed by a research team of social innovation by design (Projekt Research Lab) at the University of Nîmes.

RC48-806.4

WATKINS LIU, CALLIE* *(Stonehill College)*
MATTOS, GEISA* *(Federal University of Ceara, Brazil)*

Transnational Movement Power: Examining Racialized and Class Based Movements within and between the United States and Brazil

Social movements correspond to particular social realities of inequality and sociopolitical identity. While one type of inequity may motivate mass mobilization in one context, it may not in another; and the socio-political categories leveraged to build collective power in one context may be completely different somewhere else. The United States of America and Brazil have similar and interrelated racial and economic histories where racial and class struggles are present in both, however the politics around race and class differ such that, race is more salient than class in the United States and class is more salient than race in Brazil. And frequently, these localized movements influence each other transnationally. For example, in the last decade, we have been seeing an increase of the "racialized language" when addressing the issue of police brutality in the "favelas" in Brazil as inspired by the US based #Black Lives Matter movement; while class based mobilizations in the US have drawn significant inspiration from class based movement such as the Landless Movement (MST) in Brazil. In this paper we will use United States based and Brazilian based movement case studies to compare and contrast racialized and class based mobilizations in the two countries. We will discuss primary similarities and differences within the racialized and class contexts of the countries, examine how those contexts affect specific movement cases in the country as evidenced by the particular cases, and how the movements influence each other transnationally. While much of the prominent social movement literature and frameworks focuses largely on US cases, this analysis will reveal local, national and transnational interactions that affect political mobilization and consciousness, in order to develop a broader framework for transnational social movement analysis.

RC22-405.17

WATTS, GALEN* *(Queen's University)*

The Gender Puzzle Revisited: Contemporary Spirituality and the Rise of the Feminine

Debates surrounding the increasing popularity of the "spiritual but not religious" (SBNR) moniker in the West have tended to be couched in terms of the rise of individualism, the loss of traditional forms of (religious) community, the postmodern turn, and the spread of consumer culture. As a result, little attention has been given to what Linda Woodhead and Paul Heelas (2005) deem the "gender puzzle" that pervades the spiritual milieu, referring to why far more women are interested in contemporary spirituality than men. In this paper, I turn my attention to this much-ignored, yet pertinent, subject. Drawing from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork, conducted with Canadian millennials who self-identify as SBNR, I seek to show that contemporary spirituality prizes what are traditionally understood as feminine characteristics—emotional, nurturing, flexible and peaceable—in both men and women. Thus contemporary spirituality has historically attracted more women because it gives value to the virtues of their culturally prescribed gender role. I then trace the intermingling relationship between feminist and alternative religious movements in the West, outlining how and why the two have tended to attract one another. I conclude that the rising popularity of contemporary spirituality among both female *and* male millennials supports the view that second wave feminist discourses and aims (especially those concerned with religion) have, in certain ways, become mainstream among younger generations.

RC18-339.4

WATTS, ROB* *(RMIT University)*

Criminalizing the Political: The Liberal State, Dissent and the Problem of Legitimacy

Acknowledging a pattern of global dissent since 2001 involving pro-democracy, anti-war, environmental and anti-Austerity campaigns, this paper highlights the way so many liberal states have criminalized political dissent and asks why this has happened. This tendency is not well understood or acknowledged. The paper proposes a novel interpretative framework drawing on empirical and historical research, and legal, political and ethical theory to establish why liberal states (like America, Britain, Canada and Australia) do this and why repressing dissent and criminalizing the political is bad for democracy. The paper assesses the respective merits of several possible explanations. One explanation identifies the increasing willingness of liberal states to criminalize political dissent as part of a broader criminalization process, referred to as the 'punitive turn' taken by any number of neo-liberal states. A more satisfactory explanation begins with an examination of the long-running crisis of legitimacy illuminated sharply in the 'debate' between Habermas and Schmitt about the relationship of sovereign power to legitimacy revealed in Schmitt's aphorism that 'sovereign is he who has the power to declare an exception'. The paper argues that in in all liberal democracies we see the normal provision for what Dyzenhaus (2006) calls legal 'black holes' and 'grey holes' legalizing exceptions to the rule of law. Notwithstanding the liberal self-portrait emphasizing commitment to constitutionality, rights and the rule of law, most liberal states illustrate a long-standing historical disposition to privilege security over freedom. This suggests a more fruitful line of inquiry and points to a disposition to criminalize political dissent that is far older than the neo-liberal project but one that has become especially virulent in the neo-liberal era.

RC34-623.2

WATTS, ROB* *(RMIT University)*
GENOVA, CARLO* *(University of Turin Department of Culture, Politics and Society)*

Wearing Our Principles: Putting Performance Back into Politics

Until the 1960s protestors dressed in their everyday clothes or used working clothes to highlight occupational or class identity. This changed as clothing became an increasingly significant aspect of 1960s' protest activism as youth cultures joined with anti-war and civil rights protest movements. The repertoire of protest activity and the use of clothing changed in the 1970s with the adoption of masks including handkerchiefs, gas masks, and balaclavas. Anti-globalisation movements since the late 1990s and and anti-Austerity campaigns post-2008 saw new forms of creative color-coded masks and clothing by anarchists (including black, blue, pink, silver and yellow blocs (Dupuis-Deri). The Guy Fawkes mask of Anonymous and the colourful balaclavas of the Pussy Riot Girls or Code Pink achieved global recognition (Rowe 2013).The paper explores and critically assesses the ways the social sciences have acknowledged and understood the use of clothing and masks in political activism. Granting eg. that wearing a mask or a costume may be variously a way to conceal personal identity under conditions of heightened surveillance, to protect against the effects of tear gas, or a masquerade as part of a performative politics (Madison and Hamara 2006), the paper shows how performance studies have not figured in the research programs of sociology, politics or international relations as much as they might have done. The paper argues for the need to consider the varieties of expressive production as well as its reception by various audiences. Taking a cue from Park's (1950) sociological argument for the centrality of masks in social interactions, the paper explores the possibility that wearing a mask or a costume can amplify voice or foreground belief more firmly, with a view less to deceive the audience and more to reinforce and gain agency through selective self-representation.

RC47-790.1

WATTS, VANESSA* *(McMaster University)*

Reconciling to the State: Social Justice in an Era of Reconciliation

The era of reconciliation has presented an opportunity for Indigenous-related issues to be recognized in the sociopolitical realm via visibility in the media, education, and policy uptake at regional and federal levels. Yet, statist objectives to eliminating the "Indian Problem" remain present. This paper will examine how reconciliation discourse ultimately reinscribes state-centered efforts towards assimilating Indigenous peoples and communities in the Canadian body politic. The national inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women has been a fraught process, replete with Indigenous communities, activists and scholars as well as families of MMIW calling for a reset of this Inquiry. Child welfare advocates continue to fight the inequities and discrimination that are embedded in the child welfare system against First Nations children despite the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruling in favour of Indigenous advocacy organizations. Further, "economic reconciliation" with Indigenous communities has emerged as a priority from the federal government and continues to be met with opposition from Indigenous peoples. While the idea of reconciliation lends to the notion of authentic engagement between Indigenous communities and the state, it has in many respects, accelerated the need for social justice in Indigenous communities.

RC08-176.3

WAWRZYNIAK, JOANNA* *(University of Warsaw)*

Durkheimians Transformed: The Case of Poland

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The paper discusses the engagement of Polish sociology with works by two generations of Durkheimians. First, based on a quantitative scrutiny, it summarizes translations, discussions and absences of their key works in the interwar, communist and post-1989 periods. Second, qualitatively, it explains, how interwar meshing of Durkheimianism with Marxism by Stefan Czarnowski, a student of Henri Hubert and Marcel Mauss, and counted among the fathers of Polish sociology, became an important part of Polish post-war sociological mainstream and a tool in the hands of local sociologists against a crude version of Marxist propaganda of the Party State. More generally, fusion of Durkheimianism with Marxism in the specific case of East-Central Europe calls for some attention in the studies of the Durkheimian school as a movement in international social sciences. Although reception of Durkheimianism in various geographical and linguistic areas has been studied, it seems that a deeper, contextual historicization is needed to understand both how this school made a global career and how it changed in various localities.

RC13-257.2

WEBB, EVAN* *(University of Ottawa)*
KARLIS, GEORGE *(University of Ottawa)*

A Framework of Recreational Program Delivery: Instilling Positive Development in Youth and the Capacity to Facilitate Community Development

Recreational activities can provide an effective setting for positive youth development (PYD). However, youth's participation does not automatically lead to positive developmental outcomes and a framework for promoting and evaluating PYD through recreation does not yet exist. Also, often ignored within PYD research and programs is the need to instill in youth the willingness and capacity required to contribute to their civil societies and become active members within community development. As a result of this research project a model, following a logic model format, was created that can help guide recreational program design to bring about positive developmental outcomes and a sense of community stewardship in youth participants. This model was constructed using empirical data collected from three successful PYD aimed recreation organizations which also contain community outreach components. A qualitative multiple case study approach was utilized. Youth participants (n = 26) and staff delivering programs (n = 22) in these three organizations were approached for one-on-one interviews and one focus group. Inductive and deductive analyses resulted in key themes categorized into the five-steps of a typical logic model. Contained are a series of process factors including inputs (i.e., contextual factors and external assets) and activities (i.e., direct and indirect strategies) and intended PYD outcomes including outputs (i.e., objective measurable indicators), short-term outcomes (i.e., life skills), and long-term impacts (i.e., the four Cs and community contribution). A framework for designing recreational programs towards the goal of promoting positive developmental outcomes in youth, following a logic model format, is presented. Also, by designing recreational programs, aimed at PYD, after the inputs and activities outlined in this model and looking for the results highlighted in the outputs, outcomes, and impacts, recreational programs can help youth become active and important contributors to their community's development.

RC01-45.5

WEBER, CLAUDE* *(French Army Academy (Saint-Cyr))*

La Prise En Compte Des Enjeux Et Risques Cyber Au Sein De L'armée De Terre Française : Le Poids Des Cultures Militaires Et Professionnelles.

Si l'expertise et les compétences techniques tiennent indiscutablement une place centrale dans les capacités de toute organisation à faire face à une attaque cyber et potentiellement à y répliquer, la littérature existante souligne tout autant et systématiquement l'importance de l'acteur humain. Considéré comme le maillon faible - celui par qui le « mal » peut entrer (par négligence, par duperie, par intimidation, par volonté de nuire, etc.) - la communication s'attachera au personnel militaire œuvrant par définition au sein d'une institution des plus sensibles ; et plus précisément au cas de l'armée de terre française. Bon nombre de constats opérés semblent en effet traduire une marge de progression certaine en vue d'optimiser encore la sécurité numérique et minimiser les risques encourus. Avant même l'évocation de certaines pistes d'amélioration, le propos cherchera à poser quelques constats éloquents et de tenter de montrer les liens directs entre les cultures et sous-cultures militaires et professionnelles et certains comportements inappropriés et/ou à risque dans le domaine cyber. Comment des considérations relatives au commandement, à la notion de communauté solidaire et aux valeurs associées, à la place du combat et aux représentations associées mais également les notions de transgression, d'impunité ou de sentiments forts de maitrise ou de capacité à faire face, etc. peuvent expliquer les mentalités et comportements des personnels de l'armée de terre vis-à-vis de l'enjeu cyber.

RC12-246.5

WEBER, MARK* *(DePaul University)*

Legal Protection of Privacy and the Social Reality of Disability

This paper will discuss legal protections for privacy in relation to the social reality of disability. Legal rights to privacy are of key importance to people with disabilities both as a safeguard of human dignity and autonomy, and as a means to avoid the discrimination that may occur when a person's disability is known to potential employers or others. At the same time, people with disabilities frequently must waive privacy protections to obtain needed accommodations. They may also choose to "come out" as persons with disabilities in order assert their identity and to be part of the community of disabled individuals. This paper will consider the paradox of privacy rights for people with disabilities, critically examining national legal regimes in North America and the privacy article of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (Article 22).

RC28-514.3

WEBER, MAXIMILIAN* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

Analysing Differences in the Cultural Field Using Facebook Data

The rise of Web 2.0 platforms has enabled easier participation through one's own content on the Internet. Previous research has shown that Internet usage and online skills are stratified by socio-economic characteristics. For example, it is demonstrated that people from resource-rich households tend to use the Internet more often for obtaining information, whereas those with less resources tend to be more interested in the entertainment functions of new technologies. Can such a pattern be found in online content from young people, too? Does self-produced content posted on social networking sites differ according to social background characteristics?

Research in the field of cultural practices has revealed that differences based on social positions can be found in almost every sphere of life. Referring to Bourdieu's mention of capital, a relationship between social origin and different forms of participation in online social networking can be built.

Data gathered from a social media platform is used in order to answer the research questions. For this purpose, information on social background is collected through an online survey. After the poll, respondents are asked to log in with their Facebook account, and if they agree, their posts and likes are stored in a database. This data can then be analysed for patterns according to social background characteristics. Not only can the frequency of participation be analysed, but also the posted content, using text-mining algorithms (e.g. structural topic model). Analysing Facebook posts in connection with social background characteristics is an understudied field of research.

Preliminary results from the ongoing data collection phase show that there might be a relationship between cultural capital background and the usage of the Facebook "Like" button. A similar pattern can be expected for posted content.

RC13-258.6

WEBER, MAXIMILIAN* *(Goethe University Frankfurt)*

How Do Graduates and Non-Graduates Imagine Their Lives after Turning 60? a Computer-Assisted Analysis of Open-Ended Survey Responses

Previous research has shown that different leisure activities are carried out by individuals' social status. Numerous methods can be applied to analyse differences in the cultural field. In contrast to previous research, a semi-automated text analyses method – structural topic model (STM) – is used. In the 1990s the debate about the benefits of closed and open-ended survey questions revealed that the latter are more difficult to analyse because human coding is needed, probably therefore open-ended questions are very rare in today's sociologically motivated large-scale surveys. In this study topic models are used to analyse answers from an open-ended question in the British National Child Development Study (NCDS) mostly automatically. The respondents of the panel study were asked how they imagine their life when they are 60. The answers of the 50-year-old responders are analysed using a structural topic model (STM).

From Bourdieu we know that cultural choices are related to individuals' social positions. Different sports and leisure activities are carried out according to cultural capital level (e.g. education). To test whether answers in the open-ended survey responses from the NCDS show a similar pattern, differences in topical prevalence are analysed by educational level of the respondents (N=7222).

Results show differences in topic prevalence according to academic qualification and gender. Regarding their imagined life one decade later, adult men are more likely to write about playing golf or tennis and watching sport than women. For university education, the findings support earlier research on the frequency of cultural activities carried out. Respondents with an academic degree are more likely to mention terms from the art topic in their answers. In other words, they imagine doing art related activities more often at the age of 60 than respondents without a degree.

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RC42-724.1

WEBSTER, MURRAY* *(UNCC)*
DIPPONG, JOSEPH *(University of North Carolina at Charlotte)*

Six Ways to Measure Status and Expectations

Six Ways to Measure Status and Expectations
Murray Webster, Joseph Dippong
August 28, 2017

We review six alternate research designs for status and expectation states questions, identifying what is known about each, what remains to be determined, and how each design might be developed for greater usefulness in research conducted in this theoretical perspective.

(1) Joseph Berger's design using disagreement resolution. Two computerized versions are available.

Properties: (1) Precise measurement. (2) Known properties (3) Adaptable.

Limitations: (1) Only dyads. (2) Requires laboratory. (3) Somewhat stressful. (4) Requires deception. (5) Requires training.

(2) Questionnaires. A 7-item scale; factor analysis has shown that it is unidimensional.

Properties: (1) Good correlation with behavior. (2) Large group administration. (3) No deception.

Limitations: (1) Respondents' access. (2) Respondents' scaling. (3) Simple situations.

(3) Vocal accommodation. This measure is suitable for recorded speaking, and uses measures of a sub-audible frequency of speech that differs across individuals, but that they tend to adjust towards each other during interaction.

Properties: (1) Non-reactive. (2) Usable in natural settings.

Limitations: (1) Theoretical justification is undeveloped. (2) Requires expensive equipment. (3) Unknown correlations.

(4) Brain wave and MRI.

Potential: (1) Precise measures, long scales. (2) Usable in complex settings. (3) Non-reactive. (4) Perhaps usable with non-human primates.

Limitations: (1) Expensive equipment. (2) Trained technicians. (3) Cumbersome. (5) Behavioral cues.

Properties: (1) No deception. (2) Unobtrusive. (3) Computer coded.

Limitations: (1) Requires laboratory. (2) Unknown measurement properties.

(6) Factorial Surveys. Properties and limitations similar to other questionnaires, but with greater ranges of independent variables measurable.

General points on these measures:
1. All are available.
2. Need varying amounts of development.
3. Researchers may choose the most appropriate measures, based on theoretical and practical considerations.

References (to be supplied)

RC16-309.1

WEIDENHAUS, GUNTER* *(TU Berlin)*

Mapping the Reconfiguration of Space

Within the social theory and present diagnosis of social change, nearly all authors describe fundamental changes of the spatial order of the world. There is a consensus that spatial reconfiguration takes place. Most recent theories and concepts, like world system theory (Wallerstein), the idea of McDonaldization (Ritzer), the rise of the network society (Castells) or planetary urbanization (Brenner) for example, claim that the spatial order of the world changes. However, there are fundamental differences between these descriptions. The authors use different connotations of space and many different scales to analyse the spatial order of the world. That leads to different claims about territorialized, deterritorialized and reterriotorialized spaces, network spaces and so on.

On a more abstract level, these analyses of the social that lead to a description of the spatial order of the world have something in common: All authors use on the one hand reconstructions of the spatial constitutions of actors in everyday life and on the other hand more or less reflected assumptions about relevant spaces on methodological level. If we understand, how the authors conceptualize the interconnectedness of empirical constitutions of space, methodological assumptions and the spatial order of world, it is possible to categorize and analytically differentiate the ways of thinking about space by social scientists. By reconstructing existing perspectives on space in recent social theory, I offer a general schema to map the ways of thinking about spatial reconfiguration.

RC40-708.3

WEILER, ANELYSE* *(University of Toronto)*

The Periphery in the Core: Cider Production, Migration and Agrarian Citizenship in the Pacific Northwest

While historical cider production in North America has long been tied to the popular imaginary of the frontier and settler-colonialism, contemporary craft cider has breathed new life into small-scale local agrarian economies grappling with the pressures of global capitalism. Liquor laws in the Pacific Northwest have supported the establishment of apple orchards and land-based cideries in rural communities, thereby enabling livelihoods for young orchardists, who are often women. Geographical indication of locality and place has served as a vital element in the viability of this industry, and various appeals to 'heritage' likewise bolster the legitimacy of a fledgling cider culture. Craft cider producers often mobilize the idea that the unique taste of a given region owes to the apples that grow in that region, including heirloom cider apples. But the narrative of cider's geographical rootedness obscures the racialized, non-local migrant farm workers whose labour brings into being the local agrarian landscape. Their labour is not valorized as part of the 'craft' of craft cider production, and their living and working conditions often contrast with the romantic agrarianism underlying local cider's geographical indication. Furthermore, deploying a narrow and romantic agrarian heritage belies the ongoing history of cider's fraught relationship with local Indigenous peoples and lands. In this paper, I draw on data from interviews with cider producers, farm workers and industry experts in British Columbia and Washington state. I investigate how each set of actors relates to the agrarian landscape through the process of growing local apples, and how their racial, class, and immigration status shapes their relationship with the natural world. I use the Marxist concept of metabolic rift to consider how human-nature relationships in specific agrarian geographies can inform efforts to reverse the capitalist exploitation of both people and lands.

RC56-915.2

WEILER, VERA* *(Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Bogotá))*

Elias`s Idea of a Processual Type of Explanation

At the end of his life Norbert Elias clearly wanted his work not to be labeled as figurational sociology because he felt that thinking in terms of human beings bound together in figurations had been assimilated by thinking in terms of systems instead of processes. At that time the label *figurational* had been always firmly established, perhaps too firmly to get replaced by that of *processual*. But what if the point made by Elias wasn't fully understood? Sometimes both words have been used as if they were synonyms. Anyway the distinction figurational-processual did not get much attention. Surprisingly enough in the meanwhile the term "processual sociology" has been taken over by others, and we will feel compelled to compare. So, we should no longer avoid the task to come to terms with Elias' idea of processual thinking underlying that of a processual sociology. The paper is aimed to face this task. Based on a collection of references from archive records and published work of Elias it is argued that processual thinking has been conceived of by Elias as the overcoming of a specific type of explanation related to a specific structure of causation. Elias avoided explicit statements on the origins of that structure though clear in that it should form under empirical conditions, and that for precisely that knowledge of our natural constitution were needed. All this, then, invites to look at the first figuration which is effectively experienced by human beings in their lives in search of the empirical conditions under which the structure of causation-explanation is primarily formed. The latter has been fundamental to the processual theory of Günter Dux, much in the sense in which Elias could accept it.

RC16-311.13

WEILER, VERA* *(Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Bogotá))*

Processual Individuals and Their Experiences

Perhaps it may be taken for granted nowadays that individuals are not fixed entities, but rather become the people they are at a given moment, thinking and acting in one or another way, due to their experiences. This makes understanding of experiences crucial for understanding of virtually all the forms of organization of human life, and by this way experiences turned out problematic too. The absence of a shared frame of reference for understanding of and dealing with human's experiences as well as the variety of efforts to take in account experiences in empirical research, they both should be taken as signals of difficulties.

The paper is aimed to recognize them as such, as difficulties. It will be examined to what extent they are related to those one has to face when trying to overcome a static view of individuals, with lasting consequences rather than merely displacing an absolutistic substance. This is pursued a great deal by means of a comparison of two approaches to the processual nature on individuals (via their experiences), the one stemming from the sociologist Andrew Abbott (Processual sociology), and the other from Günter Dux (On the processual logic of cultural change), also a sociologist. Key concepts to be discussed in this context are Abbott's "historicity of individuals" and "encoded experience", and Dux' "subject logic" and "processual logic".

RC14-269.10

WEINER, NATHANIEL* *(University of Hertfordshire)*

"I Just Don't Feel It's As Heart-Felt As the Japanese Brands": Anglosphere Men's Transnational Consumption of Japanese Denim, Workwear and Military Reproduction Clothing

Following sociologist Agnès Rocamora's (2002) theorisation of fashion as a Bourdieusian field, this paper looks at transnational consumption within the sub-field of online menswear communities. These are online communities that men visit to discuss and read about men's clothing. Reporting the results of an online ethnography of these communities and in-depth interviews with fifty community members located in the Britain, Canada and the United States, this paper explains why so many Anglosphere men are so passionate about Japanese clothing. In the process of doing so, it demonstrates how the transnational consumption of high-end Japanese 'heritage' brands troubles the traditional class meanings attached to denim, work clothing and military surplus.

Beginning with a genealogy of Japanese menswear, this paper explains how menswear is itself a transnational field, with American style having greatly influenced Japanese clothing consumers and producers during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The focus here is on how the class meanings of these clothes changed in the process, with working-class American jeans and military surplus clothing becoming sought-after luxury commodities in the Japanese market. This paper then turns its attention to contemporary transnational consumption practices, detailing how expensive Japanese imports bestow 'subcultural capital' (Thornton, 1996) within fashion's sub-field of online menswear communities. To the uninformed outsider, Japanese jeans, flight jackets and work boots are indistinguishable from the cheaper, contemporary versions worn by huge numbers of men around the world. But within online menswear communities, the craftsmanship, high price point, and rarity of these Japanese clothes make them very similar to the types of luxury garments more commonly associated with high levels of economic and cultural capital. This challenges nationally-bounded analyses of men's fashion, revealing the need for transnational analysis of consumption within the field of men's fashion.

RC16-300.2

WEINSTEIN, DEENA* *(DePaul University)*

Simmel's Assessment of Cybersociety

A century after his death, Simmel has returned to haunt the brave new world of the internet, smart phones and social media. He has gained newfound celebrity as the go-to theorist to make sense of and shine light on our myriad interactions in cyberspace. The focus of this paper is to critically assess how Simmel's work is used in the scores of recent analyses of our digital environment. The author then considers whether or not the society which Simmel examined at the turn of the twentieth century is especially different than our current digitally-mediated world.

RC21-401.3

WEINSTEIN, LIZA* *(Northeastern University)*
BALIGA, ANITRA* *(London School of Economics and Political Science)*

The Mumbai Model in Delhi: Shifting Relations of Developers, Residents and the Local State in Housing and Land Politics

Contributing to an understanding of the political economy of developers, this paper analyzes how large and small development firms work with local governments and urban residents to shape the field of informal settlement upgrading and low-income housing construction in urban India. Based on a case study of Mumbai's Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS), it argues that configurations of local state power, including the relative strength and coherence of administrative and political institutions, shape the relative influence that private developers can garner in this field. The paper traces the shifts and mobility of SRS over the past 25 years, revealing the ways it has changed in response to both the changing field of property development in India and emerging housing and urban land rights movements across the country. It traces the program through three periods: first from 1991 to 2004, the program's early years, during which Mumbai's politicians worked to craft a cross-subsidized housing program that was both sufficiently populist and entailed hefty enough incentives to elicit participation from private developers. During the second period, from 2004 to 2012, the program's aims and incentives were altered as both property development firms grew larger and more international, and housing advocates and activists grew savvier and more effectively networked. During the third and current period, beginning around 2008, the "Mumbai Model" of privately financed in-situ slum upgrading has become a mobile policy model and has been adopted by the Delhi government as a way to "make Delhi slum free." Drawing on both historical and comparative analysis, this paper demonstrates that local configurations of state power and urban democracy affect how private developers operate within the field of urban development. These findings contribute to an emerging political economy of developers by revealing the importance of the institutional and political context in which they operate.

RC31-JS-84.1

WEISS, ANJA* *(University of Duisburg-Essen)*

Sociology of Global Inequalities

Conceptualizing society as a stratified class society has lost much of its appeal since the 1960ies. Today, theorists of social inequalities prefer an intersectional approach (Yuval-Davis) or they focus on microsocial and organizational mechanisms (Tilly).

Class is a difficult topic for international migration scholars, too. Traditionally, migrants were seen as exploited and as segmenting national labor markets. Today, scholars of transnational migration describe a contradictory class mobility (Parreñas): migrants may be poor in the country of arrival while supporting middle class lifestyles in the country of origin.

In an attempt to "decentre" migration (Dahinden) and to theorize migrants' 'class' position in a multidimensional theory of social inequalities, the paper offers a sociological theory of global inequalities. Instead of placing persons in one national welfare-state thereby turning migrants into an exception, the proposed theory argues that all humans are situated in a plurality of functionally differentiated, politically contested, and territorially segmented contexts. For some people the nation-state succeeds in conflating these contexts, but for migrants, elites, and those living in dysfunctional states contexts are plural, in part deterritorialized, and/or extending beyond national borders. Resource rich groups can strategically place themselves in context relations. Therefore, socio-spatial autonomy is an important dimension of global inequalities.

Put differently: Social structure is not contained by the nation-state, but it emerges from a web of context relations. Since the value of resources depends on the contexts in which they are put to use, stratification by citizenship and symbolic exclusion is a constitutive element of social structure.

RC39-687.4

WELLS, KATHRYN* *(York University)*

Activism in a Post-Disaster Context: Environmental Views Following Displacement from Disaster

Environmental conservation is an important part of understanding the conditions in which social inequalities can be exacerbated during and in the aftermath of a disaster. Often people are displaced for varying amounts of time following a disaster and this displacement is not only a cause for concern for the most vulnerable of populations but may prompt a stronger sense of environmentalism in the people affected by disasters. Since disasters are increasing in frequency and severity, the social impact of disasters is an ever-growing subject of research that has real implications for both the environment and the livelihood of people within our society. This paper examines the link between environmental displacement and the underlying environmental views of those who are the most vulnerable during times of disaster. Utilizing an intersectional ecological feminist lens, I explore those who are the most vulnerable to displacement and whether this displacement contributes to feelings of distrust of our political, social and economic systems. If so, are these people contributors to environmental movements and do they spearhead a link between vulnerable populations and activism? More specifically, are those who have been displaced by disaster the most likely to start or contribute to the environmental movements common today?

RC39-682.4

WELLS, KATHRYN* *(York University)*

Redefining Basic Needs for Families: A Qualitative Analysis of Services Provided after the Flood

The literature on families in disaster currently leaves many questions unanswered with regard to their basic needs during and after a disaster. This study fills that gap using focus group data conducted with service providers one year after the 2013 Southern Alberta Flood in High River, AB. My analysis looks at the basic needs of families during and after the disaster event. It also asks how families and service providers define basic needs. Findings suggest that there are many ways in which service providers were able to support the community but there are also discrepancies between family needs and what service providers made available and offered. My analysis contributes to a new perspective on family basic needs during and after a disaster like the 2013 Southern Alberta flood. This paper provides important research findings that points to how families were supported by service providers and a major discrepancy between family needs and the resources offered to them by community service providers. These findings have important implications for attempts to best assist families both during and after disasters, and makes important contributions to the existing literature in this area.

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RC46-771.2

WEMMERS, JO-ANNE* *(School of Criminology, Universite de Montreal)*

Victim Support As Crime Prevention

Victim support as crime prevention
Abstract: Since the 1980s victim support services have approached victimization as a random act and have largely ignored research on multiple victimization. Victims already often blamed themselves and, therefore, victim support services tended to avoid any suggestion that the victim was an actor in the crime. However, the research on multiple victimization, and more recently poly-victimization, shows that individuals who have been victimized in the past are at risk of being re-victimized in the future. This article, examines why previous victimization puts individuals at risk of re-victimization and considers the importance of timely support as a means to empower victims and reduce their risk of future victimization.

RC28-524.5

WEN, FANGQI* *(New York University)*
CHENG, SIWEI *(New York University)*

Perceptions of Economic Well-Being and Attitudes Toward Inequality and Redistribution: Evidence from Survey Experiments

Previous studies have shown that in the U.S., income is correlated with attitudes toward income redistribution, which reflects how material self-interest affects opinions. However, ordinary people generally have a vague sense about the national income distribution. In other words, their perceived income rank might be different from their actual economic standing. Does the misperceived economic well-being affect individual attitudes toward inequality and redistribution? Will we be able to change people's opinions by correcting their misperceptions? In this study, we try to answer these questions by survey experiments. Specifically, we hypothesize that after being informed about their true income ranks, respondents who originally underestimate (overestimate) economic standing will show higher (lower) tolerance toward inequality and become more (less) averse to redistribution.

Six experiments with a total sample of 3,912 research subjects have been launched in the online platform Amazon Mechanical Turks. Results support the hypothesis proposed above. They are summarized as follows: 1) most respondents (around 90%) underestimate their personal income rank; 2) most respondents (73%) overestimate the average income of the poorest 10% American population, but they (60%) underestimate the average income of the top 1%; 3) after being informed of their true personal income ranks, respondents who initially underestimate themselves believe more in meritocracy, become less concerned about inequality, display less support for redistribution and agree less with the statement "inequality continues to exist because it benefits the rich and powerful", and opposite effects could be found among respondents who do not underestimate; 4) similarly, if we correct people's misperceptions of income for the very poor and the very rich, we detect attitudinal shifts as predicted; 5) finally, after being primed with a pessimistic message about intergenerational mobility, respondents show less tolerance toward inequality and more support to redistribution, especially among those who have high expectations of upward mobility.

RC23-425.20

WENTEN, KLARA-AYLIN* *(Technical University Munich)*

"Now, with the Tools Available at a Makerspace, Anyone Can Change the World..." How Makerspaces Can(not) Contribute to a Democratization of Work and Production.

This paper focusses on the interdependence between democratized production – as supported by the "Maker Movement" – and prevailing work practices in industrial companies. While Makerspaces are often portrayed as open workshops, where democratized production is claimed to be possible, the paper especially discusses its limits and constraints when being integrated into business models. It demonstrates how the fusion of such work practices is organized by putting both Makerspace and industrial company into the focus.

The belief in democratized production at Makerspaces is often associated with communal access to technological tools and knowledge, as well as with a greater participation in manufacturing processes. Over the past few years, industrial companies from product development or the automobile industry have also started to integrate Makerspaces into their business models. By letting their employees create prototypes outside the company, Makerspaces seem to become a workplace, where actors can experiment with the idea of democratized work and production.

In this context, both industries and Makerspaces are confronted with work practices that are extremely decentralised, flexible and self-regulated by the respective actor using the Makerspace for commercial purposes. But these practices can also be challenged by the prospect of higher autonomy and democratization.

It is against this background that the paper aims at examining more closely the relationship between the two organizations. Supported by an interview study and ethnographic fieldwork, it will investigate how these new forms of work are actu-

ally organized. To what extent do they reorient business or innovation models? And how do they in the end respond to the potential of a greater democratization of work?

RC30-542.2

WENTEN, KLARA-AYLIN* *(Technical University Munich)*

On the Relationship between Industrial Work and Democratized Production

This talk seeks to engage with the relationship between traditional work practices in industrial companies and new production practices related to the "Maker Movement". It will give insights into the impact of the proclaimed fourth industrial revolution on these different practices and understandings of work in the context of digital fabrication.

Over the past few years, actors from the "Maker Movement" have characterized the fourth industrial revolution with an increase of collective, decentralized and democratized production. They have claimed to disrupt prevailing practices in innovation and production owing to new technology like 3 D printing and communal access to it by open workshops, so-called Makerspaces or FabLabs. These workshops are spaces, where employees from larger industrial companies, private users or self-employed workers can come together to prototype and experiment with digital production tools.

Makerspaces are located right in the center of conventional industrial work practices and novel forms of digital work. Since greater industries show growing interest in Makerspaces, innovation and entrepreneurship become relocated beyond the conventional industrial realm. This paper seeks to investigate such development in order to understand its effects on work practices in both Makerspaces and companies that start to cooperate with them. How can this relationship between conventional and novel work practices be described? The paper concludes with a better understanding of whether and how actors can also challenge conventional forms of work through digital technology and how this might affect and transform innovation industries. The research purpose will be supported by interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in two Makerspaces that are financed and used by industrial companies.

RC28-506.5

WENZIG, CLAUDIA* *(Institute for Employment Research)*
TOPHOVEN, SILKE *(Institute for Employment Research)*
REITER, SABRINA *(Institute for Employment Research)*

Poverty Patterns during Childhood – Characteristics, Determinants and Impacts on Socio-Emotional Development

In Germany – like in most European countries – children and adolescents are still a social group at higher risk of poverty and welfare benefit receipt. However, most official statistics as well as a number of research findings depend on cross-sectional data. Using longitudinal data instead enhances the perspective on poverty trajectories during childhood. As a result, questions of how poverty patterns are characterised and determined arise. Against this background, we examine poverty patterns of children in Germany in a longitudinal perspective as well as their determinants and impacts on children's socio-emotional development.

We employ the nine waves of the German panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), which is an annual household panel survey. In order to gain a more precise picture of low-income households, we distinguish between five different household income situations: "secured income position", "intermediate income position", "at risk of poverty", "receipt of basic social security" and "at risk of poverty and receipt of basic social security". In order to identify typical poverty patterns, we use sequence analysis in combination with cluster analysis. The results show five differing clusters in terms of changing income situations and the length of poverty. The biggest group of children lives in permanently secured households during their childhood (69 %) whereas a smaller group of children grows up in permanent poverty (12 %). Three other groups experience multiple changes between secured and precarious income situations for short or longer periods (19 % in total). As determinants of poverty cluster affiliation, we identify household and parental characteristics. The results of impacts on child development show that growing up in a low-income family, especially in permanent poverty, restricts children's opportunities to participate in social activities and interact with peers.

RC43-735.1

WERNER, GRETA* *(The University of Sydney)*

Comparison of Social Housing in Three Areas of Practice

This paper reports on a study of social housing in three areas of practice. The research compares housing in Sydney, Australia, where around 5% of households live in social housing, with Vienna, Austria, where around 60% of households live in social housing and with Singapore, where more than 80% of households live

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in social housing, to identify practices which support government provision of housing.

A theoretical framework is constructed to analyze social housing using Fligstein and McAdam's (2012) theory of fields, which draws on Bourdieu's concepts of field, habitus and capital to develop a spacial analysis of housing infrastructure. The term 'spacial' is used in Lefebvre's sense of social space, which includes both physical and relational aspects.

Fligstein and McAdam view strategic action fields as constructed social orders on which economic, civil society and government organisations are built (Fligstein and McAdam 2012: 2). Within these fields, actors work strategically for advantage, both material and 'existential' (Fligstein and McAdam 2012: 3). Existential advantage refers to meaning-making projects which ultimately seek to avoid the emptiness of Nagel's (1986) 'outer perspective'. To combat meaninglessness, skilled social actors create meaning and order for themselves and others towards evolving collective ends. However, the meaning projects of groups thus formed can compete with those of other groups, in which case agenda setting and agreement on definitions of the situation are key to maintaining advantage in negotiations (Fligstein and McAdam 2012: 51).

This framework highlights the processes which lead to the material and spacial organization of the city and housing in particular, by focusing on both the meanings and physical effects of practices. The framework is used to understand how government agencies, firms and non-government organisations involved in housing provision seek to transform space according to their values.

RC27-490.3

WERTECKI, NICOLE* *(Leibniz Universität Hannover)*
GÜNTER, SANDRA *(Leibniz Universität Hannover)*

"What Qualifies a Woman to Compete As a Woman?" - Intersexuality in Sport

The examination and standardization of testosterone levels for female athletes have been suspended in 2015 after the female sprinter Dutee Chand has pressed charges against the IAAF's Hyperandrogenism Regulation at the Court for Arbitration for Sport (CAS). The suspension of the „IAAF Regulation Governing Eligibility of Females with Hyperandrogenism to Compete in Women's Competition" for female athletes for two years has ignited a debate about the justification of gender affiliation and negotiation of gender binary in sports. This regulation might be declared void, depending on the scientific evidence that the IAAF needs to file until the end of September 2017. The IAAF has to verify a coherence between higher testosterone levels and advantages in performance or otherwise this policy will be abrogated. We would like to discuss the gender norms, power relations, and the logic of argumentation that have been applied during this ongoing debate on regulating the female body in sports by analyzing the discourse on this issue.

RC28-520.5

WESSLING, KATARINA* *(University of Cologne)*

Same Context – Different Choices? Explaining Group-Specific Variations in the Impact of Socio-Spatial Context Conditions on the Choice to Study and the Field of Study

The paper investigates group-specific differences in the relevance of socio-spatial contexts on the *choice to study* and the *choice of field of study*.

It is well-known that residential settings influence individual decisions. However, less is known about the relative importance of residential contexts for different groups of individuals. This paper systematically assesses to what extent patterns of study choices of different groups – focusing on *social origin*, *ethnic origin* and *gender* – are *un*equally affected by regional conditions.

Theoretically, I argue that variations in the evaluation of (financial, social, emotional) costs, benefits and success probability between social groups can result in a *differing* relevance of the *same* residential context – e.g., depending on families socio-economic situations, moving out of the parental home for study purposes might not be considered an option. Hence, the local supply with study opportunities becomes increasingly important. Moreover, educationally-relevant information provided by social networks in the residential area is particularly important if the familial context is less likely to provide information on educational alternatives.

Data from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS-SC6) is utilized and enriched with macro information on respondents' residential contexts on the municipality level and flexibly aggregated within travel-time radii. The macro data contain information on supply with study opportunities, fields of studies and vocational training. The combined data set contains information from 1996-2016 for East and West Germany.

In line with theoretical expectations, preliminary findings indicate that youngsters from lower social and immigrant origin depend in their study choices strongly on offerings in the residential context as they are – regardless of how unfavorable their residential area is – less likely to relocate. In that respect it can be demonstrated that a favorable supply with study opportunities can compensate for social class differentials. Poor training-market conditions are particularly disadvantageous for males.

RC16-315.3

WEST, BRADLEY* *(University of South Australia)*

Beyond Militarisation: Why Sociology Should Better Appreciate War and the Military

In this paper I argue that advances in sociological thought can be made through a better appreciation of the ongoing influence of war and the military in the shaping of contemporary society. After outlining the reasons for a general reluctance by sociologists to study war and the military, certainly in contrast to historians and political scientists, I will focus on the limitations of the dominant 'militarisation thesis' that has emerged post '9/11' in sociology and cognate fields. I will then argue that a new cultural sociology of war and the military can be achieved by reconceptualising the perceived relationship between armed conflict and civil society, allowing for sociological analysis to move beyond a primary concern with representation to integrate the direct and indirect influence of war on belief and social action.

RC03-78.1

WETZEL, DIETMAR* *(University of Basel)*

Alternative Forms of Life in Switzerland – Transformative Communities As Social Innovations (Cohousing)?

The normative underlying of a "transformative community" is, that it has to offer a political-ethical space for social transformation through innovation to preferably all of its members. Based on the project "Transformative communities as a form of social innovation? Cohousing and contract farming projects in the German-speaking part of Switzerland", a project funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, I will present empirical and conceptual results in the context of alternative forms of Life in Switzerland (Co-Housing). First, the talk will tackle the question of alternative forms of life in a more sustainable society. The term "form of life" by Rahel Jaeggi (2015), which is defined as an "instance of problem-solving" (Jaeggi 2015), will be critically evaluated (1). In a second step, my talk will consider the possibility of a conceptualization of social innovations. In order to precisely connect alternative and new communities with their social, political and cultural practices I refer to two concepts: "Communities of Practice" (Haluza-DeLay 2008) and "Intentional Communities" (Shenker 1986) (2). Ultimately, the introduced topics of (1) and (2) will be empirically illustrated using the example of cohousing in the German-speaking part of Switzerland. I try to mobilize arguments for the following: Community based housing projects (Cohousing etc.) can be labelled as transformative communities, as they are challenging "normal" forms of dwelling through social innovations.

Literature:

Jaeggi, Rahel (2015): Towards an immanent critique of forms of life, in: Raisons politiques 57: 13-29.

Haluza-DeLay, Randolph (2008): A Theory of Practice for Social Movements. Environmentalism and Ecological Habitus, in: Mobilization. The International Quarterly.13, 2: 205-218.

Shenker, Barry (1986): Intentional Communities. Ideology and Alienation in communal societies. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

RC48-804.1

WETZEL, DIETMAR* *(University of Basel)*

Innovative Communities in a Sharing Society? Collaborative Collective Practices and Discourses in Community-Based Housing Projects (Switzerland)

In the course of a re-politicization throughout Europe and North America, more and more community-based housing projects (co-housing etc.) have emerged since the 1990s that seek to formulate a response to the "multiple crises" (e.g. Brand 2016) in our western-postindustrial societies. In Switzerland, these projects have been conceived and known as 'alternative' cooperatives ("Genossenschaften"), who are experimenting with a collaborative orientation and shared practices in the organizational structure, in the planning and the creation of the projects, and finally in everyday life. My empirical data comes from the project "Transformative communities as innovative life forms? A study using the example of German-speaking Swiss cohousing and cooperative farming projects", funded by the Swiss National Fond. In my contribution, I will examine the extent to which the recent discussions on "social innovations" (Moulaert et al. 2015) are suitable for analyzing and interpreting the spread of new cooperatives in a sharing society. In particular, I am concerned with innovation theories who relate to the French sociologist Gabriel Tarde and his "laws of imitation" (1921). At the same time, I believe that the consideration of social innovations must be expanded by a praxeological approach to innovation, which results from an explicit interlocking

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of theory and empiricism. With regard to collaborative practices and discourses, co-housing projects could be analyzed as "innovative communities".

Literature:

Brand, Ulrich (2016): How to Get Out of the Multiple Crisis? Contours of a Critical Theory of Social-Ecological Transformation. Environmental Values 25:5, 503-525.

Moulaert, Frank et al. (2015): The International Handbook of Social Innovation. Collective Action, social learning and Transdisciplinary Research. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Tarde, Gabriel (1921): Les lois de l'imitation. Étude sociologique. Paris: Félix Alcan.

RC05-110.5

WHEELER, JOANNA* (University of Western Cape)
SHAHROKH, THEA (Coventry University)

The Role of Creativity and Storytelling to Address Power Inequalities and Structural Violence

Past research shows how creative participatory processes have the potential to support people living with violence, poverty and marginality to reflect on their lives in ways that strengthen their self-confidence and sense of solidarity, and deepen their socio-political understanding of the structural causes of violence. Drawing on past and current research, this paper critically examines the sequencing of creative visual methods in the context of participatory research and policy engagement on gender-based violence and responses to everyday insecurity with community-based activists in Cape Town. It traces a process of methodological layering that starts with telling a personal story through creative group process, and moves through a collective power analysis of these stories to articulate a group narrative. This methodological layering draws on multiple forms of creative expression including drawing, visualisation, photography, film-making, drama, dance, and writing.

The paper analyses how the process of layering multiple forms of creative expression in order to tell personal and collective stories exposes new perspectives at the interface between personal and structural lenses on understanding violence. The paper argues that through layering reflective creative storytelling processes (both personal and collective), differential experiences and responses to violence become more accessible for discussion. This uncovering in turn provokes new questions about the sources of problems, in order to challenge gendered and intersecting power inequalities, such as race and sexuality, that block pathways of transformative change for marginalised men and women. Furthermore, where research enables an inclusive group-building process, it can reveal new capacities for action to respond to the concerns raised.

The insights generated from a critical assessment of this layered methodological approach point to the need to build relational understandings of violence and injustice, grounded in everyday contexts, and on the role for creative story-based methodologies within this.

TG04-979.4

WHELAN, EMMA* (Dalhousie University)
FOSTER, KAREN* (Dalhousie University)

Abstract Systems, Ontological Security, and Campus Mental Health: Mitigating the Risk of Student Anxiety

In recent years, the mental health of university students has become a topic of grave concern. According to a 2013 Toronto Star report, in a survey of 30,000 Canadian university students, "89 per cent of students said they were overwhelmed by all they had to do; nearly 54 per cent reported being hopeless…56 per cent felt overwhelming anxiety and nearly 10 per cent had seriously considered suicide." (https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2013/06/17/national_survey_of_postsecondary_students_in_canada_shows_stress_and_anxiety_are_major_factors_in_mental_health.html) Universities are responding by increasing services to accommodate, treat, and prevent student anxiety. This paper uses Ian Wilkinson's (2001) work on anxiety and risk and Anthony Giddens' (1990) concepts of abstract systems and ontological security to examine the ways in which management of the risk of anxiety is represented in Canadian university policies and materials for students. We pay particular attention to representations of social sources of stress and approaches to responding to them, arguing that contemporary approaches to student mental health contribute to the individualization and medicalization of social problems.

RC14-274.1

WHITE, BOB* (Université de Montréal - LABRRI)

Raconter Montréal Autrement :Des Récits Fondateurs Au Pluriel

Les récits fondateurs de nos pays, régions et villes puisent dans le passé, mais ils cherchent aussi à agir sur le présent. Ils ont donc un impact important sur le sentiment d'appartenance et de reconnaissance de tous les citoyens au

lieu où ils habitent, indépendant de leurs origines. Pour imaginer l'avenir de la ville autrement, nous aurons besoin d'abord de réfléchir ensemble sur nos compréhensions respectives du passé. Le récit de la fondation de Montréal présente, comme fondateurs de notre ville, les Européens qui ont fondé Ville-Marie, une ville missionnaire. Il s'agit pourtant du moment initial de la colonisation d'un territoire habité depuis des millénaires. En effet, les recherches historiques et archéologiques ont permis de mieux comprendre le contexte de cet événement de 1642, la vision et le rôle de ses divers acteurs, incluant les autochtones, déjà présents sur le territoire. De ce point de vue, une mise à jour s'impose. Comment faire pour raconter la « fondation » de la ville à plusieurs voix? Est-il possible de les faire coexister dans un récit commun et partagé? Serait-il possible de voir l'histoire du peuplement du territoire comme une série de rencontres, dont certaines ont été marquées par la violence, d'autres par la fascination ou la mécompréhension, d'autres par des alliances éphémères? Dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche collaboratif, plusieurs stratégies de médiation culturelle ont été mobilisées pour mettre en images et en mots les divers savoirs et matériaux qui construisent ces « récits fondateurs » : documents historiques, artéfacts archéologiques, mythes, légendes, contes, archives, mémoires, objets, traces physiques, et autres. Si nous voulons que les Montréalais et Montréalaises de toute origine aient un sentiment d'appartenance, il faut commencer par la création d'un nouveau récit fondateur qui permet de repenser le rapport au territoire et surtout au passé.

RC30-552.5

WHITTALL, MICHAEL* (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)
ARTUS, INGRID* (FAU)
STAPLES, RONALD* (Friedrich-Alexander-University)

Are German Employee Representatives Learning to Speak on Behalf of Migrant Labour? Addressing the Problems of Status and Organizational Dilemmas

Drawing on the findings of a European Union funded project into industrial relations and multilingualism, IR-Multiling, the following paper discusses the issue of employee representation and the problem of foreign language barriers in the context of a German labour market increasingly dependent on migrant labour. Focusing on three case studies, a foundry, Fair Mobility (a DGB project for migrant workers) and a hospital employing Spanish nurses, we exemplify how employee representatives in Germany continue to struggle to talk on behalf of migrant labour. Although the problem of communication, conversing with migrants who possess a limited or no understanding of German, is undoubtedly a huge challenge, the paper contends two deep rooted historical problems might explain the inactivity of employee representatives' in Germany. The first concerns the question of migrants' status, specifically the political establishment's stance that the Gastarbeiter would return "home". While it would be an exaggeration to claim unions and works councils openly supported such a government line, they seem to have struggled to challenge such a mantra. Consequently, employee representative structures have labored to 1) free-up resources to address foreign language barriers and 2) only partly construct democratic platforms to provide migrants a voice. Undoubtedly, unions and works councils have welcomed migrant members into existing structures, but the proliferation of such involvement remains limited. The second issue concerns the construction of class identity, perceived organizational dilemmas on the part of works councils and trade unions. At this juncture in the paper we suggest employee representatives have been reluctant to acknowledge the diverse character of the workforce, i.e. the problems specific to migrant employees, out of a fear that such an acknowledgement could lead to the emergence of special interest groups, a development considered a direct threat to the hallowed notion of working class solidarity.

RC54-888.2

WHITTINGTON, ELSIE* (University Of Sussex)
LOVE, GILLIAN (University of Sussex)

Decision-Making Bodies? Contesting Notions of Choice and Control in Sex and Reproduction Research

This paper brings together the work of two doctoral projects, the first on young people's constructions and experiences of sexual consent, and the second on women's experiences of abortion. Both studies have explored notions of choice, control and empowerment in relation to the material body. Empowerment has been defined in this ISA stream as 'a psychological state, a feeling of competence, control, and entitlement;' however, we have found this definition of empowerment does not map easily onto our participants' experiences. In contrast to this individualised conception of empowerment we consider empowerment as gaining knowledge of and negotiating complex power relations.

In particular, we consider how abortion and sexual consent are framed as successful products of feminist struggle, which participants experienced as both liberating and restrictive. For example, their narratives were interspersed with feelings of responsibility and anxiety about how to manage and regulate their bodily

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autonomy in 'legitimate' ways. Gender, class, race and other intersecting axes of oppressions were significant in this process. To do this we mobilise Butler's work on vulnerability and resistance to explore how moments of choosing make the 'chooser' vulnerable to stigma, a significant aspect of our participants' discussions of sex and abortion.

Like many researchers, we have experienced a lack of adequate language to talk sociologically about embodied experiences. We consider how available discourses about the body are often either euphemistic or highly medicalised, leaving little room for the awkwardness and ambiguity our participants indicated were a significant aspect of their experiences but struggled to vocalise. We argue that considering empowerment as embodied, relational and ambiguous rather than an individual psychological state is a step towards enabling these discussions. Amplifying these experiences of ambiguity, uncertainty and embodiment in relation to empowerment facilitates a recognition of its contested nature, and better reflects our participants' lived experiences.

RC34-JS-87.2

WIENKOOP, NINA-KATHRIN* *(Leuphana University Lüneburg)*

West African Youth Against Democratic Backsliding – a Comparative Process-Tracing Analysis of the Uprisings in Senegal in 2012 and in Burkina Faso in 2014

Over the last years, presidents in African states tried to extend their constitutional term limit. The announcement of the presidents led to broad mobilizations. *Y'en a marre* in Senegal and *Balai citoyen* in Burkina Faso are impressive examples of youth-led movements that successfully mobilized the urban youth. They illustrate which challenges those new movements faced in keeping the mobilization alive and effecting the presidential decision. In both cases, other actors such as representatives of the opposition parties and civil society organizations rose up against the constitutional coup. But they mainly refused to ally with those new movements that they perceived as media-centered and, in the case of Burkina Faso, less politicized. Their understanding of politics and strategies differed to those of former protest movements.

Despite the mobilization successes in rather similar institutional settings and of comparable social movements, the uprisings proceeded differently leading to a diverting outcome: Whereas in Burkina the president resigned, the Senegalese president run again for office. This leads to the question of how those varying uprisings have been influenced by actors' perceptions, behavior and institutional preconditions.

By tracing back the processes and placing those uprisings in the historical context, I will show how political culture, former protest experience, democratization pathways and splits within the ruling elite and the military led to diverting perceptions, collective identities, and hence behavior.

The article mainly based on semi-structured interviews conducted in Berlin, Dakar and in Ouagadougou as well as on protest event duration statistics based on the Social Conflict Analysis Database (SCAD). Furthermore national media coverages by archive research, international newspapers, and collected grey literature published by protest actors themselves helped to gain more insights in the actors' perceptions on strategies and opportunities.

RC34-612.1

WIERENGA, ANI* *(School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne)*

RC34 Meet and Greet

An opportunity to welcome members, associates and friends

RC34-612.3

WIERENGA, ANI* *(School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne)*

Violent Metaphors and Beyond: On Impact and Futures within a Global Sociology of Youth

The concept of impact is now ubiquitous in the world of research. On the one hand, it is the frame for measuring effectiveness in the social, economic and ecological interventions funded by donors, governments and multilaterals; and on the other, impact has been deeply (and differently) written into the way that funding bodies, universities and sociologists think about research. There is a vexed and changing relationship between these frames.

Impact is a war metaphor. This is ironic, when one considers how effective social and cultural changes are made. Yet, impact is also about physics and the laws of nature, precision, touch-points, how far something travels, as well as catalytic energy. The latter interpretation may offer something more useful.

A global sociology of youth involves advocacy for some form of liveable futures. Arguably, never has an understanding of the social and cultural forces behind changes been more needed, and never has an understanding of complex causality been so vital. Yet at the same time, in the context of rising levels of white noise

and fear, it may also be the most challenging time for the insights of public-facing sociology to be heard.

Recognising rapid ecological, economic and social changes, and also recognising the convergence of the challenges surrounding climate change, economic precarity and mass movement of people, we are now looking at futures that raise these stakes sharply for researchers. Engagement demands the interplay of insightful local inputs and strong global networks.

In relation to the concept of impact, this session offers and examination of the growth of, touch-points for, and trajectories for a global sociology of youth. Drawing on analysis of RC34 records, and current inputs from our members, it offers a future-focussed reflection on impact, global forces, imperatives and opportunities.

RC22-415.1

WIEVIORKA, MICHEL* *(Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme)*

Exiting Violence : Levels and Temporalities

Exiting violence is becoming a domain in academic research, and not only a practical issue. But is it possible to integrate in a one single field perspectives that could become contradictory when one consider different levels, from the more individual dimensions, to the more general and global ones, and when one takes into consideration different temporalities, from short terme or contemporary perspectives to long term ones ?

RC31-554.19

WIGGER, IRIS* *(Loughborough University)*
YENDELL, ALEXANDER* *(Leipzig University)*

Lecherous' Refugee 'Sex Mobs' 'Threatening German Women'? the Stereotypical Portrayal of Migrant Men/Refugees in German Print Media - a Quantitative Content Analysis

The main aim of this paper is to present and discuss core research findings of the first phase of our British Academy/Leverhulme Trust funded Research Project 'The end of tolerance'. 'Race', Sex and Violence in Germany's Media discourse on migration (2017/2018).

The project methodologically triangulates a quantitative content analysis with a Critical discourse analysis of three major German newspapers [FAZ, Sueddeutsche, BILD] and the political Weekly FOCUS, chosen on the basis of their popularity and market-leading role and circulation compared with other newspapers.

The data sample of articles (n=408) covers a period of 21 months between May 2015 and January 2017 and has been collected in a digital data screening of these media based on a keyword search matrix.

The paper focuses on core findings of the first stage of the research, involving a quantitative content analysis of the data corpus, using a formal coding instrument to identify the prominence of different themes and actors in the sample. Based on the search of truncations (such as *sex *mob *refugee *migrant *muslim *islam *arab, *syr *northafrican etc.) as well as the analysis of the interpretation of crime statistics discussed in the articles the paper discusses the use of specific words and the wider context of the development of stereotypes in the three newspapers and the weekly magazine. Beside the univariate and bivariate statistical analysis the Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) enables the visualisation of the distances of the truncations in order to show the different images of migrant men related to sex-related issues created in the three newspaper and the weekly magazine. First results show that those created images to a certain extent follow the assumed political agenda of the newspapers and the weekly magazine.

RC05-111.4

WIGGER, IRIS* *(Loughborough University)*

The End of Tolerance? 'Race', Sex, Violence and Islamophobia in Germany's Media Discourse on Migration - a Critical Discourse Analysis

This research paper's main aim is to reflect on most recent developments in Germany's media migration discourses and to critically examine the role of media in promoting racist representations of predominantly Muslim migrant men, and the discursive intertwining of racist and sexist patterns of discrimination within media discourses.

Germany's media have been accused of spreading racist and sexist stereotypes especially of Muslim migrant men, after representing them as major challenge to society. In the wake of the European refugee crisis and Cologne New Year attacks, social controversies surrounding immigration have intensified nationally and internationally, with German media imagery of 'lecherous refugees threatening German women' exacerbating public debate. Against this background, my project investigates the intersection of narratives of race, sex, violence and Islamophobia in representations of migrant men in a critical discourse analysis of three German newspapers/a Weekly in 2015-2016, uncovering their racialised, gendered and

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sexual dimensions and exploring historical connections between Islamophobia, anti-Immigrant sentiment and anti-Black racism.

My main research questions are: 1. How exactly do German print-media write about migrant Muslim men and what role do narratives of race, sex, violence and religion play in their representation? 2. To what extent are the concepts of race and sex linked in perceptions of male Muslim migrants in German media? 3. What does the structure of this discourse tell us about underlying stereotypes and ideologies associated with migrant Muslim men? 4. What is the historical, social, cultural and political context of this discourse and how does it reproduce existing power relations?

This British Academy/Leverhulme funded project is theoretically innovative and advances research. While several studies have focused on representations of migrants in the media, only few have studied intersectionalities of discrimination in them, and even fewer have attempted to look at these in historical context.

RC23-439.4

WILBRICHT, JANA* (University of Michigan)
GONZALES, ANGELA (Arizona State University)

Characteristics and Implications of Online & Mobile Health Information Use Among American Indians in Arizona

Our presentation combines findings of two case studies, conducted in 2014 and 2016, on the use of online and mobile health information among residents of the Hopi Reservation in Arizona. Both case studies involved focus groups and a survey which was administered with focus group participants, which, although not representative of the community at large, does provide context for the focus group discussions. The Hopi – known for their cultural vitality – reside on a remote 1.6 million acre reservation, located in Northeastern Arizona, entirely surrounded by the Navajo Nation, the largest U.S. Indian Reservation, and more 60 miles from the nearest town. Like many Native American tribes, the Hopi experience some of the most severe health disparities in the U.S. We focus on barriers to health information access due to digital divides and cultural factors, as well as implications for health equity. Focus group and survey questions address health-related use of technologies such as search engines, e-mail, smartphone apps, texting, instant messaging, and social media, as well as devices used to access the Internet, types of health information searched for, confidence to find the information needed, etc. Key findings include very limited availability of fixed broadband and thus heavy reliance on smartphones to access the Internet, individuals with access functioning as information brokers for others in the community, and need-based rather than exploratory online searches for health information. Many participants also report difficulty selecting trustworthy online sources of health information, and are generally concerned about technology use which may violate Hopi cultural norms.

RC55-907.4

WILINSKA, MONIKA* (University of Jonkoping)
PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA (Jagiellonian University)
GRZENDA, WIOLETTA (Warsaw School of Economics)

If Not Work, Does It Mean Care?- Work and Family (im)Balance Women Aged 45+ in Poland

In this paper, we explore the work-family life balance among women aged 45+ in Poland. Poland is known to be a familialistic country in which family plays an important role in providing care for children, people with disabilities and older people. Women are consistently defined by their family roles, and the social system offers little if any support for combining work and family duties. Yet, studies examining work-family life balance often focus on women in the prime age. This paper however emphasizes the need to explore work-family life balance in later life. To that end, we examine the labour market position of women aged 45+ and their various intergenerational care duties, including care of older parents, disabled family members and grandchildren. The data set for this study comes from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) for Poland and includes 7042 women 45+. We use multinominal logistic regression models to explore the potential link between care situations and the probability of being unemployed, dealing with home/care duties and being retired among women aged 45+ in Poland. Our results indicate that the informal care work affects the labour position and quality of life of women aged 45+, but it does so in different ways. While caring for older parents and living with adult children barely affects women aged 45+, living with a disabled person and having grandchildren reduces the chances for women's employment significantly and negatively impacts their quality of life. In discussing these findings, we propose that the recognition of structures of gender and age is essential to meet goals of inclusive work-family reconciliation policies.

RC37-666.6

WILKE, DÉSIRÉE* (Paris Lodron Universität Salzburg)

Music and Democracy – Organizational Structures of Contemporary Classical Music Ensembles

This dissertation focuses on music ensembles that specialize in contemporary classical music. The research is interested in the genesis and transformation of the organizational forms of these ensembles. I argue that contemporary classical ensemble-culture is at the same time a countermovement against and a support for the institutionalized world of professional classical music.

In Germany, the number of foundations of contemporary classical ensembles has increased since the beginning of the 80s and has reached a peak in the 90s. The growth of the contemporary classical music scene is observable until today. The accompanying discourse of this development stresses among other things the contrast between modern democratical and traditional hierarchical forms of organization.

At first glance, the rise of contemporary classical ensemble-culture can be seen as an attempt to overcome hierarchical structures in order to make new aesthetical languages possible. At second glance, it can be seen as the attempt to satisfy just another expectation that has its roots in the 19th century: the aspiration of creativity, innovation and aesthetical autonomy that very often goes along with financial and life planning risks for the artists or musicians. A third glance reveals that this expectation again has led to a postmodern tiredness of repeating the no-menclature of innovation. Moreover, professional instrumentalists are educated within the trajectories of a highly traditional and institutionalized world of classical music, so that it becomes obvious that typical tensions occur.

Based on the results of a reconstructive analysis of documents (self-descriptions of ensembles, newsletters, CD-booklets), ethnographic observations and interviews held with (former) members of contemporary classical music ensembles, the research investigates how the perspectives of reflection are treated and related to one another by the actors. This provides insight into the social character of making contemporary ensemble-music regarding its involvement in the institutionalized world of classical music.

RC31-554.21

WILKINSON, LORI* (University of Manitoba)

At the Rainbow's End: Challenging the Economic Discourses of Refugees in Canada

Since 2005, Canada has resettled over 215,000 refugees, most of whom expect to and consequently do work and have relatively successful economic integration. There is no doubt that economic integration for refugees takes time, often longer than those migrating under different circumstances. Using primary research from two major Canadian surveys (conducted by the author), this presentation examines the short- and the long-term labour market experiences of refugees in Canada. While the short-term economic outcomes of refugees are understandably weak, there is considerable evidence that most refugees experience success in the long-term. This can be explained by several reasons. First, over 60% of all refugees arrive to Canada prior to their 30th birthday, meaning that most will have some exposure to secondary- and post-secondary education which means that employers are less likely to discriminate based on country of origin. Second, evidence from this and other studies reveals that age at arrival has significant influence on labour market outcomes, even among refugees. Those arriving to Canada prior to their 14th birthday tend to do better in the labour market than older teens. These findings challenge the discourse of the 'struggling' refugee which dominates the scholarly research, theoretical paradigms, political discourse, and policy platforms. Matching theory has been recently suggested as one way of organizing the equitable distribution of refugees to resettlement countries (Jones and Teytelboym 2017) which may reduce some of the problems of labour market integration in the short-term. The results of this research indicate there may be some merit to this approach, but it will not be as easy to implement as matching theories imply.

RC15-293.5

WILL, CATHERINE* (University of Sussex)
WILLIAMS, ROSALIND (University of Sheffield)
WEINER, KATE (University of Sheffield)
HENWOOD, FLIS (University of Brighton)

Data Mining in the Cloud? Revisiting the Sociology of Digital Health Platforms

Recent work in digital sociology has shown interest in health platforms as site for intensification of government and value creation. Work by Srnicek (2016) on 'platform capitalism' proposes a new typology of online platforms, and argues that they exist to gather data as the new raw material of global capitalism. In empirical studies of the largest health platforms, especially those focussed on

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research which have captured most sociological attention, researchers have described the promissory discourses that encourage ordinary people to store and share personal health data, including that produced by self-tracking (e.g. Sharon 2016, Van Dijck and Poell 2016). This paper draws on analysis of a more extended set of platforms using interviews with commercial and policy actors, ethnographic observations of digital health events and 'walkthroughs' (Light 2016) of devices, to examine the multiple logics shaping their development - beyond the search for data. Health monitoring helps companies embed their products and services in everyday life producing engagement from 'activated' consumers. At the same time, platforms appeal to governments/health care providers hoping that digital solutions will reduce future spending. Seeking greater specificity around the different platforms and the markets in which they arise, and drawing on recent work in Science and Technology Studies, we suggest that health platforms participate in the negotiation of 'care' and care needs at domestic, local and national levels, despite their apparent global reach. The paper argues for an appreciation of the heterogeneous logics and forms contained within commercial attempts to establish and expand digital health platforms as emerging information infrastructures.

RC46-774.1

WILL, JEFF* *(Center for Community Initiatives, University of North Florida)*

Community Partners in Evaluation and Change: Reflections on a Two-Decade Old Intervention Project Addressing Racial Disparities in Health Outcomes

Over the past two decades, The Magnolia Project has served a section of "the Northwest Corridor" of Jacksonville, FL, providing reproductive and well-woman care and intensive case management to reduce infant mortality in the African American community. During this time, the primary focus for Magnolia has been to provide clinic based well woman care, prenatal care, support groups and case management through a store-front site in the heart of the target area. As new opportunities for funding became available, Magnolia moved from its "traditional" focus of women who come to, or are referred to, the clinic site to a broad-based Community-wide focus in order to address the underlying symptoms affecting the community's health and the disparities this community faces. The Director and Staff of The Center for Community Initaives at the University of North Florida have been involved in the discussion, design, and implementation of Magnolia throughout thr past 20 years, literally "sitting around the table" working on the original program proposal. In this paper we reflect on our role as evaluation partner for the Magnolia Project, and discuss how Program Representatives and staff, Evaluation Partners, and Community Partners joined forces over the past 20 years to implement the Magnolia project,and how they made a difference in their community. The lessons learned from this process are informative to other programs seeking to expand their community impact through partnering with .

RC45-755.1

WILL, MEIKE* *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)*

MÜLLER, BIRGIT *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)*

GROENEVELD, JÜRGEN *(Institute of Forest Growth and Forest Computer Sciences, TU Dresden, Tharandt)*

Coupling Social Networks and Agent-Based Models: State of the Art and Prospects

Agent-based modelling is a valuable tool for capturing the interactions of individuals or groups connected in a network. Therefore, it has been applied to different disciplines of contemporary research to model, for example, social-ecological systems concerning land use or resource management, epidemiology, or social dynamics. The arising topics like group formation, cooperation, or diffusion of information are similar throughout the different disciplines and the methods resemble one another. Although those methods are widely applied, reviews of the existing literature always focus either on one specific discipline or on certain interactions happening within the network; an overview across disciplines and methods is missing so far. To fill this gap, we systematically reviewed articles combining social networks and agent-based modelling. We divided the evaluation into categories concerning the underlying network structure and its properties, the characteristics of the agents, the links and interaction between them, and the incorporation of empirical evidence to the models. Based on this overview, we discuss to which extent an exchange across disciplines is necessary and useful, and where the commonly used practices are sufficient. While we identified a broad range of underlying network topologies describing the interacting populations across the different disciplines, ranging from data-based network structures to classical network structures like small-world or scale-free networks, we found that the interaction mechanisms show large varieties with respect to the context. For instance, models for information diffusion in the social sciences are much more detailed than those in epidemiology, where constant transmission rates for the diffusion of diseases are often assumed. Besides the aim to foster synergies between the disciplines, we focus on open challenges when dealing with social networks in agent-based models.

RC45-757.3

WILL, MEIKE* *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)*

MÜLLER, BIRGIT *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Ecological Modelling)*

GROENEVELD, JÜRGEN *(Institute of Forest Growth and Forest Computer Sciences, TU Dresden, Tharandt)*

HASE, NIKLAS *(Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Department of Computational Landscape Ecology)*

Effects of Microinsurance on Informal Safety Nets – a Model-Based Analysis

The fight against hunger is an urgent global challenge. Microinsurance is promoted as a tool for improving food security and resilience for poor smallholders. But assessment studies of such policies show that apart from direct positive effects they may have unintended side effects. One potential side effect is that the introduction of microinsurance products may lead to a crowding out of informal safety nets. Informal safety nets are traditional arrangements of households to share risk, where income shocks are buffered by an exchange of money, labor, or in-kind goods. A loss of informal safety nets may lead to rising social inequality if poor households get excluded but cannot afford microinsurance.

With the help of a stylized agent-based model combined with instruments of social network analysis, we investigate under which conditions microinsurance will crowd out informal safety nets and under which conditions both can act as complements. The informal safety net, in our model, comprises a network where the nodes are households; links between two households represent their level of trust in each other. Households who suffer a shock may receive transfers from households with whom they share a link. The households decide about transfer payments based on their experience, current strategic and economic situation, and their individual preferences. This is incorporated in decision rules based on altruism, trust, reciprocity, expected utility, or learning.

Model construction and analysis are inspired by two case studies with different risk contexts. A first case study in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia considers the consequences of weather insurance against drought in a pastoral social-ecological system. The second case study in Cambodia investigates whether voluntary health insurance can have unintended consequences. We test to which extent formal decision rules can map the observed behavior and assess the dynamics in informal safety nets given access to microinsurance.

RC32-JS-74.3

WILLERS, SUSANNE* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Access to Justice and Refugee Rights As a Survival Strategy of Central American Women

For women fleeing violence in Central American countries refugee protection in Mexico has become an alternative to migration to the United States of America. Due to migration enforcement policies, traditional migration routes of escape have become too dangerous for women, especially when travelling with children. As a result, refugee applications in Mexico have been rising significantly; between 2013 and 2016 applications have been increasing over 600% (COMAR 2017). Yet, the Mexican refugee system and the particular local contexts in refugee receiving communities contribute to situations of re-victimization of migrant women and their children, unless the efforts made by UNHCR and regional NGO´s.

This paper is based on a longer field study in Tapachula, Mexico, starting in 2013 until 2017, looking at the circumstances of Central American Migration through Mexico and to the USA. The paper looks to analyse the particular situation in the aftermath of the humanitarian crisis of 2015 and the effects of following migration enforcement that led women with children choose to settle in Mexico in order to avoid deportation and look for refugee protection as a strategy for survival. This paper aims to analyse the difficulties and particular circumstances women face during this process, such as the effects of structural and gender based violence and segmented labour markets that endanger women's and children's livelihood in receiving communities.

RC31-JS-65.7

WILLERS, SUSANNE* *(Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Changing Mobility Regimes and Gender: Practices of Care Circulation in Processes of Migration Settlement in the Southern Mexican Immigrant Receiving Communities

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After the humanitarian crisis of 2015 the mobility regime of people fleeing violence in Central America has been changing. Particularly women migrants and their children have to settle in Mexico due to violence on migration routes and the lack of financial resources in order to migrate up north. One strategy of survival is looking for access to formal rights through refugee protection status in Mexico. Yet this legalizing processes requires time, knowledge and care provision from other members of the family. This paper looks at the particular experiences of refugee claimants in the southern Mexican town Tapachula. Based on fieldwork in the southern Mexican town Tapachula in 2017 and drawing on earlier research in 2013 and 2014, this paper looks at the particular experiences of women during this process, their strategies put into practice in order to manage this situation and the role of the extended family network. It looks to analyse how processes of re-victimization due to segmented labour markets and other aspects of structural and gender based violence impact women's agency during this process.

RC02-59.2

WILLIAMS, MICHELLE* *(University of the Witwatersrand)*

The Climate Crisis

Author Meets Critic session: The Climate Crisis

RC15-281.2

WILLIS, KAREN* *(La Trobe University)*
LEWIS, SOPHIE *(University of Sydney, Faculty of Health Sciences)*

Inequalities in Choice: Australian Accounts of Healthcare Preferences and Perceptions

Australia has a dual healthcare system with taxation based universal health insurance providing free public hospital care and a thriving private health insurance industry enabling healthcare provision in a private setting. The health policy context privileges healthcare as a consumer choice and there are policy incentives for individuals to choose private healthcare. We interviewed 78 individuals, and 41 healthcare gatekeepers (eg health professionals, administrators) to examine how preferences and perceptions about public and private care shapes the choices that they make for themselves or for others. Drawing on Bourdieu's relational view of inequality, and using the conceptual triad of habitus, capital and field, we found the capacity to make healthcare choices is unequally distributed; and that this is exacerbated in a system where preferences for private care are privileged in public and popular discourses about healthcare. We find that because private healthcare is privileged in healthcare policy and the media, both individuals and their healthcare providers are more likely to view private healthcare as a necessity, rather than an option. Even in a healthcare system where there is a world class public health system, we observe emerging inequalities between those who feel confident in choosing health care (and usually state their preference is for private care) and those who perceive that their choices are limited (usually referring to the need to seek public care). Quality healthcare is increasingly viewed as requiring the use of capital resources (eg economic, social, cultural), as dispositions and preferences (habitus) are shaped through the dominant positioning of private over public in the healthcare field.

RC15-JS-1.4

WILLSON, ANDREA* *(University of Western Ontario)*

Cumulative Advantage and Health Inequalities

Theoretical and empirical developments in the study of health inequalities over the life course.

RC01-45.3

WILNER, ALEX* *(Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA), Carleton University)*

State and Non-State Cyber Deterrence: Theoretical Expectations and Practical Constraints

For decades deterrence theory has proven adaptable and responsive to systemic and technological change. Traditional approaches to deterrence have evolved in response to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and missile technology, to shifts in global polarity, to the rise of authoritarian states and international terrorist organizations, and to other security concerns, like piracy, human trafficking, and transnational organized crime. Today, technological developments in algorithmic and computational power, digital networks, and cyberspace more broadly challenge deterrence anew, often in novel and peculiar ways. In cyberspace, coercive paradoxes abound. Under the right conditions, for instance, digital weakness can prove itself a strength, and digital strength, a weakness. Moreover, online, the distinction between criminality, espionage, and warfare is necessarily blurry, complicating military, civilian, and non-state responses. And questions abound regarding identification, attribution, and retaliation in cyberspace. The proposed paper is derived from a SSHRC-funded project on state and non-state cyber deterrence. It does two things. First, the paper explores several tactical concerns states and militaries will encounter in applying deterrence theory and practice to cyberspace. These challenges include: disaggregated state responses; technological limitations to "probabilistic attribution"; synthesizing offense, defense, and denial; balancing hardware and software necessities; contemplating undetected deterrence and defensive failures; tackling the power of weakness and weakness of power; and addressing the nexus between Artificial Intelligence, security, and cyber deterrence. Second, the paper explores cyber deterrence below the state. Cyberspace is inherently non-state in nature, made up of the billions of digital interactions between non-state actors. Accordingly, the paper suggests ways in which individuals, firms, NGOs and other non-state actors can apply the logic of coercion to protect their own digital assets.

RC57-929.1

WILSON, SARAH* *(School of Social Sciences, University of Stirling)*
LOVATT, MELANIE *(University of Stirling)*

Universities Project: Understand the Multiple Layers of the University. the University As Archipelago (Glissant).

Corporate projections of marketised universities present future-focused, glossy, uniform and safe spaces to the outside world. Such totalising visions exclude the lived (and sometimes difficult) experience of diverse students and staff. Starting from a perception of the university as constructed through multiple and evolving layers, relations and dialogues, many of which remain under-voiced or recognised, the aim of the collaborative project discussed is to better understand and to represent the different student (and eventually staff) experiences that contribute to/ produce the 'university'. We asked undergraduate and post-graduate students (self-selected but purposively sampled to reflect different genders, sexualities, ethnicities, nationalities, disabilities, social circumstances, family experience of university etc) at a medium-sized campus university about their experience, however ambivalent, of coming to feel a sense of belonging to, or sense of recognition within the institution (or not). Participants were also asked about their conceptions of the 'university' as they see it and how they consider it should be. A variety of text-based, visual and audial methods including individual and collective mapping to produce meta-maps of different relationships to university space, supplemented by photographs, written narratives, sound recordings and audio-diaries and walking interviews were employed. Multi-modal presentation of the resulting textual, audial and visual data is seen as a key way to display dynamic, multiple and potentially conflicting perspectives of the same space- without the pressure to provide or to conform to a dominant synthesis that might sweep away under-represented views and experiences. The aim is also to provide a sustainable means for the 'data'/ accounts given to serve as a 'starting point' for further collective discussion and re-imagination of the university (into the future), but also reflection on whether the dialogue so provoked values such diversity and relationality/ complexity or not.

RC25-467.5

WILSON, TIMOTHY* *(University of Turku)*
KRIZSÁN, ATTILA *(University of Turku)*

Politics in Science: A Struggle for Legitimacy in the Production of Knowledge By a Pseudoscientific Theory

Intelligent design (ID) is a pseudoscientific concept conceived in an attempt to bring religion-based teaching into the classroom. As such, it is involved in a constant struggle for legitimacy with the dominant scientific discourse of the theory of evolution and this results in ID politicizing science. In our paper, we use a corpus linguistic approach to study how intelligent design discourse uses dialogistic positioning to forward its creationistic propositions and at the same time limit the propositions of the theory of evolution. The results suggest that intelligent design discourse employs heteroglossic constructions that appear in uses of engagement structures (a sub-system of Martin & White's Appraisal theory) far more frequently than evolutionary biology discourse does so. These structures are used mainly to counter opposing propositions and to entertain propositions of ID discourse in their stead. The underdog position of ID obligates it to highly modulated heteroglossic engagement in order to forward its position, which is ultimately aimed at changing the political decision-making related to the teaching of science. This is because for many decades the control of dialogic space in both science and scientific education has largely belonged to members of the mainstream scientific community who have based their use of language on well-developed scientific arguments. The aim of the proponents of intelligent design to change this makes their intentions political in the sense of Palonen and their (discursive and material) actions could be considered as clear examples of politicking in the scientific and educational domains via discursive means of legitimization.

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RC06-145.2

WILTSHIRE, ANNE* *(Stellenbosch University)*

Reproductive Insecurity: Flailing Social Services and Labour Security Burdening Reproductive Networks.

Economic growth in South Africa has been accompanied by low employment growth, labour flexibilisation and a disproportionate increase in women's labour force participation. This adversely affects the 'double shift' of lower income women. However, reproductive work is not an individual task, static nor gender or household bound. Rather, it occurs within metamorphosing networks.

Participants are farm workers, agents stratified by residential (on- and off-farms) and employment status (permanent, temporary and seasonal). The study is a longitudinal design of qualitative interviews spanning 1 year with 12 farm-working women, each being a single case of a reproductive network stratified by residency and employment.

Findings illustrate household fluidity and how reproductive work occurs across (geographically split) households within reproductive networks. Networks are bi-directional between adults-children and children-children and children are nodes of networks. Networks metamorphose spreading the burden of reproductive work, especially when primary carers enter paid work and in lieu of social services. However, to earn a living in the absence of family, friends, neighbours and other supervisory services, some children are left in inadequate care. Child neglect is attributed to the misalignment between the operating hours of workplaces and schools, as well as a lack of state investment in childcare services.

This study highlights how, firstly, households are interdependent on each other and institutions for reproductive work. Secondly how, in lieu of state investment, social services and training provided by employers can mitigate reproductive insecurity. This occurs within a state committed to economic redistribution via social grants rather than transformative redistribution with the expansion of social services which means that lower income households are not privy to privatised services, leaving the onus on horizontal networks to carry the burden of unpaid reproductive work.

RC12-244.2

WINCZOREK, JAN* *(University of Warsaw)*
MUSZYNSKI, KAROL *(University of Warsaw)*

Paths to Justice of Small and Medium Enterprises in Poland

Paper presents the initial results of an extensive empirical study of small and medium enterprises' (SMEs) access to justice, conducted in Poland in 2017. Quantitative and qualitative methods have been used to obtain information on prevalence of justiciable problems in SMEs, actions they take on their paths to justice, owners' and managers' understanding of the process and a number of explanatory factors. Statistical model of incidence of types of problems and reactions to them is presented, along with in-depth analysis of the decision-making processes in SMEs. In the theoretical dimension, paper attempts to combine conceptual tools used in paths to justice studies with more abstract notions from systems theory. In this vein, decisions to use law (or to abstain from using it) in SMEs are conceptualised as risk management under conditions of legal and economic uncertainty.

RC17-326.2

WINCZOREK, JAN* *(University of Warsaw)*
MUSZYNSKI, KAROL *(University of Warsaw)*

Risk, Uncertainty, and Legal Problems. How Do SMEs Use Law?

Paper presents the theoretical framework aiming to explain patterns of decisions to use law in small and medium enterprises (SMEs). It informed an extensive empirical, quantitative and qualitative study of aspects of decision-making in SMEs, conducted in 2017. Two traditions of theorizing in social sciences inspired this project. Luhmann's systems theory delivered most conceptual tools, allowing to theorize organizations, forms of decision-making, structures of legal communication, types of communication within economic system and other relevant function systems. Paths to justice paradigm, originating in empirical legal studies on "access to justice", enabled operationalisation of legal phenomena for the purposes of empirical research and provided insights about the multiplicity of forms of legal communication in professional and non-professional contexts.

In this vein, using law - ie. consulting lawyers, drafting legal documents, going to court, using other forms of dispute resolution, or resorting to many other types of legal communication, formal and informal - was conceptualized as an outcome of processes of risk and uncertainty management in organizations observing their multiple environments. This led to an observation that decisions in SMEs to use law presuppose a transformation of the observed uncertainties into internally calculable risks. These are further mediated and re-allocated within organization itself or transferred to other entities. Such processes differ depending on type of organization, its available resources and the source of contingency.

The framework suggests that decisions to use law are different in businesses of different size and structure, family-run businesses and corporations, depend on the branch of economy and relative position of a business in the market. The paper also stresses, that contrary to a belief expressed by some theorists, the law is itself a source of contingency for SMEs. This makes it possible to observe different forms of contingency-to-risk transformation, including transformations using law, as competing decision-making opportunities.

RC17-327.4

WINDELER, ARNOLD* *(Technische Universität Berlin)*
JUNGMANN, ROBERT* *(TU Berlin)*

Collective Innovation, Organizations, and Fields: Towards the Organized Transformation of Today's Innovation Societies

Sets of organizations currently transform societies into innovation societies (Rammert et al. 2018; Windeler 2018). They make 'creative destruction' (Schumpeter 1934) an almost ubiquitous imperative. Organizations in these contexts not only reflexively and collectively produce the new and destroy the old; they also face radically new demands.

Likewise, innovation studies do not only describe the society-wide expansion of innovation. They also highlight that heterogeneous actors produce innovation collectively in networks and fields today (e.g., Saxenian 1994; Ferrary/Granovetter 2009; Sydow et al. 2012). In so doing, such studies point to forces of homogeneity (DiMaggio/Powell 1983) and heterogeneity as well as to struggles within these fields (Hoffman 1999). Although many aspects of collective innovation have been well studied, central theoretical questions remain. What qualifies as a field of innovation? What does the collective production of innovation in and between organizations mean? How do organizations shape fields, and how are they shaped by them within practical processes of producing innovation?

We outline a practice–theoretical perspective informed by Giddens to understand the active, recursive, reflexive, and collective transformation of societies and organizations in and through processes of innovation. We highlight the entwinement of organization, field, and society and of domination, legitimation, and signification in constituting collective agency in contexts of radicalized modernity. We develop and illustrate our framework by studying two completely different fields of innovation: the globally oriented semiconductor industry (Sydow et al. 2012) and a regional cluster in catalysis research (Schmidt 2013). We examine organizations as reflexive social systems, the role of organizations in processes of collective innovation, and the challenges they face. In this way, we contribute to a repositioning of organizations in today's radicalized modern innovation societies.

RC11-230.4

WINDELER, MALOU* *(Freie Universität Berlin)*

Active and Successful Ageing. Toward a Performativity of a Regulatory Regime

"Population aging is one of humanity's greatest triumphs. It is also one of our greatest challenges." – World Health Organization (2002)

The active and successful ageing paradigm as well as the anti-aging movement reflect the sociocultural triumphs and challenges of ageing we face today (cf. Katz, 2001/2002). However, the World Health Organization's Active Ageing Policy (2002), the national health policies of Canada as well as the British Columbia provincial and the Vancouver metropolitan area government with their Age-friendly action plans not just reflect these developments; they also construct a 'futurity' for ageing and ageing populations. Therefore, it is important to understand how they construct ageing in these programs. What kind of an ageing person do they imagine? What role does the state play? To approach these questions, I use Butler and Foucault as a theoretical framework. I ask how the active ageing policies through power/knowledge of institutions and discourses construct ageing and ageing populations. I scrutinize the performativity of the policy programs. More precisely, I, first, analyze if and how the discourses around the policies mentioned shape an exclusionary and individualistic understanding of ageing. Second, I examine if the programs confirm Nicolas Rose's (2001) thesis that the state tries to free itself of some of the responsibilities that it acquired across the 20th century for securing individuals lives or not. Third, I determine further important aspects around the construction of a futurity of ageing populations in these policies and action plans. In addition to a text analysis of the policies, I utilise interview data. I conclude with some general reflections on the constitutions of the futurity of ageing populations in modern Western countries today and challenges how to research them.

RC04-81.14

WINDLE, JOEL* *(Fluminense Federal University)*

Racializing Media Discourses and Parental Perceptions of Stigmatised Student Populations: Implications for Marketized Schooling

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

This paper analyses some ways in which racializing discourses interact with the spatial and social dynamics of marketized schooling. It identifies conflicting discourses that contribute to the polarisation of school social composition and resourcing in the Australian state of Victoria. Media narratives around "ethnic" gangs contribute to wider discourses surrounding working-class neighborhoods and schools as dangerous and violent "hotspots". At the same time, some elite private schools discursively produce themselves as providing a ladder of opportunity for talented and deserving minority youth. The paper draws on critical discourse analysis, based on media reporting on refugees, and interviews with parents selecting a secondary school for their children. Although some parental concerns mirror media reporting, many create alternative narratives and rely on personal and local histories to make sense of racialized student populations. The findings have implications for the management of school choice as a policy framework, suggesting that its exclusionary effects are heightened in the context of intense media and political attention to refugees as racialized subjects.

RC18-347.2

WINIECKI, DONALD* *(Boise State Universtity)*

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: Algorithmic Biopolitics in Policing

The recent introduction of machine-learning technologies has produced (among other things) `recommender systems` with applications ranging from Netflix ratings to policing, law enforcement and criminal justice. In the latter it is used to predict `likely offenders` and `likely reoffenders` (thus recommending police activity), and by judges in assigning sentences. Widespread and uncritical assumption that computer-based recommender systems are objective and immune to bias has influenced their rapid uptake. However, analysis of these `algorithmic policing` and `algorithmic justice` systems show unsupportable `preference` toward ethnic and racial minorities. The result is a biopolitics embedded in technoscience that—on the surface—ratifies long-standing bias associating biological factors and criminal behavior.

There is no current means to audit workings of machine-learning algorithms creating these results. This has produced substantive concern in computer-science that these systems do not reflect defensible science, and has spawned research and conferences under the name of Fairness, Accountability and Transparency in Machine Learning (FATML) seeking to produce means to detect and remove bias in the operation of such systems.

At present there are believed to be two principal sources of bias. First, data used to `train` algorithms and machine-learning software systems comes from archives that are known to be problematic—`uncleaned` data from police databases and national security databases. Second, algorithms are constructed by (primarily white male) programmers using not just statistics and logic, but also—probably unintentionally—biased `commonsense` held by the programmers in relationships between factors including race, ethnicity, and sex that are not necessarily correlated with criminal behavior.

This session will report cases of algorithmic bias and their biopolitical implications—especially as they may extend to the War on Terror—and current efforts among FATML researchers to address the identified issues in the production of fair, accountable and transparent systems.

RC40-701.5

WINSON, ANTHONY* *(University of Guelph)*
SILVER, JENNIFER *(University of Guelph)*
RAMSUNDAR, CHANTELLE *(University of Guelph)*
GOSHULAK, LARISSA *(University of Guelph)*

Sustainable Seafood Labeling Programs As a Tool for Sustaining the Oceans: Probing the Level of Consumer Awareness

This paper reports on the results of an online survey conducted as part of a larger research project focused on sustainable seafood certification and labeling programs and the Canadian retail food industry. Eco-labels have emerged as a key tool to arrest the depletion of marine species we take for food but some have questioned their effectiveness in actually promoting the sustainable harvesting of marine resources. The issue of consumer awareness of labeling programs has been identified by scholars and food retailers themselves as an important factor impinging on the success of these programs. A sample of respondents were randomly selected to reflect income and ethnic diversity in both a major metropolitan area and a smaller city located in central Canada. Demographic information on age, education and ethnicity were collected. Respondents were queried about their knowledge of environmental threats to marine life more generally as well as awareness of sustainable certification labels for seafood and their receptivity to purchasing sustainably certified seafood products and actual purchasing behavior. They were also asked to reflect on what they saw as the main barriers to purchasing sustainably certified seafood in both retail and restaurant food environments.

RC46-JS-46.2

WINSTON, NORMA* *(University of Tampa)*

Preparing a Program in Sociological Practice for an Accreditation Review and Site Visit By Capacs

Dr. Norma Winston, CAPACS Vice Chair, will discuss the CAPACS Site Visit Process, particularly organizing and hosting meetings with university administrators, internship site supervisors, and program faculty and students. She will address how applicant programs can prepare for CAPACS accreditation, and provide examples of how students' benefit from their tangible practice experiences, from her perspectives as a Review Committee Chair, Department Chair, and Program Director. Particular attention will focus on how successful CAPACS-accredited programs, and their host institutions, assume responsibility for the students they admit, educate, and train, as part of a growing trend in incorporating "experiential education" in higher education. Programs sow strong, supportive alumni by building relationships with business, community, and government leaders, and leveraging institutional resources, such as internship and career services, in placing program students into meaningful internships, supervised field work, and practica, where many alumni find employment after graduation.

RC50-836.1

WINTER, THERES* *(Sheffield Hallam University)*

The Who & the How - Insights on Inclusion in Tourism in Brazil's Northern Littoral Pleasure Periphery (LPP)

Tourism in Brazil was originally concentrated on a few urban areas in the South; however, it has been expanding to regions that were traditionally not on the list of travellers (Lohman and Dredge, 2012). To promote social and equitable development in Brazil's widely-deprived North, tourism development was encouraged by the Brazilian government which led to huge investments into Brazil's northern Littoral Pleasure Periphery (LPP) (Pegas *et al*, 2015). Consequently, sun, sea and sand tourism in the northern LPP has been growing rapidly attracting Brazil's new middle-class of domestic travellers and an increasing number of international tourists (Fennel, 2008; Ministério do Turismo, 2016). Tourism has become the most important sector in the northern regions; however, little is known about the structure and sustainability of Brazil's northern LPP (Pegas *et al*, 2015).

The aim of this paper is to provide empirical insights on *the who* and *the how* of inclusion in Brazil's northern LPP using a mixed-methodological approach. Quantitative value chain analysis (VCA) was adopted to identify *who* is and *how* they are included in the tourism value chain. This was followed by a qualitative photo-elicitation project which explored people's perspectives on tourism in terms value of tourism-related income, individual opportunities and challenges, and wider societal benefits and costs. Tourism development is highly valued by local people, because it brought an improved standard of living - in particular, through income generation and provision of infrastructure, health care and education. However, tourism in Brazil's northern LPP strongly mirrors classical disparities between the White and Black, the North and South, the Rich and Poor. Local people with a mainly *Black* Afro-Brazilian background have low-income jobs in hotels or *pousadas* without professional development opportunities, whereas owners and managers are dominantly *White* Brazilians from the South or expatriates from Europe.

RC01-36.3

WINTERTON, MANDY* *(Edinburgh Napier University)*
MARTINDALE, RUSSELL *(Edinburgh Napier University)*
GLOVER, PAULA *(QinetiQ)*

Parenting in Military Families: Stability and Change in a UK Context

This paper reports on a study of military families conducted across the UK in 2014-16. It comprised of focus groups with serving UK Ministry of Defence (MOD) personnel, and a diary study amongst a selection of military spouses. Families of interest were those who had chosen to live 'off-base' (i.e. not on housing schemes on or near military bases, provided by MOD). It sought to understand reasons for living off-base, and the implications for welfare support and familial wellbeing. The study revealed families negotiating the needs of the military, and their personal fulfilment, and offers insight into the lives of a significant proportion of UK families, who are vastly underrepresented in both academic and policy circles.

The study revealed the impact of cultural change with respect to gender roles and expectations. For example, male serving personnel sought and felt, a greater emotional proximity to their families whilst away from home. This is because social media and ICT are able to traverse the temporal and geographical divide that military service regularly demands. However opportunities for greater paternal involvement could be curtailed by institutional needs or culture, and this could heighten the awareness of absence for serving parents. Expectations for spouses' rights to a career was evident and proximity to maternal families for support could be a reason to live off-base. However, narratives of independence

and support were complex and contradictory. Careers and/or independence was hard won and the loss of informal support and shared understanding from other military wives was sometimes keenly felt.

The paper will foreground the changing demands and forms of the military and of the family in a contemporary UK context. It will consider what this means for individual and familial wellbeing and resilience, and the implications for those living within and also outside of a military base.

RC01-44.2

WINTERTON, MANDY* *(Edinburgh Napier University)*

KENNY, ETLYN *(University of Birmingham)*

FISHER, NATALIE *(QinetiQ)*

DUBERLEY, JO *(University of Birmingham)*

NEWELL, KAREN *(QinetiQ)*

FROST, SIOBHAN *(QinetiQ)*

Understanding Diversity Issues through the Lived Experience of UK Defence Personnel

The UK's demographics are changing and competition for talent is getting fiercer. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) needs to adapt to maintain its employment levels and maximise the benefits of drawing on a wider talent pool. The organisation has long recognised and taken steps to address the challenge in recruiting and retaining people from backgrounds not traditionally associated with Defence, specifically females and Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) personnel. However, numbers relatively remain low.

A large-scale qualitative study is being undertaken to explore the 'Lived Experience' of working in MOD of females and BAME personnel. This refers to a person's first-hand experience in everyday events in their working lives. A timeline interview approach is being used with over 600 personnel across the three Armed Services and Civil Service in the UK. The aim of the study is to better understand the experiences of these individuals (in comparison with the white, male majority) to inform further actions to improve the representation of these minority groups across Defence. The study asks:

- To what extent does gender and ethnicity influence the Lived Experience of working in MOD?
- What are the positive aspects of this and how can these be exploited?
- What are the negative aspects of this and how can these be addressed?
- How can these findings be interpreted in light of theories/literature on minority representation in organisations?

This is a considerable qualitative study, in terms of its scale and ambition. Before embarking on the main study the method was piloted with 30 participants to assess whether the approach worked effectively across all cohorts and mediums, and mitigating steps have since been taken in the next phase. To date, a number of methodological lessons have been learnt, which we suggest are valuable to garnering sociological insight of use to large scale military organisations.

TG06-996.3

WINTON, SUE* *(York University)*

Fundraising for Toronto, Ontario's Public Schools

Fundraising by parents to augment school budgets is commonplace in Toronto's public schools. Why are families asked to fundraise for public schools? Why do some parents who oppose school fundraising nevertheless participate? To answer these questions, I turned to institutional ethnography (IE) because IE offers a way to examine the everyday world and determine how things happen as they do. My investigation began from the standpoint of parents engaged in fundraising activities (i.e., their fundraising work). To understand how this work is socially organized I conducted interviews with parents, school council members, teachers, and educational leaders. I also analyzed texts produced by schools and school councils in the Toronto District School Board (TDSB), the TDSB, Ontario's Ministry of Education, and the media; and I drew on my knowledge as a parent, teacher, and researcher.

My findings highlight four Ontario policies introduced in the past two decades that play key roles in organizing parents' experience of fundraising today: school councils, parent involvement, fundraising, and school funding policies. These policies reflect, contain, and mobilize neoliberal discourses that advocate greater individual responsibility, a new role for government (i.e., to facilitate market conditions, attitudes, and behaviour), and increased involvement of private actors in public program delivery. A new funding policy introduced in 1997 resulted in major funding cuts to the TDSB. School councils, also introduced in 1997 and mandated in every Ontario public school, are parent-majority organizations that are permitted to fundraise; most spend the majority of their time doing so. Participating in fundraising provides a means for parents to support their children's schools and academic success (as they are called to do in government, TDSB, school, and media texts), to create 'better' schools that may help give their children competitive advantages in the global marketplace, and thus enact "good parenting" under neoliberal rationality.

RC08-174.2

WIRTH, CHRISTA* *(University of Zurich)*

Philippine Scholars between Manila and Chicago: A History of the Social Sciences, Decolonization, and the Cold War

This paper explores the creation and circulation of social scientific knowledge about Philippine society, history, and culture between Chicago and Manila. This analysis unfolds in a postcolonial time frame and at the nexus of the Cold War, decolonization, and development efforts in the so-called Third World. At the heart of this paper lie Philippine social scientists, mainly anthropologists, who rotated within transpacific academic networks between the University of Chicago, the University of the Philippines at Manila, and the Ateneo de Manila. The late 1950s and early 1960s are particularly important because it was during this time that the first generation of highly trained Philippine academics returned to the archipelago from the U.S. and taught the following Philippine generations of social scientists. [1] The University of Chicago was the place where this first generation earned its Masters' degrees and Doctorates.

This paper traces the intellectual and migratory Philippine biographies of the Chicago alumni F. Landa Jocano, Arsenio Manuel, David Barradas, and Alfredo E. Evangelista who were central individuals within the transpacific social scientific community. The main questions are: What kind of social scientific—mainly anthropological—knowledge about the Philippines did these scholars create? How did this knowledge circulate between the U.S. and the Philippines? In addition, how did these academics contribute to "Cold War social science"[2] and to decolonization efforts?

The sources analyzed for this paper will be letters, (un)published publications, notes, reports, government documents, and photographs.

[1] Bautista Banzon, Ma. Cynthia Rose. The Social Sciences in the Philippines: Reflections on Trends and Developments. In: Philippine Studies, 48, 2000/2, p. 178.

[2] On Cold War social sciences, see, for example, Isaac, Joel. Introduction: The Human Sciences and Cold War America. In: Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences, 47, 2011, pp. 225-231.

RC06-133.6

WIRTH, HEIKE* *(GESIS)*

Gender-Specific Differences in Time Use of Girls and Boys Regarding Domestic Work

Depending on their area of life, adults show gender-specific differences in their use of time. Although the time spent by women on domestic work has declined over recent decades and the amount of time spent by men on domestic work has increased slightly, there appears to have been little change in the gender-specific division of labor. The continuing gender-specific division of work is seen as the result of negotiation and specialization processes between the partners, particularly in the context of family formation. Differences in the economic and non-economic resources of men and women are assumed as underlying mechanisms which come along with better or less favorable negotiating positions. Other mechanisms are the influence of social norms on gender roles and gender identities.

The focus of this study is on gender differences in children (10 to 17 years) regarding time spent with domestic work. In contrast to adults, economic and non-economic resources, as well as negotiation processes (e.g. between parents and children), should have no impact on gender-specific differences in time use of children and adolescents. However one could assume that the division of labor between father and mother or the time parents spend with domestic work, and also negotiation processes between siblings might influence the time spent by boys and girls with domestic work.

Based on the German time use study 2012/13 our findings up to now are: (1) Girls spend more time with housework than boys. This gender-specific difference increases in the transition from childhood to youth. (2) It is not so much the time constraints of the parents as a result of gainful employment, which influence the children's working hours. Rather, parents' involvement in the household seems to be closely related to the children's contribution. (4) The household context seems to have different effects for boys and girls.

RC13-259.4

WISEMAN, TANIA* *(University of Brighton)*

CHURCH, ANDREW *(University of Brighton)*

RAVENSCROFT, NEIL *(University of Brighton)*

Leisure in 21st Century Later Life

New ageing populations are emerging in the UK, people are surviving into later life in greater numbers than ever before and many of those people are healthy (ONS 2014), which is a new phenomenon. This research considers theory and research from subjects that often consider later life to be problematic, but reads them from a more optimistic perspective. Leisure research and theory,

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

gerontology, sociology, public health, epidemiology, and UK office for National Statistics reports all contribute to creating a new perspective on later life.

The narratives about leisure in late life presented in this research were constructed through immersion in the contributions of individual Mass Observation Archive correspondents writing about everyday life from 2000-2016. Current and remembered stories about everyday life are woven together using direct quotes to create stories that illustrate everyday leisure in 21st century late life in the UK. Creative non-fiction is an important narrative form (Gutkind 2012) which is used in leisure studies research (Humberstone 2011, Smith 2013), and aims to present qualitative findings in an engaging and emotive way (Caulley 2008).

The rich and insightful reports from the correspondents of the mass observation archive record in great detail the lives that people are living, and how they feel about them. There is not currently a grand narrative to lead us in this uncharted extended later life. So looking to the side, at peers to find out about later lives in the 21st century is one way of imagining this new phase. With varied stories of later life for inspiration we can begin to imagine our own later life stories, not based on historical generalisations, but on the carefully reported everyday lives of people that know.

RC08-175.3

WISSELGREN, PER* *(Umeå University)*

Decentering Cold War Social Science: Alva Myrdal's Social Scientific Internationalism, 1950-1955

Early post-World War II international social science was marked by paradoxical tendencies. On the one hand, it experienced a rapid expansion underblown by a new optimistic internationalism in the wake of WWII (Iriye 2002; Sluga 2013). On the other hand, many of the initiatives taken were increasingly framed and affected by the emerging Cold War tensions and processes of decolonization (Heilbron et al 2008; Solovey & Hamilton 2012). Embedded in these cross-currents of internationalism and geopolitics, UNESCO's Department of Social Sciences (SSD) became a transnational key player (Selcer 2011, Rangil 2013).

The aim of this paper is to contribute to our understanding of UNESCO's SSD and its role for Cold War International Social Science, by analyzing Alva Myrdal's social scientific internationalism during her term as Director of the SSD, 1950-1955. Empirically, the historical and sociological analysis is centred round 15 key texts in which Myrdal explicitly articulated her ideas and visions regarding international social science in general and UNESCO's SSD in particular.

The argument of the paper is developed in three teps. First it is shown that a relatively distinct "core" in Myrdal's social scientific internationalism can be discerned and that these core ideas in important respects overlapped with the dominating view according to which U.S. social science constituted the unquestioned center and model of international social science. In comparison with her predecessors, however, Myrdal promoted a more interdisciplinary, applied and, not least, polycentric approach to international social science – a difference that became increasingly emphasized over the years. Third and finally, it is argued that Myrdal's polycentric internationalism was based on a power-sensitive analysis of the geography of knowledge, according to which the Indian case emerged as a theoretically important alternative node in the decentered international social science envisioned by Myrdal.

RC54-888.4

WITHAECKX, SOPHIE* *(Free University Brussels)*

Researching Harmful Cultural Practices: Intersectionality As a Tool for Rethinking Power and Privilege in Research

The concept of 'harmful cultural practices' has become a common, yet contested term in academic scholarship (Longman & Bradley, 2015; Mohanty, 1988). Developed mainly within Western institutions to particularly call out non-Western practices as sexist and violent, it has been criticised for its inherent biases and the ways it might be abused to justify neo-colonial interventions and oppression in non-Western settings. When uncritically reproduced in research, scholars may thus partake in the reproduction of problematic representations of non-Western men and women as respectively inherently violent or as passive victims of 'culture'. These issues are complicated by the differing views of morality involved and the difficulties that arise when exposing practices considered as 'normal' and inherently 'good' by some, but described as 'harmful', oppressive and 'bad' by others. Researchers working from positions of privilege, may therefore become caught up in a complex of challenging moral and epistemological questions. Because: Who exactly is exposing these practices as 'harmful'? Whose voices are heard in research and which perspectives become silenced? How does a concept like HCP – with its emphasis on 'culture' – obscure the impact of racial, economic and neo-colonial exploitation in the persistence of these practices?

In this contribution, I focus on scholarship on honour-based violence and female genital mutilation, to describe how concerns with power and privilege have been addressed in research. This may involve for example adopting comparative perspectives or incorporating adjusted notions of autonomy and agency. Further, I explore how intersectionality theory may be useful for researchers studying harmful cultural practices. By centralising a commitment towards social justice

and a dynamic view on the nature of oppression, intersectionality may provide useful tools for rethinking research strategies and concepts, and for critically assessing one's position when studying contentious issues like 'harmful cultural practices'.

RC38-668.3

WITTE, NICOLE* *(University of Goettingen - Center of Methods in Social Sciences)*

(Social) Parents in the Healthcare System: Helped or Trapped?

When children are born, this leads to big changes in the life of the adults who are responsible for them. This goes far beyond intrafamilial changes, for it inevitably involves contact with various organizations within the healthcare and education systems. This applies to an even greater degree to (social) parents of children with a so-called developmental delay, whether physical, mental or psycho-social.

In a research project on children with motor development delay, my colleagues and myself are studying the course and the meaning, or interpretation, of interactions between the (social) parents and the professional actors in such organizations in Germany. In addition to considering the 'effects' of these interactions on and for the children, we are mainly interested in reconstructing the interactions against the background of the biographical experiences of the individuals involved. At least for the professional actors, experiences with and in the organization are an immanent part of their biographical experiences and are constituted daily.

If, for instance, we analyse a consultation between a mother and a nursery school teacher, we are not only interested in whether the mother accepts the teacher's advice and puts it into practice in her handling of the child, and what effect this has on the child's development. Rather, our main focus is on reconstructing the course of the interaction, in order to reveal how the specific organization is (re)produced and structured by, or structures, the social actions that take place within it.

In a contrastive comparison of biographical case studies and video analyses of interactions between (social) parents and the professional actors, we will be able to show not only how the organization (the nursery school) structures the interaction in different ways, but also how the organization is structured by the actions of the individuals involved.

RC56-920.3

WITTROCK, BJORN* *(S)*

The Axial Age and Cultural Crystallizations in Global History By Björn Wittrock

The Axial Age involved a series of profound shifts in trade, rulership and cultic practices in the middle centuries of the first millennium BCE in several high cultures across the Old World. Jointly theses shifts, or perhaps rather breakthroughs, gave rise to new world religions and a new imperial polities. These changes were often premised on assumptions about a chasm between a mundane and a transcendental sphere and concomitant assumptions about the conditional nature of legitimate rule as expressed in ideas about a mandate of heaven or rule bestowed by divine grace.

These changes also gave rise to antinomies that have characterized human societies ever since such as that between the availability to rulers of religious beliefs and practices of world religions to draw upon for the purpose of legitimating an existing socio-political order and the inevitably contingent nature of that rule.

In the course of the two millennia CE the profound consequences of the Axial Age have become apparent on a global scale. In most cases it is a question of ensuing shifts that can be broadly encompassed as a sequence of so-called secondary breakthroughs.

Secondly, even if we were to tentatively accept a description of the pivotal role of the Axial Age, this would not preclude an analysis of later periods of momentous transformation and crystallization, analogous to and influenced by but not reducible to the Axial Age and its consequences. In a series of texts, I have argued that both the period of transregional reorientation in the 10th to 13th centuries and the formation of modernity in its different varieties constitute such periods.

I shall explore empirical examples from these two periods after the Axial Age proper of profound cultural crystallization in global history.

RC54-890.3

WÓJTEWICZ, ANNA* *(Niculaus Copernicus University)*

Body on the Plate. on the Relation between the Carnality and Food (on the example of meat in advertising)

The aim of the paper is to answer the question on the nature of particular relations between the cultural and social construction of the body and food consumption represented by **selected media advertisements**. I will attempt to

explain how food stabilizes, catalyses, separates and mediates social relations, as well as social and individual bodies.

The body representations (in the analysed advertisements of meat) primarily perpetuate **social divisions and inequalities**. They are oppressive to a large extent: race stereotypes, the apparent emancipated female sexuality, the simplified vision of the national community based on patriarchal patterns.

The way of presenting the actors' physicality nearly imposes the meaty interpretation – naked bodies are associated with the advertised product – the juicy beef or firm and well flavoured chicken. **The individual is thus more of an object, a commodity, a physical form of capital than the embodied subject (fine line between the advertised product and the body that advertises it). At the same time, we influence the social construction of meat and the body, the way it is packaged and what it looks like, or what values it codes.**

Analyses show that making class choices we choose light, interesting, healthy food. This transforms bodies, assigns them class qualities which must be maintained by proper food. This way the described relation deepens – **the cultural and physical construction of food is more and more strongly coupled with the cultural and physical construction of the body**.

The media transmit the message, shaping the nature of the relation and form the matrix of memory and a set of commands to determine the manner of transforming the body. **Contemporary consumers torn between the oppressive culture, economy and society and the rather naive attempts at emancipation** – buying at discount stores and hypermarkets, we are undergoing physical and cultural unification.

RC01-36.2

WOLEJSZO, STEFAN* *(DGMPRA)*

A Preliminary Examination of Elder Care Among Canadian Armed Forces Personnel

The impact of elder care upon military personnel is an important but seldom researched area of concern for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). As the "baby boom" generation enters into their senior years, and as the average lifespan of Canadians increases, there are an increasing number of individuals who require age-related care and assistance. CAF members engaged in elder care may experience challenges balancing those responsibilities (e.g., appointments, providing help with medicine, providing financial assistance) with the demands of home life that may include dependent children along with managing a military career that commonly includes extended training and deployments. Elder care is also a highly gendered activity as women assume primary caregiver responsibilities in elder care more often than men (Yee & Schulz, 2000), and women are four times as likely as men to leave employment as a result of elder care (Keating et al, 2013). This pattern is potentially problematic for the CAF, who have worked toward increasing the proportion of women in uniform. In the fall of 2017 the Canadian Armed Forces, in collaboration with academia, launched its first survey dedicated to work-life balance and elder care. This presentation provides a preliminary overview of the level of elder care provided as well as the impact of elder care upon the well-being, career intentions, and mental health of CAF members. Gender differences in the impacts of elder care are also examined.

RC20-370.4

WOLF, CHRISTOF* *(GESIS Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences)*

The International Social Survey Programme – a Resource for Comparative Analyses

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) was founded in 1984. Initially it was conducted in four countries while today the ISSP has around 50 member countries from six continents. Since 1985 the ISSP has run a comparative survey every year and has collected data from more than one million respondents.

The ISSP can be a resource for comparative analyses at least from two different points of view. First, ISSP surveys cover pertinent social topics stimulating research around like Citizenship (fielded in 2004/ 2014), Environment (1993/ 2000/ 2010), Family and Changing Gender Roles (1988/ 1994/ 2002/ 2012), Health and Health Care (2011), Leisure Time and Sports (2007), National Identity (1995/ 2003/ 2013), Religion (1991/ 1998/ 2008/ 2018), Role of Government (1985/ 1990/ 1996/ 2006/ 2016), Social Inequality (1987/ 1992/ 1999/ 2009/ 2019), Social Networks (1986/ 2001/ 2017) and Work Orientations (1989/ 1997/ 2005/ 2015). As can be seen from this list, ISSP is not only comparative across countries but also follows a longitudinal design thus the data can be used for cross-national as well as for analyses of social change. These data are easy to find, they are well documented and available free of charge.

However, the ISSP can also be resource for comparative research in another form: The ISSP has developed a set of rules and procedures that allow it to achieve a high level of cross-national relevance and comparability. Rules for questionnaire development, for translation, for documentation have been developed to ensure high quality of the process and results while at the same time formally involving every member country to the same degree (one country, one vote). These rules will be described in more detail and it will be demonstrated that they may serve as best practice for other comparative projects.

RC40-698.4

WOLF, STEVEN* *(Cornell University)*
GHOSH, RITWICK *(Cornell University)*

Performing Quantification: Productivism, Multifunctionality, and Ecological Sustainability in Agrienvironmental Policy

Payments made to farmers under agrienvironmental policy schemes in USA serve multiple functions. The material sustainability of farming (e.g., soil erosion control) and mitigation of off-farm ecosystem degradation (e.g., Gulf of Mexico hypoxia) are elements of this diverse set of social functions. Through critical examination of efforts to rationalize payments on ecological grounds - a shift to so-called, data-driven, outcome-based programs structured by new ranking algorithms and new logics of accountability - we are able to observe aspects of the political economy of environment and political economy of agrifood. The study highlights how technoscience serves to re-legitimate existing relations and values in policy networks, and at the same time technoscience is mobilized as a disruptive force. The results indicate that technology is a central and thoroughly ambiguous resource in processes of development.

RC40-JS-4.4

WOLF, STEVEN* *(Cornell University)*

Reflexive Environmental Governance and New Performances of Accountability: A Critical Analysis of Adaptive Management

In the context of contemporary environmental governance, promulgation of technified metrics - and performance of audits to signal accountability in relation to standards - is, perhaps, no longer sufficient. New forms of assessment and new modes of engagement with sustainability emphasize reflexivity and learning. An emerging requirement for public performances of reflexivity and learning is visible in the growing relevance of adaptive management, experimentalist postures, and programs of projectification. These emphases on learning reflect interest in i) spurring innovation (i.e., organizations and practices must be dynamic), ii) integrating socioecological change into assessment routines (i.e., metrics and standards must be dynamic), and iii) addressing criticisms attached to reliance on indicators that fail to capture relevant outcomes. While efforts to mitigate environmental degradation and expand public good production necessarily rest on doing new things and doing things differently, there are theoretical and historical reasons to maintain a critical stance in relation to contemporary commitments to reflexivity and representations of learning. In this paper, I develop these arguments through a review of pertinent literature and empirical analysis of efforts to institutionalize adaptive management in sagebrush steppe habitat exchanges; conservation platforms designed to offset risks to populations of greater sage grouse, and at-risk species in the Western states of the USA.

RC28-510.4

WOLFE, JOSEPH *(University of Alabama at Birmingham)*
BAULDRY, SHAWN* *(Purdue University)*
HARDY, MELISSA *(Pennsylvania State University)*
PAVALKO, ELIZA *(Indiana University)*

Multigenerational Attainment and the Mortality of Silent Generation Women

This study builds on previous scholarship on women's socioeconomic attainment and mortality by studying racial differences among "Silent Generation" women, a cohort of women born between the early 1920s and 1940s. Prior research suggests that the attainment of multiple familial generations provides health-related resources related to mortality, but the historical contexts of these women, their parents, and their adult children suggest that the nature of the relationship between multigenerational attainment and mortality varies by race. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women, this study examines the relationship between white and black women's mortality and the socioeconomic attainment of their parents and adult children. By taking into account the historical contexts of these women and their families, the analysis reveals that multigenerational attainment is indeed related to women's mortality, but the economic, educational, and occupational components of SES most relevant to longevity vary by both generation and race.

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

RC15-JS-29.2

WOLFE, JOSEPH *(University of Alabama at Birmingham)*
BAULDRY, SHAWN* *(Purdue University)*
HARDY, MELISSA *(Pennsylvania State University)*
PAVALKO, ELIZA *(Indiana University)*

Multigenerational Attainments and Mortality Among Older Men: An Adjacent Generations Approach

Recent work in stratification emphasizes the importance of multiple familial generations in status attainment and other transmission processes. In support of this line of thought, studies find evidence that grandparent and parent socioeconomic attainments are associated with both children's life chances and health in early life and adulthood. Health disparities research in this area generally assumes that the rewards of attainment are paid forward across successive generations, meaning grandparent and parent achievements give children an advantage, but an emerging literature suggests that mortality risk in old age may be more closely linked to the attainments of parents and adult children, i.e., adjacent generations. No single study, however, considers the unique multigenerational structure of health disparities suggested by this literature. To address this gap, we use nearly complete and recently updated information on mortality from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men (NLS-OM), a nationally representative sample of U.S. men aged 45 to 59 beginning in 1966. These men were followed for over two decades, providing extensive biographical information about themselves, their parents, and their adult children. Our results support a three-generation model in which men with high-attaining adult children have an especially low risk of mortality in later life when compared to fathers with low-attaining children and men who remain childless. More broadly, our findings highlight the importance of accounting for the attainments of adjacent generations and suggest that increasing educational and occupational opportunities for children and young adults may help generate broader improvements in population health among older adults.

RC54-887.5

WOLFF, VIRGINIE* *(Université de Strasbourg)*

Sensitive Bodies: From Lack of Recognition to Social Distinction

While the sensitive body, or highly sensitive body, was misunderstood and marginalized, non-seen as a suffering body because of its invisible symptoms, a major change is coming to its status through the action and the empowerment attempt of some social agent who describes themselves as sensitives.

Gluten sensitivity, an example of a contested illness, helps to demonstrate that by the visibilization's mechanism of the sensible body and the progressive legitimation of the body experience, social inequalities have been hidden and became invisible.

Using data from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with gluten-free and gluten-restricted persons in France (Paris, Strasbourg) and in Germany (Berlin), this study aims to show how the category "sensitive body" tends to transform the social mechanisms into natural mechanisms, naturalizing the relations between the ones who "feel" and the others who do not "feel".

The ability to sense is presented as a difference based on innate properties, as a sixth sense, whereas to describe oneself as "sensitive" implies the acquisition of knowledge and skills. A learning is necessary to understand, decrypt and talk about the symptoms, which are perceived by the gluten sensitives as evidences supposed to guide their everyday food practices. Since, the way to be sensitive depends on the process of socialization and therefore, sensitivity can be considered as part of the habitus.

This categorization, separating the ones more able to sense from the others, less able, can be seen as an attempt to create a new power configuration, which could arise new form of symbolic violence.

Moreover, within the group of sensitive people, different kind of practices take place and let us see that it is an heterogenous group, in which some leaders take advantages and manage to distinguish themselves in diverse social spheres.

RC35-632.4

WOLTERS, LAURA* *(Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung)*

Observing Sexual Violence: Strategies of De-Legitimizing the Cologne Sexual Assaults

The New Year's Eve sexual assaults during mass-gatherings in the center of Cologne in 2015/16 marked a turning point in German public discourse about sexual violence. Before the events, many of the acts of groping and harassment that occurred in Cologne would not have been perceived as violent, but would have been understood to fall into the gray area between consensual sexual interaction and blatant sexual violence, i.e. rape. After the news coverage caught up with the events, a broad consensus emerged that what happened was indeed and undoubtedly violence. It was, in other words, the act of observing that transformed certain practices into violence. However, the particular discursive

and interpretative processes in this case can only be understood in light of the so called European "refugee crisis" and the alleged perpetrators' North-African origin, which provided a crucial resource for drawing attention to the assaults and, at the same time, transformed political interpretations and notions of legitimacy.

The paper will look into these dynamics with particular focus on the various observers' strategies to draw attention to specific aspects of the events and de-legitimize them as violent. Drawing on media coverage as well as on NGO and official statements, this paper analyzes how the sexual violence discourse has changed after the events and whose narratives became dominant. It will show that the whole discourse was formed by the competition between two interpretations of the incidents – one focused on the origins of the perpetrators, the other on the gaps in culpability – which now determines new perceptions of sexual violence.

RC09-JS-39.2

WON, JAEYOUN* *(Yonsei University)*
DAI, FEN *(Yonsei University)*

Compliance Management As Neo-Liberal Strategy in China

This paper discusses local-global dynamics of neo-liberal complicance management strategy in China by investigating a case of "A" transnational enterprise in China. The notorious GlaxoSmithKline plc bribery scandal in 2013 pushed the issues of corruption in China to the highest point and disclosed a series of misconducts in violation of compliance management. China has a long history of practicing "guanxi" on business relationship, which is based upon reciprocity, emotional feelings, and personalized networks. However, recently, a series of compliance regulations and rule of law have been established in post-socialist China. In particular, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) is grudally into public's vision with several bribery cases. Based upon qualitative data from transnational enterprise "A", this paper attempts to examine the local adaptation of global compliance management tactics.

RC24-442.1

WONG, CATHERINE MEI LING* *(University of Luxembourg)*
LOCKIE, STEWART *(James Cook University)*

Policy and Industry Elite Perceptions of Risk and Uncertainty in Climate Policy: A Cross-National Study

Uncertainties associated with the pace, timing and non-linearity of anthropogenic climate change constitute a significant challenge for climate policy and the management of subsequent risks. This paper is thus concerned with how those involved in the design and implementation of climate policy: 1) think about the temporal dimensions of climate risks; 2) understand uncertainty; and 3) rationalize specific policy preferences and recommendations. Based on semi-structured interviews with policy and industry elites in Australia, China and the UK, this paper found that participants had significant difficulty conceptualizing long-term as opposed to short-term climate risks. On the latter, both public and private sector participants across all three countries were far more concerned over the management of political risk than with uncertainty over the magnitude or timing of environmental change. For a majority of participants, market-base policy options and technological fixes were the overwhelming preferred policy option with little critical reflection on: (a) their ability to deliver results within the IPCC's SRES scenario timeframes; and (b) the kinds of risks they may generate and how best to prioritize or mitigate them. Adaptation was also a conspicuously minor theme indicating that it may not be a policy priority despite a number of participants expressing the belief that the world has run out of time to avert a tipping point in climate change. These empirical observations reflect the enduring difficulties in bridging science and policy, particularly in dealing with disconnected and uncertain temporalities of climate risks; as well as the continued lack of appreciation for more deliberative forms of decision-making. The paper concludes by reflecting on what this means for risk governance as a normative frame and its translation into a mode of (policy) practice. Finally, some tools and institutional arrangements are suggested as instruments for facilitating such developments.

RC04-81.7

WONG, YI-LEE* *(Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

Is Transition to University an Emotionally Straining Pursuit?: A Case Study of Community-College Students Seeking a Second Chance in Hong Kong

In view of global development, educational expansion has been taken as a human resources development policy that seeks to equip students with knowledge and skills appropriate to an ever changing economy in a post-industrial era. Consequently, the youth as the prospective workforce are urged to obtain at least a higher qualification, which is necessary, although not sufficient, for seeking social mobility or at least for avoiding being marginalized in an increasingly competitive labour market. Given this individualized discourse on explaining the outcome of educational equity, individual youngsters are expected

to bear all the cost involved in social advancement through education; it is then argued that the transition to university against a post-industrialized capitalist context becomes emotionally straining. Taking up this issue, this paper refers to a case study of community-college students in contemporary Hong Kong in order to examine the emotional aspect of their pursuit of a bachelor's degree through a new option brought by the community college policy – the transfer function of associate degree – launched in year 2000. Throughout the course of this pursuit, respondents, despite their sense of hope initially, had to cope with negative emotions associated with the socially perceived inferiority of this option, its competitiveness, and its gloomy prospects for transferal. Without challenging the structural design of the education system – the quota policy on the number of places at university for the relevant age – but essentially tackling educational inequity by encouraging individual students to pursue a bachelor's degree through an expensive and risky option of transferal, this community-college policy keeps the status quo intact and also somehow gives many students a false hope hurting their feelings. While the effectiveness of the policy could be challenged on the grounds of social wastage of human resources, this should also be questioned on emotional grounds.

RC22-421.1

WOO, TAK-LING* *(York University)*

East Asian Religions in Diaspora: The Chinese Experience in Canada

"The Chinese Case" includes Folk Religiosities, Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism and argues that the traditional Chinese religious ethos, taken as a whole and in the singular, offers an early example of the complementarity of secularization and market theories in capturing multiple pluralistic and dynamic religious landscapes. (Beyer, 1997)

It seeks to offer an alternative, indigenous understanding/theory of religion building on works by Robert Campany (1992), Thierry Meynard (2005), Anthony Cua (2005), and Michael Puett (2013) by drawing on foundational masters like Laozi, Zhuangzi and Kongzi, and the Avatamsaka scholar-monk Fazang and popular *shanshu* (morality books). "The Chinese Case" focuses on teachings of change, skepticism, self-cultivation and individual responsibility that generated the adage that "all Religions teach people to be good"; a pluralistic understanding of "Religion" or religious impulses; the historic syncretism or "buffet-style" religiosities; and the inclusive, non-doctrinaire ethos that allowed for a seemingly ready integration into the Canadian religious landscape, which in turn allowed for the shaping of "model minorities".

RC34-624.1

WOOD, BRONWYN* *(Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)*

Everyday Politics in Diverse Communities: Spatial Imaginaries of Citizenship within Global Ethnoscapes

Many urban young people today experience the everyday realities of global migration and demographic change first-hand as part of their experiences of growing up in culturally 'hyperdiverse' neighbourhoods. In cities such as Auckland, New Zealand, overseas-born communities now make up more than 40% of the population. This extent of diversity has a significant impact on young people's emerging identities, feelings of belonging and their desire to participate as citizens. In this paper I examine how school-aged young people navigate 'difference' daily in some of New Zealand most culturally diverse communities. Drawing on focus group and visual data, I explore how they saw themselves as socially and spatially 'connected' (or disconnected) to peers and communities and how this shaped their everyday politics and practices. Of significance within hyperdiverse neighbourhoods was the intersectionality of classed, gendered and raced experiences which enabled some young citizens to emerge with 'distinction' (Bourdieu, 1984), creating a symbolic hierarchy of belonging and citizenship. Exploring the spatiality of young people's citizenship imaginaries provided a way to understand this stratification of belonging and drew attention to the heightened significance of space in globalised times. How young people comply, resist and challenge this stratification through everyday acts of citizenship provides insights into spatial and scalar understandings of youth citizenship in transnational times and has implications for how we theorise youth sociologies today.

RC47-782.2

WOOD, LESLEY* *(York University)*

Networks, History, Race and the Nation-State – Movement Experiments in the Trump Era

Networks, History, Race and the Nation-State – Movement Experiments in the Trump Era
Post-Trump, the contradictions and tensions about race and national identity and about the relationship between nation-states and movements are central and need to be examined. Examining a catalogue of hundreds of protest events in

the US in 2016 and 2017, one find shifts in the form of movement activity and an increasing centrality of identity claims. When combined with an analysis of movement statements and organizational maps – one can track the way movements are experimenting with and pushing beyond the classic movement-state dynamic. This paper explains these shifts by emphasizing the convergence of global movement networks, a crisis of, and confrontation with existing political and economic logics and institutions and historic racial and colonial inequities.

TG04-973.2

WOODMAN, DAN* *(University of Melbourne)*

Managing the Risks of the Rise of Non-Standard Work Patterns: Tracking the Impact of Individualized Work Schedules on the Lives of Young People through Their 20s

Non-standard employment patterns are increasingly common across the world, particularly for young people. However, this type of employment is often considered to be transitional, and not to lead to insecurity due to the reduced responsibilities of youth. This presentation is based on ten years of mixed-methods longitudinal data (2007-2017) from an Australian study of youth transitions (560 participants). Drawing on data from repeated survey questionnaires and qualitative interviews, I investigate the impact of non-standard employment on other aspects of life for young people in their 20s. While there are clear patterns of transition towards full-time employment and ongoing contracts, there is no transition towards 'standard hours' of employment. Even by age 28-29, less than half of participants were working standard Monday-to-Friday daytime hours. The timetables and rhythms of the participant's lives are individualized, primarily due to their work patterns, and do not become substantially more stable as the participants age. When the participants were in their early 20s they highlighted the impact of non-standard work on their social life, but in their late 20s their narratives shifted to the impact of individualized temporal schedules on their intimate relationships. The survey data shows that those working non-standard hours in their late 20s are much less likely to be married or in de-facto relationships and the interview data suggests this is linked to the challenge of building and maintaining intimate relationships. A paradox emerges from the analysis. Contemporary life is characterized by a temporal individualization that demands new efforts to routinize and synchronize lives with others. This work is gendered (more likely to be done by women) and classed, the resources to do so are unequally distributed.

RC34-619.1

WOODMAN, DAN* *(University of Melbourne)*

What Comes after 'Post-Subcultures'? Generation, Biography and Finding the 'Collective' Time for Culture and Leisure

The subcultures approach of the 'Birmingham School' profoundly shaped the emergence of contemporary youth studies. This approach saw the most significant youth cultural forms as concrete subcultural groupings of larger class cultures. The past two decades have been characterized by a sustained 'post-subcultural' critique highlighting the fluidity of cultural engagement and the autonomy of culture; and by a robust defense of subcultures, based on the demonstrable impact of social stratification on youth culture. This debate has reached a stalemate and there is a search for alternative, productive, framings. In this paper I suggest that a generational and biographical lens provides such an alternative, framing young people's collective cultural practice in the context of the multiple, highly structured but also individualizing, engagements that shape everyday lives and transitions for the contemporary generation of young adults.

The paper draws on ten years of qualitative data (2007-2017) from an Australian mixed-methods study of transitions. Drawing on longitudinal data from 50 participants, I argue that the individualizing social structures shaping the lives of this generation mean that investments and demands in one sphere, such as employment, often do not articulate easily with those in other spheres, such as leisure. The timetables and rhythms of the participant's lives have not clearly become more stable as they have transitioned from university into full-time employment, 'non-standard' hours of employment are common even at age 28. Contemporary life demands new activity (often drawing on digital technology) to synchronize schedules to engage in leisure and collectively create and consume culture. A paradox of contemporary life for these participants is that periods of collective creativity and 'tribal' abandon require active synchronization, and even routinization. This work is gendered (more likely to be done by women) and classed, the resources to do so are unequally distributed.

RC33-598.1

WORBS, SUSANNE* *(Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)*
ROTHER, NINA* *(Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Research Centre)*

Refugee Surveys in Germany: Challenges of a "Special Population"

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

Since 2015, Germany has been confronted with an unprecedented number of asylum seekers since the early 1990s. Nearly 1.3 million people submitted their first application for asylum by July 2017. Syrian civil war refugees are by far the most important group of origin, followed by people from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Eritrea. In response to this development, a broad and diverse "refugee research" has meanwhile been established in Germany to investigate this specific population.

The proposed contribution deals with the two largest quantitative studies on refugees in Germany so far and draws on the experience gained in this field. This involves a written survey of people entitled to asylum and recognised refugees (BAMF Refugee Study 2014) and a CAPI panel study on refugees who came to Germany between 2013 and January 2016, encompassing people with different legal statuses (IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey of refugees).

Two special characteristics of the group of refugees that are relevant for empirical surveys will be discussed in more detail:

1. Sampling:

Access via standard procedures is often not possible for migrant target groups due to small numbers of cases and high screening costs. For the two studies mentioned above, the German Foreigners' Central Register (*Ausländerzentralregister*) was used, which enables the drawing of representative samples among refugees and is exclusively accessible to the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF).

2. Design of the survey instruments and conducting the interviews:

The problems to be overcome here are the lack of knowledge of German, the lack of literacy (or non-latin script literacy) and the adaptation of questions to the cultural context of migrants. In particular, experiences with questionnaire translations and audio files will be presented. The question of how motivation and trust can be created and maintained for refugees as respondents is also reflected.

RC38-JS-14.1

WORM, ARNE* *(University of Goettingen)*

The Presence of Collective Violence, or: How Do Syrian Refugees Re-Construct Their Biographies within the Figurations of Illegalized Migration from a (civil) War?

In this paper I will present empirical findings from my PhD project on changing constructions of belonging and processes of (re-)grouping within the biographies of Syrian refugees, which forms part of the bigger DFG-funded research project "The Social Construction of Border Zones". In the field of sociology of violence/violent conflicts, and in migration research, changes in the social order and in relations between groupings, as well as transformations of images of the self, group belonging and perspectives on other groupings on different levels (e.g. gender, religion, ethnicity, class) have long been important topics. Yet, these two perspectives have rarely been combined.

Based on biographical case reconstructions from our fieldwork in the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in North Africa, and drawing on considerations of the sociology of violence and figurational sociology, I will present different courses of illegalized migration against the background of an ongoing (civil) war. I will highlight that specific experiences of (collective and individual) violence in the past and the present play a crucial role in the processes of biographical re-orientation of my interviewees and thereby the dynamics of (forced) migration. To understand these courses, I will argue that we have to pay attention to the complex *interrelation between life courses and the collective and family histories* of refugees, as well as *their figurations with other groupings* before, during and after their migration projects from a (civil) war.

RC05-115.2

WOTHERSPOON, TERRY* *(University of Saskatchewan)*
MILNE, EMILY *(MacEwan University)*

Education for Reconciliation: Confronting the Challenge of Residential Schooling and Its Intergenerational Impact in Canada

Canada's national Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which highlighted the impact of residential schooling on Indigenous survivors of those schools, has also drawn attention to the intergenerational consequences of residential schooling and what it signifies for relationships between Indigenous people and other Canadians. In seeking to acknowledge and move beyond the "cultural genocide" represented in the policy, the commission's final report included a series of calls for action to mobilize movement towards reconciliation, many of which involve educational mandates; as emphasized by the declaration by the commission's chair, Murray Sinclair, "Education is what got us into this mess...but education is the key to reconciliation" (Watters, 2015).

This paper explores the dynamics and prospects for effective change associated with reforms in elementary and secondary education systems in Canada since the release of the calls for action. School boards and educational organizations across the nation have engaged in a flurry of activity in the two years since the report's release in an overwhelming show of support for the reconciliation process but important questions remain concerning the nature and consequences of these activities. The analysis highlights these reforms, including a critical assess-

ment of their potential for effective change and the limitations associated with their implementation, based on analysis of policy guidelines, action plans and public discourses on relations between Indigenous people and other Canadians. The paper addresses key questions: to what extent are all of these initiatives a matter of performativity and good faith rather than a movement towards foundational change? To what extent is effective reconciliation possible and how can it be accomplished in the context of institutional structures and discourses framed within the context of a white settler colonial society?

RC27-501.1

WOZNIAK, WOJCIECH* *(University of Lodz, Faculty of Economics and Sociology)*
KOSSAKOWSKI, RADOSLAW *(University of Gdansk)*
NOSAL, PRZEMYSLAW *(Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan)*

The Team with No Left Wingers. on the Roots of Right Wing Political Orientation Among Polish Fandom.

The data collected by Kossakowski (2016) in the largest survey of Polish football fans confirms that their political attitudes are skewed towards the far right. One quarter of 888 respondents declared no political preferences while more than half supports three radical anti-establishment parties. Law and Justice, ruling right-wing party is supported by 5,56 percent while four left-wing parties gained three percent. Anti-establishment attitudes are accompanied with the growth of nationalist ideology at the terraces, what is very much in line with memory politics as developed by current right-wing government of Poland.

The paper is an attempt to discuss several non mutually-exclusive explanations of the phenomenon:

1. Contrary to the resurgence of right-wing attitudes at the football stands in other European countries, situation in Poland remains stable as the right-wing orientation of the fandom lasts for a long time.

2. It is a good predictor predictor of tendencies in the national politics: demise of left-wing parties and conservative turn among young generation confirmed by voting behaviours.

3. Aforementioned single-mindeness stems from the shape of political scene and the discourse prevalent throughout transition period. The long shadow of communism over the public discourse impacted political debate and other social fields (e.g. economic/academic ones).

4. The radicalization of right-wing parties, particularly anti-migrant rhetoric gave a new momentum to chauvinism and xenophobia refuelling nationalism and right-wing extremism in Poland. This can be partially explained by the ethnic/religious composition of the most homogenous society in Europe. Nevertheless, relatively well organized Polish fandom remains independent from the interferences of institutionalized politics. To the contrary, they sometimes form surprising political alliances to get influence on local decision-making processes.

The empirical basis of the paper is quantitative and qualitative data on football fandom in Poland gathered within several ongoing research projects which are conducted by the authors.

RC27-493.2

WRIGHT, E. MISSY* *(CSU East Bay)*
MCCLAIN, ZÁNEAN *(CSU East Bay)*
ATENCIO, MATTHEW *(CSU East Bay)*
BEAL, BECKY *(CSU East Bay)*

Looking within the Bay-Area Skate Scene: A Unique Example of Place-Making and the Repurposing of Space

Skateboarding's rise in popularity is in part due to the growing adult presence that hoists new interests and consequences upon an activity that was once considered an activity with elements of non-conformity, freedom, and creativity. Our research has focused on the fascinating and complex San Francisco Bay Area skate scene; once distinguished by its "skate and destroy" reputation, we now see how neoliberalism has played a significant role in redefining this skateboarding culture, with significant investments on the part of families, governments, and social enterprise groups.

There is much diversity within the Bay Area skate scene, with this paper focusing on how one city came together to repurpose space and develop place that fostered social, cultural and emotional attachment for their community members around the sport of skateboarding within the Bay Area in California, USA (Johnson, Glover, William & Stewart, 2014).

The city of San Jose, dubbed as the *Capital of Silicon Valley*, simultaneously uses ideologies around public health and at-risk youth culture to construct numerous skate parks. A unique set of socio-cultural and economic circumstances sharply implicated how skate parks were being conceptualized and managed by the city government. We completed over 30 hours of observations at two skate parks, and conducted interviews with 20 individuals who were parents, youth, and adults as-

sociated with skateboard programming. Different strategies for placemaking for different neighborhoods. We examined why these strategies were used in these different neighborhoods' skate parks. In one case, the skate park was used to brand the city as innovative. And, in turn, *place-making* was used in ethnic minority neighborhoods as "redemptive" strategies. We discuss the implications of these strategies.

RC02-51.2

WRIGHT, ERIK OLIN* *(University of Wisconsin)*

Democracy, Feminism, and Capitalism

Democracy, Feminism and Capitalism

RC48-808.2

WRIGHT, JARED* *(Purdue University)*

The Perception and Framing of Political Opportunity and Threat Among Social Movements in Online Space

How does collective action operate differently for social movements in online space than in other, more traditional sites of inquiry? Specifically, how might the perception and framing of political opportunities and threats differ in the digital environment than in other contexts that have been studied by movement scholars? Opportunities are often conceptualized as openings which can reduce the cost of collective action, while threat is a force which increases the cost of inaction. But if the affordances of Internet technology can provide new ways of reducing the cost of collective action, might opportunity become less salient for mobilization since cost is already low, while threat becomes more so, particularly for movements which are most adept at leveraging these affordances in pursuit of their goals? To study the perception and interpretation of political opportunities and threats in online space, this study utilizes automated text mining and network analysis to examine archival text corpuses from two online social movements, the Digital Rights movement and the Anonymous hacktivist movement. Analyses confirm that indeed frames of threat appear with much greater frequency than opportunity in the documents, particularly for the Anonymous movement in which frames of opportunity are virtually nonexistent. While earlier scholars have shown that the processes of contention are necessarily spacial, no one has specifically examined how digital space might shape the dynamics of political opportunity and threat. This study shows the importance of such spacial considerations of the digital realm by arguing that when technological affordances are most highly leveraged in online social movements, the cost of collective action becomes so low that political opportunities lose salience as a motivating factor.

RC01-44.3

WRIGHT, JUSTIN* *(Department of National Defence)*

Diversity and Employment Equity in the Defence Team: Results from the Defence Civilian Employment Systems Review

Diversity management continues to evolve for the uniformed and civilian members of Canadian Defence Team. One of the core aspects of diversity management continues to be the organization's obligations legislated under the Employment Equity (EE) Act. The Employment Systems Review (ESR) is a key EE activity the Canadian Armed Forces and the Department of National Defence must conduct on a regular basis. The ESR is an in-depth analysis of human resources systems (e.g., hiring, promotions, training, termination and management) that determines whether employment barriers exist that impact the EE Act's designated EE groups (women, Indigenous people, visible minorities and persons with disabilities). This presentation discusses the initial findings from the most recent ESR for the DND civilian workforce. Data was collected through focus groups conducted with civilian designated group members employed in occupations which were determined to be underrepresented relative to the Canadian labour market. A series of interviews were also conducted with key stakeholders, including human resource officers, managers, supervisors, union representatives and EE champions. The results of this ESR will be used to develop the next 5-year EE Plan for the DND civilian workforce, including strategies to eliminate employment barriers and improve the representation and inclusion of designated group members.

RC03-68.4

WU, JUN* *(Beijing Administration Institute)*

Scenes Making: The Development of Three Urban Communities in Beijing from Cultural Dynamics

The past researches of urban development rarely involve specific local cultural characteristics, for example, amenities, activities, organizations, norms, values, etc... The researchers mainly focus on land, capital and labor when they explain the dynamics of urban development, while they often overlook the roles of culture and arts. With the advent of the post-industrial society, the tradition of this kind of research has changed gradually. The paper selected three different communities in Beijing to explain the driving forces of urban regeneration from cultural scenes, including Zhongguancun community characterized by the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, the 798 Art District and Nanluoguxiang community characterized by traditional culture. The cultural scene or local cultural characteristics include the following dimensions: facilities consumer oriented, diversity population, characteristic activities, these factors combined to form the scene, and the values and the way of life in the scene. It's believed that the local cultural features are very important during the process of the gathering of senior human capital, especially for the IT talents and arts crowd. These will bring regional prosperity, including jobs increasing, new industries and social development.

RC34-629.3

WU, XUAN* *(The Chinese University of Hong Kong)*

School-to-Work Transition and Identity Capital of Second Generation of Chinese Migrant Workers

Since China's post-1978 economic reforms, there have been large amount of young people migrating from mainland to coastal regions, from rural to urban areas, and from towns to big cities. Born after China's economic reform and growing up in an era with rapid development of globalization, informatization, industrialization and urbanization, the second-generation of migrant workers have gained higher level of education and skills than their predecessors, which would bring them more choices for city life. Meanwhile, since the old rural-urban institutional barrier still exists, and their access to necessary welfare services is limited, they have to deal with plenty of risks and uncertainties in late-modern society.

Identity capital theory reconciles the structure-agency debate by applying them in a cross-tabulation, it provides a perspective to study how people strategically manage the various elements of their subjective, interactional, and social lives, which involving a portfolio of identity-based resources. This research focused on the questions about how do the second generation of migrant workers perceive their school-to-work transition, and how do they deploy their identity capital in their school-to-work transition, the current work environment and life adjustment in the host society. Identity capital is deployed in social situations with their parents, classmates, friends, colleagues, supervisors, neighbors in this process of school-to-work transition through interactions. It would be reflected as the strategy portfolio when young migrant workers dealing with potential opportunities and obstacles, and be embodied in every choice they made from education to work.

Through elaborating stories of a new target group, the second-generation of Chinese migrant workers, who are non-local citizens from disadvantaged background facing with multi-aspect structural barriers while possessing diverse agentic skills, this research will substantialize identity capital theory. Besides, relevant research findings can yield welfare ideas formulating more age-oriented policies in response to true needs of this group.

RC04-81.3

WUNDERLICH, WILFRIED* *(Tokai University)*

One World, Several Ethics - Governance Paradoxes in Higher Engineering Education

Education is one of the sustainable-development-goals(SDG) in the United Nations guidelines. However, as public funding for education decrease, a conflict occurred, whom and which institution should be funded [1].

The research question is: How does the literature on social aspects of higher education of engineering reflect this issue of neoliberalism? The method is literature survey. 345 papers appear in Scopus with the keywords "Higher education", "engineering" and "ethics". The results show that this issue became significant from 1999, mainly due to the effort of IEEE and American Society for Engineering Education. There are several reasons: The falling wall and uprising countries flooded researchers on the job market. After the 2008 crisis research investment became restricted, utilitarianism occurred. In such a atmosphere of confrontation, competitors try to get any selfish advantage even with deploying dark pattern [2], such as isolation, mobbing[3], gossips[4] etc. Several psychological paradoxes can be noticed: Students, who demand best instruction, learn less than the active ones. A professor who demands much from his students, will get less due to the nature of curiosity-driven creativity[5]. Longest staying faculty staff has gained most trust, but suffers highest temptation to deploy harassment, as knowing the loopholes best. Politicians are attempted to follow the newest technology trends in financing education, but then they weaken the base of long-term-stable education on basic STEM subjects[1].

Conclusions for best scientific practice [6,7] are:(1) enforce better legal, structural, or organizational countermeasures, preferential through cooperation [8], (2) educate young researchers to better awareness and adaption, or (3) encourage the mobility and transfer to other jobs in higher education.

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

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RC42-722.4

WYSIENSKA-DI CARLO, KINGA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences)*
KARPINSKI, ZBIGNIEW *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Legitimization of Wage Penalties for Mothers and Wage Premia for Fathers – Results of a Vignette Study.

Gender wage gaps and wage penalties for mothers are well-established phenomena. Their persistence may be partially explained by the fact that the unequal distribution of rewards between genders is often perceived as just and legitimate. The goal of our study was to establish how different conditions affect perceptions of just inequalities. Using status characteristics and double standards theories, we predicted that status consistency/inconsistency between genders and occupational status and years of experience will be most relevant. Specifically, we anticipate that there will be greater acceptance of unequal distribution of rewards between women and men with the same job experience in top-level occupations (status inconsistency), and less acceptance of inequality in bottom and medium level occupations (status consistency). We also predicted that an additional factor, parenthood, would accentuate the relationship between gender and the aforementioned characteristics. A vignette study conducted in 2017 on a representative sample of Polish respondents active in the labor force, which yielded approximately 38,000 observations, provided evidence conforming to our predictions. That is, differences in just earnings for men and women are larger in the high occupational status category than in the medium and low occupational status categories. The size of the legitimized difference in earnings also varies by age and parenthood status. We found, however, rather moderate levels of motherhood penalties and much higher premia for fatherhood. Both the motherhood and fatherhood effects increase with the age of the person described in the vignette, although the effect of age was curvilinear and plateaued around age 60. Perceptions of legitimized inequalities between genders were independent of respondents' characteristics.

RC33-605.6

WYSMULEK, ILONA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 00330 Warsaw Poland VAT ID.PL 5252100471)*

Comparability of Corruption Measures in Cross-National Surveys

How to best measure corruption, the concept that is secretive in its nature? Despite the growing academic interest in cross-country corruption research, the question remains open. Many survey researchers propose to ask about perceptions as opposed to corruption incidents, which respondents may be unwilling to declare. However, the new developments of crime victimization research show that respondents are less reticent in answering questions on illegal behavior than it was previously assumed. It motivated for the raise of a new approach of measuring corruption, where actors are asked directly about their recent corruption experiences. Both measures - corruption perception and corruption experience – aim to best estimate the unobserved real corruption. Yet the relation between the two remains disputable, as well as the understanding which measure is more accurate, if any. The presentation offers the analysis of main benefits and limitations of the two currently dominant corruption measures in cross-national surveys. On the example of corruption measures, I raise the question of assessing equivalence and increasing comparability on the statistical analysis phase of a study, as opposed to design or implementation stages. The analysis is based on the Global Corruption Barometer, the European Quality of Government and the Life in Transition surveys, which cover the same 30 European countries in 2010. The results aim to open the discussion on assessing measurement quality in already existing survey data for the purpose of substantive analysis and will offer an illustration of practical challenges in substantive research with different measures of the same construct. I also intent to present two new research tools created as the result of my dissertation – a publicly available common file with the documentation of corruption variables in comparative survey projects and the harmonized dataset created for the purpose of the study of corruption in education sector in Europe.

RC04-101.8

WYSMULEK, ILONA* *(Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 00330 Warsaw Poland VAT ID.PL 5252100471)*

Education Systems, Corruption and Bribe-Giving in Europe

Paper presents the main results from the analysis of corruption determinants in public schools in Europe. Corruption is often presented as the problem of the developing world, and many oversee that bribe-giving experiences and perceptions of corruption in education vary significantly between and within European countries. In my dissertation project, I examine the scale of corruption in education sector across Europe and also determine individual and country level characteristics that are associated with the likelihood of corruption in public schools. Moreover, I explore the differences and similarities in the patterns for Post-Soviet, Post-Socialist and Western European countries. This presentation offers the summery of the main results of my dissertation.

The key research questions raised in this presentation is whether there is the association between the characteristics of education systems, depicting its resources and management on the country level, with the likelihood of corruption incidences and perception of corruption prevalence in public schools. I concentrate on such characteristics of education systems as: government expenditure on education, education staff compensations, centralization of examination system and pupil-teacher ratio.

For the purpose of the analysis, the integrated dataset was created, which consists of the harmonized micro-level data based on the Life in Transition Survey, the Global Corruption Barometer and the Quality of Government survey - total 96 national surveys conducted in 30 European countries in 2010 among 31,578 respondents; and the integrated macro-level data of country level indicators and education system characteristics from the World Bank Education Statistics, the Varieties of Democracy, the Quality of Government Standard Dataset and UNESCO Institute of Statistics Education Indicators. The results of the analysis show substantive differences in corruption perceptions and personal bribe-giving experiences in education sector and their relation to education system characteristics.

RC34-628.1

WYSMUŁEK, JAKUB* *(Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Distinct Path of the Younger Europe? Determinants of Anti-Refugee Sentiments Among Young Poles, Czechs, Hungarians and Slovaks

The aim of this study is to analyze causes of high anti-refugee attitudes among young citizens of the so called Visegrad Four countries, that is Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia. These four Eastern-Central European countries have experienced political transformation in 1989, entered the European Union in 2004 and have been part of Schengen area since 2007. Previous research demonstrated that the recent attitudes of their citizens toward refugees and immigrants from the "Global South" is in sharp contrast to the attitudes of Western Europeans. Namely, it is the youngest generation that expresses the most radical reluctance toward refugees, while in the countries as Austria, Germany, Italy or Spain, the most reluctant is the older generation. While all four countries share some common structural socio-economical features they vary in respect of cultural, and religious characteristics, as well as the relevant experience of "Refugee Crisis" of 2015. Shared anti-refugee sentiment among the young generations which were born and raised in the "Open Europe" allows to expect some common structural determinants.

Solving this puzzle is crucial to understand past and to be able to predict future political and social development of this part of European Union. I base my analysis mainly on the national and international public opinion surveys (such as International Social Survey, World Value Survey, European Social Survey). During the research, I investigate links between negative attitudes towards refugees and respondent's ideological stands, political affiliations, new social media use, as well as, structural and economic characteristics. In the analysis, I take into consideration also gradual changes occurring in the societies of these four countries in the spheres of memory, identity and political preferences.

X

RC07-155.2

XABA, THOKOZANI* *(University of KwaZulu-Natal)*

Manufacturing Dissent

Manufacturing Dissent

In *Manufacturing Consent* (1988), Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky explain the relationship between the *power elite* and *the corporate mass media* as well as how that relationship affects the ownership, processes and products of the corporate media as well as its impact on the general public. They argue that the profit motive propels the corporate media to create a stable and profitable pro-business environment and that in that environment reporting that is favourable to corporate business over public interest is preferred. In such an environment, reporting that favours accuracy over profits fails and is relegated to the margins of the publishing profession. The distortion of news is made worse by the news media dependence on government sources for news and information as well as the impact of sanctions that arise from being out of favour with corporate and government sources. The consequence is that, in order to stay in business, corporate news media distort their reporting to favour the views of corporate business and government.

Contrary to *the propaganda model which* sees a coincidence in the interests of the corporate media, the state, and corporations, this paper argues that, in colonies as well as in former colonies, the corporate media strategically becomes the third force which functions to demonise, counter the anti-colonial forces as well as create doubt in their objectives and strategies. After independence, when the anti-colonial forces have won, the corporate media continues its war on the post-colonial government by creating and encouraging doubt in the ability of the post-colonial government to govern. They do this in collusion, subtle and overt with opposition parties by thwarting, challenging and confronting the post-colonial government's every move. Accordingly, the policies of post-colonial governments are questioned and attacked as the media normally does for enemy states.

TG04-985.5

XAVIER, BEATRIZ* *(Nursing School of Coimbra)*

Integration of Medical Regimens in Daily Lives: Living in Risk with Blood Pressure

The study purpose was to understand the representations and practices of hypertensive patients towards their risk status and the way in which they make use of the consultation and medical recommendations. Qualitative research methodologies were used: interviews and direct observation of the consultation.

Interviews were conducted with 41 patients, focusing on the analysis of three main aspects: the process of disease and risk interpretation; the way in which patients' behaviors are shaped by the construed meanings; and the processes of coping with the disease on a daily basis.

The results reveal three standard models of "being a hypertensive patient": proactive, compliant, and detached. We can conclude that patients who are followed-up and guided through the process of leading healthier lives, through the individualization and internalization of medical and social norms and complying with the treatment, show different and unique ways of acting and combining medical information with the experience of coping with the disease and their everyday experiences.

The patients' self-assessment on what they should do and what they actually do reveals the idea of non-compliance with basic hygiene principles and its consequent moral judgements. People with blood pressure use the concepts and ideas of moderation, care and balance as mechanisms of operationalization between medical recommendations and their behaviors. They agree on the principles for a healthier lifestyle recommended by the doctor. However, this is seen as a result of personal effort and will against the structural trends of organization of work and consumption and therefore very difficult to accomplish.

RC15-287.6

XAVIER, BEATRIZ* *(Nursing School of Coimbra)*

Meanings and Values of Being at Risk: Collecting the Narratives of Hypertensive Patients

This paper aims to account for some issues related to research process on experiences and
narratives of patients with hypertension disease followed in Portuguese Primary Health Care. Qualitative research methodologies were used: interviews, using the McGill Illness Narrative Interview model (Groleau, Young & Kirmaryer, 2006) and direct observation of the consultation.

Interviews were conducted with 41 persons with hypertension.

The study aimed to assess the representations and practices of hypertensive patients and how chronically ill patients related to their doctors, nurses and nutrition and medical recommendations.

The experiences reported by hypertensive patients reveal how, in practice, there is no linearity in the behaviors and how decisions to actions are played in relation to learning and knowledge sediment from previous experiences, habits, emotions and needs. The affective action is marked by the custom, that is, the conducts guided by emotional reasons or by the habit are of extreme importance in the behaviors of the hypertensive ones. These types of actions are often called irrational, but instead are based on a practical knowledge of conducting everyday activities and applying differentiated criteria of relevance. Consequently, if from the clinical point of view certain actions or behaviors of hypertensive patients seem to lack rationality, from the point of view of people such behaviors, considering the different priorities at play, but also the different capacities of choices, habits and experiences, still Which are marked by ambiguities and anxieties, are a space of power and coherence.

RC50-833.1

XIAO, HONGGEN* *(The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)*

"Think Tank" As a Knowledge-Based Strategy for Public Policy and Development: A Preliminary Case Study of the China Tourism Academy

This research deals with "think tank" as a knowledge-based strategy through a case study of China Tourism Academy (CTA) as a knowledge agency in fostering evidence-based practice in tourism public policy and development in China. The objectives are three-fold: 1) To describe and analyze "think tank" as a knowledge agency in fostering evidence-based practice in tourism policy and development, 2) To identify and critique on the role of "think tank" in facilitating organizational learning in hospitality and tourism, and 3) To contribute to knowledge on the use of research for tourism policy from an applied scientific community perspective. Through documentary analyses and in-depth interviews, the study addresses six research questions: 1) What is the position of CTA as a knowledge agency in the overall scientific community of China tourism research and development practice? 2) What is the role of CTA in facilitating knowledge-based strategies for national tourism policy and development? 3) What distinguishes CTA from traditional academic and higher educational institutions such as a university? 4) What constitutes the mandate of CTA research? 5) How is a research project funded, implemented, and disseminated in the CTA system? 6) What challenges does CTA face as a unique knowledge agency in the scientific community of tourism research and practice. The research is contextualized within praxis or theory-practice relationships. Notions such as knowledge management, utilization of research for public policy, organizational learning/learning organizations, as well as communities of learning and practice serve as sensitizing concepts to inform the analysis and discussion. The study is hoped to contribute to knowledge on theory and practice in tourism development and public policies, and will be of theoretical and practical implications to the understanding of "think tank" as a knowledge agency in the nurturing of a community of learning and practice.

RC34-613.3

XIN, MOYE* *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*
YANG, XUEYAN *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*
LIU, LIJUAN *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*

Study about the Influence of Life Events, Social Support on Self-Injurious Behaviors Among High School Students on Gender Perspective

Recently, the phenomenon of adolescents' self-injurious behaviors has aroused the concern of society and academia. It is mainly subject to psychology, medicine and other disciplines, but few public management disciplines from the perspective of population sociology and public health management.The following conclusions are obtained: Firstly, the incidence of self-injurious behaviors among the subjects was 25.8%, which was at a moderate level comparing with the incidence of self-injurious behaviors among ordinary adolescents.Secondly, there is no significant difference in the overall score of life events between different sex and school students. Thirdly, the overall social support for girls has a number of family support, other support were significantly better than boys.Fourthly, the overall life events have a significant positive impact on the self-injurious behaviors of male and female students, and the overall social support status has a significant negative impact on the self injurious behaviors of both gender.

RC06-140.9

XING, WEI* *(University of Winnipeg)*
BARTOLOME, AYANA MAE *(University of Winnipeg)*

Keeping Family Compact: Filipino Immigrants' Experience

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

Migration is usually a family strategy for the survival and better wellbeing of its members; yet, the process of migration and integration often generates unique and challenging environments and conditions that make it hard to keep family system compact. Following the family system theory, this empirical study examines the dynamics of immigrant family system. Qualitative data are collected from the Pilipino community in Winnipeg, Canada. Mainly, we have found that despite the nuclear family definition and practice in Canada, Pilipino immigrants follow their original norms and rules of extended family and kinship. They adopt innovative strategies, such as "fictive kin", to preserve and strengthen their family system and its functions, keep ordinary exchanges of material and emotional resources among its members in the context of family transnational migration and cross-cultural integration.

RC31-567.6

XIQUES, MARIO* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires)*

Europa: Una Visión Policíaca De La Inmigración

Frente a la crisis de los refugiados sirios, iraquíes, afganos, eritreos y tantos otros, de la mayor catástrofe humanitaria desde la II Guerra Mundial, que suman casi 6.000.000 de personas, Europa ha decidido no considerarlos como peticionarios de asilo de acuerdo a la Convención de Ginebra de 1951.

Los convenios de Schengen (1995) y Dublín (1997) han neutralizado la libre circulación que antaño funcionaba bien entre el continente africano y Europa. ¿Basta con flexibilizar las reglas para que la dinámica de entrada y salida se recomponga y que el equilibrio sea alcanzado? ¿Es posible el cierre total de las fronteras? ¿Es posible construir un espacio económico europeo rico e integrador sin tener en cuenta la situación económica, política y demográfica del contexto regional extra europeo? ¿Qué camino adoptará Europa, el de la barbarie o el de la civilización?

RC02-JS-53.6

XU, FENG* *(University of Victoria)*
STRAUSS, KENDRA *(Simon Fraser University)*

At the Intersection of Urban- and Care-Policy : On the Invisibility of Eldercare Workers in the Global City

The global population is both urbanizing and ageing. This means that urbanization is a set of processes and logics coeval with demographic change and relations of social reproduction. Nevertheless, while feminist urban scholars have drawn much-needed attention to reproduction/care, care scholars have often neglected the urban in research on the spatial contexts of these problems. At the same time, a productivist bias in urban policies, reconstructed in the rhetoric of the global city/creative cities, makes workers invisible and denies care needs. This issue is exacerbated by normative approaches, for example grounded in gendered ideologies of home, care and familial responsibility, that too often detach the delicate social problem of eldercare from the feasibility and desirability of eldercare as a site for paid labour. Such norms and ideologies may share common features but are also historical and geographical. Analyses of eldercare policy contexts and mobilities often unproblematically read off Eurocentric scripts that assume particular histories of state provision and decommodification at the nexus of the state, the market and the family. And yet, not only does place matter in understanding the intersection of urban and care policies – and their implications for care workers and care recipients – but the differences *between* places matter. In this sense, policy discourses about urban change and demographic change share some important blind spots. Making paid eldercare workers visible through comparative research on urban contexts thus contributes to wider policy-relevant research themes: precarious employment, urban neoliberalization and precarity (notably in relation to housing and transport), and the social dimensions of urban sustainability. It also contributes to "experiments" in comparative urbanism that are "inspired by efforts to cast comparison as holding the potential to move beyond many of the ethnocentric assumptions currently embedded in urban theory.

RC11-219.4

XU, PENG* *(Zhongnan University of Economics and Law)*
HE, XI *(Institute of Sociology, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law)*

Empirical Research on Factors Related to Subjective Well-Being in Chinese Elderly People

This paper used the data from China General Social Survey (CGSS) to examine factors related to Subjective Well-Being (SWB) in Chinese elderly people. We constructed a conceptual model adapted from Anderson's health behavioral model and probed the associations between SWB and predisposing, enabling, need and health behavior factors. We discovered that higher SWB is more likely to be found in elderly people who have spouses accompanied, maintain good quality of relationship with family relatives and friends, have stronger need for recreational activities, have better health status, exercise more, perceive an increase in their current socio-economic status compared to previous situation,

and remain optimistic about their future socio-economic status. Results also suggested that enabling factors (socio-economic status and quality of social connections) can impose more influence on elderly people's SWB. Thus, policies that maintain or boost the perception of upward socio-economic mobility and that enhance harmony between older people and their relatives and friends should be given special consideration in future.

RC41-719.3

XU, PENG* *(Zhongnan University of Economics and Law)*
HE, XI *(Institute of Sociology, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law)*

How Does Social Development Influence Life Expectancy ? a Geographical Weighted Regression Analysis in China

The social determination of health is a hot topic. Based on the data from *China Statistical Yearbook 2001 & 2011*, this study uses the Geographical Weighted Regression method to examine how social development status influences life expectancy from a spatial perspective. China's 31 provinces are treated as our analysis units and 4 social development dimensions are exacted by exploratory factor analysis.

Results show that economic and healthcare, education and living level, social harmony and eco-environment development can significantly improve life expectancy. Specifically, the enhancing effect of economic and healthcare development generally declines from the east to the west; the enhancing effect of education and living level development generally declines from the southwest area to the northeast area; the geographical distributions of effects of social harmony and eco-environment development on life expectancy are similar, which are larger in western China and smaller in eastern China. Furthermore, according to the comparison between 2000 and 2010, the spatial variations of impacts of different social development dimensions on life expectancy also vary in distinct social stages, and the enhancing effects of the latter two dimensions, i.e. social harmony and eco-environment development, are emerging and becoming stronger gradually. Since the effects of various social development dimensions on life expectancy vary with time and space, it's a necessity to improve specific aspect of social development in specific area and social stage in order to improve life expectancy and population health efficiently.

RC22-405.1

XU, YING* *(Shenzhen University)*

Understanding the Development of Faith-Based Social Work Organisations in China

The Chinese government has opened the door for faith-based organisations (FBOs) to provide public services since 2005. Yet the field of faith-based social work services remains understudied. This article begins with a literature review of the institutional environment for FBOs and addresses three questions: what types of faith-based social work organisations (FBSWOs) have emerged in China? How can FBSWOs survive and develop? What does the rise of these FBSWOs mean to the development of social work as a profession in China?

By analyzing longitudinal data collected from 2006 to 2014, this article identifies three models of faith-based social work organisations that have emerged and developed in China: 1) traditional faith-based organisations that have recently hired social workers to deliver social services; 2) grassroots social service organizations supported by a certain religious body or bodies; and 3) grassroots social service organisations operated by religious social workers without strong connections to religious bodies. Implications for the development of professional social work in China are also discussed.

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

Y

RC41-716.2

YADAV, GYANENDRA* (MAGADH UNIVERSITY)

Is Religion Act As a Booster of Population Growth in India? a Socio-Economic Evaluation in Present Scenario.

Understanding the nature and scope of the influence of religion on reproductive behavior and outcome has been a major challenge in the demographic literature from the very beginning. But today the religious affiliation as a determinant of demographic behavior is receiving renewed attention in demography.

This discussion paper mainly investigate whether in the present scenario in India religion act as a Booster of population growth or other determinants of socioeconomic development influence the fertility rate and reproductive behavior. Different Governmental data and research evidences indicates that fertility rate today in India are more catalyzed by education and other socioeconomic developmental factors than religious factors.

The evidences shows that States with high per capita income, better health facilities, high female literacy rate and women empowerment have lower the fertility rate in India. So,in the present scenario these socioeconomic factors are more effective determinants influencing the reproductive behavior than religious factors.

The proportion of Muslims grown from 13.4% to 14.2% in a decade, while proportion of Hindu had reduced to 79.8% from 80.5%. This implicitly suggest that Muslims have more children than other religious communities but the data shows that population growth rate and Total Fertility rate vary widely between different States of India. The TFR seems more closely related to per capita income, health care and prosperity state.

So, this research paper based on secondary sources probes the micro-data from NATIONAL FAMILY AND HEALTH SURVEYS in India to multi variant analysis to assess the contribution of socioeconomic factors to the fertility differential by religion.It explores the possible reasons for the large residual effects of religion on fertility and causes for the religious disparities in socioeconomic conditions. Finally, it conclude with the assessment of the implication of the current demographic trends for the future sizes of the different religious groups in India.

RC46-766.1

YADAV, RAJESH SINGH* (Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University)

A Forensic Neuroscience Approach for the Prevention of Crime

Human behavior is unpredictable and therefore in some situations, it is not easily acceptable by the society. The reason behind this incident is not clearly understood but the assessment of clinical findings including the role of neurotransmitters, hormones and molecular signaling could be a useful tool to solve the mystery of it. Behavioral genetics and cognitive neuroscience have allowed the scientific investigation of biological basis of a number of cognitive processes which are relevant to deviant behavior. Aggressive, impulsive or deviant behavior by a person is mostly depends on their mental conditions, hormonal imbalance and neurotransmitters alterations. These alterations have also been found to be linked with the exposure of environmental risk factors including injury, toxicants exposure, stress conditions, etc. In the present study, an attempt has been made to assess the behavioral abnormalities through questionnaire and link the changes with alterations in neurotransmitters and hormonal levels in the toxicant (pesticide) exposed population. Blood samples were taken for the study and analyze for the clinical findings. Alterations in the levels of hematological profile, dopamine and serotonin levels were observed in the pesticide exposed population. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the application of genetic and neuroscientific methods for the criminal mind investigations. Forensic neuroscience is an emerging area and it could be a possible tool for the criminal identification through brain activities.

RC04-91.7

YADUVANSHI, SANGEETA* (Banaras Hindu University)

Gender Gap in STEM Education and Professions in Indian Society

The status of STEM education and related professions are standard indicator of development of the nation. These subjects, has been considered as 'masculine' for a long time and gender gap in STEM education and related profession have been is observed in most societies. According to recent census 2011, 82.2% of male and 65.5% of the female population of India are literate, this gender gap is observed at each level of education and it is very vivid in Indian culture in reference to STEM education. Analyses of data relating to progress in education in different fields reveal there exist gender disparity in choices of subjects at school level to career choices at the professional front. Although the eleventh five year plan report says that women comprises about half of the total population in India and due emphasis is given to participation of women, for true inclusive growth rate, yet annual report of MHRD showed lowest representation of girls in STEM education and women in STEM professionals. In the patriarchal setting of the Indian family, girls have lower status and fewer privileges than boy children. Existing societal stereotype and parents and teacher attitudes are not very positive for encouraging the girl students to choose STEM subjects for their studies. Science textbooks and science teachers, like others, are not free from gender biases. At school stage girls are not much encourage to study mathematics and science either by parents or the schools, consequently gender gap is appear in professional area related to STEM. Teaching, medicine & nursing is considered to be conventional professional zone for women. The present paper focused on gender gap exist in STEM education associated professions and also discuss the steps taken to overcome this disparity.

RC30-JS-36.7

YAGOUBI, AMINA* (Teluq, Université du Quebec)
TREMBLAY, DIANE-GABRIELLE (University of Quebec (Teluq))

New Forms of Collaborations and Work : The Case of a Collaborative Platform in It

The 4th industrial revolution, as it is called, invites firms to transform their mode or production and search for more innovative and creative modes of production. This transformation has important impacts on work, through digitalization. There appears to be more collaboration between various actors, but also appears a new statute for the worker 2.0, who often becomes an intermittent, project worker, found in various open innovation networks (P2P). Amongst important changes, we note the development of collaborative and participative platforms, the rise of online collaboration and inter-network collaborations, as well as the development of sharing and open innovation dynamics (crowd sourcing, crowd funding, maker space, Fab Lab, Innovation Laboratory Open, etc.). In order to understand how innovation is nurtured in this context, we conducted a study of an open-value network which develops various forms of innovative products and services. The network is organized around a platform on the internet where individual workers, motivated by the values of the peer to peer (P2P) or collaborative economy are involved in creating together innovations on distributed projects. In the context of the collaborative economy, this network is the place where new forms of cooperation and collaborative management appear, based on the model of P2P. Our paper will present this case study, and show how the individual workers are brought to collaborate, on the basis of a partnership of shared values system.

RC06-125.11

YALCINOZ UCAN, BUSRA* (Bogazici University)

Exploring Narratives of Women Survivors of Abuse in the Context of Turkey: A Challenging Transition from Submission to Empowerment

This study aims to reveal women's experiences of disengagement from intimate partner violence with a particular focus of how prevalent cultural discourses on marriage in the context of Turkey obstructs their process of leaving as well as their post-separation experiences. Conservative narratives on family life in Turkey seem to normalize and justify male violence in marriages by prioritizing male dominance, which in turn making women's decision to leave and their lives afterward very complicated and challenging. In this respect, the main purpose of this research is exploring women's narratives in terms of how and in what ways patriarchal power structure of the family culture affects women's process of disengagement.

Participants included sixteen women who were exposed to violence at least for 1 year and have been separated from their abusive partners for at least two months. Two in-depth interviews with each participants were conducted. The analysis of interviews followed the principles of Grounded Theory.

The themes and contents emerged from women's narratives showed that male dominated family ideology results in feelings of ambivalence and contradictions in their separation process. The focal discourse regarding these feelings is their experience of difficulties to position themselves outside the family life and to reconstruct their identities as resistant and autonomous individuals. This transition from being submissive to getting empowered was defined as a tough one dominated by the feelings of shame and guilt because it contradicts with the internalized gender roles and the belief system of their families. Divorce was considered as a shameful act against the family honor; they were advised to be patient and to accept the marriage as it is. This becomes a very strong internal barrier for women to take the decision to leave and creates psychological and social challenges upon their efforts to build a life by themselves.

RC46-781.2

YAMADA, MIEKO* (Purdue University Fort Wayne)

Teaching Sociology through Community-Engaged Research on a Veteran's Transitional Housing Program

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

In collaboration with the director of a veteran transitional housing program, I have created the "Qualitative Research" course, which is based on community-engaged research. In the course, undergraduate students are expected to learn how to design and conduct qualitative research. In this course, students are expected to engage in class lectures, read assigned readings, gather and analyze data, write up your work, and present results and findings to the program.

This community-engaged research is designed as an evaluation project and aims to investigate the impact of the veteran's transitional housing. More specifically, it is intended to find how effectively the program serves to connect homeless veterans, staff, and volunteers and identify areas to improve the delivery of services by the program. As the preliminary project, students conduct participant observations to understand staff members' experiences related to the program.

Through this community-engaged research, both community members and students benefit during the research process, gaining mutual trust and creating positive relationships. The program director and staff become our research partners and offer a research site where students could practice their sociological knowledge and skills. Students also foster their understanding of the local community. Meanwhile, the transitional housing program enhances its ability to ensure the community priorities and address its own issues and needs, while gaining a better understanding of the research process and planning how they may approach evaluation research in the future.

This community-engaged research attempts to develop our knowledge about homeless veterans and find effective ways of helping them integrating them back to the society. The veteran's transitional housing program research will facilitate our understanding of veterans' cultures. I hope this will contribute to the development of education for military and veteran students on college compuses.

RC24-463.1

YAMADA, NOBUYUKI* (Komazawa University)

Transnational Corporations and the Rare Earth Industry: A Case of Anti-Lynas Movement in Semiperipheral Malaysia

Malaysia has been rapidly industrialized since the 1970s and it has already risen up from the periphery to the semiperiphery in the world-system. Nevertheless, semiperipheral Malaysia still holds *peripherality* in its environmental problems. An Australian transnational corporation (TNC) named Lynas, operating in the rare earth industry, has carried out rare earth refining in Gebeng, Malaysia since 2011. However, the soil containing plenty of rare earth metals, for example Thorium, is brought in from Australia because the Australian government prohibited Lynas from rare earth refining in its own country. Rare earth refining entails radioactive wastes such as Uranium and they are likely to cause health damage to people around the factory. As a result, anti-Lynas movement has been organized particularly since the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident. This paper addresses the case of anti-Lynas movement in Malaysia. It is predicated on fieldwork on various social movements in Malaysia from 2013 through 2018. Firstly, this paper reviews the background and process of anti-Lynas movement. Secondly, this paper analyses the nature of rare earth industry and clarifies that it is characteristic of global keen competition. Consequently the operation of TNC has tendency to escape the regulation of core region in the world-system and to relocate dirty operations to peripheral and semiperipheral regions. A case of Lynas can be one of such examples. In fact, Lynas largely depends on financial aid by a Japanese energy organization (JOGMEC) and it supplies most of its products with a Japanese corporation (*Sojitz*). Lastly, this paper asserts that this industry, in which enough profit has not been necessarily gained recently, cannot persist without non-regulation in peripheral and semiperipheral regions. Such non-regulation can mean dependency to TNCs and *peripehrality in* the country, and one of environmental problems can still be caused by the operation of global capital.

RC19-357.3

YAMADA, SHIN* (Hiroshima Shudo University)

Asian Challenges to the Universal Coverage; The (Im) Possible Dream?

"Universal coverage" for health is an exigent issue as a key factor for the achievement of SDGs. The diverse and abundant experiences on "universal coverage" in Asia are informative.

Japanese government intends to attain the "universal" personal coverage with social health insurance schemes and the public assistance scheme. There are three social insurance schemes; one for the employees and their family, one for the residents and the non-workers, i.e., the self-employed, the unemployed, the workers of the informal sectors, farmers, housewives, etc., one for the elderly over the age of 70. The poor are covered with the public assistance scheme without any charges. There are no barriers to join the schemes and no structural mechanisms for the exclusion. The contents of the care are the same through all schemes.

The social insurance has the limitation concerning the coverage of the person and care to accomplish the universality. "Contribution principle" of social insurance excludes the low income peoples who cannot pay. Moreover Japanese ap-

proach that plural social insurance schemes and the public assistance cover the entire population will be valid just in a stable society where the social relations and life style are stable and fixed.

The increasing flexibility and informalization of work and life, and the globalization, cause some doubts about the effectiveness on social insurance schemes. Ultimately Japanese system have suffered from a chronic deficit and personal "uncoverage"

In Indonesia, all residents must belong to one unified social insurance scheme. For the poor and informal workers the duty to contribute will be exempted. This apparatus shall be attractive in the point of "solidarity" of all nationals and holistic approach to social protection. Considering it's huge population, geographical condition, economic development and industrial structure, the success of Indonesia will be a "model" of the "universal coverage".

RC15-JS-86.6

YAMADA, TOMIAKI* (Matsuyama University)

Language of Victims in the HIV Tainted Blood Product Incident in Japan in Early 1980s

In order to address the language of victims of contemporary social sufferings, we cannot avoid locating the problems concerning the appropriate ways of representing the victims; as Arthur Kleinmann et.al.(1997, Social Suffering, University of California Press) warned us of the media appropriation of the victims laden with the tragic stories such that the disembodied and decontextualized typical terrible images of the victims could be distributed worldwide and consumed as commercialized commodities through the TV and Newspaper separated from the original contexts. This media appropriation brought about the over-simplified understanding of the HIV tainted blood product incident in Japan which divided the actors involved in this incident into the good and the evil. The pharmaceutical companies which imported the HIV tainted products from the U.S.,the state which gave permission to the products' distribution in public market and the doctors were severely accused as if acting in collusion. In contrast, the hemophilia patients were represented as innocent victims. This good and evil picture could lead to the acquisition of the empathetic public support which could be one of the reasons why the joint plaintiff of hemophilia patients could succeed in getting the court-mediated settlement in favor of them.Looking back to the warnings of A. Kleinmann, we have to leave the simplified version of the incident behind and situate the language of victims back in the original historical and social contexts. The result was that we could attain the context dependent and relational knowledge; we could follow the life-story narratives of each victim, as some proverb says, thousand lives, thousand stories.

RC42-JS-49.2

YAMAMOTO, KOJI* (Hylab LLP and the Open University of Japan)

Policy Preference Affected By Perceived Fact on Externality: Why Do People with Higher Socio-Economic Status Sometimes Prefer Stronger Income Equalization Policy?

Literature has shown that ordinary people's preferences on public policy differ by socio-economic status. Thus the conflicts over public policy sometimes seem too hard to settle. This paper is to develop techniques to show information to ease such conflicts and to enhance more satisfying and democratically legitimate agreement. Specifically, this paper focuses on income equalization (redistribution) policy and shows the followings. First, we show a new set of questionnaire items where respondents answer the desirable amounts of tax and benefit for each household, and also the unemployment benefit, in a fictional society. The responses indicate the concrete level of desired policy, unlike the "yes/no" response to some slogan in a natural language. The items also measure the perceived external effect of the policy on economic growth. The items were included in JHPS survey conducted in Japan in 2011 and 2012. Second, analyzing the obtained data, we find no evidence that those with higher income or higher education prefer weaker equalization policy; on the contrary, interestingly we find that the better-educated tend to prefer stronger equalization policy. Third, we develop a theoretical model to explain individual's policy preference, and based on the model we statistically estimate separately (i) the effects of socio-economic statuses on normative evaluation criteria (i.e. optimal equality in the eyes of each respondent), and (ii) those on perceived fact on externality (i.e. the effect on economic growth here) of equalization policy. The results imply that the better-educated prefer stronger equalization policy, not only because of their normative evaluation criteria, but also because they perceive such a policy would enhance economic growth. Our results suggest that the conflicts over equalization policy could be more reconcilable, when preference is measured in concrete levels, and also when people share a common perception about the fact on a policy's externality.

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RC43-728.2

YAMAMOTO, RINA* *(The University of Tokyo)*

Myth of Homeownership in Japan

It is commonly believed in Japan that the "my home" myth (the phrase "my home" refers to owning a home of one's own and/or pursuing a family-oriented way of life) is widely accepted among the many Japanese who prefer living in the suburbs. However, this perception is now less accurate than it was half a century ago. As a result of the recent tendency for the Japanese to live in dense city centers rather than in the spread-out suburbs, more and more high-rise condominiums have been constructed for the Japanese middle class. Despite the general fall in the population nationwide, population growth in urban areas has been accelerating since the 1990s. To determine whether the "my home" myth still remains influential in the Japanese society, this study examines how homeowners have been transformed in contemporary Japan. Using an empirical survey of high-rise condominiums, it investigates changes in the residents' image. During the 1960s and 1970s, the most common image of residents was that of a nuclear family, with a full-time housewife and a white-collar husband, together with their two or three children, living in a nice suburb. However, this image gradually changed over the course of the 1990s and onwards. The resulting new image is not related to any particular person or a small group, like a family, instead it is an image of an anonymized body which is sensitive to various components of housing and the texture of materials. These findings suggest that it is difficult to sustain the "my home" myth in contemporary Japanese society, given the general transformation of the Japanese middle class. The results of this study provide new insights that can help understand the issues related to housing, such as gentrification, urban density, and dwelling disparities.

RC15-288.17

YAMANAKA, HIROSHI* *(Osaka University)*

Medicalizing or Demedicalizing? : Evaluating the Impact of Diagnosis and Undiagnosis on Individual Patients' Lives.

Since 2014 we have been interviewing 54 patients with rare diseases and rare conditions. This presentation will focus on the long term impact of obtaining diagnosis in individual patients. We will select 7 cases that include over 20 years undiagnosed periods, of which 5 patients obtained their final diagnosis and 2 remained undiagnosed. Analyzing the difference between pre- and post-diagnosis periods in each patient and also between the situations of diagnosed and undiagnosed patients could reveal the impact of diagnosis and undiagnosis on each patient's life. While the medicalization of each disease is well studied on social level, its impacts on individual patients are not sufficiently studied. We will show that the medicalization on each patient's level includes several dimensions and involves such complex issues like liminality, stigma and dilemma of difference.

Medical diagnosis presupposes medicalization of the condition on a social level. However, obtaining diagnosis does not always mean medicalizing the condition and obtaining no diagnosis does not always mean demedicalization of the condition. There are several different levels and dimensions of medicalization & demedicalization and their relationships with diagnosis and undiganosis. Using the concepts of sickness (social dimension), illness (individual dimension) and disease (medical dimension), I like to analyze the complex situation of individuals experiencing serious ill conditions during their lives. Main focus will be on the impact of medical diagnosis and undiagnosis in sickness and illness dimensions of the conditions in the case of rare diseases on which not only general public but also general health care providers have little information and images. The analysis will also shed some light on such complex issues like liminality, stigma and dilemma of difference and their relationships with medicalization, as most of our interviewees experienced these situations during their different life stages regardless of whether they obtained diagnosis or not.

RC24-455.4

YAMASHITA, HIROMI* *(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)*

Environmental Risks of Living By the Sea, Memories of Coasts and Sea Walls

This paper examines how the risk perception study of Slovic (1987) could be expanded to recent environmental discussions of risks facing communities rather than individuals. The original study has dealt with individual perceptions towards various risks, especially focusing on "dread" and "certainty" elements. However, it is clear that the difficulties of environmental risk negotiations as a group exist, and how "acute" a risk is (such as tunamis rather than sea level rise), how communities dealt with the particular risk in the past, and memories and relationship between villagers and their coastal environment influence discussions.

To investigate this further, examples of discussions around sea wall constructions will be introduced (coastal defense structures for reducing the damages of tsunamis). Sea wall structures have played a role to protect severe weathers along coastal areas of Japan since 1950s. At the same time, they have been discussed as burdensome legacies of concrete structures in coastal villages. The construction

of further and taller sea walls has suddenly become one of the important agenda, just after the Eastern Japan earthquake devastated coastal villages in March 2011. Currently not only the eastern part, but numerous western and southern part of Japanese prefectures have plans to build sea walls surrounding their coastal lines. Analysis of the community discussions and how people seem to be balancing between "uncertain", "dread", "acute" and group and individual risks, as well as existence of future concrete structures in the area will be drawn from existing secondary data and manuscripts of the meetings completed in the Northern part of Japan, as well as on-going public meetings in western parts of Japan for future sea wall constructions.

RC11-225.2

YAMATO, REIKO* *(Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University)*

Changing Roles of the Wife and the Husband in Care-Giving to Their Older Parents in Japan

[Background] In Japan, being influenced by Confucian norms, patrilineal care-giving (namely, the married couple lives with the husband's parents and the wife and husband provide care for the husband's parents) have been thought to be morally desirable and in fact widely observed. Recently, however, such a traditional type of care-giving may be transforming with the backdrop of urbanization, an increase of the nuclear family, gender equalization, and low birth rates which leads to an only child prevailing. [Question and hypotheses] How is care-giving by children transforming in present Japan? There are three hypotheses. First, a "patrilineal norm" hypothesis argues that the patrilineal care-giving is maintained where both the wife and husband as a couple provide more care to the *husband's* parents than to the wife's parents because the norm survives despite social changes. Second, a hypothesis of "bilateral intergenerational relationships" argues that the bilateral relationship will prevail where both the wife and husband provide almost the same amount of care to the *wife's* parents as to the *husband's* parents. These two hypotheses presuppose that the wife and husband are a unified unit and behave in the same way. In contrast, the third hypothesis of the "individualization of the wife and the husband" argues that the *wife* gives more care to *her own* parents and the *husband* give more care to *his own* parents. [Data and results] Analyses of data obtained from the National Family Research Japan 2008 reveals that the hypothesis of the "individualization of the wife and the husband" is empirically supported. This result suggests that in contemporary Japan, care-giving is not a couple's but an individualized task and that not only women but also men themselves are expected to provide physical care to their own parents even if the men have a wife. Policy implications will be discussed.

RC06-144.5

YAMATO, REIKO* *(Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University)*

Do the Wife and the Husband Behave As a Unit or As Separate Individuals in Caregiving to Their Older Parents in East Asia?

[Background] This study focuses on the wife and the husband as smaller units in the family. East Asian societies such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and China have a tradition of the extended family which emphasizes the relationship between different generations. Influenced by this tradition, previous studies in East Asia have analyzed the wife and husband as a couple and as one unified unit in intergenerational relationships . Recently, however, because the individualization of the wife and the husband is proceeding, it is possible to hypothesize that the wife and the husband behave not as a unit but as separate individuals and that the wife's intergenerational relationships differ from those for the husband. [Question and hypotheses] Do the wife and the husband behave as *a unit* or as *separate individuals* in caregiving to their parents? The first hypothesis is a "patrilineal couple" hypothesis which argues that the wife and husband behave as one unit and, under the patrilineal tradition, provide more care to the husband's parents than to the wife's parents. The second hypothesis is the "individualization of the wife and the husband" which argues that the wife gives more care to *her own* parents while the husband give more care to *his own* parents. [Data and results] Data obtained from the East Asian Social Survey 2006 are analyzed. The analyses reveals that for Japan, the "individualization of the wife and the husband" hypothesis is empirically supported. This result suggests that in contemporary Japan, care-giving is not a couple's but an individualized task and that men are also expected to provide physical care to their own parents. Analyses for other East Asian societies will be presented. On the basis of those results, differences between the societies, reasons of those differences and policy implications will be discussed.

RC48-805.15

YANAGIHARA, YOSHIE* *(Tokyo Denki University)*

Japanese Feminists' Struggle over Surrogacy Issues with Distortions of "Women's Autonomy"

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Recently, surrogacy practice has more clearly revealed as a new form of violence that makes use of gender and bodily attribution of woman. Although, at the beginning, few people noticed its discriminative aspects, the emergence of single male and gay couple's surrogacy cases bring this to light.

This research focuses on the discourse of Japanese women's movements pro- and anti- surrogacy practices. I analyzed cultural representation about surrogacy using a sorting system in the Oya-Soichi Library, which specializes in Japanese magazines. I searched with the Japanese keywords "dairisyussan" (surrogacy), "dairibo" (surrogate mother), "jikoketteiken" (autonomy or the right to personal autonomy in Japanese), and its related words from the first entry of the database in 1981 through to 2017. Additionally, I referred to books and treatises written by the main characters who played important roles in the surrogacy discussion.

The result shows the struggles of Japanese feminists who opposed surrogacy, and Japanese conundrum to legislate regulation of surrogacy. While they advocated surrogacy as a gender discriminative issue, the supporters of surrogacy also used feminism's framework. The supporters used "women's reproductive and sexual autonomy" to appeal "rights to have children." They applied this term because Japanese meaning of "women's autonomy" was modified as "liberty to subvert morality." This distortion derived from a discussion lead by Japanese sociologists to promote prostitution of high school girls. Due to this, "women's autonomy" had a negative connotation in Japanese society. On the other hand, when the supporters widen the market of cross-border surrogacy for gay people, feminists and some sexual minority people were fiercely against it.

Currently, even though legislation against surrogacy seems to be stagnated, Japanese feminists and some sexual minority groups play important roles to prevent legalization of surrogacy with regard to gender equality and women's human rights.

RC19-355.4

YANG, CHIA-LING* (Graduate Institute of Gender Equity Education, National Kaohsiung Normal University)

Competition of Discourses in the Change of Childcare Policy in Taiwan

Social welfare policies represent different kinds of ideology and decide how care services are provided by the state, market and/or the family. In Taiwan's complex social context of high commodification of childcare, women's low labour participation, and an on-going birth rate crisis, this article examines Taiwan's feminist social welfare movement and analyses competition of discourses in the change of childcare policies in Taiwan.

This research focuses on the Childcare Policy Alliance since its establishment in 2005, including three women's organisations and trade unions of child carers. With the research methods of discourse analysis of documents and publications of these four groups and child care policies and interviews of key members in these groups, this article aims to examine how the Childcare Policy Alliance transform the public provision of child care in Nordic model in order to construct discourse of 'public governance' of child care and how these women employ strategies to promote their discourse and compete with different discourses of child care, including familialism highlighting 'mothers as best carers' and neo-liberalist and captialist ideology of 'limiting the state's intervention of the market' and 'competition at an young age'.

Following transnational feminists' agenda, I pay attention to local complexities of feminist struggles over boundary of public/private and production/reproduction. By examination of discourses competition in childcare policy change, this research results can have further dialogues with feminist social welfare research and social welfare movement studies.

RC47-JS-22.17

YANG, CHIA-LING* (National Kaohsiung Normal University)

New Trade Union Activists in Shaping Childcare Policies in Taiwan

In Taiwan's historical and political context of more than 35 years of martial law (1949-1987) under a dictatorial government, trade unions were suppressed and controlled and it is until the recent change of Trade Unions Law in 2011 that the Industrial Unions are allowed to be established. Accordingly, Alliance of Edu-care Trade Unions (alliance of local trade unions for child carers and preschool teachers) was one of the new Industrial Unions and they participate actively in the change of childcare policies in Taiwan.

There have been several essential changes in childcare policies during the two decades in Taiwan and Early Childhood Education and Care Act in 2012 makes childcare of children between 3 and 6 years old under the Ministry of Education and this new act also changes regulations regarding to the qualifications and working conditions of preschool teachers and child carers.

This research focuses on the Alliance of Edu-care Trade Unions, especially on those activie members who are new faces in social movements. With the focus of personal experiences in social welfare movement, this article intends to examine how these new activists are moblized into trade unions, how they shape their strategies in discourses and their social actions and how they balance between their different roles in daily life. Since there are few research on Taiwan's women's

trade unions and newly established Industrial Unions, this research aims to fill the gap in the research and have further dialogue with feminist theories on women in civil society, labour movement and social welfare movement.

RC04-97.2

YANG, CHOUSUNG* (National Chi Nan University)

The Study of New Zealand's Teaching and Learning Based on Talis 2013

This study mainly focuses on the "school leadership" and "school climate" of the TALIS 2013 principal questionnaire which New Zealand participate in, expect that the result of the study could be used for national education.

The goals of this study are as follows: (1) To understand principals' use of time. (2) To know how principals' practice their school leadership. (3) To see principals' leadership style and school climate. (4) Summarize the above analysis and provide recommendations for school leadership.

The conclusions od the study are: (1)The school climate is good, and the principal focus on school affairs planning, improve teaching quality, rarely spend time on communicating with parents and the community. (2) The principal focus on student learning and teacher teaching, less help to deal with school administrative details and understanding of classroom teaching. (3) The factors that limit the effectiveness of the principal's leadership are policy and finance, the workload and the responsibility. (4) Good school climate is the key to reducing the students and teachers' problems.

RC34-626.8

YANG, GINA* (The Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

The Geopolitics of Employment Choices – a Case Study of Young People from Borderland Kinmen, Taiwan.

This research study focuses on the geopolitics of employment choices among youth in Kinmen, Taiwan. Kinmen County is located in the southwest of the main island of Taiwan and only six kilometers to the east of Xiamen, China. Due to its close proximity to China, it was placed under War Zone Administration (WZA) during the Cold War and experienced a state of siege of forty-three years. Being geographically far away from the main island of Taiwan, Kinmen was isolated with the preservation of a patriarchal clan culture. After the Cold War ended in 1992 with China-Taiwan cross-strait relations gradually eased, Kinmen has quickly transformed from being a war frontier to become a frontline borderland for business and politics between Taiwan and China. Tourism industry-related businesses began to emerge on the small island. The government of Kinmen was also quick to act by allocating financial resources and physical spaces to accommodate rising tourism needs. Duty free shops are built to attract mainland Chinese tourists. War-themed tours from visiting barracks and tunnels to tasting sorghum (kaoliang), a strong distilled liquor unique to the island of Kinmen, are organized on a daily basis. How do rapid social transformation and the neoliberalisation of Kinmen affect the everyday life and material conditions of young people? How do intersecting factors of gender and social class influence employment opportunities? How does ongoing China-Taiwan cross-strait tensions and geopolitics affect the physical and social mobility of young people in Kinmen? How is social inequality produced and reproduced for young people growing up on a marginalized Taiwanese territory? Based on 40 in-depth interviews and participant observation, this ethnographic research examines how young people growing up in borderland Kinmen negotiate, strategize and make decisions on work and employment against a background of globalizing neoliberalism and the rise of China.

RC28-510.6

YANG, PHILIP* (Texas Woman's University)

Generational Differences in Educational Attainment across Asian American Groups

Existing research has uncovered a parabolic trajectory across multiple generations in educational attainment among Asian Americans as a whole, but little is known about whether and to what extent this trajectory is applicable to different Asian American groups because of a lack of multi-generation data by ethnicity. This study analyzes generational differences in educational attainment across the six largest Asian American groups, using the newly released pooled 2013-2015 Current Population Survey data. The bivariate analyses detect a reverse U-shaped pattern in educational attainment among Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Asian Indians; a U-shaped pattern among Japanese; and a non-parabolic pattern among Vietnamese. Results of multiple regression analyses reveal diverse patterns in educational attainment net of other predictors: a highly significant reverse U-shaped trajectory for Chinese, a significant U-shaped pattern for Japanese, a significant upward straight-line pattern for Vietnamese, a significant downward straight-line pattern for Asian Indians, and insignificant cross-generation differences for Filipinos and Koreans. Separate analyses by

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gender show even more mixed and interesting patterns across Asian American groups. These findings point to the needs to avoid overgeneralization and to attend to ethnic differences in cross-generation educational attainment among Asian Americans.

RC34-613.14

YANG, SHUANGSHUANG* *(Shanghai University)*

JI, YINGCHUN *(Shanghai University)*

Gender Double Standard on Infidelity in China: Testimony from a Chinese Post-90s' Social Network

Changing gender dynamics in post-reform China has drawn increasing attention. In field of private family, much research has investigated gender relationships. Yet, there is a lack of studies on attitudes towards sexuality, especially from the perspective of gender double standard. This research examines whether and to what extent the gender double standard on infidelity exists and how it varies by gender.

I conducted a cell-phone based survey to ask people's attitude towards recent widely discussed extramarital infidelity behavior committed by two celebrities in China, one female and the other male. Data are collected from my 338 Wechat (the most popular cell phone social media in China) friends. My findings show that more than three fourth of participants are harsher towards the female celebrity who had the affair. Further, regression models suggest that men are more likely to hold a gender double standard on infidelity, as they are more permissive towards male than female when it goes to cheating. In contrast, women are harsher towards infidelity, no matter committed by male or female.

RC46-766.4

YANG, SOON MI* *(Rural Development Administration)*

Effect of a Family Support and Participative Activity Experience on Interpersonal Relationship Improvement Received By Rural Adolescent : Focusing on Comparison of Multicultural Vs. Non-Multicultural Household, and Bowly Vs. Sullivan Perspective

This study aimed at identifying the effect of a family support and activity participation experience on the interpersonal relationshiops improvement perceived by rural multicultural and non-multicultural household adolescent comparing the perspective of Bowlby and Sullivan on it. For this purpose, data of 403 persons from multicultural household and 348 persons from non-multicultural household were analyzed.

As resuls of the analysis, firstly, the family support variable affected most significantly the interpersonal relationshiops improvement in both rural multicultural and non-multicultural household adolescent. Also, secondly, the number of the experienced activity at home affected significantly on it in the both adolescent. The significance of effect having age, the number of friend, or the number of the experienced traditional activity variable on it was differ according to each household adolescent.

And to conclude, a significant object affecting with important mechanism of interpersonal relationshiops in rural adolescent was family and parent. Therefore, it can be insist that results of this study support Bowlby' perspective on it.

Based on the results, this study suggested plans to improve the interpersonal relationshiops of the rural adolescent through a family support and activity participation. Also a plan for follow-up studies was suggested.

RC34-613.16

YANG, XUEYAN* *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*

GAO, CHENZHUO* *(The Institute for Population and Development Studies,Xi'an Jiaotong University)*

Missing Women in STEM in China: A Micro-Level Explanation from Achievement Motivation and Gender Socialization

STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields have long been dominated by males. Although women are increasingly earning advanced degrees in STEM majors, they remain under-represented in these fields. An empirical study was undertaken to explain a phenomenon of "missing women in STEM in China" from achievement motivation and gender socialization, using the data from the Third National Survey on the Social Status of Chinese Women. Results showed that the phenomenon was due to lower achievement motivation of women than that of men in STEM majors. The lower achievement motivation made lower professional commitment among women in STEM field. The gender differences were gradually shaped by the two stages of gender socialization. There were significantly negative impacts of the lower career expectations from parents and gender stereotypes from culture on women's achievement motivation. The gender stereotypes from schools greatly promoted male students' achievement motivation while having no significant impact on female students' achievement motivation. The traditional gender role attitudes hindered the advance of

women's achievement motivation. Therefore, in order to stop the outflow of women from STEM majors, equal gender atmosphere should be created in families, schools and society. It may decrease the gender discrimination during the gender socialization and promote achievement motivation among women.

RC15-285.4

YANG, YULIN* *(University at Buffalo, SUNY)*

How Social Support Affect Co-Ethnic Elderly's Health in Mexico and in the United States

The aging experience is different in the United States as an immigrant and in their home country. One of the difference is the social support. In this research, I use data from Mexican Health & Aging Study 2015, and Health and Retirement Survey 2004 to test how social support difference affect the physical and mental health of older Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. Similar to previous research, I found that elderly Mexicans report less chronic conditions and fewer symptoms of psychological distress than the counterparts in the United States. These differences can be explained by the level of social support from family members and friends, controlling their socio-demographic characteristics.

RC48-803.3

YANO, VITOR* *(Federal University of Paraná)*

Occupy and Resist: An Empirical and Theoretical Analysis of Brazilian Student Spring in 2016

In September 2016, the Brazilian federal government announced a provisional measure that established several changes in the organization of the high school system in Brazil. For being decreed without wide discussion within the civil society and supported by neoliberal ideologies, the reform of high school turned into a target of many protests, most of them organized by the secondary students themselves. Inspired by other occupy movements, such as the Chilean Penguins Revolution in 2006 and the school occupations in the state of São Paulo in 2015, the movement, later known as the Secondary Students Spring, started in Paraná state in October and quickly spreaded all over the country, reaching more than 1,200 schools in less than two months. A significant characteristic of the movement was its autonomy. The decisions that triggered the first occupations have been taken in student assemblies and no political parties or organizations were allowed to participate. As a reflex of the great crisis of representation in the country, even the institutional student organizations had no power over the self-organized collectives. Some of the principles adopted within the occupations were direct action, horizontality, functions rotativity, and direct democracy. The use of communication technologies, as a mark of this generation, has also been a strong point. Social networks have been an important mean of communication among the occupations and for publicizing manifestos, and calling for demonstrations. They have been also a weapon against media information manipulation and to promote violent repression of the police in many cases. Leadership absence, however, turned into a weakness in the negotiation with institutional authorities, which are not prepared to work with this kind of organization. Thus, the movement has not reached its main objective, but it shows that new forms of making politics are being constructed by this new generation.

RC48-818.4

YANO, VITOR* *(Federal University of Paraná)*

Social Support and Solidarity on Protests Repression in Brazil 2017

In the last year, the government of Brazil has announced a series of reforms that restrict workers rights. This resulted in several protests that, consequently, have been repressed with violence. Here, an experience of repression is reported by a person who had been reached by a rubber bullet in a demonstration, so as the means that were used to manage the emotions and the consequences of it. In one of the greatest demonstrations in the country in the last decades, dozens of thousands of people marched in Brasilia in May 24th against the Social Security Reform, which changes rules for retirement and contributions. Different workers unions, students organizations, political parties and popular movements went to the federal capital to protest, and were repressed by thousands of policemen with tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, stun grenades and even lethal weapons. During the event, the president authorized the army to prevent the aproximation of the protesters to the National Congress. The event triggered anxiety crisis and panic syndrome in some people during and after that day. Some of the protesters, most of them young students, throwed stones against the policemen and acted with vandalism on the city as a reaction to the repression. A building has been set up on fire. The most prevalent value seen, however, was the solidarity. Each time a person was hurted, many unknown people, from different organizations, helped them to calm down, to find help, and to take health care. In the hospital where several people have been conducted all of them reported the same solidarity and gratefulness. This kind of support to manage this situation was prepared before

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the occurence by people that were already aware of what could happen. This shows that on that cases, social support and solidarity are fundamental to ensure rights.

RC27-502.4

YAPRAK KEMALOGLU, PINAR* *(Gazi University Faculty of Sport Sciences)*

In Quest of Safeguarding Children's Welfare in and through Sport

Nationwide or global sporting developments can be multifaceted and relatively hyperrealistic/simulative with regard to remaining controversies or inequalities such as changing ways or levels of access to or kaleidoscopic backstories in relation to the well-arranged sporting practices. Accordingly, the value of sporting configurations to contribute to the overall wellbeing or development of a person and society have been questioned by critical researchers exploring the (levels/ways of) unconformities between the developmental promises/missions of sports (configurations) and how they have been performed. This paper, derived from my ethnographic study of "safeguarding children's welfare in sport in Turkey", focuses on the critical results that reflect on such as the meanings of the current achievements, ongoing practices and challenges in and beyond sport fields. Moreover, the complexity of the individual and collective agency and maintaining the developmental processes regarding children's welfare in sport were addressed in the context of dynamic social structures such as transnational socio-cultural-political constraints (e.g. ableism, hegemonic masculinity, imbalances of power or development) and opportunities (e.g. geographical collaborations, inclusive traditions) which have been historically present in related interactions or institutions. In quest of safeguarding children's welfare in and through sport, this paper offers critical account and specific recommendations for Turkish context (with the acknowledgement of the importance of diverse stakeholders' role) to enhance the related body of knowledge and to further stimulate the sound research, policy and practice.

RC27-495.5

YARLAGADDA, NAVEEN* *(University of Texas at Austin)*

KODALI, VIJAYANTHIMALA *(Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Research and Social Action)*

Development of Athletic Identity in Elite Adolescent Athletes

Development of Athletic Identity in Elite Adolescent Athletes
Naveen Yarlagadda
Dr. Vijayanthimala Kodali
Approximately 3/4ths of American children participate in organized sport. The large majority of these children quit by age 13, but those that stay are left with a much stronger athletic identity than their non-athletic counterparts. Many of these athletes stay for various reasons-- the benefits of sport are numerous--- but the most prominent reason athletes continue to compete when their counterparts do not is athletic success. Athletic success has a high correlation with the formation of identity. At elite levels, the athletic identities of adolescents becomes increasingly connected with their respective personal identities, and as such, become more exclusive.

An exclusive athletic identity has many drawbacks. Adolescents who base their identities primarily around athletics run the risk of practicing dangerous behaviours, such as overtraining or using performance enhancing drugs. In comparison to their counterparts, elite athletes spend considerably less time engaging in social behaviors within the framework of general society. Instead, much of their social interaction occurs in elite, exclusive athletic subcultures. This limited exposure to classical society stunts the behavioral development of adolescents. This paper looks to determine the extent to which exclusive athletic identities stunts social growth among adolescents, if it does at all.

RC46-779.2

YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* *(University of Montreal)*

Multi-Factor Economic Growth: A Need for an Equitable Development

This paper aims to discuss the new requirements for understanding the economic change in terms of theory and practice. Starting from the new developments in the *understanding the process of economic change* by Douglass North, it tries to explain new approaches to the subject of economy due to the increasing complexity and uncertainty of the world where standard theories are of little help.

Clarifying the new conceptualizations of economic change with an emphasis on social and cultural aspects, the effects of applying these new conceptions on the development processes are discussed.

The importance of usefulness of social sciences theories in confronting human problems, as North underlines, should always be taken into consideration. In this sense, paying enough attention to individual characteristics of the society, in which the economic change is taking place, finds an imperative priority.

Taking into account justice as the core notion of this study, and by elucidating its different interpretations in the economic sense such as distributive justice, new considerations in applying economic policies with the purpose of having more just societies are conferred.

RC16-299.8

YAROSHENKO, SVETA* *(St.Petersburg State University)*

LYTKINA, TATJANA *(Institute of social-economic and power problems of the North, Komi scientific centre of Russian Academy of Sciences)*

National Features of the Social Exclusion Regime, or on Possibilities of Applying the Underclass Theory in Russia

The main purpose of the report is to discuss the possibilities of borrowing the underclass theory to explain the reasons for the reproduction of poverty in Russia. We have been conducting research on Russian poverty in the last two decades under the conditions of radical social transformation caused by market reforms and by the transition from real socialism to real capitalism. Longitudinal qualitative research among registered poor was combined with surveys among urban residents in one's Russian region. Our research focus shifted from one point to another. We have posed different research questions. But one was and still is the same about reasons to be excluded from society or to fall into the underclass in Russia. However, the initial idea of applying the underclass theory in the Russian context was faced with a number of difficulties. In the report, we will focus on three points of the research process and how these difficulties were overcome. *The first* is connected with the way the research interest was formed and in what ways the advantages of addressing precisely this theory were seen. *The second* concerns what from this theory did not fit into Russian reality and what had to be done with the "theoretical remainder". *The third* is how the theoretical puzzle has changed, and how it has been possible to keep attention on the key research issue. As a result, we propose to discuss the comparative prospects of borrowing a theory created in a specific national context and the conditions under which such borrowing allows reconstructing an outdated theory.

RC38-JS-3.10

YASUI, DAISUKE* *(Meiji Gakuin University)*

Identity Politics and Intersectionality: Gender and Ethnicity in Japanese Okinawan Women

The paper aims to describe intersectional self-representation of ethnicities and gender of immigrants in Japan. In intersectionality studies, the relationship of gender and ethnicity have often discussed.

My paper is based on field research conducted in an ethnic town of Japanese old industrial area. In Tsurumi ward, Yokohama city, historically many ethnic minorities including Okinawan and Korean(both immigrants came from Japan empire colony) have moved to work in industrial complex of coastal areas. I intensively collected1 life histories of old Okinawan immigrants in this town. Although their ethnic community functions as mutual-assistance network in Japanese discrimination, this community is male-centered and women members are marginalized. They face double suppressed: they are discriminated as Okinawan in Japan society and they are discriminated as woman in Okinawan ethnic community. However, they are also trying out practices to overcome their difficulties in their daily lives.

I conducted participant observations to Okinawa Association. Also I conducted in-depth interviews with some woman in order to understand their identities and their everyday lives. From this ethnographical research, my paper describes the aspects of Okinawan women distress between ethnic identity and gender role based on their biographical research. Through their narratives, I show the details complicated relationship of gender and ethnicity in the context of Japanese society. So I analyze their everyday practice to negotiate the challenge of dual distress.

RC44-745.6

YATES, LUKE* *(University of Manchester)*

Political Struggles in the Sharing Economy: The Case of Airbnb and Barcelona

The 'sharing economy', and similar terms including 'collaborative consumption', 'gig economy' and 'platform capitalism' signal changes in provisioning around, most notably, transportation, holiday accommodation and temporary work. The practices, impacts, and terminology itself, are sites of significant struggle. This paper reports on research which reflects on the political struggles of the sharing economy to help understanding of the interrelated processes of socio-economic change, contemporary social movements, the politics of consumption and socio-economic 'alternatives', and creative destruction. The case study is the short-term house rental service Airbnb in the city of Barcelona, which has intensified tensions

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around tourism and gentrification and led to high-profile antagonisms between the company, the traditional tourism sector, civil society, and government. The paper has three sections. It introduces the sharing economy as a disputed idiom, a contested political economic arena, and an axis of struggles over the future. It outlines research questions and the theoretical questions illustrated by the phenomenon. It finally briefly describes the case study, drawing out questions and implications which further research, and case studies, might consider.

RC47-786.5

YATES, LUKE* *(University of Manchester)*

Social Movement Politics, Everyday Life and Social Change: Struggles in the 'Sharing Economy'

This presentation has two parts. The first outlines a set of contemporary challenges for social movement studies, an agenda that calls for better understanding of the relationship between everyday life and social change. These include a politics of alternative projects (as opposed to protest organisations), lifestyle and life politics, a politics of social fields, micro-politics or the 'politics of politics', the 'politics of non-collective actors', and the politics of imagined futures. Together, these six themes offer a corrective to dominant instrumental and utilitarian approaches to social movements studies and suggest a set of alternative emphases. I introduce these core areas, signalling some key findings to date and areas where development is needed. The second half explores an empirical case study, introducing the political struggles of the so-called 'sharing economy'. Disputes show how lifestyle, a diffuse emphasis on 'alternatives', fields, micropolitics and futures should figure in a properly sociological analysis of these recent struggles. I focus in particular on the short-term rental service Airbnb in the city of Barcelona and at other initiatives of alternative provisioning of housing and living space, to look at how multiple visions of the organisation of urban space, tourism, and housing intersect in an instance of socio-economic change.

RC36-651.2

YAVAS, MUSTAFA* *(Yale University)*

Alienation of Elite Labor? the Case of Turkish Elite Business Professionals

Middle class is once again a hot topic of debate due to the prevalence of middle classes in the recent wave of uprisings all around the world such as the Arab Spring, the Occupy Movements, and the Gezi Park Resistance in Turkey, and due to its role in recent political polarization hand-in-hand with rise of right-wing everywhere. Whether the middle class in the 21st century will be consumerist and fascist or progressive and revolutionary is an agenda setting question, urging scholars to shed more light on the grievances of middle classes. In this paper, I focus on the most prestigious fraction of middle class in contemporary Turkey, the global new middle class, mostly consisting of professionals and managers who are employed by prestigious transnational corporations and who are embedded in the global field of business. Drawing from interviews with the elite Turkish white-collars working in Istanbul and New York City, and from the emerging genre of self-reflexive books written by white-collars themselves with the motto "*de te fabula narratur*," I explore the following questions: What sorts of grievances and discontents do lie beneath the enviable life-styles and jobs of the prestigious white-collars? Why and how even the elite business professionals can be dissatisfied with their works, and eventually, with their lives? Burnout syndromes due to overwork culture, performance pressure and fetishization of success, feelings of inauthenticity and status anxiety, lack of meaning and purpose in their works are among the common elements of grievances of these elite workers. Relying on these findings, I argue for a case of the alienation of elite workers, and I attempt to build a theory of alienation that is grounded in contemporary experiences of prestigious white-collars to move beyond the original Marxian conception that falls short to explain the discontent of middle class.

RC08-178.3

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* *(Center of Glocal Studies, Seijo University)*

Nationalization, Internationalization, Regionalization, Transnationalization, and Globalization of Sociology in Japan

This paper tries to analyze important attempts of nationalization, regionalization, transnationalization and globalization of sociology in the history of sociology in Japan.

1. Nationalization: From Meiji restoration.(1868) to the establishment of Japan Sociological Society in 1924. Sociologists in Japan tried to nationalize Western sociologies (German, French, English and American). I would like to show the process and characteristics of nationalization of Western sociologies in Japan. I also pay attention to the process and characteristics of institutionalization of sociology in Japan.

2. Internationalization: In this paper, internationalization means that sociologists try to participate in international activities beyond national

border. Many sociologists have been doing this. This paper shows the characteristics of internationalization of sociology in Japan by analyzing the survey of members of Japan Sociological Society on Internationalization of sociology in Japan which was conducted in 2015.

3. Regionalization: Sociologists have been trying to organize academic organizations within nation state and in global regions. This paper presents the current stage of regional sociological association in Japan. This paper also would like to point out new movements of establishing regional sociological organizations in Asia. East Asian Sociological Association is the best example of this movement.

4. Transnationalization: This is the concept which came from U. Beck's transnationalism and cosmopolitanism. This paper shows the best example of this attempts in Japan **comes** from sociologies in Okinawa, Okinawa is a small island and a kind of internal colony in Japan.

5. Globalization: Globalization is to attempt to create global multi-versal sociologies in global space. This paper shows several attempts of build global sociologies.in Japan.

6. In conclusion, this paper will point out which concept is the best concept for understanding the present stage of sociology in the world.

RC47-787.1

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* *(Center of Glocal Studies, Seijo University)*

Reflexivity in Sociological Theories and Social Movement Theories

In this paper, I would like to focus on the concept and problem of reflexivity in sociological theories and social movement theories. Reflexivity is one of the key concepts in contemporary sociological theories and has been an important concept in social Movement studies.

A. Gouldner and ethnomethodology pointed out importance of the issue of reflexivity in late 1960's. Since then, A. Giddens, U. Beck and S.. Lash investigated and used the concept of reflexivity extensively in their analysis of reflexive modernization. P. Bourdieu tried to develop his own reflexive sociology. M. Archer is presenting her unique concept of reflexivity based on critical realism.

Reflexivity is also a key concept in social movement theories. Especially social movement theories from A. Touraine to A. Melucci take reflexivity seriously. Feminist theories are no exception.

This paper shows that reflexivity is a key concept in contemporary sociological theories, because it can mediate constructivism with realism by investigating reflexivity in sociological theories. It also shows that reflexivity is a key of bridging between theory and practice, and between outsiders and insiders in social movements.

This paper pays attention to one more important issue based on above investigation.Reflexivity is always trying to make clear epistemological assumptions of sociological theories. By doing so, reflexive sociology, for example Scott Lash's, calls for ontological turn in sociology. Sociology today needs to clarify not only epistemological assumptions but also ontological assumptions.

In conclusion, this paper shows a basic way of constructing social movement theories which includes the dimension of common sense, value formation, culture, social relation and social action.

RC41-713.3

YE, LEAFIA* *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Single Motherhood and Children's Emotional-Behavioral Health: Does Migration Status Matter?

Prior research has repeatedly found a robust association between single motherhood and disadvantages in children's emotional-behavioral health. Most of these studies either focus on a certain population subgroup or make the underlying assumption that the association is homogeneous across groups, as their main goal is typically to explain the mechanisms for the association. Relatively few studies have rigorously considered or been able to test the possibility that the association varies *across* demographic groups.

Research that investigates these variations is increasingly relevant in the U.S. context given the growing diversity in the child population, especially in terms of nativity. As of 2014, one in four children in the U.S. live in an immigrant family, and they account for all growth in the American child population since 2006. The dynamics of these families often differ from their non-immigrant counterparts due to intricacies in the acculturation process.

To address this increasingly important heterogeneity, I ask: does the association between single motherhood and children's mental well-being vary by the migration status of children? Using data from National Survey of Children's Health, I find that migration status does matter to the association between single motherhood and children's mental health. The common disadvantages of children in single mother households are even more pronounced among first-generation immigrant children in the cases of depression and anxiety, but much less pronounced in the case of behavior/conduct problems. I find no such evidence among second-generation immigrant children. In other words, having a single mother might indeed mean something different for immigrant children and families, and the

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stories further differ between children with different levels of acculturation. Having a single mother could be a particularly difficult experience for foreign-born children and is linked with higher risks of emotional problems, though this pattern is mixed with lower risks of behavioral health problems.

RC19-355.6

YEANDLE, SUE* *(University of Sheffield)*
KEATING, NORAH *(University of Swansea)*
MCGREGOR, ALLISTER *(University of Sheffield)*

Sustainable Wellbeing: Developing a Conceptual and Analytical Framework for Policy and Practice in Care and Caring

This paper explores theoretical and methodological challenges confronting the team developing the 'Sustainable Care: connecting people and systems' programme*. Adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, this asks 'How can the care and support needs of adults living at home with chronic health problems or disabilities be sustainably met, with positive wellbeing outcomes for care systems, care providers and care receivers?'. Summarising our initial theoretical and conceptual work, the introduction outlines our rationale for adopting a multidisciplinary approach and sets out the central issue in our work: the accelerating 'crisis of care', particularly in relation to adults with support needs - an issue currently acute in the UK, but of concern in all the countries we are studying and around the world. Next, we engage with 'contested concepts' of care policies, presenting an overview of existing theorisations of care, and examining the relationship between care and conceptions of wellbeing. We draw on an extensive body of scholarship in ethics and political science, feminist economics, social policy, gerontology and sociology, also highlighting key concepts and theories in employment, family, health, migration and technology studies. The paper then engages with lacunae in understandings of care and wellbeing and presents our initial conceptual framework, which we will test in subsequent empirical/analytical work. This identifies relevant actors/ interests, and points of actual/potential harmony, separation and conflict. We conclude with our perspective on the value and challenges of multi-disciplinary theorisation of care and caring, and its role in developing evidence of value to policymakers and stakeholders. The paper presents 'work in progress', aiming to contribute new understandings of care focusing on: structural change in care systems; roles, relationships and diversity of social actors; and all forms of caring labour. *Funded 2017-21 by UK ESRC and resources contributed by participating universities.

RC19-349.2

YEATES, NICOLA* *(The Open University)*
PILLINGER, JANE *(The Open University)*

International Healthcare Migration in Asia Pacific: International Policy Responses

This paper examines international policy responses to cross-border healthworker migration in the Asia Pacific and Oceania regions. These responses include policy agreements, policy dialogue and programmes of action in relation to key issues of ethical recruitment, 'circular' migration and labour rights. The paper argues that these policy initiatives are unfolding in spheres of cross-border governance, as well as in spheres of domestic governance and they evidence the involvement of national and transnational actors, together with the interplay between them. These comprise diverse state and non-state actors acting 'outwardly', through participation in policy-making in spheres of cross-border governance (bilateral and multilateral), as well as transnational actors (located within countries and outside of them) shaping policy responses and practices in identified country and other settings. The paper elaborates an understanding of an embedded transnational policy field of healthcare migration which keeps in clear sight specificities of country contexts and the presence of (and interplay between) transnational and national actors, institutions and policies in different but complementary spheres of governance. This analysis is integral to an expanded understanding of healthcare migration as a transnational policy field.

RC19-363.6

YEATES, NICOLA* *(The Open University)*
SURENDER, REBECCA *(University of Oxford)*

Regional Organisations in the Making of Global Health Governance and Policy

The growth of regionalist international integration strategies are integral to understanding the dynamics and consequences of the on-going restructuring of the world's economic and social systems. In otherwise rich multidisciplinary academic literatures on diverse aspects of regional public policy, global health policy, and national health and welfare systems, the significance of regionalism for globalising processes and their impacts on population health, health services

provision, and the ways in which health (and wider social) policies are being (re)made over larger integrative scales remains to be fully analysed.

This paper situates the health policies of world-regional organisations in relation to global health governance and policy making as a field of academic research and a political practice. With a particular focus on regulation, it identifies health agendas, policy approaches and policy programmes of these organisations internationally and locates them in relation to wider contexts and trends giving rise to the 'thickening' of regional organisations' involvement in health and social policies. Variance is observed in the manifestation of regional health policy, in terms of mandates, actors, policy approaches, fields of regulation, and political practices of enactment.

The paper considers the evidence through two sets of analytical themes and questions. First, how can regional organisations be understood in relation to regulatory measures in global health policy? Are they policy actors in their own right or sites of policy making? Can they be understood as 'new' global policy actors? And how does a focus on regional health policy enhance analytical understanding of the scope and nature of global health policy? Second, in a context of a complex, fragmented and dynamic global health agenda, can regional health policy in practice contribute to greater coherence in implementing the SDG goals - and if so, how? Hypothesis and findings will be tested using the case of the ASEAN.

RC02-63.4

YEGANEH, CYRUS* *(University of Art Tehran (UAT))*

A Re-Evaluation of Development As Modernization, Based on the Case of Iran

Abstract

Habermas's essay, "Modernity – An Incomplete Project", a critique of post-modernism in architecture, distinguishes between "Cultural Modernity", meaning modernism in art/architecture (Baudelaire) and "Societal Modernization" or "societal modernity", stating, "instead of giving up modernity and its project as a lost cause, we should learn from the mistakes of those extravagant programs which have tried to negate modernity...The project of modernity has not yet been fulfilled." President Rouhani of Iran, in his inaugural speech last August, referred to two rounds of unsuccessful privatization of Iran's quasi-socialist economy, more than ninety percent government-owned and operated since the revolution of 1979, as "privatization without the gun" (i.e., government's upper echelons) followed by "privatization with the gun" (i.e. the Revolutionary Guards), making economic competition with them well-nigh impossible. Before the 1979 revolution during the Cold War, economic development planning in Iran followed Rostow's "stages of economic growth" and "modernization theory" (Lipset, Bell, Lerner, Almond...), faced as it was with critiques from the Left, Frank etc. Islamicists adhere to "non-capitalist development path" from USSR (Ulyanovsky, Andreyev...), supposedly neither capitalist nor communist, while economists like Ghaninejad have critiqued this path. Development of societal modernity was analyzed by Marx, Polanyi, Moore...Stein's industrialization-urbanization-bureaucratization showed modernity's societal trends; and Smelser after Parsons analyzed the social institutions' interactions; Giddens has proposed "structuration". Contention between Iran's Reformists, Fundamentalists and Opposition pertains to social institutions: issues of democracy and the Constitution (political institution), extent of control by religious establishment, women's rights (institutions of family, economy, etc.), inequality, employment and unions (economy), and freedom of expression in the press, media, arts, education. By contrast, Sen's *Development as Freedom* saw two translations but was removed from bookstores after publication and extensive discussions

RC21-390.4

YENDELL, ALEXANDER* *(Leipzig University)*
SCHULER, JULIA* *(Leipzig University)*

Factors of Politically Motivated Violence in the Urban Context

Leipzig is a city in the East of Germany which has a long history of political conflicts. Recently Leipzig received a lot of media attention because of violent conflicts involving the far left scene in a district called Connewitz. In 2015 and 2016 street fights during demonstrations against right-wing extremists, attacks on a police station and damage to state buildings such as the Federal Administrative Court, as well as counter attacks of right-wing extremists significantly disrupted the city of Leipzig. The far left scene in Leipzig also made headlines in the contexts of the violent riots during the G20 Summit in Hamburg 2017. During the debate on the Hamburg riots, political violence was discussed as a result of left-wing hotspots/ districts within the city of Leipzig.

Theories to explain politically motivated violence can be found within sociology, social psychology and many other disciplines related to criminology. Some of them on the micro-level were tested in a quantitative and multiparadigmatic study conducted at Leipzig University with the title „Youth Study Leipzig 2017" (n=1508). On the basis of the survey data the paper discusses the following questions: To what extent do young people in the city of Leipzig support politically motivated violence against the left, the right and minorities such as foreigners or Muslims? Do factors such as specific forms of socialization, education, objective

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and subjective social and political deprivation as well as individual indicators of personality (authoritarianism, narcissism etc.) have an impact on different kinds of political motivated violence? How great is the explanatory power of those theories, and what might a multivariate model to explain politically motivated violence look like?

RC02-JS-8.5

YEROCHEWSKI, CAROLE* *(GIREPS - Université de Montréal)*

Solidarity Economy and Informal Workers Mobilizations : A Global Countermovement ?

The redeployment, in the world, of self-managed groups and cooperatives often along with the mobilization of informal workers must draw our attention to the social movements that seize these vehicle, by examining why and how they take up a way of organizing themselves that is all but new. We argues that it highlights the emergence of a countermovement to commodification revived with neoliberalism.

This paper is based on a case study carried out in Brazil on the mobilization of workers in the solidarity economy and is supplemented by comparative data provided by observations in Québec and documents. The notion of countermovements is taken to depart from the Marxist claim that "Production provides the foundation of opposition to capitalism" (Burawoy, 2013:17). The communication argues that this analysis is a reductionism (in the meaning of Hall, 1986). It does not allow to understand the scope and significance of an emerging countermovement, which does not follow the path of labour movements organized by trade unionism. In fact, informal workers are situated at the articulation of multiple social relationships of exploitation, oppression, and domination of class, gender and race that should not be hierarchized between themselves, and their struggles are simultaneously challenging them. Therefore, their significance : the case study highlights that, insofar as they can engage in collective action at multiple scales and on an equal footing, they seek to re-establish continuities between activities (so-called reproductive and productive work) and private and public spheres, which are arbitrarily divided by the logic of commodification and domination to justify exploitation and oppression. Unlike the second half of the 19ème century, "autogestion" is not a vehicle to recover an economic independence but to assert the predominance of social needs and aspirations on production choices. And this constitutes a radical opposition to commodification of labour and nature.

RC38-670.4

YETKIN, EREN* *(Goethe University, Frankfurt)*

The Path in between. Story Telling of "Back then, the Coexistence" and "Now It Happens to Us"

This paper discusses the idealization of the past, times before the massacres and genocides, and historical analogies in the process of (analepsis) story telling during auto-biographical narrations. In these terms, it focuses on the Kurdish collective memory, questions the re-constructions of the Armenian Genocide and tackles the arguments made by the interviewees concerning different violent events happened in the past and / or conducted today. These phenomena, the anachronism and idealization, build an interrelation between events and point out a continuity, for example regarding violence exercised by the Turkish state apparatus against the Kurds, Genocide of Yazidis by ISIS in Iraq and the Armenian Genocide 1915. Alongside interrelated stories, this discursive field contains hegemonic and official nation-state representations in Turkey or dominant group narratives of Kurdish politics such as the reconciliation with the victims of genocide. Hence, a sphere of contested memories emerges within this context since the Kurdish young generations challenge the foundations of "settled" stories with their reflexive re-readings.

In these terms, I ask how such memory regimes regarding the violence, experienced or told, appear in biographical narrations, how its mnemonic processes are connected to each other as well as to the biography and what can and would be silenced in this context. I discuss these issues based on Kurdish auto-biographical accounts from Van and Istanbul in a comparative perspective.

RC47-JS-67.2

YEW, WEI LIT* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

Relatively "Free Spaces" in China: Narrating and Mobilising the Law through Digital Spaces

Recent legal reforms in China, particularly amendments in 2014 to the Environmental Protection Law, have encouraged environmental nongovernmental organisations (ENGOs) to embrace legal strategies in their advocacy. Such legal mobilisation marks a novel form of collective action that links environmentalists, cause lawyers, journalists, and other concerned individuals. However, the role of social media and mobile technologies in the formulation of these new collective strategies remain understudied. To that end, this paper demonstrates how WeChat, a popular Chinese social media mobile application, has been refashioned as a grassroots platform for cause-based experience-sharing and networking between self-joining individuals and activist groups from different regions. Through the technology, environmental activists seek to construct and disseminate their legal experiences to reach out to the wider public. The paper examines one such example in Xiamen, Fujian Province, where an ENGO, incensed by the conversion of walkways into parking spaces, led the first administrative lawsuit in the name of "pedestrians' rights" in China in early 2015. Based on an experience-near approach, through participant observation and digital ethnography conducted between May 2015 and May 2016, the paper illustrates, on the one hand, the salience of digitally-networked spaces as "[relatively] free spaces" in collective action (Polletta 1999). On the other hand, it also reveals the complementarity, if not the necessity, of "conventional" free spaces, in the form of public meetings and gatherings, for identity construction that is critical to legal mobilisation. By elucidating the activists' discourses and experiences both during and after the legal struggle, this exploratory research offers a snapshot of how popular critical consciousness develop under authoritarian rule, as well as the broader possibilities and challenges accompanying "the turn to law" in China.

RC22-420.5

YILDIZLI, ELIF* *(Westphalian Wilhelms-University of Münster)*

Desexualization of Gender: The Concept of "Can" As an Opportunity for the Equality of Alevi Woman?

Gender equality is central in Alevism and is defined as the article of faith. However, the public and private discourse is implicitly shaped by a certain concept of "Alevi woman". In the secular space the role of Alevi woman is defined by gender and sex (following Butler) in order to reproduce patriarchal and cultural values. But in the religious space neutrality of the sexes is underlined by the concept of "Can" (soul) that means de jure that there is no gender separation. The Alevi ritual is being carried out together by women and men together. In the secular world, however, the Alevi woman still struggles for equality. For example, family honour is still defined by women's body (sex).

Taking a closer look at the "Can"-principle, it should be noted that it's not adequately practiced in the religious sphere because women are not allowed to lead a Cem (Alevi ritual). Nevertheless the "Can"-concept is a resource for participation of Alevi women, because of its de-sexualizing function. This concept of equality is raised as a positive modern feature of the Alevis in contrast to "anti-modern Sunnis" in the public discourse. Even for Alevis the rigid dogmatic, man-controlled secular space, as well as religious space, proved to be a fallacy.

The question of equality of the "Alevi woman" is a theoretically as well as an empirically relevant question regarding the fact that scientific work about this topic forms a desideratum. The talk concentrates on making the religious concept of "Can" theoretically useful for the discourse of the "(unequal) role of women in Alevism" and to investigate how the desexualization of gender with the concept of "Can" could be a resource-function of religion in the broadest sense.

RC04-95.5

YILMAZ, SINEM* *(Ghent University)*
VAN DE PUTTE, BART *(Ghent University)*
STEVENS, PETER *(University of Ghent)*

Does Ethnic Social Capital Lead to Mobility? Turkish Belgian Women's Educational and Occupational Mobility

This study builds on a rich field of existing research that stresses the importance of ethnic social capital in realizing social mobility. It does so by exploring inductively the impact this form of social capital has had on the realized educational and occupational mobility of a group of highly educated Turkish Belgian women. As a result, the research sheds new light on several important issues: (1) how realized forms of mobility are informed by ethnic social capital; (2) how the kind and influence of different forms of ethnic social capital can change over time in different domains of mobility within a particular population, and; (3) whether one mobility process (e.g. educational) can have consequences for the other (e.g. professional). In addition, by focusing on a group of individuals who have succeeded against the odds, this study enables analysis of changes in the coping strategies people employ to overcome both within-community constraints and external ones.The findings suggest that the importance and influence of various forms of ethnic social capital can change over time and in relationship to different (inter-related) forms of social mobility. The conclusions discuss implications for future research on ethnic social capital and social mobility.

RC04-103.7

YING, LIU* *(First author)*

The Reform and Development Trend of Teacher Profession Training in the Epoch of Globalization

In the era of globalization, professional teaching and professional knowledge on the latest development of teacher professionalism training foundation reform,

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

under the influence of the international community, the reform of teachers' training form of "practice" and "two path research" based on "research and to enrich teachers new trend the development of" practice ". The teacher specialized training reform emphasizes on practice to extend the learning time of students, learning and learning theory integrating practice, strengthen the university school cooperation." the study of teachers based on the training of professional education and educational reform emphasize the research method of the proportion of learning, encourage students carry out the "teacher research". "The rich teachers try to" practice "and" research "teachers training based on combination based on the formation of a more fusion, The teacher training mode which is more suitable for teaching needs, the formation and development of "practice based", "research based" and "research rich" play an active role in improving the quality of University Teachers.

RC03-78.2

YIP, NGAI MING* *(City University of Hong Kong)*
FORREST, RAY *(Lingnam University)*

The Neighbourhood in an Increasingly Mobile World

This paper intends to examine the impacts of the neighbourhood in an increasingly mobile world. The neighbourhood is an important arena, not only to peoples' creation of identity and social networks, but also to many government policies that aim at solving social problems. Yet as people are increasingly mobile and the need to interact with neighbours decreases, it begs the question of whether the neighbourhood is still significant to individuals. There is, however, ample evidence that patterns of mobility are highly varied among people of different backgrounds and mobility differentials may be widening. Thus, it is possible that the neighbourhood may continue to be significant but its impacts may not be the same for different groups of people. This paper is based on project that employs a smart phone app which has been developed by the research team to track people's mobility and activity patterns. Such data will be combined with information on personal attributes that are collected from a survey and with neighbourhood attributes derived from a variety of sources in order to examine the impacts of mobility on people's sense of neighbourhood and neighbouring interaction. This research will cover 800 residents in 20 neighbourhoods in Hong Kong. Hong Kong, with its popular and efficient public transport system as well as a large but relatively mixed public housing sector offers a distinct research site for comparison with the findings of similar research which has been conducted in the very different urban contexts of US cities. The research will offer valuable inputs to social mix and neighbourhood-based social policy as well as inform and extend theoretical debate on neighbourhoods within the new mobilities perspective.

RC24-442.2

YLA-ANTTILA, TUOMAS* *(University of Helsinki)*
VESA, JUHO *(University of Helsinki)*
ERANTI, VEIKKO *(University of Tampere)*
KUKKONEN, ANNA *(University of Helsinki)*
LONKILA, MARKKU *(Univeristy of Jyväskylä)*
LUHTAKALLIO, EEVA *(University of Tampere)*

Up with Ecology, Down with Economy? the Institutionalization of the Idea of Climate Change Mitigation in the Global Public Sphere

Building on theories of valuation and evaluation, we develop an analytical framework that outlines six elements of the process of discursive institutionalization of an idea in the public sphere. We then use the framework to analyze the process of institutionalization of the idea of climate change mitigation between 1997 and 2013, focussing on the interplay between ecological and economic evaluations. Our content analysis of 1274 articles in leading newspapers in five countries around the globe shows that (1) ecological arguments increase over time, (2) economic arguments decrease over time, (3) the visibility of environmental NGOs as carriers of ecological ideas increases over time, (4) the visibility of business actors correspondingly decreases, (5) ecological ideas are increasingly adopted by political and business elites and (6) a compromise emerges between ecological and economic evaluations, in the form of the argument that climate change mitigation boosts, rather than hinders economic growth.

RC19-353.3

YLIKÄNNÖ, MINNA* *(Social Insurance Institution of Finland)*
KANGAS, OLLI E. *(Social Insurance Institution of Finland)*

The Role of Social Transfers and Social Services As Investments in Re-Employment: An Evidence from Finland

Theoretical starting points: Division between the compensatory and capacitating/investment roles of social policy, i.e. rewards people receive due to social risks materializing vis a vis the welfare state as a facilitator for individuals to increase their capacities. Following Rawls, we argue that decent social transfers are 'basic goods' that the welfare state must guarantee. However, following Sen and Nussbaum, we argue that 'basic goods' are necessary but not sufficient means to fully enhance well-being. The individuals must have capabilities to use 'basic goods'. Social services/investments are supposed to fortify individuals' capabilities.

Research questions: The aim is to explore how compensatory social transfers vis a vis capacitating social investments affect well-being and life satisfaction in re-employment. Special attention is paid on the role of social services as an efficient tool of social investment.

Data: 1,000 telephone interviews among unemployed in Finland, conducted in 2017.

Results: preliminary analysis of variance indicates that social investments/social services are a significant factor in improving well-being of the unemployed. At the scale 0 (bad) to 10 (good) means (all differences are significant) are as follows:

Access to services	Work ability	Health	Life satisfaction
No	6.7	6.8	5.9
Yes	7.7	7.7	7.3

Conclusions: From the social investment perspective, we evaluate the relative role of compensations (money) and social services (investments) as providing people the capabilities Sen and Nussbaum are advocating. Based on empirical analyses, we verify our central argument: social services play a central role as social investments when increasing unemployed individuals' overall well-being, their capabilities, and further the possibilities for re-employment.

RC02-62.1

YLÖSTALO, HANNA* *(University of Helsinki)*

A Battle about Gender Equality: Affect, Expertise and Resistance in the Strategic State

In my presentation I analyze a case in which researchers, including myself, aimed for setting gender equality on the agenda of the Finnish government. We provided a gender impact assessment of the government programme, in which we analyzed austerity policies of the government through gender lenses, based on feminist economic theory. The case is analyzed as an example of, firstly, the changing conditions of equality policy and feminist resistance in the 'strategic state', a form of neoliberal governance where the neoclassical theory of economy sets the frameworks of policymaking. Secondly, the case is analyzed as an example of the chances of academic expertise to have an impact on political decision making. The data consists of the researchers' gender impact assessment of the government programme as well as the making process of the assessment; the news reportage about the assessment; and politicians' responses and the policy effects of the assessment. The process is represented as a new form of resistance. The analysis makes visible how the strategic state is a difficult companion for gender equality, equality policy and feminist resistance.

My presentation is based on an article written Anna Elomäki, Johanna Kantola, Anu Koivunen and myself, published in a Finnish journal *Sosiologia* (4/2016).

RC48-816.3

YOKOO, TOSHINARI* *(Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University)*

The Effect of Social Movement Using SNS in Policy Innovation of Local Government-Based on the Case of the Policy Making Process on Shibuya City's "Same-Sex Partnership Ordinance"

Based on the case of "The same-sex partnership ordinance" in Shibuya City, Tokyo, I analyzed how the policy innovation had been performed in the period when SNS was frequently used. This ordinance was the first case in Japan that acknowledged partner relationship between heterosexuals by issuing "partnership certificates" and the first case where the LGBT social movement left a result in political scene.

Since the 2011 Eastern Japan Great Earthquake Disaster and the movement against nuclear power plant, SNS is utilized as an important tool of social movement in Japan. In response to these circumstances, various researches have been conducted in recent years, but SNS has been recognized only as a tool to promote mobilization to demonstrations so far. However, as a local councilor, the author believes that the signature activities on the Internet and people's reactions on the SNS themselves show the effect of "framing" and widely affect political processes.

In order to see the effects of social movements using SNS, it is necessary to ask both activists' aims and feelings, as well as policy makers and decision makers'. On the activists' side, in addition to formal interview with activists, we analyzed people's reaction on Twitter. On the policy maker's side, we interviewed the mayor and city councilors. Because there is a possibility that the effect of exercise may not be clearly recognized, hearing was done by unstructured interview method.

As a result, we found that Internet signature activities and people's reactions on the SNS themselves showed the effect of "framing", which was a broad sense of input to the polical process. Politicians have been losing a fixed support layer in recent years due to aging and the weakening of existing organizations. Mean-

while, they are seeking new supportive groups as a floating layer that heavily uses SNS.

RC31-569.2

YOON, KYONG* *(University of British Columbia)*

Cultural Politics of Homeland Media

This study explores how the Korean diaspora appropriates different forms of Korean language media to negotiate their hybrid identities and for cultural heritage learning. With particular reference to 1.5 and 2nd generation Koreans in Canada, the study examines the role that media produced in Korea – often refers to as "homeland media" – plays in the formation of long-distance nationalism and the transnational renegotiation of Korean identity across Korean diasporic communities. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted in Toronto and Vancouver in Canada, the proposed project explores the meaning and significance of homeland media in Korean Canadians' struggle for cultural rights and heritage learning. By focusing on Korean Canadians' consumption of homeland media in diasporic contexts, this project seeks to address lacunas in both sociology of diaspora and media.

RC19-367.3

YORUK, ERDEM* *(Koc University)*
YILDIRIM, KEREM *(Sabancı University)*
OKER, IBRAHIM *(University of Minnesota)*

The Four Worlds of Global Welfare

This paper makes an important contribution to the welfare regimes literature, by illustrating that there are now four global "Worlds of Welfare". The expanding "Three Worlds" literature has suffered from a number of drawbacks: (i) It is radically slanted towards OECD countries, (ii) a few globalist studies does not compare OECD and non-OECD countries, (iii) they only focuses on geographical/cultural clusters and (iv) the globalist literature does not use welfare policy variables but development variables. All these have undermined the possibility of reaching at a global welfare state theory. To address these challenges, we introduce a novel dataset that contains welfare policy variables which represent the most important decommodification components such as pensions, unemployment schemes and sickness benefits. Additionally, we utilize social assistance as a crucial fourth component of decommodification, as a novelty in the literature. We conducted a cluster analysis (with hierarchical clustering analysis) and show that 52 countries from the Global North and South constitute four welfare regimes. In this first global welfare regime cluster analysis with only welfare policy variables, we used 18 welfare policy variables on 52 countries from 2013. Our analysis reveals four global welfare regimes:

1. Emerging Markets-Mediterranean-Post-communist: Social security benefits are above average while social assistance benefits are below. These countries are developing extensive social assistance programs but still based on already developed social security systems.

2. Liberal Regime: Pension benefits are lower than average while social assistance benefits are higher. These countries are building extensive social assistance benefits without a basis of extensive social security systems.

3. European Regime: Both social security and social assistance benefits are above average. These countries have extensive social security and assistance systems

4. Less developed emerging markets: These countries have lower-than-average social security and social assistance benefits. But, they still perform better in social assistance benefits.

RC32-587.2

YOSHIDA, AKIKO* *(University of Wisconsin - Whitewater)*

Unmarried Women in Japan

1. Name and affiliation of the author: Akiko Yoshida, University of Wisconsin – Whitewater

2. Book title: Unmarried Women in Japan: The Drift into Singlehood

3. Publication date: 2017

4. Publisher: Routledge

5. This book, based on my qualitative interview research, attempts to identify the cause of increased singlehood among women in Japan. Increased singlehood is often explained theoretically from a "developmental" perspective, which interprets it as a reflection of women's empowerment (e.g., economic independence, resistance to traditional marriage). My research, however, finds that many women in Japan were *unable* to form intimate relationships and drifted into singlehood against their wishes. The fundamental cause of this drift is persistent gender inequality embedded

in social structure and culture. Further, far from being empowered, women are stigmatized and economically disadvantaged for remaining unmarried. As single populations continue to surge in other patriarchal countries in Asia and other areas, it is important to critically examine this phenomenon, as well as the current sociological paradigm on singlehood, from feminist perspectives. Additionally, the developmental paradigm, which comes from Western scholarship, often excludes Japan in its theorization, treating it as an "exception." Voices of women from non-Western societies – doubly-subordinated groups – need to be heard and considered.

6. As stated above, increased singlehood is a world-wide phenomenon that cannot be explained away simply by pointing to economic development and women's empowerment. It is also a relatively understudied area, and my research is limited only to women in an urban area of Japan. Further research that investigates other regions and countries is highly desired. This book provides a good starting point for promoting dialogues on singlehood phenomena across the globe. Inclusion of this book in the session should help connect researchers and encourage collaboration internationally, improve our understanding and theorization, and elevate our awareness of gender inequality and women's rights.

RC02-53.5

YOSHIDA, MAI* *(Institute of Social Theory and Dynamics)*

Exclusiveness and Slavishness Imposed on Japanese Foreign Laborers: In the Case of Technical Intern Trainees

This study analyzes the exclusiveness and slavishness of Japanese foreign labor policy. Japan has been taking close-door immigration policy, which is based on strict jus sanguinis principles. Its exclusiveness is also seen in the number of certified refugees, which was only 26 out of 10,901 applicants in 2016. On the other hand, Japan has been confronting "super-aged" population. In this situation, Japan needs to open the door to maintain its domestic industries in order to survive global market competition. *Technical Intern Training Program* (TITP) is one of the labor policy of Japan which aims to pull young workers from neighboring Asian countries. However, government report indicates that 71.4% of all companies which accept foreign trainees are reported to violate the labor standard law. For their poor working conditions and strict labor management, TITP is often criticized as "modern slavery". But among the 228,588 trainees, only 6,518(2.8%) are reported to escape from workplace. It directly shows the exclusiveness of TITP, strict supervision of the government and companies over the trainees to cage them in the territories. In this respect, slavishness of TITP has been often discussed as a part of labor issue as "silent trainees". However, trainees are deprived of not only workers' rights but also of social rights, especially for those who are tagged as "deviator". Therefore, this paper focuses on the trainees who tried to negotiate with their employers or escaped from workplace. As a result, this paper presents 1) trainee's alternatives for adaptation: to endure, to fight or to escape and, 2) the background and factors of each alternatives. However, in any alternatives, trainees can hardly escape from the fear of being monitored. This paper discusses the slavishness of TITP and the challenges of labor movement by the interview data collected from 20 Filipino trainees in Japan.

RC32-589.4

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* *(University of Michigan)*

Missing in Action: Structural Gender Analysis in Societal Responses to Domestic Violence in Japan

Recognition of a phenomenon as a social problem is a necessary precursor for the development of social policy and programs to address it. In Japan, domestic violence was neither recognized nor addressed prior to 1990's. It was a feminist action research effort that named the previously unaddressed problem of domestic violence in Japan in early 1990's. Collective grassroots organizing, action research, and advocacy efforts, aided by the international currents, such as the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, promoted the previously reluctant government to address domestic violence.

The enactment of the Spousal Violence Prevention Act in 2001 symbolizes a societal and governmental recognition of the problem, yet at the same time it represented a shift in the definition from a socially-rooted problem of patriarchal violence against women to an individual/interpersonal level problem of spousal violence. Consequently, the available social programs center on temporary assistance to abused spouses with virtually no measure to address structural gender inequity or patriarchal social norms. After a considerable decline from the late 1970's to 2000's, the proportion of adults who endorse gendered division of labor has been a rise over the last decade. Structural barriers to women's gainful employment remain strong, including gender wage gap, the lack of affordable child care, sexual harassment, as well as the taxation and social security systems that provide substantial financial incentives for one spouse (usually the wife) to earn less than a certain threshold.

By analyzing the ways in which domestic violence was defined first by the feminist activists and researchers and how it is being redefined in the legislative and political processes, this paper examines the current lack of structural gender

analysis in the societal responses to domestic violence and its relationship to the larger socio-political-historical factors in present Japan.

RC39-689.4

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* *(University of Michigan)*
YUNOMAE, TOMOKO *(PhotoVoice Project)*

The Role and Potential of Participatory Investigation: Photovoice of Women Affected By the Great East Japan Disaster

Pre-disaster inequity and vulnerabilities often intensify post-disaster. In what ways can research capture the lived experiences of the socially marginalized and lift their voices toward the creation of more inclusive disaster policies and responses?

Japan has a strong government-centered disaster prevention and response system; however, women's experiences and perspectives have not been adequately reflected in disaster policies or research in Japan prior to the 2011 Great East Japan Disaster.

The 2011 Great East Japan Disaster attracted a great number of domestic and foreign researchers. Prospective collaborators had been sought out for information, participation, and collaboration of all kinds, and many indicated that they did not wish to be "studied" any more. Heeding their feedback, a group of researchers and activists including the authors began PhotoVoice Project, a participatory investigation of the disaster's consequences in June 2011, three months after the Disaster. Over 50 women of diverse backgrounds have participated, taking photographs of their lives and communities; discussing and analyzing the disaster's consequences at the personal, interpersonal, and societal levels; and disseminating their photographs and associated voices (messages) in an effort to improve disaster policies and responses. In its 7th year, the Project is ongoing and expanding.

The participants' photographs and voices, a rare record of the Disaster from the perspective of the very individuals affected by the calamity, provide critical analyses of social issues that affect disaster prevention and management, as well as visions for change. The participants are ordinary citizens and all women, whose perspectives have not been conventionally incorporated in academic or policy discourse. Using the PhotoVoice Project as a case example, this paper examines the role and potential of participatory action research in the aftermath of major disasters, along with methodological and ethical challenges unique to participatory action research in the post-disaster context.

RC52-JS-26.5

YOUNG, CHRISTINA* *(PhD Candidate, University of Toronto)*

The Professionalization of Perinatal Support: "Doula" Work in a Canadian Context

Over the past three decades, women in North America and elsewhere have increasingly turned to "doulas" for non-medical support in the perinatal period, particularly during childbirth. Correspondingly, more and more women are training and certifying as doulas in order to offer this type of care. Doulas offer women and their partners prenatal childbirth preparation, non-medical techniques for relaxation and pain reduction during labour, and attentive support throughout the entirely of labour and the immediate postpartum period. Their services are provided for a fee – paid for privately by individual clients – that fluctuates according to the doula's level of experience and certification status. While it is difficult to pinpoint the impetus for growing interest in doula care, at least two factors have likely played a role: the medicalization of childbirth and the lack of necessary support for women during labour and delivery in the context of neoliberal restructuring and reductions to the nursing work force. For doulas, this work represents an alternative entry point to the maternity care field that is more accessible than the highly competitive and time consuming training required to become a registered midwife. Existing literature relative to doula work has thus far considered women's experiences of doula care and doulas' perspectives on the value of their model of care for their clients. However, little attention has been paid to the experiences of doulas as workers who hold a liminal and precarious position within established health care systems and the professionalization strategies they use to legitimize their role in the field of maternity care. Drawing on qualitative interviews with doulas working in Toronto, this paper explores how doulas navigate their liminality within the state-funded maternity care system, including strategies aimed at making space for their own knowledge and skills within that field.

RC24-452.3

YOUNG, NATHAN* *(University of Ottawa)*

Negotiating Environmental Expertise: Collaboration and Conflict over "Reliable" Environmental Knowledge in a Contested Canadian Fishery

The salmon fishery in Canada's Fraser River is one of the world's largest, and most contested. The Canadian government has committed to "evidence-based management" of the salmon populations, and therefore relies strongly on internal scientific and experiential expertise (of fisheries managers, for instance). However, user groups that include powerful industry lobbies and indigenous First Nations communities frequently contest these expert assessments, offering their own observations, interpretations, and projections about the salmon populations. What results are networks of complex negotiations that occur vertically (between government and user groups) and horizontally (among and across user groups) over the reliability and veracity of environmental knowledge and expertise, as well as the trustworthiness of the individuals, groups, and institutions that claim to possess these. These negotiations are highly contextual, and involve both collaboration and conflict, leading to shifting alliances and critiques in this complex governance network.

This paper will present findings from 110 in-depth interviews with government employees (policy-makers, fisheries and aquatic scientists, and field managers) and user group leaders (commercial fisheries, sport fisheries, First Nation fisheries, recreational river users, and conservation groups). Findings from the interviews point to fundamentally different perspectives on the meaning, role, and utility of different types of expertise. For instance, government employees tend to see expertise as a tool for solving known and clearly defined problems, while user groups see expertise as a tool for further political action and negotiation. I will draw on concepts from environmental governance (adaptive co-management, adaptive governance), as well as from the sociology of science (boundary work, studies of expertise and experience (SEE)) to draw lessons from this case for better incorporating the study of expertise into environmental sociology-grounded research.

RC30-543.2

YOUNIS, HAWAZIN* *(hawazin younis)*

Career Development Among Palestinian Academic Women in Israel

Career development among Palestinian academic women in Israel
This research about academic Israeli-Palestinian women careerists aims to identify the barriers and the potential for their integration in the labor market, including key positions. It seeks to add another layer of knowledge regarding their status in the Israeli labor force, and to shed light on the considerations standing behind their career choices.

Most Research regarding minority women's career development point out the close intertwining of external and internal barriers – at work, at home, and in women's attitudes, which typically result in limited opportunities for professional development and promotion, lower wages, and reduced spheres of authority. In the case at hand, these barriers are increasing due to the intersection of gender and ethno-nationality. Yet despite multiple obstacles, women's growing integration into professional careers is crucial in strengthening their bargaining power in the family and in society, in improving families and women's economic wellbeing, and in raising women's self-esteem and overall sense of satisfaction. The project will identify the challenges and obstacles as perceived and experienced by women at three major stages of a career track: (orientation, entrance and initial establishment, promotion) and explore their strategizing in each respective stage. The cultural factor will be explored through the schema of the patriarchal gender contract as it affects the full domestic-public work range.

Semi-structured interviews with 45 women of three different professions(Hi-Tech , Medicine, Law) from three career junctions (Orientations ,entrance , promotion) were used to gain experience-near understanding of women's perceived opportunities and pragmatic responses.

Focusing on minority women with high human capital advances a complex understanding of intersectionality as creating potential alongside disadvantages and it illustrates the combined operation of gender and ethnic barriers in competitive work arenas.

RC20-JS-78.3

YOUNIS, HAWAZIN* *(hawazin younis)*

Career Development Among the Palestinian Academic Women in Israel

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Focusing on minority women with high human capital advances a complex understanding of intersectionality as creating potential alongside disadvantages; it illuminates the adaptability/resilience of a cultural schema (the gender contract) that is central to the regulation of the domestic-public work regime.

RC22-409.22

YOUSOFI, ALI* (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)
TOLOU BARAKAT, MOHAMMAD SADEGH (MA graduated in sociology, ferdowsi university of Mashhad)

Elective Affinity of Religiosity and Perception of Justice (Case study:Iran)

Religion and justice are considered as two important social constructions that their determination and realization are dependent upon society's perception, and such perception itself is affected by political and religious socialization.

The present study is of the view that elective affinity exists between "perception of justice" and " religiosity", and some judicious perception elements are compatible with some religious (Islamic) perception elements, and some are incompatible. For example, the more one is principled to orthodox beliefs and rituals, the more important becomes the procedure-oriented distributions, and the less becomes important the personal eligibility. Moreover, the less one is principled to rituals and doubtful about old beliefs, the more important becomes the meritocracy, government intervention, and consequence-oriented distribution of goods.

The results of a field study regarding affinity based on a random sample of 360 Iranian participants in 2015 show that:

First, justice perception in Iran is a combination of people's agreement or disagreement with: (1) government agency, (2) Gap between Least Advantaged and Beneficiaries, (3) priority of individual merits in distribution, and (4) consequence/procedure-oriented distribution.

Second, diversity in religiosity among Iranians is a combination of different and sometimes opposing perceptual factors. Such variation in practical level can be related to their strong or weak fidelity to religious rules, and at the level of beliefs can be due to skepticism regarding religious beliefs and consequently, due to co-ordination of theoretical and practical religious beliefs.

Third, traditional religious beliefs in Iran is mostly based on "nonintervention government" and is opposed to reducing the gap between benefited and non-benefited on modernistic perceptions and reward distributions, putting emphasis on the "eligibility" and "result-orientation" norms.

In sum, it can be said that the distributional justice realization, specifically in Islamic communities, can be related to modern thinking about religion and upgrading social learning processes.

RC09-196.2

YOUSSEF, SHERIF* (University of Leeds)

Social Enterprises in Egypt: Towards Building Inclusive Markets and Creating Sustainable Economic Growth

The key objective from this paper is to investigate through qualitative methods how social enterprises create and develop inclusive markets in weak institutional spaces to address market failures within the Egyptian context.

In 2015, the United Nations launched new sustainable goals to change the world to become more inclusive and healthier for everyone. The first item on the UN agenda over the next 15 years is to "end poverty in all its form everywhere". It is an ambitious, however, doable goal.

Social enterprises, especially in a country like Egypt, are working to achieve this goal by developing inclusive markets that can help in a country where 2% of the population is surviving on $1.25 a day and 18% of the population is surviving on $2.00 US dollars.

This paper will make a significant contribution to exploring how social enterprises ameliorate poverty through the creation of new inclusive markets and critically investigate changes that occurred in Egypt after the 25th of January revolution 2011, where significant socioeconomic and political changes occured.Furthermore, this study aims to make a valuable contribution to policy makers and practitioners alike to reinforce the need for serious actions to make bold changes within subsistence marketplaces that will eventually create a specific public policy agenda for poverty alleviation and educational empowerment within the Egyptian context.

Finally, the crux of this study is to make a theoretical contribution to the growing body of literature about social enterprises as well address the lack of the sys-

tematic empirical account of the phenomenon within the Egyptian context.The empirical focus will be conducted on the heart of Cairo, a city that has over 170 informal neighborhoods. Qualitative research methods will be implemented in the form of an in-depth ethnographical study conducted with a social enterprise currently operating in the Manshiet Naser Cairo slum.

RC44-739.5

YTTERSTAD, ANDREAS* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Making Norway Great Again? an in Medias Res Analysis of the Work of the Bridge to the Future Alliance, and Its Unifying Potential in the Struggle for Climate and Jobs.

The US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement is among other things a symptom of the failure of policies and discourses that seek to align worries over global warming with the need to create jobs. It is easy to frown upon the idea that America will become great again by shoring up and stimulating the fossil fuel industry, but Norwegian Climate Change Policy displays much of the same fossil fuel jobs versus climate change policy dilemma. Despite decades of critique from research (Nilsen 2001, Sæther 2017), Norwegian Climate Change hegemony (Ytterstad 2012) continues to exempt the supply of Norwegian Oil and Gas from its mitigation equations. In civil society, by contrast, the focus on the supply side of fossil fuel has gained traction the last five years, notably in the growth of the Climate Election Alliance, supported by more than 60 organizations in Norway. These organizations all support demands which include a "brake" on Norwegian oil and to create at least "100 000 climate jobs now" in a just transition. Some of this progress can be traced to the Bridge to the Future alliance , which has held four Conferences and four publications (Ytterstad 2013, Ryggvik 2013, Ytterstad 2015, Samfunnsøkonomisk Analyse 2017). As a researcher and activist, the present author has been involved in the development of this unique alliance between environmentalists, faith societies (the Norwegian Church most of all) and parts of the Trade Union Movement. But crucially, and in line with expectations in within environmental labour studies (Räthzel and Uzzell 2012, Hampton 2015), it has not so far been supported by the two most important unions of oil and gas workers. Can the Bridge to the future alliance win over oil and gas workers to a climate change policy confronting the supply side of Norwegian fossil fuels?

RC31-555.2

YUAN, YUE (Xi'an Jiaotong University)
FONG, ERIC* (Chinese University of Hong Kong)
LI, SHUZHUO (Xi'an Jiaotong University)
YUE, ZHONGSHAN (Xi'an Jiaotong University)

Socio-Emotional Ties and the Sense of Belonging to the Destination Among Migrants

The relationship between spousal separation and the sense of belonging to the destination among migrants has not been well studied. Most migration studies focus on economic and social factors that facilitate or hinder the integration of migrants. Few has explored socio-emotional factors that facilitate or hinder their integration. Togetherness with spouse in the destination represents a highlight of strong social and emotional relationship. The study of togetherness with spouse and its relation to local identity opens a new avenue to understand the integration of migrants through the lens of social-emotional ties. Second, the discussion of spousal separation inevitably leads to the discussion of how the use of communication technologies, such as cellular phone or social media, to connect with others is related to the sense of belonging to the local community among migrants. The study incorporates the discussion on the use of communication technologies and its impact on the local identity formation – another topic that has largely escaped the discussion in most migration literature.

Our study, based on a survey of rural-urban migrants conducted during 2015-16 in Guangzhou, China, explores the role of strong social ties that provide emotional support, especially togetherness in marriage, in facilitating the integration process of migrants. This study found that those migrants who stay with their spouses at the destination show higher level of local identity than other migrants. Further analysis suggests that the likelihood of having local identity is sensitive to various factors for respondents with their spouses staying in the same city but not for other migrants. Implications of the study will be discussed.

RC24-455.1

YUASA, YOICHI* (Kanto-Gakuin University)

Disruptive Impacts By a Symbol of Economic Growth: The Case Study of Shinkansen Railway

Why does a public construction project cause environmental and social disruptions and become irrational in terms of economic and social aspects? In this presentation, we will consider the case study of a high-speed railway network

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

called Shinkansen in Japan. Analysing the decision-making process by the strategic analysis, we will point out the fragmented process that makes a project irrational.

Since the opening of the Tokaido Shinkansen in 1964, the first Shinkansen, this railway network has expanded to seven lines. The Shinkansen has been considered as a symbol of economic growth by most people. Some researchers argue, however, that this huge project has caused n and social disruptions in a chain reaction.

In contrast to the Tokaido Shinkansen, which has over 600,000 passengers a day, the Hokkaido Shinkansen, which opened in 2015, has around 7000 passengers per day. Naturally, the Hokkaido Shinkansen is unprofitable.

The unprofitability causes some social disruptions. First, the national and local governments provide the construction cost even though most of them are in financial crisis.

Second, local governments and municipalities must agree that Japan Railway Companies cancel the operation of local railway lines. This is because Shinkansen robs passengers from local express trains, putting pressure on the company's management. Most local governments have established semipublic railway companies for cancelled lines with financial burdens.

Costs for Shinkansen construction and management of new railway companies are such heavy burdens for local governments and people that they are suffering from the rapid population decrease and financial crisis.

Third, these Shinkansen lines also disrupt natural environments (e.g., waterway destruction, land subsidence).

People may welcome a local opening of the Shinkansen but this unprofitable and irrational infrastructure can then become a burdensome legacy in the near future.

RC24-447.3

YUASA, YOICHI* *(Kanto-Gakuin University)*

What Prevents the Work of a Voluntarism Approach to the Radioactive Waste Issue? : A Local Governments' Strategy in Japan

Does the voluntarism approach to the location of high-level radioactive waste (HLW) disposal facility work in Japan? This approach is the mainstream for the high-level radioactive waste issue in the current world. The work of this approach is based on different factors that are inherent in each country. In this presentation, we will examine a specific factor in Japan that is blocking the implementation of a voluntarism approach.

Before taking the voluntarism approach, Japanese and other governments such as the United Kingdom tried to locate these facilities only by scientific criterion from the 1970s to 1990s. These attempts, however, resulted in failure.

The Japanese government has taken the voluntarism approach since the 2000s. They established the nuclear waste management organization of Japan in October 2000. The siting process is done by open solicitation of volunteer host communities.

Officials of about 15 municipalities have shown interest in having an HLW disposal facility, but a small town in Kochi prefecture was the only applicant. However, the mayor of the town was forced to resign because a large protest occurred and residents had prepared to recall him. The new mayor withdrew from the plan.

In 2017, the government publicised a nationwide map of scientific features for geological disposal that show proper areas for this facility. Does this mean to go back to the 1980s? The Japanese government still keeps its voluntarism approach, but it looks doomed.

We will find a factor of this failure in the history of HLW disposal in Japan. A key concept for analyzing is "double standard." This is a strategy that nuclear host communities have been using. As a result of working on this strategy, a hierarchy of nuclear communities has been formed. We will point out that this hierarchy prevents the work of a voluntarism approach.

RC55-JS-55.3

YUE, ZHONGSHAN* *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*
YUAN, YUE *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*
LI, SHUZHUO *(Xi'an Jiaotong University)*

Life Satisfaction and Internal Migration Experience

Our study links the life satisfaction of internal migrants with assessment of their migration outcomes in relation to the people back home and their integration experience. Our research adds to a growing body of literature on the integration of internal migrants in three ways. First, we extend the understanding of the subjective dimension of integration. Second, we have refined two important concepts for measuring migrant experience in our research. We differentiate between ties to the current local environment and ties to the home town/village. Besides, we compare objective socioeconomic outcomes, subjective perceived economic outcomes, and compared socioeconomic status of migrants with their significant others. Third, we provide a more "realistic and comprehensive" picture of life satisfaction among migrants by comparing relative importance of a set of variables. Data for this study come from a survey of rural-urban migrants in 2015-16 in Guangzhou, China. The findings show that income, perceived social status, perceived socioeconomic status in comparison to fellow villagers back home and

to local residents, and local ties with relatives or fellow villagers all have significant relationships with life satisfaction. Implications are discussed.

RC49-831.1

YUKAWA, YAYOI* *(Tokyo Woman's Christian University)*

Narratives of Non-Offending Pedophiles in Japan: Managing Diagnostic Discourses in the Politics of Sexuality

This paper examines the narratives of non-offending pedophiles in Japan. By reconstructing their life stories, this paper examines how pedophiles recognize their sexuality with or without managing pathologized discourses.

Dominant narratives on pedophiles have conflated them with sex offenders. This view is often intertwined with a diagnostic discourse that views pedophilia as a pathological perversion. Researchers have recently pointed out that existing studies on pedophiles share a major flaw: They focus on only sex offenders, mainly because of the difficulty of accessing non-offenders. Meanwhile, some pedophile associations in Western countries claim that their sexuality is not a mental disorder but a normal "orientation." Yet other pedophile activists argue that pedophilia should continue to be clinically diagnosed so that they can access proper help to control their behavior. Such a discursive situation can be viewed as another case of an intersection of the politics of sexuality and diagnostic culture.

Based on the above understanding, this paper focuses on the narratives of elusive non-offending pedophiles. Data were collected from five self-identified male pedophiles in Japan. Given the aforementioned sampling difficulties, a small number of cases were worth exploring.

Their narratives revealed some commonalities with existing discursive development in the gay and lesbian liberation movement, particularly with respect to rejection of a pathological explanation that looks for causes of pedophilia. They also challenged the arbitrary line between normal and abnormal by questioning the diagnostic narratives. At the same time, however, they clearly distanced themselves from political claims made by some pedophile associations that justify child molestation or demand the same social rights as gay and lesbian people. By elaborating on their unique coming-out stories, this paper describes the strategies whereby they strived to find responsible ways to live as "normal" people in Japanese society .

RC44-738.3

YUN, AELIM* *(Centre for Labour and Welfare Law)*

Rebuilding Workers' Power Beyond Corporate Boundaries

The eruption of labour movement in the Global South since the 1980s was characterized as 'social movement unionism' (Waterman 1988; Webster 1988). However, there are few literatures on what challenges those newly-erupted unionism are facing with, under the pressure of globalisation and neo-liberalism. In South Korea, for example, union membership has declined, and what is worse, the gap of union presence as well as working conditions becomes larger, depending on firm's size, gender and employment types, for decades.

Against this background, we could reflect on how to rebuild and re-compose forces of labour, relying on Silver's work (2003). This requires us to tackle with such questions as: How the changing corporate boundaries and the division of labour have transformed the context of union power resources; and How the State has institutionalised the unbalanced power distribution between capital, labour and society.

Despite various institutional barriers to organizing workers, Korean unions also have made a progress in organizing precarious workers, who were regarded as the 'vulnerable' subject, and thereby, enhanced power resources since 2000s. This paper illustrates two cases with regard to organizing precarious workers across boundaries of company and individual workplace: subcontracted workers of Samsung Electronics Service and cleaners on the premises of university. In particular, unions' attempt to enhance associational and societal power will be reviewed and it would give some ideas for balancing power distribution between labour, capital and state.

In conclusion, this paper focuses on how workers' identity and the scope of solidarity has been built and could be rebuilt. For that, it argues that demands as to reducing competition among workers, providing workers with universal platform for security irrespective of employment status and building a strategic coalition with social movement should become a priority of union strategy.

RC52-870.8

YURCHENKO, OLESYA* *(Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*
MANSUROV, VALERIY *(Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences)*

The Fall of Primary School Teachers' Authority

Educational occupations in Russia have been, and remain, subordinate to the state and have only been subject to market forces at the margins. In this article,

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

we shall consider the changing nature of primary school teachers' professional knowledge and authority. We undertook a qualitative in-depth interview research in public and private Moscow schools. A new policy of the Ministry of Education and Science fostered changes of primary school education. It proclaimed the need to change the content of the school teachers' job and to build an open and collegial management system in school education. The introduction of these new school standards resulted in the increased workload of primary teachers, who were burdened with bureaucratic responsibilities. Even the record-keeping of teachers doubled. They were required to keep an electronic record of pupils' performance in addition to the hand-written records. The primary school teachers argued that state policymakers' detailed control over this professional work grew, as did that of the parents who made higher demands of primary school education. The professional community was discontented with the implications of diminished discretion and with the fall of authority. There was no much freedom of choice regarding learning programmes, textbooks and working routine. The population survey showed that only 39% of adults were ready to acknowledge the authority of school teachers. Schoolchildren challenged the authority of primary school teachers too. Even primary school children were aware of the various ways to acquire knowledge (Google, Wikipedia, YouTube, etc.). They did not need teachers as a source of knowledge in the same way as pupils did a few years ago. Teachers could not derive their authority just from their position and knowledge. The most desirable type of authority was personal authority, based upon merit and respect.

RC22-420.2

YURDAKUL, GOKCE* *(Humboldt University of Berlin)*
KORTEWEG, ANNA* *(University of Toronto)*

The Headscarf and Nikab Politics in France, the Netherlands and Germany: Appropriating Feminism and Negotiating Difference

In this paper, we analyze headscarf and nikab debates that unfolded in the first decade of the 21st century in France, the Netherlands, and Germany. Looking at newspaper articles, policy and legal documents, we understand attempts to regulate the headscarf and nikab as attempts to manage politics toward gender and Islam in three countries. We show that while formal regulations vary importantly between them, in all three countries feminist and feminist-inspired interlocutors enacted a form of governance feminism that largely promoted an exclusionary approach to the headscarf and nikab by relying on the rhetorics of secularism, state neutrality and gender equality. They equated forbidding or curtailing the wearing of the headscarf and nikab with advancing women's liberation. We show possibilities for alternative governance strategies that lead to more inclusive approaches to gendered difference by comparing the approaches to headscarf and nikab in three countries.

RC41-709.5

YUSUF, FARHAT* *(The University of Sydney)*
LEEDER, STEPHEN *(The University of Sydney)*

Epidemiologic Profile of the Indigenous People in Australia

Objective
To analyse the current demographic and health conditions prevalent among the Indigenous people of Australia and, where possible, to compare them with corresponding national data.

Data
The 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and the 2011-12 National Health Survey have been used. Both surveys were based on probability samples representing the Indigenous and the total population respectively.

Findings:
Among the lifestyle factors affecting health, smoking was much more prevalent among the Indigenous people; 42.9% of them were current smokers compared to 17.7% nationally. Also alcohol consumption among the Indigenous communities was nearly double compared to the national average. Nearly one-in-three of the Indigenous people were suffering from high/very high stress levels compared to one-in-ten of the national population.

In nine out of the 16 ICD groups, the prevalence rates among the Indigenous people were higher than the total population. The three most common conditions for Indigenous population were the diseases of eye and adnexa, respiratory and circulatory systems. Close to one-in-three Indigenous persons aged 15 or over were suffering from either a cardiovascular diseases (17.8%), and/or diabetes (11.7%), and/or kidney disease (2.3%). When compared to the national data, the prevalence of diabetes and kidney diseases among the Indigenous was about two-fold while the cardiovascular diseases were slightly less prevalent among the Indigenous people.

Policy implications
Despite the governmental efforts to bridge the socio-epidemiologic gap between the Indigenous and rest of the Australian community, progress is rather slow - it needs to be accelerated

RC25-466.4

YUSUPOV, MUSA* *(Chechen State University, Law Faculty)*

Migration in the Era of Globalization: The Potential of Language Integration

In the modern world, the process of exchange of information, cultural achievements, and economic benefits is intensively proceeding. Globalization stimulates the migration movement, increases the multiculturalism of many countries. The study of the social and cultural aspects of migration and its possible consequences becomes actual.
Research subject: language integration of migrants.
Method: socio-cultural approach, quantitative analysis of Eurostat and World Bank data, materials of sociological surveys.
Migration, population displacement occurs in all periods of history, it has a positive impact on economic, scientific, cultural progress. Migration in a globalized world is large-scale, differs by its structure, economic motivation, the presence of many refugees from zones of armed conflict and natural disasters. Another peculiarity is that even migrants who have arrived for permanent residence in the host country regularly maintain communication contacts with relatives from the country of retirement via Internet resources, mobile communication, social network. Finally, a significant number of migrants know at a conversational level the global language - English. It can be assumed that unlike past migrations, now migrants can retain their linguistic and ethnic identity along with a new language and a new identity in the third, fourth generation. They will be multilingual and have multiple identities. Taking into account new realities, it is necessary to carry out migration and language policies, develop programs of language and cultural integration. Today there is a successful experience in Switzerland, Germany, the USA and Canada, began to implement initiative projects in Eastern Europe and Russia. This minimizes the manifestations of stress, shock, aggression, and removes barriers to the social integration of migrants.
Conclusion. Migration processes require the coordination of efforts of international organizations, national states, cultural -linguistic and public associations in forming the course for a successful policy of harmonizing interests and values of migrants and local communities.

RC14-278.7

YUSUPOV, MUSA* *(Chechen State University, Law Faculty)*

The Crisis of Trust-the Crisis of Communication in a Changing World

Trust is a value shared by all people, regardless of their cultural, religious affiliation and social status. However, in modern reality, there is a crisis in many spheres of life, in the system of international and domestic relations. This actualizes the need for study of the state and prospects of trusty relations development between various subjects.
The subject of research is trust in social and intercultural communication.
Method: sociological and cultural approaches were applied, World Values Survey data were used as well as indicators of Russian and regional sociological surveys.
Trust is perceived as a state of the individual and positive expectation of actions from the communicant. It is a value and means of successful communication of individuals and groups, representatives of states, realization of joint projects. It is advisable to consider trust at different levels and in different contexts, ontological and existential contradictions in the system of economic and cultural relations, for example, along the lines "South-North", "East-West". Another field of manifestation trust manifestation is communication between two or more states or coalition of states for solving problems in the economic, political space-area. Within the state, trust-distrust is manifested in communication at the interpersonal, group and institutional level. The barriers to confidential communication are the violation of established and agreed rules, the lack of commitment and responsibility in one or both sides of interaction, as well as the polarization of social groups by income, inequality, legal insecurity of citizens, etc. Mismatch of interests, not the desire of communicants to recognize basic values generates a crisis of confidence, and this entails a crisis in communication.
Conclusion. The measures of economic integration and rapprochement of cultures, the strengthening of interreligious tolerance, the creation of various supranational associations will promote confidence in the changing world.

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RC03-67.6

ZAAIMAN, JOHAN* *(North-West University)*
MUPAMBWA, GIFT *(North-West University)*

Housing, Environment and Community: The Case of Khutsong

This paper reports on research conducted in the Khutsong municipality, North-West Province, South Africa since 2013. In 2004 a presidential project was announced to resettle the Khutsong township because it was built on a dolomite hazardous area that causes sinkholes. For this purpose the biggest town redevelopment programme in South Africa was undertaken. As the project unfolded it was clear that different socio-political processes were running concurrently impacting on the outcome of the project. Town planners, local politicians, provincial government, national government, contractors and community members all had different perspectives and expectations of the project. In creative ways these different parties attempted to benefit from this major project and let it work to their advantage. Although the housing was provided the resettlement failed. The outcome of the project was therefore not necessarily in the best interest of any of the parties – it became a matter of each seizing what they can from the material opportunities presented to them. This case study demonstrates the dynamic relationship between a community and housing and environment and how poor households used this risk scenario as a tool to enhance their disadvantageous position by profiting with regard to housing. It illustrates how the parties in this project could constrain the choices of others through a multi-directional interplay of efforts to domination and secure thereby the compliance of others. Khutsong is thus a salient example of professional risk management clashing with political instincts and how inequality, exclusion and inclusion become complex concepts in such a material scenario due to the skills people have to exploit such major projects.

RC21-399.5

ZABAN, HILA* *(University of Warwick)*

The Urban Effects of Privileged Jewish Immigration and Tourism on Jerusalem, Israel

Israel is an ethnic migration country with an open-door policy for Jews and extensive support benefits for immigrants. This structure privileges all Jews contemplating immigration to Israel, or even just investing money there. Yet the state has additional policies regarding highly skilled and economically affluent immigrants, particularly from Western countries. These policies aim to assist absorption, reduce bureaucracy, provide tax exemptions and benefits, and facilitate professional integration. Israeli cities are trying to attract high-status migrants from Western countries, and Jerusalem, the focus of this paper, is attracting the largest percentage of them. Since Western Jewish migration to Israel began following the 1967 war, several parts of the city became particularly attractive to these immigrants, and they established ethnic enclaves there. These inner-city neighbourhoods, close to the city centre and the Old City of Jerusalem, are not only attractive to new immigrants but also to tourists and second-home buyers who seek prime locations but also suitable communities of like-mined people and the amenities surrounding them. While this leads to growing bottom-up demands for housing in these areas, the Jerusalem Municipality, which has been seeking foreign investment for years, approved large and small-scale developments of luxury homes and hotels in many parts of the inner-city, particularly aimed at Diaspora Jews. While some projects are yet to be built and populated, it is already clear that the result of these top-down planning policies is transnational gentrification: inner-Jerusalem is becoming unaffordable for Israelis, who are pushed out to the city's suburbs. Indeed, Jerusalem's transnational gentrification has a particular context, but in effect, these are processes occurring and affecting many other cities wishing to attract high-status privileged foreigners to live, invest or visit there, much on the expense of local communities, unable to compete on housing prices.

WG01-938.2

ZABIROVA, AIGUL* *(United Arab Emirates University)*

How Social Media Affects the Lives of UAE Online Communities

Over the last two decades UAE invested greatly in Information Communication Technology (ICT), facilitating them not only renew but enlarge ICT infrastructure via the employment of new technologies. Also UAE implemented a liberal approach towards ICT development, and opened its telecommunication sector to the business and to overseas investors, reduced internet restriction, effectively increased the capacity of operations and services to meet the demand of markets. This liberal ICT policy allowed to strengthen the country's development and modernization. It is worth also pointing out that UAE not just lead Middle East and North Africa region in the use of ICT but country ranked as 29th globally by 'The Global Competitiveness Report 2016–2017', annual report conducted by the World Economic Forum. The paper has examined the impact of social media on UAE online communities by giving sociological account of its use and consequences among local users. The paper has identified the key features of online communities and described different levels of interaction and participation among communities' members. The popularity of such social media platforms as Twitter, Instagram and Facebook, Snap chat and WhatsApp messengers will be explored in presentation. The subject of presentation is what users tweet at Twitter, what actually people post on Instagram and Facebook, and what kind of voice and text messages users are sending via Snap chat and WhatsApp; the ways users posting comments, uploading pictures, articles and video clips, sending voice and text messages will be identified. Specifically detailed account about post's content, the amount of the types of the posts such as social and cultural ones will be given. Finally the idea of presentation is to explore how UAE's communities actually using social media today, to examine the impact of social media on people's relationships, with the focus on family, gender and consumption.

RC35-634.2

ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA* *(Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

La Democracia En Estados Unidos: Una Comparación Entre Zavala y Tocqueville.

La democracia en Estados Unidos: una comparación entre Zavala y Tocqueville. Por Gina Zabludovsky Kuper
La ponencia explorará las semejanzas y diferencias entre la visión de la democracia en Estados Unidos a partir del análisis de dos obras que fueron publicadas por primera vez con un año de diferencia : el *Viaje a los Estados Unidos de América* del mexicano Lorenzo de Zavala (1834) y *La democracia en América* del francés Alexis de Tocqueville(1835) . La comparación muestra las semejanzas y diferencias que estos autores al analizar temáticas importantes como la libertad, la igualdad de condiciones, el naciente individualismo, el federalismo, la estructura gubernamental, la educación, el nuevo poder de la prensa , las relaciones entre el gobierno y la religión, la esclavitud y las costumbres propias del pueblo norteamericano.

RC20-372.5

ZABLUDOVSKY, GINA* *(Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)*

Max Weber's Concept of Patrimonialism in the Political Structures of Latin America

Max Weber's Concept of Patrimonialism in the Political Structures of Latin America
The paper explores the reception and utility of Max Weber concept of patrimonialism to study the political structures in Mexico , Brazil and other Latin American countries during the Colonial Times and in the contemporary world. Within the framework of an historical long term comparative analysis, the study shows how -despite the democratic trends of recent decades- neo-patrimonialism can be used as a theoretical perspective to analyze the continuity of political structures and behaviors that explain the preservation of corruption, clientelism, corporativism, leader's discretionary use of power, and a value system where the legal framework does not always match with everyday practices and morals.
As a subtype of traditional domination, patrimonialism is considered as a pre-bureaucratic type of domination based on personal submission and piety that differs with the power bases of feudalism based on social honor and prestige. Nevertheless, as Weber mentioned in his theoretical-methodological writings, the different forms of dominations should be consider as "ideal types". As the case of Latin American countries shows, in the different historical realities we often find a combination of them: bureaucratic patrimonialism; patrimonialism domination with charismatic elements of leadership; neo- patrimonial technocracy, and so on.

RC31-560.5

ZACHOU, CHRYSANTHI* *(American College of Greece-Deree)*

Creating 'Home' Away from Home: The Home Making Practices of Female Refugees in Greece

This paper focuses on refugees' perceptions of home and homeland as well and their homemaking practices in Greece. Based on participant observation and in-depth interviews with female refugees in different reception facilities in Athens and the surrounding areas, the paper explores these refugees' efforts to symbolically and physically recreate homeland and 'home' in a variety of ways. Having experienced violence, multiple losses, separation from family and the destruction of their social and communal networks, they face multiple additional challenges in the host society associated with their transient status as asylum seekers, their racialization and exclusion due to their ethnicity and/or religion and

their uncertainty about the future. Using various homemaking practices, they try to turn the (shared) physical spaces in the controlled and surveilled institutional settings in which they currently reside (i.e. refugee shelters, camps) into 'homes' for themselves and their families. Through their day-to day practices, daily routines and material artifacts, they try to instill a sense of 'normalcy' into their lives, renegotiate identity and belonging and symbolically recreate home away from home to counter their feelings of homelessness and uprootedness.

RC38-679.3

ZACHOU, CHRYSANTHI* *(AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GREECE -DEREE)*
KALERANTE, EVAGGELIA *(University of W. Macedonia)*

Young Refugees in the Economically Stricken Greece: Narratives of Dislocation, Changing Self-Perceptions and Life Trajectories

This paper focuses on the narratives of young refugees currently settled in the debt- stricken Greek society. This special category of forcibly displaced individuals is studied in relation to its identification with or differentiation from origin and host society taking into account the distinctive characteristics of young people and youth culture. Greece, as the host/ transit country, provides the context for varied (re)interpretations, perceptions and expectations which are also informed by the consequences of the economic crisis. Our study on the interpretations and expectations of young refugees is based on 5 life stories of individuals who, despite differences in terms of their social characteristics (i.e. ethnicity, gender, family's former socio-economic status), they share in common their high(er) educational capital. Through their personal narratives, we analyze: the (dis) continuities of their transition from home to host country, the ways in which they manage dislocation and loss, the disruption of their former social/communal networks, the current challenges they face and their assessment of the present conditions of living; the frustrations resulting of their temporary status as asylum seekers, their changing self-perceptions, as well as their aspirations and future prospects.

The study, which is currently conducted (2017), takes place at a moment in time when the prospect of young refugees' relocation remains ambivalent and when most natives seem to have 'compromised' with the idea of refugees' (permanent) settlement into the country.

RC55-906.5

ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA* *(University of Gdansk)*

„There Is No Bad Weather There Are Only Wrong Clothes", Determinants of Quality of Life and Well-Being Among Polish Migrants in Norway

Economic migration from Poland to Norway is a relatively new trend that has intensified immensely after Poland joined the European Union in 2004. Polish migrants have been the largest immigrant community in Norway since 2009.

The presented sociological research is carried out in two regions: Pomerania and Rogaland. This design leads us to obtain very precise image of Polish labour migration to Norway and to depict differences between two similar groups.

In our research, among other topics, we have analyzed the changes in every-day-life choices made by men and women when dealing with domestic duties division and work-life balance. 280 in-depth interviews were conducted with forty Polish couples. The results obtained show **the dynamics of quality of life changes** fostered by migration experience including integration and acculturation processes.

Polish migrants in Norway have much more free time then Polish couples in Poland. They use it to have family quality time, to stay fit, to develop own plans and dreams. They feel less fatigue. They claim they have enough money, they have access to recreation, they do not feel discrimination nor because of their nationality, nor age nor gender.

Additionally sport and physical activity as a means of transmission of cultural patterns and a significant en in the acculturation of migrants (Berry 1996). The aim of the paper are:

- to show how joining physical and sports activities which are widely popular in the host society in fact means joining the mainstream of its culture.

- to show intercultural gaps and misunderstandings leading to separation strategy (Berry 1996). Consequently the statements of the interviewees should be understood in a broader context referring not only to participation in Norwegian culture, but also to shaping the **quality of life and well-being** of Poles living abroad and to have their subjective evaluation regarding them.

RC55-898.2

ZAGORSKI, KRZYSZTOF* *(Kozminski University)*
KOZMINSKI, ANDRZEJ K. *(Kozminski University)*
NOGA, ADAM *(Kozminski University)*
PIOTROWSKA, KATARZYNA *(Kozminski University)*

Balanced Development Index for European Countries

The paper will discuss an idea behind composite Balanced Development Index (BDI) and its application to assess socio-economic development in European OECD countries since beginning of the XXI century. BDI was initially developed for Poland and recently modified for international comparisons. Its conceptualization can be placed in broad "beyond GDP", "quality of life" and "human flourishing" theoretical traditions. So far, various indexes constructed and applied in these traditions either have neglected economic aspects of development at all, or have grossly overemphasized its social aspects. BDI is beyond but not apart of GDP, since GDP constitutes one of its components. Moreover, BDI gives equal weight to economic and social aspects of development. It is composed of four middle-level composite indices measuring: (a) functioning of the country's economy in its external (international) surrounding, (b) the domestic (internal) economic situation, (c) public predictions of future economic and social situation, and (d) the current social situation, quality of life included, measured by both public evaluations and objective social indicators. The paper compares the development in all these four spheres and the socioeconomic development as a whole in all European OECD countries. The analysis shows that the best time for European countries in XXI century was right before the last economic crisis, and that people grossly overreact to actual changes, especially in terms of their predictions. The changes in GDP and comprehensively measured socio-economic development were almost parallel before the crisis, but there is a recently growing gap between rapidly rising GDP and much less changing BDI. It may be concluded that: (a) BDI reflects changes in socio-economic development much better than GDP; (b) post-crisis economic growth takes place to a significant extend at the cost of slower improvement of human conditions. In addition to these general conclusions, the paper will discuss intercountry differences.

RC15-JS-64.5

ZAGRODNEY, KATHERINE* *(University of Toronto)*

Scoping the Workforce of the Future: The Role of Personal Support Workers in the Healthcare Division of Labour

Globally the capacity of health professions to deal with healthcare issues in modern societies is rapidly being outrun by such factors as the development of new health knowledge, an ageing population and changing patterns of illness. Accordingly, there have been a variety of responses to this resource strain, from online communications as a means of obtaining health care knowledge, to the growing role of informal carers and volunteers – often under the supervision of health personnel. In the healthcare division of labour, doctors themselves have also devolved many tasks to less well paid health professionals through increased interprofessional collaborative working. In utilizing lower paid workers, both financial and resource strains in terms of time provided by more expensive professionals can be reduced. By far the largest body of workers involved in healthcare is the fast-expanding group of generally low paid personal support workers who typically outnumber health professionals like doctors and nurses and play a key role in coordinating and delivering care in many settings. From contemporary data presented from Canada, though, it is clear that this group is largely operating not only in precarious conditions – with, amongst other things, low pay, zero-hours' contracts and short-term working – but also in a heavily unregulated environment, with limited educational requirements. If utilization of these workers to address limited health care resource capacities continues to increase, as projections suggest, then the need to consider policies that allow for better conditions for these workers is paramount. Drawing on the experience of Canada, this paper considers how the role of personal support workers in the future might be enhanced further in terms of power and justice through policy change in order that they can become an even more effective workforce in supporting users and serving the public interest alongside other health care personnel.

RC16-298.5

ZAHNER, NINA* *(Kunstakademie Duesseldorf / State Academy of Fine Arts Duesseldorf)*

The Aesthetics of Art Audiences

The paper argues that there is an orthodoxy of approach to the study of audiences of classical concerts, operas and fine art exhibitions in sociology. The paper shows briefly *how* different studies on fine art and classical music audiences integrate normative ideas in their study design by drawing explicity or implicitly on prominent social theories such as Max Weber, Pierre Bourdieu and Georg Simmel. It also shows briefly how studies drawing on an ethnographic tradition (Howard S. Becker, Merleau Ponty, Bruno Latour) often get lost in detail or start to integrate very naively concepts of art and art audiences in order to come to an interesting interpretation of their material. It is argued that these modes of studying fine art and classical music audiences does actually steady established power relations within society and the arts. The paper will suggest a different methodological approach to art audiences: An approach that focuses the actual situation of art reception and its modalities in an ethnographic perspective and contextualizes this situation historically, socially and aesthetically. In order to do so it is suggested to integrate system theory in the tradition of Niklas Luhmann

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

- used as as research method and not as a theory - with Howard S. Beckers approach. What is actually suggested here is an elaborated version of field theory that avoids its normative implications and that differs siginificantly from the sociology of conventions by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot as it integrates the aesthetic discourse differently in its methodological architecture.

RC37-658.5

ZAHNER, NINA* *(Kunstakademie Duesseldorf / State Academy of Fine Arts Duesseldorf)*

The Normativity within Methodology. the Normative Implications of the Sociology of Art Audiences and Cultural Consumption.

The paper argues that there is an orthodoxy of approach to the study of audiences of operas and art museums in the cultural science and art sociology. This approach draws on bourgeoise ideas on art and music (for example on the idea of the autonomy of art) and integrates these in a very subtile, unreflected way in their study design. It thus delegitamizes other approaches to art and its reception practiced by non-bourgeoise groups of audiences. It instead ensures the domination of bourgeoise ideology within established institutions of music and the arts and helps to keeping out other kinds of audiences. The paper shows *how* different methodologies integrate normative ideas in their study design by drawing explicity or implicitly on prominent social theories such as Pierre Bourdieu, Theodor W. Adorno or Alfred Schütz.

The paper thus shows *how* these theories do construct opera and arts audiences and how this steadies established power relations within society. It thus takes social theories as empirical material and analyses where these theories do locate audiences in their theoretical architecture and explains *why* they do so by contextalizing them historically and socially. It makes thus visible *how* these theories do construct audiences and *why* they do it this way and *how* this shapes contemorary research methodologies in the field of audience studies. The paper will close with suggesting a different methodological approach to art audiences. An approach that does not simply reproduce exiting ideologies and power relations but makes visible how and why certain audiences segments reproduce *or* question existing ideas on art and its reception. To do so the paper suggests an integration of pragmatism and system theory.

RC28-520.3

ZAJAC, TOMASZ* *(Uniwersytet Warszawski)*

All That Glitters Is Not Gold. Inequality of Labour Market Outcomes Among Polish STEM Graduates.

The labour market outcomes of education have received much attention from scholars as well as policy makers and the media. It is a well-established fact that education is strongly related to earnings and that university graduates fare better than their less educated counterparts (Card, 1999; Hout, 2012; Pascarella & Terenzini, 2005). However, educational expansion observed in developed countries makes the horizontal dimension in higher education more important in explaining social stratification (Ballarino & Bratti, 2009). The field of study is one of the key characteristics differentiating higher education graduates and their careers. There is ample evidence of the importance of the academic discipline for graduates' labour market outcomes coming from many countries, including: USA (Kim, Tamborini, & Sakamoto, 2015), Italy (Ballarino & Bratti, 2009), UK (Blackaby, Murphy, & O'Leary, 1999), Germany (Görlitz & Grave, 2012), as well as Netherlands, Norway, and Australia (van de Werfhorst, 2004).

Poland is one of the countries which experienced rapid expansion of higher education in recent decades. It was accompanied by the rise in unemployment rate among tertiary education graduates. These developments sparked a vivid debate on the quality of higher education and eventually led to the establishment of the Polish Graduate Tracking System (ELA) using administrative data to monitor the labour market performance of the entire population of graduates.

In the presentation, we discuss the differences in the labour market outcomes of graduates of various disciplines. We focus particularly on the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics which are presumed to lead to the best labour market positions. We demonstrate that, contrary to popular opinion, only some of the STEM disciplines give their graduates an edge on the labour market while the rest struggle to achieve results comparable with those of graduates of Humanities and Social Sciences.

RC44-753.3

ZAJAK, SABRINA* *(Ruhr-University Bochum)*

Book: Transnational Activism, Global Labour Governance, and China. Palgrave, 2017

This book explores rising labor unrest in China as it integrates into the global political economy. It highlights the tensions present between China's efforts to internationalize and accept claims to respect freedom of association rights, and its continuing insistence on a restrictive, and often punitive, approach to worker organizations. The book presents a novel multi-level approach capturing how trade unions and labor rights NGOs have mobilized along different pathways while attempting to influence labor standards in Chinese supply chains since 1989: within the ILO, within the European Union, leveraging global brands or directly supporting domestic labor rights NGOs. Based on extensive fieldwork in Europe, the US and China, the book shows that activists, by operating at multiple scales, were on some occasions able to support improvements over time. It also indicates how a politically and economically strong state such as China can affect transnational labor activism, by directly and indirectly undermining the opportunities that organized civil societies have to participate in the evolving global labor governance architecture.

RC36-645.4

ZAKHAROV, NIKOLAY* *(Södertörn University)*

Racism in Former Soviet Republics: A Critical Account

In assuming that racism is solely a part of the West's histories and horizons Soviet and post-Soviet polities have largely been ignored. This presentation discusses a set of case studies drawing on a wide range of new evidence and a new theoretical framework which inserts the post-Soviet experience into our global understanding of racialisation. The self-contradiction within colonialism - to civilize its others while also securing their otherness - has been transformed within the communist experience into an internal civilizing mission intended to secure the privileged otherness on the global stage. The repercussions of this program continues to provide national specificity to the engagement with the concept of race and racism in post-socialist societies. Investing in 'whiteness' after the Berlin Wall-era has represented a western, modernist approach for guaranteeing that post-Soviet states states will find their own proper place in the dominant discourses of the developed and civilized First World. Thus, racialization in post-Soviet states operates in a peculiar fashion. On the one hand, it serves in moulding the new nations and is the constitutive process of modernity. On the other hand, racialization processes maintain the idea of exceptionality, that is they became firmly established during many decades of communist power, that the socialist nations are nations created as part of an 'alternative modernity'. The strategies described above aim at the transformation of the western system of knowledge in the postsocialist space, and they imitate, to differing degrees, the master discourses of the 'colonizer'. This nevertheless leads to a creative, interactive processing of the original discourse that activates the strategies of racialization. In this context self-racialization can be understood as an attempt to rediscover the authenticity that has been lost - or stolen by the Soviet regime.

RC42-721.5

ZAKRZEWSKA-OLEDZKA, DOMINIKA* *(The Maria Grzegorzewska University in Warsaw)*
MARKOWSKA-MANISTA, URSZULA *(Maria Grzegorzewska University in Warsaw, UNESCO Janusz Korczak Chair in Interdisciplinary Studies on Child Development and Well-being)*

Access to Resources in Various Life Aspects As a Predictor of Attitudes Towards "Others" Among Young Adults from Poland and Israel

The theory of a real conflict (Campbell) presupposes that limited resources lead to conflict amongst social groups that compete with each other, of which stereotypes, prejudice and the discrimination are the consequence. The idea of the research was to check whether this concept will be applicable to explain social antagonisms in contemporary Poland and Israel, especially in the discourse about minorities, migrants and refugees. These two countries differ significantly in terms of society structure, with Israel being much more diverse as minorities constitute approximately 40% of its population and Poland extremely homogenous, with less than 3% of inhabitants of different cultural content.

The research was carried out in the years 2015-2017 on the group of 254 young adults from Poland (N=131) and Israel (N=123), both men and women aged 18-28. The methods used were both quantitative and qualitative, including self-descript_ive questionnaires, individual interviews and focus groups. At first, respondents were asked about their satisfaction with available resources in various life aspects. Secondly, the attitudes towards other social groups including religious, national and ethnic minorities were measured. The way of choosing the research group was especially significant since it consisted of individuals working as or planning to become teachers and educators. As such, they will play an important role in shaping attitudes of a young generations. This is why observing and influencing their approach seems to be crucial for xenophobia prevention among members of the two societies.

In both Polish and Israeli sample, a number of correlations was observed between examined variables that allows to assume that improving life satisfaction and sense of stability among young adults may significantly reduce their negative attitudes and raise openness towards "others". Also, the role of contact with representatives of one of the minority groups and its quality was measured and discussed.

RC51-848.4

ZALFACKRUDDIN, ASIF* *(University of Guelph)*

The Surveillance Power Continuum

In modern society, two concepts that have become interdependent are surveillance and power. In large part, this is due to rapid advancements in technology that have not only changed the way we think about surveillance and power, but have also changed how surveillance and power operate. However, academics continue to struggle with accepting a uniform definition of the concept of surveillance and understanding the impact of surveillance power. The problem academics face in regards to agreeing upon a uniform definition of surveillance is that surveillance has become a blanket concept that covers many acts and actions. Therefore, it is imperative to deconstruct the blanket concept of surveillance into three distinct categories: traditional surveillance, sousveillance, and dataveillance. The difficulty academics face in regards to understanding the impact of surveillance power is that surveillance power is no longer a phenomena fixed to physical space. Technology has changed the landscape of society, creating three distinct worlds where social interaction can take place: the physical, the digital, and the cyber worlds. As a result, understanding surveillance power means understanding the goals, visibility, actors, and boundaries associated with it as it is applied to each world. Drawing upon a Foucauldian and Castellian framework, this research aims to shed light on the interdisciplinary impact of surveillance power in a rapidly evolving technological society. Preliminary findings suggest that surveillance power exists in a fundamentally different form as it travels from the physical world, to the digital world, and finally to the cyberworld.

RC29-532.2

ZALUAR, ALBA MARIA* *(IESP/ UERJ)*

The Endless Repetition of Dealings/ Killings and the Rule of Law

One cannot understand public security in Brazil without taking into account organized crime in drug trafficking, that is, a global perspective. In Brazil, mafia-type organization arise from bank robbers that were put together with political prisoners during the military regime and learned from the latter the importance of organizing themselves. Prison was the place where the former started factions for protecting prisoners from their attackers and scammers. Soon they discovered that drug dealers were making a lot of money without the risk of being accused under the National Security Law. As prisons are porous systems, common prisoners started to blackmail and intimidate traffickers for the protection they could be offered when arrested. Drug dealers pay bribes to policemen, lawyers, actors in the crime scene. There is a continuous string of strategic games wherein many partners' intermediaries, and opponents participate in order to avoid detention. The narratives are endless, and the negotiations with policemen linger on unpredictably, with retail dealers spending most of their time negotiating and paying dearly for their freedom. It is this chain of interactions that finally binds them to the rules of negative reciprocity based on blackmail and threats that criminal factions employ, the only possibility of protection inside a prison where they can die for nothing. Game theory called that an "endless repetition of interactions," in which partners learn how to act cooperating and being strong. What are the differences between the exchanges of drug dealers and policemen, vis-a-vis the dealings between faction members? As long as the institutional players in these games do not agree to the rule of law, those involved in crime will continue to overpass law, and to wage war with policemen. What explains crime is not poverty, but the opposition to the democratic rule of law.

RC53-878.5

ZAMAN, MUHAMMAD* *(Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad)*

ABBASI, ZULARSH *(Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad)*

Voices of Children's, Social Security and Well-Being in Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan

Children's well-being is measured with various indicators like well becoming and welfare in education, health, and provision of basic necessities of life. This articles focuses on the children's voices regarding their social security and being safe in uncertain situations. Perspective of the children's well-being is analyzed in this paper. A 30 children from the age of 8-12 years of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan participated in this research. The data was collected with the help of interview guide. These children drew maps and pictures to reflect their feelings. The findings of the study revealed that children were concerned about their social security and welfare. In the children's perspective, family is responsible to secure social, emotional and economic welfare. Children need money to fulfillment of the basic necessities of life and provide shelter and secure them from any threat but with the consent of the children. However, they mentioned that their consent is not counted. They also showed resilience to the corrective control of their guardians. Meanwhile, some of the children voices were also in favor of the strict control on the children and they justified parents' authority.

They want freedom in action and speech whereas its mere absence makes them sad. Children mentioned that they feel safe in the presence of people like parents, friends, siblings, teachers and security guards. They wanted to be master of their personal welfare and security. Nevertheless, the children were in favor of independence of agency and they wanted to get freedom from the structural control.

RC33-610.7

ZANGGER, CHRISTOPH* *(University of Zurich)*

Missing(s) in Space: Monte Carlo Simulations and a Bayesian Approach to Missing Data in Spatial Econometric Models

Missing data is a common concern to researchers in the social sciences. Whereas this issue has received increasing attention in sociological research based on survey data (Allison, 2001; Rubin, 1987), researchers face additional challenges when addressing missing data in spatial econometric models. Unlike in the non-spatial case, ignoring missing data is not only a problem in terms of introducing bias when the missing process is at random (`selection on observables'; MAR) or not at random (the reason of missingness is related to missing values; MNAR – Allison, 2001), but also if missings are completely at random (MCAR – Kelejian and Prucha, 2010). Due to the interdependence between units and the corresponding spatial multipliers, ignoring missing data introduces bias in spatial econometric models in any of the three cases (LeSage and Pace, 2009; Wang and Lee, 2013).

Using Monte-Carlo simulations and an empirical application from the field of political science, this paper addresses the outlined problem by means of a Bayesian framework. It can be demonstrated how the amount of bias introduced in parameter estimates is almost independent of the nature of the missing process, although it is marginally lower in the case of missings completely at random. Additionally, the amount of bias generally increases with the strength of the underlying spatial association across all different specifications. Finally, allowing for the simultaneous imputation of missing values and model estimation, the pursued Bayesian approach – although computationally intensive – offers an adequate framework to address this bias introduced in models with spatially lagged variables (and/or errors).

RC28-520.4

ZAPFE, LAURA* *(Julius-Maximilians Universität Würzburg)*

Gender Wage Gap in STEM Fields in Germany

Girls are being recruited to the STEM sector (science, technology, engineering, math) in order to compensate for the skills shortage in that area. At the same time, the STEM fields are considered to be very profitable compared to other subjects. However, the STEM fields also suffer from the gender wage gap (GWG). Among academics, the GWG is mainly driven by the gender-specific choice of field. Most studies compare the GWG in the STEM fields with those in all other fields. By doing so, they ignore the large heterogeneity within the STEM fields e.g. regarding the share of women. These differences have not been taken into account in previous studies. So how can we explain the GWG in the STEM fields? I use socialization theory to illustrate a gender-specific evaluation of individual STEM subjects. In addition, I use Human Capital Theory to highlight gender-specific differences between women and men in work experience and in gender-specific parental leave duration. Furthermore, I apply gender-status beliefs theory and the theory of statistical discrimination to argue that there are gender-specific differences in employment characteristics. To test the hypotheses derived from these theoretical approaches, I analyze data from the graduate panel (2001) of the German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW). I perform an Oaxaca-Blinder-decomposition to check which variables have an influence on the GWG in the STEM fields. The results show that the choice of STEM field can explain the highest percentage of the GWG, followed by the work experience and the gender-specific parental leave duration. There is a political need for action in relation to the GWG in order to reduce the gender-specific behavior that leads to a gender-specific choice of STEM fields and to promote family-friendly working conditions in the STEM sector.

RC23-436.2

ZÁRATE VÁSQUEZ, JULIO* *(Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo)*

CASTRO, JOSÉ *(Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)*

RIVERA, FERNANDO *(Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos)*

An Analysis of the Implementation Process of Public Policies of Nanotechnology in Latin America

In this paper we discuss the main consequences of the implementation of nanotechnology public policies in the region in recent years. We focus on three specific areas: environment, health and consumption. At the same time, an analytical review will be elaborated based on the industrial and productive sectors from those countries with advanced systems of technological innovation. Considering the inherent risk from the introduction and production of new technologies, and the consequences thereof for the safety of consumers and

workers, we will evaluate the regulatory mechanisms that different governments use in the context of the growing expansion of nanotechnologies in Latin America.

RC06-133.1

ZARTLER, ULRIKE* *(University of Vienna)*
VOGL, SUSANNE *(Universitat Wien)*
WÖHRER, VERONIKA *(University of Vienna)*

Voices of Transition: The Role of Families in Young People's Transitions

During the transition to adulthood, peer relationships have been in the focus of research while the role of family members has been less studied. This contribution sheds light on young people's transition processes from school to work and on the meaning and relevance they attribute to their families during this life phase. Theoretically based on the life course perspective and on resource theory, we explore how young people perceive and utilize support from their families, but also how families and their ingrained expectations can be 'in the way'.

The data base consists of biographic-narrative interviews with 107 young people (39 girls, 69 boys) aged between 13 and 16, coming from families mainly with underprivileged socio-economic and many with migration backgrounds. At the time of the interviews, far-reaching choices had to be made, as respondents had to decide about their last compulsory school year, their educational future and their prospective vocational training.

Results showed a great variety in the extent of support and in respondents' perceptions of support. While many considered parents', siblings' and other kin's experiences as a valuable resource, others experienced it as hinderance. The respondents' assessment of support by family members had a major impact for young people's perception of their future prospects as manageable or menacing. We conclude that the family context appeared to be salient for understanding how young people travel through the demanding transition process from school to work.

RC08-167.3

ZARYCKI, TOMASZ* *(University of Warsaw)*

Critical Discourse Analysis and Linguistics' Impact on Sociology

The paper will present an analysis of the development of the so-called critical discourse analysis as a field of interaction between linguistics and sociology, also taking into account the role of other disciplines such as anthropology, philosophy, cognitive psychology or political science. The paper will show, how linguistics which is a dominant actor in that field, has managed to define the basic frames of the critical discourse analysis and discourse analysis as such. As it will be argued, in this way, sociology has been considerably marginalized in a broader context of social sciences as it was not able to play a decisive role in the emergence of this important interdisciplinary field. It will be in particular shown that sociology was not able to take full advantage of the so-called discursive turn. Rather in its effect, sociology has been itself strongly influenced by paradigms and concepts representing competing disciplines, in particular, linguistics but also philosophy of language. Diffusion of sociologist's works within the discourse turn, such as Habermas' should of course also noted. However, its scope seems restricted in comparison to external influences to which sociology has been exposed at the same time. The paper will try to offer both an interpretation of selected causes of the above-mentioned dynamics as well as to present its key and lasting impacts on contemporary sociology. That analysis will be also carried out against the background of the history of earlier interactions of sociology and linguistics, including sociolinguistics, semiotics, and linguistic pragmatics.

RC47-JS-5.1

ZARZURI, RAUL* *(Centro de Investigaciones Sociales)*
GOECKE, XIMENA *(Centro de Estudios Socioculturales)*

Concepciones De Militancias Y De Política Feminista De Mujeres Jovenes Participantes EN Organizaciones Políticas Emergentes EN Chile

Producto de la crisis que atraviesan las militancias tradicionales en Chile, cuestión que permite hablar de una crisis de participación en la política tradicional, han emergido "nuevos partidos políticos" u organizaciones que intentan transitar hacia un modelo organizacional distinto. Este es el caso del Frente Amplio (FA), compuesto mayoritariamente por personas menores de 36 años. Estas nuevas configuraciones organizacionales, han instalados como uno de sus ejes, el tema del(os) feminismo(s), constituyendo "frentes feministas" en casi todas esas colectividades. Por otra parte, ha comenzado a visualizarse un variopinto de colectivos feministas que no quieren transitar hacia la conformación de estructuras tradicionales, porque lo consideran un diseño que tiene una impronta patriarcal (la estructura de partido), pero que tienen como objetivo realizar incidencia política. Muchos de esos colectivos son conformados

exclusivamente por mujeres, al contrario del FA por ejemplo, donde hay jóvenes hombres, que intentan marcar una diferencia con la historia del movimiento feminista, discutiendo el uso de la categoría de género.

En este contexto se enmarca la investigación sobre militancias y política feminista de mujeres jóvenes participantes en organizaciones políticas emergentes en Chile, la cual tiene como objetivo: i) identificar las conceptualizaciones que tienen sobre la militancia, identificando los elementos de continuidad y ruptura entre las antiguas y nuevas formas de militancias y prácticas; ii) indagar en las formas en que se están manifestando hoy en día las militancias y la política feminista, identificando sus principales características, tensiones y desafíos; y, iv) analizar las conceptualizaciones de militancia y prácticas con las concepciones de género y la participación de jóvenes hombre en el movimiento, cuyos resultados quieren ser expuestos en el congreso.

RC04-91.5

ZAWISTOWSKA, ALICJA* *(University of Bialystok)*
SADOWSKI, IRENEUSZ *(Polish Academy of Sciences)*

Gender Gap in Math Aversion. Explaining Propensity to Choose Advanced Math at High Stake Exam in Poland

Some researchers show that average score differences between sexes on standardized tests are small or insignificant, while others alarm that girls have lower math self-esteem, more of them worry about math failure and are less likely to enter math-oriented majors. Altogether it suggests that other than cognitive factors influence females' decisions to pursue STEM career. We address this issue using data from Polish high stake matriculation exams. Specifically, we investigate the differences in probability of taking advanced exit exam in math for high school students while looking at statistical effects of skill and of school. Both our hypotheses: (1) that gender gap in math aversion diminishes with higher skill levels, and (2) that general high schools narrow that gap, are falsified. Application of mixed models proves important in that respect as it changes some of the key outcomes. The results have implications for the theory concerning educational choice and gender gap in STEM.

RC46-778.4

ZBIERSKI-SALAMEH, SUAVA* *(Haverford Institute)*

The Collaborative Design of a ' Community of Solidarity': Reflections on Designing a Center Square in a Rural Community in Western Poland

This paper explores creation of a 'community of solidarity' based on the author's collaborative work with a county government and Poznan architecture and sociology departments on designing a Community Center. The project is taking place in a rural community, against the backdrop of community's post-socialist transformation--changing its' economic profile from agricultural to industrial/service sector, MNFs entrance, doubling the population through migrations, becoming a bedroom community.

The collaborative work on designing the community Center presents a major departure from the standard practices in Poland, both in the approach to decision-making on the local government level, and in terms of the project objective. The project expresses a deliberative decision-making across institutional and disciplinary boundaries, where government partners with the NGO and the Universities in a non-hierarchical way, and in a conceptual openness. The objective of the project is also unique--about the construction of commercial Centers across Poland, the design of the central space in the community is driven by the concern of individualization, atomization of the community, supremacy of the personal interests, and the concern of the socialist legacy of 'familial egoism' (Skapska 1998). Thus the sociological- architectural-governmental efforts in designing the Center Square were focused on developing a space that prompts micro-practices of a new social committment, intergenerational convergence and formation of common interest. The Center's central building - The Center for Democracy - through permanent exhibitions, workshop areas, gathering places, coffee house--are to cultivate individuals who socialize with others, develop informal relations and recognize their responsibility for common-space as 'common good', thus becoming more engaged citizens of their smaller and larger 'communities of solidarity'.

The project represents intervention on the institutional level but also aims to alter micro-practices of post-Sovieticus individuals.

RC20-377.3

ZBIERSKI-SALAMEH, SUAVA* *(Haverford Institute)*

The Tragedy of the Anticommons As an Unintended Outcome of the Privatization Drivers in Poland

The neoliberal promise of post-socialist transition was a trajectory from state to private property. Thus the centerforld of reform programs of post-socialist regimes were the privatization drives. The binary model of the state property as a negative, homogeneous category connoting an absence of real property, has

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

underpinned theoretically the privatization drives. An abandance of scholarly works have shown the changes in property arrangements in Eastern Europe not synonymous with directed-from-above privatization drives'. Yet, a relative absence of studies of nature of property in post socialism persists (Kowalik, 2009). This paper employes the concept of **conjoint** property in an attempt to coin a positive content of ownership under state socialism. Focusing on the content of property bundles, the conjoint property draws a fundamental distinction from capitalist private property, and its assumed 'indivisibility' of rights to assets. Instead, Conjoint property denotes ownership where distinct parcels of rights to shared assets were assigned to distinct property subjects. The conjoint property concept, the author of this paper had developed on the basis of her ethnographic, comparative analysis of the ownership realignments in agriculture in Poland, early in the post socialist reform implementation. (Zbierski-Salameh 2012). The paper describes a case study of a current ownership change in real estate in Poland, to explore a lasting significance of her earlier theoretical conclusion about the trajectory of conjoint property into **incomplete exclusive** property. As she observed in Polish agriculture, she also observed in the current case study, that the post-socialist property's rebundling of rights to assets, produces rights' overlapping, amounting to what Heller (1998) describes as tragedy of anticommons. The legally recognized exclusive owner experiences limitations on her privilege of use of the real-estate assets by other claimants collecting on their rights of exclusion. An underuse of the asset results, instead of the expected greater economic effectiveness.

RC48-801.2

ZBIKOWSKA, AGATA* *(University of Warsaw)*

(De)Constructing Womanhood: Adolescent Personal Blogs and the Political

Researching teenage political activity online proves difficult for many reasons, both ethical and methodological (Bromseth 2002). One of them is the fact that young people rarely share their opinions directly in social media. They seem to have no political views, but research conducted offline (Jurczyszyn, Stefanski 2017) proves that this is not the case. While creating digital identities, adolescents tend to communicate their perspective in a less direct way: through memes, sharing interesting content privately with friends, clicking a "thumbs up" icon under texts they find thought-provoking. Therefore, in trying to find young people's opinions on politics or society online, one has to read between the lines. One way of doing that is observing teenage personal blogs.

Written mostly by girls, they seem to revolve around fashion and cosmetics, but under closer inspection they reveal a range of opinions on politics and society. Their authors have a growing audience and tend to use social media promotion tools very competently, so their influence is steadily growing. They are the new digital elite, creating trends and setting an example to others.

In my paper I will present several case studies of popular Polish female teenage personal blogs. My presentation will focus on the way bloggers construct womanhood, which is not limited to looks. It is also performative (Butler 1990) and influenced, mostly unknowingly, by feminism, capitalism, materialism and other ideologies. Blog authors not only introduce their views, but also act on them, for example by cooperating or aspiring to cooperate with businesses. This raises mixed emotions among readers, who express them openly. As a result, values are constantly being negotiated between authors and readers, with private and public spheres merging and infiltrating one another.

RC53-886.2

ZBIKOWSKA, AGATA* *(University of Warsaw)*

Defining Well-Being in a Local Context: Lessons from the Field

Since the fall of communism, inequality between children from poorer and wealthier environments in Poland steadily grows. Social class and economic situation are important factors in children's possible educational and professional success (Lareau 2003), and it is also known that leisure activities differ depending on class, gender, race and age (Rojek 2010). Therefore a qualitative research was conducted in Poland to establish which leisure time activities may contribute to the later success of adolescents. It took place in one city, and in an attempt to capture as many nuances of the local dynamic as possible, interviews were conducted not only with teenagers themselves, but also with their parents and local authorities.

The results suggest that on each level definition of child's well-being is constructed differently. Local authorities are convinced they do everything they should to provide equal chances for development of young people by guaranteeing access to schools, cultural institutions and sports facilities. Yet for middle class parents this is not enough, so they put strong emphasis on extracurricular education, which in Poland is mostly private and therefore expensive, but gives an opportunity to obtain skills beneficial to children's later careers. In case of lower class parents this option is not available, so they describe success differently. Adolescents also create their own definition of welfare, which focuses much more on the present than imaginable future. Furthermore, all these definitions derive from an ever-present neo-liberal narrative. If it changed, so would the definitions.

Taking all of this into account, which elements can a researcher safely compare? In my paper I will focus on finding common areas of these definitions and underline aspects that should be treated with caution.

RC42-720.3

ZEGHICHE, SABRINA* *(University of Ottawa)*

Theoretical Tools to Understanding Perinatal Grief from a Sociological Perspective

Perinatal grief is an important social phenomenon, yet it is rarely examined in social sciences, namely in sociology. In this presentation, I would like to explore theoretical tools in the sociology of emotions that I build upon to examine my research object : the social regulation of perinatal grief as it relates to the process of meaning-making, both in its unfolding (in institutional discourse) and in its effects (in grieving women's narratives).

To do so, I call upon two theoretical currents in the sociology of emotions : symbolic interactionism and structural sociology (Jakoby, 2012). In order to understand the process of meaning-making of perinatal grief, one needs to examine it on different levels. On the macro level, one needs to study its unfolding both in the context of the two imbricated social structures (modernity/postmodernity) and the two cultures of grief (modernism/postmodernism), as well as in its specific national setting (Walter, 2007). This allows us to better understand the modalities of the dominant discourse on perinatal grief (the way it is 'framed') and the rules that underlie its management (the way it is 'handled'). The concept of frame answers the question 'what' (what meaning to assign to grief), whereas the concept of 'management' answers the questions 'how' and 'who' (*how* grief should be felt and displayed (Hochschild, 1979) ; and *who* is entitled to grieve and to be grieved for – which poses the question of social recognition and introduces the concept of disenfranchised grief (Doka, 2002; Robson & Walter, 2013)).

At the micro level, one needs to examine the intermediate processes between the social regulation of grief and the experience of grieving actors, namely, the processes of motivation, alignment and emotion work (Hochschild, 1979). All these tools will hopefully give a new outlook on perinatal grief.

RC04-93.5

ZEMLO, MARIUSZ* *(University of Bialystok)*

Between Education and Depravity. Socialisation in the School Environment

Between education and depravity. Socialisation in the school environment
According to the words of such classical sociologists as John Dewey and Florian Znaniecki, the school environment is a specially protected area in which the positive impulses which help shape young people into good citizens should be concentrated and any factors that might hinder achievement of this goal should be eliminated from this area.

In the speech the diagnosis of different types of schools existing in the Polish educational system will be established (middle school//junior high school [*GB/USA], secondary school//high school*, technical college//school*, vocational school) in terms of presence of adverse behaviours in their environment (among others: aggression among youth, aggression of pupils towards teachers, undesirable behaviours). This will allow to answer to two basic questions: 1) whether school educates more or deprives young people more? 2) which of the links of the Polish education system is more effective in achieving educational goals and which is less effective? Not only will different types of schools be analysed in one set period of time but also in various periods of time.

The obtained results will be correlated with the elements of the school normative system, which will provide an opportunity to learn about the institutional determinants of school socialisation. This will also help to answer the next question: whether those responsible for the state of the school environment take measures to strengthen or to weaken the educational effects, i.e. do they pursue the ideals of school as determined by the classics of sociology, or whether their actions go in another direction.

The presentation is based on the quantitative data collected from large samples numbering a few thousand in big Polish cities (which have a population of over 300,000 inhabitants).

RC48-JS-31.6

ZENTNER, MANFRED* *(Donau-Universität Krems)*
PAVIC ZENTNER, VERICA* *(Social Identity Research)*

Place of Birth, Citizenship, Education or Social Surrounding – What Influences the Feeling of Belonging?

In post-modern societies, youth must develop their identities based on influences from various socialisation instances. Young people create and invent their identity in the framework of a media-, information- and network society as well as in very traditional settings like families, and extended family groups in more collectivistic societies. Especially for young people from migrant families

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these influences might be conflicting and thus both enabling and hindering a harmonic integration in the host country. Particularly the feeling of belonging, the personal ethnic/national attribution irrespective of actual citizenship – especially for descendants from "new" states with common history but different recent developments – is important for evidence-based integration/migration policies.

A recent qualitative research project analysed in 12 case studies the feeling of belonging of young people in Austria with and without migrant background. Yugoslavia and its successor countries was the regional origin of many migrant families in Austria. Many children in these families grew up in the Austrian education system, in an open society, with Austrian colleagues and at the same time in a family, which was rooted in a more traditional value system. To understand the influence of both, the Austrian and the Balkan culture socialisation system, helps to understand models of integration and enables to develop support measures for integration.

The research focusses on the influences of media, traditions, religions, family, friends and education on the development of feelings of belonging framed in concepts of citizenship and political participation but also in family concepts and gender roles. The consequences of voluntary or forced migration of the parental generation from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, or Serbia, and the gender interpretations in those societies in the ambivalent relation to the Austrian host society create a mixture both of gender roles interpretations and of national/ethnic self-classification.

RC31-572.5

ZHAN, SHAOHUA* *(Nanyang Technological University)*
ARICAT, RAJIV GEORGE *(Nanyang Technological University)*

Mobility in the Digital Age: ICTs and the Transformation of International Migration

The widespread application of digital media or ICTs, including social media and messaging apps, among migrants has commanded much academic attention. Scholars are divided on the role of digital media in shaping migration processes and post-migration outcomes. Some scholars regard it as a revolutionary force and argue that the spread of digital media has fundamentally transformed migration and migrants, creating new patterns of mobility, new identities and transnational spaces. Conversely, others stress the limited role of digital media and see it only as a new tool of information access and communication. This paper will review the debates on the role of digital media in migration by examining three transformative changes resulting from the use of digital media: the lowering of migration and communication costs, the extension and retention of social networks, and new ways of doing businesses. We will discuss how these three changes have a bearing on the key issues in migration studies including digital divide, the empowerment of migrant workers, social integration, and transnationalism. We argue that the use of digital media has a strong effect in promoting transnationalism, but it has limited effect on bridging the digital divide, and has mixed effects (both positive and negative) on migrant labor empowerment and social integration. Our research is based on a comparative study of Chinese and Indian immigrants in Singapore.

RC07-154.3

ZHANG, HAIDONG* *(School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University)*
YAO, YELIN *(School of Sociology and Political Science, Shanghai University)*

Marketization and Market Capacity: How Is the Middle-Class Formed in China? the Cases of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou

In the post-reform China, the middle class remains relatively weak despite its expanding size, which is a basic structural feature of the Chinese society. How to develop the Chinese middle class has become one important issue in the middle-class research. It is suggested that three approaches can be relied on to develop Chinese's middle class: education, expertise, and market. Based on the three approaches, as well as data from the Survey of Living Conditions of Residents in Megacities, this study analyzes how the middle class is formed in China from the perspective of marketization and market capacity.

RC44-754.1

ZHANG, JIE* *(Waseda University)*

Breaking Barriers: A Gender Comparison of Newcomer Chinese High-Skilled Workers in Japanese Enterprises

This paper aims to discuss how newcomer Chinese skilled immigrants breaking the barriers and striving the equality in Japan from the economic, social and cultural aspects under gender comparison. As a significant immigrant group in Japan, with different level of human capital and socioeconomic capital, Chinese immigrant men and women opened up their migration process with different

goals and planning after their arrival to Japan. Yet, gender barriers, employment instability even pressure of child raising strictly constrained their life qualities in Japanese labor market. For this purpose, qualitative method is utilized to discuss the gender differences of Chinese skilled newcomers in Japanese labor market. Considering the generation gap and social environment, informants are limited in first generation. We found that among these Chinese immigrant informants, women are more likely to confronting gender discrimination in Japanese enterprises. Like Japanese women, even many immigrant women entered Japanese companies as "skilled professionals", some of them are still fell into routine duties in the end. Moreover, for those who have children, they also have to facing more obstacles such as employment instability and work-life balance. On the other hand, Chines men are confronting socioeconomic barriers in labor force participation, such as difficulty of promotion and pressure of taking care of parents. From these findings, this study explores the quests of gender and migration in transnational social spaces. Reflecting on skilled immigrants from China, it explains their engagement in uprooting and redefining their selfhood, cultures and responsibilities as they are resettling as migrants in contemporary Japanese society. This study further reflects the similarities in their circumstances highlighting the growing salience of Chinese skilled immigrants in the different sectors their "new" social space.

RC55-JS-55.5

ZHANG, JIE* *(Waseda University)*

Striving for Better Lives: Development of Economic Activities Among Newcomer Chinese Female Immigrants in Contemporary Japan

This study explores the quests of immigrant women in transnational social spaces. Reflecting on immigrant women from China, it explains their engagement in developing their economic activities as they are resettling as migrants in contemporary Japanese society. As a significant immigrant group in Japan, Chinese women becoming the important members of labor force, their activities and social standing may affect their migration process and willingness to stay in Japan, hence influence the Japanese labor market. Therefore, this study aims to discuss how newcomer Chinese women striving better life qualities in contemporary Japanese society from the economic and social aspects. Focusing on the interrelation between gender, migration and labor market, this study further reflects the similarities in their circumstances highlighting the growing salience of women in the different sectors their 'new' social space. Whereas their experiences denote their vulnerabilities attributed to conditions of social distance as well as migrancy, this study underscore the active agency of women as a gendered subject – whether in the strive of higher life quality, or in the performance of their social roles as consumer, housewives and independent business women. By draws on life stories and independent interviews, this study explains how Chinese women developing their career and social standing from "special" ways, especially for those housewives. Their economic activities as migrants in morden Japanese society also reaffirms the significance of gender.

RC40-704.4

ZHANG, JOY* *(University of Kent)*

'Participation Is Procurement': China's Good Food Movement and Its Social Innovations

With the world's largest population to feed, modernising the food system has always been a paramount socio-political concern in China. Yet my recent fieldwork in 3 Chinese cities suggests that there are two conflicting views on what a 'modern' food system should look like. For the government, modernisation implies a rational calculation of scale and a mirroring of global trends. Thus, good food production necessitates replacing the 'messiness' of small farmers with predictable, profitable and 'professionalised' agri-industry. Yet the irony is that the more secure Chinese domestic food production is, the less safe its food has become. With an increasing number of food scandals, an alternative interpretation of modernity promoted by grassroots NGOs has been gaining ground. Commonly set out as consumer-sponsored farmers' markets, a handful of key groups have initiated what I call the Good Food Movement by shifting their attention to re-orient consumer-producer relations. Innovative practices such as 'participation is procurement' have not only brought back sociability into the food production-consumption chain but also given rise to new forms of communities which cut across conventional geographic, socio-economic and political boundaries.

Drawing on the 'varieties of modernity' thesis (Beck and Grande) and prosumption theory (Ritzer), this paper shares findings from 5 focus groups and 14 interviews with participants of the emerging Good Food Movement in China. I argue that the Movement's impact on China's agri-economy lies not so much in the volume and scope of its production and distribution, but in its initiation of a collective reflection over the causal relations of modern food risks in major Chinese cities. It re-conditions the role of state and society in the definition and prosumption of 'good food'.

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RC04-99.6

ZHANG, KUN* *(The Second Branch of Beijing Administrative College)*

Evaluations of the Income Gaps of Chinese Overseas Students: A Quantitative Study of Unintended Consequences

Over the past several decades leaders in China have encouraged college students and graduates to attend universities in the United States and Europe in order to enrich their education and enhance the national understanding of the West. Those who study in Western universities believe that such study abroad would enhance their employability in China. Initially, overseas students had great competitive advantages when compared to domestic recent graduates and often averaged 24.7% higher incomes than that of the local labour force (Wang 2011).

However, the income gap had been narrowed in recent years. First, the accelerating globalization process and the rapid development of information technology system have provided more opportunities for local graduates to get access to knowledge resources from the western countries. Second, most of overseas students had experienced cultural-conflicts after they returned back to China as they attempted to adapt to the Chinese working and living environment. Under these circumstances, it has been increasingly difficult for overseas students to obtain jobs with high salaries and thus to recoup their investments during the process of studying abroad.

Survey data collected by the author is used to understand the following issues: (a) Identification of both internal and external reasons that lead overseas students to return China and seek job positions; (b) Understanding of the main factors that influence overseas students' income once they return to China; and (c) An understanding of the experiences of Chinese students who have studied in the West in their search for employment in China and their experiences with employers and co-workers who did not study abroad. The analysis consists of regression models with covariates to explain the factors that result in costs and benefits of overseas study and the transition to participation in the Chinese labour force.

RC09-185.1

ZHANG, LU* *(Temple University)*

"Race to the Bottom" or Variegated Development? Capital Mobility and Labor Politics in China's Electronics Industry

A key debate over globalization concerns capital mobility, labor rights, and development prospects. A popular theme in the literature is that the hypermobility of capital from high-wage to low-wage areas in search of cheap and pliant labor has sounded the death knell for workers' capacity for collective resistance in both Global North and Global South. In particular, it is argued that with the mobilization of China's vast reserves of cheap labor, a "race to the bottom" in workers' rights and welfare has been unleashed. Notwithstanding its popularity, the thesis that capital is necessarily footloose, and that capital mobility produces a straightforward race-to-the-bottom is suspect on both theoretical and empirical grounds. This paper examines how capital mobility interacts with labor politics and local development through a comparative case study of geographical relocation and expansion of three electronics multinationals from the Yangtze River Delta to West China. More specifically, the paper examines: How are firms' relocation decisions informed by the interactions between their positions in the global value chains (GVCs) and location-sensitive labor institutions? What role do central and local governments play in firms' relocation processes concerning labor? How does management choose to organize work and control labor? And what are workers' responses and strategies in negotiating, accommodating, and challenging management discipline? What accounts for the differences among the plants of different locations? Drawing insights from critical labor geography and GVC analysis, the evidence suggests the importance of location-sensitive labor institutions and a dynamic process of relocation, diversification, and specialization in the global electronics industry that belies many assumptions of the race-to-the-bottom argument about capital movement and labor conditions. The findings provide important insights for workers and central and local states to formulate effective strategies to attain more sustainable investment and growth in an era of globalization and capital mobility.

RC34-JS-75.4

ZHANG, TIANQI* *(Kyushu University)*

Cultivating Safe Space for Queer Students in Japanese Universities

Over the past few years, Japanese people's acceptance of homosexuality has been gradually increasing (PEW Global Research 2007, 2013) and some progress can be seen in terms of visibility of queer individuals and efforts for marriage equality. In spite of these achievements, surveys by The Life Respect White Ribbon Campaign (2014), UNESCO (2015), and Human Right Watch (2016) show that queer youth in Japan frequently reported feeling unsafe and many of them had experienced bullying at school which may lead to negative impact on their well-being.

As most of these studies focused on elementary school or high school students, not much existing literature has examined life experiences and issues of

queer students on Japanese campuses. As a matter of fact, about four-fifths of high school graduates continue their education in colleges or universities (MEXT 2012). Therefore, it is likely that queer students of universities may share similar bullying experiences as in those of elementary and secondary schools.

Historically, queer student groups function as a key resource for queer students seeking support and opportunities for activism (Beemyn 2003; Wall, Kane & Wisneski 2010). And currently, over 100 active queer student groups exist on Japan campuses (Naver Matome 2017). By analyzing surveys and in-depth interviews with queer student group leaders, participants, and people concerned about the group rules, disciplines, and activities, we aim to explain how these queer student groups function in Japanese universities. In addition, by looking at external factors, such as the involvement of international students, faculty members, institutions, social networking, off-campus events, etc., and using Actor-Network Theory as a methodology, we draw connections between different components to find out how safe space for queer university students can be cultivated.

TG08-1010.9

ZHANG, TIANQI* *(Kyushu University)*

Male Homosexuality in Japan from the Perspective of the Younger Generation: An Attitudinal Study of College Students

In spite of its long history of male-male eroticism, homosexuality is stigmatized in contemporary Japan. Public figures coming out as gay are rare, and homosexual people do not have the rights to marry or adopt children. Meanwhile, it is not uncommon to see gay TV celebrities appearing on various entertainment shows in Japan, presenting, however, only one specific and feminized facet of the broad spectrum of male homosexuality. A number of surveys have examined attitudes toward homosexuality, but they are done mostly in a Western context. This study, based on a series of surveys conducted in a national university in Western Japan, focuses on attitudes towards male homosexuality in the eyes of the younger generation. Linear regression and ANOVA analyses are applied in order to examine the possible factors that affect respondents' attitudes toward male homosexuality, specifically regarding personal background (gender, age, birthplace, family background, parental education, social status) and personal experiences (reception of sex education, contact with gay men, BL manga readership, overseas experiences, knowledge about LGBT events). The results reveal that the respondents are more accepting toward male homosexuality when it comes to providing equal opportunity in job hunting and treating homosexual men equally, and also for relationships with a lower degrees of closeness to gay men (such as having a gay friend, or having a gay teacher). Meanwhile, for questions that implied higher degrees of closeness to gay men (such as embracing a gay son) and questions related to stereotypes, medico-scientific discourse, social norms, school life and LGBT-related activities on campus, respondents' attitudes were less accepting. Furthermore, this study indicates that having contact with gay men, sex education and LGBT knowledge played positive roles in respondents' attitudes toward male homosexuality. Ultimately, this study presents an analysis of how the younger generation in contemporary Japan perceives male homosexuality.

RC22-408.2

ZHAO, DONG* *(Beijing Foreign Studies University)*

Post-Modernity, Media Ecology and Contemporary Chinese Humanistic Buddhism: The Case of Beijing's Digitized Longquan Temple

The integration of religion with new media technology is a natural outcome of post-modernity. With the increasingly manifest role of globalization, Internet and Information technologies in the evolution of Humanistic Buddhism, the era of digitized Buddhism has come. Longquan Abbot Xuecheng's carefully nurtured "research monks", "highly qualified intellectual sangha", and their self-constructed information management system marked by "managing the temple through the Internet and hyper-reality" are a holographic reflection of the proselytization and management of Humanistic Buddhist temples in post-modern China. With empirical methods of virtual ethnography and participant observation, the paper carries out a qualitative study of the management pattern and operational effects of Longquan Temple in the context of digital media, and explores the digitized monastery management and the digitized discourses in preserving the pristine Buddhist tradition amid hyper-reality proselytization, political harmony and the state governing of religions; it expounds critically the ultimate goal of Buddhism as "transforming and guiding the secular world through purification and transcendence" (Xue Cheng 2016) and the proposition that tradition continues in modernity (Tu Weiming 2010). In this sense, "the media is the message" (McLuhan 1964), the classical statement of media ecology, has been proved and reinforced in such post-modernity markers as Longquan's multi-language website, micro-blogs, cartoons, robot-monks, official we-chat accounts, and particularly in its "skillful (or controversial?) means" of digital monastery management. The paper points out that the digitized management and hyper-reality proselytization contribute to the charismatic leadership of the temple (Abbot Xue Cheng), the cohesive internal management, the public belonging, and the positive community

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of the monastics, lay practitioners, volunteers, believers, temple management and state governing bodies. Admittedly, it's still debatable whether this model accords with the "new contemporary mode of Buddhist proselytization, rooted in the Buddha Dharma" (Xue Yu 2009) and meanwhile preserves the essential religiousness of a Buddhist temple.

RC04-103.4

ZHAO, JIANGTAO* *(Zhengzhou University)*

Teaching in Spoc in Post-Mooc Era

Abstract: With development of innovative information technology, MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) have grown dramatically throughout the world and brought great impact on higher education. However, they also encounter some problems such as high incomplete rate and low efficiency, top universities, such as UC Berkeley and Tsinghua are trying out SPOC (Sma11 Private Online Course), a more refined course that mixes MOOCs with campus teaching. In this paper, the author introduced the concept and practices of SPOC. It concludes that SPOC has four advantages. Firstly, it promotes the university globally and improves the learning efficiency on campus. Secondly, it saves cost and can be a sustainable way to generate revenue for universities. Thirdly, it changes the role of teachers, which leads to more effective teaching outcomes. Finally, it enables learners to experience full and deeper learning and raises the completion rate.

RC21-395.3

ZHELNINA, ANNA* *(CUNY Graduate Center)*

Urban "Improvement" As an Instrument of Injustice: Renewal Projects in 1950s New York and 2017 Moscow

Homes give people a sense of security. Homes are also vulnerable to political economy and the interests of big capital or state institutions. People can be pushed out of their dwellings when someone with political power decides there is a better (or more profitable) use of this land. What is a home to someone, loaded with meaning and hopes, for someone else is a piece of land that must be put to a better use. Large-scale urban renewal is a classic threat to people's homes. Urban renewal and resettlement projects are one of the forms of what Porteous and Smith call "domicide" – a "deliberate destruction of home against the will of the home dweller" (Porteous and Smith 2001, 3). In the US in the 1950s, in New York City in particular, "slum clearance" affected neighborhoods that needed improvements but also ones that looked disorderly only to the outside viewer, being efficient communities (Gold 2014, 65). In contemporary Moscow, an impressive project of "renovation," which follows the similar pattern of bulldozer redevelopment, was announced in 2017. In both cities, resistance to these projects emerged almost immediately, alongside support for renewal and relocation. In both cases, the smaller buildings were to be replaced with high-rises, changing not only where but how people lived, transforming the lifestyles and community networks. This paper will focus on the way residents mobilized in response to the renewal projects, what they were opposing or supporting, how they learned to play the political game, and what they eventually managed to achieve, sometimes correcting the initial plans of the city governments.

Gold, Roberta. 2014. *When Tenants Claimed the City: The Struggle for Citizenship in New York City Housing*. University of Illinois Press.

Porteous, Douglas, and Sandra E. Smith. 2001. *Domicide: The Global Destruction of Home*. McGill-Queen's Press-MQUP.

RC32-578.5

ZIETLOW, BETTINA* *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover)*

Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation - the Unprovable Criminal Offense?!

During the years 2010-2012, the EU member states have indexed 30 146 victims of human trafficking. Likewise, during that timespan there were 8551 proceedings against human traffickers held within the EU, which led to 3786 condemnatory sentences. Behind every one of those numbers, there are human fates and therefore the question arises, which strategies can be used to effectively combat human trafficking. The question does not only seek for political solutions but also for a way on how to aid the oftentimes very complex police investigation regarding human trafficking cases. The work of the judiciary is also of interest: Many proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor's office. Or in other proceedings there is no conviction.

Knowledge about victims of human trafficking can be retrieved from previous studies. Yet, no independent study has so far solely focused on research about the perpetrators. Information about the modus operandi in Germany, is rare. Also, there is little knowledge about the course of criminal proceedings.Hence, the German- Austrian joint research project "Prevention and Intervention in Human Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation" (PRIMSA) will within its

framework mainly concentrate on investigating the perpetrators however, nonetheless it will also consider other questions.

Hereunto, interviews with experts will be conducted, 500 files will be analysed and perpetrators as well as sex customers will be questioned. The results of this research are presented.

These findings illustrate that there is no dominant perpetrator group. In criminal proceedings the role of witnesses appears to be difficult. Psychological knowledge plays an important role here. In addition, the lecture will discuss the circumstances in which customers are willing to help the victims of trafficking in human beings.

In addition, the findings show the influence of different emphases for example in form of subject focused commissariats or specialised prosecution offices.

RC29-532.5

ZIETLOW, BETTINA* *(Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hanover)*

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs Related Crime - Research Project

Outlaw motorcycle clubs such as the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (MC) and the Bandidos MC are an international phenomena. Having their origin in the United States, the scene spread to Europe and Germany in the 1980s. Since the very beginning, the clubs are not only known for their easy rider mentality but also for their involvement in criminal activities and violence. From the start on it has been very difficult to determine, whether rocker clubs are criminal organizations or if they simply attract members with a high affinity to crime and violence. Comprehensive, reliable data examining the phenomenon rocker and answering this question is still missing.

In this regard, the *Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN)* started a research project in January 2017, funded by the *Internal Security Fund of the European Union,* investigating rocker clubs and the broad topic of "rocker crime". The focus is on outlaw motorcycle clubs, the victims of rocker criminality and the difficulties in the prosecution.

The contributed presentation will focus on first research findings and grant insight on the German outlaw bikers. Furthermore, the research project aims to give an analysis of police and judicial measures and offers the opportunity to develop new prevention strategies.

RC57-932.1

ZIK, M. RAGIP* *(Free University of Berlin)*

Affective Visuals in Online Spaces: Studying Social Movements in the Digital Era

Social movement scholars, whose work is at the intersection of affect, spatiality, social media, and social movements, studied mostly written texts produced and circulated online, often regarding visuals background elements and supporting materials. As the current mobile technologies introduces us to a greater number of visuals everyday, we come to interact affectively with visuals in different ways in our lives, as well as within social movements.

Depicting injustice and elevating the power of the individual to stand against it, visuals construct a central narrative through framing a socio-political message, help build collective identity and pave the way for affective social spaces where multiple actors can interact within a movement context. While going beyond their representational qualities, visuals become actants (as in Latourian terms) and the ubiquitous exposure to these images creates a simulacrum (as in Deleuzian terms) among social movement participants, as today's social media algorithms and artificial intelligence have a direct impact on what we "see" in our visual echo-chambers. Given that the Internet has grown into an important part of contemporary movements, this study suggests an experimental approach to understand how the affective potentialities of visual materials contribute to the ephemeral emergence of social spaces online within the context of social movements.

This paper looks at a selection of protest-related visuals that emerged in Turkey over the span of a decade, starting from 2007, when movement participants started using intensively social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter, as well as smartphones with more visual content. Following an experimental vein, visual frame analysis combined with affect-oriented visual methodologies and non-representational theory are the main methodological guidelines of this research.

RC06-134.6

ZILINSKIENE, LAIMA* *(Vilnius University)*

Family Memory in Migrant Family Research

This paper aims to test the applicability of 'family memory' in analysing how memory preserves the migrant family unity across borders. The author examines the ways shared memories give family members the sense of a shared history and allow them to cope with stigmatizing labels such as 'broken families', which appear in public and political discourses. When discussing the importance of 'family memory' as a tool to study the preservation of a sense of 'familyhood' across borders, the author appeal to Aleida and Jan Assmann's (Assmann 2008:117)

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terminology of cultural and communicative memory. In these concepts, cultural memory describes past representations and their functioning in fixed cultural forms and practices, while communicative memory is a transmission of important memories through generations within family networks by means of informal communication. The author argues that intergenerational solidarity is significant to understand how meaningful contents are transmitted in transnational family practices. The paper draws on the insights of two surveys of Lithuanian residents (2013; 2017) in the network of the project financed by Research Council of Lithuania for the purpose to examine family channels (parents, grandparents, siblings, parents-in-law) and kin network channels (aunts/uncles). In studying the content of memory, the author looks at how memory channels are used to transmit information about historical traumas experienced by family and kin; meaningful family events (celebrations, weddings, funerals); family unity/ painful relationships (divorce, violence) and; changes in family and kinship networks. Considering that memories are embedded with emotions the paper examines family memory by focusing on the quality of intergenerational relations.

RC34-614.2

ZILINSKIENE, LAIMA* *(Vilnius University)*

The Last Soviet Generation in the Contexts of Changing Modernity

The presentation will feature a portrait of the last Soviet generation. The analysis of the generation will cover the search of its specific identity and identification of limits. The presentation will be based on the comparative research of three generations - the last Soviet generation, the old and the young. In the research, biographical methodology, secondary quantitative data analysis and group discussion material are applied. The identification of these generations is examined from two perspectives. Firstly, from the perspective of generation's identification - generation's own identity, perceptions of collective "us" and images given to the generation by other generations. The generation's Soviet and post-Soviet memory of transformations and their significance to generation's identity will be presented as well. Secondly, the specificity of generations' identity will be "historically" analyzed by revealing the features identified from the researcher's viewpoint - institutionalized behavior components, which are located in life records and in the quantitative demographic type of data. The analysis will be focused on the structural changes of the generations' life course and on the institutions of modernity that determined these changes. It will be analysed how different components of modernity have determined generation's experience and how this experience is reflected in the generation. Generation's features of socialization in the late Soviet times and adaptation models in the contexts of changing modernity will be analysed giving attention to the family's institution and its role in the socialization. Empirical data consists of 80 biographical interviews and three focus groups.

RC03-71.5

ZIMENKOVA, TATIANA* *(TU Dortmund University)*
SZUKALA, ANDREA* *(University of Muenster)*

Zunami: Creating Cohesion Narratives with Disintegrated Urban Communities

Contemporary crises and socio-economic divides within EU and Germany are inevitably connected to intergroup conflict and phenomena of segregate identity building, as well as to othering processes, framed through "we-and-the-others" narratives. As research shows, the limited acceptance of diversity as well as low national identification and living together-orientation are central factors causing disintegration, social exclusion and othering in German society.

Heterogeneous urban spaces face phenomena of disintegration much more intensively than rural communities. The area of the old industrial town of Dortmund is a well-known locus of social disintegration and socio-spatial segregation in Germany. The presented paper reports on the first results of a new project (ZUNAMI), which creates, tests and applies new instruments for developing effective narratives and shared understanding of societal cohesion in a concrete heterogeneous multicultural societal setting. The ZUNAMI-project normatively approaches an inclusive society as a wishful condition, and considers the effective cohesion narratives as an essential for the societal resilience in times of crises. Societal cohesion is needed in order to develop resilient social ties, functioning connectedness to the community and orientation on the community welfare. ZUNAMI is based on an action research approach towards urban societal spaces as test zones for experimental and cooperative research embedded in the diverse urban community of Dortmund and integrating current stakeholders of the socio-political microcontexts of those spaces.

The citizens of Dortmund are called for developing cohesion narratives within group workshops creating deliberative communication spaces. The participation of citizens does not solely serve the research goals, but the deliberative practice itself serves the production of the cohesion narratives. The paper seeks to present the first results of the deliberative processes and seeks to discuss and improve the mechanisms of deliberative research creating for the cohesion narratives in urban communities.

TG04-970.2

ZINN, JENS* *(University of Melbourne)*

How Britain and Germany Became Risk Societies – a Comparative Analysis of Discourse-Semantic Changes of British and German Newspapers, 1960-2014

The presentation reports from an ongoing research project which examines institutional and discursive changes in Britain and Germany through the analysis of digitized newspaper archives. On the basis of a number of text corpora which are built from articles of newspapers of different style and political bias, the project examines with the help of linguistic tools fundamental social changes towards a risk society. First, it suggests conceptualizing risk society in terms of a particular discursive practice. Risk stands for a discourse which utilizes risk words which reflect and shape social practices in a particular way. The 1960s are a crucial decade for a discourse semantic shift in the news media. Since then the overall number of risk words is rapidly growing. New constructs such as 'at risk' and 'put at risk' become more common and spread across a growing number of social domains. Institutional changes such as the development of epidemiology, the introduction of risk registers and the introduction of new public (risk) management as well as the ongoing crisis of the health sector coins the themes which mobilize risk communication in the media. At the same time fundamental changes in the economic systems has sustainably changed news coverage and the reporting of risk. The project has now turned to compare the results of the UK with discourse-semantic changes in Germany. It presents most recent results of similarities and differences in the development of media discourses in the UK and Germany towards Risk Societies from 1960s to 2014.

TG04-972.1

ZINN, JENS* *(University of Melbourne)*

Understanding Risk-Taking – Conceptual Considerations

Dealing with and taking risks are central issues of current societies which had been characterised by heightened debates and conflicts about risk (Beck, Giddens). Even though there is good knowledge available, policies and strategies to reduce people's risk-taking are often less successful than expected. Experts are puzzled about common people not following good advice presuming people's lack of understanding. While this might be true, in many cases a growing body of research shows, rather than being merely ignorant or misinformed, people often have good knowledge when taking risks. A growing body of research provides knowledge about the complexities, dynamics and contradictions of people's risk-taking. However, there have been little attempts to systematise this body of knowledge. This presentation contributes to such an enterprise by reviewing the growing body of qualitative studies on the meaning and practices of risk-taking. It suggests distinguishing between different motives for risk-taking, different levels of control and a number of ways how reflexivity about risk is rooted in the social realm. It also explores how risk-taking is part of developing and protecting a valued identity. The presentation concludes, across different domains there is good evidence for how structural and cultural forces combine and shape risk-taking while people take risks to develop a valued identity and to protect it. Advancing expert's understanding of risk-taking and change people's risk-taking require considering and approaching the larger social contexts and individual risk practices in everyday life.

RC31-JS-13.9

ZIV, RIVA* *(Tel Aviv University)*

Gender Differences in Stereotypical Attitudes and Social Distance Toward Migrant Workers

One of the consequences of globalization is the migration of workers to developed economies where they find low-paid, low-prestige employment. The issue of migrant workers in Israel has recently risen to prominence in its public discourse, where it is generally seen as a threat to Israeli society. This view is a consequence of the inevitable encounter between heterogeneous groups within Israeli society and the resultant cultural tensions. The purpose of the present study was to examine whether there exist gender differences in stereotypical attitudes and in social-distance among Israelis. We checked the hypothesis that employment of migrant workers reduces stereotypical attitudes and social-distance. The Bugardus social distance scale questionnaire and a stereotypes assessment questionnaire were distributed to 150 men (75 employers and 75 non employers) and 150 women (75 employers and 75 non employers). Unsurprisingly, we found that both women and men who employed migrant workers held more positive stereotypes of migrant workers compared to non-employers. Women tended to hold more positive stereotypes than men. As for social-distance, employers reported less social-distance compared to non-employers. No gender differences were detected, thus women's more positive stereotypes of migrant workers did not result in lower social-distance.

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RC18-341.2

ZIYAUDDIN, KHWAJA* *(MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY)*

Muslim Minority:Sociological Aspects of Communal Violence to the Question of Institutional Accessibility to Health Care Services

This paper intends to focus on the relationship between communal violence and it impact on the accessibility of health care institutions among Muslim community. However attempt is also taken to explain the problems of accessibility beyond the dimension of communal violence. The paper is based on the empirical and sociological study of health condition of Muslims in the state erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh. The study exposes the issues of availability and accessibility of health institution in a socio-cultural and political conditions namely during communal riots or communal outbreaks and at times terrorist attack elsewhere in any region of the Indian society and reveals the discrimination experienced at household level. The issue of access is a complex concept in the debate of public health services and at least four aspects require evaluation. If services are available and there is an adequate supply of services, then the opportunity to obtain health care exists, and a population may 'have access' to services. The extent to which a population 'gains access' also depends on financial, organizational and social or cultural barriers that limit the utilization of services. This study also tries to understand the availability and accessibility of health institutions across the three regions of erstwhile state Andhra Pradesh, i.e. Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayaseema. It is also noted that the availability of health institution in the state is comparatively better than some of the states but the specifically the accessibility with reference to Muslim population is subject of serious concern in the paper.

RC18-340.7

ZIYAUDDIN, KHWAJA* *(MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY)*

Rethinking the Life and Living of Muslim Minority

The recent decades have seen how Indian Muslims have been pushed at the extreme margin of society and consequently today we refer them as minority at the margin in India. The sphere of marginalization is not merely symbolic rather the socio-economic indicators clarify the necessity to examine the life of Muslims' today. With a few exceptions, Muslims can also perform if the living and environment to the localities lived by them are improved. The paper does not merley examine the multiplicity of discrimination experienced and suffered in everyday life of Muslim community. The gravity of problem is examined in the background of locating the basic available amenities and infrastructure in Muslim concentrated areas in the state in general and Hyderabad and Sangareddy Towns in particular as a case study. Hyderabad, the capital city of Telangana has highest Muslim population (around 40%) amongst all the cities of India with exceptions to Srinagar. Second Sangareddy, as a head quarter of a district (Medak) is also taken up as one town having highest Muslim Percentage (35%) in the state, for a comparative analysis. Hyderabad, particularly old city offers a classic case of 'urban deprivation' and more specifically of 'multiple deprivations', a notion which refers not only to a lack of infrastructure and facilities but also to poor education and training, low income, poor diet and hygienic conditions leading to low efficiency and ability to enhance incomes. The present paper analyses the living environmental conditions and infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad and compare the situation between the old city and new city areas from social exclusion perspective.

RC21-384.1

ZOUARI, NABIL* *(Laboratory of Interdisciplinary Research City, Space, Society (R.I.V.E.S.))*

When Ethnicity Is a Problem. French Commercial Polarities within Deprived Suburbs.

This paper will question current renewal of disadvantaged suburbs in France (Busquet, Hérouard and Saint-Macary 2016) and especially the lack of attention of the commercial infrastructures within these areas. Our hypothesis is that these commercial infrastructures are perceived as too strongly ethnicized and therefore, according to French republican philosophy (Favell, 2016), an obstacle to political and economic integration.

Since 2003, urban renewal of disadvantaged neighborhoods in France has been based on the principle of demolition and reconstruction. As these neighborhoods have become hosts to post-colonial immigration, many French politicians wish to de-ethnicize them. Ethnicization is often equated to ghettoization (Lapeyronnie 2008). This includes shopping facilities and commercial local infrastructures, which strongly contribute to ethnicizing the image of these neighborhoods (Rath 2009).

However, some of the commercial polarities threatened by demolition enjoy great economic vitality. This is particularly the case for Mas du Taureau in Vaulx-en-Velin, a city emblematic of French deprived suburbs. This paper will show that commercial polarity located in the heart of Mas du Taureau is highly dynamic and radiates on the metropolitan level. Moreover, this polarity approaches the standards of super diversity as defined by Steven Vertovec (2007), and then by Sharon

Zukin (2015). We will question the inability of stakeholders engaged in the renewal of these neighborhoods to apprehend this economic dynamism as well as this super-diversity, and to focus instead on an ethnicity considered as closed on itself.

The paper will be based on a thesis undertaken since April 2015. A survey of a hundred interviews was carried out with public decision-makers, traders, consumers, residents and associations. In order to give a counterpoint to this French case, a survey of about twenty interviews was also conducted on a peripheral neighborhood of Montreal.

RC53-883.1

ZSOGON, CECILIA* *(Universidad de Buenos Aires - Universidad Nacional de Misiones)*

Child Labor in the Triple Frontier between Argentina, Brasil and Paraguay.

The practices included under the category of child labor, including their "worst forms", acquire a distinctive character in a transboundary peripheral region and diverse socio-territorial dynamics enable their reproduction. This work analyzes the processes that permeate these practices in the Triple Border between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. The imbrication between global and local dimensions configures an interconnected and diverse space marked by inequality and asymmetries in the opportunities it offers to tourists-consumers and to the inhabitants of the periphery. Child exploitation associated with tourism and trade activities is present in the region, although there are no updated figures in this regard due to the diversity of causes that make it difficult to measure them. Thousands of children are forced to work from an early age, in activities ranging from household chores at home, to sexual exploitation in conditions of slavery. Based on the above, we propose that delimiting the specificity of child labor in the region is a necessary preliminary step for the development of strategies aimed at its prevention and eventual eradication.

RC10-209.10

ZUART GARDUNO, ALBERTO* *(Universidad Complutense de Madrid)*

La Crisis De Representación De Los Dueños Del Poder En México. Los Partidos Políticos Tradicionales y Su Aportación a La Democracia Mexicana

¿La era de la democracia de partidos ha pasado? Esta comunicación busca rescatar el valor del partido político tradicional mexicano como institución clásica de la representación política y manifestación institucional de la opinión pública frente a los duros ataques a que la doctrina lo ha sometido.

Es un estudio que ofrece un intento de comprensión sobre la llamada "crisis de la representación", en momentos dignos de atención para el sistema de partidos mexicano: la primera gran derrota del partido hegemónico en la elección presidencial del año 2000 y su regreso a encabezar la primera posición política del Estado mexicano –la presidencia de la República– en el año 2012.

Analiza desde la ciudadanía mexicana la evolución o involución del sentimiento de la representación, tomando como estudio de caso a los principales partidos políticos tradicionales en términos de representatividad: Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) y Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD). Asimismo, se ofrecen algunas consideraciones útiles para el fortalecimiento de dichas instituciones y del sistema democrático representativo en México a través de la Opinión Pública y la Comunicación Política.

RC14-265.11

ZUART GARDUNO, ALBERTO* *(Universidad Complutense de Madrid)*

Una Consecuencia Del Pesimismo Imperante Encuadrado En El Imaginario Social Mexicano Hacia Los Partidos Políticos Tradicionales: La Privatización De La Socialización Política Partidista.

¿La era de la socialización política partidista ha pasado? Esta comunicación busca rescatar la función de socialización del partido político tradicional mexicano como pedagogo y formador de la sociedad política en su conjunto frente al desafío de la aparente mediatización de la socialización política.

Es un estudio que ofrece un análisis sobre la evolución o involución de la capacidad de los partidos políticos tradicionales mexicanos (PRI, PAN y PRD) para generar valores sobre lo político, visiones del papel de los sujetos en la política, así como opiniones sobre las dinámicas del sistema político y de las instituciones y actores del mismo en momentos dignos de atención para el sistema de partidos mexicano: la primera gran derrota del partido hegemónico en la elección presidencial del año 2000 y su regreso a encabezar la primera posición política del Estado mexicano – la presidencia de la República- en el año 2012.

Los datos disponibles evidencian que la incesante negatividad implantada en el imaginario social mexicano hacia dichas formas de socialización tradicionales pudiera estar relacionada con una eventual usurpación de funciones.

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La ciudadanía, sociedad política y el Estado mexicano demandan un cambio organizacional en la estructura de las campañas de comunicación de estas instituciones clásicas de representatividad. Buscamos ofrecer algunas consideraciones útiles para el fortalecimiento de la socialización política partidista desde la Opinión Pública y la Comunicación Política con correcciones que pudieran hacerla más cercana, sensible y eficiente.

RC33-607.2

ZUELL, CORNELIA* *(GESIS)*
SCHOLZ, EVI *(GESIS)*

Construct Equivalence, Probe Questions and Comparability of the Left-Right Scale in a Cross-National Perspective

Equivalence in survey design and implementation is one of the core issues in cross-national survey research. Construct equivalence dealing with the theoretical validity of concepts measured by survey questions and item batteries is a pre-requisite for meaningful cross-national analyses and comparisons where respondents are socialized in different political, social and cultural contexts. Thus the same interpretation of concepts cannot be taken for granted.

Our paper is about construct equivalence of the left-right scale in a cross-national perspective. The left-right scale is a standard question used to measure ideological orientation in a minimalist way. However, the theoretical concepts related to left and right might differ across countries. Variation in the understanding of left and of right is a comparability issue if the variation is systematic in different contexts.

To test the understanding of the left-right scale in cross-national context, we have asked about respondents' individual associations with the terms left and right by using open-ended questions in an experimental online survey fielded in Canada, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Spain, and the U.S. in 2011. We have coded open-ended answers using an extensive coding scheme and we have tested whether the similar empirical relations and ideological dimensions can be found across countries. Similarity in this respect is interpreted as evidence supporting the hypothesis of measurement equivalence.

In a first step of cross-national analyses we concentrate on the ranking of frequencies of individual answers and on the link between left-right self-placement and open-ended questions. Results of this analysis show that respondents from different countries do not have the same ideas in mind when considering what left and what right mean for them. These results challenge the comparison error of the left-right scale because responses have different meanings in different cultural contexts and conclusions based on such comparisons might be wrong.

RC57-928.3

ZUEV, DENNIS* *(Independent Scholar)*
BRATCHFORD, GARY *(The University of Central Lancashire)*

Seeing like a Drone: The Politics of Droneviewing

In this paper we explore the politics of the drone video production. Despite the growing literature on the use of drones as technological devices, the visual production side of the drone has been largely ignored. We explore the three distinct communities of practice and *scopic regimes*: military (and militant), activist (civil) and tourist. We explore the underlying power relations and *visual grammar* in each of these three drone-aided scopic regimes and suggest the agenda for the future visual sociological research on drones and drone produced imagery.

RC21-401.4

ZUGAYAR, MALIHA* *(The Hebrew university of Jerusalem)*

The Role of Developers in 'Vertical Slums'

Although the built-form of slums has been rather extensively reviewed, examination of the role of developers in slum-formation is much more limited. This paper examines developer involvement in the emerging form of 'vertical slums'. Vertical slums arise from a combination of four factors: limited enforcement of planning regulations, lack of public infrastructure, high costs of land and high demand for housing. Under these conditions, developers and investors have little incentive to adhere to quality and safety standards.

The paper presents findings from a detailed case study including in-depth interviews with twenty developers. The case study site of Kufar Aqab includes about 80,000 residents living in high rise substandard apartment buildings of up to 15 storeys, with limited infrastructure and non-existent public services or law enforcement. The suburb lies within the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem but on the Palestinian side of the separation wall, a combination which prevents Israeli enforcement of building codes, and encourages housing demand among Palestinians.

The interviews found that trust is an important factor, since there is no enforcement mechanism to ensure repayment of loans, or building quality. Developers reported surprising adaptations of plans in order to profit, including moving to mass-production, changing tenure from ownership to rental, and reducing build-

ing height. Some developers went bankrupt and others choose to quit during construction. Overall, while pursuit of profit, linked with politics, is a key force shaping this urban space into a vertical slum, it turns out that the role of trust and community organizing are also important contributing factors.

RC31-554.5

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* *(Soka University)*

Aging Women Migrants and Trans/National Citizenship in Japan

This paper looks at aging migrants in Japan, particularly focusing on the Filipino population, currently the third largest migrant group in Japan. While Philippine migration to Japan occurred since the pre-war years, the largest migration stream to the country was seen beginning in the late 1970s to the early 1980s, with the entry of females to work in the entertainment industry. Several years later, these women married Japanese men and began to have families, with a large number of them choosing to settle in their host country. These women have now reached their 50s and 60s and their children have become adults.

For this exploratory study, I look at the Catholic Church community in Japan and how it plays into these women's lives. More specifically, I look into the issue of trans/national citizenship among these women in the context of the church community and church participation. Unlike other migrants who are known to occupy enclaves and migrant communities, Filipinos do not occupy such; rather most of them converge in churches and centres of worship, mostly on Sundays. While legal and permanent residents in Japan enjoy social citizenship to a certain extent, for this study I examine how church participation has enabled these aging migrants to engage in trans/national citizenship practices that addressed other needs (i.e. spiritual, emotional) that may not available to them in the host country.

For this study, I look at the case of these women in the Tokyo metropolitan area. Analyses are based on key informant interviews of church personnel, as well as the Filipino women themselves. This study aims to re-think notions of citizenship and migration through examining the case of aging women migrants.

RC46-777.3

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* *(Soka University)*

Multiculturalism in a Base Town: The Case of Okinawa City in Japan

Okinawa City, in Okinawa Prefecture in Southern Japan, currently hosts six U.S. military installations – Kadena Airbase, Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, Camp Shields, Awase Communication Site, Camp Zukeran, and the Army Oil Storage Facility. From a typical base town, the city formerly known as Koza, began to take on a multicultural character with the influx of other foreign nationalities in recent years. The American presence notwithstanding, Okinawa City, with a population of 141,677, is currently host to 1,448 foreign residents (as of September 2017) from 45 countries. While most of the residents in this base town are Americans, there are significant numbers of Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Indians, and Peruvians, among others.

This study looks at community-level multicultural policies by focusing on the case of Okinawa City, a major city in Okinawa Prefecture that is host to several U.S. military facilities. For this study, I conducted key informant interviews with members and the vice-president of the Okinawa City International Association (OCIA), an association that is supported by the city government. I also interviewed and spoke to other foreign residents. Based on analyses of data gathered, I explore issues as to why multicultural policies seem to have fallen short to create a more inclusive community by arguing that the foreign residents themselves are not taking part or could not take part in these efforts, reasons for which may be connected to visa and residence status, Japanese language proficiency, and group empowerment. Moreover, I look into efforts made by both local (Japanese/Okinawan) and foreign residents in addressing this gap, and with this, I also examine how multiculturalism can contribute to the rejuvenation of cities, including militarized ones.

RC01-37.4

ZUPANČIČ, ROK* *(University of Graz, Centre for Southeast European Studies)*

Evaluating the EU Normative Power in the North of Kosovo: A Critical Appraisal

The paper evaluates the impact of the EU as a normative power actor in the north of Kosovo. The EU, as one of the most active international actors engaged in Kosovo, has set the stabilization of Kosovo as one of its priority foreign policy goals already in 1999. After the signature of the EU-brokered Brussels Dialogue (2013) between the governments in Serbia and Kosovo, the majority of the EU efforts focused on the north of Kosovo - the territory populated predominantly by the Serbs, who have been resisting to become recognized as a part of the state of Kosovo since 1999. Building on extensive field-work in the north of Kosovo (interviews & focus groups), the paper argues that the recent EU efforts

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, which have been mostly focused on big infrastructure projects and civil society programmes, actually act against the desire of the EU to be recognized as "a normative power actor", which, according to I. Manners, has "an ability to shape conceptions of normal" in international relations.

RC29-531.1

ZURAWSKI, NILS* *(University of Hamburg)*

Doping As Moral Panic. Performance Enhancement and the Lost Values of a Better World.

„*Doping is unfair!*" Most athletes would agree to that statement. Although known to sports since its organised beginnings at the end of the 19th century, reactions to it have changed, what once was frowned upon, today qualifies as a felony. What happened and how could doping practices become and be turned into moral panics, said to call into question societal values beyond sports?

Based on qualitative interviews with German athletes, I want to discuss why the discourse of doping, aimed at the "few" elite-athletes to whom the WADA anti-doping rules apply (roughly 7,000 in Germany), could been used to construct a moral panic that lead to a new criminal law against such practices. Why is doping so much more than regular norm breaking within sports, such as foul play for?

I will analyse the discursive basis of the anti-doping fight, i.e. the so called values of sports, which seem to represent a better world, where fairness rules, where nature overcomes culture, where humankind returns to its true spirits and virtues. Doping as its anti-thesis jeopardize such an ideal world.

I will argue that such a discourse using doping as moral panic, actually serves an industry in which those values are mere selling arguments, appealing to an audience that longs for a perfect world. A moral panic that portrays performance enhancement by (illegal) medical substances as threatening to the values of society is basically an infatuation of the capitalist conditions under which sport is performed. Doping as moral panic helps to support the myth of clean and fair sport that is actually in stark contradiction to sport in a world of consumer capitalism.

I will also discuss the possible positive effects of such a moral panic, if its reference „the true values of sports" are redefined.

RC14-269.1

ZURAWSKI, NILS* *(University of Hamburg)*

From Chaux to Google: Consuming Surveillance and the Ambient Powers of Big Data.

The so called ideal city of Chaux, built in 18th century France, represents what has become known since of as panoptic surveillance. Other than in Bentham's ideal prison however, surveillance was not only performed through a panoptic gaze, but by control of the inhabitants' everyday life, i.e. by controlling their consumption, regualating their possibilities in a small and easy to overlook environment.

250 years later such environments have vanished, but not the idea to control the possibilities of citizens via their role as consumers. But as much as this means to track what we consume, it also means that we must consume surveillance, i.e. surveillance becomes part of our consumption habits, becomes a good in itself. Hence surveillance as "big data" becomes ambient, an integral part of our lives, maybe a feature of distinction, if to be surveilled may mean to be especially cared for.

Exploring the consequences of what it means when surveillance ceased to be a distinctive practice of power, but becomes an item of consumption, I want to look at the following questions:

- If we consume surveillance, how is power organised and can it be made visible?

- If power means to manage norms and possibilities, how can this be observed under the conditions of consumerism?

- What does it mean for social justice, when surveillance separates and sorts populations, not necessarily implying that being under surveillance is a condition of the powerless.

- Introducing the concept "Consuming Surveillance" I want to discuss how life chances are affected under the dispositive of the „good life", eventually stripping citizens of their rights and rendering them into powerless consumers.

So has Google become the new Chaux, albeit much more ambient and with less obvious control mechanisms, i.e. by seemingly free and unlimited choices of the same?

RC13-JS-71.3

ZUZANEK, JIRI* *(University of Waterloo)*
GRAHAM, ALEXANDER *(University of Waterloo, Department of Sociology and Legal Studies)*

Labor, Leisure, and Well-Being from a Historical and Empirical Perspective

Relationships between individual happiness, societal well-being and the use of time, labour, and leisure, have attracted the attention of philosophers and writers since the times of Antiquity. In the first part of the paper, relationships between the role assigned to work and leisure, and subjective as well as societal well-being will be examined from a historical perspective. The views of Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, Montaigne, Pascal, Tocqueville, Marx, Durkheim, Weber and selected authors of the 20th century will be commented upon. In the second part of the paper, time-use data from the 1986 to 2010 Canadian General Social Surveys and the Experience sampling surveys (ESM), conducted between 1985 and 2003 by the Research Group on Leisure and Cultural Development at the University of Waterloo, will be used to empirically test propositions about the relationships between work, leisure, and well-being advanced by the authors, commented upon in the historical part of the paper. Correlations of time allocated to paid work and leisure with subjective well-being and importance attributed to performed activities will be examined in an attempt to demonstrate that the relationships between labour, leisure and well-being are not "unilineal" and the well-being borderline runs not *between* labor and leisure, but *within* them. When analyzing relationships between time-use and its experiential connotations, the type of work, subgroups of leisure activities, age, gender, occupational status, and education will be used as control variables. Since the ESM surveys contains data for the freedom of choice in selecting performed activities and the amount of personal control over the situation, these variables will also be controlled for.

RC28-525.2

ZWYSEN, WOUTER* *(University of Essex)*
DEMIREVA, NELI *(University of Essex)*

The Truth about Undercutting: Migration and Its Long-Term Impact upon Labour Market Outcomes of White British and Minority Workers

Increasing migration is often blamed for affecting British jobs negatively, through undercutting their earnings and/or conditions of work. Politicians from both the left and right are eager to address these concerns, which dominate public discourse. This negative view is not necessarily supported by research however which shows an overall positive effect on earnings; although the pay of workers at the bottom is negatively affected. This paper studies different aspects of work, including the security and tenure of work and job quality to build a comprehensive picture of the impact of migration. Importantly, we control for characteristics of the regional labour markets and occupational segregation.

We make use of longitudinal data from the British Household Panel Study and Understanding Society to study how sectoral changes in exposure to migrants, estimated from the UK Labour Force Survey, shape labour market experiences of individuals over time. We make use of the inflow of migrants due to the eastwards expansions of the European Union in 2004 and later in 2007 when access to Romanian and Bulgarian migrants was limited to self-employment and certain sectors up until 2014. We use this exogenous variation in migrant inflows, which affected areas with pre-existent migrant communities more, to estimate the long-term effect on individuals' career using difference-in-difference and longitudinal methods. We pay specific attention to the question of who is being affected by increasing migrant inflows as migrants may not be perfect substitutes for the majority, in which case the majority may benefit from an inflow of migrants, while more vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities and other migrants suffer from the increased competition. Preliminary results indicate that an increase in migrant exposure in the regional sector leads to lower job security and worse employment conditions.

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